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Campus Crier

Central Washington University

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Vacations
attract
students

Page 6-7



Art
show

Page 8



Football
vets
return

Page 10

Con artist hits Ellensburg

BY SARAH LECOMPTE AND
LES FITZPATRICK

On July 27, Reverend Joe Blalock, pastor of the Chi-Alfa House college ministry, received a phone message which read, "Cesar Chavez, Jr. is here and he wishes to speak with you." Blalock returned the call and became involved in cracking an unusual hoax.

Blalock was requested to pick up the man at Courson Hall, and to bring a Bible. When Blalock arrived, he found "Cesar Chavez, Jr." with the daughter of a friend who is a pastor in Ephrata. The man had met her on the bus from The Dalles, and she told him he could get help from Blalock.

"He said he wanted to go to school. He wanted to settle down and start a new life in an area where nobody knew who he was, which is the first thing I thought was strange because he would throw his name around a lot, and yet he didn't want anybody to know who he was.

"He was a big guy. He was about 6'2" and weighed about 250 pounds. He was very forceful in his speech.

"His face and arms were all scarred up. He had what looked to

be pretty obvious bullet wounds in his shoulder. And he had tracks in his arm, scar tissue. I thought, 'boy, I really got ahold of something here.'"

Blalock took the man home and talked with him for four or five hours, on into the early morning. As "Cesar Chavez, Jr." told his story, Blalock noticed many discrepancies.

His story was that he had been in a shootout in a grapefield where his father and the United Farm Workers had been picketing in 1971. During the shootout, he had killed two people and was sent to Florida State Prison, although this

had happened in Southern California.

"He said Governor Jerry Brown had worked a deal to get him out of the state. But Jerry Brown wasn't governor in '71, Reagan was."

"Chavez" continued by saying he had served six years in the Florida State Penitentiary and during that time had become a Christian through close fellowship with a man known as Jack Murphey, more commonly known as "Murph the Surf." (Murphey had stolen the Star of India diamond in 1966, and while serving time in prison became a Christian. There was a movie made from his

story, and today Murphey is a well-known preacher.)

The man also gave graphic descriptions of his stay on Death Row, and claimed that 12 of his friends had been executed during his six-year stay.

"Chavez" said that on July 19th he had received a complete pardon from Florida Governor Rueben Askew. He returned to Delano, California, but was kicked out by his parents.

Blalock called the Florida State Penitentiary, and was told that they had never heard of "Cesar Chavez, Jr."

The imposter asked Blalock for

money to buy new clothes. Because of church policy, Blalock would not give him the money, but did supply him with good used clothing, which angered the man. Blalock also fed him and secured a room in Kamola Hall for two nights.

Blalock got on the phone, and after a number of calls discovered that just eight days earlier, which he claimed to have been his date of release from prison, the charlatan had presented a version of his story to Sponsors, Incorporated in Eugene, Oregon. From this Christian organization which sponsors ex-cons, he obtained a letter of introduction which he used in other areas.

From Portland he went to The Dalles, used his story, and acquired clothing and money from churches there. Apparently, he was not questioned in any of these places. The shyster then traveled by bus to Ellensburg. Blalock then decided to call the United Farm Workers Office and talked to Cesar Chavez's personal secretary. She told Blalock it was a hoax, that Cesar Chavez had no such son, and to try to hold the man if possible.

When Blalock questioned the
(Cont. on page 2)

GRADUATE

C.W.U., Ellensburg, Wa., August 10, 1978; Vol. 51, No 26

Women's Center takes dual function

BY PAT HADALLER

Central's Board of Trustees approved the appointment of Dr. Madge A. Young as director of the Center for Women's Studies

Dr. Young, who is an Associate Professor of Education, has been reassigned on a half-time basis for the 1978-79 academic year. She will retain her present assignment in the Department of Education on a half-time basis.

The new center will be housed near the center of campus in Kennedy Hall, room 159.

What is the function of the center? "It is going to take on a dual function," stated Young. It will continue to serve the general public with short courses, seminars and workshops. In addition it is going to be pointing toward an academic program."

Edward Harrington, vice president of academic affairs, said earlier this summer that the center will operate on a self-supporting basis. According to Young, it is the public services that must be self-supporting. "... The seminars, short courses, workshops, conferences, ... these should be self-supporting, meaning that they should enroll enough people or have enough people who attend and pay a registration fee, that they would pay for the expenses incurred.

"The cost of speakers, brochures and posters to inform the public of the center's activities are some of the expenses that must be covered."

Young explained that the academic part of the program could not be self-supporting. She stated that if there are no classes ready to go in a program, there are

not going to be any students and thus there won't be any money by which it can be supported.

As director of the center, Young will spend much of her time trying to put academic courses together for presentation to the Faculty Senate. "At the present time," said Young, "there isn't anything in Women's Studies, although other departments might have courses that could be called a women's study."

Young said the program will appear in the catalogue somewhat like Asian Studies does. She said something that is planned and sequential is needed.

Before Young's appointment, the center was directed by Alice

Yee, on a half-time basis. Yee was director of the center since its opening in 1974.

According to Harrington, Central's severe budget crunch made it impossible to pay the \$7,500 salary to Yee. The center also received monies from grants but when Central's funding was cut off the state grant money was also denied.

Many people at the university and in the community complained about the loss of funding, for they saw a great value in the center's single women workshops and in the counseling & referral services Yee provided older women returning to school.

The administration responded

by setting up the new function of the center. Young should not cost the university any additional money since she is already employed by the university.

According to Harrington, "The primary function of the Women's Center will be to coordinate development of an instructional program in women's studies which meets the express needs of Central's public."

The academic portion of the center will take time and patience, according to Young. Young will have a coordinator under her to work on the seminars and conferences. There's also to be an advisory board Young is to work with in developing the center's activities.

Fire fighters stack sticks

BY SARAH LECOMPTE

Frequent lightning storms and flocks of campers threaten the forests of Washington with fire every summer. Central student Sande Minnich is working this summer as a forest fire fighter based in Ellensburg, for the fire district which is responsible for forest land in and around Kittitas County.

Under a college work-study program, Minnich, and other fire fighters, work 40 hours a week "stacking sticks" and waiting for forest fires. "Stacking sticks" means clearing the Forest Service

land which has been logged by private logging companies of leftover slash. Debris is stacked into piles which will be burned in controlled fires when cooler weather arrives this autumn; this reduces the fire hazard in those areas.

The fire fighters work 5 eight-hour days each week at "stacking sticks" and are on call 24 hours every day to work on any fire that may break out in this area. They receive overtime pay while fighting fires.

Minnich explained that fire fighters are chosen on the basis of
(Cont. on page 3)



It's a hot one

Sun bathers take advantage of People's Pond (also known as Carey Lake) just west of town. It can be reached by going south on Main Street to Damman Road. Just

before reaching the Yakima River bridge, turn right onto the raised dirt road and follow it to the end.

News Notes

PUBLIC HEARING

Central will hold an open hearing Thursday, September 14, at 10 a.m. on four sections of the Washington Administrative Code relating to student rights, appeals, financial obligations and the use of university facilities for entertainment.

The hearing is scheduled in the S.U.B., room 206. Interested persons may present their views either in writing or in person. Written statements should be received no later than September 13, in the Dean of Student Development office, located in the S.U.B.

University officials plan to present at the hearing an adoption of the W.A.C. concerning the function of the Board of Academic Appeals.

The university will also present amendments to the areas of student rights & responsibilities, use of university facilities for entertainment plus the financial obligations of students.

KITTITAS COUNTY OPEN SHOW

The Community Gallery, 408½ N. Pearl Street, upstairs, presents its 9th Annual County Open Show. This will be a juried show featuring professional and non-professional artists. This show runs through September 4. Hours are noon to 5 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday.

CENTRAL WASHINGTON STATE FAIR

Different strokes of entertainment for different folks will be featured this year at the Central Washington State Fair in Yakima.

Among those appearing at the fair, which opens September 30 will be country-western singer **Dolly Parton**, actor **Ken Curtis** (**Festus** from the TV series **Gunsmoke**, as he is better known), pop singer **Neil Sedaka**, and pop-rock group **Pablo Cruise**.

Parton is scheduled to perform on October 6 & 7, **Pablo Cruise** on October 3, **Curtis** on October 2, with **Sedaka** opening the fair on September 30, and also October 1.

Reserved tickets for the performances may be obtained by contacting the fairground ticket office. (Tickets for **Curtis** and **Pablo Cruise** may not be available until a later date).

The week-long fair will also feature horseracing on both the opening and closing weekends of the fair and there will be a professional rodeo on Wednesday and Thursday nights.

ADVISEMENT CHANGES

All six of the four year public schools in Washington are reporting noticeable increases in the number of freshmen applying for admission for fall, 1978. Central's increase at this time is approximately 300.

Given the above potential for increase in numbers of freshmen and given Central's long-standing plans for a separate freshman advising and registration period, the following changes in plans for Fall Quarter, 1978, registration have been made:

Monday, September 25

Academic Advising

- 9 a.m. ... New Student Orientation, Nicholson Pavilion.
- 10 a.m. ... Special Interest Group Advising Sessions.
- 11 a.m. ... New Student Advising Sessions.
- 1-3:30 p.m. ... Returning Student Advising Session, S.U.B., Ballroom.

Tuesday, September 26

- 8:15-11 a.m. ... Freshman Students.
- 9-11:15 a.m. ... Graduate Students.
- 11:30 a.m.-3 p.m. ... Senior Students

Registration, S.U.B. Ballroom

- 8:15 a.m.-4 p.m. ... Sophomore and Junior students.

Since the previously planned Fall Quarter had more days of instruction than the other academic quarters, the above changes will result in balancing the days of instruction.

The new advising day will give Centralites an excellent opportunity to meet the new freshmen and make them feel welcome.

President-elect Donald L. Garrity will be speaking at 4, Monday afternoon in Hertz Auditorium. Also, a reception will be held Monday evening September 25, at 8 in the S.U.B., for President & Mrs. Garrity. All are invited to attend and help make the Garritys feel welcome at Central.

OUTDOOR ROCK CONCERT NEW STUDENT WEEK

The last day of New Student Week, September 24, at 3 p.m., four rock bands will be performing on the lawn at Barto Hall. This free admission event will run through approximately 9 p.m.

