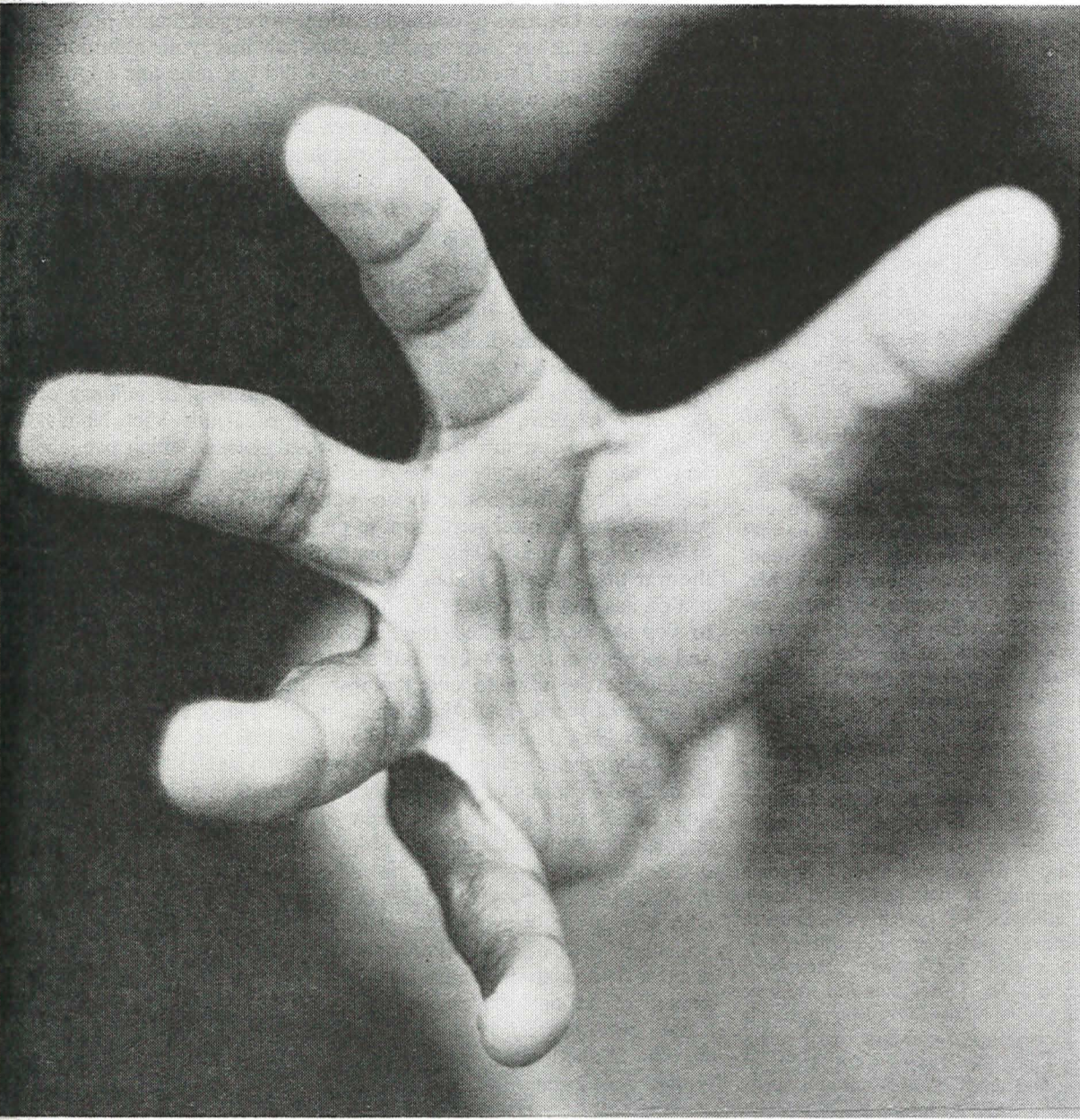


The Paw Print

Volume XIV, Number 3, Peabody Demonstration School, Nashville, Tennessee, November 15, 1968



Farm Labors Strike; Nation Boycotts Grapes

"The farm worker is America's forgotten man. He is not protected by health and pension plans, receives no unemployment insurance or workmen's compensation when he is injured on the job, and is excluded from most minimum wage legislation. Working in the 100 degree sun, he earns an average of \$1,800 a year and watches his children drop out of school to enter the field." (From a UFWOC leaflet.)

Cesar Chavez, who grew up in the fields, working with his own earnings, has been trying to organize his people, the predominantly Mexican-American farm workers in the West, for many years. The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) started its efforts in September, 1965, with a strike for union recognition centered in Delano, California. This strike, with a nationwide boycott of California grape wines, was successful, resulting in contracts and higher wages for the workers. This success was without any help from the National Labor Relations Board, which excludes farm workers from its coverage.

