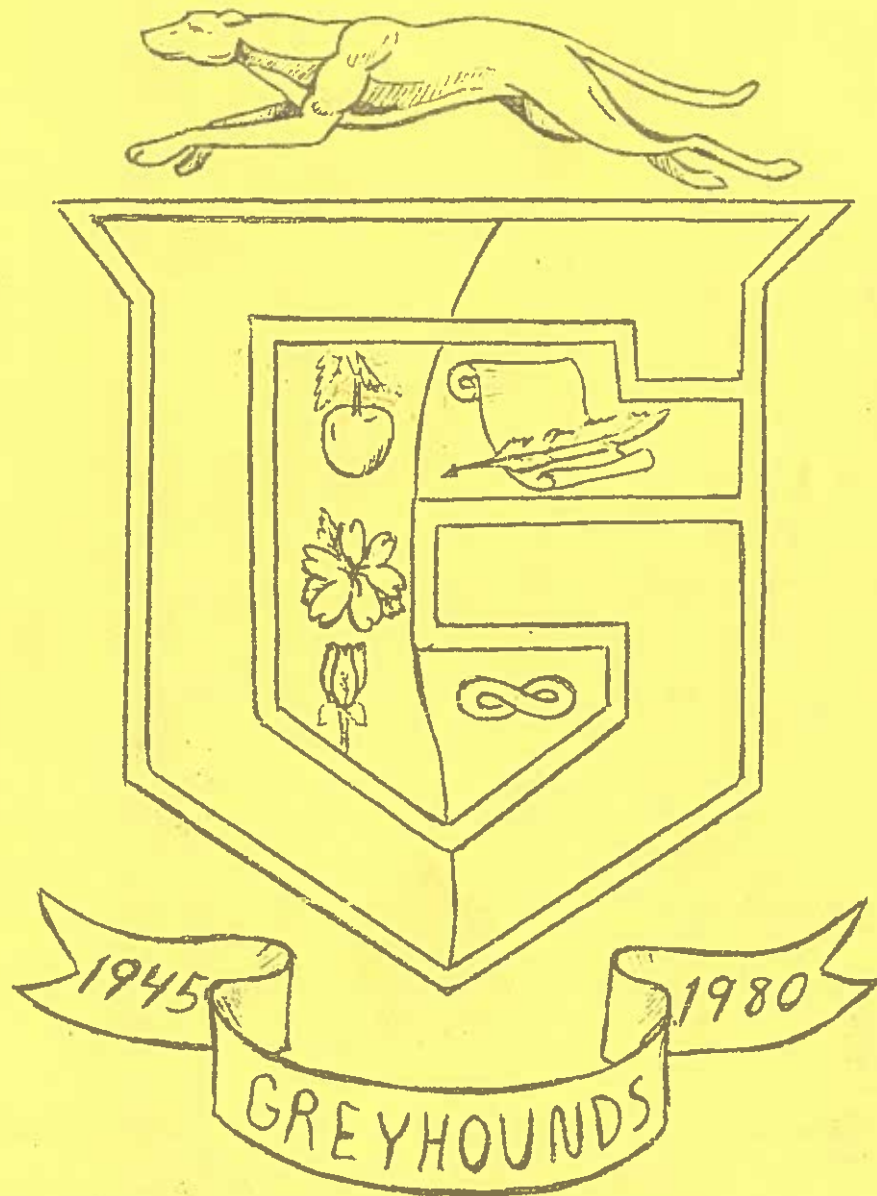


GRANDJEAN

THE

SCHOOL



THE STUDENT

The history of the Grandview High School goes back to the year of 1894. At this time, Grandview, as we know it, was divided into three districts; Euclid, Bethany, and Grandview. Euclid school district was south of Grandview, Bethany school district north of Grandview, and Grandview school district was in the same area that it is now.

In 1894, the Euclid community wanted to provide some schooling for their youth, so they organized the first meeting of their school board on September 26, 1894. The school board consisted of P. M. Angus, Mr. Mayes, and C.R. Gillett with R.B. Spencer as clerk.

After several school board meetings, it was decided that they would open the community's first school in the middle of December. Mr. Boyle dedicated his home for the school. The only rent he required was the cost of repairs to make his building serviceable. This school was described as "a group of children in an old deserted shack".

The school district hired a man by the name of Mr. Plumb as their teacher. He was hired for a three month term and was paid \$50.00 a month.

Opening supplies were basic. They had twelve double desks, a 3' by 10' cloth blackboard, and a dictionary. The total cost for supplies was \$48.20. Other expenses were \$12.50 for hardware, \$6.95 for fuel, and \$.85 for windows. At the end of the school term the supplies were hauled and stored for the summer for a cost of \$1.00.

The next year school reopened for another three-month term. This time the teacher was F.H. Colby. He furnished the building and received a salary of \$35.00 a month. He was paid 25¢ a month to store school supplies during the summer.

In 1896, the schoolboard rented a building for \$2.50 a month. The teacher's salary decreased again, this time to \$27.50 a month. However, the next year, 1897, the teacher's salary rose to \$40.00.

In 1900, it was decided that the school would open one month earlier having a four month school year. However, school was still being held in a private home.

In August of 1901, the school district made the first attempt at getting a schoolhouse. The school board presented a \$600.00 bond before the voters. This bond would have paid for a new schoolhouse and its furnishings, but it failed.

The next year another bond was brought before the voters. This time it was for \$1,000. The bond was passed and the first schoolhouse was to be built. The site chosen was the N.W. corner of section 35. It was graded and leveled at a cost of \$34.00. A bid of \$795.00 was accepted by directors V.V. Hickex, Fred Mideke, and Harry Jockey, for the new building, Furniture and blackboards were purchased at \$221.90 and the school opened in early 1903.

In 1904, the school term was lengthened to seven months. The teacher's salary was increased to \$50.00 a month, the same amount which was paid to the very first teacher ten years before.

The last recorded meeting of the Euclid School Board was July 23, 1906. At that time the Euclid School District became part of the consolidated district No. 81, which included the school districts of Bethany and Grandview.

The Bethany School District also opened its first school in 1894. It was held at Joseph Watson's homestead shack near the R.E. Mains farm two and a half miles northwest of Grandview. The next year they built a small schoolhouse just north of Main's home. It was later moved to Waneta.

In 1903, the Bethany District was divided into two districts. The east half was called "Bethany District" and the west half was called "Grandview District". That same year the Bethany District built its first schoolhouse south of Main's farm midway of the northline of section 15, near the railroad crossing. It was moved in 1907 to the site where it still stands.

In 1906, construction of a two story, four room frame school building was started. It was located in Block G, Grandview. It was intended as a high school for the new consolidated school district, however, it was also used as a grade school. Classes were divided into Primary, and as their teacher was Mrs. Bennett, Intermediate, with Mrs. Hathaway as teacher, Upper, with Mr. Sever Ness as teacher, and High School, with Mr. Bennett as teacher.

While this building was being constructed, school was held for several months in an enclosed shed near the intersection of West B and Second Street at the home of Mr. W.H. Grant, teacher. The shed was a lapboard shack made of 12-inch planks with the cracks battened with three inch boards. By October the building was completed and school opened the first Monday of the month.

The population of the town grew so quickly that only two years later, in 1909, an addition equal to the original size of the building had to be made.

Grandview's first high school had a total population of seven students. Of these students, Edward Maines, Bessie Smith, and Ethel Melton, along with Urba Thomas, who entered school late, became the first graduating class of GHS, the class of 1910.

In 1918, a two story brick high school was built in the same block. The wooden school then became Central School and held just grades one through nine.

In 1920, the Lincoln Grade School was built just north of O.W.R.&N. Railroad tracks in the east part of town. This cement block structure is now the Seventh-Day Adventist School.

In August of 1924, Central School burned. This called for an immediate rebuilding of a new grade school. The new Central building was a one story brick building. It was rebuilt on the same block only closer to the road. The building was completed in 1925. An addition was made in 1926 to increase the size of the assembly room. The building was used until late 1979 when it was torn down.

In 1937 another high school was built (now McClure School) and the old high school became the junior high. The new high school was funded by a PWA Grant of about \$90,000. When this school opened, Bethany, Euclid, and Lincoln were all vacated. Euclid School was sold to the Grange and used as a polling place and later a Baptist Church. Lincoln School was sold to the Seventh-Day Adventist Church and used as a grade school.

