

Will Pac Man fever be wiped out in wego?

Keith Snyder

"I think we're hurting the movie and record industry, not the school lunch

46 states that are operated by Bally. Mullane said, "I don't believe the charges are true that we corrupt values. We keep a uniformed

said in regard to game rooms, "If it has good management, it'll be a good game room. If it has bad management, it'll be a hangout."

The West Chicago City Council has received a proposition on age requirements for admission to game rooms. It stated that people under 12 years of age would be prohibited from playing video games.

Although this does not affect any high school students, a test case sent back to the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals may. The case, which originated in Mesquite, Texas, prohibits children under 17 from playing any coin operated video games unless accompanied by an adult.

If the Appellate Court rules that their decision was based on the U.S. Constitution then it will become "the law of the land," says Rennels.

West Chicago's proposed ordinance won't reduce the rising number of electronic games in the city, but it will raise the licensing fee. The present fee is \$25 plus \$7 for each additional game.

At the present time in West Chicago if a business is zoned properly and it pays the required licensing fee, then the business is allowed to display video games. Rennels said that with the ease of obtaining a license and the popularity of electronic games, "Every time I walk into a store there's a game in it."

Many game rooms have at least one Pac-Man in them. Pac-Man was invented in Japan by Namco Ltd. Midway Manufacturing Corp., begun distributing Pac-Man games in the U.S. in November 1980. Since

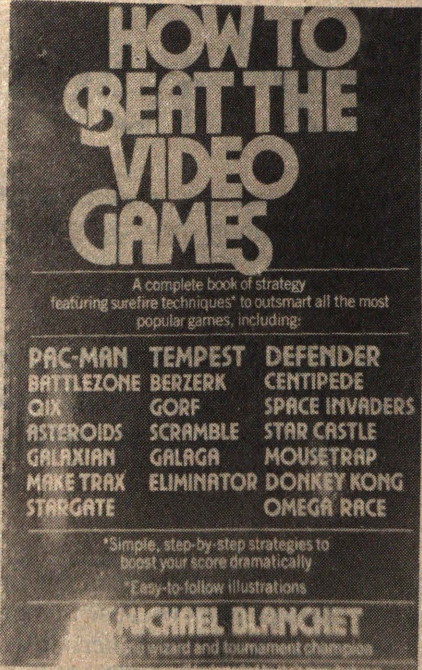
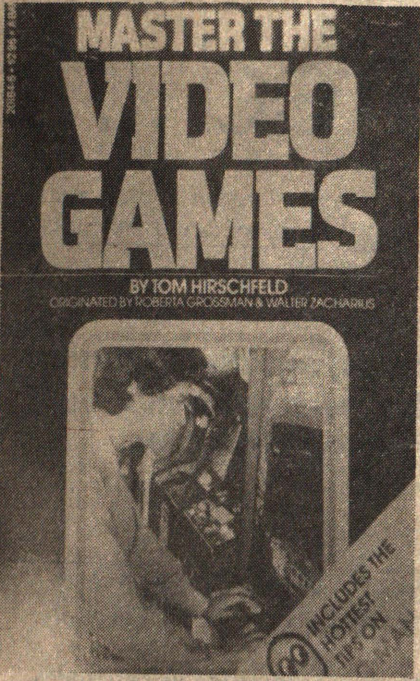
then Midway has sold 95,000 machines at a price of \$3,000 each.

Pac-Man is a maze game where the player controls a small yellow dot that "eats" as many as 240 small white dots and four larger energizing dots as possible, thereby scoring points. Meanwhile four small "monsters" with different personalities try to devour Pac-Man.

The "monsters" are Shadow (red, persistent and nicknamed Blinky), Speedy (pink, quick, and nicknamed Pinky), Bashful (blue, reluctant, and nicknamed Inky), and Pokey (orange, slow, and nicknamed Clyde).