On August 3, 1967 UFWOC began a strike against the largest table grape grower in California, the Giumarra Corporation. Their demands are simple, things most Americans take for granted. They want recognition for their union and the right to collective bargain-

ing. They want decent, steady wages and an end to degrading working conditions.

The grape growers have resorted to illegal methods to break the strike. They have brought in Mexican peasants and not told them of the situation. Many of these Mexicans were not at all aware of the strike and were genuinely sorry when they saw the strikers and understood the situation. Under the law, immigrants are to be given a visa to work in the United States and are to be told of the labor situation when they enter the country and when they are hired. Many of the Mexican strike-breaking peasants were brought into the country without the visa.

In October 1967 the UFWOC called for a national boycott of Giumarra table grapes. Once again the growers took illegal action. The Giumarra Corporation began selling its grapes under the labels of other grape growers (including labels of companies the UFWOC had agreed not to boycott). So, by January, 1968 the union had decided to launch an international boycott of all California table grapes.

The boycott has received widespread support from both religious and civic organizations, the AFL-CIO, the UAW, the Teamsters, the Retail Clerks International Association, and the American Meat

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PDS Alumnus To Fly Supplies To Biafrans

Jim Dick, a Nashvillian and an alumnus of PDS, hopes to fly into Biafra through the Nigerian blockade with a planeload of food for the starving children of that country. Tennessee Relief for Biafran Children, Incorporated (TRBCI), is Mr. Dick's brainchild. Vowing no political aims, the organization plans direct distribution of the food, sans the red tape of professional organizations which can deal only through a recognized government.

Mr. Dick seems very sure of himself, his goals, and his project. He answers his critics with confidence in the correctness of his actions. He says, "My critics act as if the group is getting something out of the project, whereas no one is on salary." To those who claim that help should be given to the people starving in America instead of sending food to far-away Biafra, Mr. Dick replies, "There is no legitimate reason for any person in this country to starve to death. If he does, it's because of ignorance or pride." His reasons for participating in this project are based upon his personal and religious morality, as are those of most of the other members of the organization. "We cannot allow these children to starve," Mr. Dick asserts. Furthermore, he is not convinced that the Ibos have already lost their struggle for independence.

Dr. Henry Farrar, formerly a medical missionary to Biafra and now an adviser to TRBCI, surmises, "The Biafrans are winning, because there has been no Nigerian Civil War news in the papers." This may be explained by the fact that most of the news correspondents are staying at hotels in Lagos in Federalist Nigeria, far from the war zone. Dr. Farrar also briefs the other members on recent news developments. He notes a rumor which says that the Ibos are trying to urge the Yoruba, a western tribe, to revolt also. The Yoruba supposedly resent being drafted to fight with a tribe they consider to be their blood enemy, the Hausa, against the Ibos. Dr. Farrar also notes that Biafra

has solicited the aid of the Communist Chinese. "The Ibos are grabbing at any straw they can get," says Dr. Farrar. "Ojukwu was possibly bowing to the Peking line in his derogatory remarks about the U. S." The survival of his people is at stake. Great Britain is giving military aid to Federal Nigeria. "If it were not for this aid, the war would be fought with machetes and would probably be over by now." So many Ibos have been killed that they are now outnumbered 147 to one.

Mr. Dick warns that "there are political undercurrents, that a war is going on, and that opposition within this country is undermining." The last phrase refers to Federalist Nigerians studying in this country who are denying the atrocities which the press reports.

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Speakers Plead Candidates' Cases

The presidential election assembly on October 30 provided PDS students an opportunity to hear the views of 4 candidates for the presidency explained and defended.

The first speaker, Chuck Offenberger, editor of Vanderbilt's *Hustler*, spoke for Dick Gregory. He started with a sharp comment on Humphrey, Nixon, and Wallace forms of "Law and Order." Instead of speaking on Mr. Gregory's qualifications, he told the audience the reasons behind the campaign. He said this campaign is a protest against Humphrey, Nixon and Wallace. He then went on to examine the protest vote. Offenberger said that it is a protest against the corrupt two-party system. He criticized the two parties for "playing games with the presidency." Gregory's Vanderbilt campaign coordinator then went on to say that it did not matter to him whether Humphrey or Nixon became president. Expanding on this thought, he said that "if Nixon is elected, it would force Democrats to restructure and to nominate people like the: McGoverns,"

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Alone, Alone, All All Alone The Cry of the Mentally Ill

Ever awake from a dream feeling that it actually happened? Two million, four hundred thousand adolescents have never awakened from their dreams: their fantasy has become a way of life.

What forced this 10% of the American youth to create their world of fantasy? What are they like? Where do they go?

