

Grist

Seven Decades of Washburn

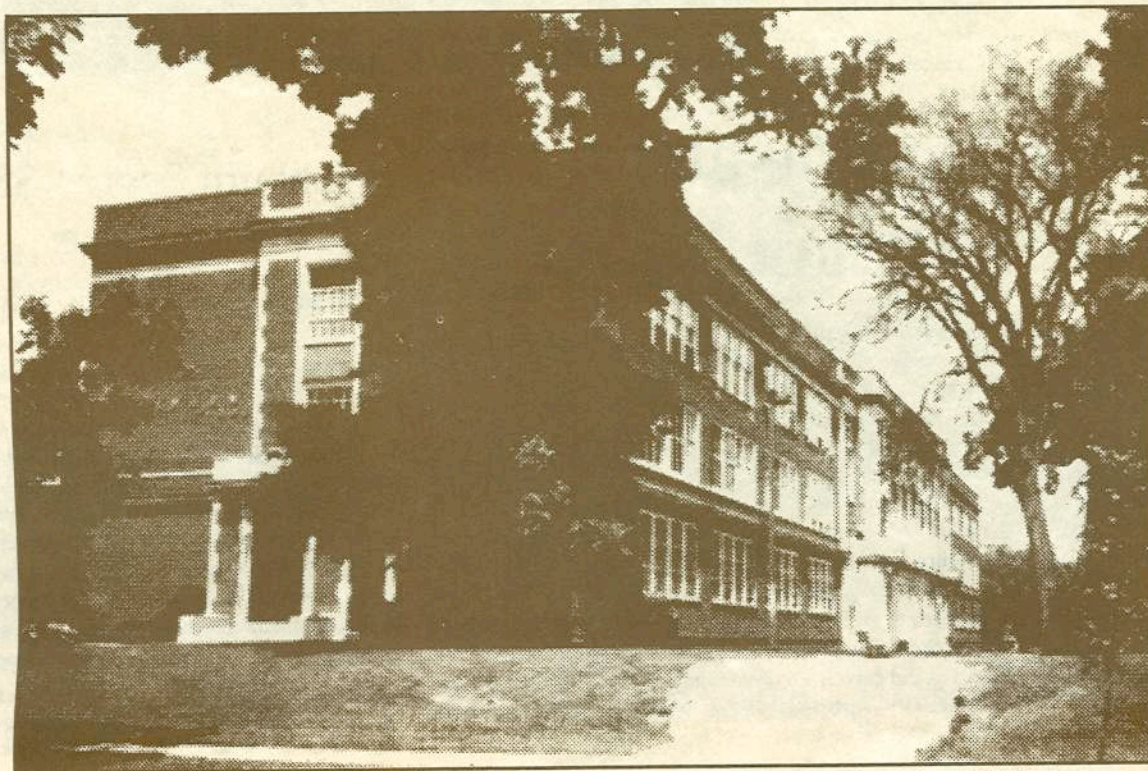
The Washburn Grist survives: Lives to tell the tales of events past

Jon Bachman
Co-Editor

To the reader:

A long time ago in a classroom not so far away, some ambitious students and a willing advisor created the chronicles of Washburn known as the *Grist*. The ideals behind the paper were simple: to publish information about the school and to create a stronger feeling of community at Washburn. Although the Wahian, our school's yearbook, would provide students with an opportunity to review a year upon its completion, it could not inform the students of current events and issues during the school year. The *Grist* then enabled students to become more aware of the activities, breaking news, sporting events, and other information related to the typical Washburn student.

For seven decades now the *Grist* has been keeping the students of Washburn informed and entertained. Starting with its first publication in



1927, the paper's selective staff has researched information; debated issues, and written intelligent, timely, and humorous articles. These dedicated students have varied in many ways, but one thing remains the same: they are all qualified journalists. These students have devoted much of their free time to bring a stronger feeling of community to Washburn. From their covering of the "Miss Washburn" contest to discussing modern views of public high schools, Gristers have been working to attain a better reputation for Washburn.

We have selected articles, taken from throughout Washburn's history, which attempt to reflect the times and students of Washburn. We hope that you, (alumni, faculty, and students) are able to take away something from this to remind you of your time in high school, the issues that you faced, and what that meant to you.

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Miller Abortion Attitudes Polled; Classes Vary

May 1971

How do Washburn students stand on the issue of legalized abortions? In a survey taken last week in a sampling of home-rooms, the overwhelming majority of students felt that laws regarding abortion should be made more liberal.

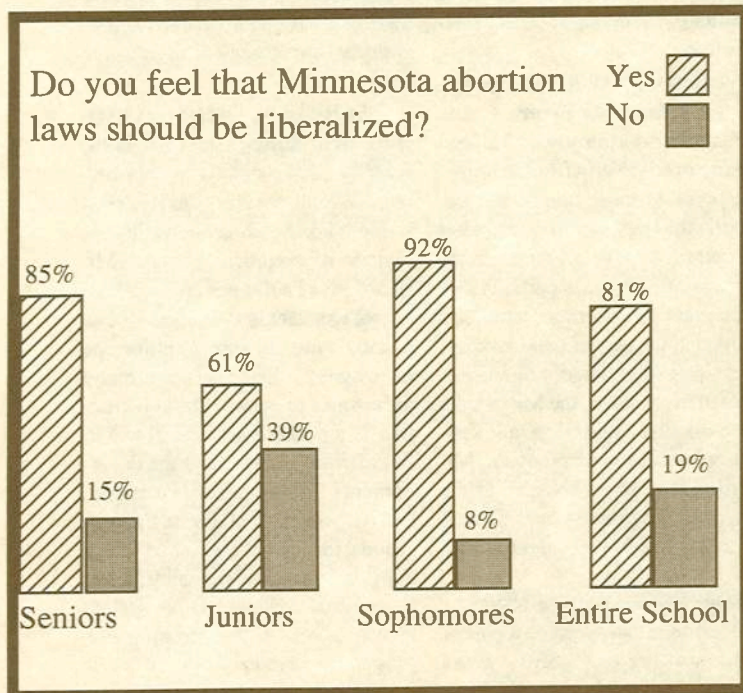
When asked the question, "Do you feel that Minnesota abortion laws should be liberalized?" 81% of the student body replied in the affirmative. A sophomore who answered "yes" felt that the laws should be "...only liberalized so that mothers may re-

ceive an abortion if their child might be deformed or retarded."

"I'm not really sure," was the answer of a senior who voted negatively. "There are exceptions, such as [when] the mother's life is in danger."

Here are the actual findings of the survey, arranged according to grade and given by percentage.

Do you feel that Minnesota abortion laws should be liberalized? With the recent addition of so many young people to the voting masses, maybe next time the abortion issue comes up before the state legislature, it will pass.



Drinking Age Raised to 21

April 1986

A new state law has been passed regarding the drinking age in Minnesota. If a person turns 19 on or before September 1, 1986, he may legally purchase alcohol. If he does not, he must wait until he is 21.

The law resulted from a federal measure regarding the drinking age. Under this law, if a state continues to allow a person under the age of 21 to purchase alcohol, it will face a loss of 15 percent in federal highway funding.

Supporters of the law have one fact behind them: drivers 18-20 are twice as likely to be in an alcohol-related accident as other age groups.

One must first look at the potential effectiveness of this law. Raising the drinking age is not going to stop anyone from getting alcohol. Many high school students have been to parties (at

which not one person is of legal age) which involve much drinking of alcohol. In actuality, a drinking age is a farce because many underage people drink now. Although the cut should be made somewhere, raising the drinking age is not going to solve any problems.

"It is not a question of states' rights," said New Jersey Democrat James Howard, who sponsored the legislation. "It is of human lives."

But can this be a states' rights question? The Constitution of the United States reads that the powers not reserved for the federal government are reserved for the people or the states. Laws regarding the drinking age have always been reserved for the states. Although the federal government is not directly making a national 21 year-old drinking age law, it is putting much pressure on the states to set a drinking age of 21 because the states would be

forced to pay a larger portion of a highway system which costs more than a million dollars per mile.

One must also take into account the fact that an 18 year old male can get married, be charged with a crime as an adult, be drafted, and vote without being able to drink. As a child grows up, he is generally taught that with adult responsibilities come adult privileges, which are not being given.

"It is a form of discrimination against young people," said Florida Republican Bill McCollum.

Advocates of the law think that a higher drinking age will reduce the number of alcohol-related accidents. This is not going to happen because those who are not 21 will get liquor. The federal government should, instead of imposing a drinking age, encourage programs which help stop people from driving drunk.

Best Posture Will Win Girl Title "Miss Washburn"

March 1938

On Washburn Day, May 18, "Miss Washburn" will be crowned. The coronation will come as the result of Washburn's first posture contest. The preliminaries for the contest will be run off in the gym classes with Miss Evelyn Bowen and Miss Edith Carlisle, gymnasium instructors, as judges. Outside judges will be called in for the final selections.

Three high schools, Central, West, and South, have had contests to determine the girl with the most perfect

posture this school year. Isabel Gregory was chosen "Miss Central," Grace Latham and Marian Mathewson tied for the title "Miss West," and Florence Cross became "Miss South."

Good Posture and the "Miss Washburn Contest" will be started in all of the gym classes for the next six weeks. This contest will be the first of its kind ever sponsored in Washburn.

Miss Evelyn Bowen and Miss Edith Carlisle, instructors, have cooperated in drawing up plans for the contest. This cooperation gives all of the classes an equal chance in the contest. Light-

ness and rhythm will be especially emphasized as an aid to poise, and conducive to grace, and good posture. Girls who are not taking gym this term will have a chance to participate in the contest in special tryouts. The posture contest is the first contest to be definitely decided upon for Washburn Day.

"In correcting posture and carriage, we are trying to educate our girls in poise," said Miss Carlisle. "We will try to eliminate any exaggerated movements or artificial and ungainly slouches."

In Retrospect and Prospect

June 8, 1927

This school year, of which but eight days remain, has been one of achievement for Washburn. It has seen the formal entrance of Washburn High School into the interscholastic field of competition. A Washburn football team has been organized; a Washburn basketball squad has been formed. Hockey, swimming, track, tennis, baseball, and golf teams assembled out of hearty Washburnites have joined the ranks of competition. The school year has seen Washburn quickly assuming the aspect of a senior high school. A senior class, the group which is composed of the first graduating students of Washburn, has been brought into being. The year has been outstanding for two great Washburn holidays—Winter Sports Day and Washburn Day. It has been a period of progress in the enrollment at Washburn in that, at the present time, 1,600 students now meet in its halls. Quill, Debaters, U.C., Harlequin, Chroma, G.A.A., Hi-Y, and Poly-Tech clubs have done splendid work during the year. The Washburn High Glee Club has gained a name for itself. In the field of student expansion, the student council has been organized, giving students a voice in their own government. The year has been noteworthy in that it has seen established a school paper, "The Washburn Grist."

In retrospect, then, Washburn students have, during the school year, in some measure realized their aims. In prospect—we view the graduation of Washburn's first class, class plays, operas, an annual, and all else that goes into the making of a complete junior-senior high school.



Fifteen Hundred in Washburn Day Programs—a Welcome

May 20, 1927

One year ago today Washburn Junior-Senior High School was dedicated to the parents and children of the community and to a program pledged to developing all-around American citizens.

That day a Charter Roll was sealed which contained the names and aspirations of every boy and girl in Washburn. On this the first anniversary of the birthday of Washburn, we, the pupils, are celebrating a year's progress toward our goal of high standards in each branch of our school's curriculum. This occasion finds us breaking the seal and recalling the events of the past year. To those whose purpose has not changed since that time it presents an opportunity to determine if this year in Washburn has brought them any closer to the execution of their plans and realization of their ideals.

Scholarship has been stressed with the result that the school average is high, but studies have not prevented our participation in club activities and in a thorough program of physical education.

In the belief that a sound body is essential to a sound mind, today, athletic contests hold the center of

attraction and mark the culmination of a year of intramural sports. The pageant represents the efforts of many of our school organizations, and clubs are behind many of the stunts which are being presented today. These clubs play an important role in the school life of a large number of Washburn students.

The policy of Mr. MacQuarrie, our principal, has been to give every boy and girl in the school a chance to become interested in and participate in some type of activity—artistic, musical, literary, technical, or athletic. As a result students do not feel forced into activities, but rather have an attitude of being voluntary participants in the extra-curriculum life of the school, as well as in the daily routine.

To those students and parents who are new to our school and its purpose a hearty invitation is extended to join in with the charter Washburnites in this program, as the day is an epochal one in the history of the progress of Washburn. It actually marks the termination of the formative period of our school. Traditions have been founded, standards have been set, colors have been selected, school organs have been instituted, student government

has been inaugurated, teams have carried our Orange and Blue in battle, and clubs have originated.

Today we are presenting for your approval a school that represents the united efforts of one thousand, five hundred and fifty-nine boys and girls who have been instilled during the year with the Better Washburn Spirit.

The parents and friends of the Washburn faculty and student body are cordially invited to attend the Washburn Day activities. It is mainly for the pleasure of these, our interested friends, that we have spent so much time and effort toward perfecting the pageant, the Home-room Glee Club Contest, and the various other events which comprise the day's activities. The entire student body welcomes the whole-hearted participation of parents and friends looking toward a repetition of the success that marked the last Washburn Day and the Washburn Winter Health Tournament.

The students are urged to keep in mind that the program was arranged by them and for them; that it should be actively participated in by them, and that the success of the day will depend for the greater part upon them.

Plans for New Junior High Move Forward Brief of Educational Needs of District Advocates Senior High

December 19, 1930 [excerpt]

In the December 20 issue of last year, the Grist printed a cartoon showing the wish of Washburn for a new Senior High School with Santa Claus handing the desired building to Mr. MacQuarrie. But since last December, the Board of Education has delayed and changed its plans. . . .

On April 28, the plans for the school, the estimated cost of which was \$1,025,000, were approved by the Board, but during the summer these plans were again changed when a committee of architects and engineers consulted by the Board, with a view toward cutting down expenses, recommended that a Junior High School with a swimming pool, instead of the proposed Senior High, be built. This program change minus the swimming pool was approved by a 5-1 vote, and the new name, proposed by C.C. Purdy, as Alexander Ramsey Junior High School, was adopted.

March 13, 1931 [excerpt]

"The purchase of the Washburn Home site presented the ideal center for a senior high school, conveniently accessible to the entire district. It was the most commanding site of any of the senior high schools. Proximity to street car lines and business district do not offer the same problems to senior high students as to junior high students. . . .

"From the standpoint of the site alone, this committee feels that it would be a gross mistake, educationally and financially to place anything but a proper senior high on the Nicollet Avenue site. . . ."

Since the latest action by the Board of Education to build a junior high was based upon the idea that the present building is adequate, or can be made adequate, for a senior high, a study of the present building was made. . . . The only facilities that are adequate are classrooms, and a small commercial department

Washburn Scores in Efficiency Race

Burt, staff show skills

March 30, 1927

During the last six months Washburn High School has led the city high schools in the conservation of light, water and power. The record has been gained through the efforts of Mr. Burt and his janitorial staff, whose record the school may well be proud of and help to make permanent.

Education cost is \$88.85 per pupil

March 30, 1927

The average cost of educating the children of Minnesota in the graded elementary and high schools required \$32,128,457 for the year ending July 31, 1926. There is a total of 9,192 public schools in Minnesota. Of these 7,925 are ungraded elementary schools in rural communities.

In Hennepin county the enrollment was 94,444 in the high school departments, and elementary schools.

District's Amazing Development Traced Back to C. C. Washburn

Mr. Harington S. Beard Predicts Time When Minnesota River Will Run Thru Fine Residential District

June 8, 1927

Harington Beard of the Beard Art Galleries has lived in Washburn Park since 1890 and still resides here in his home at Fifty-first and Nicollet. He is a Washburn Park enthusiast, exultant over the tremendous strides the district is making. Talking about the early days recalls to him the pleasantest years of his life. He is a delightful person to talk to, a man of profound character, a man that has seen Minneapolis as it was, as it is, and contemplates optimistically what it will be. He loves Minneapolis and feels that in all his travels he has seen nothing that can compare with the picturesque beauty of Washburn Park. Mr. Beard's vivid personality is revealed in his conversation.

Predicts City Will Enlarge to Minnesota River

Standing on the tower hill and looking over the city from that vantage point, he says, one sees a metropolis that has grown in its eager endeavor for success. And that incomparable success is partially due to the great opportunity Nature has afforded in the way of park development. The development of Minneapolis' thirteen lakes, the Minnehaha creek, and the Mississippi are veritable milestones in its progress. Mr. Beard says he looks forward to the time when the Minnesota river shall run through a fine residential district.