Writers are trying to top the \$5 billion video industry by publishing books that inform people on how to play the electronic games. There are at least five of these paperbacks on the market: Signet's "Mastering Pac Man" by Ken Uston, Bantam's "How to Master the Video Games", Pocket Book's "How to Beat the Video Games", and Warner Book's "Scoring Big at Pac-Man." These books range in price from \$1.95 to \$3.95.

The video industry is looking for a legal defense from these manuals. With the use of these books a person can play for a longer time on one quarter therefore reducing the amount spent. In regard to this Stan Jarocki, Midway's vice president of marketing, said, "All of the games are getting more sophisticated. Everyone is trying to make games that are amusing and challenging. But, of course, the ultimate goal for all of us is a game that simply can't be beaten."



Two of many books enabling the game player to master Pac Man (photo by Mike Sitarz).

program. What the youngsters are spending is their disposable income," said Robert E. Mulane, chairman and president of Bally Manufacturing Corp.

In speaking about the 340 game rooms in

attendant in each game room. We prohibit smoking and drinking. We demand a dress code, including shoes and shirts. We permit no loitering. We banish rowdies."

West Chicago Mayor Eugene Rennels

The Bridge

West Chicago Community High School

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How NCA accredits a school

by Jackie Thomason

West Chicago Community High School has been undergoing an evaluation by the North Central Association (NCA). Membership in the NCA means a commitment to continual improvement of the school's educational program.

The evaluation is done every seven years so the administration has time to work on improvements in many different areas of the school's future that had been brought to their attention not only by one another, but also by an evaluation team. The evaluation

team consists of educators from other schools, colleges, and state departments of public instruction.

Each department gets together to discuss their strong and weak areas of teaching and how the students are doing in their individual area. They then determine which areas need to be improved and which ones have worked well in the past as well as the present. The departments identify problems and propose solutions to increase the students' educational future.

One program that will begin for next year's freshman class in the English Department is working on how to write a three paragraph paper consisting of an introduction, a body and conclusion. The teacher will keep a record of what has been taught to the student so that during their sophomore year their new teacher can look over these records to see what they've learned. This way the student can't say, "I never learned that or so and so never taught us that. As they enter their Junior year of school they will have learned to write a five paragraph paper which will enable students to write a story or summary of a book or a poem.

Another weakness brought to the English department's attention was speech skills. The department is considering on continuing speech skills throughout sophomore year to increase the students' speaking abilities in front of groups of people.

The evaluation system WCCHS is undergoing this year is different than in the past. The new way requires considerably more time and effort. The faculty and administration are more less on their own, they have no guidelines as to what they should do, where in the past they did. Dr. Thomas Fischer says "Since I have been here, I have not noticed any student evolution in the NCA program." He also said "I believe that in future evaluations, students could be involved in order to bring a greater richness to the communal effort of the evaluation process of WCCHS."

Dr. Fischer feels that the program is good because you don't always see your strengths and weaknesses, but other outside people do. Dr. Fischer continued to say that the new system is a much more intense way of evaluating ourselves so we get more out of the program.

Counselor John DeLap claimed "The

evaluation is necessary to look at what your doing to improve your program, although, it takes considerable thought and time." Mr. DeLap feels that the outcome should be a worthwhile experience for everyone.

Many other teachers were interviewed and most of their reactions to the program were the same. Some felt the program was frustrating and very time consuming for all, although, they like the program. Others said that they would prefer the old system of evaluation because it does not take as long to complete. The old system only took one year to complete, while the new way has already been in effect for two years and still is continuing.

Part of the completion of the program is sending out questionnaires to students attending WCCHS now and former students of WCCHS. The questionnaires ask former students questions about what they feel needs improvement and what they felt they lacked while attending WCCHS. It also asks them questions pertaining to stuff they should have learned while attending WCCHS, to see if they can still answer the questions correctly.

For the students still attending WCCHS, tests are given in classes to see which areas of learning students are having difficulties in.