Featured at the outdoor concert will be two locally-based bands, **Hungry Junction** and **Lucky Pierre**. Two Seattle-based bands, **Child** and **Gabriel** will be headliner acts for the show. Both **Child** and **Gabriel** have recently released albums.

All students and the general public are invited for the concert event.

KCWS ... KCAT NEW STUDENT WEEK

Central's radio station, KCWS, will kick off its 1978-79 promotional campaign during New Student Week (September 18-24) with new call letters. The newly-named station, KCAT, will still be located at 91.0 on the FM dial; available only to Cablevision subscribers.

Bouillon nears completion

BY PAT HADALLER

Contrary to popular rumor, the building on lower campus called Bouillon, will be ready for occupancy when classes begin this fall.

According to Duane Skeen, space analyst at Central, "Bouillon, we believe, will be ready for occupancy the middle of September ..."

The Computer Science Department will be moved from McConnell into the northwest part of the first floor. The remainder of the first floor will be occupied by Audiovisual Services.

A.V. is getting a lot of room in Bouillon. "However," said Skeen, "they were stacked in there pretty tight in the past. They had virtually nothing in the way of a television broadcast studio. Their film library will also be greatly expanded and they will have a lot more film-viewing rooms, which they desperately needed."

The Audiovisual Services is in the Library on a temporary arrangement. "The configuration," said Skeen, "as you knew, it before A.V. moved in, is what the Library will be returned to."

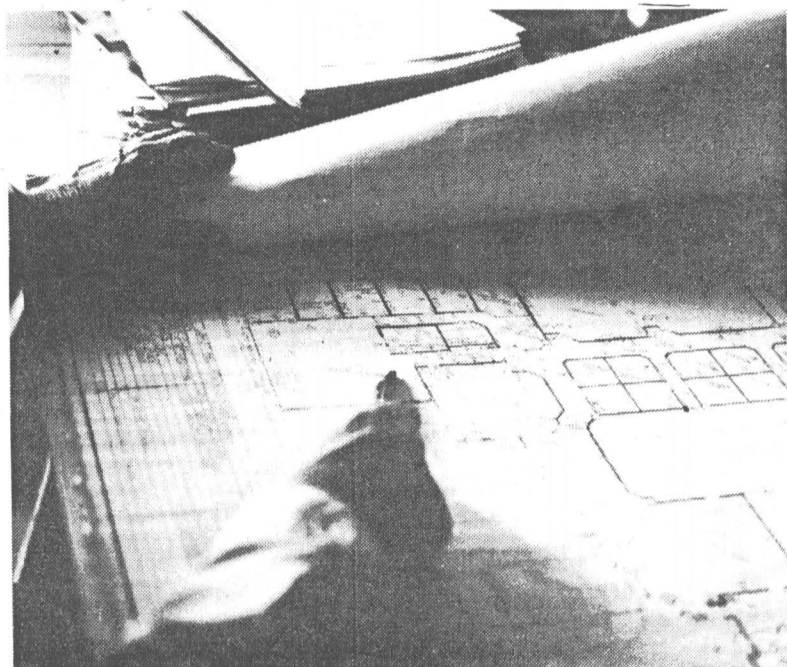
There will be a variety of academic departments on the second floor. After a long period of waiting, the Mass Media Program will move from the Language & Literature Building. Communications, Speech Pathology & Audiology are the other academic departments which will also occupy the second floor of

Bouillon. The Student Production Laboratory or part of the Audiovisual Services will also share that space.

The remaining space of the second floor will be occupied by the executive offices of the University.

"The redesigning was done by the original architect, Fred Bassetti, of Seattle. Gilbert Moen, of Yakima, is the contractor doing the work," said Skeen.

The move into Bouillon is coming so late because, according to Skeen, "We are a little bit



PLANS—Bouillon was once a library. Soon it will be a combination of executive offices and student services.

The total state allocation for the project is \$2 million. \$1,375,000 is specifically for the remodeling. Another \$435,000 is for movable equipment, while the remaining balance is for continuity funds and management costs & taxes, according to Skeen.

behind schedule because we have had some delays in the acquisition of carpeting and door locks. Had we received the carpeting as scheduled we would have started the move the sixteenth of August. However, we have to delay the occupancy by about 30 days.

Services galore available

BY ROBIN CAMPO

Have a final project coming up that needs to look halfway decent? Or maybe some letters need to be sent to one's relatives letting them know how interesting campus life is, but rewriting 23 letters by hand doesn't fit the idea of what to do on a Saturday afternoon? Or just maybe the neighbors would be impressed by showing slides of a Jamaican trip that never took place. All of these and more are possible with a little trip to the Student Production Lab.

Located on the second floor of the new library and soon to be moving to the Bouillon Building, the Student Production Lab offers many services which anyone on campus may utilize.

Most services are offered at cost while some are of the free (as long as one doesn't abuse them) variety.

According to Megann Tomaszewski, a veteran of the Production Lab staff, the freebies include such things as holepunchers, staplers, tape, marking pens for in-Lab use only, magazines to cut up, opaque and overhead projectors, paper cutters, and for those with a grade school fetish, paints and crayons. A copy stand with which to take pictures (B.Y.O. film) and a slide mount machine for forging

slides of Jamaica, are also free.

The freebies are courtesy of Xerox machine customers which pay machine fees for much of the equipment and supplies consumed by Production Lab users. Student wages are derived from the Xerox machine provided by the Lab.

These services include thermofaxing either with ditto masters or transparencies, regular dittos and assorted colors of ditto paper, a large and small dry mount press with dry mount tissue, a large and small laminator to protect your favorite posters from damage, a hand laminator for items too large

for the machines, and colored butcher paper & posterboard is available for purchase as well.

Jan Hein, secretary for Media Services under whose auspices the Production Lab functions, said that the Lab would be moving back to the Bouillon Library on September 5 after the remodeling of the building is completed. In the meantime, if one is in need of some services to complete a project or even if a thesis paper needs to be copied, at a reasonable price, or if one wants to make a button picturing their favorite aunt, the Production Lab is available.

"Cesar Chavez, Jr."

(Cont. from page 1)

imposter, the man threatened him but Blalock didn't back down. At that point, the imposter left and Blalock assumed he had gone to visit the pastor's daughter in Ephrata, and that is where he was found.

Before leaving Ellensburg, the man went to the Catholic Church and intimidated people there into giving him money, which he used to get out of town.

In Ephrata, the police were notified, but the imposter escaped before they reached the scene. As he left the house, the man vowed

he would return to Ellensburg to get even with Blalock, but he has not been seen or heard of since.

Blalock described the man as approximately 30 years old and grossly overweight. He is Chicano, and can speak fluent Spanish.

Because of a U.S. Marine tattoo and heavy scarring on his arms and legs, Blalock suspects the man may be a Vietnam veteran.

"He had a strong personality, which could just bowl you over if you weren't careful. He was articulate, a street person—just very good with words."

Unfortunately, churches are often subjected to such hoaxes and Blalock lamented that it tends to make ministers skeptical of a sob story. However it is difficult for someone in his profession to turn down requests for aid and to determine who is really in need and who is on the make. Blalock's church has made it a policy not to give money, but to offer food, clothing, shelter, along with spiritual and emotional support for those in need.

"It's too bad, really. But even though I may be skeptical and have a bad attitude, I go ahead and try to help them in some auxiliary way, because I want to be true to my profession of faith," stated Blalock.

FOREIGN CAR REPAIRS AND PARTS



INDEPENDENT AUTO REPAIR

603 North Main 925-5539

Pooch bears pups on campus

BY ROBIN CAMPO

Two weeks ago, a rather scruffy looking cockapoo caused a minor uproar at the Campus Security Office when she decided to give birth to seven puppies in the dense shrubbery on the south side of the Security building. The pups were a day old when discovered and City of Ellensburg Animal Control Officer Linda Hunter was called to assist in the removal of the animals.

Unable to coax the mother out of the bushes or remove her from the area, the pups were removed and placed into a trap cage. Some assorted goodies were placed therein to get the mother out to protect her pups. After almost an hour she finally entered the cage where she and her puppies were kept until Ms. Hunter returned later that afternoon to take them to the Animal Control Shelter out on Industrial Way.

The mother was still very nervous when placed in a kennel with her pups but calmed down after a few days at the shelter. She had been wild for quite some time, so it took some doing to calm her down enough to be able to get close enough to groom her. Her freedom was told in the countless burrs and hairknots that had formed themselves or gotten tangled over a long period of time. Eventually she was clipped and cleaned but, according to most observers, her appearance was not greatly improved.

The mother pooch will be available for adoption as soon as the pups are weaned, which for her will be about ten weeks or late September. Seven pups would also at that time be up for adoption: four black, two cream-colored and one white. Since the

city is only paying for the feeding of the mother, the pups will be allowed to stay until they consume solid food. From that time on they will have ten days board at the pound before they must be destroyed.

Persons off campus desiring

either one of these pooches or some other dog should contact Ms. Hunter at the pound, located on Industrial Way, the road behind the A & W on Canyon Road.

Persons on campus are out of luck since no pets are allowed in C.W.U. housing.

She battles fires

(Cont. from page 1)

their good physical condition, and in addition they run 2 to 3 miles plus perform calisthenics each day to maintain a high level of fitness.

The first two weeks of the summer-long job were spent at "fire school" learning the basics of fire fighting techniques. Crew members learned how to sharpen tools and maintain equipment as well as how to operate a chain saw and water pump.

They also learned how to lay hose, "mop-up" after a fire and to feel the ground with a bare hand for hot spots, which is called "cold trailing."

Minnich related how the eight-man crews learned "the fine art of digging line" by practicing for several days, up and down hillsides. The group learned to work together smoothly with chain saws, Pulaskis, hoes, and shovels to quickly clear a two-foot wide line capable of stopping fire.

Crew members also spent a day learning the nature of fire: how it ignites, different types of fuels, and how wind direction affects fires.

The most common type of blaze occurs when lightning strikes a tree on a ridge and sets off a small fire, which can usually be contained in one or two acres of less. But there is danger that the

area will re-ignite and become a major conflagration. The crews dig a fire line around the area, "mop-up" after the blaze, and leave two crew members behind to watch for possible re-kindling of the fire. These two members cannot leave the area until they are certain the danger is over, at least six hours after the last sign of smoke. This often involves staying awake and alert through the night.

