

## Trial to cause unneeded suffering



Cartoon by Dennis Tabor

job, the administration should be the one to apply the pressure, not the student body.

The adult in charge should simply tell the officer of the unsatisfactory work he is doing and tell him to improve or resign. In this way the office will be revived and the duties carried out, but there will be no public mockery session.

Since the General council has already passed this amendment, it will be up before the Executive council to either pass or veto. If passed by the Executive council the decision will be up to you, the student body, in a general election.

Personal embarrassment and public disgrace could be two results of the Impeachment Proceedings amendment passed by the General council.

The amendment provides for the removal of a student body officer by trial held before the General council. This trial as proposed in the amendment will follow a regular type of courtroom procedure. In this way the truth about the officer's abilities and actions are supposed to be revealed.

If this trial were ever to be carried out the end results would be complete humiliation and shame for the individual whose performances are in question. Though someone might enjoy playing Perry Mason or Mr. District Attorney, are these amateur dramatics worth the loss of face that this individual must suffer?

When and if a student body officer is elected who is not doing an able

## Generally Speaking

by Barbara Earnest

*Dope and liquor are being sold to teenagers; prostitutes are running all over the neighborhood; freshmen girls are out on the streets at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning . . .*

*We have an excellent school. I'm proud to be here. We have some of the finest students anywhere.*

These were comments made by Jefferson high school parents and students at a meeting held on October 4. The gathering of approximately 700 citizens was a well-organized attempt to solve problems centered at Jefferson.

According to Jefferson Vice-principal Mike Stipac, the problems in question are:

- 1) Unprovoked assaults by Negroes on other students.
- 2) Touching, pinching and pushing of white and Negro girls by white and Negro boys.
- 3) Extortion of money by Negroes.
- 4) Loitering around school during lunch periods and after school by so-called "hoods."

Although these points were featured by the administrators at the meeting, there is more of a problem in the community, the environment the children are growing up in.

The majority of Jefferson students, 98 per cent according to Mr. Stipac, are as polite, as thoughtful, as intelligent, and as normal as any Grant student. Since the personality of a person is greatly influenced by the environment, the district could not be as bad as often reported.

One mother said indignantly, "One radio station broadcasts, 'Bring your children inside and lock your doors, the Jefferson students are going to school.'" This report has not been verified, but it illustrates the kind of reputation the district is gaining because of the other 2 per cent of the student body.

It is their environment that Jeffersonians and other citizens of Portland should be concerned with.

"The parents are divorced or fighting . . . they're drunk half of the time . . . they're never home . . . they don't care about their children . . . they have so many children they can't keep track of them . . ." These are the real problems.

Are dope, liquor and cigarettes being sold illegally to students? Are freshmen girls hanging around drive-ins at 3 a.m.? If so, these are the problems to be solved.

Three recommendations are being made to the school board members to aid the

school and community. They are to hasten the completion of John Adams high school; to consider possible boundary changes which would decrease the proportion of Negro students at Jefferson and to remodel the present library facilities.

If acted upon, these might help the situation at Jefferson during the school hours. Splitting the Albina district up into four or five school areas will take the teenagers out of the district from 8:30 a.m.-3 p.m., but what happens when they all come home?

## Exchange student Kanta Mirchandani enjoys school life



Kanta Mirchandani

"Grant high school I think is the best school," enthusiastically stated Kanta Mirchandani, foreign exchange student.

Upon arriving from her native city Bombay, India, seven weeks ago, Kanta met her new sister Polly Tower and parents Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Tower.

Teenagers in India are quite Americanized. They like the same music, wear the same type of clothing, and read the same magazines such as Seventeen, Vogue, Life and Time.

"Beatles and Rolling Stones are quite popular. We have the same social dances and enjoy jam sessions with combos," said Kanta.

Dating customs differ in India. Big groups are more approved as individual dating is not appreciated by many parents.

"Even so," commented Kanta, "things are changing and becoming more westernized and not so much bound to old customs and traditions."