The old high school was used for a junior high for only a few years before it had to be torn down. The mortar which was used during construction was lacking some ingredient and the building was settling. A former student of the school recalls running down the halls and literally having the whole building shake. He also claims that you could stand in the gym and see through the walls between the bricks.

Other schools were added to complete the school district. In 1948, Harriet Thompson Grade School was built across from the high school. Arthur H. Smith School, another grade school, was completed in 1954. A new junior high school, with a capacity of 550 students was completed in 1956. The newest addition to the school district came only one year ago when the new high school was finished. At this time the old high school was converted into McClure School for fourth and fifth graders and the Central School was torn down.

Classes

Early education in Grandview consisted mainly of the three R's, Reading, Riting, and !Rithmatics. In later years a high school student could choose between either Commercial Subjects or General Subjects. Commercial Subjects were similar to our Vocational Classes. They included typing, bookkeeping, shorthand, manual training, home economics and so on. The General Courses were more science oriented and included physics, geometry, and foreign languages. Even though a student could choose which types of classes he wanted to take, he was still required to take English and Geography and have 16 credits before graduating.

Due to the limited space at the high school, all Home Economic and Manual Training classes were held across town in an empty grocery store. The building at one time was Grandview's first grocery store, owned by Joe Fleming and is now Drou's Schales.

Sports

Since the time the school was built the Greyhounds were active in all kinds of sports. At the beginning there was no such thing as

organized sports. The athletes would just get together and compete against each other. Track was a favorite spring sport in which the competitors would just run dashes, jump in the long jump and the pole vault.

Basketball was for both boys and girls but they were separate sports and held in different places, for example there was no real central gym so the girls would practice in a ware house situated where the Snokist Warehouse is now located. At that time the warehouse was known as the Big Y. The boys would practice there also. In 1926, the boy's basketball team was the first Grandview team to go to District Tournaments. The girl's basketball team in 1930 was the district champions. There has always been a Grandview High School basketball team except during the depression when sports were dropped because there was no money to sponsor the trips and uniforms.

Football was started in Grandview around 1909, it is the oldest sport at Grandview and the Grandview fans supported the teams. In the old days the team had, as part of their uniforms, helmets and shoulder pads. The cleats worn by the early players were sometimes homemade, now they are bought in a shoe store.

Another exciting sport played at Grandview during the spring was baseball. In 1930, the team tied with Wapato for first place. During this time there were no leagues so every town played every town and it was not divided up into sections. Baseball was a strong sport at Grandview High School and it was one of the most liked sports in the spring.

In the early years of the high school the sports program was usually headed by one coach for all the sports, for example there was one coach for all three sports like football, basketball, and baseball. This one coach would handle all three every year.

Clubs and Organizations

Through the years, GHS has offered many clubs and organizations. The publishing of the annual has probably been the one most enjoyed by all. The first annual was printed nine years after GHS began, in the year of 1919. It was called "Yelamar" which was principal Ramaley's name spelled backwards. The first annual resembled a paper. Some of the important articles from the newspaper along with four pictures was the first annual.

Between 1926 and 1936 no annual was published. In 1936, the annual was once again printed. This time it was called "The Grayhound" and has kept that name ever since.

Through the years, GHS has been ran by an Associated Student Body, A.S.B. The A.S.B. has not changed much over the years. One thing that is fiddereent, however, is that the early A.S.B. was ran by a Board of Control. It consisted of all A.S.B. officers along with one boy senator and one girl senator form each of the four classes. (Although the

ninth grade was in the junior high, it was considered part of the high school.) The purpose of the Board of Control was to keep the A.S.B. running smoothly.

Foreign Language Clubs have not only enabled students to learn another language, but have also given them the opportunity to learn about different countries and their customs. Latin Club was organized for the first time in 1927, Spanish Club was organized in 1939, and French was reorganized in 1939. In later years a German Club was organized.

Even in its early years GHS has had a large Music Department, offering many choices for the students. In addition to the regular band, the high school also had a Dance Band, Pep Band, and a Marching Band. A Glee Club was offered for boys and girls who enjoyed singing, they performed for many town functions, but their only accompaniment was a piano. The high school also had an Orchestra and baton twirlers and in 1934 the Drum Corps was organized.

Publication of a school paper started in 1936. It was titled "THE GRAND HI-LIGHTS". It was very successful and was published for many years.

Those who like to argue joined the Debate Club. Grandview had one of the best Debating teams in the area. In 1938, 1939, and again in 1940 Grandview won the Debate Championship of the South Central District.

In 1938, a Radio Craft Club was first organized. In this club, one studied the theory and practices of radio. They also studied electrical science in general.

Other clubs which existed at GHS were Drama, (which put on a junior and a senior play), PEP Club (which was formerly called the Greyhound Club), National Honor Society, Letterman's Club and Yell Leaders (who were the first Grandview High School cheerleaders).

Most of the social events were organized by the students themselves. One early graduate of GHS remembers one particular class party very well. The lower classmen were having a class party at the river when some of the upper classmen came to raid the party. They disassembled the buggies and stole all the refreshments. The party was called off and everyone had to walk three miles home.

There were no dances except for the Junior-Senior Prom and the graduation dance. The Junior-Senior Prom was put on for the Seniors by the Juniors. The Juniors paid all the expenses and everyone was admitted free. During the depression, there was no Junior-Senior Prom because money was scarce, but the mothers of the students put on a dance for the public and that took the place of the Prom. The parents also put on a potluck dinner for the juniors and seniors. The proms were held in the upstairs of the old Bovee building which is now the Christian School. At that time it was the Odd Fellows Hall and the downstairs was a grocery store.

The first graduation exercises were held in the basement of the old Presbyterian Church, because it was the largest building in town. Later it was held in the auditorium of Central School.



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INTRODUCTION TO STAFF

We have tried to compose an interesting story of the staff members that we were able to interview.

We did not have time to interview all the staff, but we did try to interview a variety of people.

We hope we have made our history as accurate as possible.

We wish to thank all those who have helped us in our history.

Thank you.

/s/ Shelley Ouderkirk
Debbie Still
Laurie Stuckel

DARCY AHLQUIST

Mrs. Ahlquist has been the school librarian since 1973 and is currently the Honor Society Advisor. She is a vivacious person who is fun to be around.

One of her most memorable moments of 1948, when she was a student of GHS, was watching Leota Davis fight the "French and Indian War" with each of the opposing sides in a corner and the students hiding under tables.

Another thing she remembers was Karl Krohn putting his chair on top of his desk during tests and sometimes falling asleep.

Mrs. Ahlquist said that Leota Davis also used to lead her English classes in school yells using grammar rules.

JULIETTE BROWN

Juliette Brown taught at GHS from 1947 to 1967. She taught English, French, and drama. She was the French Club Advisor. In this club, they visited the homes of members and got acquainted with the families.

Juliette related a funny experience about one boy who worked nights at a garage and slept during his 5th period class, which was taught by Mrs. Brown. One day she let him sleep. When class was over, she asked the rest of the students to be quiet as they left. He slept on and on, and when the next class came in, she had them come in quietly. About halfway through the period, he awoke and found himself in a different class. He fled as fast as he could!

Another experience really stands out in Mrs. Brown's mind because of the students' parents' cooperation. When she was advisor for the Junior Class, they arranged the prom. Parents lent them rugs and furniture and other items for decoration. Something happened to the wiring in the gym and it burned down. These lovely things were destroyed, but the parents were very kind and didn't charge anything for the damage.

Another occasion Mrs. Brown recalled occurred one year when she returned from her Christmas Vacation and told her French class about two of her New Year's Resolutions. The first one was that she was going to give her students a French vocabulary test every day. The second was that she was going to lose some weight.

For two weeks she gave a vocabulary test every day. One student showed his wit by raising his hand and asking, "Mrs. Brown, how are you doing on your second resolution?" She laughed--but she also quit giving so many tests! This shows that she is a very understanding and fair person.

Mrs. Brown is the originator of the calling of the parents for Honor Society Tapping in Grandview.

Juliette was on the school board for six years. Dean Whitney, a former student of hers, was also a member. She said it was quite an experience.

LYLE DICKEY

Mr. Dickey taught at GHS from 1949 to 1952. He taught business math and Washington State History. Mr. Dickey is also responsible for introducing Driver's Education to GHS.