Schools are evaluated on a pass/fail system. A few passing standards are the Physical Facilities such as not oversized classes, the number of books and encyclopedias available in the library, and length of class periods or school days. High standards for teachers, administrators, personnel and counselors must be met, one being their preparation and educational background. If these standards along with others are met then the school is accredited.

When a school is accredited it means that the state affiliates them with the capital needed to adopt the proposals brought forth by the evaluation system.

Dr. Richard Defour, Principal, feels that our faculty is to be commended because they have undertaken an alternative format that requires considerably more time and effort. He continued to say they've done it solely because it offers a greater hope of improving the school.

Completing the NCA program enables WCCHS to move forward with confidence into the future.

Paraplegic trains in WCCHS pool

by Eric Brosted

Pete Rios may be paralyzed from the waist down, but he will not use that as an excuse for not swimming the English Channel, a swim he is training for at the WCCHS swimming pool.

On his last mission in Vietnam as a combat medic, Rios was shot in the spine. He spent nine days in a Vietnamese hospital before being sent back to the U.S. He arrived in Washington at Walter-Reed Army Hospital, where he spent two months. "When you first get there they put you in the quiet room to acclimate you to all the sounds and noises of everyday living because psychologically you're still in Vietnam," said Rios.

Rios' psychological trauma didn't end. Two weeks after he got out of Walter Reed Hospital his father died and he had to assume the responsibility of being head of the family. Adjusting to life in a wheelchair had not been easy for Rios. Periods of no emotional growth discouraged him early, but he slowly learned to accept his disability.

"In the 60's I was looked upon as a piece of crap, and as time moved on people's idea of a disabled veteran in a wheelchair changed. I've come across a lot of generous, meaningful people. Unfortunately the ones that stick out in my mind are the real jerks," snapped Rios.

After toying with the idea for a number of years Rios decided he was going to attempt to swim the English Channel, which is 21 miles across. He chose to swim here at WCCHS because it is one of the few pools that are wheelchair accessible. Rios plans to make the swim 19 months from now, after training with Dan Johnson, said the coach here at WCCHS. The swim will cost approximately \$10,000 which includes use of a

boat and travel expenses between here and Britain.

Some of the rules that apply to all of the other channel swimmers cannot be used to apply to paraplegics. One rule states that the swimmer must walk into the water and walk out, which would be impossible for Rios. Since Rios is the first paraplegic to attempt the channel swim he has written to see if the rules can be changed.

Rios gives two reasons for swimming the channel. "I want to make a personal statement to myself that I can do it. And the second thing is that a person in a wheelchair can do anything just as well as an able bodied person can." Rios said that in order for an able bodied person to be attracted to the handicapped community, the handicapped person has to beat them at their own game. "When you beat them at their own game then they notice you."

Rios found many roadblocks in his way since coming back from Viet Nam. He had wanted a career in medicine, but when he wrote to medical schools they wouldn't accept him because he was in a wheelchair. Finally after realizing they wouldn't accept him, Rios went looking for something else. Now he owns a cocktail lounge/disco on Rush Street in Chicago.