Minnich said some of the disadvantages of the job are the effects of working in thick smoke and amongst hundreds of bees, but otherwise, she finds it an enjoyable and rewarding job.

As a first-year fire fighter, Minnich enjoys hearing some of the fire fighting "veterans" tell stories of their past experiences. Minnich says the best part of her job is "the feeling of camaraderie and team work in the crew" as they work together in maintaining the forest and battling blazes.

WANTED

Assistant Managers—must be a quiet, non-drinking, married couple; no children or pets. To help assist in the management of Ellensburg apartment complex. Call 925-9561, for interview.



Keep the Faith

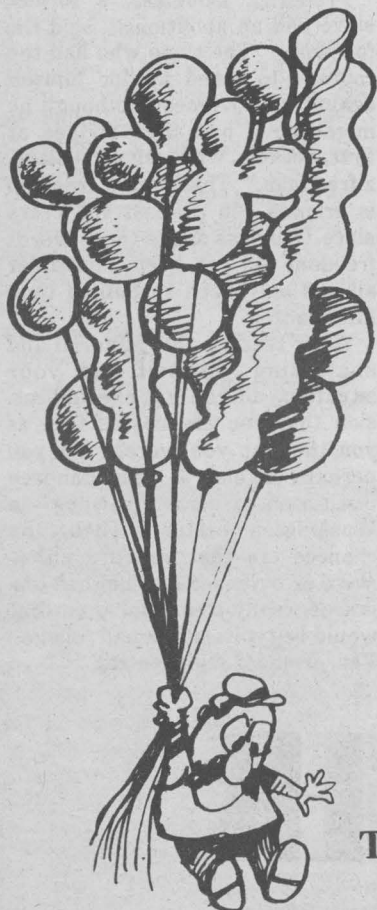
Rev. Don Caughey

In the mid-60's, Time had a cover on "The Death of God." In the 70's the news is about the resurgence of religion, particularly the "born-again" variety. Something is happening here that has little to do with the churches. Neither the style nor content of the typical church's life and message has changed much, nor have religious leaders been able to articulate a "secular meaning of the gospel" which would answer the questions of the 60's. Reports of God's death, like Mark Twain's, were exaggerated, but the religiosity of this generation is obviously more than mere compensation for that.

As a professional clergyman, I benefit from interest in religion, and I also find some gratification in the fact that religion has survived the prophets of secularism. But as a Christian I worry about the easy, almost automatic connection made between a religious revival and an increase in Christian faith. When Dietrich Bonhoeffer called for "religionless Christianity" in "a world come of age," he did so from the context of Nazi Germany. He knew what happened when religious absolutism was mixed with political provincialism and how easy it was for humanity to project its own image and call it God. Nazi Germany was like a house of mirrors in which the images were grotesque and distorted, larger than life, and dazzlingly confusing. For Bonhoeffer, that religion was the enemy of Christian faith, not an ally or convenient fellow-traveler. It was religion which really threatened the life of God, not secularization. Nazi "religion" was not Christian, and exalted the Nazi state, not God. But Bonhoeffer knew that if Christian faith were to counter Nazism it would also have to counter all the assumptions about religion in his culture.

From the beginning, Christianity has challenged the idea of God. The claim that a carpenter from the sticks was the Messiah countered Jewish expectations of a glorious redemption from colonialism. The claim that God had inhabited the flesh of humanity countered Greek ideas of divine perfection and eternity. Most of the New Testament is directed at proving that these religious opinions are false. Further, when one looks closely at the Bible, one finds that perverted religion, not secular attachment, is the major problem for humanity. The two go together since a false god is deification of something which is really secular, but the deification, not the thing itself is the problem.

How do you discern true religion from idolatry? Christians have a variety of answers ranging from the Bible to the teachings of the Church and the inward illumination of the Holy Spirit. Ultimately each answer involves a leap of faith and the admission that reason cannot supply the answer. But one thing is certain, Christian faith must lead to love and concern for "wholeness" (shalom) in individuals and the community, not to judgmentalism and pride. The current revival has a long way to go before it meets that test.



COME SEE WHAT'S HAPPENING

at the
Kittitas County Fair & Ellensburg Rodeo
Sept. 1-5

Free entertainment featuring:

- Bill Younger with a tribute to Burl Ives on Fri. & Sat.
- Linda Peace, a dynamic young singer, appearing Sun.
- The Uptown Country Boys appearing on Labor Day.

See the new expanded line-ups of demonstrations & exhibits:

- Antique car show, motorcycles, snowmobiles, foreign & American economy cars, mobile homes, & recreational vehicles.

The Marine Corps skydivers will demonstrate skydiving twice a day.

All types of food & concessions are available & the Meeker Shows, with several new rides, provide fun for all ages.

Where else can you see & do so much & pay so little?

Daily admissions for adults \$2, & jrs. (6-12) 75¢.

Season passes are available at \$5 for adults, \$2 for jrs. & \$1.50 for exhibitors.

SEE YOU AT THE FAIR!

Editorial Page

Nate Smith



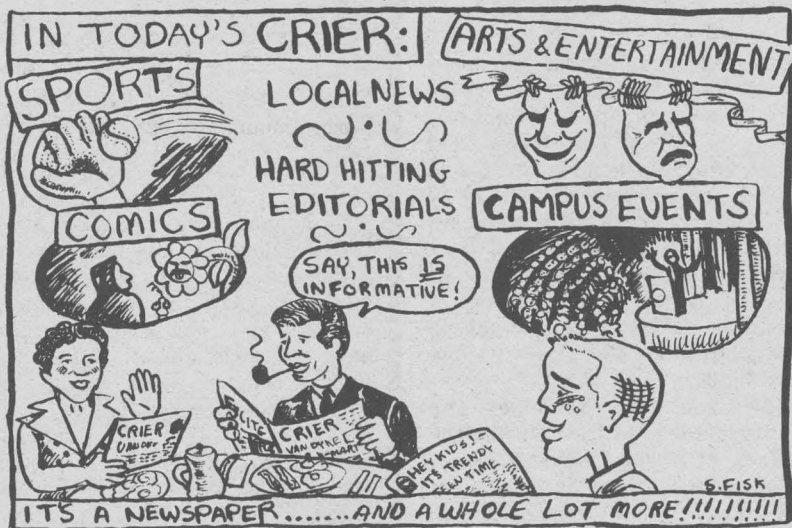
The Crier needs you

Well, here we go again. Another quarter is almost finished and the CRIER is bidding you, the student, a fond farewell. It's been fun, let's face it. You may not have seen as many CRIERS as you wanted to, but that's the way summer is: one CRIER every two weeks, don't look for any more.

When you get disoriented at the lack of CRIERS in the quarter, always remember that starting Fall Quarter, this homey little paper will be back on a full production schedule. What I want to talk to you about now is why you should always support and read your CAMPUS CRIER.

Let's fess up, kids; for a college newspaper, the CRIER isn't that bad. A lot of the writers and photographers picked up awards Spring Quarter which they rightly deserved; they won because of their dedication and commitment to putting out the best paper they could. I don't remember exactly what the awards were, but then, why should I? I didn't win any. Hey, but I'm not bitter. I don't mind working hard hours trying to bring some enjoyment to everybody's day and then watching a bunch of Gloomy Gus' and artistic pansies take all the credit. I don't mind at all.

Anyway, the CRIER needs your support. And who reads today's CRIER? Why, college students,



for one: people studying ozone maintenance, Byzantine philosophy, swamp development, Zen woodshop, Icelandic literature, insect psychology, and phone directory history.

And it's not just college students. Today's nuclear family reads and enjoys the CRIER. Why, around here Dad's Thursday morning cup of coffee just wouldn't be the same without the news section of the CRIER. Mom couldn't get started without the feature section. And what kind of a day would Junior and Sis have if they didn't start it laughing at and enjoying the comics and the editorial page? I shudder to think.

What sort of guy reads the CRIER? A guy constantly on the go. A guy who knows what he wants out of life and a college newspaper. Whether he's dashing from Hygiene 483 to a discussion session on the metaphysical aspects of veggie burritos or just hanging around the psychology lounge, self-consciously sipping coffee from a styrofoam cup, you'll always find a copy of the CRIER under his arm.

That's the kind of paper the CRIER is: made for today's sophisticate, ready to take on the issues of today. So, always read the CRIER; it'll be here as long as you are.

Robin Campo



What is freedom?

Having been in contact with the majority of the black community at Central over the past year and having talked with various people about their concerns, having taken a class from Professor Paul LeRoy on Black History and having my consciousness raised a few notches about the plight of the black American and having been exposed to the system here at Central and its functions/functionaries, one question keeps coming to my mind: What Is Freedom?

A few years ago some folks distributed untitled, modernistically-printed copies of portions of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution and asked people if they would read the document and then sign it if they agreed with it. The overwhelming majority would not sign their names and even called the documents "Communitic" and "Socialistic" in nature. No, friends, this did not take place in East Germany, Uganda, or the Union of South Africa but on the streets of the good old U.S. of A.

It all kind of makes you stop and wonder, doesn't it? Americans who won't sign the Declaration of Independence or the less-radical Constitution? Did these people take history in high school or were they enrolled in the Joe McCarthy School of American Thought?

This trend is growing worse and worse by the year prompted by students who cannot read in order to discover their historical roots, teachers who are pumped out of less-than-free institutions of higher learning and parents who don't give hellfire about either one and the effect they are having on society. The result is a society fraught with followers and lacking true leaders.

All of this manifests itself in folks best described as "team players" supporting no recognizable leader outside of themselves, "accommodators" who refuse to take a stand which just might be interpreted as controversial which itself becomes a controversial matter (paradoxical isn't it?) and the "Brownosers" who need no description.

These folks are easily identified. When confronted with a choice, they use stock phrases such as: "I don't want to get involved" or "It's not my job, man" or the killer phrase—"That's just policy. We've always done things that way around here." Martin Luther King said it best when he said that it wasn't the evil people who make this world a bad place to live but rather the people who stand by and let them do their evil.

My friends, freedom involves having guts. If someone has committed mental harakiri on you or castrated you, then I pity you. You are missing out on what our Founding Fathers died for.

Frederick Douglass, a former slave and an abolitionist, said the following, "The slave who had the courage to stand up for himself against the overseer, although he might have had hard stripes at first, became, while legally a slave, a free man." That's what freedom is, friends. In the last 100 years since Douglass spoke those words freedom has not been gained for all, it's only been reshuffled (pun intended).