Joins Minneapolis in 1880

Washburn Park became a part of Minneapolis in 1880 when Cadwallader Washburn and Gen-

eral W. Washburn purchased a tract of land extending from Minnehaha Creek to Forty-eighth street and from Fourth avenue to Lyndale. In 1882 Mr. C. Washburn dedicated \$375,000 for the establishment of an orphan's home and his brother gave the site on which the home now stands. Seventy-five thousand dollars was used for the construction of the building and the remainder for the maintenance and education of the orphans. In 1890 the remaining property was offered for sale.

Washburn Park is "the dreams come true" of six men who purchased land from the Washburn brothers and built homes. They appreciated the beauty of the place, and looked to the future, and realized what it would mean to their children and their children's children.

The hardships and labors our fathers went through, he said, in the making of this district is unbelievable. We can see it only as it is today—the Minnehaha creek valley—a district of beautiful homes. Mr. Beard says he did not dream a high school would exist here so soon. But it, too, is merely another milestone in progress—and there are many milestones to come—the construction of a junior high, which, to Mr. Beard, who has watched the developments from their earliest stages, will magnificently complete the educational facilities of the district. Such things are vital. A community grows, its children need education, and its men and women demand progress, progress, and more progress.

Why Orange and Blue?

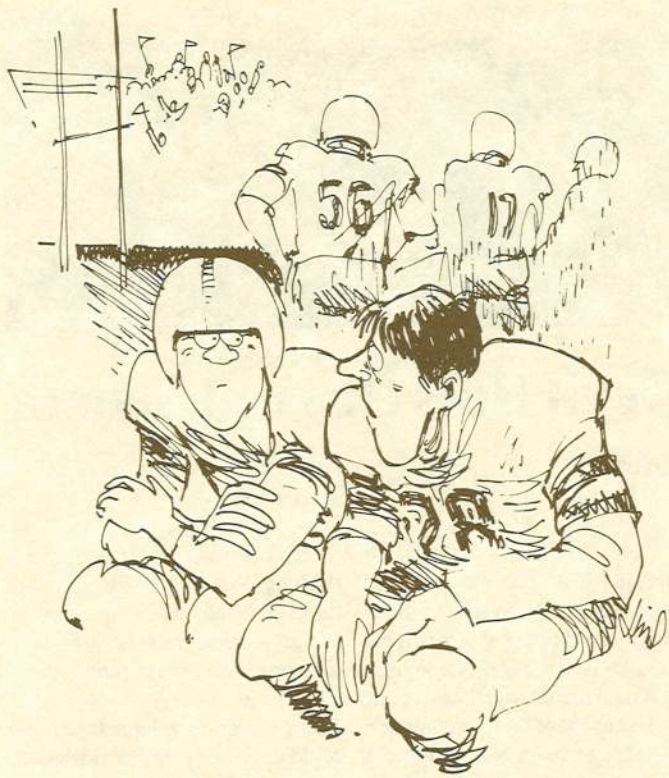
School colors debated

1976 Special 50th Anniversary Issue

"Cheer for the Mulberry and Silver" might have been the cry today. That was one color combination from a choice of 12 presented to Washburn students in the fall of 1925 during a campaign to select school colors.

And a campaign it was. Skits, posters, speeches and other exhortations were employed that week by groups favoring one or another combination. It should be noted that purple and white, the colors of Washburn's present arch rival Southwest, came in a close second to the winning orange and blue!

Is it a coincidence that orange and blue are the colors on the familiar sacks of Gold Medal Flour? This was the brand produced by mills owned in an earlier by Cadwallader C. Washburn, our school's namesake.



"IT DON'T MAKE ME MAD WHEN THEY CALL US CAKE-EATERS, BUT IT SURE AS HELL MAKES ME HUNGRY!"

Washburn School Song

1926

All hail to thee, Washburn, the school we love best,
So noble with honor bright,
Oh heirs to the High School whose colors we wear,
That wave from dawn till night.

CHORUS

Come raise up a song for Washburn,
Each son and daughter so true,
Till all the walls with our song shall ring,
"Hurrah for Orange and Blue!"

The orange is seen in the meadows and fields,
The blue in the sky o'erhead,
That looks down upon us as everyone sings.
"To thee, Oh Washburn, we tread!"

Washburn Pupils Break Thirty-one Chairs, Twelve Windows So Far this Year

November 16, 1928

The cost of repairing a chair is \$2.50, and a window \$1.00. The pupils of the school so far this year have broken thirty-one chairs and twelve windows. Cost of breakage amounted to approximately \$250 last

year. "This cost could be cut down," says Chief Engineer Burt. Cost of repairs for the first year was only \$20.00.

Because of the greater breakage, supplies and tools amounting to \$500.00 have had to be bought for the use of the janitors.

U.S. Treasury Will Issue Smaller Bills Next Year

November 16, 1928

The United States Treasury department plans to issue new currency not later than July 1, 1929. The reduced size of the new bills is to be 6 5/16 by 2 11/16 inches.

According to the latest information published, there will be eleven denominations of the new, reduced

size, currency. Each will have a portrait on the face of the bill. A \$1.00 bill will have a portrait of Washington on its face; \$2.00, Jefferson; \$5.00, Lincoln; \$10.00, Hamilton; \$20.00, Jackson; \$50.00, Grant; \$100.00, Franklin; \$500.00, McKinley; \$1,000, Cleveland; \$5,000, Madison; and \$10,000, Chase.

Football Tickets Go On Sale Wednesday; Seven For a Dollar! Money Will Be Used for Team's Equipment and for Intramural Sports

September 21, 1928

Season football tickets will go on sale Wednesday, September 26. Tickets for seven games will be offered for \$1.00. Separate tickets will cost 25 cents apiece at school and 50 cents at the gate. A season ticket will save the student 75 cents.

L. A. Fleenor will be faculty ticket manager again this year. Mr. Fleenor expects to sell from 1,200 to 1,400 sets of tickets. If this many tickets

are sold the school will make \$300 to \$400 to carry on intramural athletics.

Last football season expenses amounted to nearly \$1,200. Expenses for the seven games alone amounted to \$300. This includes team transportation to and from games, payment for officials' services, cost of field and balls.

The officials are paid \$30.00 a game. The field costs \$15.00 and the balls \$4.50 apiece.

Plans Laid for First Yearbook

Annual to Be Joint Production of A and B Senior Classes - Name to be Selected

November 21, 1927

Instead of a senior classbook published in January, general plans have been changed by the A and B Senior classes to provide for Washburn's first annual, to be published sometime in the late spring by the two classes.

This annual, containing pictures of students in both classes, an athletic section, feature sections, etc., will be the first attempt at this type of publication ever made at this school.

Editors to be Chosen

Early next week the executive boards of the two classes will meet jointly to pick an editor-in-chief and a business manager from a group of A and B Seniors recommended for these positions by members of the faculty.

These two executives, when chosen, will immediately commence work on the publication, after selecting students to fill numerous positions on the staff.

Classes to Co-Operate

The annual will be the product of the entire A Senior class but will contain things of interest to the entire school. The book will contain no advertisements, depending for financial success on the whole-hearted support of the students and faculty.

A name has not been selected for the annual, but this matter will be among the first to be considered by the staff. Suggestions will be welcomed by the staff. The Art department, through several art editors on the staff, will be active in preparing cover designs, flyleaves and borders for the publication.



Dread Malady Sweeps School; Many Succumb

Thousands Daily Going Under Despite Heroic Efforts of Teachers

May 20, 1927

Washburn has been staggered by the loss of activity of hundreds of students who have recently been attacked by one of the most deadly diseases known to man. Daily scores succumb to this terrible malady, despite the heroic efforts of teachers to check it.

The symptoms are unmistakable. Invariably the sufferer gazes as long as he is permitted to do so, and if his head is not on his desk, it is propped up by one or both of his hands. If the afflicted one's eyes are not already shut, they look as though they should be, and if he is not in a semi-reclining position, it appears evident that he would be infinitely more comfortable if he was.

There seems to be no cure for this disease, no patent medicines having yet been invented to prevent it, but a teacher in Washburn, who has classes in a room on the lower floor facing the east lawn and its many activities, has come as close to a cure as any by pulling down all lower shades in the room, thus preventing patients from gazing out onto the lazy, peaceful world.

70 years of Washburn High School Principals

- 1926-44 A.E. MacQuarrie
- 1944-57 Leonard Fleenor
- 1957-1974 Carl Anderson
- 1974-75 Michael Joseph
- 1975-79 Roland DeLapp
- 1979-82 Dean Berntsen
- 1982 Wayne Nelson
- 1982-86 Donald Burton
- 1986 Yngve Magnusson
- 1986-87 Robert Lynch
- 1987-89 John Dzyacky
- 1989-91 Rosa Smith
- 1992-94 Andre Lewis
- 1994-97 Ronald Chall

Washburn's milling of flour was assisted by many inventors of milling equipment and milling techniques. The mill's flour became known as Gold Medal flour after winning the prize at the Cincinnati Miller's Exhibition in 1880.

Most Important Part of Life in High School--Reed

New Superintendent of Schools Replies to Grist's Questionnaire—Educator Stresses Habits—He Has Worked With School Children for Twenty-three Years

September 20, 1929

"The high school period is the most important part of one's life, because it is during these years that habits are formed which last all through life," wrote Carroll R. Reed, new superintendent of schools, in answer to a questionnaire sent him by The Grist.

"I think the most important thing any boy or girl can get out of high school is the formation of right habits. Here are a few of the most important which are essential to success and happiness and which may be formed in high school."

1. The habit of getting up early in the morning.
2. The habit of taking a sufficient

amount of exercise.

3. The habit of neatness.
4. The habit of punctuality.
5. The habit of concentration in work and play.
6. The habit of regular hours in work and play.
7. The habit of courtesy in school and at home.
8. The habit of service for your school and home.
9. The habit of using profitably your leisure time.
10. The habit of thrift, both of money and of time.

"These habits, and others which possibly might be added, are the most important products of one's high school life."



Mr. Reed assumed the superintendency August 1, 1929, after a career teaching chemistry, biology, and geometry and serving as a grade school principal in LeRoy, New York. He first served as a superintendent in LeRoy and later moved to Bridgeport, Connecticut.



Washburn High School is under construction on the left; the Washburn Orphanage is on the right. Also visible is the expanding Washburn Park neighborhood, 1925, surrounding the site. (Minneapolis Board of Education)

Group Splits: Beatles Branch Out Separately

January 1971
Dave Maahs

The Beatles as a group are through, but the music still lives on with the advent of albums by George Harrison and John Lennon. Both records definitely have the Beatles sound to them.

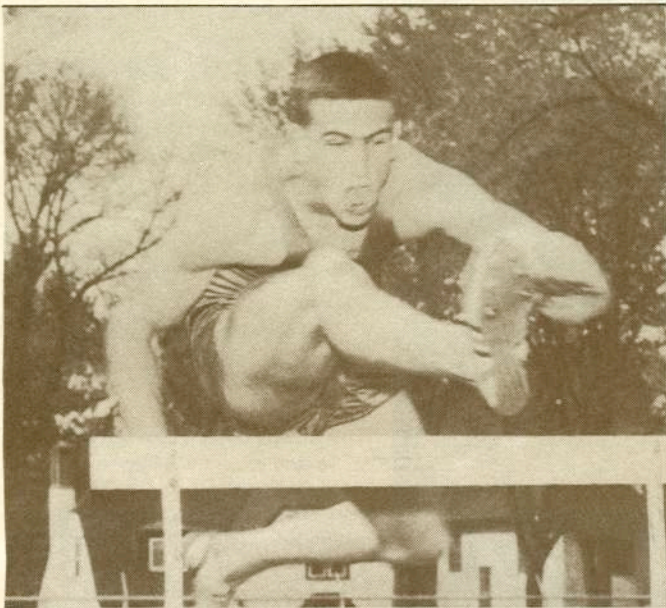
George Harrison has always been the musician of the Beatles and his album shows just how good of a craftsman he was and is. He explores several different types of music, conquering them all with ease. The best work on the album is done with Delaney and Bonnie's old band. These musicians have worked with just about anybody who's anybody with excellent results. This collaboration is no exception.

George is very much into music for the sake of entertainment. He doesn't say anything that isn't happy or pleasing. This album is like a present from a favorite friend. It is

made with the idea of pleasing. The price is quite low for a triple-record set and is definitely a good deal for someone wanting to get some good listening music.

John Lennon seems to use music to communicate thoughts on his own album. The music is good, but it isn't what the album is all about. John wants to say several things about life and living and uses this record to say them. It is going to be a very important album for him because it is his first try at doing something on his own. He projects emotion very well, getting involved with his music and really works to get his points across.

Paul McCartney also has a new album coming out at any time. No doubt it will be another offering of his songs by himself with help from his wife. He may surprise people and put out an album similar in style to George's though. Well, even though the Beatles have broken up and gone their separate ways, there is still a lot of good Beatles music going around...



In usual Washburn form, this Miller, on the 1963 track and field team, clears a hurdle with ease.

Movie Club Being Formed Cinema Fans Urged to Join

April 1967
Judy Fifer

The purpose of Washburn's new film club is, according to its advisor Mrs. Joan Nordberg, "to become cinemate as well as literate."

The idea of a film club originated with the requests of students who had heard of it in other schools. The movies—anything from Laurel and Hardy to Shakespeare—can be rented for \$17-\$300 per film. The club (which as yet has no name) hopes to have 50 paying members, at \$3 a membership, in order to sponsor the first six or seven films. Tickets will be sold at the door for 60 or 75 cents, depending on the film, and other money raising projects will be held if necessary.

Movies will be shown every other Wednesday in the school auditorium. Since Washburn will be on a split schedule next year, one or two

short films (cartoons, documentaries, etc.) will be shown before the feature film, in order to allow those on the second shift to see the entire movie.

Mrs. Nordberg, an English teacher, said, "I think its aim should be to watch as many different kinds of movies as possible." For this reason, she hopes to obtain foreign films, silent movies, avant-garde and experimental films, and many others.

Other activities of the club will be to study the history and the art of film; to relate the film to literature, drama, and mass media in general; to study the various phases of films and jobs in film-making. Mrs. Nordberg plans to invite speakers to conduct discussions of special interest films.

All movie fans, whether followers of Charlie Chaplin, Peter Lorre, or Marlon Brando, are urged to join the club, which hopes to have something to offer everyone.

Faculty All-Out For War

April 1943

Washburn is now offering a first aid course for students 16 years of age and over who have not had the opportunity to take one before. Mr. Ross and Miss Bowen are collaborating and taking a class together of 24 boys and girls during the fourth hour on Wednesdays and Fridays. Miss Thurston also has a class of 11 girls that meet during the third hour on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The specified time for the first aid course is 20 hours, which does not include the final examination.

Many Washburn teachers have been doing work to help the war effort. Among these is Miss Margaret Holliday, who is helping to sell war bonds and stamps in booths sponsored by the College Women's Club.

Also the new visiting teacher, Miss Margaret Andrews, is working as a nurse's aide. She spends her time at the General Hospital on Saturday mornings and at the blood bank center on Wednesday evenings. Miss Hilda Blessin is a nurse's aide, too.

Mr. Mervin Dillner, former biology teacher and football coach at Washburn, is now an ensign in the Coast Guard stationed at Curtis Bay, Maryland. Miss Janet Neel is with the Red Cross in Wisconsin, Miss Gladys Rideout is with the Traveler's Aid in Chicago. Miss Zelma Goldsworthy and Miss Helen Grant have retired from teaching. Miss Jeanette Hendel is at the Lockheed factory at Burbank, California, and Miss Evelyn Johnson is chief clerk at Southwest.

Homemaker Contest Offers Awards, Knowledge to Girls

December 1966

"The Betty Crocker Homemaker Test" introduces many different fields of homemaking to a girl. It will open her eyes to the many responsibilities and problems of modern homemakers of today," said Mrs. Florence Keegan, home economics teacher.

On December 6 twenty senior girls from Washburn will take the test in a "Search for the American Homemaker of Tomorrow" sponsored by General Mills.

The twelfth grade counselor, Mr. Edward Swiderski said, "It's a grand opportunity for a girl to expose herself to the field of home economy. She will not only learn a lot from taking the test but may have a chance of winning a scholarship."

The highest scoring girl in each school from Minnesota will be named a Local Homemaker of Tomorrow and will receive a silver charm award. Her test will then be judged with those of other local Homemakers of Tomorrow to determine two scholarship winners in the state.