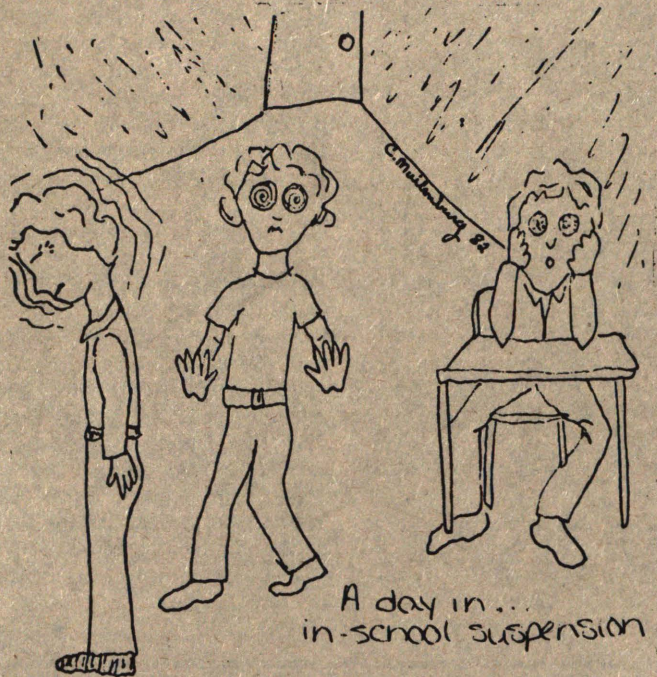
When Rios returned from Vietnam he was very bitter, but some of his feelings have changed. "I've met a lot of good friends, and I'm honored to say good friends, maybe if I were walking like you, and maybe had a cocky attitude I couldn't have met these people and I would have lost the value of life," said Rios.

"People think because you're in a wheelchair you can't think and the value of a man is gone," said Rios. Rios plans to prove people wrong.

In-school suspension revisited ...

To be in in-school suspension, as most know, is to be suspended from classes, but in a confined area on campus. Is in-school suspension a good

concept. Reasons? To prevent students who were being suspended from school from failing their classes, since the days missed are unexcused.



Many students view in-school suspension as a vacation from classes and maybe even an outlet from dealing with unliked teachers and classmates.

Most students are grateful for the in-school suspension, rather than out of school suspension because homework may still be made up. Therefore, it seems to be a very good alternative.

One possible problem that may occur is the students' attitudes towards in-school suspension. Many students serve their "sentence" seriously and do what is required and expected. Others, however, do not take in-school suspension seriously and may purposely cause trouble to be "allowed" extra days in the so called "hole." Many students view this as a vacation from classes and maybe even an outlet from dealing with unliked teachers or classmates. This attitude is definitely not right or well received.

As strict as in-school suspension already is, maybe reinforced rules would eliminate this problem. This definitely would keep students from doing "bad things" to be put in in-school suspension in the first place, which is the major objective, n'est pas?

idea or the best alternative? Is in-school suspension effective in its purposes?

Two years ago it was decided to establish the in-school suspension

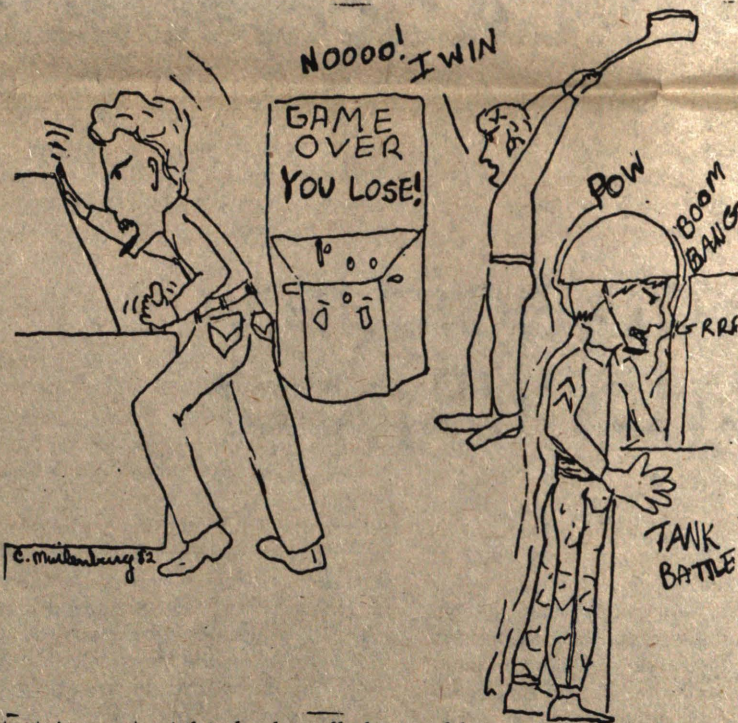
Sanity lurks beyond the empty pocket

Are you aware that songs have been written and movies have been made about what is hardly a pastime in the world as we know it?