Lyle Dickey is highly complimentary of the rest of the staff he

worked with. He remembers being part of an active faculty team that played basketball.

Mr. Dickey said that when you want to know how a certain graduating class "turned out", look at them 25 years later. He recently attended the 25-year reunion of such a graduating class and was amazed at the success. Some of those former students had been all around the world, and many held responsible positions in business.

Mr. Dickey hadn't originally planned on teaching, but Education was his major in college and when he tried teaching--he liked it. One of his favorite pastimes then and now is farming.

One of Mr. Dickey's most exciting moments while teaching was when he watched Grandview's championship game in football with Art Smith as coach.

CLAUDE FREDRICKS

Mr. Fredricks, known to some as "Mr. Fred" and to others as "Dirt Claude", is a short little bundle of joy. He is a fine person to be around. Mr. Fred began teaching in 1966. He is still teaching today. He has taught Typing I and II, and Accounting I and II.

Mr. Fred says the biggest changes in the school have been the new building and the fact that the new teachers keep getting younger as he gets older. After relaying these facts to me, Mr. Fred concluded by saying, "just face it, I'm a very BORING person!" I don't believe that for a minute, and neither would anyone else who has ever known him.

In the 1979 Accounting class, Mr. Fredricks had everyone measure their height--he was the shortest! Now we know why he taught fifth grade before high school--he had to get prepared a little at a time for the students being taller.

RUSSELL FREEL

Russ Freel taught at GHS from 1953 to 1978. He taught U.S. History, business math, (which he calls "bone-head math"), and study hall. He also coached football and track.

Russ Freel has a favorite saying that all his students remember well--"put a board in the hole". This saying comes from the miners.

Russ said that during his first few years of teaching here, he only had about four or five history books, which were kept in the library. "During this time," he said, "the students took a lot of notes."

Mr. Freel originally wanted to be a Pharmacist. Then he decided to be a lawyer. Finally he decided to become a teacher and a coach. When he first came to Grandview, he was only going to stay for two years, but we're really glad he's still here!

Russ said that there have been several big changes in the high school since he first began teaching. Today, we have more electives, which he disapproves of because 95% of the students take really easy classes just to get enough credits to graduate. He believes strongly in the "Three R's".

Another change is discipline--it's not the same as it once was. Dress codes are another area of change. One very original change he mentioned was "Louisa T. Smith," who taught French, as well as being a secretary and a counselor. One major change is in school loyalty, which can be a very broad subject. He meant anywhere from going to all the games, to not destroying property.

Some more amusing changes were "walking arm-in-arm" down the hall, having live bands for dances instead of "having Soc-hops with records," and driving compared with NO NOON DRIVING.

Freel says that two things are wrong with some teachers today. First, they are trying to copy the kids on their dress code. Secondly, they teach more for money than for the betterment of the students.

When Freel was teaching, the staff was very close and they were loyal because they didn't get paid for helping out. After school activities, all the teachers went to one teacher's house and visited. He said the staff was all close and worked well together.

One funny incident Mr. Freel remembers was caused by his "ice-breaker", "How about a banana cream pie?" One girl went home and baked a beautiful pie crust, cut a hole in the middle, and filled in the hole with cardboard. Then she put whip cream and bananas on top. Russ was delighted, and when he tried to cut it, it was a little tough, so he pushed a little harder, causing it to go flying all over.

Another prank he remembers was played by some boys. They put a smoke bomb in the hood of his car. When he started his car, it went off. Even though it scared him to death, he still laughed. This shows the great extent to his humor.

Another incident stands out in his mind because it happened at home. Students often brought him game. One morning his wife opened the front door and he heard her scream. He came running and found himself surrounded by long strings of jack rabbits that some students had left hanging on the door.

One of my most memorable moments as a student, was watching Freel "graduate" with the Class of 1978, complete with baseball cap and all. He also gave a very meaningful speech that night, filled with just enough humor to keep everyone's attention.

LUCY GRAN

Mrs. Gran has been teaching here since 1964. She has taught U.S. History, Sociology, Journalism, and her favorite--English.

Mrs. Gran recalls one funny event that occurred in her Sociology class one year. They were discussing instincts, such as cats' aversion to dogs. She proceeded to tell about her old alley cat that lived with her dog all winter and didn't seem to mind a bit, and then she had kittens in the spring. One boy raised his hand and asked if the kittens barked like a dog. She laughed then, realizing how it must have sounded to her students.

Mrs. Gran is a super lady that none of her students will forget. I will always remember her reading us stories--or just talking to us as buddies. She has a terrific sense of humor.

RUBY HODGENS

Ruby Hodgens taught at GHS from 1950 to 1972. She taught Home Ec and was a strong FHA leader. One year the FHA group planted a rose garden by the school and used the red roses for their group.

During her teaching, Ruby had some part-time help. Mrs. Culman helped, as well as some students from WSU. She really appreciated this type of help.

Mrs. Hodgens said that she probably enjoyed her senior classes the most because she knew that they really wanted to be in the class.

Ruby said that 1954 was probably her favorite Home Ec girls because

that year the girls decorated the old Home Ec room. They painted and made drapes, furniture, and slipcovers.

Mrs. Hodgens also enjoyed her co-ed classes because she thought the boys should know something about home-making too.

One funny experience Mrs. Hodgens remembers was when she had a very tall boy in her clothing class who couldn't fit his legs under the sewing machine; the custodian had to bring in blocks to make the machine high enough for the boy to fit his legs under it.

Ruby said that one of the biggest changes in the high school is discipline. Students now try to take advantage of teachers.

Mrs. Hodgens said that she became a teacher mainly because her mother had always helped her and she enjoyed Home Ec classes in college.

MATHILDA HUDGENS AITKEN

Mathilda Hudgens Aitken taught at GHS from 1963 to 1966. Her favorite subjects to teach were English and Journalism.

Mrs. Hudgens Aitken recalls many pleasant experiences in English 10, which she says was exciting and challenging. She especially enjoyed the unit on Shakespeare.

She also remembers journalism as being "very rewarding". The Grand-Hi-Lites brought the cooperation of Grandview business together with the high school. Her class "put out" a very good newspaper. She said that Mr. Smith was highly supportive and they all enjoyed the publicity editors like Steve Vance, Mary Wolkenhauer, Bart McCourt, and Mike Bren. They all worked hard and were proud of their production.

Mathilda said that teaching, to her, was very fulfilling because every day brought a new challenge--"never a dull moment." She liked the decisions and the opportunity to work with young people.

She enjoys working with the Orthopedic Guild and the Republican Women.

Mrs. Hudgens Aitken said that she liked all the graduating classes, but perhaps her most memorable was the Class of '65, in which her daughter and her friends were members. This was a class of high achievers that brought many honors to the Grandview High School--in sports, in arts, and in academics.

Mrs. Hudgens Aitkens says that the biggest change she's noticed in high school is the requirements for graduation. She feels that foreign language, science, mathematics, and three years of history should be required.

Mrs. Hudgens Aitkens has moved away from Grandview, but she says that remembering back, she recalls the wonderful people with whom she worked and the outstanding quality of students she was able to teach. She said that many are still her friends and she always delights in coming to visit Grandview.

JOAN MILLER

Mrs. Miller began teaching at GHS in 1959 and is still teaching here today. She is a very kind and understanding business teacher. She teaches Typing I and II, Shorthand I and II, Business Machines and Business Communications, and Clerical Office Procedures and Office Simulations. Her favorite is Shorthand.

Mrs. Miller didn't originally plan to become a teacher, but she

liked business and didn't want to quit going to college, so she decided to become a teacher.

Mrs. Miller stated that probably the biggest change in the high school was classroom atmosphere. She likes the change because the students feel more at ease to ask questions and therefore can learn more.

One experience Mrs. Miller remembers from the old high school was that one day she had to go to the office to answer the phone and her students went out the window. Mr. Gasper kept shaking his finger at her in anger. When she went back to class, the students were climbing back into the windows. She remembers being quite embarrassed.

Mrs. Miller's hobbies include knitting, sewing, rug-hooking, sun-bathing, and reading.

ART AND HENNY SMITH

Art and Henny Smith are fantastic people loved by all. They have an air of friendliness about them that makes them very easy to like. Art taught at GHS from 1932 to 1961 and Henny taught from 1942 to 1961. The reason Henny didn't teach earlier was because it was against the rules for married teachers to teach. However, this changed with the war because there became a shortage of teachers.

