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Campus Crier

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McCormack addresses students

by PAUL FRIDLUND

"When the Republicans cut the budget they usually take money from Veterans programs, senior citizens, reclamation projects, housing and health," said 4th district congressman, Mike McCormack who spoke to Central students in the SUB on Monday. "They like to increase the budgets for foreign aid and defense. Democrats put more emphasis on the social programs.

"It costs the Federal government 14 billion dollars for one per cent unemployment—plus an additional two billion in payments," he said. "It's a very difficult problem because if we cut spending programs we create more unemployment."

A student asked McCormack if there were any plans now under consideration to ease the high

unemployment situation in Kittitas County. "I haven't heard any specific solutions," he said, adding "the timber industry is depressed because of the slump in the housing industry." McCormack believes making more money



available for housing is the best solution to the problems of the timber industry.

McCormack came under attack for his stand on the Alpine Lakes controversy. "We are all working for virtually an identical wilderness area. Where we differ is the management of the area outside the wilderness area," the congressman explained. "I'm opposed to plans that would take private lands outside the wilderness because Seattle wants this area for a playground. I want jobs for my constituents. The projected revenue from the recreation area would be very small compared to the revenues generated from timber harvest. The area should be managed in such a way as to create substantial yield on private and public land. What we need to remember is timber is a crop that grows back after it is harvested."

McCormack believes the Hanford atomic works will continue to grow for the remainder of the 20th century. As a member of the House Committee on Energy, McCormack is deeply involved

with the development at Hanford. "I thoroughly enjoy meeting students," McCormack said after his talk. "It's always refreshing to talk with people who are authorities on different subjects."

Residents file petition protesting damage fee

Almost eighty per cent of the residents of Stephens-Whitney have signed a petition protesting Clause 11 in their housing contract.

The clause states: "...each resident is personally responsible and liable for any losses or damage to the structure in which he/she resides and all damages to or losses to any college property furnished under this contract."

During fall quarter two false fire alarms occurred at Stephens-Whitney and two fire bells were torn from the wall. The fire department charges \$50 for each false fire run.

At the end of last quarter, residents received a memo from Housing saying that they would be assessed for damages in the common use areas of their dorm.

If they didn't pay this \$1.50 fee by the second week in January, an additional \$5 filing fee would be added. On Jan. 20, everyone who had not paid, received a bill from Auxiliary Services for the "Dorm Damage Share" and the filing fee which amounted to \$6.50.

At this time, Matt Johnson, resident of Stephens-Whitney, drew up the petition, gathered signatures and submitted it to Housing. Three reasons were listed why the residents were protesting this charge: 1. Damages assessed were committed by persons unknown and they should not be responsible for actions committed by others; 2. this charge, because of contract liability, could be a forerunner to greater charges in the future; and 3. the explanation of the damages they were charged with was not clear.

CRIER

CWSC, Ellensburg, WA 2/12/76 Vol. 49, No. 13

Education faces big budgeting difficulties

by JACKIE HUMPHRIES

"Education is a noble and fine profession to go into but at this time persons entering the field have some big difficulties to face," according to Lew Griffith, consultant for school administrative services in Olympia.

Griffith was one of several who talked to Crier reporters last Friday. Discussion subjects went from job prospects in education to school financing and teacher rights and responsibilities.

Lillian Cady, director of Professional Education and Certification, and Edwin Lyle, associate of Teacher Education, both agreed that a realistic view of job prospects must be acquired by current education majors throughout the state.

"I wouldn't discourage a person from entering the profession, but I do feel it is an obligation to let them know what to expect," said Cady.

In discussing public opinion toward public schools Griffith explained, "The teachers are the scapegoats for all the problems with children, but kids must go to school. The teacher is the first one who holds the child accountable; he is the first to make an assignment and hold the child responsible for turning it in. You must realize though, the teacher sees the child a few hours a day for nine months of the year, the parents are responsible the rest of the time."

He does feel the teacher is losing his rights but this loss has no practical effect on teachers in the system, but will affect those entering the system. "Young people will probably stay out," he speculated. He said he believes the loss of rights encompasses more than the area of classroom discipline but includes the monetary aspects of teaching as well.

"The instructors do not have real bargaining power at this time. But a strike by a group of teachers is the poorest way of relating to the public. Yet, no school board can delegate decisions of arbitration in labor disputes."

Even though the students have no say in whether there would be a strike or not, they are the ones who must make up the

lost academic time. State statute requires that school be taught 180 days a year and even if the labor (teachers) and management (school administration) can't come to terms during a strike, the students will be required to attend school through and including June 14 as well as holidays if it is deemed necessary, according to Griffith.

In looking at school funding he explained, "The Legislature provides only 46-47 per cent of the dollars for educating people, if the taxpayer won't support the rest of it, where is it going to come from?"

"Have you noticed that in this state we always have adequate funding for roads, but we never can find the money to finance the public schools?" he asked.

Lillian Cady's emphasis was on the new developments in the teacher education programs throughout the state's 15 institutions. "The education departments are all

"...we always have adequate funding for roads, but we never can find the money to finance the public schools..."

developing alternatives to the traditional program of student teacher for one quarter after having had all the 'how-to-teach' preparation courses on campus. Most are offering field oriented courses that put the student teacher into the school setting for anywhere from two to four quarters."

When asked "Is grade inflation hurting teacher education?" Cady responded:

"You are speaking of an individual demonstrating competency or in earning a grade for a course. In competency-oriented classes you cannot move forward until you have mastered a certain level of ability. In grade-oriented courses you move as soon as you have attained the grade whether or not you have gained knowledge or skill. Students in competency programs feel there are more demands on their abilities than in the grade oriented programs."

When asked, "If the literacy level of the public has declined, does this mean the literacy level of teachers has declined as well?" the response was: "We hear the opposite."

Cady further stated "Part of it relates to supply and demand. We do not have the demand for teachers we once did, so the school districts are able to be more selective during the screening process and take only the best persons."

Maynard Mathison, director of School Fiscal Services, stated, "There is evidence that legislators are moving toward an agreement in school funding."

Currently before the Legislature is a bill which would provide matching funds for a school district. Every district that had a levy would have a \$2 tax on every \$1,000 and they would be guaranteed at least \$350 for each student. They could go as high as

\$6 per \$1000, but \$2 is all that would be required.

An alternative, but similar plan, being considered would have the same \$2 per \$1000 but all money would go into a state pot and the districts would be required to draw their monies from that fund. School district funds would remain the same each year, Mathison explained.

He said he feels that some structured form of school funding is imperative. "Levies are fine if you want to play Russian roulette every year with school finances. Washington's economy doesn't indicate a positive trend in school financing either. The problem is not limited to isolated school districts. More levy failures would be a disaster to the state but people will not come to grips with a problem until it is facing them."

Convention proposed

by DAVID WASSER
Assignments Editor

According to Gov. Dan Evans, the state constitution is "terribly fractured" in terms of division of powers for state and local governments.

Evans, in his weekly press conference in Olympia last Friday, said he favored allowing the people to vote on whether to call a convention to write a new state constitution.

Later in the day the House passed such a proposal. If the Senate also approves, the proposal will go on the ballot this November.

The state constitution has not been changed in 87 years. Evans said that "someone pointed out to me 'Four score and seven years ago.'"

Evans said he felt a convention was the best way to make changes in the constitution, pointing out that it gives the people a greater voice.

All the areas of government need change, Evans said. "Both the legislative and executive areas

should be strengthened," he said. "We should make the judicial article more efficient," the governor said, "to even out the workload of judges."

The governor said he thought the people of Washington would show "overwhelming support" for a constitutional convention.

Should the Senate pass it and the people approve it in November, the legislature would next write guidelines for the convention, including who would be the delegates and how they would be chosen.

Also in the press conference, Evans predicted the second vote by the House on a flood emergency bill. This time the House voted to provide \$150,000 to flood victims.

There had been some party bickering over the use of the governor's emergency funds, but Evans assured the victims he was "not going to let those flood victims sit there and carry the sack."

He also said a resolution in the House to set deadlines on the length of legislative sessions could be "a step toward efficiency."

Recipe for cold distress: chlorate of potash, ammonia

Once again, the cold and flu viruses are relentlessly attacking the heads and stomachs of a good many people. This almost expected event is, of course, unpleasant to the recipient but proves to be a heyday to the manufacturers of over-the-counter-medicinals.

If you find yourself rushing to the drugstore at the first sign of a cold, seemingly spending the equivalent to next month's rent and getting little or no relief, you aren't alone.

In 1972, consumers spent an estimated \$530 million on cold remedies. And as we all know, a cure for the common cold has yet to be discovered.

Well, some unique medicinal recipes were discovered in a turn-of-the-century cookbook. In it, are suggestions on how to handle the common cold and accompanying miseries. This is a look at how it was before the modern-time capsules, before the "does-it-all decongestants," before the TV advertisements convinced you to buy their products because you believed you really needed them.

HOW TO CURE A COLD

On the first day after taking cold there is always a very unpleasant sensation of chilliness. The moment you observe this, go to your room and stay there; keep it at such a temperature as will entirely prevent this chilly feeling, even should it require a hundred degrees of Fahrenheit; in addition, put your feet in water, half leg deep, as hot as you can bear it, adding hotter as it cools for quarter of an hour, so that the water, when you take your feet out, is warmer than when you put them in; dry thoroughly, putting on wollen stockings, even if it is summer, for summer colds are most dangerous; for twenty-four hours eat not an atom of food, but drink as freely as you may desire any warm tea and the end of that time, if not sooner, your cold will be broken up.

COUGHS

Take a package of dried mullein, steep in a pint of water till reduced about half; strain and add one pound of loaf sugar. Dosage for an adult is a tablespoonful after each meal and before retiring.

(Incidentally, mullein is a stout weed of the figwort family with coarse, woolly leaves and dense white woolly hairs covering the leaves and stems. The figwort family, in case you didn't know, contains such plants as the snapdragon and the fox glove.)

FOR A COLD IN THE HEAD

Inhale spirits of ammonia every few minutes until the head is clear.

FOR A SORE THROAT

Rub the throat well with equal parts of kerosene oil and spirits of turpentine and gargle often with a



strong solution of chlorate of potash. (Do not smoke in bed.)

TO RELIEVE A COLD

At the first intimation of a cold, bathe the feet well before going to bed, and take four or five grains of quinine, one teaspoonful of paregoric and one of strong ginger tea. If this does not give relief, repeat it the second night. (Paregoric is a camphorated tincture of opium used in cough remedies.)

These recipes were taken from an old cookbook and by no means are intended or prescribed to cure your ills. Also contained in this homemaker's guide are additional recipes, eight-course menus, how to prepare a feast for one thousand people and a list of necessary items for every homemaker's kitchen—to mention just a few. A must for the woman of 1900.

Students attend Haas Lectures

"The First Amendment is not to protect the press, but to protect the people," said Paul Duke, anchorman for the Public Broadcasting System's **Washington Beat**. Duke and Jim Lehrer, public affairs coordinator for PBS, spoke to about 50 faculty and students in two symposiums sponsored by the Haas Foundation and the UW School of Communications.

The meeting was held at UW on

Feb. 1 and 2. Faculty and students from Central, Eastern, Western, WSU and UW attended the meetings. James Goodrich and Roger Reynolds, mass media instructors, and Linda Turner, Janet Dugan, Gaylis Linville, Robin Mates and Bernard Jensen, mass media students, represented Central.

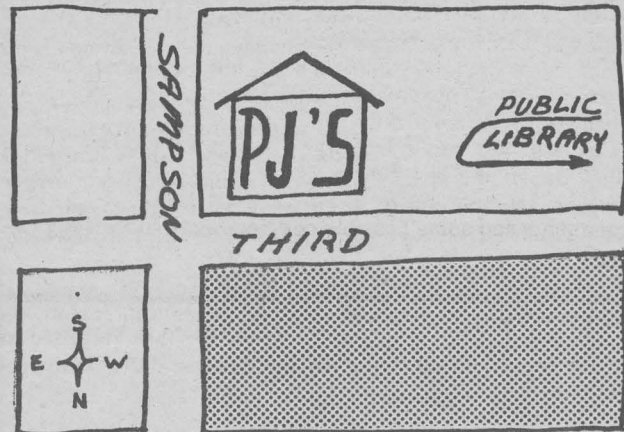
In the morning session on Feb. 2 Duke responded to questions about the role of PBS. Duke said he'd like to see the PBS election

coverage go deeper than the candidate and the issues by delving into the candidate's past public performance in order to spot inconsistencies and then call attention to them. However, lack of money hindered that, he said.

During the afternoon meeting, Lehrer answered questions about the role of the reporter. He said he thought there was too much socializing in Washington, D.C., and not enough investigative reporting. Lehrer said that socializing tends to take the edge off of stories by exerting subtle pressures. He said he thinks there is a need for more of the writing Jack Anderson does. The public's right to know has priority over all other considerations, according to Lehrer, reiterating Duke's statement.

Both reporters said they saw a bright future for PBS in the next three to five years.