After reading this editorial and evaluating yourself and your situation, do you get the impression that you are not as free as you thought you were? Do you perhaps attend a "less-than-free institution of higher learning" in Washington State? Then, the chances are that you are either slave or overseer and neither one is free, really free. But then that would be typical of a small college. Yes, friends, like Central.

Ken Munsell



Brooks administration ends

James Brooks, President of Central for 17 years, is leaving. He will be replaced within less than a month by Dr. Donald Garrity from San Francisco State.

A serious evaluation of Brooks should be made now. Seventeen years is a long time and there are many actions and programs for which he can take credit—or blame. Some sorting must be done.

When Brooks assumed the office in 1961, the college was expanding as in no other time in its history. Enrollment soared. The Legislature spent its money lavishly for higher education and Central prospered.

Most of today's campus north of

Mitchell Hall is a result of the Brooks years, Central stopped being a small provincial teachers' college and became a distinguished arts & sciences school.

When Brooks arrived, he also brought new and innovative ideas to the campus. One of the most striking was the annual Spring Symposium which attracted some of the most famous intellectuals in America to Ellensburg.

Within these symposiums, new radical ideas were tossed about. The CAMPUS CRIER gave full treatment to this and even printed some of the more noteworthy speeches in their entirety.

Comments heralding the coming of the Brooks years in 1961

remind the reader of today's comments on Garrity: expectant, hopeful and full of promise for a fine future for Central.

Brooks provided that future quite well while enrollments rose and the money poured into Central. Things changed after the beginning of the 70's, however.

After 1971 and 1972, the character of Central changed. Enrollments steadily decreased and the Legislature did not seem very generous any longer.

In fact, the Legislature wouldn't give Central an extra penny to save its life.

By this time, the Brooks administration had been in office for 10 years, a mature age for any college administration. It didn't know where to turn and helplessly watched as both the enrollments declined and the funds dried up, leading to a deeper worsening spiral.

Most college presidents looked good during the growth of the 60's and most also looked bad during the contractions of the 70's. The Brooks administration is no exception.

Brooks was not a great college president; neither was he particularly bad. He guided a middle-level institution through a series of crises over a very long period of time.

There lies the essential weakness of the Brooks years. He stayed too long. By the time the squeeze came, the Brooks administration had ten years behind it.

Innovative new programs, such as Western's environmental college or variations on Evergreen's experiments, simply did not

appear at Central. Perhaps a newer administration with young and vigorous talent would have produced the innovations to slow or stop the decline.

The new Garrity administration brings hope for these kinds of innovations. We can only hope that when the time comes for the new president to gracefully retire from the scene and let new blood take over, he will. For now, however, it is good for Central that Brooks leaves and everyone in the Central community can be proud of the qualifications of Central's new president. The Garrity years are dawning.

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Suggestion Box

The Associated Students of Central Washington University provide a suggestion box just to the right of the Information Booth in the S.U.B. The A.S.C. hope that as many students as possible will take advantage of this opportunity to inform the student government and Central's administration about problems students face at Central.

From time to time in the future, the CAMPUS CRIER will print a representative sampling of those suggestions placed in the box. The CRIER believes that if the whole university community becomes aware of the problems perceived by the contributors or of suggestions made by the people leaving messages in the box, discussion of the alternatives can occur.

The A.S.C. and the CRIER staff urge everyone at Central to take advantage of this opportunity to air problems they encounter.

Following is a sampling of the suggestions received by the A.S.C. so far this summer.

It seems very strange that there is only one tampon machine on this entire university campus. The university could definitely help out & be of service to nearly half of the student body if one machine was provided in each instructional building.



I think the university could save on its water bill if it didn't water the sidewalks. The days I have been here I have noticed that about 10 to 15 gallons of water is wasted on the sidewalks. What good does it do to turn on the sprinklers on the sidewalks? And many sprinklers don't even move—they just stay there and water the sidewalk. To me that is a very big waste of water. And also turning on air-conditioners and then leaving all the windows open, that is a waste of electricity.

I have found the air-conditioned rooms to be extremely cold. Can't they be kept a little bit warmer? We practically need to wear coats!

In the lounge for studying is there a reason why someone has the right to come into the studio behind and play loud music and cause everyone in the lounge to leave! It's very frustrating!

It's really neat to have air conditioning in Black Hall, but to have the rooms at meat locker temperatures is a waste of money, darned uncomfortable, and a pain to have to bring a coat on a hot day so you don't freeze. The university is wasting money that could be better spent for our education.

Handbook revised & ready

BY ROBIN CAMPO

The new Student Handbook for the 1978-79 school year is in its final stages. Originally written by Elaine Policar, the handbook is now being edited by Greg Buell and graphics are being supplied by Matt Love.

According to John Drinkwater, the handbook is the result of a task force recommendation to update and modify the last handbook put out by the A.S.C. in 1967. The last handbook was very institutional, containing Administrative codes and legalistic "mumbo-jumbo" for which students had very little use.

This handbook is a direct result

of the student task force recommendations. It was written intending to be light, fun, rather satirical, resourceful and, in general, more readable to the average student.

It contains 17 pages of current information including maps of the campus and the town. A list of restaurants in town is included for the newer student along with information which a newcomer to Ellensburg would need to know in order to just survive.

A section on Academic Affairs is part of the new handbook telling one how to solve hassles within academia at Central. Practical and personal services at C.W.U. & in the community and questions &

answers regarding counseling services are contained. Community services, "depending on your social life" in the words of the editor, Greg Buell, also receive a listing. Christian Fellowship, Campus Crusade for Christ, International and "other recognizable religious affiliations" come under the Religious Activities heading.

Other sections include: Entertainment (and how to find out what's happening), Radio Stations in the immediate and outlying areas ("where to tune for the latest tunes") and Student Government & Clubs.

The handbook will be available beginning Fall Quarter.



For Health's Sake M. R. Golden

Of all legumes, soybeans have the highest nutrient content. In addition to providing complete protein, soybeans contain vitamins and minerals in a natural relationship similar to the body's needs.

Soybeans resemble meat more than any other vegetables do because of their high protein content. The protein of soybeans is cheap in cost but high in quality and similarity to animal protein. Sometimes called "the meat that grows on vines", soybeans are an important and versatile food.

Being rich in vitamins and minerals, dried and green soybeans contain varying amounts of Vitamin A, Vitamin B-complex, a lesser amount of Vitamin C & Vitamin K, along with the minerals calcium, phosphorus, potassium, iron, sodium and copper.

A variety of soybean products are available, such as: soy sauce, soybean cheese or curd (which looks like cream cheese), tofu (a fermented soybean curd), pressed soybean cakes (or imitation "meat" items), soybean sprouts (containing increased amounts of Vitamin C), in addition to soy flour, oil and milk.

Soy flour has a creamy yellow color and a slightly nutty flavor. It is low in carbohydrates (thus a beneficial item in dietetic and starch-restricted diets), and is a rich source of protein, Vitamin B-complex, calcium, phosphorus, potassium, magnesium and iron.

Soybean oil contains large amounts of linoleic acid, an essential unsaturated fatty acid. It is stable against oxidation and flavor deterioration, due to its lecithin and Vitamin E (a potent antioxidant) content.

Lecithin, the chief constituent of semen, brain & nerve tissues and found in large amounts in the endocrine glands, is a fatty compound containing phosphorus, choline and inositol (lipotropic factors regulating deposition of fat in the liver), which aids in the digestion & absorption of fat. It breaks up cholesterol, allowing it to pass through arterial walls, thus helping prevent arterial congestion. Lecithin increases immunity against viral infections and is important in keeping bile cholesterol in solution.

Lecithin may be beneficial for treating ailments such as: anemia, kidney disorders, liver diseases, gallstones, psoriasis and rheumatic carditis; the topical application of lecithin oil may aid in scar healing and may eliminate effects of insect stings & bites. Because it performs the same emulsifying function as does egg yolk, it is useful in cooking as a substitute for egg yolk. Commercially, lecithin is used as a natural food preservative and stabilizer.

Soy milk is often recommended for individuals who are allergic to cow's milk. In comparison to cow's milk, soy milk is low in fats, carbohydrates, calcium, phosphorus and riboflavin, but high in iron, thiamine and niacin.

Soybeans, a concentrated and nutritious food, can make a poor diet good and a good diet better. Used with imagination and knowledge, they can add interest and variety to any menu.

Food supplements may be useful for individuals who wish to increase the nutritional value of their meals. Their prime purpose is to fill in the nutritional gaps produced by faulty eating habits and by nutritionally-inferior foods. They are needed to replace in the diet nutrients removed by food processing or those deficient in foods grown on depleted soils.

Acerola cherries are a tropical fruit containing high amounts of Vitamin C, along with carbohydrates, proteins, iron, calcium, phosphorus, thiamine and riboflavin.

Bone meal is a flour-like substance consisting of the finely ground bones of cattle. It is a good source of calcium, phosphorus and trace minerals which are necessary for healthy bones & teeth. Bone meal may be useful, mixed with water, as a drink, for individuals who are allergic to milk, and may be of some value in the prevention of tooth decay. (Calcium lactate is a good substitute for vegetarians.)

Bran is the outer covering of the wheat kernel. It contains mainly iron and B vitamins, nutrients lost when wheat is milled and the bran removed in the refinement of flour. It also contains traces of incomplete proteins, along with the carbohydrate cellulose, which provides bulk in the diet, and thus may be used as a natural laxative.

Brewer's yeast is non-leavening yeast which is one of the best sources of the B vitamins and a good source of incomplete protein, minerals and other vitamins; may aid in lessening cholesterol buildup.

Carob is the dried & powdered seed pod of the carob bean; and is also known as St. John's bread. It is a natural sweetener with a flavor similar to chocolate, which can be used as a chocolate or cocoa substitute. (Chocolate and cocoa contain the stimulant theobromine, which is similar to caffeine, and oxalic acid, which can interfere with calcium absorption.) Carob contains a fair amount of incomplete protein and some natural sugar and is rich in calcium, potassium and phosphorus, with traces of iodine.

Seaweed is a vegetable from the ocean which is rich in minerals. There are several varieties of seaweed, including kelp, dulse, nari, and Irish moss, all of which are salty in flavor. Kelp is brown in color and is a good source of protein, iodine, calcium and magnesium, and is often used as a salt substitute. Dulse is dark red in color and is rich in iodine. Agar-agar is a gelatin-like substance derived from seaweed, containing carbohydrates and traces of iodine. It can be used a thickener or emulsifier, and as a gelatin substitute.