The first-place award is a \$1500 scholarship together with an ex-



The 1952 girls choir poses for a yearbook photo.

Devil Hats Disrupt School

October 1987,
John Coskran

Hats. Another startling truth has been revealed: Hats are evil. They make you unable to be a productive diligent student. This is the theory of our new administration. True the rule has been in the student handbooks before this time, but we never really expected anyone to take it seriously. After all what harm can a hat cause? We had to really search the realm of remote possibility (and maybe a little of the realm of absurdity) to find situations in which a hat could cause decreased student diligence. They are:

1. An extremely large hat could cause problems for the students behind whose view of the board could be blocked (of course this

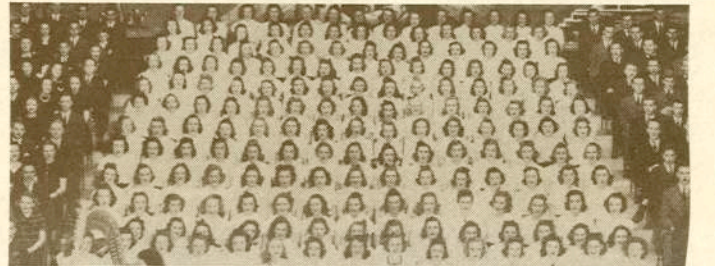
means that some haircuts should be banned as well).

2. Extraordinarily bright hats with flashing electric lights could disturb the passive students who are trying to sleep on their desks, thus disrupting normal classroom procedure.

3. Hats sporting large fake fruits could cause a riot in the lunchroom as students fought to get their hands on food shaped objects with a greater nutritional value than school lunches.

4. Hats with anatomical features or beer logos would disrupt the class (and confuse the Freshmen).

Well these are our conclusions so I guess the administration is right in banning hats after all. Laugh, giggle, snicker, snicker.



The 1940 Washburn choir, of 360, preforms "Messiah" in their annual Christmas concert, under the careful direction of Mr. Emil Beckstrom.

pense-paid tour of Washington, D.C. and Colonial Williamsburg for the winner and a faculty advisor. The second-place award is a \$500 college scholarship. The high school of the State Homemaker will also receive a complete set of encyclopedias presented by Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc.

After talking with the judges on the tour, and on the basis of original test scores, the interviews, and personal observations, the judges will pick the All-American Homemaker of Tomorrow. Her award will be a \$5000 Scholarship. The second, third, and fourth runners up in the nation, receive scholarships of \$4000, \$3000, and \$2000, respectively. The awards will be announced around the first of March.

Mrs. Keegan said, "Whether one wins an award of any kind or not is incidental to what the girls

will learn about home economy."

Girls interested in the test usually have a broad knowledge of the field of home economics. Experience at making decisions for her family, working with her parents, and high ability in taking tests all help a girl to be a winner.

Why do girls take the test? Ruth Featherstone said, "I'm planning on majoring in home economics. If I could do well on the test, the awards could help to advance me in this field."

Most of the girls are interested in finding out how they compare with other girls in the field of home economy. Also, they hope to learn more about the subject by taking the test.

The test is prepared by the Science Research Laboratories of Chicago. It includes one essay question, and the balance of the test is problem solving.

Navy V-12 and Army Tests Slated for November 9

October 1943

The second qualifying test for the Army Specialized Training Program and the Navy College Program V-12 which will be given throughout the country on Tuesday, November 9, will be administered at Washburn school. A pamphlet of general information which contains an admission-identification form may be obtained at the school office. This form, when properly filled out, will admit to the

test students between the ages of 17 and 21 inclusive of those who are recent high school graduates or who will be graduated by March 1, 1944. Intention to take the test should be made known immediately to Mr. Fleenor in order that the necessary test supplies may be ordered.

The examination is designed to test the aptitude and general knowledge required for the program of college training and all qualified students are urged to take the test.

Those selected for the Army will,

after further screening and basic military training, be sent to college. Students chosen for the Navy Program, after selection by the Office of Naval Officer Program, will be detailed directly to college. Students who attend college under either of the programs will be under military discipline on active duty in uniform with pay. All expenses, including tuition, food, housing, books, and uniforms will be paid for by the Army and Navy.



The 1946 football team makes another great play. They finished the season 3rd in the city.

70 years of Grist Editors- in-Chief

1926-27
Otis Dypwick
1927-28
Otis Dypwick
1928-29
Richard Forrest
1929-30
R. Oliver Wolcott
1930-31
Dick Black
1931-32
Dorothy Wagner
1932-33
Peggy Streater
Douglas Cadwallader
1933-34
Lucia Ryan
1934-35
Bill Hayford
1935-36
Chuck Carleton
1936-37
Betty Bryce
1937-38
Jean Meredith
1938-39
Bob Hayes
1939-40
Jim Joyslin
1940-41
Bob Cristopher
Jim Partridge
1941-42
Jack Garske
1942-43
Helen Hawkinson
1943-44
Gerry Palmer
Stan Langland
1944-45
Don Swanson
Duane Ness
1945-46
Bill Kazar
Sue Bates
1946-47
Allen Kaufmann
Kathy Kildow
1948-49
Beverly Johnson
1949-50
Jack Pollard
1950-51
Jack Langguth
1951-52
Seymour Druskin
Pharis Horton
1952-53
John Osander
1953-54
Dodd Wilson
1954-55
MaryAnn Bell
1955-56
Darrell Lowe
1956-67
Robert Grathwol
1957-58
Paul Johnson
1958-59
Marge Edelman
1959-60
Steve Schuck
1960-61
Liz Elston
Steve Stoll
1961-62
Gloria Gabler
Paul Fredlund
1962-63
Chris Sonnesyn
1963-64
Allan Andrews
1964-65
Stu Braman

Custom-Built Rock 'N' Roll Presented

December 1967

A little more than two years ago, there appeared in VARIETY an advertisement for "four insane boys...[who] have courage to work." From 437 responses, television producers Robert Rafelson and Berton Schneider have assembled the Monkees, TV's first and only custom-built rock 'n' roll group. The product they built has undoubtedly put many dollars into the pockets of many people and has carved a soft

spot in the heart of many a teenybopper.

It goes without saying that the Monkees is one of the most popular groups in the world. They were conceived, blueprinted, and manufactured after the Beatles, and their first big hit, "Last Train to Clarksville," was engineered to be Beatle-oriented, but, oddly enough, they sound like, well.... the Monkees.

Now there is nothing wrong with having a popular sound, but it is

definitely a mistake in the long run to try to derive that sound from one that has been developed through years of practice.

Don Kirshner, "the man with the golden ear," who has spiced up the sound of Herman's Hermits (among others), has taken the Monkees under his wing also, and has created, through the miracle of electronics, what he calls their own special, young, frantic sound.

Their records are real assembly line products. The music is pre-

corded, and the foursome dubs in the voices in a real singalong party courtesy of RCA.

Mickey Dolenz and Davy Jones don't mind it a bit. Davy casually said, "This isn't a rock 'n' roll group, it's an act." Mickey believes that their job is simply to sell a product: Monkees. The other half of the act feels differently. Mike Nesmith feels that "they" want the Monkees to be the Beatles. He adds, "But we're not, we're us." Peter Tork, who is an accomplished banjoist, and very in-

telligent, says, "It's a crummy game, but what can I do? I've signed a contract, so I'll play along."

So, the two sides of the coin are shown; the viewpoints of the "businessmen" versus the "artist." It will be a matter of record how long a group that depends on both the publicity of a weekly series plus the bolstering of an electronic Geritol can maintain itself on the top of the charts. Anyone care to make a wager?

Announcements

April 1986

"Will the owner of a blue Pontiac Firebird, with grey upholstery, bucket seats, license plate number JMK 047, with white sidewall tires, automatic powerlock steering and four-wheel drive, please go out to your car. That was a blue Pontiac Firebird with grey upholstery and white sidewall tires. The car is on fire. Thank you!"

This message and many others like it have been amusing students throughout the long, tedious days of school. The charming ladies who read these urgent announcements usually read them for the first time on the air. This is, no doubt, where the confusion sets in—sentences and paragraphs that don't make sense, and missing or misspelling words. Because of these circumstances, the announcements are apt to become a little jumbled—and very humorous.

"Tap. Tap. Tap. B-r-e-a-t-h-e. I'm terribly sorry. Please excuse the interruption. I wouldn't do this ordinarily, but I have a very, very important announcement."

Kind office ladies frequently start the announcements with monologues such as this. What they don't seem to realize is that students are not upset by this intermission. Teachers are not ogres, either. They will (probably) not viciously attack someone just for briefly interrupting the class. However, one cannot help being entertained by the profuse apologies.

When various students were asked their opinions of the announcements, there was a great degree of variety in their replies. Dan Glynn (11) said, "It's usually too loud in the classroom to hear them, and I'm not too concerned about missing them."

Nikki Buzek (11) commented, "They usually don't make much sense, but the lady who reads them is quite comic."

Spanish teacher Mrs. Morgan replied, "The announcements are an amusing little break in the day."

Washburn High School seems to be better entertained—thanks to the daily announcements!

1966-66
Keith Kellogg
1966-67
Steven Isaacson
1967-68
Allen Speidel
1968-69
Steve Kopperud
1969-70
Richard Gibson
1970-71
Arkady Synhaivsky
1971-72
Jon Kachelmacher
1972-73
Dan Nelson
Nels Truelson
1973-74
Steve Ugland
1974-75
Suzanne Nelson
1975-76
Paul Spika
1976-77
Lynda Weston
1977-78
Jeremy Holtzman
Chris Lundegaard
1978-79
Kay Youngdahl
1979-80
Billy McLaughlin
1980-81
Dave Herridge
1981-82
David McConkey
1982-83
Mike Kjelsberg
1983-84
Dan Owen
1984-85
Todd Bruininks
Ann Kjelsberg
1985-86
Lee Alaniz
Jeannine Johnson
1986-87
Mike Bailey,
Jessica Harshbarger
1987-88
Brian Bruininks
Pam Korzenowski
1988-89
Steve Beck
Becky Lobeck
1989-90
Rob Kennedy
Stephanie Voss
1990-91
Jennifer Mosher
Nick Sloss
1991-92
Jane Meister
Justin Tollefson
1992-93
Alyssa Stone
1993-94
Emily Mraz
1994-95
Landon Bouma
1995-96
Erik Voigt
1996-97
Charles Schoonover

Rules Set For Students Who Work

December 1943

Do your classes seem empty this week? Well, as everyone realizes by now, 161 Washburn students are working this week. A new method was tried out this year in the employment of students which enable the schools and the employers to work together more closely. Miss Margaret Andrews, placement coordinator for the public schools, was responsible for this method of selecting students for jobs. A student had to have a card from his employer and the signature of his teachers on a work permit slip before he was excused from school. No students with grades lower than a C were excused from school a week early.

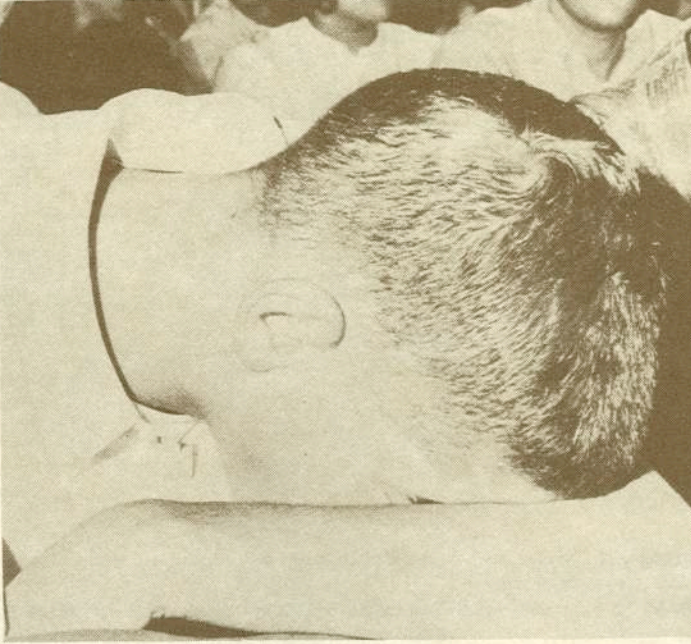
At a recent meeting held by Miss Andrews, she explained the rules and regulations concerning the status of a minor's employment. Too many students and employers have been breaking child labor laws, and in order to acquaint the general public with these rules, a mimeographed sheet has been sent out to all schools and employers.

A high school student cannot

carry more than four hours of work besides his school day successfully, but the figures run as high as seventy hours a week for some high school students. There is no complaint about wages for minors in this war, but long hours is the outstanding objectionable feature.

Since 1940, the number of high school students working has almost doubled. One out of every three 14 and 15-year-olds is working, and two out of every three 16 and 17-year-olds are working. It is only natural that these figures have increased, but Minneapolis is still a labor surplus area and it is not necessary to exploit child labor.

The child labor laws and the suggestions made by the Board of Education have not been devised to hinder students in obtaining work but to protect them. Many students are employed in establishments where legally they have absolutely no protection in case of an accident. Situations such as this must be remedied, and only by acquainting people with the child labor laws will it be possible for anything to be done.



Some things never change: This 1964 sophomore pays close attention to what is going on in class...or is he pondering world problems?

Let's Not Lower the Voting Age to Eighteen

October 1962

What Congressional district do you live in?

Who is your congressman?

Who are the candidates running for Congress in your district?

To what political parties do they belong?

Are these questions easy for you to answer? They should be. However, for 29 out of 50 students chosen in a random survey, they were not. Only 21 students could fully answer these questions and only 25 could answer one half of them.

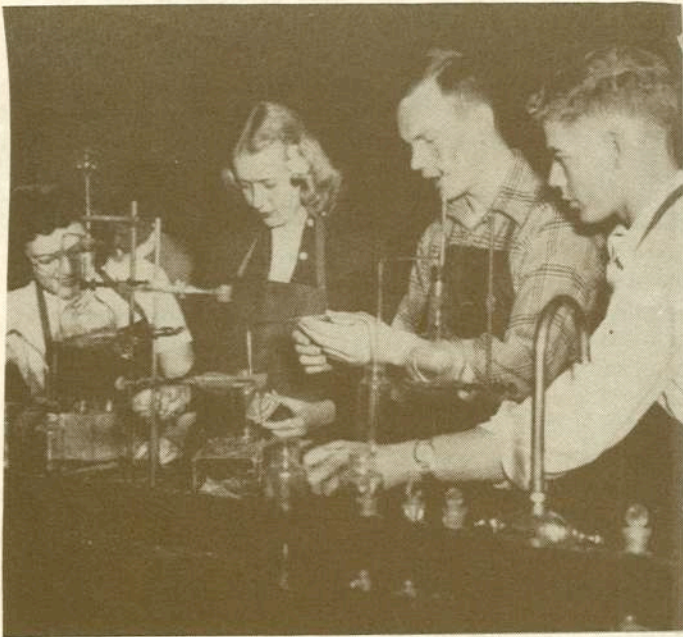
"So what?" you might say. "What difference does it make?" For many it would seem, judging from this poll, it would make little difference. Perhaps the survey, as small as it is, does not paint a true picture, but it does give some indication as to how much we, as students, know about politically-elected office.

There are a few who do have an interest in this subject and those few show their interest through active participation in political campaigns. Some students participate in Politix Club. However, these students are but a small percentage. On the

whole, we students are just not interested.

With so very little attentiveness to elections from young people, it is a wonder that the cry for lowering the voting age to eighteen remains so clamorous. The ever-ready argument of the "let's lower the voting age" faction is "if we're old enough to fight for our country, we're old enough to vote." In truth, at age eighteen you do not have to enter military service unless you choose to do so. The draft age today, in almost all cases is above twenty-one years old and it is steadily increasing. Therefore that argument is invalid.

This editorial is not intended to downgrade Washburn students as uneducated clods but rather to call to their attention that, before we should even consider our right to vote, we must first become aware of who and what we would be voting for. The right to vote is a rare privilege in many countries. In the United States it is a power. This power in our hands would be wasted, for at eighteen we are not prepared to accept or even comprehend this sacred freedom.



These 1948 Chemistry gurus show the boys the tricks of the molecular trade as they are hard at work on an important experiment. '48 was a big year for the Science Department due to numerous renovations.

Washburnites Take to the Hills

March 1952

"Just as graceful as a bird soaring through the sky," thus speaks Vilhelm Larsen, gym teacher and skiing coach at Washburn. With this in mind many Washburn students have headed for the slopes only to find that it isn't as easy as Mr. Larsen predicts.