The two reporters held an evening press conference on Feb. 1 and gave a public lecture at UW the following evening, following the symposiums. The theme of the public lecture was "The American Spirit in 1976."



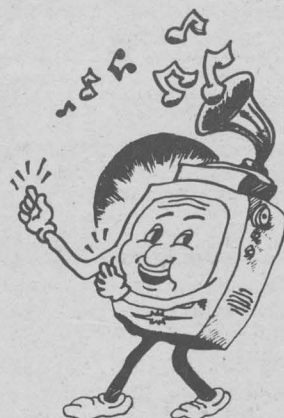
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Committee completes study of grade inflation

by CLINT ROBBINS

Central's Faculty Senate committee, charged with investigating the results of last January's grade inflation report, has completed and filed its own report.

L. Clint Duncan, chairperson of the Ad Hoc Committee on Academic Affairs, noted that his group's study indicated the main problem to be "a disparity between the definition of grades in the catalog and the current practice."

He also stated that there was a lack of consistency with some of the old grade requirements compared with today's average grades.

According to the report from last year, Central's average grade point in 1967 was 2.46 [C]. In 1972, the average jumped to 2.81 [B-] and in 1987, following the projected growth rate, Central's average student will have a 3.86 grade point.

In the committee's six-page report, Duncan and the other members cite statistics showing Central to be out front of many schools in grade inflation. An example is the study by the University of Alaska from three years ago:

	%A	%B	%C	%D	%E	G.P.A.
208 institutions	24.8	29.4	21.8	5.5	3.4	2.79
Central	30.4	29.8	13.2	2.5	2.5	3.06

Surveys from a number of West Coast schools show that, in the 1973-74 year, 2.93 was the average grade for Northwest institutions.

From 1967 to 1974, Central was ranked ninth highest of 49 schools surveyed in the Grade Study Committee's report last year. That committee also found that implementation of the plus-minus system resulted in an increase (plus .10) in grade averages between 1967 and 1968 when the system was installed.

This year's committee findings were also subject to a survey of Northwest four-year institutions "to learn of their concerns and actions on the issue of grade inflation." Of the 32 responses, 21 schools are now or have been involved in the study.

Established in May of last year, this committee was to study the previous report and make recommendations. The

following is the list of those recommendations:

1. The institution should publish and disseminate quarterly reports showing the distribution of grades awarded and average GPA awarded: a) by class; b) by department; c) by school and d) by institution.

2. The committee endorses the catalog definition of grades. However, delete the sentence... "Under normal circumstances a "C" will be the most frequently earned grade in a class at the undergraduate level." (only because this is inconsistent with practice)

3. The senate and administration should exhort faculty to reconsider their grading practices so they more closely meet the definitions of the catalog.

4. A standing academic-affairs committee concerned with grading practices and academic standards should be established.

5. The student's grade report should include, in addition to the letter grade, an index of the ranking of that grade relative to the other grades assigned in that class. Two possible methods are: (i) indicate in addition to the grade the student's percentile rank in the class and the number of students in that class. The percentile rank of a grade in class is the sum of the percent of grades below it and one-half of the percent that the particular grade comprises. For example, the rank of a "B" grade in a class of 10 (3 A's, 2 B's, 4 C's, 1 D) = a percentile rank of 60. And (ii) indicate, in addition to the grade, the number of students in that class and the GPA of that particular class.

Duncan, in saying that he felt his committee's work is probably finished, explained, "We really didn't find anything earthshaking. I would like for the faculty and students to read the report to see how they react to it."

He noted that grade inflation is "certainly something that concerns everyone, especially students." He said the findings of Central's committee are consistent with most of those on the coast.

"This is definitely a big problem because grade inflation carries many implications," he said. "It is a valid thing to be concerned with at Central."

Now in the hands of the Faculty Senate, the report will probably be discussed at that group's next meeting on Feb.

18. David Lygre, president of the Faculty Senate, said, "We should have time to consider the report at that meeting."

Lygre said the meeting will be open to anyone wishing to attend. "This is an open meeting and will be held in Psychology 471 at 3:10 pm. But, if we think there will be a larger than usual turn-out, we might switch the meeting to a larger facility."

There are many things the senate could do with the report, according to Lygre, who explained, "There is no set pattern for actions on committee reports and studies."

"Individual members have their own beliefs, of course, and it is certainly not a foregone conclusion that we will adopt the report," he emphasized.

Three of the senators are Central students and have voting rights. Kathy Kingman, Ruth Vogel and Craig Allen are members who, with the other 37, will attempt to balance their own opinions on the merits of the committee findings and recommendations.

Lygre stated that copies of the report are available from any senator or can be picked up at his office in Dean Hall.

Central Registrar Louis Bovos, who has been skeptical of the existence of unjustifiable grade inflation, commented, "While you can't make statistics lie for you, you can make them show what you want."

He addressed himself to the first recommendation of the committee (publish and distribute reports quarterly on grades), saying, "We already publish a quarterly report showing the dissemination of grades."

Grade inflation can't be stopped, said Bovos, who admitted, "Some of the recommendations look good but the inflation can only stop at the instructor level-it can't be stopped with recommendations."

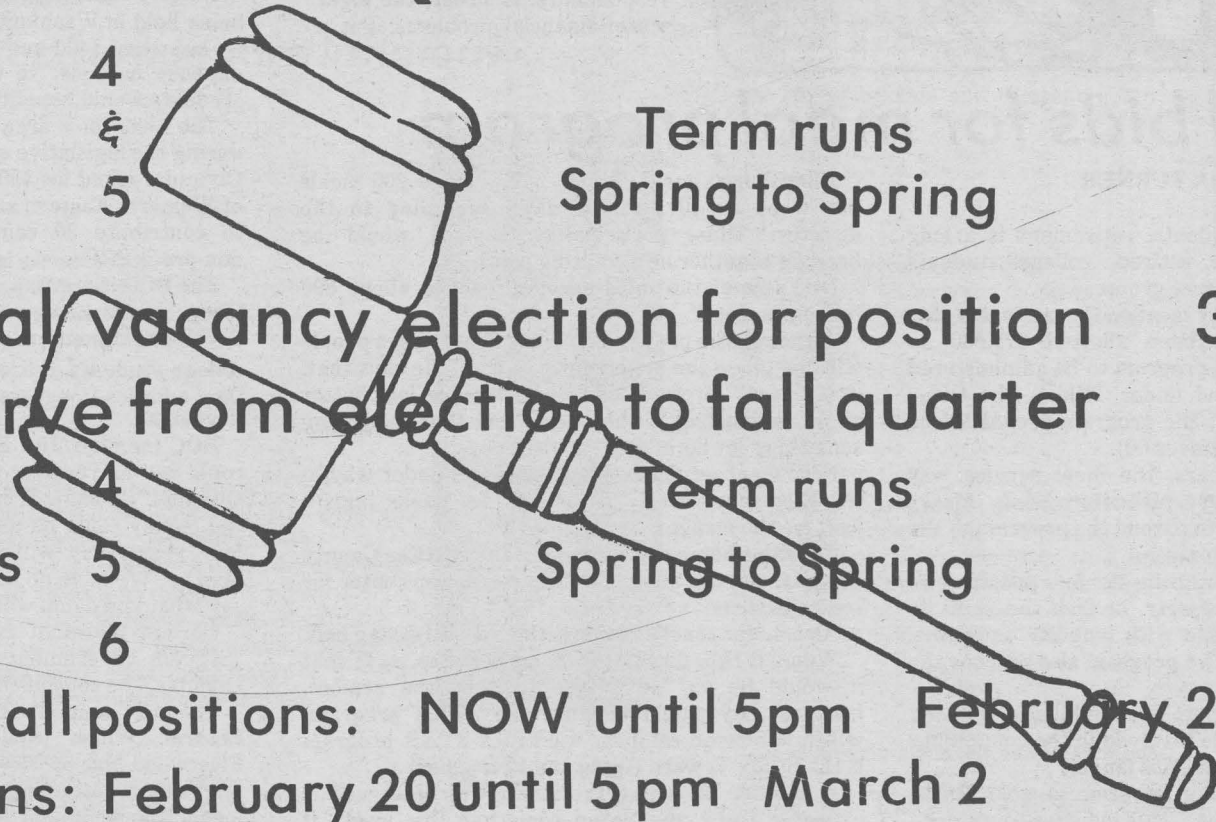
"A true curve in grading isn't a fair evaluator and the ranking sometimes isn't a very good indicator, either," he said.

Both Lygre and Bovos agreed that the report would have to be studied before they could make any more definite comments. The Crier next week will relay their comments and some possible developments concerning the report.

Elect our People

at the

ASC Winter Quarter Elections



Student	4	Term runs	
Positions open	5	Spring to Spring	
to the BOC			
Special vacancy election for position	3		
Serve from election to fall quarter			
Campus judicial	4	Term runs	
Council positions	5	Spring to Spring	
open	6		

Filing for all positions: NOW until 5pm February 20

Campaigns: February 20 until 5 pm March 2

Election: March 3

file in the ASC office

...an ASC election note



Hearing discusses proposed tuition hike

by SUKI DARDARIAN

A tuition increase would discriminate against middle-class students according to testimony heard at a Senate Joint Ways and Means/Higher Education committee hearing Jan. 30.

The proposed tuition hike boosts tuition costs at state colleges from \$169 to \$188 per quarter, at community colleges from \$87 to \$110 per quarter and at the two universities by 21 percent.

Steve Cartier, spokesperson to the Student Coalition, explained that borderline students on fixed incomes, unable to qualify for financial assistance, would be left in the cold if tuition was raised. He said he would not be able to stay in school if the tuition was raised "even one dollar." The Student Coalition represents Seattle Community

College district students.

Martin Durkan Jr., student body president at Bellevue Community College, said, "Seventy-one per cent of the students enrolled in higher education [in Washington] attend community colleges. That majority pays property taxes, sales tax and tuition."

One labor leader spoke out against the tuition hike for a number of reasons, one of which stressed discrimination against women.

"Women receive less financial aid and athletic scholarships than men," he said, adding that women are also considered for federal institutional loans and work study programs less often than men.

Many who testified at the hearing claimed that the increase in revenue from the tuition hike would go into the

General Fund rather than directly to the colleges.

"Do we have to go to the students' pockets every time we need money...to plug a leaky hole?" Durkan asked.

Testimony also was heard from Steve Barrett, Western's Associated Students president and chairperson of the State College Council, and other college representatives and labor organizations.

"The increase comes not to increase the quality of education, or even to maintain the status quo—but because the governor can't balance his budget," Barrett said.

He added that because of unexpected high enrollment the student-faculty ratio at Western is even more out of balance than was financed last year in the state budget.

Chairman of the Senate Ways and Means Committee Hubert Donohye pointed out that proponents of the bill were not present to testify at the hearing.

Forum

Report cites financial problems

by DAVID WASSER
Assignment Editor

A report has shown that the "quality" of the college is not the primary reason for students who quit Central.

The report, **Quality of the College as an Influential Agent in CWSC Attrition**, was written by Gregory Trujillo, the director of Testing and Evaluative Services.

In the report, Trujillo says, "The primary reasons for withdrawing were financial. Students withdrew because they had financial problems or because they had an opportunity to take a fulltime job. The two reasons were not exclusive of each other. Students were given the opportunity to cite more than one reason for leaving Central."

Trujillo surveyed students withdrawing from Central during the 1974-75 academic year, as well as students enrolled for spring 1974 but not enrolled for fall 1974.

Among the list of 29 possible answers, eight were cited by more than ten per cent of the respondents. In order, the eight were: financial problems; got a

fulltime job; other; change of interest to something other than college; academic difficulty; medical problems; quality of college and disliked college life at Central.

According to Trujillo, "The category 'other' includes a large number of reasons which were cited only once."

In his conclusion Trujillo said, "It has been demonstrated that although quality is influential in some instances, there are other reasons which account for greater numbers of drop-outs. Quality of the institution, while not to be ignored, cannot be said to be of compelling importance."



Central bids for meal program

by LINDA TURNER

For most college students, retirement is a long way off. And for the retired, college students probably seem like a bizarre group.

But, young and old may meet on Central's campus.

Kittitas County has been allotted \$71,500 in federal money for a food program to be administered by the county. Financed under Title 7, the Older American's Act of 1967, the program provides free meals for senior citizens (over 60).

For the past two years, the meal service was Yakima-based. This year, Director Louis Marks received enough money to extend the program to the Ellensburg and Cle Elum areas.

This meal service program is for people who cannot afford to eat properly, or lack the skills to cook. It is also for people with mobility problems. Director Marks says, "The program also reaches the rejected and lonely."

According to Marks, part of the philosophy of the OANA is "to keep people involved in the community and out of the state institutions longer."

Included in the nutrition program is what Marks calls "supportive services." This includes "outreach—that is, transporting people to meals, helping them with grocery shopping and providing nutrition education," said Marks.

Ellensburg's meal service will provide 200 meals per week or 40 meals a day," according to the director. Thus, participating seniors would be brought together on a rotating basis.