Although the majority of teenagers accept and conform to traditional values, the disturbed student rejects them. He creates his own value system and replaces all of the old rules with his own new ones. If he can, he convinces himself that the new standards are legitimate. If he cannot, and if he hesitatingly assumes his new role, he begins to slip from his foothold in reality. Old standards crumble beneath him more rapidly than he can replace them. Because he doesn't have enough to believe in, he lacks direction or purpose. Tragically, he is unable to separate himself from the values of society. He judges and then condemns himself for trying to reject those values. At this point the student is not just a frustrated teenager; he is considered mentally ill.

Dr. Nat Winston, Tennessee Commissioner of Mental Health, differentiated between the disturbed adolescent, who does not realize his malfunction, and the criminal, whose actions are deliberate. He added that most adolescents, like adults, are reluctant to admit the seriousness of their frustrations because "they fear insanity more than anything else. In a way, they all think in magic terms. They laugh at the things they fear, hoping these things will go away."

But these things do not go away. The teenager cannot live in reality, so he tries to escape it. Where does he go now? Some go to jail, others

whose parents have the money, go to private hospitals. The great majority of these adolescents, however, will find themselves in state mental institutions. Oddly enough, there is no consolation in this escape. Students who had nothing to look forward to in life have even less to look forward to in a state mental institution.

The state mental institution is generally understaffed and poorly run. Dr. Winston recognizes this problem, but he asserts that one must understand the types of patients in the hospital before he can understand the situation. He uses Central State as an example. "Many of the patients at Central State cannot be helped; about one half of them will be there the rest of their lives. We just do not have enough scientific knowledge to help them. It is heresy to say this, but the patients, at least those who cannot be helped, do not care about their conditions, no matter how bad or good. The only thing we can do for them is to keep them clean." The situation for the other half—those who do not need to be at the hospital for the rest of their lives—is just as bad. Perhaps, if considered morally, even worse.

Whereas many of the custodial patients are mentally retarded, brain damaged, or senile, the "curable" individuals are usually those who have suffered emotional problems resulting in a mental breakdown. Most adolescents fall into the "curable" category.

The number of personnel qualified to staff, and the funds available for the operation of, mental institutions in the United States are, at best, inadequate. And for the curable, as well as for the incurable there, the walls of Central State remain a bleak barrier to the future.

Nancy Patton

SAC Implements Finance, Election Process Changes

Whether it is generally known or not, the Peabody S.A.C. has been seriously considering two matters of extreme importance to PDS students for the past few weeks. Debate and discussion have occupied the members' time almost exclusively for the last four meetings. The proposals will come before the student body in the form of amendments to the PDS S.A.C. Constitution.

The first amendment deals with finances and was proposed by David Wiggins. The amendment came about almost as a direct result of the sudden insolvency of the S.A.C. treasury. Insufficient provisions had been made, apparently, to regulate the committee's spending, and something had to be done about it. David moved that a committee be formed to investigate the possibilities of financial reform. After the committee had met and reported its findings to the Student Activities Committee, the constitutional amendment was introduced. The amendment on which the student body will be voting provides for four main things.

1) No expenditures shall be made without the express authorization of the S.A.C. treasurer. 2) All proposed expenditures of over \$10 shall be discussed and acted upon by the S.A.C. No such expenditure shall be made without affirmation by a majority of the members. 3) All checks which will cause a net decrease in S.A.C. funds of more than \$100 shall first be approved by a majority of the student body. 4) The S.A.C. treasurer shall, from now on, prepare a proposed budget for the entire year, to be presented and acted upon at the first S.A.C. meeting of each year. This budget will not

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System Denies Freedom; Students Do Not Yield

Many Seniors are frustrated. Nor are they alone in their dissatisfaction: teachers are complaining about noisy halls and irresponsible pupils while students are refuting these accusations then making a few of their own. Although many of the disputes are related to senior privileges, the problems are more widely spread.

Teachers wrongly assume that students who do not have a stake in their own education and who find little relevance in what they are studying will still plunge into the process of learning. Granted, the thought of going to college is enough to make teenagers want to pass, but it is not enough to make them want to learn. To want to learn, the student must think that education is more than a stagnant pool of once thought thoughts. Nevertheless, PDS continues to deny many students any purpose in learning and students continue to find it difficult to rationalize four years of memorization.

So, the Senior is given his freedoms. The system has denied him the privilege of setting his own limits until his last year of high school. It is almost impossible to make the concepts of learning and freedom synonymous this late in the game. The student has already found substitutes for studying which are much more enjoyable.

And teachers wonder why the student seemingly abuses his freedom by not studying?

I have tried to prove one point—many students do need a highly structured program to function in the PDS educational system. Perhaps freedom should not even be considered for Peabody students. Order must be preserved and freedom threatens order. The faculty should be the first to understand this; if there is to be no independence, the student should not be tempted with the taste of any of it. Yet, teachers insist on gingerly playing with freedom—dangling it above the student's head in return for proper behavior.