Ski enthusiasm in Washburn has increased within the past few years with the development and expansion of the few ski resorts in this area mainly the resorts in southeastern Minnesota and Wisconsin. Some of more popular places that have been visited by Washburnites are "Trollhaugen," near Dresser, Wis., and Mount Tellemark at Cable, Wis. For those students who don't have time to travel to these places, Moon Valley near Stillwater gives quite the same effect, except that many of

the more daring students feel there is not enough variety. I don't know what variety to them means, but to many of us with weaker hearts it means complete suicide. Fear is one of the biggest things to conquer and after you have done this your skiing days will be much happier.

For the many people who take spills there are units called "ski patrols" that cover the slopes from the minute the tows are open until the last skier leaves for home. These people are well trained for their job, always alert and ready to be of service to the injured. Toboggans are used to transport victims from the slopes to the lodge but the owners cannot be held responsible for any accidents. Twisted limbs, broken bones, and beautiful bruises are all part of the game—the game that Hollywood has made to look so easy

and graceful.

I haven't meant to discourage any of you skiing hopefuls, I only wish to portray to you what can and usually does happen in this thrilling and spilling sport.

All in all, it still is a marvelous feeling to find yourself on some crisp, bright, winter morning making tracks down a twisting, turning snow-capped hill. With the wind blowing in your face and your cheeks red with the sharp winter air you'll really get the sport in your blood. When you get to the top of the tow at Trollhaugen, look down that first hill to your right, there nestled at the bottom will be a lodge, looking more like a pin-point. If in that moment you feel like you're in heaven, you'd better just stay there, because it may be the closest you'll ever come to it.



The "Aces" were queens of the court in 1936.

Star Editorial Comments on Principal's Action

October 18, 1929

A. E. MacQuarrie, principal of Washburn High School, has done an unusual service in outspokenly protesting to the Board of Education against its manner of designing school buildings.

Mr. MacQuarrie's willingness to jeopardize his own standing with the Board in the interest of what he believed the requirements of the community in which his school is located deserves appreciation.

But no less commendable is the way in which Superintendent Reed came to the front with a suggestion that the Board permit him to assume all responsibility for revision of the plans, to be done in conference with the principals and assistant superintendents.

The Board, concurring in Mr. Reed's proposal, has stopped work on the school on which Mr. MacQuarrie's protest was based. The Principal's stand has demonstrated that the superintendent does not hesitate to assume responsibility and the Board to listen to constructive criticism from an employee. --Minneapolis Star, Wednesday, October 16, 1929.

School Groups Ask Board To Perpetuate "Washburn High"

P.T.A. Executive Council, A Senior Class, Student Council Will Seek Audience - Alumni at "U" Meet - Senior Students Would Preserve Significance of Institutions, Traditions, Loyalties

October 4, 1929

The A senior class, the Senior Student Council, the Executive Council of the P.T.A. have all voted unanimously to request that the Board of education retain the name Washburn Senior High School for the new building that will house that school in order that the now established entity "Washburn High" may continue its existence, rather than rename the school Folwell, as it voted to do at a meeting Monday.

Statements gathered from students, teachers, alumni in the ratio of thirty to two favor the perpetuation of the old name. The president of the Board of Education, Mrs. H. D. Kilgore, has stated that, in view of the sentiment thus expressed, she would be willing to reconsider her vote if the majority of the Board would do the same, and the Superintendent of Schools, Carroll R. Reed,

in an interview, expressed himself as willing to present a resolution of the Student Council to the Board.

Since the Board of Education has expressed itself against having the two schools named Washburn it has been suggested in several quarters that the name "William Watts Folwell" be given to the present building which will house the new Junior High school.

Student Council Unanimous in Protest to Change Name

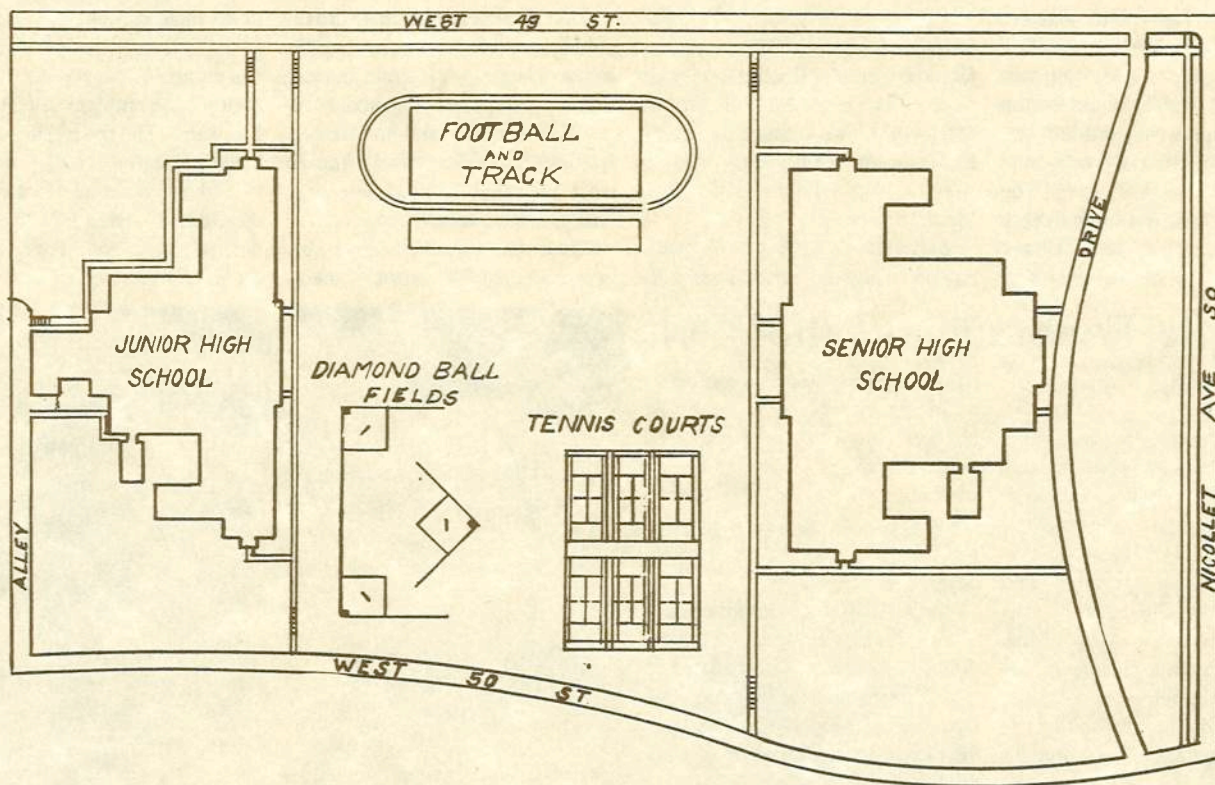
The Washburn Student Council voted unanimously to do its best to preserve the Washburn traditions and name in the new building.

The Council feels that although William Watts Folwell was a man worthy of such an honor as to have the new school named after him, it

would be more fitting and proper to name it Washburn. The Washburn Home and grounds have been a landmark in this community for many years, and it is only right that the school, built where his home stood for years, should bear his name.

The Council is of the sentiment that the changing of the name would mean the destroying of all the athletic equipment, as it would be useless to the junior high. It would mean the changing of the "Grist" and "Wahian," and the established reputations they have made. It would mean that all those graduated from the present Washburn high would have no alma mater and nothing to remind them of their high school days. All Washburn letters would be obsolete. In short, it would mean that the four years spent in establishing traditions and school institutions would be wasted.

A DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING FUTURE WASHBURN



(September 21, 1928) The above drawing illustrates the future Washburn. The present building will be used as a Junior high, the school that is to be built will be a Senior high, with an athletic field between the two buildings.

1997 NOTE: This decision was reversed and the original Washburn remained the senior high and the new building was named Ramsey Junior High. See the article on page 2 of this issue.

Old Washburn Home Torn Down for New Senior High School

Minneapolis Landmark Goes in Favor of Education; Sold for \$500

September 20, 1929

As the sun sank, the dying rays illuminated a skeleton of a building, gaunt against a September sky. The rays reflected jaggedly on broken panes of glass, and the hill on which the house sat loomed large and dark in the gloom.

Many years ago, Cadwallader Washburn, a governor of Wisconsin, died and left \$37,500 to his brother, Senator W. D. Washburn, to be used for an orphans' home here. His brother in turn gave 20 acres of land on Nicollet Avenue near Fiftieth Street. A handsome building was erected. The remainder of the bequest was invested to bring an ample income to support it. The building was three stories high with a mansard roof and basement. It was built of pressed brick with Lake Superior sandstone trimmings. The interior was finished in oak and

admirably equipped in all departments. It would accommodate one hundred children. It cost \$75,000. In August, 1929, the structure was sold for \$500 to make way for a new high school.

A landmark of Minneapolis has gone. The large hill covered with fruit trees, with a spacious drive leading up under the pergola entrance of a large mansion of other days has passed away. In a district where modern square houses, brisk, white American-looking homes are prevalent, the building stood out, was noticed, and lent dignity to the surrounding homes.

It is gone, and a new modern high school is about to be erected on the ground where it once stood. Soon students, running, loitering, hurrying, carrying books and lunches, will be entering and leaving. Progress; change; all are here and landmarks go.



The Washburn Memorial Orphan Asylum, 1888 from 49th and Nicollet looking southwest. The storage barn is the structure to the left. (from Atwater, *History of Minneapolis 1893 and Balcom's Washburn's Century of Helping Children 1883-1983*)

The residential lots which were platted surrounding the grounds of the Asylum were sold for astronomical prices: \$900 for a quarter acre lot, \$5000 for a lot over 3 acres in size, and \$1800 for a 155 foot square lot. These prices were unheard of, especially since Washburn Park was all of five miles from the center of the city, and the lots sold slowly.

"Wahian" is Pronounced "Wa-high-an"

V. Miller, Originator of the Annual's Name, Settles Dispute

June 14, 1928

Prelude to a short review of the Washburn *Wahian*.

Hey, sign here! That's the spirit! All right, now sign mine. Oh, there's Betty, of all people! And there's Leone, too. It's Wah-hee-en. . . Oh, you're cracked, it's Wah-high-an! . . . Interlude to short review of Washburn *Wahian*.

With the graduation of the first two classes from Washburn, a desire arose for a memory book which might preserve, in print and picture, the happenings of the first three years of existence of Washburn High School. . . THE *Wahian*.

Virginia Miller makes the statement to the press that she intended the name to be pronounced "Wa-high-an." And as she concocted it, she should know.

Washburn

High

ANnual

Variety from *Grist* 1939

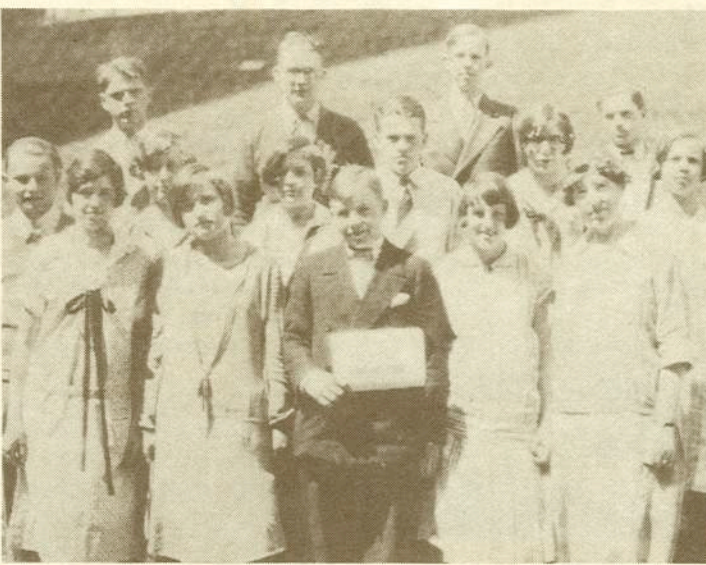
1. For the first time in history, a money prize has come to Washburn from the Scholastic's national contest. A check for five dollars was awarded to Ruth Schwartz.
2. In 1939 the graduating class had four valedictorians, all receiving straight A's throughout high school.
3. The student wishing to bring a car to school must secure written permission from the owner of the property where he parks, and from his parents.
4. Main chow is chow mein and macaroni.
5. Because Washburn is striving for a high scholastic record, every honor roll student will receive a 5-day trip to Chicago with expenses paid.
6. The annual Washburn posture contests will get underway on April 10, 1939. Candidates will be working on self-correction during their physical education classes in front of mirrors. The final candidates will be judged in their swimsuits, because their faults can be seen more easily.
7. Students caused \$147.00 worth of damages to the school auditorium, by carving seats and breaking light bulbs.
8. 425 seniors will receive their diplomas Thursday; Class sermon is Sunday at Judson Baptist Church.

Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign Staged

May 2, 1930

For the purpose of impressing on the public mind that Tuberculosis usually begins in childhood, although it may not develop until early maturity, the National Tuberculosis Associations join in a campaign for April, to prevent and anticipate the disease commonly known as consumption.

Because from twenty to forty percent of all children are actually afflicted with tuberculosis before the age of sixteen, and because approximately two percent of the childhood population has this disease in an



The *Grist*'s first issue, proudly shown by the first Gristers, came out on January 29, 1926. Otis Dypwick (seen above, back row, second from right) was Editor-in-Chief. There was no advertising and the paper sold for 5 cents per copy.



The 1996-97 *Grist* staff shows its informality as it poses for the fall photo. Editor-in-Chief Charles Schoonover is at the far left atop the lockers. The *Grist* now has limited advertising and is distributed free to students and twice a year to residents of the immediate community.

Library Announces Further Rulings; Group Completes Inventory in Accordance With Board Ruling

March 14, 1930

At its meeting on February 27, the Library Board decided upon the following rules for students using the library: Students must be seated five minutes after the period starts and passes must be collected at ten minutes after, no one is allowed to come into the library fifteen minutes after the classes start and no one is given permission to leave the library during the period; punishment for disturbance will be expulsion

\$450,000 Bond Issue May Be Voted New Washburn This Year Work on New Senior High Probably Will Be Started Next Fall

March 1, 1929

Although the Board of Estimate and Taxation has, as yet, taken no formal action on appropriations for the new Washburn Senior High, it appears to favor two yearly bond issues of \$475,000, with the first unit available for building purposes the fall of this year. Condemnation proceedings to obtain the remainder of the Washburn Home site for the new school are also going forward. The present home is to be abandoned, and authorities of the institution are supervising the placement of the children of the orphanage in suitable homes.

Excavating of foundations and wrecking of buildings is planned to be begun by September, 1929.

The present school enrollment is 1930; when Washburn was opened in the fall of 1925, it was figured that in five years the enrollment would

Variety from *Grist* 1940

1. Starting with the class of January, '41, every student must have taken four semesters of social science to graduate. That means all 10B's, 10A's, 11B's, and 12B's must take two full years of social science. A seniors who will graduate in June are not required to take these four semesters.
2. National Garden Week is next week, and Miss Bessie Lowry's classes are busy planting an exhibit for the Library.
3. Very encouraging indeed are the track possibilities for this year. Led by versatile Harry Merrill, who will garner plenty of points in the high jump, the squad is very well balanced, being weak in only the weight division.
4. Girls from the gym classes have been chosen for the semi-finals. Miss Evelyn Bowen and Miss Margaret Thurston have picked those girls who stand the straightest and carry themselves the best.
5. Mr. A.E. MacQuarrie finally consented to make gym classes an elective past the tenth grade. This will prove especially popular to the girls, it is thought.
6. Washburn is in the State Tournament! This has been the main center of interest for Miller basketball fans for the past week. Yes, sir, the boys did it, and for the first time in the history of the school a Washburn team will be casting its lot with the champions of seven other regions in an endeavor to annex the Minnesota State Basketball Championship.
7. The Board of Education decided you needed a week to blow the dust off your Easter wardrobe, dye eggs, and buy jelly beans. In other words-Yippee!-Wahoo!- a week's vacation is coming around.
8. Washburn receipts from the games this year exceeded last year's by more than one hundred dollars. With this money, plans are being laid for the acoustical treatment of the boy's gym, but have not as yet been completed.
9. Have you ever stopped in the middle of a test to wonder why in the heck the radiators start to bang away? No, it isn't a janitor beating on some pipe just for spite, but it is just a little water, steam, and a few 15-year-old radiator traps kicking up.

Naughty, Boys!

March 1, 1929

Not flagpole sitting, but flagpole climbing. A childish but rather amusing pastime which has been recently indulged in by certain members of the male element of Washburn.