In Yakima, the meal service reaches about 890 persons a week.

Although the program is "free," Marks says people will "be given the opportunity to pay." He says that, in a "social" program like this, "people feel better about themselves if they don't feel they're getting something for nothing."

Free meal service is expected to get under way in the Ellensburg area, just as soon as Marks finds a host for the meals.

Facilities being considered are the Kittitas County Hospital and the Silver Circle, a recreation center for senior citizens.

Also under consideration is the Central dining hall.

Wendell Hill, director of Food Services, says that it would be an "advantage to have the seniors, because they would enhance the STAR program, which is new on campus." Central's STAR program is the Study Toward Aging and Retirement.

A decision on where the meals will be served is expected to be announced sometime this week. If Food Services is the lowest bidder, then we can look forward to having some new "senior students" among us.

Student government: what are priorities?

by JACKIE HUMPHRIES

Too often a school's student government becomes an entertainment agency. Students rate a governing body's success on the number of big name concerts or successful dances that were held. Discussions center on which group to bring in to please the greatest number of people—and make the most money. Other types of business do come before our elected student leaders that require some commitment outside the realm of entertainment.

Monday night's BOC meeting held in the Barto Lounge had very few students, aside from those with a direct reason for being there. I felt it only fair to recap some of the highlights:

The BOC members agreed that John Drinkwater, executive manager, could represent Central at an Entertainment Conference being held in Washington, D.C., the end of February. The cost would be less than \$400 and according to Drinkwater, it was a justifiable expense because "in the long run student government and future students would benefit" from the knowledge he would gain.

The next topic area was student body representation in Olympia during the legislative session. Kevin Ryan, our BOC representative in Olympia, asked for \$500 to go to the State College Council comprised of Western, Eastern and Central. The other two schools have agreed to contribute 20 cents per pupil, approximately \$3,200 to the non-profit SCC.

The SCC is a group of student body representatives from Central, Western and Eastern that has been meeting since last October to develop testimony to present to the legislators on topics relevant to college students—tuition increases, for example. When called upon, they address Congress to present the opinion statements they have developed.

BOC member Jim Ellis was definitely against the allocation. He could see no reason to provide for the future of student efforts in Olympia. He said, "The students are here for only a short time and the money could be used for entertainment while they are here. In four years they will be gone and they won't give a damn about Central. We have no power, no say and no vote in Olympia. You can say what you damn well please but we have no power."

Gordon Welsandt agreed that Olympia was not helping us now. "Student government is not what it is now because of the men in Olympia," he concluded.

The next item of business was that of a big-name group coming to Central. Which would have greater audience drawing power, Fleetwood Mac or Tower of Power? The former would cost more but might be a better money raiser. Discussion followed with the most memorable comment being from Arlan James: "as long as I am not legally responsible I don't give a damn," he said.

Welsandt replied, "That's a poor attitude." "I don't think so," concluded James.

Feedback

LETTERS

A personal opinion: TM is 'worthwhile and beautiful'

The Campus Crier of Jan. 29 carried a cartoon on Transcendental Meditation (TM) which, like any other cartoon, spoke volumes. It evidently sought to denigrate TM as a money-making racket and sheer bilge. As for the money aspect one may raise a question: is there any effective organizational work undertaken or instruction given in the US without charging money? From schooling to skiing, everything costs a great deal as the students know painfully well. Should these pursuits be dismissed as "a racket?"

Training of TM teachers and maintenance of TM school like everything else costs a considerable amount of money which they have to earn by charging fees from those who seek TM lessons. We teachers and administrators in colleges and universities are not exactly doling out free education either. But I do not think we are running a racket. There is another psychological factor. Customers do not value a product unless it costs much as the cosmetics industry knows only too well. The higher the charges for something the greater the appreciation for its worth and value.

To denounce TM because its organizational aspect involves the vile lure is like attacking Catholicism and its teachings because the Pope lives in a palace and runs a veritable kingdom of the Vatican. The

money argument is irrelevant and irrational.

Is TM a useless pursuit or should people learn to practice it? That depends on one's personal requirements. Some of us need to go to physicians for our health; some to psychiatrists for mental relaxation and some go to preachers, ministers and TM teachers to acquire spiritual solace and equilibrium of mind. The words "spirit" and "spiritual," though overworked, have not lost their meaning. Perhaps TM is only a placebo but then what is wrong with it? Many physicians prescribe a placebo medicine to their patients with wondrous results.

Is TM a fraud? I have talked to dozens of Americans and Indians, who had come into contact with Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, and asked about him and TM. No one, including those who were professional cynics and those who had given up TM as something not quite suited to their personality, spoke an ill word about him or TM. In 1974, I had an interesting revelation. I met the newly appointed President in International Confederation of Trade Unions, P.P. Narayanan of Malaysia. As we were chatting I suddenly noted that though I had made the usual transition in appearance from the girlish early twenties to a matronly early forties, P.P., though now a grandfather and

veteran of long pressure-packed labour movements, had not aged by even a day and remained the same energetic, black-haired wrinkle-less young man I first met in 1957. "What is your secret?" I asked. "Transcendental Meditation. I took a Diksha (initiation) from Maharishi in 1956 even before he became famous," was his terse reply.

My own impression of Naharishi, after watching him on Merv Griffin show, was that while he knew little of politics, he was a dear soul, with a very pleasing personality which exuded blissful joy and gentleness. Certainly neither Naharishi nor numerous other spiritual leaders from India [some of whom one suspects of charlatanism and some, especially teenagers, of profligacy] have preached to their followers a philosophy of violence or hatred or a divisive separatism, like say a "Black Hindu movement." Nor do they claim a special mandate from God and presume the right to convert the "native heathens" to any monopoly of "true" religion. They simply offer a spiritual message. It is for the Americans to take it or leave it. Surely in this wretched world, full of tensions, conflicts and confrontations, a little bit of meditation and contemplation might do some good to our tired brains, tired hearts and tired souls.

The only element of annoyance may be said to come from members of Krishna Consciousness Society who sidle up to rambles on the sunny streets of Southern California and even accost busy passengers at Chicago's O'Hare Airport in order to sell their Krishna books. They too are harmless and non-violent and in fact run free meal centers in large cities. Moreover, I cannot fault them for hawking books when I think of the representatives of Christian denominations who have disturbed my peace at home and during travels trying to peddle their own brand of Christianity. Far from taking offense I have enjoyed exchange of views with them.

Let us face it. The American society is based on the principle of freedom to promote whatever ideas one wants to, except of course a violent overthrow of the government which is America's sacred cow. This freedom is what makes for a healthy commerce of ideas, religions and even fads in the United States. This country is truly the largest cafeteria of food for thought. No one need go hungry.

That so many philosophers from India have gathered an appreciative audience in America is because the opposite poles

attract.

There is also the question of complementarity. The Indian psychological system needs the touch of dynamism, energy, let-us-get-this-done-now approach of the American. The American psychological make-up needs the quiet, philosophical, let-us-accept-things-as-they-are attitude of the Indian. It is this unwitting thirst for the different, the subconscious desire to make up for deficiencies in one's own body politic which determines the kind of people that are welcomed in each country.

American hippies do not collect a devoted audience in India nor are they invited to give talks on their philosophy of austerity. There is no novelty in it for India: They simply merge into the shiftless, slow-moving, slovenly mainstream of Indian life like millions of Indians at lower levels. Nor do Indian engineers and the social and physical scientists who have invaded America by the thousands make waves. They too are no novelty to the Americans. If you have seen one you have seen them all.

On the other hand, America's astronauts and the Helen Kellers get a hero's welcome in India and are mobbed for autographs. For they all in their different ways represent western man's triumph of will over natural obstacles. Similarly Maharishi Mahesh Yogi gets large audiences in America because they see in him a reflection of what they yearn to be-at peace with themselves and with the rest of the world. The reverence they show him is not the hysterical, shrieking adulation that the teenagers give to the Beatles and the Elvis Presleys of this world but a solid appreciation for those inner, yes, spiritual, qualities he has and which they too would like to have.

The whole idea of exchange of cultural gifts between India and America is not an eyewash. India has yet to harness and control the ravaging forces of hostile Nature. For this she needs America's technology and experts. That is why she invited America's Slokum to help build India's "modern temple," the Bhakra-Nangal dam, the largest in Asia and one of the largest in the world. An American museologist helped set up the National Museum in Delhi which houses India's ancient, priceless treasures; America's Dr. Stone helped India initiate her first Family Planning Program and it is the American firms who have set up in India factories producing those badly needed birth-control pills.

Countless other American experts in fields ranging from modern educational systems to engineering have lent India a hand in jumping over the threshold of modernity.

The traffic is not one way. Having conquered and controlled nature, America must come to terms with nature for her own survival and realize that change is not necessarily an improvement and progress may lie in staying where one is or even in taking a step backward rather than falling over a precipice. Americans must learn to find contentment and harmony within themselves instead of wildly pursuing a will-o-the-wisp happiness as a constitutional right and duty. This is where India can and has helped. Thousands of Americans, not engaged in profit-making or "destabilizing" have found beauty, peace and happiness in India despite her filth, stench and abject poverty. And tens of thousands more in America have learnt the art of being at peace with oneself from the preachers and philosophers of India.

Willingness to learn from others is not a sign of weakness but of maturity. Both the Indians and the Americans have it. India may not have much to offer to the all powerful, rich America but what it does have is worthwhile and beautiful. TM is just one such gift. It is not a panacea, nor is it garbage.

One word in the cartoon on TM in the Crier still intrigues me. That is the word which would describe the excreta of the male member of the bovine species. If that word was used to suggest that TM does not make sense or serve a useful purpose then the simple English terms, "nonsense" or "nonsensical" or "useless," would have been appropriate. For the excreta of the male (and female) members of the bovine species is neither nonsensical nor useless. It performs a perfectly sensible biological function for the poor animals and an extremely valuable economic function as manure and fuel for the humans in an agricultural society. Far from being garbage, it is in great demand and its shortage is a cause of major concern to agricultural economists studying food production. No wonder Professor Henry Higgins lamented: "There even are places where English has completely disappeared. In America they have not used it for years."

Dr. Usha Mahajani
Professor, Political Science

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Do you feel that Central's grades are inflated?



Steve Korst, political science, senior
"I just wish mine were inflated. The market shows there is a flood of degrees. I think there's too much emphasis on grades to begin with."



Brooks Barnett, junior, art
"I think it's pretty bad. It inflates what people think you know. If you say you have an 'A' or 'B' average and you actually do below average work, you're hurting yourself."



John Ramsey, business, junior
"It's been my experience that in the past there could have been, but teachers are reversing this and tightening up."

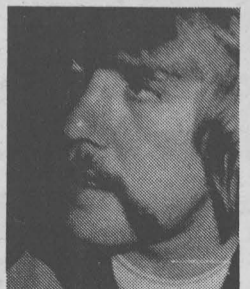
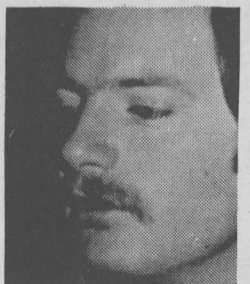


Carolyn Ortiz, Spanish, senior
"According to a computer study at Central the average grade for students in history courses is below 2.0 and the average grade in education courses is above 3.0. This indicates different values regarding grading among the departments. Higher student GPA's don't mean there is a decrease in the quality of education."

Rod Blossom, geography, senior
"From what I understand I guess it's true. I'm not sure exactly what should be done about it."

Rick Hilliard, math, graduate student
"It depends on what a person wants. The grade doesn't matter that much. It's important, but that's not my motivation."

Larry Peick, business administration, junior
"Last year I attended UW and Bellevue Community College and I never got over a 3.3. Last quarter was my first one here and I got a 4.0."



Unemployment compensation difficult to get

by D.E. CHRISTOPHER

For the less affluent students, the biggest problem in going to college is paying for it.

Some students get help from their parents while others receive assistance through financial aids or grants.

But what about the students who don't receive any kind of financial support?

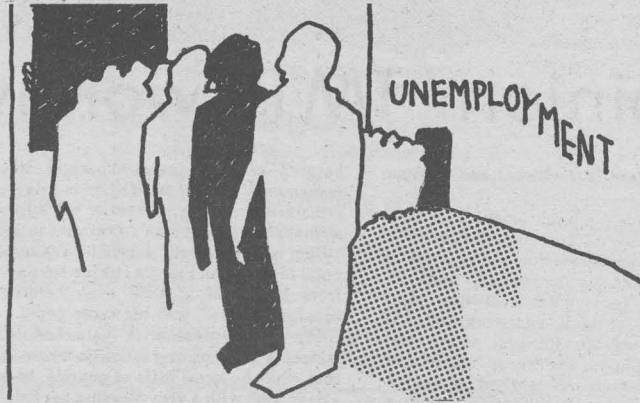
They are forced to go out and try to find a full or part-time job, and with the unemployment rate in Ellensburg at 11.3 per cent, their chances are slim.