This is dangerous. The PDS student who is capable of handling extra privileges resents the system that makes him appear irresponsible. He questions the scheme which allows the teacher to grant or deny student freedoms. He is restless when participating in this carrot and donkey type of education. Freedom is a universal cause, and the Peabody student will not be the first to carry its banner.

"Men are freest when they are most unconscious of freedom."

D. H. Lawrence

Peabody: Institution For Honest Students?

You can see it wherever you go. Look around. Do you see her copying her friend's homework in the study hall before class? Do you see him eyeing your test paper? Has anything been missing from your locker lately? Don't leave your purse out during gym class. Be sure not to leave your books unattended. Do you ever feel choked by all the smoke in the rest rooms? Have you heard about the business transactions with old course tests?

It sounds as if there is something happening here. What it is is extremely clear. Why it is is rather cloudy. Students are cheating. They are stealing. There is a general stream of dishonesty at this school manifesting itself to all who happen to get in its way.

Mrs. Taylor reports a great increase in the number of books, especially those on reserve, being taken from the library without having been checked out. Many of these are not returned. She says that she has noticed more such cases this year than in all of the other years she has been here.

The Dem School is an educational institution. If you are unsure on this point, you may direct your questions to Mr. McClain. Face it. You can't be educated by copying someone else's answers. If you do not desire the high level of education offered at PDS, why do you bother the students who wish to learn with your personal trivialities? Now is the time for all honest students to unite and to let their fellow, less honest peers know what they think. It's time for action!

The Paw Print

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- Alan Leiserson
- Bill Lutin News Editors
- Jim Coddington
- Anne Metzger Feature Editors
- Kathy Harrell
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Published every three weeks during the academic year. Price—15¢

To the Editor:

One of the basic obligations of the press in a free society is to report the news objectively. Objectively does not mean the press cannot take sides; it does mean that the press must report both sides. This obligation the PAW PRINT has come dangerously close to abandoning in its coverage of the election campaign. This is apparent upon picking up the paper. On the front page we find pictures of the two major party candidates and, instead of the picture of George Wallace, American Independence Party candidate, we find that of Dick Gregory, who is not even on the ballot.

If after this obvious bias one bothers to read the paper, he finds the articles markedly different in tone. The article on Mr. Humphrey is attractive to read, being broken by many subheadings. Mr. Nixon's is a solid, formidable block—very inviting. Also, the picture of Mr. Muskie is two columns to Mr. Agnew's one, besides being twice as high. When reading the articles, one finds Mr. Humphrey's crammed with excerpts from his speech. Mr. Nixon's consists of a chatty piece about the reporters covering Nixon and the difficulty of finding the coliseum.

The substance of the articles, however, is what alarms one the most. The "facts" reported hopefully indicate naive and undiscerning reporting rather than open bias. Supposedly Mr. Nixon's campaign is cold and well managed with its organized cheering sections, while Mr. Humphrey's is warm and spontaneous. However, the articles do not mention the fact that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Agnew's supporters are genuinely enthusiastic and are there voluntarily in marked contrast to state employees who have been compulsorily bussed from their closed offices to hear Mr. Humphrey.

The real difference became apparent when I ran across a boy, two Saturdays before election, apologizing for passing out literature for Humphrey, but saying he needed the money he was being

An Open Letter To Richard Milhous Nixon

Dear Mr. Nixon:

Many things beset a new president: the choosing of a staff, the establishment of lines of communication, the organizing of procedures. Yet I fear there are more urgent things to which your attention must be directed, and I would be remiss if I did not take this opportunity to express them to you. They are:

The immediate and radical overhauling of the system used to elect our president. The electoral college, it is true, has never failed to provide the nation with a president, but its provisions are so hopelessly complex, and the possibilities it allows so obviously contrary to the will of most of the electorate, that to permit the nation to even approach the 1972 presidential race without a new electoral system is criminal, if not insane. Perhaps some system of national referendum is the answer, perhaps not, but there *must* be some restructuring of the procedures for electing the chief executive.

The conclusion, or the immediate establishment and publication of a program geared to effect the early conclusion, of military activities in Viet Nam, particularly in light of South Viet Nam's unwillingness to pursue the paths toward peace which we see as honorable. The history of the American people gives ample evidence that they are neither cowardly nor negligent in the defense of freedom yet they, for the most part, oppose the present American involvement in Viet Nam, and it was this opposition to the present conduct of the war that defeated Hubert Humphrey. If the Republican administration has any mandate at all from the American people, it is, simply, to *stop the war.* Granted, the questions of American honor, prestige, and security must be taken into account by those who formulate and implement the plan to end the war, but so must those of legality in terms of world law, Vietnamese national and ethnic sovereignty, and the will of the American people.