School and student behavior is somewhat different in India as described by Kanta. There is no distinction between high school and grade school. Students spend eleven years including one year of kindergarten all in the same school.

Dressed in uniforms, boys and girls go to different schools. "Time tables" indicate the schedule to be followed for a certain day. Different subjects are taught on each day.

Elective courses as we know them are nonexistent. All classes are arranged and compulsory. They cover a wide variety of mathematics, sciences, social studies, physical education, games, singing, art, and languages. All courses are taught in English.

"In spite of all this work school life was just great. 'It's not as difficult as it sounds. There was always some social activity to do,'" emphasized Kanta.

One custom Kanta pointed out was that of students standing for a teacher as he enters the room and wishing him the appropriate time of day. She also added that posture was in good taste at all times.



## On The Shelf

by Lorna Viken

### American policy triggers explosive finish

Dazed by the explosive outcome, the reader of the novel Sarkhan is subject to uncertainties concerning the United States' foreign policy in Southeast Asia.

Sarkhan is a small imaginary country bordering on Vietnam and Red China. It is ruled by King Diad and his Royal Council. The tiny nation has its own army and policy of neutrality.

Devoted Communist party member Tuc, a fish-gutter, and all four of the other Sarkhanese party members plot a governmental overthrow designed to create anti-American tendencies in the Sarkhanese people.

The five members of the Sarkhanese party "controlled dozens of fronts and trade unions and youth groups. Except for these five not one person in the apparatus considered himself a Communist." The book continues, "most of them had never heard the word. They thought of themselves as patriotic nationalists."

A hoax which later spirals into a tragic nightmare begins with Tuc's strategic bombing of the Monastery of Buddha and Mohammed by a plane with American markings.

Only Tuc's employer, American Edward Coldstream, and his friend Thaddeus McCauley, professor of Sarkhanese studies at Cornell university, have learned the facts about the political conspiracy.

The President's Special Committee on Sarkhan sends American troops into the country failing to accept the information

and suggestions presented by the "exploiter of Sarkhanese trade" and the "university professor."

After their major victory in *The Ugly American*, William J. Lederer and Eugene Burdick put their efforts into co-authoring this study of the land, cultures, and philosophies of Southeast Asia.

The novel shows step-by-step how the Communist conspired events are swallowed by the Sarkhanese natives, American public, and Washington politicians.

From the vivid scene of the torture of mentado to the description of crowd manipulation, Sarkhan is a story of action, people, and of Washington politics.

Sarkhan is available to students in the school library.

## Youth Advisory council members plan television, radio telecasts for teenagers



JANE STILWELL (left) and Mary Martin are our representatives to Youth Advisory council. Both are on the committee interviewing KOIN-TV professionals for the council TV program.

Youth and the Law Day and a television show dealing with the lives of teenagers are two featured activities of the Youth Advisory Council for this year.

Council members Mary Martin, senior, and Jane Stilwell, junior, work in conjunction with Metropolitan Youth commission. Representatives are chosen from each metropolitan public and private high school.

As a liaison between youth and adults in the community, the council concerns itself with recognizing and understanding young people. At least once a year

the council meets with the MYC to coordinate interests, problems, and activities. Principal Roy O. Malo is the new president of MYC.

One of the biggest events will be Youth and the Law Day. Basically it will be concerned with curfew and laws that affect teenagers. Police officers will discuss these topics in an assembly or after school seminar.

Now, they are working on a television show, hopefully to be one of a series. The program will deal with how teenagers live and view the world.

## Letters

Dear Editor,

We would like to commend the fall rally on the rousing spirit they have shown at our past football games. In comparison to the rallies of previous years they have been doing an outstanding job.

However, they could use a little more help from the student body. There are times when the team cannot hear any of our yelling. Since the main reason for cheering is to give our team support, we should really let them know we're there.

Our team works hard for us and so does the rally. Not only should we support our team, but our rally as well. Sometime someone should give the rally a cheer. They deserve it too!

Brian Harwood  
Lynn Rossiter  
Dave Thomas

## The Grantonian

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