Most of the small businesses and

stores are not accepting job applications. The only thing left is to go to the Employment Security Department (ESD) and file for unemployment and hope you are eligible to collect the benefits.

I went to the Employment Security Department on Dec. 15, 1975, and picked up the two forms which must be filled out first.

One is an application for determining whether you worked enough to be able to draw an unemployment claim. It asks the usual questions—name, age, sex, address, your social security number and a record of the places you have worked.



The other form is called a "last employer's report." It asks what your job title was, how much you made per hour and the last day you worked on that job. The form is sent to your last employer, which is totally logical, unlike many other actions of the ESD.

As you walk in the office there's a machine that hands you a piece of paper with a number on it. You sit down and wait until your number is called.

Finally my number was called. I went over to a lady's desk and sat down, while she shuffled through the forms. She told me, "everything seems to be in order" and gave me a copy of my application. She said that the forms would be sent to Olympia and to my last employer; then she instructed me to come back after I got my monetary determination form in the mail.

A monetary determination form

tells you your quarterly earning of past jobs. It also tells you how much you are going to get per week, if you are determined eligible for unemployment benefits. Mine was to be \$56 a week.

Dec. 29, I went back to the ESD. This time I filled out a questionnaire that asked questions like: will you work any shift; do you have transportation; are you attending school or a training program; and where have you looked for work.

The time of my application was between fall and winter quarters, and I was not attending school. A woman at the ESD said if I decided to return to school winter quarter, I would have to come back to the office and make an eligibility statement.

I decided to go back to school this winter, so I went back to the ESD to refile and make an eligibility statement.

This statement was an interview with another woman who copied my responses to the questionnaire.

"What year are you in school?" Sophomore.

"How many credits are you taking?" Fourteen.

"When are you available to look for work?" Well, on Tuesday and Thursday I have only one class from nine to ten in the morning so I can look for a job those days.

"What is the lowest wage you

will accept?" Whatever the minimum wage is now.

"If you found full-time work, what would you do about school?" I would withdraw from my classes and quit.

She told me that within two weeks I could either expect two checks or a determination notice, stating the reason why I was not eligible.

She also said if the latter of the two happened, I could appeal in writing or at the ESD.

This week I got a determination notice. I was not eligible. Not because I didn't have transportation, or that I didn't make an adequate search, or that I had a shift restriction, or that I was not physically able to work, or that I had an unrealistic wage restriction.

None of these was the reason. The reason was, "You are attending Central winter quarter in your sophomore year taking 14 credits. You had last worked on Aug. 8, 1975, in Seattle. You quit that position to attend fall quarter at Central. You moved from Seattle to an education-oriented area with attending school as your primary interest. It is held that you are not realistically in the labor market at this time. Under these conditions, you are not considered available for work within the meaning of the Employment Security Act. Decision in accordance with RCW 50 20.010."

I filed an appeal the same day I got the determination notice. When filing an appeal, you have to state why you disagree with the determination reasoning.

On my appeal I said, "I can accept any work, during any shift, any day."

What I want to know is, who in the hell is the person who can make the judgment that I'm not "realistically in the labor market" when he has never met me, nor seen my checking account?

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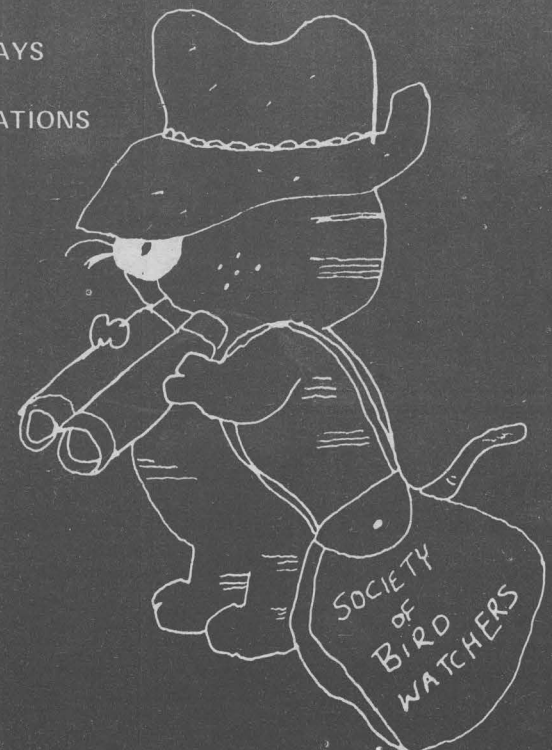
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(PAID ADVERTISEMENT)

with the

NORTHWEST COUNCIL OF COLLEGES

Parlez-vous Francais?

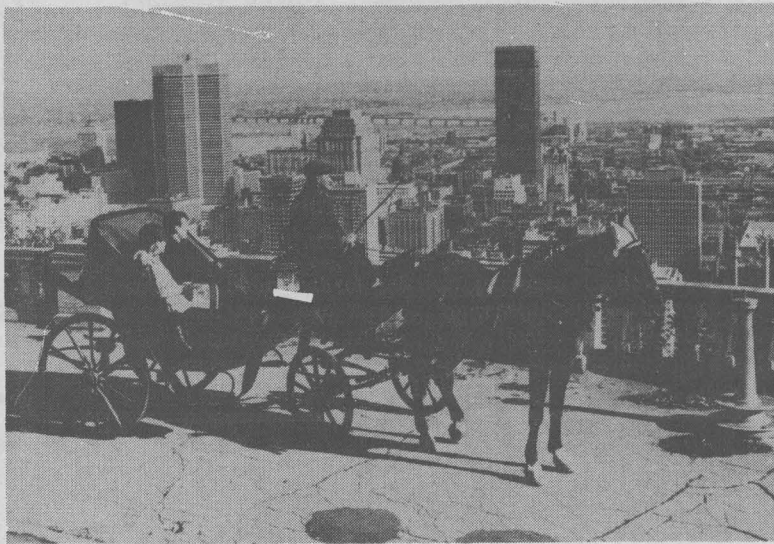
Mais oui? Then you can enjoy French culture nearly at your doorstep at a cost that is considerably less than a trip to Paris. You don't speak French? Well, it really doesn't matter. You too can enjoy the French atmosphere for a quarter, but without suffering the frustration of a language barrier. Montreal embodies the best of both the French and Anglo cultures, including their languages, and weaves them into its own unique and fascinating way of life.

Renowned as an international center, Montreal is the second largest French speaking city in the world. Cosmopolitan character is reflected in its art, literature, music and theater, providing an interesting contrast to the picturesque and carefully maintained reminders of the city's historic past.

Students may enjoy the conveniences and sophistication of this vibrant metropolis and at the same time can appreciate the natural beauty of the surrounding landscape in Quebec province. Moreover, as the site of the 1976 Olympic Games, the city offers a fine opportunity to those students who would like to combine spectatorship with academic learning.

In this setting you will study and assimilate French and Canadian culture, language and civilization, and will feel the excitement of the Olympic adventure.

To complement the curriculum, field trips are planned to such places as art museums and galleries, the quaint and historical Quebec city, a "sugaring off" festival, and the Canadian capital of Ottawa. You will not easily match the educational insights and excitement of a NWCC international study program.



Enlarge your world

1976 marks the seventh consecutive year of operation for Central's International Programs, and increasing numbers of students are including a CWSC foreign study experience in their college careers. Why not enrich your college career by planning now to enroll in a program abroad? You too can reap the benefits of a rewarding and fascinating education as a participant at your choice of foreign locales for one quarter or longer.

If you hurry you can still make

Applications are now being accepted for both quarters but students who wish to enroll for both spring and summer sessions will be given admission preference.

CURRICULUM

Spring Quarter

- Sketching Montreal
- Canadian Art
- First Year French*
- Second Year French*
- French Civilization & Culture
- Intercultural Experience: Our Foreign Heritage
- Individual Studies in French*
- Canadian Studies
- Comparative Education
- Olympic Games in perspective

*Taught in French

COSTS

The cost per quarter is \$774, which includes tuition and fees, room and board with a Canadian family, and field trips. Costs are subject to change.

the application deadline for spring quarter!

As administrative office for the Northwest Council of Colleges, Central offers academic programs in four countries for the spring and summer of '76. These programs are specifically designed to enhance learning by utilizing the resources of a foreign location, and to provide a direct experience with another culture.

Most courses are taught in English by U.S. faculty and professors of the country in which the program is held.

APPLICATION DEADLINE:

MARCH 1

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FOR

SPRING

QUARTER

FOR INFORMATION:

International Programs

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OUR ANSWER TO SPRING FEVER

Always wanted to travel but couldn't afford it or didn't know how to go about planning a trip? The Northwest Council of Colleges offers an exciting foreign experience you can afford! For approximately the cost of a quarter on the CWSC campus you can study and earn credits at the Mexico Instructional Center.

This program has attracted students from across the United States as well as from countries abroad. Enrolled for one or more quarters year round, participants learn Spanish or improve their use of the language, live with a family (optional), take courses in the liberal arts, sciences, etc., and supplement their classwork with field trips.

Guadalajara, the location of this program is Mexico's second city, with a population approaching two million. A city of ideal weather and abundant flowers, fountains and parks, it is home to the Ballet Folklorico, the bullfight, the charro and the serenade.

This is your opportunity to experience the fascination of a foreign

culture. Participate in the NWCC study abroad program in Mexico and you will travel with a purpose. It promises much and costs little!

CURRICULUM

Spring Quarter

- Beginning Photography
- Advanced Photography
- Painting & Drawing in Mexico
- Seminar on Mexican Art History
- International Marketing Management
- Survey of Modern Mexico
- Folklore of Mexico*
- Mexican Civilization
- Latin American Women in a Developing Society
- Comparative Cultures-Mexico
- Indian Cultures*
- Class Instruction-Guitar
- First Year Spanish
- Second Year Spanish
- Intensive Spanish II
- Contemporary Mexican Literature

*These courses include a two week field trip to the Yucatan Peninsula, Oaxaca and Mexico City.



BUS SCHEDULE

- March 20 Lv. Ellensburg; pick up students in Ellensburg, Seattle, Salem. Ar. Red Bluff, CA
- March 21 Red Bluff-Yuma, AZ
- March 22 Yuma-Ciudad Obregon
- March 23 Ciudad Obregon-Guadalajara

COSTS

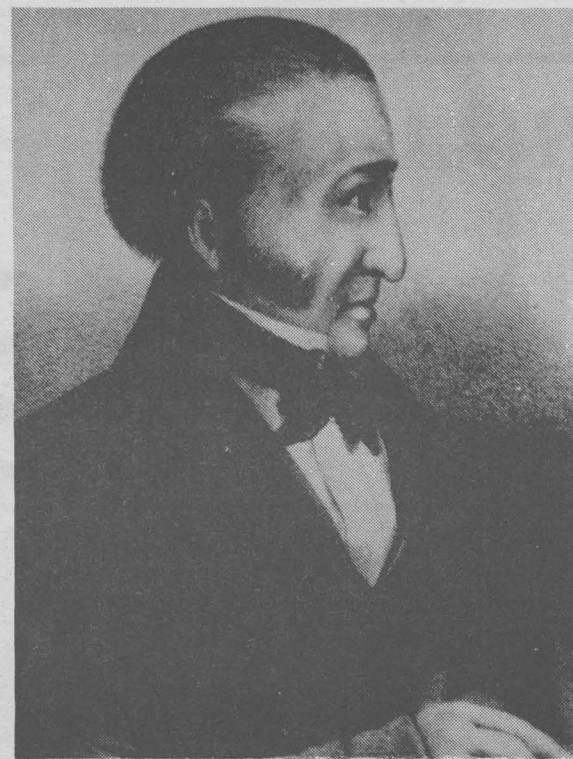
The comprehensive cost for spring or summer quarter is \$594, which includes tuition and fees, room and board, round trip CWSC bus

transportation, and some field trips. Costs are subject to change.