The integration into the mainstream of American life—which must be defined in terms of political significance, economic self-determination, social equality, and the right of the individual to pursue self-expression within a framework of law that is cognizant of and responsive to his needs—of those elements—the young person to whom American institutions are relics of an impotent past, the black man who sees his citizenship as worthless because it is second-rate, the poor laborer, whether rural or urban, whose life has no dignity because it has no relevance, and the malcontent who fears that the growth of national government and the continued existence of personal freedoms are mutually exclusive—whose growing sense of anomie, if unchecked, may well be the harbinger of the end of the America we know.

This nation has a great and enduring power of resiliency. She is capable of many things, if cogently led by men who apply their energies to solving the problems of their age. If you come, with some speed, to at least a partial solution of these problems, her chances of survival as a society are good. If not, I fear she is lost.

paid, when two hundred teenagers paingn for the Republican Party. were at that time voluntarily cam- —George Rand



Candidates' Stands Defended

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McCarthys, Ted Kennedys, and Harold Hughes." Continuing, he said that Humphrey's election might also set off a liberal trend.

In saying that the smoke-filled room is not gone, Offenberger pointed out that Agnew is a Strom Thurmond-Richard Nixon deal, and proposed Chicago and Richard Daley as other examples of the "Back Room." He added that "the smoke-filled room must be re-modeled." Mr. Offenberger ended his speech with the idea that Mr. Humphrey's new war policy consisted of nothing more than political promises made in desperation.

The next speaker, Larry Cole, a former state legislator speaking for the Humphrey-Muskie ticket, began with a rebuttal of the speech on behalf of the protest vote for Gregory. His first statement was a rebuttal of Offenberger's statement, "The Democrats were killed in Chicago and in a hotel kitchen in Los Angeles." Cole said the Democratic party is very much alive, then explained that he objected to a protest vote, saying, "I always have (stayed) and always will stay within the framework of the party." Cole said we should vote for Humphrey because: 1. Of his past record; 2. His record reflects the Democratic party; 3. He has constantly worked within the framework of the party; 4. Humphrey has been loyal to Johnson, people will therefore be loyal to Humphrey; 5. Humphrey is a man of warmth and sincerity. Mr. Cole ended his speech by urging the students to work within the framework of the party.

The next speaker, Davidson County campaign manager for Nixon, Charles Anderson, began by comparing this election with others, and strangely enough, said it was a very dull campaign. Anderson attacked the Democrats by giving statistics on the cost of living. Anderson said, referring to the high qualities Larry Cole had listed for the Democratic party, that the Democrats "have no man to fill these standards."

Not mentioning that Mr. Nixon

himself was a member of the national government for over twelve years, Mr. Anderson said Nixon is leading a new generation of leadership. Anderson said that if Nixon lost to Humphrey it would be because of the Wallace third party effort.

The final speaker, William Burton, spoke for George Wallace.



Burton began with the anti-Humphrey slogan, "Dump the Hump." Further into his speech the independent candidate for congress, who unsuccessfully tried to link himself to the American Independent party, said that National Government should be limited. Burton made poverty an insignificant problem by saying that "the poorest person in this country is richer than the richest person in countries under communism."

Mr. Burton strongly criticized the dissenter in this country as an anarchist and a supporter of tyranny. He added that the local papers are distorting the facts. Burton ended by urging youth to examine the candidates and to support the candidate of their choice.

City Film Society Brings Nashville "A Work of Art"

If ever a movie deserved a panegyric for its total effect, and not just for specific aspects or ingredients, *La Guerre Est Fini* is that movie. *La Guerre Est Fini* was the first of the movies to be shown by the Nashville Film Society. This organization should certainly be commended for its efforts to bring films of this caliber to Nashville.

The movie depicts the plight of Communist agitators working in Spain from bases in France, still fighting the Spanish Civil War that ended 20 years ago. These revolutionaries are far from united, however, and their differences and divisions constitute a large part of the film. From the outset, Carlos, Domingo, or Diego (in that order) gropes his way in a web of uncertainty, doubt, and fear. The feeling of vagueness and of fear which one gets becomes overpowering as he sees Carlos flee from Madrid, where several of his cohorts have been arrested, to Paris searching desperately for Juan, who is later given up for dead, and reporting deaths to next-of-kin, many of whom have also disappeared. The stream-of-consciousness technique of the movie contributes much to the fears conveyed by the movie, but just as much to the characterization and also to the plot, itself. The technique used is quite different from those of *Rachel and Ulysses*. The technique in the first is inferior and in the latter is of a completely different sort, the movie being an abstraction in itself.