Art taught General Science, Physics, Bookkeeping, Mechanical Drawing, Geometry, Business Math, and P.E. He also coached Football, Basketball, and Track. Henny was the school librarian and taught Washington History for a few years. During this time, she was also the town librarian. Henny was very dedicated to her work and would stay up till 3:00 a.m. reading materials that would be put into the library the next day.

In 1950 GHS won the Co-Championship in Football. At this time, we competed with all the Yakima Valley schools from Wapato to Tri-Cities. It was quite an accomplishment for a small town like Grandview to win against Pasco, Richland, and Kennewick! We also need to remember that at this time Art didn't get paid to coach--it was all a free-will offering.

Art and Henny said that during the war, all the kids were depressed, so on the worst days, the teachers would entertain them. Art said that one day he did the Charleston for the kids.

One funny experience that Art remembers happened one year while he was teaching Plane Geometry. He asked for the definition of a pyramid and one heavy set girl stood and said, "A pyramid is a solid figure with a square bottom." Everyone laughed, and Art said they resumed class about 15 minutes later.

Art and Henny were both emphatic about the fact that a teacher should enjoy teaching and not just teach for the money. The benefit of the student should come first.

Art said jokingly that when the students from Eastern graduated when he was going to college, they just went out and got a teaching job because of the demand. The end test, he said, was to go to Medical Lake and see what the real world was like. Whoever got back on the bus to go home, graduated, but those that didn't make it, didn't graduate.

Art's philosophy about students is that he never remembers them as they were in school, but rather what they were when they "grew up".

LARRY BOOSE

Mr. Boose has taught at GHS since 1970. He has taught Title I Remedial English and Reading, CWP, U.S. History, Washington State History, and Civics. He has also coached Track, Cross-country, Basketball, and Football. His favorite subject to teach is U.S. History.

Larry said that the biggest change he could see in high school was the fact that the school is no longer the focal point of social life as it used to be. The students have more outside activities than just school.

Mr. Boose said that his most memorable moment would have to be when the track team won the championship while he was coach. He feels privileged to have been able to work with those students.

LARRY GRAHAM

Mr. Larry Graham is a fantastic teacher who is remembered by all those who have been his students. He started teaching here in 1970 and is still teaching today. It is because of Mr. Graham that we have been able to compile this history. His favorite subject to teach is U.S. History.

Mr. Graham was originally planning on becoming a lawyer, but after working at a pool and being around kids a lot, he decided he liked it and wanted to teach.

Mr. Graham thinks that the biggest change in high schools today is a general lack of direction. The students are less motivated than they were nine years ago.

Mr. Graham says the strangest thing that happened while he was teaching was when a bunch of kids in class dared a girl to eat a cigarette in class for 25¢, and she did it! She proceeded then to get sick all over.

Another funnier event that happened was a practical joke played by him and a student. They emptied the powder out of a fire cracker, lit it, and threw it into Mr. Boose's room. Mr. Boose only saw the student and sent him to the office. Mr. Graham had to go to the office and explain that it was only a practical joke and that he was in on it.

One experience I remember was this year, when Mr. Graham got his little adopted baby from Korea. He was very excited that day, and one boy asked if the baby would speak English or Korean when it grew up. Mr. Graham had a good laugh out of that one.

DARRELL SMITH

Mr. Smith was the principal of Grandview High School from 1953 to 1966. He worked with a strong faculty. He said that a good school is made up of a good faculty and a good student body.

Mr. Smith enjoys farming. Being a farmer now, he sometimes gets to meet and work with some people who were students while he was principal here. He really enjoys this experience.

Mr. Smith said that the dress codes are probably the biggest change in today's high schools. He also said that the students' attitudes, sportsmanship, spirit, and pride have become lower over the years. While he was principal, there was more discipline because he walked down the halls with a big paddle that he wasn't afraid to use.

One experience Darrell remembers was right before the lunch break.

He said that everything would suddenly get quiet so that the kids could hear the bell. A secretary in the office dropped a big metal ruler that had a ring to it and all the kids left, thinking that the bell had rung.

Mr. Smith remembers with a smile the student body projects. One year the kids put letters on the school building. Another year they made a home-made P.A. System for the gym. This was used for the dances where they played records instead of having live bands.

LOUISA T. SMITH

Louisa taught at GHS from 1946 to 1969. Her favorite class was bookkeeping.

When Louisa first came to Grandview, she was only going to stay for two years--but we are thankful that she is still here.

Her first problem when she came to Grandview was trying to find a place to rent. Since nothing was available for a while, she and her family lived in the old high school. They cooked in the Home Ec room, slept upstairs, and showered in the old girls' shower room. She says that it was pretty hectic and they were glad to get their own home. "You never heard so many creaks and groans as there were in that old school at night!" she says with a chuckle.

When asked what made her decide to become a teacher, she willingly explained. Her mother wanted her to take the teachers' test in Colorado, so even though she had no desire to be a teacher, she took the test and passed. She didn't want to teach, so she got a job as a bookkeeper. There were three schools who tried to get her to teach for them, but she always refused, thinking she wouldn't like the job. Finally, two superintendents came begging her to teach and bidding against each other about her salary. She was finally offered \$85 a month, which she couldn't refuse. (Just out of high school, she was now making more than her sister was with four years of college and experience.)

Once she started teaching, she really enjoyed it. She said that when she became a counselor, she really missed the one-on-one contact with the students.

One thing she really felt silly about was having to measure the length of the girls' dresses from the floor. She says that dress codes are probably the biggest change in the high school and she kind of likes it.

Louisa T. Smith was the advisor of the Spanish Club and they had a lot of fun having Spanish dinners, with Spanish decorations, and talks given in Spanish, and singing Spanish songs.

The thing about GHS that she thinks is the best quality is its spirit of independence. Grandview has always felt free to "do its own thing."

One of her funny experiences was finding Leota Davis, a fellow teacher, on top of her desk at a time when a teacher was to be "proper" at all times. She had gone upstairs to deliver Leota a message, but when she saw this, she nearly forgot what she went up there for.

LAURA STIMSON

Mrs. Stimson taught at GHS during the year 1958-59. She taught Social Problems to seniors, English to juniors and sophomores, study hall, and some business. Her favorite subject to teach was math.

Now that she is retired from teaching, Mrs. Stimson enjoys golfing and travelling.

One interesting experience Mrs. Stimson remembers happened while she was teaching Social Problems. They were studying a unit on Juvenile Dilenquency. On Monday morning four boys didn't show up for class--they were in Yakima getting first-hand knowledge about Juvenile Dilenquency. When they came home, they declared that they knew plenty about the subject. All four boys grew up to be fine men.

CONCLUSION

Faculties, just like student bodies, are made up of many diverse people. Hopefully, these stories will help you to realize just how human these people are.

STAFF

AGRICULTURE AUTO MECHANICS INDUSTRIAL ARTS

Heidi Austin (1979-80)
Rodger Beckel (1972)
Robert Buckholz (1973-74)
Dan Corrigan (1979)
Glen Crawford (1955-61)
Orin Dybdhal (1954-78)
Perry Hackett (1977-80)
Dean Haggerty (1954)
Jack Inions (1961-69)
Ralph Jackson (1945-58)
Lyle Johnson (1949-51)
Danny Jones (1975-77)
Herbert Kirklin (1972-76)
Earl Knutsen (1973-74)
Bruce Matsumura (1977)
Stuart Padelford (1978-80)
Harold Probert (1963-80)
A. H. Smith (1945-52)

ART

Earl Bassett (1950-51)
Jack Bassett (1950)
Luanne Holden (1978-80)
Zelpha Hutton (1967-70)
Lynn Leaverton (1972-80)
Kenneth West (1964-66)

ATHLETIC DIRECTORS

Forrest Caufield (1961-69)
Russell Freel (1957-69)
Karl Khron (1947-49)
John McGill (1970-80)

COMMERCIAL

Elizabeth Bailey (1967-68)
Gail Boose (1969-74)
Edna Clough (1954)
Claude Fredricks (1967-80)
Doris Fuerst (1970)
M. E. Hayden (1945-50)
R. Jackson (1946-50)
Leslie Jensen (1950-52)

COMMERCIAL (CONT.)