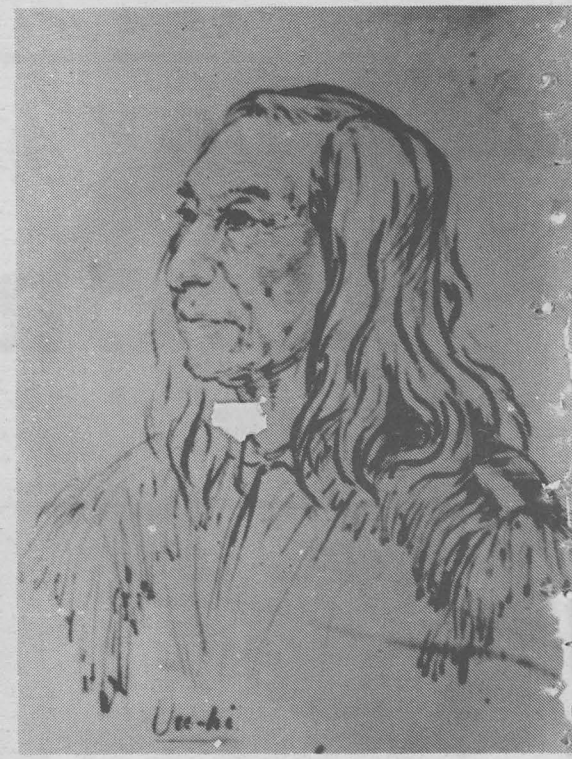
SUMMER PROGRAMS ABROAD:

- Mexico Instructional Center
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- Ecuador Community Health Work Study
- Israel Liberal Arts
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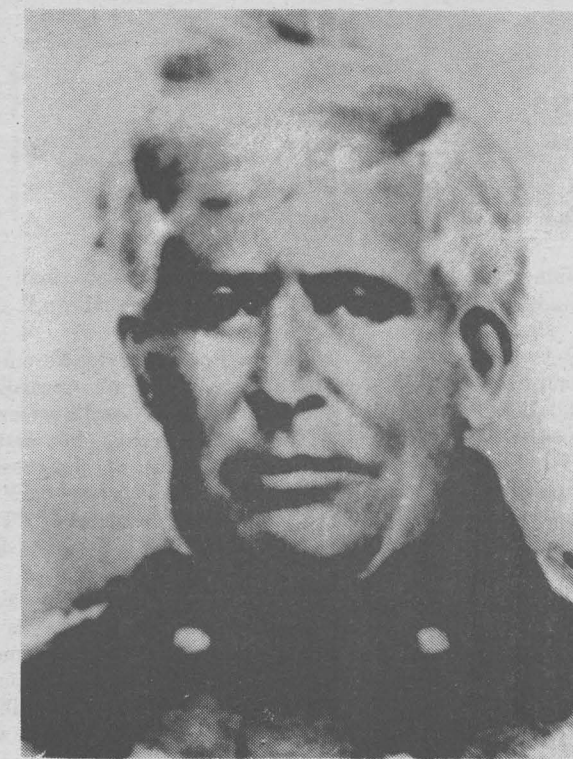




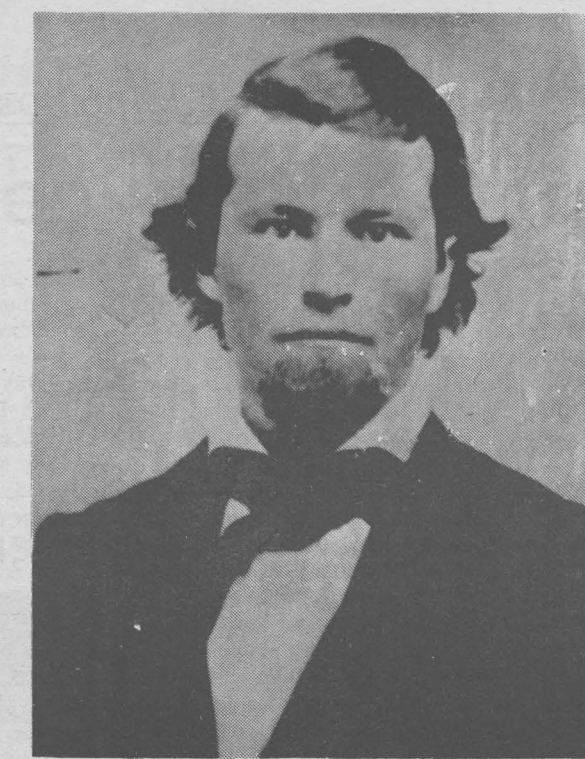
Alexander Ross



Chief Ow-hi



Col. George Wright



Ben Snipes



James Curtis was typical of the Kittitas range riders. Kittitas Valley cowboys didn't wear the "traditional" ten-gallon hat.

Psch-wan-wap-pam early Valley residents

by PAUL FRIDLUND
Photo Editor

Kittitas Valley has a very colorful past. Indian wars, gold rushes, cowboys and railroads played an important part in the growth and development of this area—including Ellensburg. Two history professors, Dr. Earl Glauert and Dr. Kent Richards, recalled many of these exciting historical events in an interview with the Crier.

CRIER: Prior to the first visits by white frontiersmen, the Kittitas Valley had a native American population. How many Indians were there, and how did they live?

GLAUERT: According to some authorities, the Indian group in the Kittitas Valley number around 1,400. They were the Kittitas band of the Yakima nation. Their name was Psch-wan-wap-pam which means "Stony ground people"—a reference to the widely scattered stones north of Ellensburg. They were semi-nomadic. Salmon was their staple food, but it was supplemented by camas, berries, and, surprisingly, from the 1840s on by beef.

CRIER: Does this mean the Indians had beef before the first frontiersmen moved into the Kittitas Valley?

GLAUERT: Yes. They had acquired cattle in 1841 when chief Ow-hi trailed them from Fort Nisqually to the Kittitas Valley through Naches Pass. It's interesting that the first cowboys in the Kittitas Valley were actually Indians.

CRIER: What type of frontiersmen came to Kittitas Valley before the settlers?

GLAUERT: There were five groups of frontiersmen who entered the valley in the post-Yakima War period and some of these had been in the Kittitas Valley before the war. They were fur traders, missionaries, soldiers, miners and open-range cattlemen. The frontiersmen were seeking horses, beaver, grass and gold. The fur traders who first entered were seeking horses to carry their supplies. They were not looking for beaver. Alexander Ross is the first recorded fur trader to visit the valley.

CRIER: When did missionaries come to the valley?

GLAUERT: In 1848 a group of French Oblate missionaries arrived at Walla Walla. Ow-hi, the Indian leader who had brought cattle to the valley, requested that one of the missionaries be sent to his people. Two Oblate missionaries established Manastash mission and baptized several Indian children. One of the missionaries, Father Charles Pandosy, was greatly trusted by the Indians and traveled with them during the Yakima War.

CRIER: Mining played an important role in Western settlement. Did it play a role in the Kittitas Valley?

GLAUERT: Gold mining is definitely connected with early penetration here. Gold was discovered here in 1853 by an American military surveying party which found gold traces in the sands of the Yakima River near Manastash. They stayed longer than they had planned, but found little gold. A second discovery was made during the Yakima Indian War. Army scout Capt. Ben Ingalls and an Indian

named Colawash found several gold nuggets in the Peshastin area on the Wenatchee River. When the war was over, Ingalls went back but could never relocate the gold deposit. The Indian Colawash refused to show Ingalls where the site was, but in 1860 Colawash told Charles Splawn. Splawn found gold in the Ingalls-Peshastin area. A gold rush followed, but the area was abandoned the next year when gold proved limited. In 1873, gold was again discovered, this time on Swauk Creek. Miners could get gold worth 30 to 40 cents each time they panned. This area produced gold worth one-half to one million dollars during the 19th century. The mines contributed to the growth and development of Ellensburg.

CRIER: Going back a few years, what happened in the Yakima Indian war?

GLAUERT: Miners had been trespassing on the Yakima Indian lands. The Yakimas felt this violated a treaty they had signed in Walla Walla. A militant group attacked some miners on Yakima land. An Indian agent sent to investigate the problem was killed. Calvary was sent into Yakima Indian territory and the Indians resisted at Toppenish Creek. The Indians surrounded the calvary and beat them.

They captured equipment and a cannon while the calvary was forced to make an embarrassing retreat to the Dalles. The government then sent two more units—one regular army and the other a volunteer unit. They fought at Twin Buttes, and again at the Yakima mission which was burned down by the volunteers. Army Col. George Wright attempted to negotiate with the Indians—but failed. He then moved north into the Kittitas Valley. The colonel engaged in operations to get the Indians to move to the Fort Simco area. He was successful with virtually no loss of life. In 1858 hostilities resumed after miners were attacked on Yakima land. Army troops moved into the Kittitas Valley in a punitive action. A small battle was fought near Swauk Prairie. Three Indian suspects from the attack on the miner were executed, and five more were hung at Lake Wenatchee. After that soldiers had a temporary base in the Kittitas Valley, maintaining a military presence but conducting no military operations.

CRIER: Did the end of the Yakima Indian War open the Kittitas Valley to the frontiersmen again?

GLAUERT: Yes. A few stockmen entered Washington territory in 1856, driving cattle to the Klickitat range during the war. Beginning at Fort Vancouver, open-range cattlemen moved across the Klickitat Range, into the Yakima Valley, Moxee, Wenas Valley and then into the Kittitas Valley.

CRIER: What were these cowboys like?

GLAUERT: There were three types of cowboys in the open-range era. There were speculators like Ben Snipes who owned between 40 and 50 thousand cattle in Central Washington. A second type was the family rancher, such as Fielden Thorp. There was also the bachelor cowboy. Some of them eventually married into families here and settled down in the Kittitas Valley.

CRIER: How profitable was the cattle industry here when they started?

GLAUERT: The valley became known as "Cow Heaven" in the beginning because prices were good. Growing settlement in the Puget Sound area created a market for beef. In 1880-81 a severe winter killed up to 80 per cent of the cattle here in the valley. This forced the cattlemen to begin raising hay and feed-marking the end of the open range era.

CRIER: Dr. Richards, how important were the railroads in the Kittitas Valley?

RICHARDS: The railroad was the single most important element in the settlement of the Kittitas Valley. The first survey was conducted by George McClellan in 1853, but the first railroad wasn't completed until 1886. In addition to expanding agriculture, the railroads opened the way for timber and coal development. In a time when roads were virtually non-existent, railroads were the only feasible method of transporting commodities. The railroad was initially granted alternate square miles of land to facilitate construction. The government believed railroads would sell all this land as quickly as possible—however, the

company preferred to sell only agricultural land and kept land with valuable minerals or timber.

CRIER: If the railroads were granted alternate square miles of land, how did this affect settlers whose land was crossed by the railroads?

RICHARDS: The railroad assumed it had the right to force prior settlers to select lands not on the railroad grant or to force them to buy their land back. This practice was abandoned later, but it was one of several grievances settlers held against the railroad. Railroads became a villain—sparks set fields on fire and livestock was killed on the tracks. The railroad claimed no responsibility for this. Settlers also felt the railroad was a monster which was subverting traditional political and democratic processes.

CRIER: How was this?

RICHARDS: Agrarian interests wanted to fight all business monopolies which, they believed, conspired against them. The railroad was the most obvious and convenient target. This resulted in the formation of the Populist Party. In 1896 the Populists met in Ellensburg to adopt a platform and nominate candidates. Many of these candidates were successful in the fall election—including the election of Governor John Rogers. They were labeled radicals—but in fact they were conservative farmers trying to protect their economic interests.

CRIER: How did the development of the Roslyn coal mines affect the Kittitas Valley?

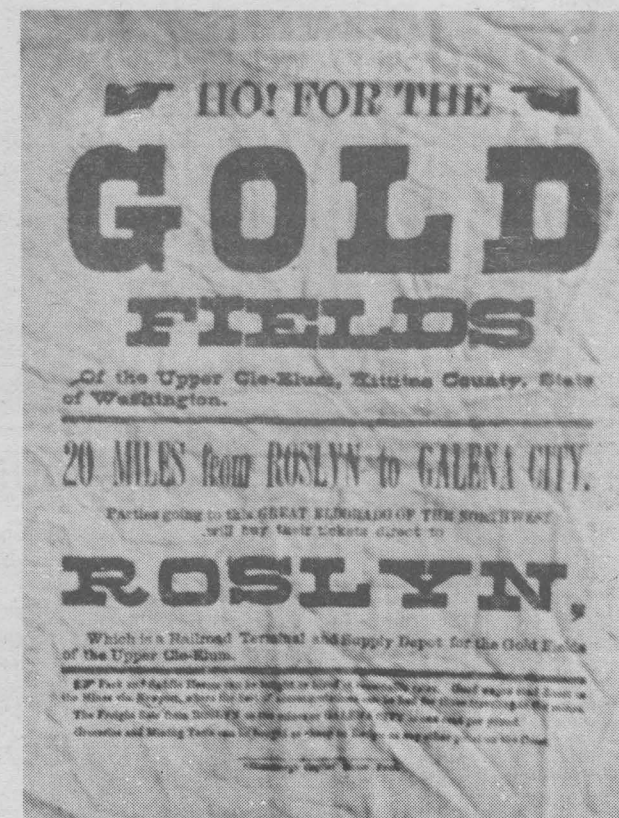
RICHARDS: Roslyn coal was started after the railroad was completed and was operated by a railroad subsidiary. The opening of the mines brought a large and diverse population to the upper county—blacks, Italians, Poles and other eastern European ethnic groups. Hazardous conditions quickly resulted in labor disputes and in 1888 the miners went on strike. Black strikebreakers were imported from Portland and were escorted by 41 guards from a private detective agency. This was the first of many strikes with racial overtones. Although wages and hours were a concern, the primary grievance was almost always safety conditions. The mines were plagued by periodic explosions which resulted from coal dust combining with gases. The Roslyn mines flourished until after World War II when the demand for soft coal fell dramatically.

CRIER: Ellensburg was once considered as a location for the state capital. What happened?