Not until Carlos has become Domingo and Diego does the viewer become aware of how things are. Before this it seems strange that no one is afraid of violating the wartime curfew, since everything has the acrid smell of war. But in coming to a better understanding of the situation, one loses nothing and becomes more involved in and appreciative of the film.

The impression that they must be operating during a war and their use of aliases with different friends show the tremendous pressure that Carlos and his friends are working under. The putting of Carlos out to pasture by the higher echelons of the movement and their revoking the decision and recalling him also show the stress levels and breaking points of various characters.

Everything about the movie—the characterization, the plot development, the filming techniques, the soundtrack—contributes to either the feeling of pressure or of fear.

Campus Calendar

Friday, November 15

Pep Rally
Alfred Hitchcock's *The Lady Vanishes*. Vanderbilt Theatre. 75¢
7:15 and 9:15 p.m.

Saturday, November 16

Basketball game at Clarksville. B-team game at 6:30; Varsity game at 8:00.
Pep Club spirit bus to Clarksville. Leaves 5:00 from PDS.

Sunday, November 17

The Lady Vanishes at Vanderbilt Theatre.

Monday, November 18

SAC meeting in room 209 at 3 p.m.
Carl Bewig, representative from Oberlin, 9:00 a.m.

Wednesday, November 20

Assembly for grades 9-12. Panel of students discussing problems of the school as they see them.

Janice McVey, representative of Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo.

PAW PRINT staff meeting in room 208 at 3 p.m.

Friday, November 22

Science and math six weeks tests.
Basketball game with TPS at PDS. No B-team game; Varsity at 8 p.m.

The Importance of Being Earnest, comedy by Oscar Wilde starring Michael Redgrave, Joan Greenwood, and Edith Evans. Vanderbilt Theatre. 75¢. 7:15 and 9:15 p.m.

Sunday, November 24

The Importance of Being Earnest at Vanderbilt Theatre.

Monday, November 25

SAC meeting in room 209 at 3 p.m.
Social science, all other six weeks tests.

Tuesday, November 26

Basketball game with Ryan at PDS. B-team game, 6:30; Varsity, 8:00.

English and foreign language six weeks tests.

Wednesday, November 27

Thanksgiving vacation begins at 11:00 a.m.

Thursday, November 28 and Friday, November 29

Thanksgiving Holidays.

Monday, December 2

SAC meeting in room 209 at 3 p.m.

Tuesday, December 3

Dick Young, assistant director of admissions at Washington University in St. Louis.

Basketball game with North at PDS. Varsity 4:00; B-team, 5:30.

Wednesday, December 4

PAW PRINT staff meeting in room 208 at 3 p.m.

SAC Proposes Amendments

Continued from Page 1

necessarily be itemized, but will allot specific amounts for each committee needing funds during the year.

The purpose of this amendment is to inject some order into the financial system of the Student Activities Committee and to institute regular procedures for authorization of expenditures. No such controls or regulations are present in the constitution as it now stands. The student body will vote on this issue in about two weeks.

Also coming before the student body in the same assembly is another amendment to the S.A.C. constitution, entitled "Election Procedures." This arose principally from a general dissatisfaction with the procedure currently used to elect S.A.C. officers. Dean Birmingham appointed a committee to look into the matter, and the committee, chaired by Bill Lutin, unanimously recommended the following amendment in four sections: 1) A section which sets up a timetable for the election. This section provides one day between campaign speeches and the primary election so that candidates may have a chance to talk to the students about their stands on the issues. 2) The second section deals with primaries. The major change provided for in this section is that students are to vote for only one candidate for an office instead of the traditional two. This section also provides that a careful system of ballot distribution and collection shall be used by the election committee. 3) Section three

deals with campaigning. It prohibits material or active campaigning before the Monday after the primary election. This particular part of the amendment is the only part of the bill that was changed in any way by the S.A.C. The bill in its original form prohibited more than five signs the size of a regular-sized piece of poster board per candidate. This was changed so that the amendment now suggests that the candidates shall meet after the primary to decide on the number of signs to be put up. No enforcement is provided for, and signs are limited only by verbal agreement. 4) The fourth section outlines the procedure to be followed in the election. It establishes the precedent of allowing the writing in of any PDS student's name for an office, provided he fulfills the general requirements for being an officer as already outlined in the S.A.C. constitution.

These amendments will be discussed in assembly before they are called to a vote.

—Bill Lutin

marchetti's
for all your
spaghetti
needs

**Kuhn's
Variety
in
Belle Meade
Plaza**

casual
corner
for simply
wonderful
Sportswear
100 oaks
belle meade

The moments of relaxation are only lulls in the proverbial storm. Because of this singularity of object, the movie gains more power and becomes, at least to Judith Crist, "a complete work of art."