Wheat germ is the heart of the wheat kernel. It is an excellent source of incomplete protein and also contains Vitamin B-complex, Vitamin E, iron and other minerals, carbohydrates and fats.

The foods and beverages one consumes should provide one's body with the nutrients necessary for good health and well-being. If one's diet is deficient in the needed nutrients, or one just wishes to augment their diet, food supplements should be considered.

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Holiday Inn

Mt. Rainier National Park



Only one feature dominates the state of Washington so totally that it and the state are one and inseparable. Mt. Rainier, at 14,000 feet has become the symbol of the state and the beacon for outdoor recreation throughout the Pacific Northwest.

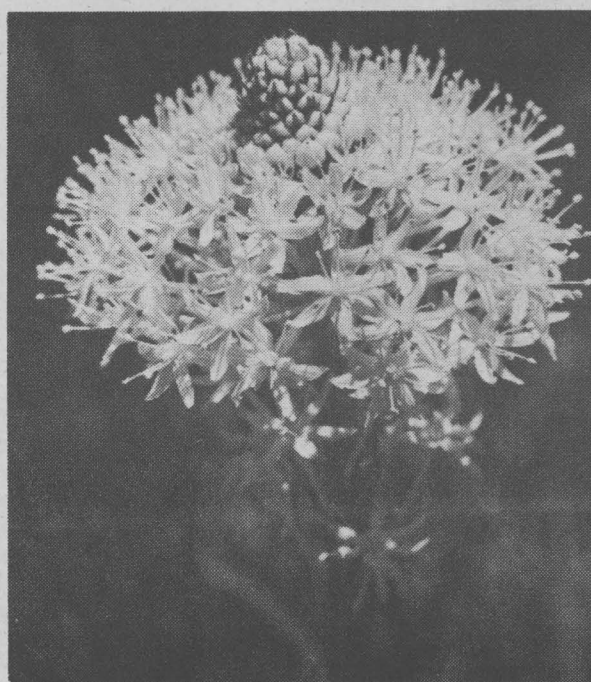
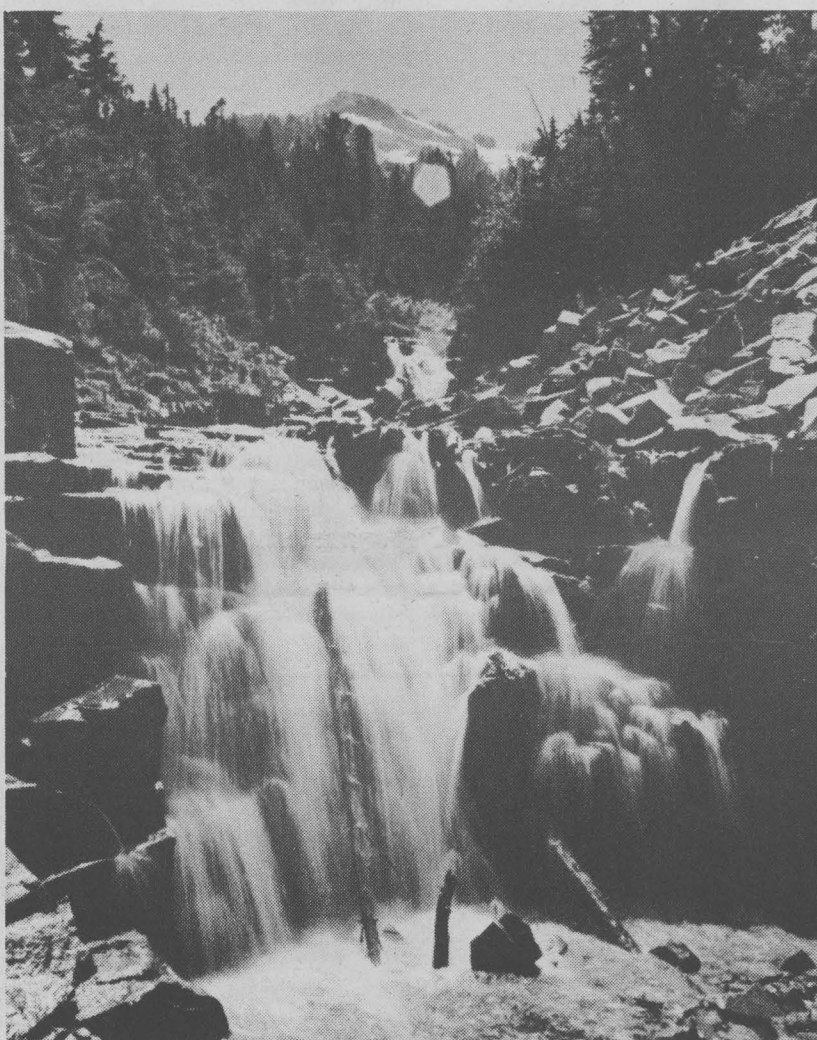
Take the Chinook Pass highway from Yakima, run up past the American River, up a magnificent u-shaped valley to the top and lo, you're there, facing the queen of mountains—Rainier. Soon you will hit Paradise, an aptly named stop in Mt. Rainier National Park.

Standing at Paradise, a visitor can hear the mountain roar every hour. The nearby glaciers creak and crackle, and small slides roar down the mountain. The mountain dominates like a living, breathing organism.

Close to Paradise are the famous Ice Caves. These caves are sunk deep into a glacier and remain cool even during the hottest days of summer. Inside, the ice forms magnificent shapes.

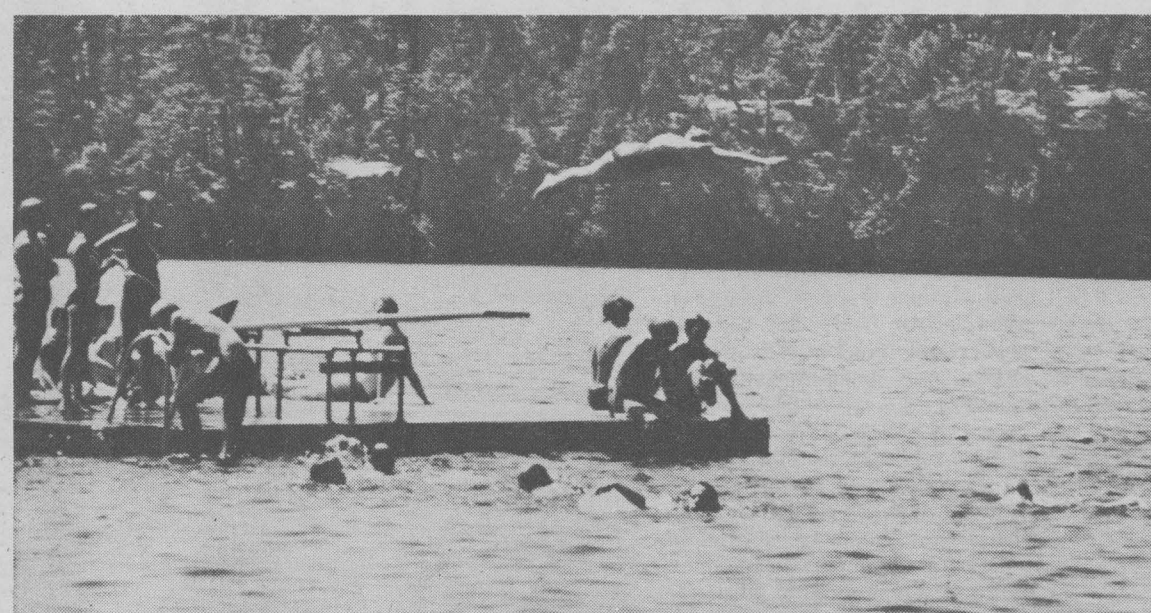
Near Paradise are many romantic, lacy waterfalls hidden away on the many trails in the area. Crowds of people take these trails but one can find a beautiful secluded spot with a little trying.

Mt. Rainier is the place to go. Anyone who rejects it is cheating himself. At the park the mountain dominates while the people rest and drink of its glory.



•The
Ultimate
Vacations
For
Central
Students

The San Juan Islands



If one wants to find a heaven-on-earth right here in Washington State, that is, a bejeweled paradise of surf, sand, mountains and forests, there is one available—and it's less than 200 miles from here.

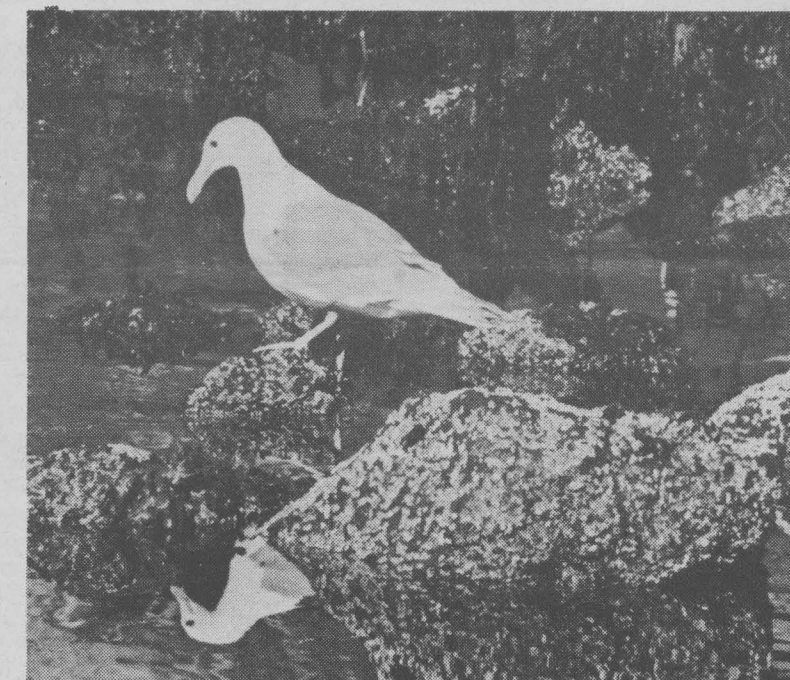
The San Juan Islands are this nearby paradise. Just off the coast of Washington, near the town of Anacortes, the islands with their many surrounding bays & channels, have something interesting or inspiring for everyone—the scuba diver, hiker, fisherman or just the devotee of relaxed boating or resort leisure.