Shirly Lundstrom (1964-66)
Aldena Maynard (1954-66)
Joan Miller (1959-80)
Maxine Nelson (1957-58)
Louisa Smith (1957-68)
Pat Stroops (1963-64)

COUNSELORS

Russell Freel (1970-78)
Larry Graham (1971-74)
Ray Johnson (1977-80)
Norma Parton (1969-80)
James Rehburg (1971)
Louisa T. Smith (1957-68)

DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION

Frank Durado (1978-80)
Michael Hammock (1969)
Sarah Hoyman (1965-66)
Gerald Tilton (1967-68)

DRIVER'S EDUCATION

Lyle Dickie (1950-51)
Jack Norling (1957-61)
Ernest Palmer (1957-58)
Lloyd Woolman (1954-56)

ENGLISH

Kathleen Adamson (1975-79)
Larry Boose (1972-80)
Miss Bragdon (1945-46)
Juliette Brown (1948-65)
Stan Cain (1978-80)
Thomas Carroll (1957-58)
Forrest Caufield (1961-69)
Robert Chamberland (1966)
Martin Conmy (1959-64)
Leotta Davis (1958-66)
Lenord Curtis (1948-52)
Mrs. Fairbanks (1945)
Elanore Ferrier (1967)
Christian Fleischer (1972-73)

STAFF

ENGLISH (CONT.)

Ronald Geary (1956)
E. L. Gilbert (1950)
Lucy Gran (1965-80)
Rose Hamilton (1978-80)
Mathilda Hudgens (1964-66)
Miss Jones (1946)
Miss Kassare (1947)
Judith Lancefield (1979-80)
Carl McConnell (1949-56)
Don McDonald (1968-71)
Gerald McHugh (1954-55)
Jess McNeivins (1947-48)
Edrie Miller (1966)
Helen Mills (1957-65)
Maxine Nelson (1955-56)
Mr. Nolan (1945)
Mrs. Nolan (1945)
Jim Norwood (1962-65)
Margaret Rice (1954-63)
Conrad Roberts (1950-52)
Michael Schoepach (1967-72)
Else Stacey (1979-80)
Betty Stevens (1967-80)
Laura Stimpson (1950)
Brenda Vredenburg (1973-74)

FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Lawanna Bailey (19 - 78)
Juliette Brown (1948-65)
Margaret Maberry (1967)
Carl McConnell (1949-56)
Robin Mesler (1965)
August Neuf (1958-69)
Robin Schur (1966)
Louisa T. Smith (1957-58)
Pat Stroops (1963-64)
Garlon Wallace (1962-63)

HISTORY

Richard Barclay (1960-61)
Betty Becker (1956)
Larry Boose (19 - 80)
Matt Cadman (1978-80)
Thomas Carroll (1957-58)
Forrest Caufield (1961-69)
Martin Conmy (1959-64)

HISTORY (CONT.)

Leota Davis (1945-66)
Betty Ferguson (1973-80)
Eleanore Ferrier (1967)
Russell Freel (1954-78)
Larry Graham (1970-80)
Lucy Gran (1965-69)
Dean Haggerty (1954)
Jim Hansen (1975-77)
Vaughn Johnson (1962-69)
Mary Gard Keehlman (1954-55)
Larry Lundberg (1966)
Gerald McHugh (1954-55)
Helen Mills (1957-65)
Jack Norling (1957-61)
Jim Norwood (1962-65)
Michael Schoepach (1967-69)
Laura Stinson (1950)
Gerold Tilton (1967-68)

HOME ECONOMICS

Betty Becker (1956)
Norma Boushey (1977-80)
Gail Carter (1976)
Iris Lee Cates (1949-50)
Blanche Davis (1946-48)
Mary Garceau (1974-76)
Ruby Hodge (1950-72)
Joyce Johnson (1978-80)
Mary Gard Keehlman (1954-55)
Mrs. Lipsey (1973)
Mrs. McQuinness (1950)

LIBRARY

Darcy Ahlquist (1974-80)
Juliette Brown (1956-65)
Richard Gurney (1962-63)
Louisa Murdock (1964-73)
Mrs. A. H. Smith (1945-61)

KEEP ON GOING...WE'RE NOT DONE YET!!!

STAFF

MATHEMATICS

John Ahlquist (1972)
Earl Bassett (1950-51)
Lucinda Bradley (1979-80)
Steve Colgan (1976-80)
Martin Conay (1959-64)
Virginia Davis (1962-69)
Jim Engstrom (1974-77)
Frank Finlayson (1978-80)
Russ Freel (1954-78)
Rose Hamilton (1978-80)
Jon Horner (1978-79)
Harold Jeans (1950-51)
Doug Jefferies (1972)
Vaughn Johnson (1968-69)
Terry Laughery (1965-66)
John McGill (1968-69)
Robin Mesler (1965)
Helen Mills (1957-65)
Catherine Newman (1967)
Mr. Nolan (1975)
Ernest Palmer (1956-59)
Susie Ridge (1947)
Conrad Roberts (1950-52)
John Schur (1965-66)
Francis Ulmer (1960-64)
Ray Vining (1970-80)
Joseph Wilcox (1971)

MUSIC

Frank Durado (1970-80)
Dallas Finch (1960-69)
Lamar Jensen (1947-49)
Curtis Mohr (1962-64)
John Hall (1945-46)
John Schactler (1957-61)
Richard Schactler (1954-56)
Pat Schlotfeldt (1960)
Lyle Winkle (1978-79)

NURSING/HEALTH OCCUPATIONS

Eva Bratton (1970-80)
Eleanore Nelson (1972-77)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION/HEALTH

Diane Axelson (1976-78)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION/HEALTH CONTINUED

Elizabeth Bailey (1977-80)
Richard Barclay (1960-61)
Jail Boose (1960-74)
Paul Brown (1947-48)
Miss Crosby (half year 1947)
Jan Gaddy (1975)
Richard Leehouts (1962-80)
William Mayberry (1958-59)
Aldon Maynard (1954-60)
Miss Neas (1945-46)
Jack Norling (1954-61)
Miss Osgood (half year 1946)
Dianne Stewart (1978-80)
Helen Tams (1949-51)
Mr. C. Thompson (1950-51)
Lloyd Woolman (1954-56)

PRINCIPALS

Larry Crouch (1976)
Carey Gasper (1977-80)
Lee Hibbs (1967-75)
Charles Loos (1950-53)
Clarence McClure (1945-49)
Darrell Smith (1954-66)

PSYCHOLOGY/SOCIOLOGY

Diane Axelson (1976-77)
Larry Graham (1972-74)
Michael Harmock (1969)
Vaughn Johnson (1968-72)
Don McDonald (1971)
Dave Polk (1978-80)
Ray Strong (1954-56)

SCIENCE

Paul Brown (1947-48)
Steve Colgan (1976-80)
Virginia Davis (1962-76)
Robert Donaly (1946-50)
Mr. Dawdy (1945-46)
Jack Infons (1961-75)
Lyman Johnson (1950-52)
Doug Kock (1975-80)
Terry Laughery (1965-66)
Rich Leenhouts (1962-70)

HONOR SOCIETY

Honor Society was reinstituted in 1946 for the first time after several years. It had a membership of 22. Mrs. Juliette Brown supervised this group from 1946 to 1949 and from 1954 to 1966. Other supervisors were Mr. Curtis, Mrs. Gran, and Mrs. Parton. Currently, the group is advised by Mrs. Darcy Ahlquist.

Money for the club was raised through bake sales, dances, and concessions at various games. Money raised by the club went toward a trip for all the members, preferably a trip to a college.

Members for the Honor Society are chosen on their scholastic achievement, school participation, and leadership ability. Members are chosen from the top 15 percent of their class.

Over the years, the majority of this club has been girls. During one year, the club consisted of all girls. There has never been more boys than girls in Honor Society. In 1980, there were five boys and seven girls.

GIRLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (GAA)

GAA was formed in 1954 with a membership of 40. The club was advised by Mrs. Maynard, who continued with the group until 1967. In 1968 and 1969, Mrs. Bailey supervised the group, and was succeeded by Mrs. Gail Boose in 1970. The club was terminated in 1972.

As a group, the girls participated in gymnastics, badminton, and softball. They competed with other girls from other schools in volleyball and basketball.

FUTURE HOMEMAKERS OF AMERICA (FHA)

The purpose of FHA is to bolster the development of creative leadership in the home and community life. Future Homemakers of America started in 1946 with Mrs. Blanche Davis as the advisor. They joined the State and National FHA Society. Carol Miller headed the group as president. The money they made came from selling hot dogs and cakes and by serving for the "Big and Little Sister's Dinner."