He stands like a statue
Becomes part of the machine
Feeling all the bumpers
Always playing clean
He plays by intuition
The digit counters fall
That deaf, dumb and blind kid
Sure plays a mean pinball!

With this excerpt from *Pinball Wizard* by The Who, is the picture a bit clearer? Aside from movies and songs this scene may be witnessed in any video room across the nation. The frantic, rhythmic actions of the pinball, Space Invaders, Pac Man, Atari, and Intelelevision players may be witnessed in or out of the home.

This art of video games today is a much more elaborate, a more colorful, and a more noisy game than of the past. When this concept of paying for fun, excitement and pleasure first came about, in the form of the Pachinko Machine, it was referred to as gambling, and today, this form of



entertainment might also be called a gamble.

In the first form of the Pachinko Machine, a token was inserted and propelled around many circles to a line of slots. If the token landed in the "lucky" slots, the player would win more tokens, to be cashed in, and if the token landed in any of the other slots, the token, or money, would be lost.

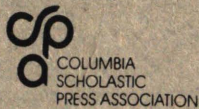
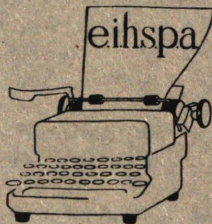
The video and pinball games that find their habitat in such places as Galaxy World and #1 Fun do not spit the money or tokens back out. Once the money is inserted and the game has begun, a refund is doubtful. In a sense it is a money gamble, yet in another sense it is not, because it is known straightout that there is a price to be paid for such entertainment.

Then if money is not the gamble what is? For starters, one seemingly far out idea is sanity. Sanity? Of course! With flashing lights, odd sounds and nervous "Yipes," the scene alone is far from sane. When sitting down (or standing) preparing for battle, a nervous concentration spreads through the body. As the knobs are spun faster, buttons pushed harder, and a twist of concentration covers the player's face, it is evident he/she is far from reality and not in the least bit sane.

Another possible problem, arising in these so called "houses of ill repute," is obsession. It is easy to become obsessed with any particular game that has grabbed the players' attention. It is human nature to want to conquer all, and any player may become obsessed with an unconquerable game. He/she may then begin to eat, dream and sleep, thinking of this particular game, but what is one to do? Determine. Determine what is more important: spending a couple of dollars and a weekend to coordinate the wrist and to witness blinking lights, in the form of entertainment, or sanity ...

The Bridge

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Content and editorial policy are determined by the editors with concurrence of *The Bridge* editorial staff. The adviser acts in the capacity of a professional consultant. The opinions expressed in the paper are not necessarily those of the student body or the high school.

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"Making Love" doesn't make it

by John Watanabe

The newspaper advertisements say, "There's a lot being said about **Making Love**." These ads aren't kidding — this critic has a lot to say about this film. I found **Making Love** corny, insipid, inept, and superficial, among other tough adjectives. **Making Love** contains the daring topic of homosexuality and the emotional traumas arising from it. Unfortunately, the screenwriter decided to give us a simple-minded soap opera that has no real insights on its interesting theme.

The story follows the lives of Claire (Kate Jackson) and Zach (Michael Ontkean), a happily married couple who love to watch old movies and listen to Gilbert and Sullivan records. They both have successful careers:

Claire is a TV executive and Zach is a doctor. The first major problem with the film is the unrealistic characters. Claire and Zach are portrayed as two oh-so-cute goody-goodies from a family TV sit-com — sort of like Robert Reed and Florence Henderson on **The Brady Bunch**.

When he is away from Claire, Zach goes through several curious attempts at homosexual encounters. Finally, after eight wonderful years of marriage with Claire, Zach meets a gay novelist named Bart (Harry Hamlin). This homosexual affair has a shaky effect on all three main characters.