It is hoped that no harm will result from the "prank" referred to. It was probably the outgrowth of minds which have not forgotten the "tricycle" stage, and are not malignant but irresponsible.

Students to Work in Greenhouse

March 1, 1929

Four hours of practical training in the greenhouse are now required of all botany students. This innovation will make it possible for them to learn how to deal with mealy bugs, scales bugs and other insect pests.

New Students Enter Washburn This Fall

September 22, 1927

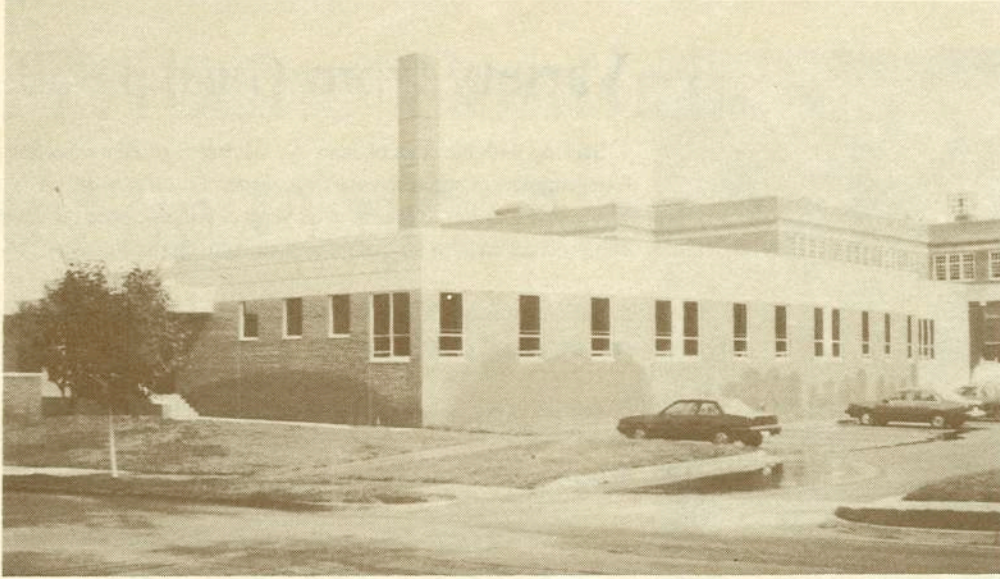
Four hundred forty new students entered Washburn this fall, making a total enrollment of 1,818. Two hundred sixty of these are upper classmen coming from California, Illinois, Texas, Shattuck School at Faribault and St. Thomas. The Minneapolis high schools, West, Central, Bryant and Northrup Collegiate, are also represented.

1962-63
Paul Heim
1963-64
Steve Anderson
1964-65
Pete French
1965-66
Mike Rzepecki
1966-67
Gary Smaby
1967-68
Pat Rains
1968-69
Damien Gossett
1969-70
David Arundel
1970-71

1971-72

1972-73
Timothy Kunin
1973-74
Lorri Dahl
1974-75
Jodie Olofson
1975-76
Laurine Eckes
1976-77
David Kunin
1977-78
Karl Frykman
1978-79
Peter Larson
1979-80
John McCreary
1980-81
William Michael
1981-82
Susan McCreary
1982-83
Phillip Christman
1983-84
David Wright
1984-85
Vija Brookshire
1985-86
Lee Alaniz
1986-87
Mike Bailey
1987-88
Tom Dahl
1988-89
Joe Daugherty
1989-90
Tasha Dalgish-Schommer
1990-91
Tara Bruestle
1991-92
Doug Olson
1992-93
Chris Lee
1993-94
Jesse Hennum
1994-95
Garret Olson
1995-96
Chris Snoddy
1996-97
Kosal Nong

Washburn expanded its facilities in 1996 with the addition of a new science wing. This wing houses new classrooms with brand new science work stations. This addition is a step in making Washburn the school of "Global Communications and Technology."



Science Wing Makes Prime First Impression on Washburn

October 1996
Matt Rittenhouse

In the fall of the 1995-96 school year, construction of a new science wing began in the area of the student parking lot. About one year later, the brand new addition has been completed. A large portion of the 9.8 million dollars in funds that the school received for renovations was put to use in the state-of-the-art wing. The major construction involved with the building was completed over the summer, and finishing touches are still being made.

For students of Washburn, especially seniors, the common reaction to this new wing is shock.

"I couldn't believe it when I walked into the new building on the first day of school," exclaimed Josh Ortmeier(12).

"It felt like being in a suburban high school."

As a matter of fact, Washburn's new science wing rivals, if not surpasses, the quality of suburban schools.

"I think that this addition is a giant leap forward in the progression of quality in city public schools," remarked Charlie Cosgrove(9).

Two new entry ways in to the school have been added due to the science wing. The wing includes five new classrooms, a science office for staff, and a prep room used for storage of all science materials such as glass beakers, dead frogs, etc.

"I am extremely happy with this building," said biology/chemistry teacher Ms. Young. "It will be even better when all the finishing touches are done."

As of this *Grist* issue, the intercom

system has not been installed in the new addition. This creates many problems for students and staff who do not hear important announcements given throughout the day. Also, new desks and chairs have not been available. Students have been forced to cope with desks that seem to have been intended for 6th graders. There are a few other minor things that need to be installed, such as pencil sharpeners.

Despite these setbacks, the new addition to Washburn is considered a very important asset to students of today and tomorrow. Many other city schools would be more than happy to have an asset such as this addition. All of Washburn will be sure to take advantage of the scholastic advantages that this new wing offers.

Junior Attacks Office Position on Haircuts

November 1967

To the editor:

Since I supposedly live in a country that doesn't discriminate on the basis of race, creed, or color, I feel that I should have the right to a free public education despite the length of my hair. I feel that the clause concerning long hair in the dress code denies me this right.

I consider myself a member of a creed that believes that any society that must brand the people's sex on their scalps is sick. Members of my creed express this belief by wearing long hair.

It is our constitutional right to have and express this belief, despite the fact that we might disrupt classes by doing

so. Creation of disturbance has never been a criterion for denying a person his right of expression. Negroes exercising their right to a free public education in the south has certainly disturbed classes there; Milwaukee openhousing demonstrators are surely disturbing people; and the riots from continuing immigration of Catholics reflected what might be considered a disturbance.

Our stand is not severely jeopardized by the intelligent rebuttal of the administration, "Long hair makes you look like a bum." Unless the administration can improve its rebuttal, we feel that the administration should immediately discontinue its discriminatory practice of suspending students on the basis of length of hair.



The Class of 1997 showed their spirit in this year's Welcome Week pepfest

Extravagant School System?

October 1934

The time has come around again when the tax rate for the following year is to be determined. As there is a greater need for more money than ever, which is going to be harder than ever to get, meetings are called at the City Hall to consider economies in different departments. The school system is the biggest spender of hard earned tax money. Rather than cut the Welfare Department, the school system seems to be the center of these discussions.

The Board of Education has worked up one of the best public school systems in the United States in Minneapolis, caring for more than 80,000 pupils. The best public library in the same territory supplies materials for more than 400 adult education courses, instituted by the Board of Education.

These 80,000 need training for the future, when they hope to keep the world from further depressions in league with millions elsewhere in school now. We don't want to be heartless, but don't the hopes of the future need more help than the derelicts of the past? Public relief is an entirely necessary and honorable institution, and probably may be credited with deterring internal revolutions in this country, and also preserving the ideals which our forefathers laid down for us two centuries ago. But may not its importance be a little over-rated?

Our library is keeping up the hope of hundreds who enter its doors daily. The schools are training thousands to meet a none-too-promising future. If these institutions are neglected now, will the City Hall be willing to raise the tax levy in a couple of years to cover the increased cost of public relief resulting from this neglect?

Welcome Weak

August 1984

Although the class of 1988 will probably be the most ridiculed class this year, Washburn welcomed them and all of the classes to school during Welcome Week (August 27-31) which consisted of many special days and events.

On Tuesday the Student Council held a pepfest to kick-off Welcome Week. Many faces, old and new, were there to be greeted by the student council. The students got a chance to dehumanize the freshmen, making them feel right at home.

On Wednesday, the other classes mocked the freshmen by dressing up like freshmen. Students pranced about in reflood attire and other tacky apparel.

Thursday was the day that the freshmen could get even. For mere pityance, they could rent a senior-slave. On Thursday morning the freshmen forced the seniors to wear outrageous, ludicrous outfits and bilked them for a free breakfast. After that the seniors, still wearing their funny costumes, were led around school as they carried their "master's" books or were made to perform other degrading tasks.

Today is toga day. Students have the opportunity to wrap their bed sheets around themselves and parade through the halls like Roman senators.

Welcome Week comes to a close tonight with a football game against Park Cottage Grove. The game is at Park Cottage Grove and begins at 7:30 P.M.. The customary Welcome Week dance will be held next Friday.



Since Washburn's beginning, the *Grist* has covered school events like the school talent show "Millwheels". In 1966 Naomi Estes and Pat Dunsforth performed as Sunny and Chair to show their tribute to the artists of that time.

Body Image

December 1996
Bryn Fricke

In our society, there are different aesthetic expectations for men and women. A man's appearance is less socially important than a woman's. In general, women are expected to be thin, curvy, not too muscular, somewhat graceful, and young looking in order to be considered "pretty." When women don't look this way, they're called things like "Plain-Janes." Although there are social expectations for men, they're not as severe. While men are expected to be relatively trim, a little extra weight isn't as big a deal on a man. When men start to age they look distinguished, maybe even wise. Obviously, the criteria for men is much easier to live by.

The range of image-enhancing products available is a direct reflection of the harsher pressure women are under. Men aren't bombarded with opportunities to buy AHA's, "revitalizing" cleansers, miraculous eye-creams, or "perfecting" make-up. They aren't as pressured to hide flaws and signs of aging on their skin. If they were, there would be make-up marketed to them, and there isn't. At least not in mainstream markets. There are few men in Jenny Craig and Weight Watchers commercials. While you see ads for

the Wonderbra, you see none for the male equivalent. Girdles and support hose for men also seem to be in short supply.

Men simply aren't encouraged to work as hard to change their appearances as women are. General hair care products are marketed toward women, too. Most shampoo commercials show women using their products and talking about how soft and healthy your hair could be, and that you, too, could look like a model. The few shampoo commercials directed not only at women, but at men, like Pert, insinuate how fast and easy their products work; "Just wash and go!" On that same note, men aren't expected to dye their hair, either. Granted there is the classic Grecian Formula and, of course, Just for Men, as if that's any different from Miss Clairol. Maybe men just need that masculine exclusivity so they don't feel like they're doing something "feminine," such as trying to improve their image with cosmetics. Men aren't offered the same wide range of colors, either. I've personally never seen a man who has dyed his hair any colors outside the range of henna-brown to black. There is a clear expectation for women to change their appearances, to make themselves appealing for men, who aren't necessarily pressured to reciprocate.

Inside Dope on how "A" Seniors and Advisors Act in Homeroom

January 1933

Twenty-five after! The bell clatters harshly, imperiously. From all directions, A seniors come running, bumping, pushing, dashing - trying to squeeze in.

The door is rudely banged on their faces while the immovable Feltus and Winter stand, oblivious to the display of tongues and horrible grimaces which the late seniors make before they depart to the back door where Marc Miller eyes them up and down with a raised

eyebrow before he gleefully records their names and says, superciliously, "Late, huh?"

Once inside, they join the rest of the crowd who are wending their way to their respective desks. Miss Perry stands in front, benignly smiling. Suddenly she points her pencil at Gordon Cravens, carolling, "It's time to be still now." She resumes her former position. Again the smile vanishes, a frown beruffles her placid brow, she lowers her arm and forcibly wiggles her pencil (which she was waiving near her

shoulder formerly) on the desk at quick staccato intervals. Order, order. Noise recedes to a whisper.

The front door opens. What? What? In walks the dean of the "College of Liberal Arts." She smiles dazzlingly. Miss Perry and she converse for a minute. Miss Perry then announces that Mrs. Nethercott would like to make a short announcement. Mrs. Nethercott talks on, gesturing effectively now and then. The A seniors whisper slyly, here and there one of them is studying flurriedly. Obviously

a test first period. Some just sit dreaming. Many listen. Mrs. Nethercott is through. There is a general clamor as each senior asks the other what she said.

Dear old Fleenie, pacing the back of the room, seems to be having difficulty with his freshly starched collar, but that is only minor. He sighs. Never say a Fleenor was late! His record still stands, even though he did have a close call this morning.

Miss Borman flits about in a new gown; she taps one pupil after another,

asking who is who, congratulating herself when she gets one right.

The passing bell rings. Some of them dash, some of them amble, and some of them are dragged by their friends. Not Mrs. Ylvisaker, though. She runs right out, one of the first ones, and for Miss Christensen, well, she had just begun to mount the stairs as the last senior filed out.

Washburn Attendance

November 1926

Washburn High School has been added to the list of high schools and is going to compete with other Minneapolis high schools in sports, glee clubs, newspapers, and even though we can't as yet expect to have the best football team or newspaper, we have made a good start by having one of the best attendance records in all the high schools. On October 13th we set the record with only eighteen absent, and fifty per cent or one-half of them were excused. Washburn averages twenty to twenty-five absentees every day, while our nearest rivals, Central and West, average between fifty and fifty-five everyday. Even though Central and West are bigger and have more pupils than Washburn, they would have to have twice as many pupils as we in order to keep up with our record. Washburn does not want a truant officer. If we keep up our present attendance record we will have no need for one. Our good record shows us that the students of Washburn as a whole are healthy and honest workmen.



In 1978 the official school mascot was dedicated at Washburn. In a traditional pepfest, students cheered as the Washburn "Miller" was unveiled in front of the entire school.



Having a strong athletic tradition has always been a distinction of Washburn. Like many other Washburn athletic teams, the State Track and Field Champions of 1940 definitely affirmed that honorable distinction.

Festival Held by Jitterbugs

March 1939

A takeoff on the Harmony Hopeful's Blue Skies was ably monotoned by Adelaide Quinn, Nancy Bates, and Elaine Otterstein. Dancing prizes were given and a large box of candy bars were the door prizes. Trent Christman, general chairman, was assisted by Bill Dietrickson, Bill Cravens, Henry Haverstock, and Beverly Rice.

Trent Christman, acting as master of ceremonies, started off the entertainment by introducing Bill Ramsey's swing quartette who played four numbers during the course of the program. This group consisted of Bill Ramsey,

guitar; Ray Frazer, clarinet; Bob Christopher, piano; and Bill Smith, drum.

A style show, using male models showing the latest things that the poorly dressed woman would not be ashamed to be seen in, was staged by Robert Jones.

This was followed by a duet of Kenneth "Greetings" Gates and Bob Cross playing the harmonica and harp, respectively. Betty Shirley then gave a comic ballet dance followed by two songs sung by Maxine Seigel, accompanied by Mary Gulbrandson.

The jitterbugs got a treat when Acton Wiley, star "jit" man, called two boys and two girls out of the audience and quizzed them on the latest swing terms.

Transcendental Meditation Kids Lose Tension

October 1971

Why does Jim Gilmore (12) meditate? "I'm much happier—I don't have as many stresses and tensions. I used to smoke and get drunk every weekend. I used to argue and fight with my parents, but now I'm enjoying life much more. I know where I'm at and where I'm going."

This idea of transcendental meditation was presented to Washburn students by Bill Witherspoon and Cynthia Lane on Monday, September 27. They both are from the Students' International Meditation Society (SIMS). This organization is a non-profit tax-exempt, educational group of made up of students who practice the technique of transcendental meditation as taught by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi.

Transcendental meditation is a direct experience. It is not a mystical religion, a new way of thought, or something requiring extreme concentration, as some may believe. A simple technique is employed in this process in which the finest levels of thought are experienced until the mind transcends the thinking process and directly experiences the source of

thought, or Being.

"We meditate fifteen minutes morning and evening. This gives deep rest to the body which allows tension and stress to be removed. As a result we come into activities refreshed, energetic, and above all, happier," explained Mr. Witherspoon.

Combined effects of transcendental meditation are unique in that they show a fourth state of consciousness which is just as natural to the individual as the three other states—walking, dreaming and deep sleep. Studies conducted at Harvard, Stanford and UCLA show that transcendental meditation provides more actual rest than deep sleep, but that the mind is alert and able to respond to any stimuli.

Anyone who is interested in beginning meditation should attend the Second Preparatory Lecture held October 14 and 15. A couple of days later personal instruction starts, going four consecutive days. The first lesson is with a qualified instructor and the next three are in a group with an instructor. The dates for these lessons are October 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. Courses are scheduled in November also. For further information call 724-1490.