RICHARDS: During the territorial period people east of the Cascades felt the capital should be centrally located. The granting of statehood in 1889 touched-off a bitter fight. It is likely either Ellensburg or Yakima could have been the capital—but the two Central Washington rivals spent most of their energy fighting each other.

CRIER: Did Ellensburg get anything?

RICHARDS: Ellensburg emerged from the struggle for various institutions such as a penitentiary, fair, or asylum with the Normal School, now Central. This was viewed as one of the minor prizes. Ellensburg's reaction was either non-existent or notably lacking in enthusiasm.



Pioneer cemetery, about five miles west of Ellensburg on I-90, is the resting place for several early pioneers, including Fielden Thorp who moved

to the valley in 1868. Although the Frontiersmen are gone, the legacy they carved in the Kittitas Valley lives on.

'Rate increases the cost of doing business'

Higher prices, further service cuts to come?

by **BERNARD E. JENSEN**

It costs nine cents to mail a "penny" postcard. And although all first-class mail moves by air now, it also costs 13 cents a letter—two cents more than the old airmail rate. There are also rumors of curtailed services and further rate increases. Needless to say, the US Postal Service is the focus of a lot of controversy.

The Post Office Department became the Postal Service as a result of the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970. The goals of this act were to place the Postal Service on a self-sustaining basis, to improve service and to remove the Postal Service as a source of political patronage.

Elimination of political patronage has been largely successful, according to Ellensburg Postmaster Chester Cichowski, a 35-year veteran of the Post Office.

But there has been less success in the other two areas.

Parcel post is one area where the Postal Service doesn't do as well as it once did, said Cichowski. "United Parcel Service (UPS) beats us in some ways, and we beat them in some," he said. "We've had some problems with breakage that isn't entirely our fault. Someone brings in a lightly-wrapped parcel and becomes irate when we ask that it be secured better. What are you going to do?"

To improve parcel handling the Postal Service has established regional bulk mail centers. These centers are designed to handle volume, but, mechanically complex, they have had problems. Cichowski said the manager of the Seattle center had expressed his confidence in the center's capability of doing the things it had been designed to do.

First-class mail rates increased just after Christmas but there are already rumors of further curtailment of services.

Street letter-box pick-ups have already been reduced, and the number of boxes has been decreased; one area of possible curtailment has been Saturday delivery.

Cichowski said he felt there was little reason for Saturday delivery. "Businesses won't be hurt because weekends are their busy days. They don't pay attention to their mail until Monday or Tuesday. Many other people take off for the weekend and wouldn't miss their mail either." However, the Postal Service is set up to handle weekend mail and cutting Saturday service would mean cutting people, he said.

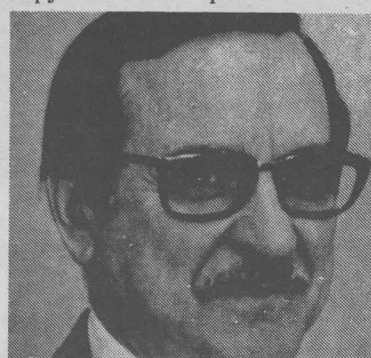
Extra services, such as holding mail or forwarding it, also cost the Postal Service many man-power dollars. "In an area like this, with a highly mobile population, it costs a lot to forward mail. Students are here one quarter and gone the next, or change addresses several times a quarter. UPS doesn't forward mail—they just leave it," said Cichowski. "People take forwarding for granted."

As for the increased postage rates, Cichowski said "it's the cost of doing business. Everything has gone up. Each week you have to dig a little deeper in your pocket. But everytime we increase rates, the papers give it a lot of publicity." The Postal Reorganization Act stipulated that most classes of mail should pay their own way; a subsidy was included to cover the cost of handling public service mail. Magazines and newspapers fall into this category.

The Campus Crier pays about 1.29 cents each to mail about 500 pieces of mail a month, according to Cichowski, and the Daily Record pays about 1.7 cents each even after a 125 per cent increase.

"This small volume means each piece must be handled individually at every step along the way. There's no way to make money this way," he said.

But **Look and Life** magazines attributed increased postal costs to their demise. Another magazine claimed postal increases of an average of 0.6 cents per copy on an average profit of only 0.8 cents per copy. About 70 percent of the



Chester Cichowski

magazines have raised their subscription rates because of increased postal costs. The average yearly subscription price was \$7.38 in 1971; by September 1975 the average cost had climbed to \$9.44. **Reader's Digest**, however, adds the cost of postage to the subscription rate. The 50 cents charged for postage averages out to about 4.5 cents per issue. Some publications have begun discouraging new subscriptions, preferring to sell issues at newsstands.

Magazines and newspapers are not alone in the public service mail subsidized by the government. Central mails some flyers as far away as Miami for 1.8 cents each, according to Cichowski. "And you should be here when Audio-Visual bring its stuff in," he said. Film containers and other large objects from Central move at a bulk rate of eight cents a pound, plus four cents for each additional pound, for each piece, he said. "UPS

doesn't have to carry mail for non-profit organizations," said Cichowski.

Will the Postal Service become a federal agency again? According to Cichowski, the Postal Service is "still a federal agency, but just a little independent of Congress." He said he thought going back to Congress was a mistake: "The Rate Commission is slow, but Congress is much worse."

Will there be further increases in first-class rates? "It depends on efficiency, inflation and volume," said Cichowski. The Ellensburg Post Office handles over 14 million pieces of mail annually with fewer people than before. Nationally the picture is much the same—the Postal Service handles over 93 billion pieces of mail annually with fewer employees. "Our efficiency has improved," said Cichowski.

Inflation has hurt the Postal Service in both operating costs and wages. "Out fuel prices have risen from about 15 cents to about 33 cents per gallon," said Cichowski, "and the only way to pay for it is to increase postage or the taxpayer's subsidy." It has been estimated that each one-cent increase in gasoline price costs the Postal Service about \$3.5 million annually.

The Postal Service employs over 700,000 people operating out of 32,000 post offices. "About 80-85 per cent of our total budget is labor related," said Cichowski. The payroll at Ellensburg is over \$500,000 annually. Nationally, the wage figure is about \$12 billion in a \$14 billion budget. The average postal worker earns over \$13,000 a year.

As volume decreases, cost per unit must increase. Postmaster General Bailar says the Postal Service is caught in a "vicious cycle" of raising rates to cover declining volume caused by rising rates. The solution is not to take away the Postal Service's monopoly on first-class mail, said Cichowski, because the other companies would take only money-making operations. They won't saddle themselves with programs that'll cost them money, he said.

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Anna Wyman Dance Theatre slated Feb. 25

by JANE CLARK

An internationally acclaimed modern dance company, the Anna Wyman Dance Theatre, is scheduled to perform Feb. 25 at 8 pm in McConnell Auditorium.

Hailed by many critics as Canada's top modern dance group, they recently received world-wide recognition. At the Young Choreographer's Competition in Cologne, Germany, during 1973, the company was judged one of the three outstanding entries. On extensive tour throughout Canada, the company has built up a large and enthusiastic audience. Now on a US tour, they will share their unique performance with Pacific Northwest audiences.

Just four years old, the company bears the distinct imprint of Anna Wyman—its founder and artistic director. Wyman's choreography presents a very different and compelling style of contemporary dance. She blends lights, sounds, movements, films, costumes and various visual

effects to create "dance theatre." A number of unusual props are used, including bicycles, box-like constructions and even roller skates. Contrasting musical styles are also utilized, to complete the theatrical effect.

Lana Sharpe, dance instructor and advisor for Central's modern dance club, Orchesis, saw the company perform in Vancouver last year. She said of their performance, "I was very pleased. I found them to be innovative and very exciting. Their choreography was extremely dynamic. Their repertoire covered a wide range—from intensely dramatic, to abstract, to a very skilled use of humor through movement. The visual aspect of their choreography was very well done, resulting in a very successful performance.

A team of eight to ten dancers usually makes up the company, depending on the show format scheduled. Wyman's choreography avoids solo work. Instead, she is more interested in the team approach. It is not uncommon

for the dancers to remain anonymous in their respective routines. Wyman also does not "explain" the dances in program notes. She says that the audience should be left with its own feelings of interpretation.

John Drinkwater, executive manager of the BOC, is primarily responsible for bringing the show to Central. The dance company is scheduled to perform for Ellensburg area public schools on Feb. 24. Drinkwater explained that these performances are made possible through the Washington State Cultural Enrichment Program through which federal and state funds are used to recruit outstanding performers for the public school system. Central was therefore able to secure the company at a much lower cost through a shared package plan.

Tickets at \$1.50 per person are scheduled to go on sale at the door shortly before 8 pm. Drinkwater said there will not be any advance ticket sales for the performance.

Kinks' show 'impressive'

by ROB MATES
KCWS Manager

I had the great pleasure of being in the presence of rock-n-roll history last Friday. One of rock's greatest bands, the Kinks, performed to an enthusiastic, sold-out crowd at the Paramount in Seattle.

The show opened with Pretty Things, a band that was anything but pretty. Although not as famous as the Kinks, Pretty Things were also in on the British onslaught of 1964. Their biggest number was a tune released in 1965 called *Don't Bring Me Down*. The material they played revolved around their last two albums, *Silk Torpedo* and *Savage Eye*.

During their second number, *Remember That Boy*, a man in the audience got a little carried away. He jumped onto the stage and tried to escape with Pete Tolson's guitar. The man was quickly subdued and the concert continued. I was really impressed by the way the band handled themselves during the excitement; they didn't miss a beat and the song just kept on rockin'.

Their last selection *It Isn't Rock and Roll*, was the extreme opposite of the title—a smoker to say the least.

After a brief intermission and a change of equipment, the Kinks made their appearance on stage. The show was very impressive. Along with the original five members, their entourage included a three-piece brass section and three female background singers.

They opened with *Everyone's In Show Biz*, which really got the crowd going. Following their second number Ray Davies announced that they were going to get into a little bit of nostalgia before moving into their *Schoolboys in Disgrace* production.

I thought the roof was going to crumble as Dave Davies began that familiar riff of *You Really Got Me*—the crowd went nuts. Near the finish of that 1965 classic, they made a transition to the final half of *All Day and All The Night*.

Following behind a tune that has never been released in the US, Ray Davies picked up his acoustic guitar and began the classic *Lola*. Davies invited the audience to sing along with the band and soon the chorus was made up of 3000 voices chanting *Lola-L-O-L-A-Lola*.

Celluloid Heroes was next. Davies' vocals were complemented by his piano playing, a beautiful mixture that was well-received by the crowd.

The Kinks then began their production *Schoolboys in Disgrace*. They followed the song

order of the album explicitly, adding a lot of visual extras, including a screen-portrayal of the Kinks as boys growing up. The extravaganza included excellent music mixed with showy theatrics.

I'm in Disgrace was portrayed by the dramatization of Davies' disgrace: a pregnant girl. He then had to face the *Head Master* who expelled him from school. The next tune, entitled *The Hard Way*, employed an effective separation of lead guitarist Dave Davies. His guitar seemed to swirl around your head.

After 12 years the Kinks proved that they can still produce that classic sound—rock-n-roll with a vocal finesse. The production ended with the "finale," a hard-driving, rhythmic version of *Education*.

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DEGREE APPLICATIONS

BA degree applications are now being accepted in the Registrar's Office for spring quarter 1976 graduation. The deadline for all applications is April 9.

STOP-SMOKING CLINIC

The Center for Campus Ministry will offer a five-day Stop Smoking Clinic from Feb. 22-26 in SUB 206. The sessions are scheduled from 7:30-9 pm. Clinics of this type have had a 70-90 per cent success rate in the past without the use of gimmicks. For further information, contact Don Reiber at 925-5804.

BOC

There will be an informal meeting with President Brooks and BOC members to get students' views on topics affecting them. The meeting is to be held Feb. 12 at 6:30 pm in Wilson Hall.

The main purpose of the meeting will be to get feedback from the students about college policy, the Board of Control or whatever is of interest to the students.

ECE MAJORS

Applications for spring 1976- ECE 442.1 may be obtained in Hebel 100 and should be returned to that office as soon as possible.

FOOD CO-OP

Community people are organizing the Peaceful Valley Food Co-op to serve the needs of students and the people of Kittitas County. We need your support to provide food inexpensively to the community. A Rummage-Bake Sale and Cornerstone Happening are already planned. Keep your eye on bulletin boards for dates and places.

MIDWINTER CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL

Children of Ellensburg and Kittitas County are invited to visit Pooh Bear's 100 Acre Wood at the Ellensburg Day Care Center in Brooklane Village. The festival will be held Feb. 28 from 10 am to 4 pm. Children, 25 cents, parents, free. Proceeds will go to the Childcare Scholarship Fund.

FINANCIAL AID

Applications for summer quarter National Direct Student Loans may be picked up from March 1 to April 16 in the Office of Financial Counseling and Financial Aid Barge 209. To qualify for a loan, applicants must have been enrolled spring quarter, 1976, at Central. The deadline for submission of the aid applications to the Office of Financial Aid is April 30.