In their second year, Mrs. Davis remained as advisor but had the help of a new president, Betty Winniger. The club participated in teacher coffee parties, dinners for both Junior and Senior Chambers of Commerce, the Matronettes, the Grape Growers, the State Apple Pie Contest, and sold Christmas cards.

In 1948, Mrs. Davis, in her last year, was extremely active. They served the Business and Professional Women's Club, giving the Mother's Tea and serving luncheons for the teachers.

Miss Cates took over in 1949 and 1950 and had the help of Bonnie Mears as president. The two highlights of the year were ~~Cathy~~ Short winning the cherry pie contest in Yakima and Barbara Deye being chosen "Song Leader" at the State Convention.

FUTURE HOMEMAKERS OF AMERICA (CONT.)

Mrs. Hodgens became advisor in 1951 and stayed there until 1971. The enrollment varied from 18 members to 67 members with the enrollment usually around 35. Some of their activities through these years involved visiting the nursing home, having the annual caroling party, and serving the pot luck dinner for the parents.

In 1971, the advisor's spot was filled by Mrs. Robillard in place of Mrs. Hodgens, who came back in 1972 to finish her 22nd year as advisor.

Between 1973 and 1976, the advisors varied each year with women like Mrs. Lipsy, Mrs. Garceau, and Miss Carter. Mrs. Norma Boushey took over in 1977 and is still at that position as of 1980.

SAE (FUTURE TEACHERS)

The purpose of Future Teachers of America is to interest students in teaching, to learn more about the teaching profession, its codes, and ethics. The organization got underway in 1968 under the leadership of Mrs. Miller. They had 13 members and the president was Barbara LaBarge.

1969 and 1970 consisted of 21 and 24 members respectively. Each year was led by two very active presidents, D. Youngblood and Kathy Sheyner.

Mrs. Miller led the group in 1971 and was helped under the leadership of president Gary Ash. 30 students participated in the organization.

Between 1972 and 1975, the number of participants varied from 22 to 36. Mrs. Miller was advisor during these years and was helped by presidents Laurel Ash, Kipp Manley, and David Scott. In 1974, the club became known as SAE.

In 1976 and 1977, 17 members were involved in both years as Mrs. Miller's organization began to lose interest.

1978 became its last year. Mrs. Miller had seen the beginning of the club and the end as the advisor. Bill Mayhew was its last president.

ANNUAL

Exactly forty years ago, an annual was born at Grandview High. It's name was the Yelamar--which spelled backwards the principal's name. Years later, at the start of the great depression, this annual was discontinued. In 1936, another annual came to GHS. This time it was called the Greyhound.

As annual staff members became more proficient and modern facilities became more available, the publications grew bigger and better.

Today, long hours of hard and diligent work still go into each annual page. Picture taking, scheduling, writing, collecting, budgeting,

ANNUAL (CONT.)

and worrying are all tasks facing the staff members. The reward is something tangible: a written record that grows more and more valuable each year.

1945 started off with Mrs. Williams as advisor and Jeanne Moore as editor. 1946 through 1952 saw the number of members between 12 and 25. Mr. Donaly and Mr. Roberts were the advisors.

The editors worked extremely hard on producing fine annuals between 1953 and 1959. These people were Pat Gill, Dudley Brown, Pat Meiser, Claudie Roberts, and Bonnie Graham.

The 1960's had annual staffs of about 10 people, and Pam Muggli, Janie Muggli, and Karen Hall were a few of the editors.

In 1968, the annual staff was very proud of their year's work. For the first time at Grandview High School, the annual had 10 pictures in full color and a fall delivery. Throughout the year, annual staff was busy taking snapshots and meeting deadlines.

Mrs. Hutton took over as advisor in 1970 and Niki Dague was the editor, who was helped by the 13 member staff.

1971 was the beginning of Mr. Leaverton's reign as advisor, and he has remained advisor to the present year.

TRI-HI-Y

"To create, maintain, and extend throughout the home, school, and community, high standards of Christian character" is the purpose all Tri-Hi-Y girls live by. These girls stood on a platform of clean speech, clean sportsmanship, clean scholarship, and clean living.

Under the advisorship of Miss Hansen in 1949, June Britton served as president, Loretta Dillow was vice-president, Lucille Sorenson acted as secretary, and Marilynne Irish served as chaplain with a membership of twelve.

Membership took a big jump with an increase of 43 members in 1953 along with their new advisor Mrs. Juliette Brown, with Miss Raab acting as the chaplain.

Helen Wolkenhauer served as chaplain in 1955 with another new advisor, Mrs. Nelson. In 1956, Mrs. Brown joined Mrs. Nelson to help with this special group and Bonnie Schwabauer was their chaplain.

In the late fifties, membership began to decline. In 1959, it was down to twenty-seven girls along with a new advisor, Mrs. Mills. This year, helping CARE was their main objective when Almond Roca candy was sold with a net profit of approximately \$100.00 being earned during the one and only money-making project. With all expenses accounted for, Tri-Hi-Y was still the richest organization in school.

As membership fell to a low of 22 in 1960, the club was disbanded and has never been started up again.

HI-Y

Hi-Y, basically the same as Tri-Hi-Y, was a group of boys looking to maintain a strong Christian character in the home, the school, and the community.

In 1949, membership started with a group of 18 boys under the leadership of their advisor, Mr. Curtis.

The year 1952 was the peak of Hi-Y with a strong group of 45 devoted members, and with Doug Krous and Doris Alban serving as presidents.

Only 23 boys returned to join Hi-Y in 1953, as graduation took its toll.

Mr. Bob Strong, advisor in 1955, headed a group of 17 boys with the help of Dave Carter as president, and Bill DenBoer serving as chaplain.

As membership declined steadily for the next few years, this club was soon disbanded in 1957.

PEP CLUB

White blouses, dark skirts, and red and gray pom poms easily distinguished the Pep Club members from other GHS students at basketball games and pep assemblies.

Pep Club is run on a merit system with merits given for attending the club meetings, games, and pep assemblies and for wearing the correct uniform. After members earn fifty merits, they are given an emblem. Additional points are counted toward a chevron.

In 1949, Pep Club was under the leadership of Miss Tams as their advisor with Conna Warner serving as president and was a strong club even though it contained only 24 members. The office of president was turned over to Ruth Whitney the next year and the club gained one more member.

Mrs. Johnson was the new advisor for Pep Club in 1952 with a gain of five more members giving the club a total of 30 enthusiastic girls.

1954 saw a decline in membership while Mr. Heggarty took over. Helping Mr. Heggarty were Miss Donifus who served as president, Miss Moore who served as vice-president, Miss Hohbach who took care of the scrapbook, Miss Everett handled the money as treasurer of this club, and Miss Smasne served as secretary.

Pep Club remained steady for the next few years as it saw a new advisor each year until 1959 when Pep Club received a boost in school spirit under the great leadership of Carolyne Clarke acting as president, Sharon Gray serving as vice-president, and Betty Cyr serving as secretary/treasurer. This year Pep Club was in charge of a serpentine before the annual Prosser-Grandview Veteran's Day football game. Highlighting the evening was the burning of a "Mustang" in effigy. Another Pep Club sponsored activity was the painting of posters advertising coming games. The club was divided into two groups and on alternate weeks each group made signs and placed them in the halls.

This was a year that Pep Club was an active organization which worked to create school spirit.

As advisors come and go, another one has gone and in 1961, Pep Club welcomed Mrs. Miller as their new advisor. With this year came 41 new members, who elected Arlee Kay Grow as their president.

PEP CLUB (CONT.)

Although Pep Club membership began to decline in the 60's, school spirit was still steady. By 1969, however, Pep Club was down to 41 members, but the decline was not over. In 1976, Pep Club hit a low of 29 members, but they did receive a new advisor, Miss Adamson, as part of a small, but enthusiastic group.

Even though 1979 was the last year that Miss Adamson served as Pep Club adviser, membership rose again to a big 51 members.

School spirit this year was mainly due to Pep Club's activities. Some of these activities were special dinners prepared and served for our football, volleyball, and cross-country team members. Other spirit raisers included serving ice cream and cake for the Freshman football team members after their last game and fruit and other surprises for the wrestlers after several of their hard practices.