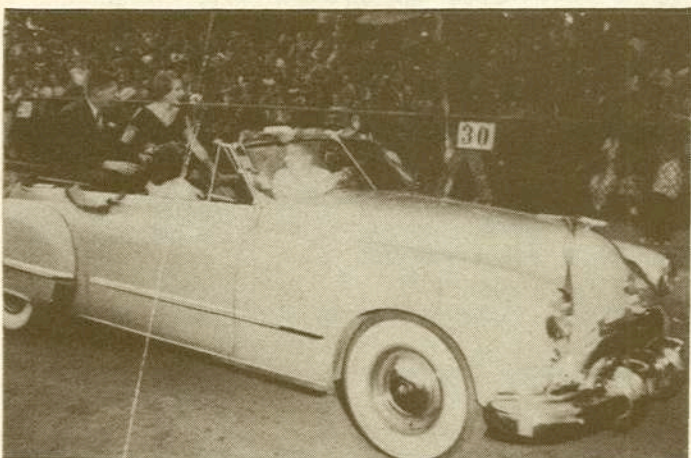
Mr. Witherspoon stated, "After

these sessions, everyone is a perfect meditator." A free follow-up program is offered, including refresher courses, verification of technique, and advanced lectures.

A similar concept is that of Yoga. Yoga is a very vague term but means union or oneness, unity or harmony. It encompasses many different things, but the main objective is to gain complete control of the mind and to realize the spiritual oneness of the self and the universe.

The two main yogas are the Raja Yoga (or royal, all-encompassing) and the Hatha Yoga (or physical). Raja Yoga involves meditation, transcending and union with the cosmos. The aim in Hatha Yoga is to put the body in harmony through the use of varied positions. Supposedly, this will clear and form new energy channels to the center of consciousness. The purpose of assuming the positions is to lock the body in place, to steady the body, and get proper breathing.

Yoga-Meditation classes are being offered by the Dhyana-Mandiram Temple at the University Episcopalian Center, 317 17th Ave. S.E. They started October 6, but it's not too late to sign up.



The Homecoming festivities at Washburn have always captured the attention of the students. In 1951 the Homecoming royalty were paraded around the athletic field at halftime of the Homecoming game in big luxurious cars (a practice that was stopped in 1993).

Attendance Bubble Sheet

Seven Decades of
Wahian editors

April 1988
Mike Wedl

1927-28
Otis Dypwick
1928-29
Ruth Plank
1929-30
Mary Gardner
1930-31
Ella Jane Sage
1931-32
Fred Jenks
1932-33
Alice Eylar
1933-34
Paul Andrews
Julie Tarantiles
1934-35
Karl Davies
1935-36
Kern Fontaine
Jean Steiner
1936-37
Mary S. Baker
Jeanne K. Baker
1937-38
Jane Juel
1938-39
Donald Asper
Jack Stevenson
1939-40
Adelaide Quinn
John Snedeker
1940-41
Anne O'Brien
Tom Brunkow
1941-42
Arlene Steiner
Hugh Kremer
1942-43
Paul Murphy
1943-44
Louise Altman
Claire Holland
1944-45
Don Ferris
Jean Dahl
1945-46
Kathleen Mulholland
Leonard Langer
1946-47
Otis Bergman
Betty Kindler
1947-48
Sally Abrahams
Richard Fredell
1948-49
Dick Compton
Mary Fleetham
1949-50
Suzanne Kennon
Bill Damman
1950-51
Cris Medchill
Kathy Grahwol
Ronald Larsen
1951-52
Sue Mulvaney
Betsy Campbell
Wilfred Corson
1952-53
Shelia Glass
Don Larson
1953-54
Mary Lou Autcliff
Mike Swirnoff
1954-55
Toni Lee Goldish
Gail Taylor
1955-56
Karen Johnson
Chuck Norris
1956-57
Group of Editors
1957-58
Ralph Hoag
Ginny Etem
1958-59
Karin Jean Johnson
Bill Wangersteen

Imagine yourself back in second tri. You get to school at 7:15 on a Friday morning, hurry to your locker, say "Hi" to some friends, then scurry off to first hour. You sit through a boring lecture, then proceed to your homeroom/2nd hour. You race to get an assignment finished that you didn't get done the night before and hand it in. Your stomach growls because you didn't have time for breakfast. After second hour a friend tells you that he has a car, so you decide to skip 4th hour and go out to lunch. You go to 3rd hour, then you leave the school grounds for lunch. You return for 5th and 6th hour and think nothing of the consequences of skipping a previous class. You have no fear of getting caught because the only time they would call

would be if you missed homeroom/2nd hour.

Now imagine yourself in third trimester. You get to your new 1st hour but your teacher doesn't start class right when the bell rings. Instead s/he opens a new orange folder and pulls out numerous pieces of paper. S/he starts filing through these pieces of paper, filling in an occasional circle. This new and strange behavior continues for about five minutes, then the teacher puts the sheets away. This odd occurrence seems to take place every hour, but you don't know what it's about. You again have decided to skip your 4th hour and get some lunch. This time you also blow it off for the rest of the day. You go home, go out with some friends and are home in time for dinner. You get in the door and see your parents looking oddly at you. You say hello, but there is no

reply. They tell you that they have received a computerized phone message from school, telling them that their son or daughter had failed to report to their 4th hour class. How did the office find out? Yes, it was those strange pieces of paper each teacher had been filling out.

Washburn has come up with yet another wonderful (ha, ha) way of keeping students in the building. They have come up with a semi-computerized system of attendance. The teacher takes attendance in each class by filling a bubble for each student that is absent. The sheets are then fed into a computer and at the end of the day it spits out a list of every person that has missed even one class, and which hour/s it was.

Foolish? I think so. In the past year the school administration has devised many ways of making the students stay in class; however, what

they are overlooking is that if a student doesn't want to go to class they aren't going to go.

Many teachers have found the new attendance policy a complete waste of time, and fail to see any improvement in attendance. Teachers like Mr. Flugstad must file through almost 22 sheets each hour. I bet the five minutes of filing through these papers interrupts class just as much as a student being five minutes late to class does. Maybe we should send the administration to detention. When asked how she felt about the new attendance policy, Kim Meyer (11) replied, "It's totally ridiculous. It won't have any more effect on the student body than the magnetic doors do." Another student stated, "I'm skipping class right now, so I guess it doesn't bother me."

Even with this new and expen-

sive procedure, students are going to skip school. They will find new ways to get excused, and will find new lies to explain the telephone calls. The only thing that will be accomplished may be a new "art of skipping" instead of just doing it like before.

Maybe the only way to make students that don't want to go to school go is to make them pay for their classes. Then they will lose something more than an education by skipping class.



U.S. Propaganda

October 1973

While waiting in line for my portion of Washburn food I surveyed the various scowls and frowns the cooks bestowed upon my fellow students. I wondered why the cooks were so upset and considered maybe they were upset because they realized what they were serving us and were ashamed to face us. Then again it could be they are irritable from having to smell the crap all day.

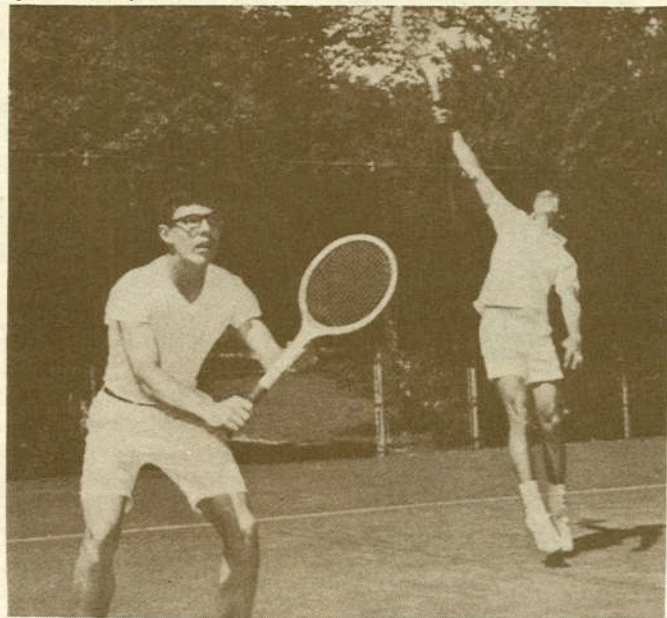
Further down the line I noticed a few cooks with cheerful smiles upon their faces. I pondered the question of why they were smiling. Could it be, I thought, out of sadistic glee that they smiled; knowing something about the so-called food that we students, who were consuming it, didn't know.

Perplexed by these questions I went and asked the head cook if she knew how much vitamins, minerals, proteins, and fats there were in one of our lunches. She replied in the negative, to which I retorted, "Does anyone in the kitchen know?" Once again she answered, "No, nobody would know that."

I realized how pompous and stupid it was of me to assume that the people who make our food knew what they put in it.

Registering some hostile vibes from the head cook, I felt I had better be on my way before I ended up tomorrow's "Chef's Surprise."

P.S. The next day I brought my own lunch.



These members of the 1970 Men's Tennis Team enjoy a doubles match.

New Athletic Field

October 1931

"Comparative estimates are now being made for the new Washburn football field," says Arthur E. Larkin, chairman of the P.T.A. committee for the football field. "I am expecting a report, from the Secretary of the Board of Education, outlining the comparative costs of the field in two possible positions."

At present there are two proposals in connection with the field. One plan is to place it lengthwise between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. This would necessitate considerable grading as there would be a seven-foot difference in levels between the two ends of the field. The other proposal is to place the

field diagonally across the Fiftieth street end. This plan would eliminate much of the grading, but would decrease the playground space of Ramsey Junior High School.

"As it is planned now, the field will include a quarter mile track," said V.R. Larsen, boys' gym teacher. "It will be the only quarter mile high school track in the city," he explained, "and any records made on it will be official."

Theodore Womrath and E.H. Enger are making the comparative report of the costs. The report will first be submitted to the Washburn P.T.A. for consideration, and the plan will then be returned to the School Board for its decision.

Think Smart-Lock 'em Up

March 1988

It has become an increasingly important issue that our administration, staff, and student body has had to deal with. Maybe a friend has been affected by this problem, or you yourself. The problem is theft.

During this past school year there seems to have been an increase in the number of break-ins. A committee has been appointed to deal with this problem.

Hall monitors report that lockers have been found with locks in place but not secured. The articles inside are confiscated and taken to the office.

These precautions are well and fine but if hall monitors are, in theory, monitoring the halls, how and when are the break-ins occurring? If a student leaves class with a pass, is

stopped and questioned about his destination, what happens to the student who doesn't have a pass? All too often there are large groups of people lingering in the halls without any apparent destination. There will be some friends yelling at each other above the noise about what so-and-so did during second hour; others are laughing and joking; some are just observing. Standing head and shoulders above the crowd is a hall monitor trying to hang with the students. Remarkable one junior girl, "The hall monitors are overly friendly and let a lot of things slide. There's nothing wrong with a little compassion, but a negligent attitude doesn't work." If both students and monitors get more serious about their responsibilities as part of the school, theft should be greatly reduced.



Couples hold each other close as they dance to a "slow one" played by Tommy Clausen's band at the 1947 PTA sponsored Junior-Senior Prom in the Leamington Hotel.

Keg Crew Comes Through

February 1987, Humor Issue
Tina Colada

The Miller drinking team got the surprise of its life last week as they captured the State Championship. They had never thought that they would come close to the State Tournament, especially when number one singles champ, Keg Alvarez, was suspended for spilling. Another threat to the underdog Millers was the tough competition of a top-

ranked Edina team. Although the Millers were feeling low right before the match, they perked up when team captains "John the Keg Man" and "Grand Tapster Matt" were suddenly allowed to participate. The coach had given them a two-match suspension when they had skipped an important match in order to take part in a Millermen practice, but he realized the need for the two seniors and pardoned them just an hour before the State Meet began.



The 1977 men's Hockey team gathers by the goal to get pumped up before a big game.

Probably the most exciting part of the tournament was when the women's match went into three overkegs. Senior "Keg Queen Kassie" was definitely the key to success. Her solo efforts to finish the last of the overkegs was outstanding and very crucial since teammates Mean Jean, Blaze-n-Barrel, and Two-Tap Tracy had both been disqualified after a bench clearing brawl.

The Millers were proud to overcome the Hornets, whose women's singles team alone could have taken on every team in the state at once. When asked to comment on the match, an Edina team member fled the scene after realizing his team had used real beer. Miller participants were appalled at the ignorance and anti-sobriety of the Edina team. Consequently the Millers will not participate in any meets next year as we are going to be busy with our "Just Say Maybe" campaign.

Klutzes Taught Modern Dance

January 1970

There's something new in the air for the junior girls' gym class, and it's not just the smell of bare feet. It's the stepping and clapping of forty girls each hour under the instruction of Mrs. Sandra Schley, dance resource teacher for the Minneapolis Public Schools until last January. Mrs. Schley has taken classes from such professionals as Alwin Nikolais, Anna Sokolow, Martha Graham, and Harriety Ann Gray. With her husband, she recently toured the world to study dance in as many countries as possible, including the Middle East and the Orient.

Mrs. Schley enjoys working with the different schools in Minneapolis, although she only stays with each school two weeks. Two weeks at Washburn means only five lessons per class, and according to Mrs. Schley, this is not enough. She remarked, "My interest is not professional dance, but a

level of professionalism on the high school level."

According to Mrs. Schley, five lessons will only "stimulate the girls' appetites in the field." She does hope to arouse interest in the area of modern dance, and hopes that girls will inquire into lesson possibilities.

As for attitude at Washburn, Mrs. Schley, in all sincerity, said of Washburn students, "I really appreciate the serious attitude here towards education." In spite of frequent giggling and embarrassment, nearly everyone seems to enjoy the course.

What are some of the students' reactions to this exciting change of pace? One girl said, "I like it. It's good experience for girls who wouldn't get to dance other than in school."

Another said, "I feel weird. I guess cause I'm so clumsy." But amongst cries of "My feet hurt!" from the locker room, one negative comment stands out. "It's not helping the athlete's epidemic any!"

Brunettes Gain Approval of Boys

December 1936

Redheads, booties, and fancy dresses are a "no go" with the Washburn boys. A census taken by a news student concerning boys' views of Washburn girls revealed these facts.

Pretty girls rather than smart girls, plain dresses or sport clothes, and a moderate use of cosmetics were unanimously voted for by the boys. According to the boys, imitation jewelry, new-fangled bootie shoes, and "those glasses on a chain," otherwise known as oxfords, are absolutely taboo. They have condescended to the use of perfume in small amounts, but absolutely dread bright nail polish.

Brunettes seem to be the choice, but the blondes may be able to "squeeze in" every now and then and the redheads just don't seem to rate. The slim and medium-size girls are all right, but the plump type is out.



Washburn students have always enjoyed spending some time just hangin' out after school. The 80s were no exception. Here they socialize on their cars in the parking lot in 1982.

The 1995-1996 Year in Review: It Was a Dandy

June 1996

Jese Ledbetter

The 1995-1996 school year was very exciting. Several events happened that caused the year to fly by for everyone. Here is a glance at all the things that happened this year.

The year started off quickly. Welcome Week was the first major event. Students got to know their way around the school. This year's homecoming was earlier than usual, but students managed. Zach Coulter (12) was crowned Homecoming King and Mercede Kortus (12) Homecoming Queen.

One of the few problems of the year was the fact that our parking lot disappeared and students were forced to find parking spaces on

residential streets. One of the high points of the year was the opening of station 48 in Knox Church, a place where people can go to learn computer basics and other stuff. Another high point was the Sadie Hawkins dance.

The winter season kicked off with the annual Sno Week festivities. It brought a little life back into Washburn in the dead of winter. Another exciting event was Black History month. The month provided students with an opportunity to gain a better understanding of the African American culture and people. One more high point of the winter was the Semi-Formal dance, held once again at the Shriner's Club. One new thing about winter was NHS broadcasting community

news on KBEM radio.

The spring months were chock full of heated debates concerning the issues concerning open/closed campus. Neighbors around the community have been complaining about the students' lack of respect. This will be a hot topic at the beginning of next school year. Another high point of the year was the annual prom, entitled "Almost Paradise." It was held at the Hayatt Regency in downtown Minneapolis. The year will conclude on June 6th, as seniors say good-bye to Washburn at the graduation ceremonies.

All in all, Washburn had a fun and exciting year, with few low points and many high points. With luck, students returning to Washburn will have just as much fun next year.



This student is being instructed by Ms. Ylvisaker in her 1939 typing class.