TRAPSHOOTING CLINICS

The Ellensburg Trap Club will conduct a short course for anyone interested in learning some pointers about trapshooting. Courses will be held Feb. 15, 22 and 29 at Bowers Field at 10:30 am each day. The Trap Club will furnish 50 targets, 50 shells (12 ga.) and coaching by Bill Evans for \$10. If individuals furnish their own trapload shells, instruction and 50 targets will cost \$4. For further information please call Don Guy at 925-1161 after 5:30 pm.

TAX ASSISTANCE

Volunteer Income Tax Assistants (VITA) will provide advice and prepare income tax returns for low-income wage earners and senior citizens through March 6 at the Ellensburg Public Library. A VITA volunteer will be at the library Mondays and Wednesdays from 7 to 9 pm and Saturdays from 11 am to 3 pm. For further information, contact Ralph Coston of the Yakima IRS office, at 575-5858, or Steve Addington, VITA volunteer, at 925-6141.

WOMANSPACE

The last Brown Bag Discussion sponsored by the Counseling and Student Development's WOMANSPACE program will be held Feb. 24 in Barge 402. The book to be discussed is *The Dialectic of Sex* by Shalmit Firestone. Everyone is welcome to attend.

SPRING QUARTER STUDENT TEACHERS

The off-campus supervisors will be on campus Wednesday, Feb. 18. Sign up on the bulletin board outside Black 206 to discuss your spring quarter placement with your supervisor between 9 and 11:30 am in Grupe Conference Center.

WASHINGTON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The Washington Army National Guard enlistment counselor, Lt. Carl Lawyer, will be in the SUB Thursday, Feb. 12, to talk to interested students concerning opportunities with the Guard. Lt. Lawyer will be available from 10 am until 1 pm.

WORLD WAR II BUFFS

Winning of the War in Europe will be shown on Tuesday, Feb. 17 in SUB 103. This is the last film to be shown in the AFROTC-sponsored series.

SUMMER NDSL LOAN APPLICATIONS

1976-77 FINANCIAL AID APPLICATION Financial aid applications and Parent's and Student's Confidential Statements for 1976-77 are now available in the Office of Financial Counseling and Financial Aid.

Students applying for financial aid at Central must turn in two forms: 1. The Central Financial Aid Application must be sent to the Office of Financial Aid, Barge 209, by March 1.

2. The Student Financial Statement or Parent's Confidential Statement must be sent to P.O. Box 1501, Berkeley, Calif., by March 1.

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

The Office of Financial Aid has been receiving and will continue to receive information concerning summer employment for students from organizations throughout the United States and overseas. This information is readily available in Barge 209 for students to review at their convenience.

1976-77 BEOG APPLICATIONS

Application for the BEOG are now available in the Office of Financial Aid for the 1976-77 school year. Federal regulations are now changed and all undergraduates are eligible to apply. All undergraduate students applying for other types of financial aid are required to submit a BEOG application.

CIEE'S STUDENT TRAVEL CATALOG WHAT'S IN IT FOR YOU?

The Council on International Educational Exchange (CIEE), the largest student travel organization in the US, is giving away the 1976 Student Travel Catalog.

For a copy of the Student Travel Catalog, write to CIEE, Dept. EMC, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, or 236 North Santa Cruz, #314, Los Gatos, Calif. 95030, and enclose 25 cents to cover postage costs.



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ADULT BICENTENNIAL CLASSES

Adult bicentennial classes open to Central students and the Ellensburg community will be held Feb. 17, 24 and March 2, from 7-9 pm in Michelson 126. There is no charge for the classes and free babysitting will be provided. The first session, entitled "Edibles for Fun," will include jerky snacks, creative breadmaking, old-fashioned taffy pulling and modern microwave cookery. The Feb. 24 session, "Antiques: A Valuable Oldtimer," will offer a workshop on judging and buying antiques as well as information about antique auctions. On March 2, a class on "Crafts Yesterday and Today" will offer do-it-yourself techniques in macrame, corn husk dolls, hooked rugs and batik.

SIMS

SIMS will meet Monday, Feb. 16, at 7 pm in SUB 204.

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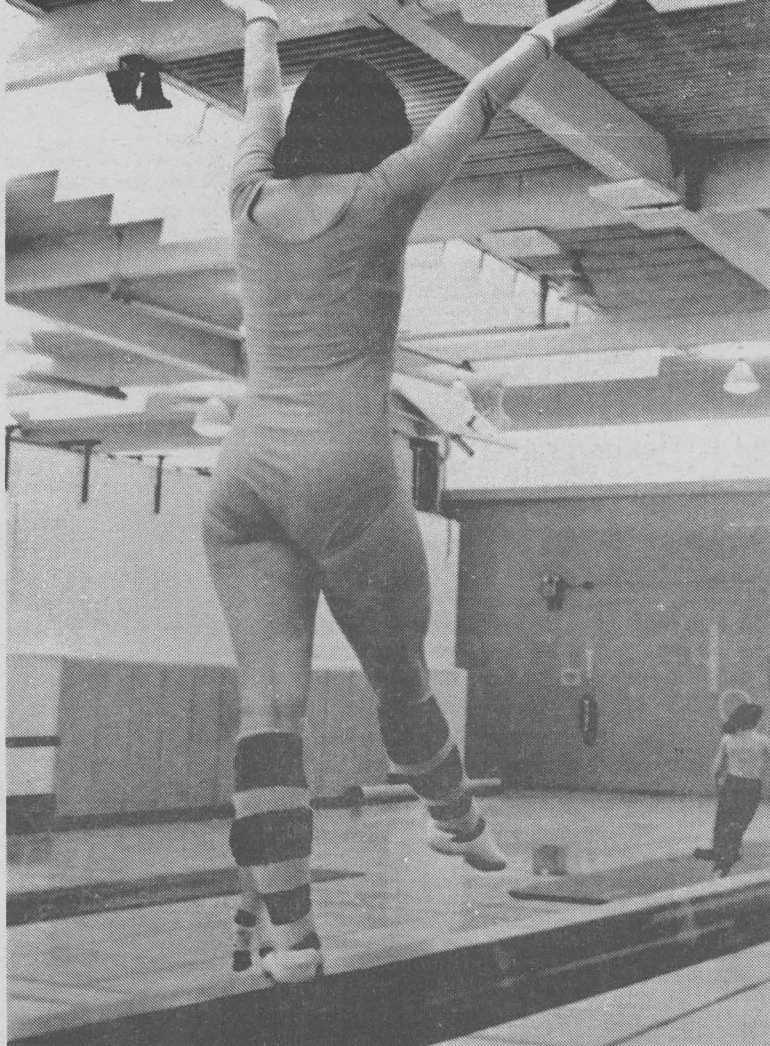
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Sports



In triple overtime

Eagles sneak past Wildcats

by ANDY KISSLING
Sports Editor

It took three overtimes for Eastern's Eagles to defeat Central, 72-74, Monday night in Cheney.

Emerson Gordon's driving lay-in at the buzzer at the end of third overtime provided the squeaker for Eastern.

No sooner had Gordon hit the lay-in than Central coach Dean Nicholson began questioning the referees as to whether Gordon's shot got off before the buzzer. But, after the officials huddled together, they allowed the winning basket.

"In all my years at Central, it's the worst 'homer' job I have ever seen," Nicholson said.

Eastern won the game at the foul line. The Eagles sank 20 of 28 from the line, while Central connected on only four of six attempts.

Central fought hard in the overtime periods. They were without three talented big men—Dave Oliver, Les Wyatt and Byron Angel. All three were benched with five personal fouls.

Eastern coach Jerry Krause, whose team now holds the inside track for the EvCo title, replied to Nicholson's statement with:

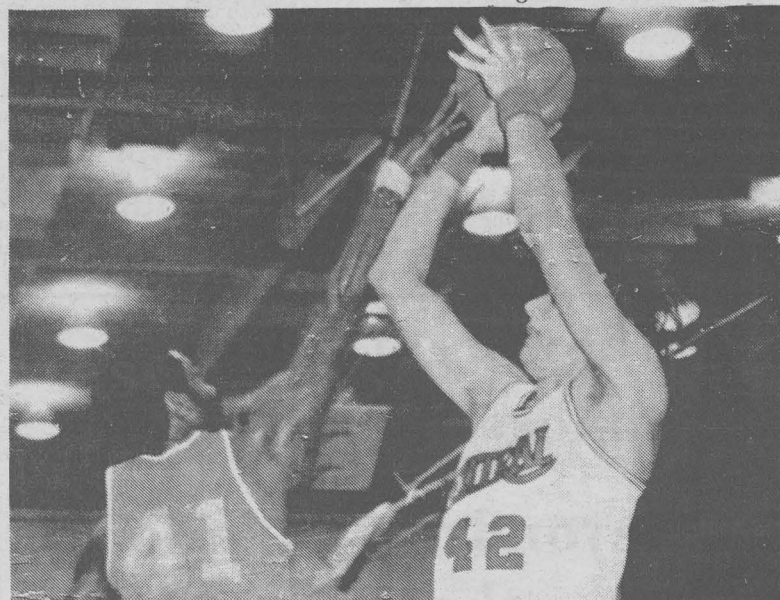
"Sometimes you're good and sometimes you're lucky. Luck was with us tonight."

Top scorer and rebounder in the game was Eastern's Ron Cox. Cox scored 24 points and pulled down 18 rebounds.

The Wildcats received a great effort from Dave Oliver who was

high scorer for the 'Cats with 17 points.

Central now faces a tough weekend of action. Friday night the 'Cats take on Oregon College, and Saturday night Western comes to town. Both games will be held in the Pavilion. Tip-off time for both games will be 7:30.



Central's Les Wyatt had a good night in Saturday's game with Eastern Oregon.

After falling to Western, women face WSU, SPC

The Wildcat women's basketball team was defeated by Western, 61-51, last Friday to bring their win-loss record to 5-4.

The score was tied, 29-29, at half-time with Central having difficulty in getting its offense going.

Sheryl Fergeran led Central's scoring with 14 points while Cheryl Mercier had 11 and Colleen Hall popped in seven points.

Fergeran brought down 16 rebounds and Mercier grabbed nine.

"Western did a couple of fast breaks that we couldn't stop," said Pat Lacey, head coach. "They took a good lead and we couldn't come back.

"They were able to penetrate our zone which hurt us and their person-to-person defense contained us in the second half. It was not one of our better games and we had trouble getting on the boards."

The team is playing at home against WSU on Friday at 5:15 pm and against SPC on Saturday.

"I expect WSU to play a zone defense but if we play all right we should do fine," said Lacey. "We expect to have a tough weekend and we are going to be working hard this week to be ready for it."

In junior varsity action, Central defeated PLU, 49-28, last weekend.

Central was ahead at half-time, 18-15, but shooting only 19 per cent in the first half.

Karen Patterson led the Central scorers with 12 points; Pam Matheson had 11 and Nancy Halverson put in eight points.

"We didn't play very good the first half," said Joyce Jefson, head coach. "I felt that Halverson, Maritte Trump and Cindy Sund played a very good defensive game."

'Cats swim past UI; listed 2nd in NAIA

The Central men's swim team defeated the U of Idaho, 60-52, in a dual meet at Moscow last Saturday.

The win brought the 'Cats dual meet season win-loss record to 11-2, with Central listed second in the nation on the NAIN poll.

The 'Cats were led by the swimming of double winners Eric Tracy, Craig Weishaar and Dave Cotton.

Tracy, a sophomore, took first place in the 50-yard freestyle and the 100-yard freestyle with respective times of 22.4 and 49.94. Tracy also had a leadoff time of 49.0 in the 400-yard freestyle which is one of the best times in the nation.

Weishaar took first place in the 200-yard freestyle and the 500-yard freestyle with times of 1:52.0

and 5:00.2 respectively.

Cotton, a senior, won the one-meter diving with 233.5 points and the three-meter diving with 228.5

Ten Central swimmers have qualified for the NAIA National Championships which will be held March 5-7 in Marshall, Minn. The swimmers who have qualified are Mike and Ed Walstead; Jerry, Joe and Chick White; Weishaar; Brown; Tracy; Ferguson and Bill Miller.

The team is hosting the Evergreen Conference Championships running today through Saturday with competition at 7:30 pm tonight and tomorrow and at 2 pm on Saturday.

"We anticipate five Evergreen Conference schools to be competing," said Gregson.

Student basketball ref's ambition to work NBA

by ANDY KISSLING
SPORTS EDITOR

Central has two students who do more than go to class, study, watch television, go downtown or any of the usual things we all do.

Pat Strong and Bob Pishue both spend four or five nights a week blowing their referee's whistle for the Kittitas Valley Referee's Association.

Both Strong and Pishue attended Mercer Island High School.

Strong, a junior, began his refereeing in the ninth grade. He was called to work city leagues, summer leagues, old men's leagues and summer camps.

Pishue, a sophomore, also started the same year, usually doing the same games as Strong.

"My real ambition is to work games for the NBA (National Basketball Association), said Strong. "But that takes awhile."