Pep Club members made card packages and gave them to participating athletes, managers, and coaches during both fall and winter Homecoming festivities and at this time, carnations were presented to the athletes.

With the help of the new school, Pep Club members had no problem in raising the enthusiasm of the Greyhound fans.

BAND

The 1945 band group consisted of 41 members and was directed under the leadership of Mr. Nall.

1946 saw the purchasing of band uniforms. They were grey slacks with red stripes, bright red jackets, and red hats with military braid. Mr. Nall continued as director and saw the band perform two concerts and perform at the District Music Festival. Dick Norton was acting president.

The 1947 year saw a new director, Mr. Jensen. Phil Noon lead the group as president and helped get the band to participate in the Yakima State Fair and the Ellensburg Music Festival.

Mr. Jensen continued as director for the next two years and in 1949, the band received the only "superior" rating in Class B at the Ellensburg Music Festival.

Harold Jeans became director in 1950 and 1951 and took the band to the Shrine football game in Portland, the Ellensburg Rodeo, the Yakima State Fair, and the All-West Band Review at Long Beach, California.

James McFarland took over the 63 member band in 1952 and was helped by president Fred Olmstead.

In 1953, Dallas Finch took over but from 1954 until 1961, Mr. John Schactler became the director. Mr. Schactler had a band enrollment of between 28 and 64 members and was led by such presidents as Pete Neilson, Barbara Caudill, Arline Averett, and Joe Terrill.

Mr. Mohr became director in 1962 and used the assistance of president Lance Sorensen. 28 members were in the band.

Both 1963 and 1964 consisted of 40 participants each and again were under the direction of Mr. Mohr.

BAND (CONT.)

1965 was Mr. Mohr's last year as the GHS band director. 32 members were led by president Ron Shade.

Mr. Dallas Finch filled the vacancy from 1966 to 1969. His presidents were extremely enthusiastic during these years. Some of the presidents were Steve Vance, Ron Noble, Ken Miller, Ken Smith, and Jody Grimley.

In 1970, Mr. Frank Durado became the new band director and continued until 1978. His group consisted of between 57 and 80 members.

Mr. Lyle Winkle started in 1979 as the director for one and one half years. In 1980, Miss Pat Schloefeldt took over the duties of band director.



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INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL

Digging into the minds of previous graduates, we found that memories can be wonderful but hard to hold on to. We did manage to collect some of the more significant recollections. We condensed the accounts of alumni who were kind enough to contribute, and we hope you will enjoy it.

/s/ Mary Fine
Brad Hendricks
Karen Youmans

School activities played a major role in student life. No student could survive on academics alone and often found entertainment to be their break from the monotonies of studying. In the late forties, dances were held in Prosser almost every Saturday night. These dances were unique because the bands were made up of fellow students. After games that were held on Fridays there was usually a record dance held at the school. If you decided not to dance or if they weren't held on a certain week-end, you could catch a movie at the Colonial Theater in Grandview for 75 cents. Since ratings were obsolete, movies could be attended without the worry of embarrassment or offense. However, "The Outlaw" with Jane Russell, was considered quite racey, even though now people wouldn't even give it a second thought. There was also roller skating at the present fairgrounds and a rink in Sunnyside, both were outdoor rinks, bowling at the present Fireside Inn, and carnivals throughout the year. These forms of entertainment began to fade out in the next decade as television became more popular. In the fifties and sixties clubs were active and held an activity almost every week, such as dances, picnics, hayrides, and sleighrides. On a typical afternoon you could find many students hanging out at the Bluebird Cafe, Dairy Queen, Hill's Cafe, Comfort Drug Store, and various other places in Grandview and Sunnyside. Two of the more popular things to do on a week-end night were dragging Main Street in Grandview, Sunnyside, or Yakima and watching "submarine races" at Giffin Lake. In the seventies 4-wheeling was the thing to do during and after school.

Throughout all four decades, dances were very popular. These included the Sweetheart Ball, Tolo, Poor Man's Prom, Saddle Hawkins, and the most celebrated of all, the Prom. The Prom was less formal at first, however, in the mid-sixties the attire became more formal. Dining was done in the high school gym where the dance was also held. At the dances cards and pencils were given to everyone as they entered. These were used to line up partners for each dance.

Another special dance was the Homecoming Dance that was part of Homecoming Week. Grandview's homecoming originated in 1949 when the first homecoming queen was Darcy (Judd) Ahlquist. The first homecoming festivities were very simple, but as the years went on they became more complex. Added to the list of activities were dressup days, class floats, class walls, and class skits put on at the homecoming assembly. When Mike Bren was asked what he remembered about homecoming, he replied that the only thing he could recall was that he didn't get homecoming queen.

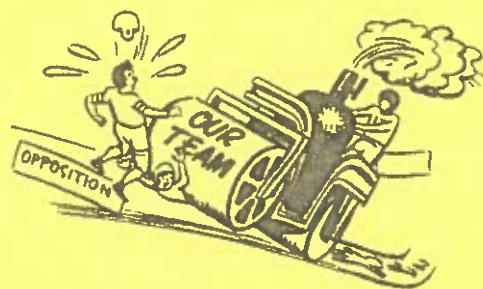
The events of homecoming week promoted school spirit and made for a rousing week. Most alumni that were interviewed agreed that Greyhound spirit remained high throughout the school year. Three cheerleaders and five songleaders, later changed to an eight member rally squad, worked hard to raise spirit.

In addition to the rowdy cheerleaders, there were also rowdy pranksters. One of the favorite escapades was stealing watermelons and distributing them among teachers' and coaches' lawns. This practice became dan-

gerous as the shotgun holes in a certain Juvenile's car proved. Another trick was putting various vehicles on top of school buildings, especially around Halloween time. One zealous joker, (who incidentally was kicked out of school), had many interesting tales to tell us, like the time he and some of his friends sneaked out late at night, knocked on unsuspecting victims' doors and threw buckets of water on them when they answered. Once, when they were feeling extra devilish, they collected a few outhouses and set them on the high school track. As the result of another scheme, an agriculture teacher was surprised to discover the bumper of his car welded to the shop door. Teaming together, some typing students would distract the teacher while their buddies rolled out the window to cut class. An event remembered by many was the time the seniors convinced the underclassmen to check out a few books each and hide them in their lockers until the library was entirely emptied. Their efforts were rewarded with a hack for each and every book. Such was the hilarious chaos at Granny High as dead gophers were hung from lights, skunks were deposited in lockers, and George Washington took a hit off an occasional cigarette that was taped to his ceramic mouth.

Perhaps the most interesting aspects of student society were the fads and trends. Tan corduroys lived a long life during the 40's and 50's. Because these pants were decorated with writing, they were washed as rarely as possible and were consequently often found standing up by themselves in students' bedrooms. Boys also wore white T-shirts; their hair-styles ranged from crew cuts to duck-tails. Girls wore long straight skirts (sometimes plaid), bobby socks, and dirty saddle shoes. Hair was often long and very curly. Pleated reversible skirts came in a little later, along with beautiful cashmere sweaters and pearl necklaces. Sharp cars were close to the ground with lots of pipes and strips of chrome. Few girls owned cars, so they relied mainly on their friends and boyfriends. The smarter guys moved the gear shift to the left side so they had a free right hand. Later on boys wore their pants baggy and low on their hips. In the late fifties pink and grey were the colors to wear. White saddle shoes that were polished daily helped to make up girls' wardrobes in the early 60's. No make-up was worn except lipstick and girls would wrap their steadies' class rings with tape so they would fit. The seventies went from jeeps and 4-wheel drives to motorcycles and trans-ams.

Many people say that your best years are your high school years. We feel that these memorable accounts help to support this belief. The Grandview High School alumni will always remember the good times whether they were jitterbugging at the sock-hop, cruising the Ave., or acting crazy on an escapade.



R I V A L R I E S

INTRODUCTION FOR RIVALRIES

We have found it difficult to make a complete history of rivalries, so we have used personal opinions to form much of our report. Recollections of staff and former students were used to account for actual events.

We would like to thank all those who have helped us to gather our information.

/s/ Dan Waggener
Les Walker
Dave Woods

Rivalry has been going on for many years, but trying to define it or give specific examples of a rivalry is difficult. Most of Grandview's rivalries are brought about by competition in sports with other nearby towns, especially Sunnyside and Prosser. Rivalry is generally described as a very competitive attitude held by a group or groups.