Washburn Artwork Displayed in Paris

December 1968
Sheila Oman

Three Washburn seniors, together with nine other Minneapolis high school students, have their art works on exhibit in Paris as part of an international showing of paintings and drawings centering around the theme, "The City in Which I Live."

Mr. August Shauer, Washburn art teacher, assigned his classes the project of expressing in painting, drawing, or prints how they each felt about Minneapolis. The students could use any media (tempra, water color, ink, or torn paper) in presenting their ideas. When the finished projects were turned in, Mr. Shauer

selected those he felt were the best and sent them to Paris for final judges. The works done by seniors Mary Cripps, Dawn Gessner, and Steve Yerigan were selected for exhibition. Each artist was then notified of the selection by mail.

"The feeling I got when I learned my painting had been selected for exhibition was great!" commented Mary Cripps. "I felt I had finally done something worthwhile that someone other than myself liked."

Mary used tempra in her abstract painting centered around an "M" shape (suggested by sun's rays) with views of the Guthrie, Nakomis Lagoon, the statue of Hiawatha, and Minnehaha Falls.

Dawn Gessner chose water color, tempra, and torn paper to depict the teen clubs Magoo's and the New City Opera House at Nicollet and Lake. The view is of a street facade with teens entering the clubs and also walking away.

Steve Yerigan's work showed the loop area of Franklin and 4th Avenue South done in ink and water color.

The exhibition, consisting of works by young artists from all over the world, will be in Paris throughout January. From there it will go on tour in Europe for the rest of the year. In 1969 it will tour South America and the United States.

Bringing Back Capital Punishment

December 1985

Washburn students are receiving a winter break gift from the administration this year. The ever-disputed absence/tardy policy has been wisely revised and simplified.

The newest of the attempted policies is clear cut and few questions should arise from it. With it, the administration hopes to curb participation in extra-curricular activities not school-mandated. It runs as follows:

Two (2) tardies (excused or unexcused) shall count as one (1) absence (excused or not). Upon the first absence (or second tardy) from a class, the student shall be severely reprimanded, receive 40 lashes, and be assigned a 5000 word essay on the difference between a freshman's brain and the Alaskan Eskimo delicacy, roasted walrus spleen. In this way, the student receives an academic punishment, rather than a day's vacation.

Following the second absence (or fourth tardy), the student shall be assigned 86 hours of after-school janitorial work and be required to have a parent conference. The student will also be required to appear before a district court for a counsel-

ing referral.

The third instance of troublemaking will result in a transfer to the state juvenile correctional institution, where he or she will spend six to eight months stuffing little return reply cards into magazines. The reasoning behind this is simple: If the student skips this much class or is so weak as to acquire a disease which renders him or her unable to attend class for a body count, he or she is obviously stubborn and a rebel or thickheaded. If he or she is the former, the punishment is deserved. If it is a case of the latter, he or she is too stupid to be in school anyway, so it all works out. It makes sense.

If the student is still around after the fourth absence (or, heaven forbid, the eighth tardy), he or she will be immediately deported and enrolled in the Antarctica Public High School for an indeterminate amount of time. There the unworthy student will pass the time doing experiments on penguin droppings.

This fair, cut and dried policy will go into effect at 7:30 a.m. on January 6, 1986, and continue for a week, or as long as it is effective, whichever is longer.



Troy Parker runs the ball as the 1989 football team makes a play for the goal.

WHS Rocks Up, Others Down!

October 1981
Steve Hill

What do rocks symbolize? Why have Southwest and Central purchased rocks? Many students from other school's feel that their school spirit needs a lift through some sort of symbol, but why rocks?

Here at Washburn, two rocks have been responsible for a remarkable amount of enthusiasm, school spirit, rivalry, and controversy. The rocks are a meeting place for students, a focus for the image of the school, and a source of gleaming orange and blue pride. Most of all, the rocks have always been 100 percent ours. To put the question of origin finally to rest, and to dispell the myth that the rocks were stolen from Southwest, Mr. August Schauer, Washburn's art teacher made this comment:

"Southwest pseudo-historians need to check either their memory, data, or veracity if they wish to establish our magnificent rocks as their property. The rocks were uncovered on Washburn ground during the construction of the new wing in 1968."

He also stated that the rocks were originally going to be hauled away. Because the rocks were so hard to remove, "a student or a member of the faculty" suggested that they be placed on the corner to accent the landscape. The first coat of paint ever to touch the rocks was brushed on in 1969, for homecoming.

So much for the rumors. The facts are that Southwest and Central have, within the past year, "purchased" rocks of their own in hopes of capturing that something extra which only Washburn has thus far possessed. So far it is not working for either school.

According to one Southwest student, their rocks don't mean a whole lot to the school. "Nobody painted the rocks for three weeks after we bought them."

Recently, some pranksters buried one of the Southwest rocks. A student informed the GRIST of her school's reaction. "We didn't know that it was buried until second hour. We thought it was stolen. Sayings

such as "classic" and "a hard act to follow" were heard in school all day. Everybody went out to check out the rock during lunch. Planting the tree on top was class! However, most students simply don't care what happens to our rocks."

Southwest principal Harlan Anderson also made some comments. "Rocks are not school spirit no matter what color they are or what DEPTH they are at," he said, "Nobody is concerned about restoring the rocks to the original condition."

Central faces the same situation. "The rock doesn't contribute a lot to Central. It doesn't get painted often," said one Central Pioneer.

As other schools are finding out, traditions, such as Miller rocks, can not be purchased. To Washburn, the rocks are more than a place for rivals to slop on their school colors. Rocks symbolize Washburn. Remember: schools can imitate, but as everyone knows, nothing can match the real McCoy!!



The 1961 barbershop boys pose beside an antique car that completes the picture and sets them even further back in time.

- 1959-60
- Carol Johnston
- Jane Townsend
- 1960-61
- Julie Gudmestad
- Byron Nordstrom
- 1961-62
- Marilyn Staubly
- 1962-63
- Pamela Eustus
- James McCreary
- 1963-64
- Marilyn Michales
- Joy Satre
- 1964-65
- Lee Bachman
- 1965-66
- Nancy Kaiser
- 1966-67
- Don Eckhoff
- Melanie Stewart
- 1967-68
- Barb Bowles
- Anne Ludcke
- 1968-69
- Lynn Muedeking
- 1969-70
- Kris Nelson
- 1970-71
- Group of Editors
- 1971-72
- Nancy Andraesen
- 1972-73
- Linda Warder
- 1973-74
- Nancy Gobman
- Steven Norlin-Weaver
- 1974-75
- Group of Editors
- 1975-76
- Laura Chin
- 1976-77
- Linda Tedford
- 1977-78
- Karl Frykman
- 1978-79
- Glen Ellis
- 1979-80
- John McCreary
- 1980-81
- Dave Ellis
- Laurie Ruble
- 1981-82
- Dave Budge
- 1982-83
- Phil Christman
- 1983-84
- Fred Raich
- 1984-85
- Nikki St. Dennis
- 1985-86
- Lisa Tiedje
- 1986-87
- Lauren Nguyen
- 1987-88
- Denise Schmidt
- 1988-89
- Michael Turbes
- 1989-90
- Jeremy Kuether
- 1990-91
- Nick Henning
- 1991-92
- Cisa Manulikow
- Kary Olson
- 1992-93
- Tiffany Day
- 1993-94
- (Group Of Editors)
- 1994-95
- Rosalynn Torrabla
- 1995-96
- Ben Kantor
- 1996-97
- Vanessa Lawrow

All-Star Weekend

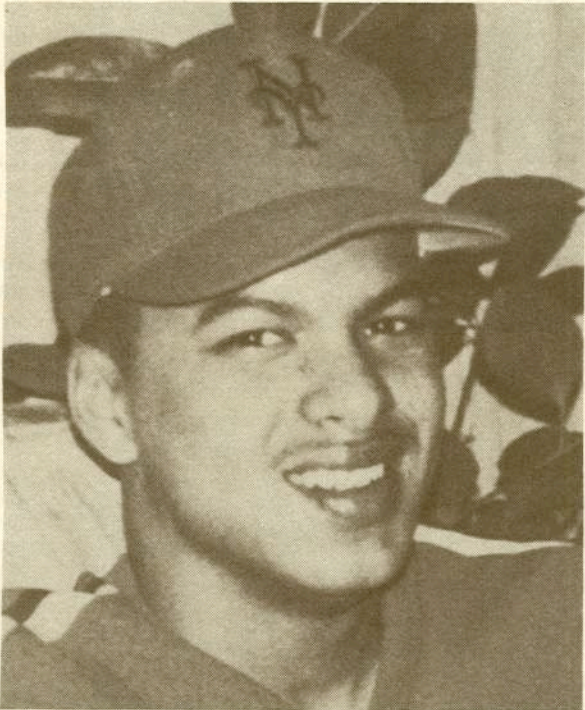
March 1994
Spencer Woodward

The Minneapolis Target Center was the host of the 1994 All-Star Weekend from February 11-13, and what an eventful weekend it was. The real fun started Saturday night with the first ever rookie game that included the Timberwolves' new sensation Isaiah (J.R.) Rider, who would later become the star attraction. Next up would be the ever-popular slam dunk championship, which now has been stolen three out of the last four years by a rookie, thanks to Mr. Rider. Back in July, when the Wolves drafted Isaiah, he declared that he would be crowned king if he was allowed to compete in the '94 dunk contest. The competition was tough with Seattle Supersonics' Shawn Kemp returning for the third time. Ignoring the pressure, Rider prevailed, winning with a between-the-legs dunk he called his "East Bay Funk dunk." He had truly stolen the show.

Next would be the three-point shooting contest. This event starts out with eight players; each player has one minute to shoot five balls from five positions. When it came down to the last two players, it was Mark Price of the Cleveland Cavaliers and Dana Barros from the Philadelphia 76ers. In

the end, it was Price who blew away Barros, missing only eight of 25 shots, and finishing with the highest final round score in the contest's nine-year history.

The next night would be the event everyone was waiting for: the 44th Annual All-Star Game. The best players from each division were picked carefully by the fans to play. Starting for the Western Conference squad would be guards Clyde "the glide" Drexler and Mitch Richmond. The two playing forward were Shawn Kemp and, replacing an injured Charles Barkley would be "The Mailman" Karl Malone. Hakeem "the Dream" Olajuwon played center. The East Conference consisted of guards Kenny Anderson and B.J. Armstrong, both first time All-Stars. At forward was Scottie Pippen and Derrick Coleman, and Shaquille O'Neal started at center. The game itself was action packed and full of ooh's and aah's. In the end, the Eastern Conference prevailed with a score of 127-118, thanks to the outside shooting of Armstrong, Price, and the MVP, Chicago Bull Scottie Pippen. Pippen showed everyone he has just as much talent as Michael Jordan; he stood out from the other players with 29 points and 11 rebounds. The 1994 All-Star Game was definitely a hit in Minneapolis.



On August 25, 1991, a Washburn student named Damien Gilbertson was killed in a car accident. His untimely and unfortunate death saddened his friends and fellow classmates who cared for him very deeply.

Inter-Racial Exchange Set Up to Find Out Family Differences

December 1967

The Black Studies class has organized an inter-racial exchange program at Washburn. The idea came out of a class discussion dealing with the differences between black and white customs and daily life. A majority of the white students, however, were not convinced that any difference existed.

When Miss Carletta Jackson, who is the Black Studies instructor, asked the class to plan a project outside of the classroom that everyone could participate in, the exchange was suggested. Having previously argued the topic, students were enthusiastic and voted to begin working out the exchange.

The basic plans were to bring a white student into a black home for one week and vice versa. After explaining the idea to parents and families, those who had permission and still wanted to participate split into pairs and made arrangements to move. The students live together in both homes to ease the awkward situation of being in a strange home for a week.

The project was a voluntary program and only ten girls out of a class of twenty-four became involved. Although a majority didn't or could not follow through and decide to move, their interest in the plan was strong and the experiences of the ten students are definitely of benefit not only to those individuals, but to the class as a whole in discussions after the experiment was completed.

Two students, Viki Ellis (12) and Sue Nienaber (12), have completed one week of their exchange. They were the first pair to begin the project.

"Living at Viki's house for a week has increased my understanding of her attitudes, problems, and position as a black girl at Washburn," Sue commented. "Although you can't make generalizations based on one individual's ideas, this was still a valid experience."

"Right now I'm just tired," Viki said when asked for her reactions. "We did a lot of talking, most of it after midnight, but I really enjoyed it."



Until 1957, Washburn possessed and enforced a dress code. That year, for the first time, students were able to select their own choice of clothes to wear to school.

Magnetic Doors: Safe Measures

April 1987

Within the past few months at Washburn, many students have been voicing complaints about the installation of the new magnetic doors. Students have been afraid of being denied the privilege of leaving school for lunch and not being able to get back into the school and being considered truant. Remarks have also been made suggesting that the school is being turned into a "prison." But if the student body was aware of the reasons behind the installation of the doors, far fewer complaints would be heard.

During a recent interview, Principal Robert Lynch cited the reasons for the magnetic doors: "The decision had already been made last year under the administration of Mr. Yngve Magnuson." After the assault on Mr. Donovan Strickland last year, suggestions were offered about securing the school; astonished faculty members and parents agreed that people should not be able to have access to the school during classtime. The idea of the doors was welcomed, and installation was effective this year.

"We have actually reduced the number of doors being electronically locked

in order to comply with the student's wishes," commented Mr. Lynch. The original plan was to have all of the doors in the building under electronic monitoring, but the doors on 49th and 50th streets will be open because they are the main entrances to the school. Students will be able to leave and to come back from lunch without the worry of being locked out; students smoking between classes will not be affected either.

Maybe the biggest complaint about the doors was their construction. As each set was installed, the entrance was not usable so students had to find alternate routes out of school, which sometimes caused conflicts with the bussing after school. "There were plenty of times when my bus almost left without me because I was looking for an alternate route out of school," remarked Angela Downing (11).

A lack of knowledge of how the doors would affect the student body was one of the reasons for the biased opinions. But once the students realize how beneficial they are, attitudes may change. As Amy Allison (11) reflected, "Now that I know more about them, they don't seem so bad."

Pros and Cons of Lower Voting Age Presented

April 1969

Last November, various student political organizations, representing over 60,000 young Minnesotans, formed the "Minnesota Coalition for Lowering the Voting Age." Since that time the coalition has prepared a plan for promoting the eighteen-year-old vote before the legislature in 1969 and, with luck, before the voters in 1970. The coalition has prepared a research paper (available at the coalition's headquarters, 1935 Princeton, St. Paul) which presents the case for the lowered voting age.

One of the major arguments is that young people today are better educated for voting than past generations of youth and, as far as raw political knowledge is concerned, are far better

than their elders are now.

The paper also points out that the young people might be encouraged to vote more often if they do not have to wait a few years between the stimulation of "politically oriented civics courses" and actual voting. The most impressive argument for the lowered voting age is the important position young people occupy in today's society. Youth's activities in both party and issue politics, along with their positions in the armed forces and labor force, show the importance of youth. In addition young people at age 18 have many responsibilities placed upon them, especially in connection with the laws.

The coalition presents an excellent case for the lowered voting age, but they also discourage any hopes for

Commercialism Rocks Festival

September 1970

The spirit of the rock festival has died. The festivals were originally organized as sort of a trade fair for musicians and their fans. Now they are almost a big business; the bands demand sky-high wages and in turn the price of admission has risen from almost nothing to as much as eight dollars a day.

The Midwest Rock Festival was so commercialized you could buy tickets in advance at Dayton's. However, commercialism didn't spoil the fun nor the fantastic music.

Camping was provided at the festival and tents, sleeping bags, and people crowded into the camp grounds. It's really true what the news media has said about the generosity of the so-called hippies; people shared food, cigarettes, tents, wine, and dope freely. There were drug vendors chanting "ACID!", "MESCALINE!" all night long. The music of harmonicas, flutes, and guitars could be heard everywhere.

The highlights of the festival were Led Zeppelin, Buffy St. Marie, Blind Faith, and albino, cross-eyed, gusty blues singer Johnny Winter.

The only downfall was one of rain, which soaked the crowd and stopped the music for a while Saturday night. It's not much fun sitting for five hours in cold, wet blue jeans. When Blind Faith came out the audience forgot their wet misery. Ginger Baker did a drum solo which he later admitted was the best one he'd ever done. I believe it.

Johnny Winter was the last person to play. Dressed in black, he bounced around stage shaking his long white hair and screaming out blues songs like "Leland, Mississippi." The crowd went crazy and yelled for more. He did one more song and then it was over.