As members of the Kittitas Association, both men work junior high, high school,



Bob Pishue

Central intramural, and all junior varsity programs. They also covered the Central-Eastern contest two weeks ago.

"From here we start doing college varsity games. We work Central games and other

local colleges. From there we would go to something like the Pacific Eight Conference. Then it's politics and playing my cards right until I make it into the NBA," Pishue said.

When asked if he or Strong had a particular style of calling a game that may set them apart from other referee's, Pishue replied, "my game plan is simply to be solid out there and get control of the game in its early stages. Pat, on the other hand, is a show-off. He gets acrobatic, he is loud and he gives the fans a show, but he calls an excellent game."

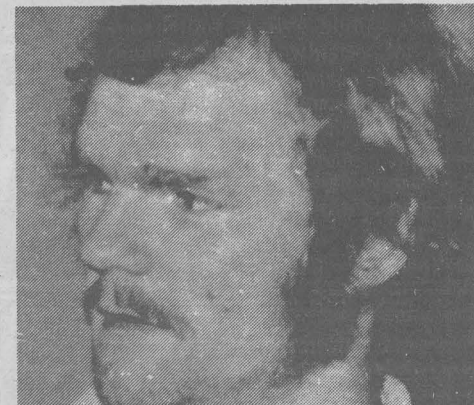
Strong, however, describes himself as having "class" out there.

The Mercer Island junior also stated, "I try to add volume. It's easier to get the respect of the players and the crowd when I yell."

Pishue added that more officials are needed in the Kittitas Association. If anyone is interested they could start out in the program by getting in touch with Clay

Ryan at the Ellensburg High School.

Don't be surprised if in 15 years you turn your television set on and see two familiar faces mingling in the midst of the Seattle Sonics and the Golden State Warriors on a Sunday afternoon.



Pat Strong

'Cats triumph midweek

With Everett Cunningham of St. Martins missing two free throws with 11 seconds left, the Wildcats hung on to put the game into an overtime period. The 'Cats converted the overtime into a 80-75 non-conference victory over St. Martin's.

At the start, the game looked as if it would be a rout for St. Martins. After five minutes had passed in the first half, the Saints had blown out to a 13-2 lead.

Central fought back and tied the game at 25-all with 4:28 left in the first half.

Lead changes were numerous and with 7:49 remaining in the game, Central led 66-61.

With 51 seconds remaining, Les Wyatt's lay-in tied the game at 73-73.

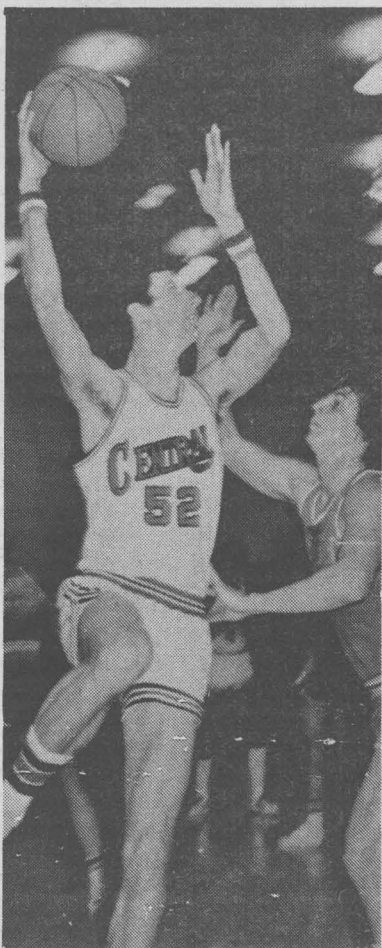
Neither team was able to score in the final 50 seconds, but St. Martins had its chance with Cunningham going to the line with two shots. Cunningham, the game's top scorer with 22 points, missed both shots, and sent the game into overtime.

With 2:46 remaining in overtime, Central's Dave Oliver was fouled. He then sank one free throw and the 'Cats were on top 74-73.

Throughout the remainder of the overtime period, Central controlled the ball and the scoring and

went on to win 80-75.

Ron Williamson played a great game for Central as he scored 14 points, all in the second half.



Central Recreation

INNER TUBE RELAYS

Tuesday Feb. 17 is the last day that you can sign up your team for the highly competitive inner tube relays. Turn in the roster at the Tent 'n Tube or SUB 102. The relays will be held Feb. 24, from 8 to 10 pm. For further information call 963-1511 or 963-3537.

SKIING TRIPS

The ski bus will be heading for Alpentel again on Feb. 18. Transportation is \$2.75. We leave from Hertz parking lot at 5 pm. Although skiing has been icy this season, we have been enjoying Alpentel. They have a nice rental shop and even nicer bar. Come join us. Sign up at the Tent 'n Tube. For further information call 963-3537.

SPEAKERS

Willi Unsoeld will be speaking on "The Spiritual Aspects of the Wilderness" on Feb. 18. The presentation will take place at 7:30 in the SUB Theater. He will also speak that afternoon in the SUB Pit from 12 to 1 pm on "Mountaineering." Unsoeld is well known for his participation in the first traverse of Mt. Everest.

TRIPS

There will be a van going to the Seattle Symphony Feb. 22. The cost of \$5 includes transportation and tickets. We will be leaving from the east end of Hertz parking lot at 12 pm on Sunday. The concert ends at 5 pm. For further information call 963-3537 or 963-1511.

Paulous wins match

Wildcat grapplers dropped a 33-3 decision to a very tough Oregon State wrestling squad. The non-conference match was held in the Pavilion on Saturday afternoon.

Central's only points came from 177-pound George Paulus. Paulus defeated his opponent Darrel Bowmen, 3-2, to snuff out any hopes OSU had of scoring a

shutout victory.

Central wrestlers lost a couple of close contests. Wildcat Art Green lost to Dick Knorr of OSU, 7-6. Central's Bill Lithicum also lost by a single point, 3-2, to Doug Ziebart.

Central wrestlers travel to Oregon this weekend as they take on Pacific on Friday and Portland State on Saturday.

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Beyond the Valley of the Dolls



Wednesday, Feb. 18
time: 7-9 & 9-11

...an ASC presentation

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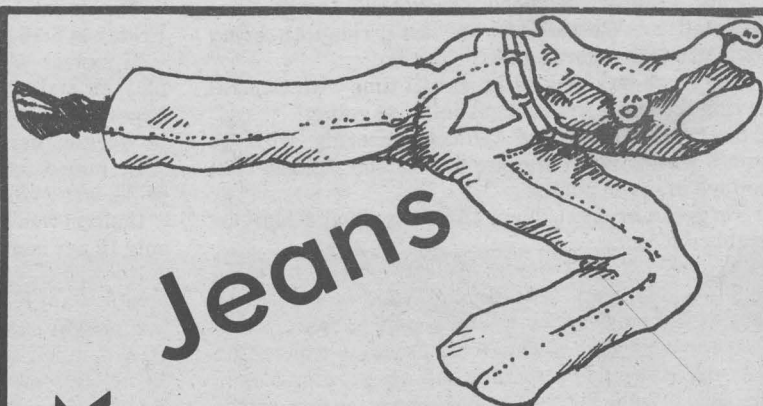
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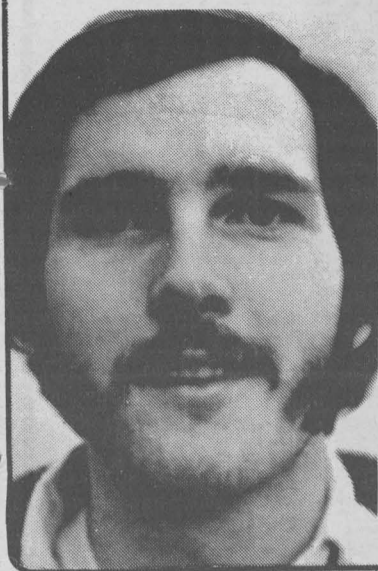
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DOWNTOWN

Hennessey sets mark

by DOUG HEIMBIGNER



Central trackster Jim Hennessey set a new Central track record while competing in the UW Indoor Invitational on Sunday, Feb. 8. Hennessey ran the 2 mile in 9:02.6, which broke the previous school record of 9:11.0. Hennessey placed 6th in a field of 15 which included runners from the northwest and British Columbia.

The Central overall team effort was quite impressive in the intercollegiate competition, this being their first indoor meet of the year.

Philosopher Unsoeld

Everest climber coming

World famous mountain climber Dr. Willi Unsoeld, who was the first American to scale the west wall of Mount Everest, will be the featured speaker at the second winter quarter Philosophy Colloquium.

The mountaineer will speak on "Spiritual Aspects of the Wilderness" Wednesday at 7:30 pm in the SUB Theater.

Unsoeld, who is currently a member of the faculty at the Evergreen State College in Olympia, was a member of the 1963 party who scaled Everest. Unsoeld, with Thomas Hornbein, made the first successful traverse of any Himalayan peak and made

an altitude survival record after a forced bivouac at 28,000 feet.

The American ascent on the mountain was led by Seattle's Jim Whittaker and was chronicled in the Oct. 1963, edition of **National Geographic**.

Unsoeld was the recipient of the prestigious Hubbard Medal which was presented to him by President John F. Kennedy at a rose garden ceremony in 1963.

Unsoeld has climbed extensively throughout the northwest and has taught mountain climbing. His climbing feats include: the first successful ascent of Masherbrum (25,660) in the Western Himalayas, scaling of the Matterhorn and an attempt on Makalu in Nepal.

The colloquium is being co-sponsored by the ASC and the recreation programs.

Women's swim team #2 in meet

by VICKI SIMPSON

The Central women's swim team placed second in the UW Invitational swim meet last Saturday.

UW won the Invitational with 288 points, Central had 121 and University of Idaho 40.

Track team fares well in Spokane

The women's track team at Central competed in the Whitworth Indoor track meet in Spokane last Saturday.

Central's results in the meet included a first place for Bobby Catron in the indoor javelin with a throw of 57'11 1/2".

This is a new event for indoor track and field so Catron has established the indoor record for the event. The javelin used in this event is much smaller than the outdoor javelin and has a fantail which is very susceptible to air resistance.

Other results were Joanne Jordon tying for second place with Kathy Kirk of Flathead Valley College in the 300-yard dash with a time of 40.8; Melanie Kiehn placed third in the long jump with a jump of 14'8 1/2"; Barb Fields was fourth in the 60-yard dash and Kathleen Kilpatrick was fourth in the 60-yard hurdles with equal times of 7.8.

Nancy Ehle placed fourth in the 600-yard dash with a time of 1:38.1 and Gail Schnider took fourth in the high jump with a jump of 4'10".

"I think the girls did fairly well," said Jan Boyungs, head coach. "This meet showed us where we are at this point."

School records were set by the 800-yard freestyle relay team of Ardis Bow, Phoebe Terhaar, Chris Watt and Christy Busk with a time of 8:51.12. Bow, in the 200-yard breaststroke, the 220-yard backstroke and the 200-yard freestyle, had respective times of 2:44.05, 2:27.48 and 2:08.72

Bow also set a record in the 400 individual medley with a 5:00.75 time. The 400-yard freestyle relay team of Bow, Terhaar, Watt and Busk set a record with a time of 4:05.27.

Frosh records were set by Sandy Minnich in the 200-yard breaststroke with a time of 2:53.18 and by Terhaar in the 200-yard backstroke with a 2:34.02 time.

Nancy Baer placed third in the

200-yard breaststroke and second in the 100-yard breaststroke. Teresa Rominger placed second in the three-meter diving and fourth in the one-meter, while Ellen Waller placed fourth in the three-meter diving and third in the one-meter.

"We had a good meet," said Mark Morrill, head coach. "It was run quicker than we thought it would be, but we did very well."

"I felt that Ardis Bow had a very outstanding meet, setting four school records."

The team will be competing at Highline Community College against Highline, U of Idaho, U of British Columbia and Seattle University this weekend. It is the last dual meet competition of the season for the 'Cats.

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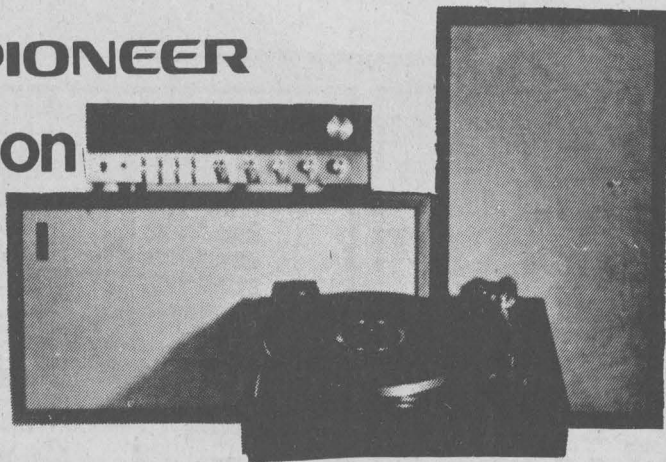
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