The largest of the San Juans is Orcas Island. Dominating the island is spectacular 2,409 ft. Mt. Constitution, by far the highest point in the whole island chain. From the top of the peak, a visitor can obtain a spectacular 360 degree view including all of the San Juans, the peaks of the Olympics, Bellingham Bay, Mount Baker, and Vancouver Island.

Orcas also features miles and miles of lazy, winding roads taking travelers through beautiful woodlands, pastoral farmland and on past stunning, sandy beaches.

One spot not to be missed on Orcas is Cascade Lake. The water's fine and the setting is magnificent. The Central student on vacation should stop by and take a dip in this beautiful mountain lake.

Vacationers can find places of beauty in all of the other islands, although San Juan and Orcas are the most accessible. After a long summer session hitting the books at Central, the San Juans are the ideal place to put one's head back into focus.



Arts & Entertainment

Ellensburg hosts national art show

The third largest western art show in the entire United States will be held August 25-27 at the Holiday Inn in Ellensburg. The exhibit features the highest quality original western art found anywhere and features works from the most talented painters in the country.

The featured event at the art show will be a live auction of over 100 of the best pieces of the show Saturday night. The auctioneer, Col. Jack Raty from Ft. Shaw, Montana, is one of America's leading art auctioneers.

Some of the painters and sculptures at this sale are extremely valuable, being the work of famous artists. Bidding will start at \$25,000 for many of the works and one, painted by Henry Farny, will begin at \$35,000.

The total worth of the art shown

is over \$5 million. Of this, over \$10,000 worth of art has been donated to the show. These will be auctioned on Friday night in a silent auction where the bidders write their offers on a paper and submit them to the auctioneer. The winners will then be announced.

Proceeds from the silent auction stay within the Kittitas Valley, according to Western Art Association President, Dr. Darwin Goodey.

Since the association, which sponsors the show is non-profit, the proceeds are donated to charity.

The association will donate this year's earnings to the Kittitas County Museum, the Kittitas County Developmental Center for the Handicapped (Elmview Center) and Central. The money given to Central will be used for scholarships for deserving stu-

dents from Kittitas County.

Jinx Stringham, show director, said western art is a misunderstood artistic field. She said too often, people think of Western art as poster art where cowboys kiss their horses.

Instead Stringham asserts that western art reflects the tremendous backgrounds of the artists, many of whom are college-trained. She said the artists are working in a historical milieu, trying to depict both the old and new west for generations to come.

The tradition of western art started with the work of such greats as George Catlin and Fredrich Remington. They painted and sculpted the west as settlers, cowboys and the army tamed it in the 19th century.

Western art ranges from pictures of Alaskan furtrappers to depictions of Sioux Indians. In between is the everpresent cowboy and cattle drives.

The Western Art Association is slowly building a permanent collection of western art depicting all of the above scenes and more.

At the Holiday Inn, the show will rent the entire facility. Eighty-six rooms will be used, sans beds, as viewing rooms for the paintings. Over 100 artists are expected to attend.

This is a great opportunity to talk with professional artists. The artists are more than welcome to share details of their technique and subject matter with any and all visitors. The show is free to all comers. Thousands of people will be arriving from throughout the United States to view the selections.

The show has received very favorable publicity throughout the country. Dr. Goodey said it is better known in Dallas or San



PRICELESS—Vicente Acosta, Elaine Goodey and Larry Helms Central Vice President, view three of the art works to be auctioned at the Western Art Show to be held at the Holiday Inn, August 25-27.



"CELILO FALLS—THE LAST SALMON"—This painting by Dick Amundsen depicts the Northwest Indian salmon run, now forever gone beneath the Dalles Dam on the Columbia.

Francisco than in Ellensburg. He believes this is because the show comes just before Rodeo weekend and gets caught up in the excitement of the fair and rodeo.

Goodey said the show is timed to occur near the rodeo, however, because during the weeks before rodeo, Ellensburg takes on a decided western, cowboy flavor. He praised the support Ellensburg has given the show through the years.

The art show is now six years old. It started in 1972 at Central in the S.U.B. Through the work of the volunteer staff which includes Vice-President Larry Helms of the university, Goodey, and other members of the university community as well as townspeople, the show has grown to a position of

eminence. Each year, the show invites a giant figure in the art world to be the show's honorary chairman. The list has even included Ellensburg's own John Clymer, raised in Ellensburg and now living in Wyoming. He is generally acclaimed as one of America's greatest living artists.

This year's chairman is Fred Rosenstock, 83, a prominent dealer in rare books and western art from Denver, Colorado.

Artists exhibited at this year's show include Henry Farny, whose paintings are seen as being the most expensive per square inch of living American artists, Walter Brennen, Jr., son of the late actor, and David Powell, art director for the television show, Grizzly Adams.

Rodeo: summer fun

The Ellensburg Rodeo, billed as the "Largest Three-Performance Rodeo in the World," opens Labor Day weekend, September 2, 3 & 4.

The rodeo will kick off on Saturday, September 2, at 10 a.m. with the "Gigantic Western Parade." The parade procession will form at the Plaza on 8th Street, down 8th to Pearl Street through town, and up 6th Street toward the rodeo entrance.

The combined efforts of farmers, businessmen, ranchers and local citizens made the rodeo a reality in 1923. Rodeo contestants vie for more than \$30,000 in cash prizes. Categories of competition include Bareback and Saddle Bronc events, Steer Wrestling,

Wild Horse Racing, and women's competition in the Rodeo Barrel Racing. There will also be calf-roping and brahma bull riding events.

Each day at 1:10 p.m., Indians will dance down from the hill near the water tower into the rodeo grounds. The rodeo events will then begin at 1:30 p.m. each day. The rodeo will end each day at 4:30 p.m.; however, there will be an Indian Village open for tour (donations accepted). On Saturday and Sunday nights of the rodeo, variety shows will be featured along with assorted posse games (polo, etc.).

Tickets will be sold on weekdays

at the main rodeo office (located where 6th Street runs into the rodeo grounds). Tickets will also be available on the coast at Fidelity Lane and usual ticket outlets. Ticket prices are \$1.75 for children, and adult prices will range from \$2 to \$6. A ticket to the Ellensburg Rodeo will entitle the bearer to admission at the Kittitas County Fair which will be held concurrently with the rodeo. Rodeo attendants from the coast, should have an advance ticket for the Saturday and Sunday performances, as those days are usually sold out.

Rodeo buffs are also advised to bring and wear a sunhat if their grandstand seat is not covered, as the weather should be a scorcher.

Film fest slated

The Northwest Film Study Center's 6th Annual Northwest Film and Video Festival will be held at the Portland Art Museum October 5-8. Film and video artists living in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Alaska and British Columbia are invited to submit work in 35mm, 16mm, or 8mm film, or in 3/4" or 1/2" video, produced since August 1, 1977.

Festival entries are due September 15 and will be shown in open judging September 22-24 at the Art Museum. Serving as judges

are: Tony Reif, film programmer at the Pacific Cinematheque in Vancouver, B.C.; Norie Sato, video artist & media director at And/Or Gallery in Seattle; and David Milholland, Portland, Oregon filmmaker.

This year the judges will distribute \$1,500 in awards. Six \$150 cash & lab processing awards will be given and all other works selected for re-showing October 5-8 will receive \$25 honoraria. In addition, the winners and selected highlights will be shown at other sites in the region, receiving rentals at each.

For entry forms and further information contact: Bill Foster, Northwest Film and Video Festival, Northwest Film Study Center, Portland Art Museum, 1219 S.W. Park, Portland, Oregon, 97205, (503) 226-2811.

The festival is supported by grants from the Oregon and Washington State Arts Commissions, the National Endowment for the Arts, Alpha Cine Labs, Seattle, and Teknifilm Lab, Portland.



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Prof remembers

U.S. relocation camps recalled

BY ROBIN CAMPO

In 1942, Richard Doi went through one of the most traumatic experiences that any American has had to go through. While a student in architectural drafting at Stockton Junior College in California, Richard Doi was taken to southeastern Arkansas and imprisoned in the Rohwer Relocation Camp along with approximately 10,000 other people, because they were living on the West Coast and because they were persons of Japanese ancestry.

About 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry (anyone with 1/8th or more of Japanese blood) were "relocated" away from the West Coast of the United States, in what has been described as one of the most blatant violations of the Constitution to occur since Lincoln's suspension of "habeus corpus" during the Civil War.

Executive Order 9066, signed by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, forced all Japanese within 200 miles of the coast to leave their homes and businesses and move into overcrowded tar-paper barracks that were too hot in the summer and too cold in the winter. Some of these barracks were so poorly insulated that dust dominated on windy days. The barracks were located in some of the most desolate places in the country such as southeastern Colorado, southern Utah, northwestern Wyoming, southern Idaho, southwestern Arizona, and in the deserts of southern and northern California.

The following is a transcript of an interview held with Dr. Doi recounting his experiences. Dr. Doi is now an instructor with the Ethnic Studies Department at Central.

When the order (Executive Order 9066) came down from President Roosevelt what was your first reaction?

Disappointment ... you have to realize that people were waiting very anxiously to see what the United States government would do in regards to the Japanese-Americans. Pearl Harbor took place on December 7, 1941. It was presumed that something would happen and there were all sorts of rumors, very dire rumors, and, at best, I guess the best hope was that the people would be allowed to remain where they are (were) under some sort of protection from the population who might be antagonistic to the people who were of Japanese ancestry. But I suppose the order by the President was really no surprise but it was a disappointment that the government decided to take that course of action.

Did you have any idea that this course of action (the evacuation of Japanese-Americans) would be in the coming?

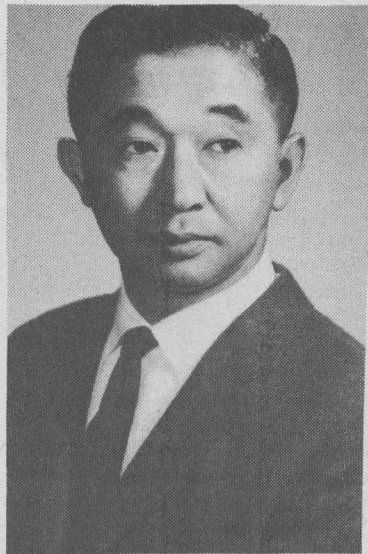
I think so. I think most people were aware of it but they felt that one of the possibilities would be evacuation ... removed from the West Coast.