Although Grandview has competed in many sports over the last seventy-one years, most of the rivalry has been centered around football. For many years, the main rivalry between most of the schools was the friendly competition of a football game. Since most of the towns were small, most of the kids had friends in the nearby schools so when people got together for games they usually stayed at the opposing school's gym and had a dance or something. It was harder for kids from different schools to get together for a long time because of the depression, World War II, and other factors. Since students from different schools had so many friends in other schools and didn't get a chance to see them very often, a chance to get together with another was welcomed. The idea of trying to be better than the other school lasted only as long as the two opposing teams were on the field.

After the Second World War, it became easier to get from town to town by borrowing the family car. By having more mobility, rivalries increased because it was easier to get more people to a game than it had been before. Schools and towns started to grow in size and friendships between schools slacked off a little bit. Schools started to develop a clanish-type attitude toward other schools.

For years, Grandview's main rivalries had been with Sunnyside and Prosser but with the construction of the Hanford nuclear reservation, a small town called Richland grew enough to be competitive with Grandview. Grandview was very competitive against Richland until about 1943 when it started to pull away from the rest of the valley in population.

Most people consider Sunnyside, Prosser, and Grandview to be the rivals in the Yakima Valley. The proximity of both Sunnyside and Prosser has been a major factor in the rivalries between the schools. Grandview has always been in the middle of the action, not only because of its geographic location, but also because of its size. Sunnyside has always been at the top of the league and has gone above Grandview for a couple of years. (Sunnyside went AA a few years before Grandview did.) Prosser on the other hand, has always been about equal or a little lower than Grandview in population and dropped below Grandview in league standings a couple of times. The spirit of rivalry has always been fierce at Prosser vs. Grandview and Grandview vs. Sunnyside games even if the schools were a little above or below Grandview in league standing. Typical of these games are bigger than normal crowds and more easily motivated competitors.

Rivalries have been kept in fairly good taste most of the time and for many years were limited to sports. Rivalries between our neighboring towns has for the most part been kept very friendly. After the games, students started using practical jokes to outdo students from other schools. Until about ten years ago, vandalism was unheard of. In the last few years vandalism has become very prevalent, especially with the

building of new high school buildings. Writing on walls, painting graffiti, and other destruction of property did not occur until the late sixties. The introduction of security guards has increased the tension between schools. Groups of kids from different schools (a definite part of the classic school rivalries) have been replaced by small bands of hoodlums that have excused their actions as part of school rivalry. The line between vandalism and practical jokes is drawn when it takes money or a lot of janitorial time to clean it up. At a time when vandalism has been increasing, classy pranks have been decreasing.

During a winning year the competitive spirit of a school increases and is particularly fierce when an underdog team is picked to win a particular game. Rivalries hit their peak during the homecoming week of the football season. The good side of these rivalries is carried out by the better kids of the school while vandalism and the like is usually carried out by the kids who are considered to be bad at school.

Sunnyside is considered to be the more tactful of Grandview's two closest rivals. They have usually kept their pranks and retaliatory actions cleaner than other towns like Prosser. Sunnysiders have used small things like spreading rumors about satanists worshiping on the Horseheaven Hills or other little things to make Grandviewites look foolish. One of the tricks Sunnyside has used is toilet papering. As a former student from Sunnyside (and present GHS teacher) stated, toilet papering was a real insult. "What kind of ----- do they think we are?" was the general attitude towards toilet papering. A basic tradition in Sunnyside has been for a graduating class to try to outdo the preceding class's legacy. One such legacy was the gift of a stuffed grizzly bear. This bear has been the subject of some practical jokes. It has been hidden in different parts of the Sunnyside high school building and other things like that. The most classic prank attempted was when some students (Grandview students were highly suspected) broke into the Sunnyside high school, got into the glass case, and dived the grizzly without breaking or stealing anything or getting caught. Another classic occurred in 1958 when some of the more clever students from Grandview made a GHS flag, took it over to Sunnyside, and ran it up their flagpole, (this happened when Grandview was rated number 1 in the league. The chain was disassembled and the flagpole was greased so that it not be climbed. The Sunnyside-Grandview relationship has not been totally friendly over the years, though. A popular favorite for Sunnyside has been egg throwing. Worse than the egg throwing has been the destruction of property- the burning of S's and the revengeful burning of G's in football fields prove this.

Prosser has shown less class than Sunnyside in its rivalrous activities. Prosser has gained a reputation as a "goat roping hick town" supposedly because of its more gross ways of expressing itself. Two years ago students from Prosser graciously left a skunk in one of the old high school typing rooms. Spreading horse and cow dung in the old high school parking lot is a prime example of Prosser's sense of humor. They have destroyed more property in Grandview than other towns have. In one instance eighty-five windows were broken. They have also had great sprees with paint buckets and brushes. Some of these painted masterpieces can still be observed by visiting the Dairy Queen garbage cans,

West Side Park (of which some of the illustrious staff of the Grandview Herald have blamed Grandview students), big high school rocks, and the like. Some children from Prosser have even been vicious enough to wreck a car after a wrestling match between Grandview and Prosser.

Prosser has not gotten away scot free from all of their acts; Grandview students have retaliated at times. Small things have occurred at Prosser, such as putting tires over the flagpole. The most important things occur during homecoming. One year saw the placement of outhouses in front of the Prosser High School, and the egging and tomatoing of the students that came back to retaliate. Several years ago, some students from Grandview acquired a deceased cow, cut it up, and left it upon the Prosser High School Steps. Some of Grandview's pupils have committed classy acts like using generously donated smudge pots to light up a "C" form on the Horse Heaven Hills during the half time of a game. Prosser doesn't contend with Grandview alone, but also with Sunnyside.

A growing tension between schools forced the introduction of exchange assemblies. These get-togethers involved the trading of Associated Student Body members, cheerleaders, and other leading persons. They were supposed to promote better relations and less tension between neighboring schools, but they failed badly. When the Prosser students became rude to our visiting members, we naturally had to do something about it. With the struggle occurring during these assemblies it became obvious that they were doing exactly the opposite of what they were designed for.

Student bodies usually stick together when confronting other schools, but there is a slight rivalry between classes, too. Class rivalries are limited because students tend to have a lot of friends in other grades. Class rivalries have ended up causing more damage than school rivalries, and one person has been injured in a class rivalry. School officials, although condemning divided class cheers and the like as being useless, have encouraged a lot of competition. The administration has done an excellent job of dividing classes up by having each class raise their own money, class yells, spirit sticks, Junior-Senior proms, and so on. Class competition hits it's height at Homecoming when the classes try to outdo each other on floats, walls, and skits, all of which are then judged.

Schools and classes are not the only establishments that have rivalries. Clubs and other groups are generally known for trying to outdo each other in areas such as initiations. The Letterman's Club has done things like blindfolding potential members and running them into ditches and telephone poles and have done things like stuffing limburger cheese up their noses, having them pull chocolate-covered bananas out of buckets, and so on. Individual acts like burning twenty-three toilets, outhouses, and other things on bonfires have also gone on. The school board has done it's best to terminate initiations and other things like that.

Teachers and other administrators have had great rivalries of their own. They have had a tremendous effect on school rivalry. Teachers help create class rivalry by splitting the classes when they become class advisors. Teachers who become coaches are responsible for teams having a winning or losing season. One coach, Coach Waters, came to Grandview in the mid seventies and turned our basketball team into winners. When he

left for West Valley the crowds coming to the Grandview-West Valley games increased vastly (at least temporarily). Teachers have encouraged rivalries between schools by attempting to get more people to go to the games. Teachers have tried to get the good kids from the schools to participate in interscholastic events like apple bowls, etc.

Teachers also compete with each other, but this is usually for a boost in morale. Their rivalries take the form of practical jokes. They usually resort to name calling, handcuffing brief cases to radiators, hiking pay checks, and so on. Coaches have a special aversion to making bets, (example: small amounts of money, crew cuts, etc.). One coach even got his head shaved for losing a bet to a J.V. football coach.

School rivalries are by no means limited to the students. Children grow up and continue the quest to be better than anyone else. An example of this is the new stadiums; each city tries to outdo the other cities.

Over the years rivalries have taken many forms, but they are still basically the same. Even though actions such as pranks and vandalism have been suppressed in recent years, and although times have changed drastically, the spirit of rivalry is still very present in the minds of the students.