The music is not a constant element of the film, but is used sparingly and thus more significantly. The music gives completeness to the mood. It manages to create a feeling of the fullness of the scene, which, when it stops, is shattered starkly and beautifully.

The realism of the movie is so great that nowhere does one have the feeling of watching fiction or

Mission Impossible. This is no small accomplishment, as the movie deals with that type subject. The characters are very real and believable—made more so by glimpses of their flitting thoughts and whims. The situation exists today in Spain. The people are working today in France.

—Alan Leiserson

Pancake Pantry

1724 21st Ave., South
208 4th Ave., North

Hickory Plantation

Hickory
Smoked
Pit Bar-B-Que
297-3053

Yannie's

Green Hills Shopping
Center
269-0950

Raskin Realtors

• Edwin B. Raskin
• Herschel Katzman
Third National Bank Bldg.
244-4250

McQuiddy Printing Company

The Complete Printing House

711 Spence Lane

Nashville, Tennessee

Social Science Students Predict, Evaluate Election

Running up the front steps . . . have to get in on time . . . Hey, is Kenny around? People are buzzing quietly in one room on the first floor. . . . Election Night . . . Somewhere, the television announces, as if it were of utmost importance, *It is too early to tell yet. . . . Need some ice, Julie? . . . O.K. I have to pick up something else anyway.*

By now it is 6:30. People begin to trickle in. It is not long before Kenneth Eaton and others are writing on the blackboards, handing out polls, and just generally taking care of the logistics of the election night "party." Actually, little partying is done by anyone, and the looks on the faces of most of the students are deadly serious. Glenn looks worried, Tom appears peeved, Mr. George looks doubtful and expectant. Others sit and talk or "keep score" of the presidential, senatorial, gubernatorial, or congressional contests. No states are in yet, but NBC and CBS both predict that this will be a close one. The crucial states will be New York, Illinois, California, Ohio, Texas, and Pennsylvania. If Humphrey is to stop Nixon, he must have at least these states. No one knows anything at this point, and the "scholars" seem to be very avid and enthusiastic.

Time passes, and more and more is appearing on the blackboards. Nixon leads at first, but Humphrey is catching up, while Wallace eats up the southern states. Kansas and Kentucky fall first to Nixon. Wallace receives Alabama, and Humphrey takes his first state, Maine. The returns keep coming in. As it gets later, the atmosphere becomes almost thick with a feeling of excitement, even in some cases frustration and antagonism. Then it happens, a burst of hand clapping, it is predicted that Pennsylvania will go for "the Hump." Wallace people make snide comments, and eventually turn toward Nixon. Nixon's strength increases, and so does Humphrey's. Humphrey moves slightly ahead.

It is now 11:30, and it all depends on Illinois, Missouri, Texas, California, and Ohio. The stu-

dents stay for a while longer, but to little avail; the results won't come until the next morning.

This project is a learning experience carried out by the students of the Introduction to Modern Social Sciences course. Refreshments, television sets, tally sheets, and information on blackboards were all prepared by students for this joint effort of the two classes. Reports on the electoral college and general election procedures had been given in class to establish a foundation of knowledge which the student could use to understand the election and its meaning in the context of the complex system of government in the United States. The social sciences class had been working on political science oriented topics for about two weeks, and had done many other projects, such as individual research, polling, or action work on favorite candidates' campaigns.

Pre-election predictions were required from all students. Points will be given for each state predicted correctly. Predictions were generally made on the basis of polls and scientific reasoning, rather than on the basis of haphazard guessing; many of the students missed as few as three states. This so-called "party" proved to be an important educational experience for the juniors and seniors who took part in it.

Supplies to Biafra

Continued from Page 1

At the time of the Steering Committee meeting, TRBCI had \$10,000 toward its goal of \$50,000. The French Club of Hillwood High School presented \$100 to Mr. Dick. He also received another \$100 and a pledge of 30 cases of protein powder. Extencicare, a nursing home corporation, pledged \$5,000. Among the patrons of the organization are the Pioneers of South Central Bell Telephone Company.

If Mr. Dick's hope is realized, *Look Magazine* will carry the exclusive story. Bill Hedgepath, *Look* Senior Editor, promises an orphanage in exchange for the exclusive coverage.

California Workers Strike, Union Calls Grape Boycott

Continued from Page 1

Cutters. The boycott has been endorsed by Senators McCarthy and McGovern and the mayors of Rochester, N. Y., Minneapolis, Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, and St. Louis.

Now you may say, "Why are there still grapes being sold if there's a strike?" The answer is that if all the workers leave the fields, the growers will bring in strike-breaking labor from somewhere else as they have done before. Only enough strikers are picketing so that the strike is recognized. The workers almost unanimously support the strike and those who work share their wages with those who strike.