What camp were you interned at?

In Rohwer, Arkansas.

Did you find the conditions there, the climate there, a drastic change from what you'd been used to? Did it put you at a discomfort?

Yes ... it was humid there. If you know Arkansas at all, southeastern Arkansas, that's bayou country, swampland, I guess ... first of all, the Interior Department, the United States government put people in places, very remote and desolate places, and this was one of the places, I guess, owned by the Federal Government. Besides it being swampy, it's humid and the summers are very hot and humid and the winters are cold ...



Dr. Richard Doi

Oh ... I can't recall exactly ... see now ... off and on, I guess about two years.

Off and on?

I did leave to seek work in Cleveland.

That was allowed by the government?

Towards the end of the war, yes. I left the Camp in 1944. I don't recall exactly what month ... I was in Cleveland about six months.

What kind of work were you looking for?

Any kind of work at that time.

What members of your family were with you (at the camp) and how did they feel?

My father and mother, brother and sisters.

How did they feel about being interned?

Well, that's a difficult question, you know. Your feelings can change from day to day ... like (from) when you're actually on the train going there and when you first arrive there and the first experiences there ... generally, I guess, people would have preferred to be back home, back in California ... particularly with the second-generation people who were American citizens, they would feel a great injustice about the whole thing.

*your feelings
can change...*

What did you work at while in the camp?

I worked first as a clerk in the food supply division and then I was an assistant school teacher, fourth grade.

How much news did you get about what was going on with the war and, just in general, what was happening in all aspects of American life that you would have been accustomed to in California?

(We had) newspapers ... and some people of course, had radios. I think I kept fairly well informed about what was going on on the outside because there wasn't television at that time. (Smiles)

How did you feel about the conflict itself? Were you torn inside that you had two countries, both of which you probably felt very strongly for, fighting one another? How did that make you feel? And your parents?

We looked at the whole matter philosophically ... and we were eager to get out of camp and resume a normal life and, if necessary, prove we were worthy of American citizenship. Many of the younger men did volunteer for the armed forces and if you want to call that proving your loyalty, it was. They died and fought bravely in Europe and in the Pacific.

After you were released from the camps did you encounter a lot

of incidents of racism?

I think all Japanese-Americans did. You understand what a wartime situation could mean. There's always a lot of propaganda against the enemy and what a nation would do is to try to stir up the feelings of the people against the enemy and then if you're in the military service they really work up your feeling against the enemy so there wouldn't be any hesitation about fighting the enemy or killing the enemy, for that matter.

Could you perhaps recount any specific incident that stands out in your mind?

There are too many, really.

How about one that occurred before the war?

That's an old story about how every immigrant group, and, in this case, people of Japanese ancestry were regarded as inferior or not given equal opportunity and things like "restrictive covenant." You just couldn't buy a home in a certain part of the city. In employment, it was almost futile to think about working in a certain job, trying to get a job in a certain industry or occupation. Maybe the best example would be that many

*they just couldn't
get jobs...*

of the Japanese-Americans worked very hard to get an education and many of them graduated from college but at the time before the war it didn't make any difference whether you were a college student or not. They just couldn't get jobs in the professional area. Many of them just had to serve as grocery clerks in a local Japanese store or work on the farm. That would be about the only jobs they could find ... or get jobs ... or be offered jobs.

It's a long time ago ... 1945, when the war ended, would be what? ... 1978 ... thirty-three years ago ... well, I really don't think about it until I see a movie like "Guilty By Reason Of Race" or when I talk to other people about our experiences ... I think it was really sad.

Do you find that there is that trend now towards racism? Do you encounter any now or do you think it's pretty well gone?

Towards Japanese-Americans? Well, I find it's lessened but it'd be ... uh ... I think it'd be presumptuous to say there isn't any racism.

How do you look back on the experiences that you had at the camp?

It was an experience, I guess, a bitter experience.

Did you feel, at the end of the war, guilty about being Japanese-American?

No ... (smiles broadly) ... I would not. It's unfortunate that you were of the race at war with the United States but there wasn't any feeling of guilt about it.

What kind of feelings were there? Just unfortunate?

Well, Pearl Harbor came as very much of a surprise. I guess people anticipated that there might be some sort of confrontation. You

have to remember that Japan was allied with Germany and Italy before the United States declared war on Japan. As a matter of fact, wasn't it in 1939 that the Germans invaded Poland?

September.

And then the British Empire, the British particularly and the French, too, declared war on Germany and Italy and in the meantime, the United States had been supporting the Allied powers ... and, eventually, I don't doubt that most people knew there would be a war with Japan.

*I think it was
really sad...*

Now with all the civil rights campaigns going on for various groups and the awareness the American public has about civil rights do you think something similar to what happened in World War II could possibly happen again?

Don't you think so? It could ... it could. What do you think would happen if the United States went to war with Africa? Or China? If the United States did go to war with China there would be a lot of suspicion about Chinese in this country and people wouldn't know

who are the loyal Chinese and who are the disloyal Chinese and ... how are you going to tell the loyal ones from the disloyal ones on sight alone?

Would you have a message or moral to the whole thing for people who didn't live through World War II?

Well, I think the message came out in the movie [mentioned earlier] that you can't take your constitutional rights for granted and as, who was the justice who spoke? Clark? Tom Clark ... he said, "After all, the Constitution is a piece of paper and it's people that have to give it reality. And if there's any message at all, people have to keep working to make sure that all the things which are provided in the Constitution are actually provided (for) and not to react in a panic when situations occur.

Dr. Richard Doi was only 20 years old when Pearl Harbor was bombed and the country he had known as home interned him in a "relocation camp" and robbed him of his constitutional rights by doing so.

All of this occurred because Richard Doi and his family were of Japanese ancestry, no crime had been perpetrated, and no Japanese-American was ever indicted or convicted of treason or any other espionage-related crime. The record is now public and speaks for itself.

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Sports / Recreation

Parry's unsung assistant coach

BY DAVE CHRISTOPHER

When defensive coordinator Spike Arlt resigned from the football team after the 1976 season, head coach Tom Parry was left with a void to fill in his coaching staff.

Without any extra money to hire a coach, Parry said he was fortunate to have Abe Poffenroth to help out. But with Poffenroth coaching the offensive backs, Parry was still in need of some defensive coaching help.

After last season, Parry feels he has found some good solid help in that of Doug Preston. "He'll be taking over the defense pretty much, but I'll still be looking over his shoulder every now and then," said Parry about Preston and this coming football season.

Preston has been with the Wildcats for four years, two years as a player and two years helping coach. He came to Central after being cut by the Huskies when they told him that his scholarship would not be renewed. "After getting cut, I still felt like I had something to prove with football." In his first season as a player, Preston was Honorable Mention All-Northwest and the Wildcats were the conference champs. Preston played inside linebacker and according to Parry was a "good, smart player."

Preston's senior season was not so sweet as his junior year, "it was the first time I had been on a losing team and it was kind of hard to take."

Graduating in 1974 with a degree in psychology, Preston returned to Central to get certified to teach and he has picked up another major and minor in P.E. and Health Education.

Preston began to coach in 1976 by assisting Coach Arlt with the defense, "he taught me a lot of different things about the game," said Preston.

Then after Arlt resigned, Parry changed the defense and Preston

was assisting Parry with the D's last season. "Last year was really an education for me having to learn a new system. Fundamentally it was easier to understand, it was easier than what Spike had. I don't think a defensive football player is good when he has to think a lot, he's got to know what his responsibilities are and do them when the ball is snapped."

Asked his opinion about the defense changing, Preston replied, "I like it, personally I think it's good, I think it's really good because you can neutralize a team's strength with it. I thought we played good defense against the run last year, our only problem was we had to play too much."

Parry also supported the play of the defense saying, "I thought we played good as a defensive team despite the statistics, but as a whole unit we got hurt by the play of the secondary."

During last season, Preston coached the linebackers and also the defensive ends. "This year I would like to change some of the things the ends have to do, I'm thinking about flipping them. I need to brush up on the secondary, really do the bookwork on our secondary coverages, just knowing everything so every time I get a question I can answer it myself and not take time away from Coach Parry and the offense. After going through it for a year, it's going to make it a lot easier for me this year. There's a lot of stuff Coach Parry had to do by himself that I should have been doing since I was calling the defensive signals. I'll be a lot more involved this year," said Preston.

Commenting on Preston's coaching position, Parry said, "He's earned that, he invested the time, interest and intellect. He has a good relationship with the players, they like and respect him, he is a valuable part of our program."

Asked to estimate how much time football takes from him, Preston responded, "Well, we go

seven days a week and I had one day off on a Sunday last season. I would say about 45 hours a week."

Asked if he was disappointed that he wasn't getting paid for his time, Preston said, "I'm satisfied with the experience I'm gaining. I'm single, I've got two great parents that support me tremendously, I don't mean so much financially as the way they are behind me. They know what I want to do in life and they are backing me all the way. I am going into debt, I could probably graduate this summer and try to scramble for a job this fall, but I've talked with Coach Parry and I

have a good chance of running the defense and I just feel the experience will pay off for me later on."

Preston admits he would like to coach football in college for a career, "I'm hoping to coach college, but that takes time and experience, I'll have to put my years in." When asked how he likes coaching the Wildcats, Preston answered, "This is great because I'm learning and this is what I want to do."

Preston would not make an estimate of how this year's team will do, but he does feel that they will have a better record than the

last two seasons of 3 wins and 6 losses. "I've never looked forward to anything more in my life than this coming season and the chance to be defensive coordinator. I love the game and the challenges of coaching it, it excites the hell out of me and I'm becoming quite obsessed with it, all my friends can attest to that."

Football Vets Anxious For Season Start

BY DAVE CHRISTOPHER

Central's Wildcats start their football practice September 2 and open their season September 23 at Simon Fraser University.

According to some of the senior players, this coming football season will be better than the past few have been.

Kevin Berry, a 205-pound offensive lineman, is looking forward to the start of the season and a better year. "I think we'll do pretty good this year, because most of us have been together for three years now, we know each other and we will jell earlier in the season and be more consistent offensively."