It was midnight and raining as the crowd packed their things into cars and went home. After three days of drugs and music they were burnt-out and broke, sad that it was over but happy that they went.

Students of Washburn unloaded paper from their cars during the March paper sale of 1944. This sale, along with other activities, attempted to give support to the war effort during World War II.





Sports at Washburn have always proved to be of significant interest to students who read the *Grist*. The football player in this picture was carried off the field after an impressive performance in 1979 by some of those dedicated readers.

College Bound Washburn Students Excel in Classes

November 1986

Washburn is recognized for its sports, spirit, and academic excellence, but as a public, inner-city high school, it is seldom classified as a college prep school. This is an unfortunate oversight. While Washburn is a comprehensive school, included in its offerings are courses tailored to the college bound.

Compared to Minneapolis' private schools, which are labeled as college prep., Washburn does well. In 1981, it produced seven National Merit semi-finalists, while Holy Angels had one; Breck, four; and Blake, ten. These semi-finalists were determined on the basis of performances on the PSAT test, which is the number one indication of the school's ability to educate.

When considering Washburn's ability to educate, one must not overlook the education of its teachers. A poll taken this fall revealed that 90 percent of Washburn's teachers have master's degrees or better. This percentage outdoes even Blake's 62 percent.

In order to take advantage of the educational opportunities available at Washburn, one must be aware of them.

WHS offers advanced placement courses in U.S. History, English, and calculus, which is more than some of the private schools do. At the end of each college-level course, students are allowed to take tests for college credit. The quality of Washburn's AP courses is obvious by the fact that last year 19 out of 20 scored high enough to receive college credit in the U.S. history, and seven out of seven did so in English. Supplementing Washburn's curriculum of required courses, there are also other advanced courses in English, biology, philosophy, sociology, and math.

According to Assistant Principal Charles Elias, a comparison made last year by a group of parents revealed that the courses offered at Washburn were equal to and sometimes better than those offered at several Minneapolis private schools.

Washburn also offers exposure to the many kinds of people who make up the real world, which is something most private schools do not include in student education. Combined, the educational and social opportunities available at Washburn prepare its students for both college and future life.



The Washburn students of the 80's reflected the times in many ways. At a Millwheels performance, two students performed songs representative of such bands like Motely Crew, Bon Jovi, and Van Halen.



The musical revolution of the 80's did not stop with live music. Technological advances allowed students to purchase CD's that far outweighed the audio quality of classic vinyl records.

Students' Brainless Activities have Effect on School

December 1995
Matt Rittenhouse

As we all know, funding in the schools is slim pickings. There's very little money to spread around for material costs, school renovations, and miscellaneous other things. The lack in our budget in comparison to suburban schools is one of the only significant difference between us and them. Yet, this is a huge aspect, when one lists the many disadvantages that Washburn has because of our mediocre budget.

Every year, Washburn receives complimentary paper from Honeywell because we run out of our own. Our school is very fortunate to receive such donations. Paper had become such a rarity here that the media center is forced to charge students five cents for

every duplicate page that they print out from the computer. Textbooks are rarely in acceptable shape, and when one does come across a fairly decent set of books, they are usually shared with students from other periods, due to the school's inability to purchase more. There's an endless number of examples of things that could be improved at our school. Just ask Bob, the paint chip guy.

It's obvious that we have to make the best of the money we're given. For the most part, I think the administration has done a good job with this. It's the students who need to wake up and teach themselves that their actions have a dramatic effect on the budget. Though students can't help the funding of textbooks and necessities for the classroom, what they can do is stop committing senseless acts of stupidity, and

start taking responsibility for their actions. For example, from October of 1992 to June of 1995, an estimated \$840.00 has been wasted in the school's library because of unreturned books and unpaid overdue fees. This money could have been used to buy much needed new books. Also, graffiti has been known to be a big problem. It can cost up to two hundred dollars to remove a single piece of vandalism. These two examples are only the tip of the iceberg.

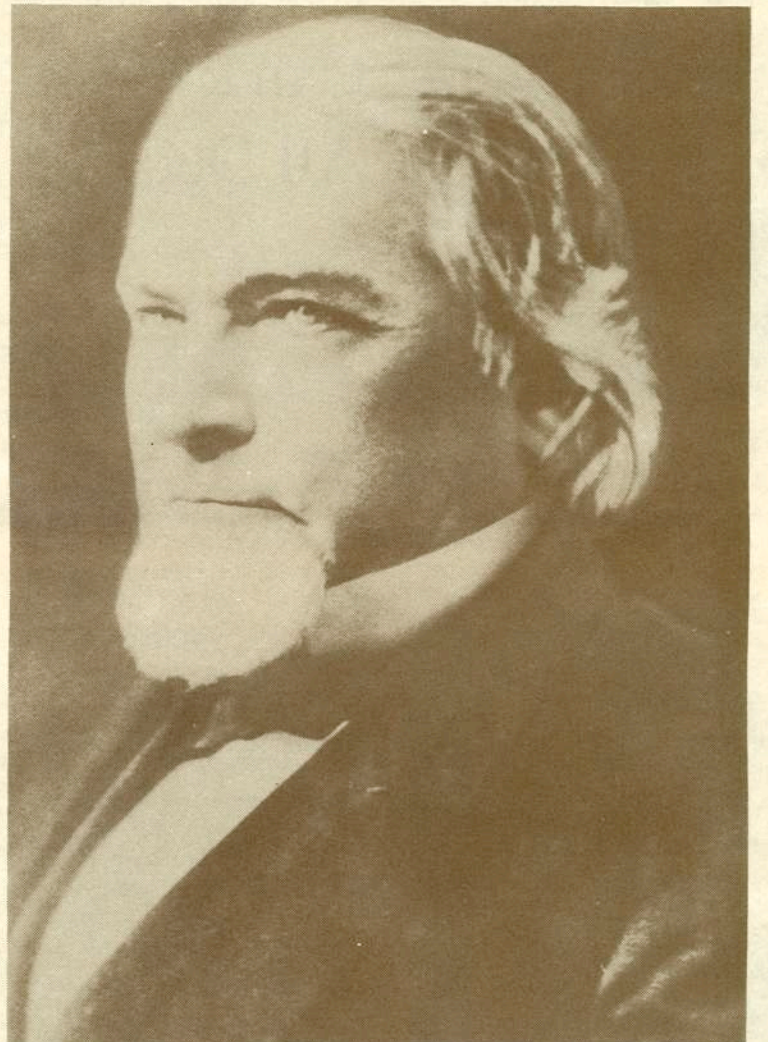
Next time you look to the administration or government to blame for the state of our environment, keep in mind that students play a role in the preservation of our school, as well. The result of our actions can be seen in the appearance of Washburn.

Twins Win Prizes at Twin Dance

March 1960

"Dr. Seuss' Zoo" was the setting for an evening of double-takes two weeks ago, when couples came dressed alike to the Blue Tri Twin Dance. The decorations, pictures of characters from books by Dr. Seuss, were produced by Alice Anderson (12), Liz Elston (11), and Martha Schultz (10).

Prizes were given at the dance for some of the best costumes. Dressed as young children, Eileen Rudi (11), Earl Hacking (12), Trudi Peterson (11), and Kent Pike (12) were named the "twinniest". The "cutest couple," Bev Burnett (11) and Bill Bonley (12), came as rainbows, and the "funniest," Judy Jordan and Dave Kumlin (both 12), called themselves "can-cans." The prize for the "most original" went to the "Vampires," Geoff Carlson, Merrilee Krysa, John Simus, Sue Wherry, Wes Bergstrom, and Sue Dantis (all 12). They came complete with a real mummy.



Cadwallader Condon Washburn (the man the school was named after) was the original Miller. He was a man of vision, endurance, foresight, strength, and will; a man who deprived no one of the staff of life, who cared for his crop with gentleness, fidelity, and dignity.

Sexual Revolution in the 80's

April 1988
Kim Meyer

Think back to the times when our parents grew up, or maybe further back to our grandparents. Believe it or not there once was a time when being a virgin was the most respectable name to be called. There once was a time when sex before marriage was absolutely taboo. Now think to the present times, the times when sex is highly overrated, when birth control is very accessible, when there is an increase in teenage unexpected pregnancies, and when information about sexually transmitted diseases is published.

The majority of television programs, movies, books, and music today creates the illusion that sex has no consequences. Hollywood does not make people aware of the fact that casual sex may cause sexual diseases, unplanned pregnancies, and fatal attractions. Movies and books are not realistic when dealing with sex. Many students are brainwashed with the role that

Hollywood has portrayed within the past twenty years.

In our grandparents' era, sex was something sacred, something special between two people. In the 1930's-40's there were very few acknowledged teenage pregnancies and abortion was illegal. In the 1950's-60's condoms were only sold to men 18 and older. It was unheard of to discuss or publish articles in a magazine about sexually transmitted diseases. Obviously the times have changed.

The sexual revolution started in the late 1960's. The onslaught of hippies and their morals provoked "sexual freedom." Sex with no strings attached was a common motto in this era. Unfortunately free sex is not always safe sex. Many problems have arisen within 20 years. AIDS is one word that terrifies American society today. AIDS is a new-found disease that kills men, women and children. Many would like to see Hollywood glamorize AIDS, as it so easily glamorizes premarital sex. Abortion is another word that the

American public puts aside. Many parents believe that their daughters will never get pregnant. They believe in the "not my kid" philosophy.

Times change, styles change, and people change. No one can stop change; it's inevitable. However, we, the media, can make a difference. We can change the way "touchy subjects" are presented to the public. Writers, movie producers, and composers know what the younger American public wants. They pay to see movies about sex and they pay to read books about sex. The publishers of pornographic magazines are literally making fortunes because they know what will sell.

It is sad that sex is very profitable. Sex should be something special between two people. There are couples that do "make love" instead of "have sex." What other new sexual problems are we going to have to face in the next twenty years? Look at how much we've changed since 1968, only twenty years ago.

Star Tribune Continues to Focus on City's Negatives

November 1995
Zach Coulter

An article in the October 13th Star Tribune discussed truancy at Washburn. The article was extremely shallow in that only a handful of students from one school were mentioned. Had the article emphasized the occurrence of truancy at other schools in the metro area and given examples of this, it would have been much more effective in its aim. The lack of depth in the article caused it to give a very negative impression of Washburn. Instead of giving an objective view of truant students, the article only served to worsen Washburn's already negative reputation.

Why did the author of this article, Kimberly Hayes Taylor, decide to write

about truant students in the first place? The fact is, students who go to school on a regular basis are the ones who deserve the attention. Additionally, we are just plain more interesting than those students who have nothing better to do with their time than smoke cigarettes and eat cheap pizza. So the idea of writing about truant students was a terrible one from the start.

However, the article might have been stronger had Taylor researched the issue more thoroughly than she did. Truancy is a problem to some extent at every public high school in the metro area. Taylor could have gone anywhere in the metro area and found material for this article. Given this, not only isn't it right that Washburn was the only school featured in an article of this nature, but it was also poor jour-

nalism.

Mr. Hodges criticized the article as a "putdown" on Washburn, pointing out that "we have a lot of students trying hard to get to school everyday, and to be successful in their classes."

In a conversation with Ms. Taylor she defended her article. "I stand by my work," she explained. Her intention was not to slander Washburn. Originally, her goal was to bring awareness to the activities of truant students. Unfortunately, in this case good intentions were not enough. Most of Washburn's students are trying desperately to improve our reputation. Ms. Taylor's article was a slap in the face to every dedicated Washburn student.

Can't We All Decide?

October 1983

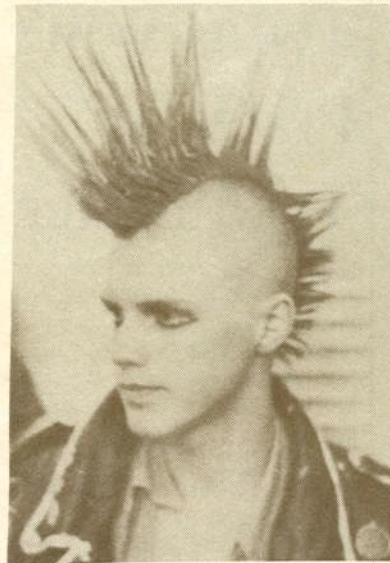
Every year, Washburn traditionally has its Homecoming Coronation. Likewise, the coronation has traditionally taken place on Friday afternoon. This year, the show took place on a Wednesday. But wasn't coronation supposed to take place on a Friday? The Student Council thought so. Many teachers thought so. The general student body thought so. Yet the show was on Wednesday. Who made this decision, and why?

One would think that the Student Council had something to do with it; after all, this is the group of people who were chosen by their peers to represent them in student government. They had no input in the matter.

"We were not asked or consulted about the change that occurred; we were simply told how it [coronation] was going to be," stated student council president David Wright.

The truth of the matter was now clear: The administration had taken the matter into their own hands and made this decision by themselves without consulting the student body.

Let us hope that the next time a situation dealing with WHS tradition comes about, the decision will not be made by one or two, but by all of us.



Self-expression has always been a trait of public schools in Minneapolis. Students have found themselves able to wear the clothes they want, listen to the music they want, and wear their hair the way they want. These expressions, however, changed as time went on. The stylish Afros of the 70's [right] were replaced by some more unusual hairstyles, like the Mohawk [left], in the 80's.

Ugandan Student Exiled to Washburn

December 1974

"We were given three months to leave the country. This was because the leader of the country was prejudiced against us." Being expelled from his native Uganda was only part of the experience of Washburn student Hassanali Bagha (12).

Hassanali lived with his family in the African country of Uganda for sixteen years until they were forced into exile from the country in 1972. This was because Hassanali's family is of Indian descent and the dictator treated them as he did Uganda's whites: He kicked them out of the country.

The Bagha family then moved to Minneapolis in November of 1972 and Hassanali went to Vocational until this year.

He described his life in Uganda as being different from here. In Uganda, all education is paid through tuition from elementary right on through college. All textbooks must be paid for out of the students' pockets also. Transportation is very slow; walking is about as fast as taking a bus. The military controls everything there. If a military policeman walks into a store and demands some merchandise, they say that they will get it for free, or they will shoot you.

The greatest difference, he claims, is the thievery. Here, we can leave things out to be displayed in stores. While in Uganda everything is kept in glass cupboards or behind the counter; otherwise, they'd be stolen. If people left their stuff out in lockers as we do here, everything would be taken.

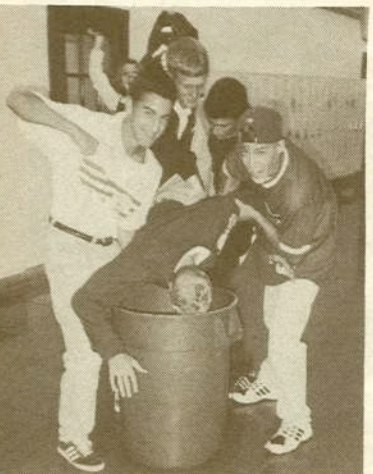
Life wasn't all rough though. Hassanali participated in badminton, tennis, and was nationally recognized as a table tennis and soccer player.

Hassanali is here to stay, for a while at least. He would like to get to know people well. So go up and introduce yourself to him sometime; he'd appreciate it.

Washburn's quad between the athletic field and the school has often provided a place for students to meet, gather, or have lunch, although most students in the 90's use their off-campus privileges to go and eat out at fast food restaurants.



In 1937, freshmen were welcomed to the school in many different ways. Here one girl graciously posed in a garbage can to show teasing by the upperclassman.



50 years later, in 1997, not much changes. Some freshmen are still welcomed in some unconventional methods. Although the "teasing" that once occurred in the 30's has been replaced with the term "hazing" in the 90's

Computers to Aid Department

March 1980

Washburn Science Department is scheduled to receive two computer systems within the next two months. The computers will be located in room 004 and are to be used in teaching physics and a basic computer science course. Mr. James Colby, who took the initiative in acquiring the units, will be the instructor of the course. The \$3,700 cost of the Apple II computers was jointly shouldered by the Minneapolis Public Schools Science Department and Washburn High School funds.

The Apple II systems are comparable to the "home" computers that have recently become available to con-

sumers. They are capable of being programmed and feature a color display monitor on which pictures, graphs, and printouts can be projected. Similar computer systems are currently in use at several other Minneapolis schools, including Southwest, which has acquired six of the units.

The main objective of the computer science courses will be to accustom students to work with and interpret computers and data. Students will be taught to program the computers and use "computer language." In this class, Mr. Colby hopes to utilize some of the three computer terminals currently in use at Washburn as well as the Apple II's.