The next question may be, "What are California grapes and what are not?" About 95% of the table grapes sold in stores (depending on the season, the figure varies between 90 and 98%) are from California. The concord grapes from New York are the only significant kind of non-California grapes.

If you ask why a boycott rather than some other means of disputing the issue, the answer is that Cesar Chavez and the leaders of the UFWOC, who are dedicated to non-violence, feel that this is their last peaceable way of dealing with the growers.

the UFWOC is that the men in it are "outside agitators." Nearly all the men and women in the UFWOC are natives of grape country. Both Chavez and Venustiano Olgiun, who has been traveling around the country spreading the boycott and was recently in Nashville, grew up in the area whose workers they are defending. Chavez started from the grassroots and has maintained his union's sovereignty by opposing a merger with the AFL-CIO, which now supports his efforts.

The struggle of the Mexican-American farm worker to secure a better life for himself and his children would be significant in any society; in twentieth century America it is, by reason of the implications it raises concerning the uninhibited pursuit of a minority way of life, critical. *Boycott California table grapes.*

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Tigers, Cats Tangle In Season's Opener

Another basketball season here at Peabody is ready to start with the fearsome Tigers invading the Clarksville Gymnasium Saturday night at 6:30 and 8:00. This season opener is a tough one, with Clarksville sporting a very big and highly-rated team. This will be their first game in the new Clarksville gymnasium, part of an all new Clarksville High School just opening this year. Coach Singleton of the "B" team says it's the biggest field house in the area next to Vanderbilt, seating over 3500. The Clarksville teams will certainly be ready for the dedication contest.

Despite the reputation of the opponent, the Peabody Tigers are preparing for a strong showing, with the thought of victory ever-present. The team consists of three returning starters—John Spann, Greg Rogers, Dick Baldwin—and four contending seniors—David Wiggins, Wade Oakley, Bucky Katzman, and David Ellis. Cooper Beazley and Barney Byrd will be seeing action this year, along with other roster members Harry Wilson and Eddie Hall. The front line will average 6'3" and about 185, with the guards over 6'0". If the team can play together well enough with only five weeks of practice and if they can keep from making costly floor mistakes, it should be a tight game. Last year the Clarksville zone press rattled the Peabody five in the last three minutes to chop down a thirteen point lead and win by five. Remembering this, the varsity should be especially alert if they do get a lead.

The junior varsity lacks height, but there is hope here too. The Baby Tigers are a sophomore dominated team, led by Larry Dorris, Paul LeQuire and Don Weidemann. Steve Turner, Ed Turnley and Lee Edwards are other sophomores on the team. Juniors Bill Wade and Jim Coddington and freshman Ben Barton will also be seeing action. Although the "B" team has no six-footers, it does boast several quick boys and should be able to run pretty well. Coach Singleton has been working them hard and they should be in good shape for the opening game.

After Clarksville, the Tigers take on T.P.S. the following Friday in the first home game. T.P.S. isn't rated highly, and this should be a good one to see. The following Tuesday (Nov. 26) the Fighting Irish invade from Rvan. The Panthers lost their first six men from last year, and this should be a good time to end their string of victories over us, which has lasted more than five years. After Thanksgiving the Tigers take on North (picked to win the 18th district), Howard and Lipscomb in that order. By this time we should know what kind of team we have and what to expect later on in the season.

—David Wiggins

'The Heart is a Lonely Hunter'; Study in the Geometry of Pain

The Heart is a Lonely Hunter is about isolation. Near the vertex of Carson McCuller's geometry in pain stands the figure of a deaf-mute: symbol of our inability to communicate. This inability is captured in trenchant and unforgettable imagery; for example, the deaf-mute (played by Alan Arkin) pounds at the door of a cripple with a message he burns to deliver; the wife of the cripple will not let Arkin in; the cripple cannot move to admit him. Such pounding beats on the sensibilities of every member of the audience as he realizes how he has locked his own heart against intrusion and must pay for his cowardice with eternal isolation.

Unfortunately, the vision of the author is pointillistic. It conceives brilliant scenes, but it lacks dramatic continuity. In order to achieve a climax, the film assembles characters who have never before appeared (and never will again,) in a situation of racial tension that is largely unrelated to the rest of the movie, so that a knifing may be precipitated. Now, the reason a climax can occur at the midpoint of a novel or film is that we will be absorbed in the effect of this event on the principal characters. If the climax does not affect the characters, however, we will be left with a dramatic let-down that

is not compensated for by psychological interest.

A final drawback is Sondra Locke's offensive performance as Mick (and her name is the only apt thing about her: she *does* look like a boy—hence we are not spared the traditionally inane scenes of adolescence as the flat-chested heroine stuffs inner tubing down her brassiere). Her acting is coy and overly articulated—as if she were performing not only with but before deaf-mutes.

—Jay Lyon

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