When asked if he was also looking forward to the start of the season, Brian Maine, a 190-pound running back, replied, "Very much so. I think we'll do very well this year, since I've been here this is the best group of recruits that Parry has brought in. He's got a lot of good people coming in to fill the places that were vacated. We should have a lot of depth in most all positions. We'll have a lot of good running backs that are going to be marching up and down the field this year."

"I've talked to quite a few guys who are turning out and they're really excited about this season. I would like to see us have the Number One rushing offense this year—that would be great," said Berry.

"We're ranked second to the last in the conference for this year and that's a joke. We're winning every league game and there's no doubt about it," said Maine.

All-Conference/All-Northwest Rick Harris, a 220-pound linebacker, also shares his teammates' optimism for the coming season. "I'm just looking forward to it. I've always liked football and I always get pretty anxious about this time of year, but I'm just more excited this year. I have to prove to myself that I'm as good as I was my sophomore year. We owe everybody something this year and I guarantee we are going to get them. This is my last year and I want to be greedy, I want to win the whole thing this year. I don't care what happens the year after that, I really don't. As long as we win this year I'll be happy. I want us to go out winners," added Harris.



SETTING HIS SIGHTS—Rick Harris a 220 lb. All Conference/All Northwest linebacker for the Wildcats is working hard for the preparation of football. Rick feels he needs to improve his speed and upper body strength. Harris wants to make his senior season his best season.



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Climber's K2 dream a sour reality

BY DAVE CHRISTOPHER

His name is Fred Stanley and he works in McConnell Auditorium as a computer systems analyst. When he is not working, he may be out mountain climbing.

In 1975, Fred Stanley was on the American expedition to K2, led by Jim Whittaker.

K2 is the second highest mountain in the world, standing at an elevation of 28,191 feet, located in the Karakoram range of Pakistan and India.

Stanley has been mountain climbing since he was a senior in high school back in 1961. "I got started climbing by going with some friends and our physics teacher to the Tumwater Canyon above Leavenworth. We all went a couple more times and by the end of the summer I was hooked."

Asked why he climbs mountains, Stanley responded, "I enjoy it. There are a lot of challenges to it, both mental and physical. There is also the so-called freedom of the hills that you don't find sitting in your office. There are all kinds of reasons for going climbing and everybody has a little different attitude that not only defines why they climb, but affects how they climb and what they climb."

Asked if he considered mountain climbing as going out and risking his life, Stanley answered, "No, my attitude has always been that one of the reasons I'm up in the mountains is to be able to develop the capacity to minimize that risk. In other words, either through skill or knowledge being able to pass through terrain that would be hazardous if you didn't know how to do it."

Stanley also mentioned that he had never been afraid of heights. "It's not so much the height that concerns me if I slip, but what I would hit on my way down." Stanley has never sustained any serious injuries or had any bad falls while climbing, although he was caught in a snow avalanche while climbing Lenin Peak in the Soviet Union in 1974.

After the Pakistan government reopened the Karakoram area, which had been closed to climbs for a number of years because of the political tension among Pakistan, India and China, Stanley learned of an American expedition in the making planning to climb K2.

"I heard there was going to be an opening on the expedition through a friend who helped organize it, so I let him know I was interested in going along."

It was a couple weeks after that when Stanley got a call from Jim Whittaker saying the expedition had decided to invite Stanley to come with them.

"I had been hoping I would get a call—but I really wasn't expecting it. I didn't have everything all planned and ready to go, so I couldn't just say yes. It took me

until the next morning to get things straightened out before I could give him a tentative yes," explains Stanley.

Asked about his feelings when receiving the call from Whittaker, Stanley replied, "I felt pretty elated, I had a real shot of adrenalin run through me. It was something I had always dreamed about, being able to go with a couple of friends on an expedition like this. When I was on that Lenin expedition I didn't know any of the climbers personally."

On April 15, 1975 the American expedition made up of ten members took off for Pakistan heading to the Karakoram range and their assault on K2.

"We established our base camp around 17,500 feet, we had several hundred loads of equipment carried in, each weighing 55 pounds. Probably the ideal base camp might have been around 500 feet lower, because there isn't enough oxygen in the air for your body to maintain a steady cell replacement cycle," said Stanley.

Stanley mentioned that this had a big effect on the porters who thought they were sick all the time. "They just didn't understand that they had to breathe deeper, more often and do things slower. The porters did not perform well above camp one," said Stanley. The climbers established camp one about 1,500 feet above base camp, according to Stanley.

Asked about how the weather conditions were, Stanley replied, "They varied from nice warm calm to pretty stormy. We had two periods of very stormy weather that contributed to considerable delay on the mountain. The storms lasted about five days each and we would have to wait a few days to let the slopes settle before we could move on. Then about the time we decided to get going to set up another camp, we got hit with another storm. We lost a good two weeks because of those storms."

Stanley said that they had to just sit and wait them out, passing time by playing cards or reading, only leaving the tents to take care of bodily functions.

After being snowed in, the expedition was in a situation where a lot of time had been lost, according to Stanley. "It really didn't look like we were going to be able to climb the summit in the time we had left. Plus the porters weren't going to be able to support us like we thought they would and also the climbing turned out to be more difficult from camp two to three than we had suspected. At that time we had decided to go ahead and spend the next day getting up as high as we could and looking at that portion of ridge that we expected to be camp three. Then we turned around and headed back down."

Asked how he felt about just turning around and not making it to the top, Stanley said, "By the time the expedition had collective-

ly decided to turn back I was happy to leave because of the deteriorating friendship among the expeditioners. On our expedition I felt that things didn't go as well as they could have with everybody getting along. In fact it turned out before the expedition was over, the personal relationships between some of the expedition members had deteriorated to the point that the expedition, from that standpoint, was just the opposite of any success, it was kind of a disaster."

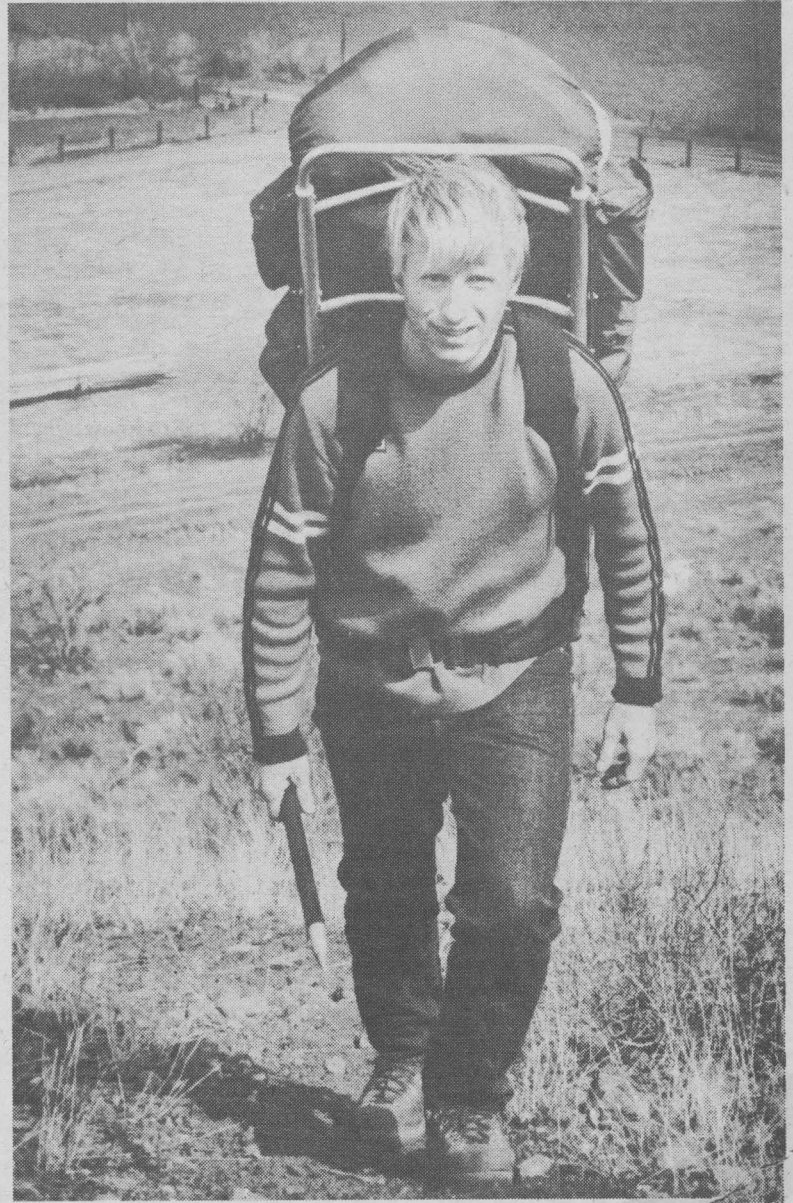
Stanley mentioned that the expedition did break up a friendship between himself and a climbing buddy from Seattle. "We can still talk, but I wouldn't say we are friends."

Asked what was it that brought on the bad feelings and the deterioration among the climbers, Stanley responded, "Well, the mountain usually determines what happens, people get sick, overworked and there is a point in time when you are ready to move to the summit, and you take the best climbers. The climbers that have been performing well and that are in the best shape are the ones you take to the summit, but that's not the way it would have been done on this expedition. It turned out that before we even got to the mountain, it was decided who would go to the summit first."

Asked if he thought Whittaker was playing favorites, Stanley replied, "I don't know if he was playing favorites or whether he thought he was picking the best people at the time. I think it was a poor decision to make at that time, it was definitely made too early. When you go over there and you hope you've got a chance at the summit and it turns out the choices have been made, that affected the way people felt and acted. It affected me in a reactionary way, I just reacted to them, and their attitudes didn't please me at all."

When asked if he would like to try K2 again, Stanley said, "I thought seriously when they were getting organized for the expedition that's over there now, but I decided to bite my tongue and not call them even though I would like to go back to K2 very much. Until American climbers climb K2, there is going to be an expedition waiting in the wings to go and if they're not successful this time, I'm going to be on the phone trying to find out who is going next."

The summit of K2 has only been scaled twice, by an Italian expedition in 1954 and a Japanese expedition in 1977. There is an American expedition led by Whittaker and a British expedition over there now hoping to change that.



MOUNTAIN CLIMBER—Fred Stanley is staying in shape as he does most of his climbing in the Northwest. Stanley is awaiting another try to reach the summit of K2 in the Himalayas.

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