Zach's two lovers, Claire and Bart, individually tell their sides of the love triangle in several camera close-up interview scenes.

Pouring their hearts out in front of a white backdrop, it looks as if these two quasi-models were doing a passionate toothpaste commercial.

As you can see, this reviewer has made a few allusions to television, which indicates my general reaction to this film — **Making Love** is nothing more than a dumb TV soap opera. Sure, it's okay to use TV actors and familiar TV show-like settings, but it is foolish to ignore the psychological reasons for homosexuality and leave us with unbelievable, tear-yanking scenes. The script contains the profound depth of TV's **Hello, Larry**.

Making Love did impressive business at the box office in its first-week run. Why? Is it because it was overly-ballyhooed as the controversial "love story of the '80's"? Maybe many people rushed to see it because



Michael Ontkean, Kate Jackson and Harry Hamlin star in **Making Love**, a trashy love triangle.

Movie-review

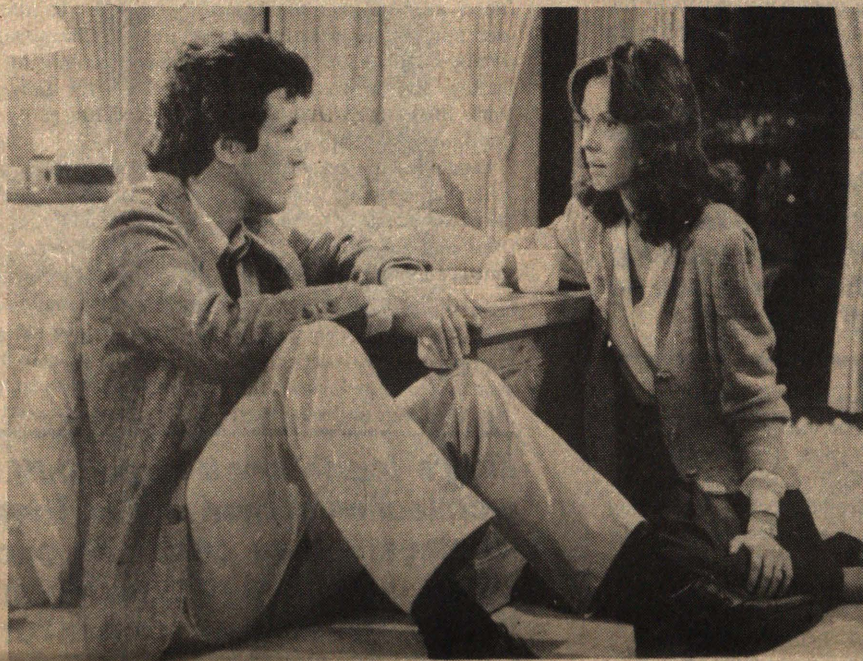
they figured they would see another beneficial drama about family and social relationships — a film that would board the same boat as **Kramer vs. Kramer**, **Ordinary People**, and **On Golden Pond**. Placed beside these intriguing social dramas, **Making Love** is a major disappointment.

One redeeming quality this movie has is the performance of Kate Jackson. As Zach's loving wife, Jackson has a few scenes of diversified emotions and moments of warmth and understanding. The performances of the other leading actors, however, didn't particularly move me. The two men,

especially Harry Hamlin as Bart, just nonchalantly wander through the film as if they were acting in a Prell shampoo commercial.

Of course, you have probably heard that there are two really heavy love scenes between the two men. The writer apparently thinks that showing two guys kissing and walking arm-in-arm is adequate definition of homosexuality. But no way — these controversial love scenes are not worth paying a \$4 ticket for. **Making Love**, a film that really could've been a powerful, thought-provoking drama, turns out to be a frivolous fairy tale.

Rating for **Making Love**: two stars.



Making Love follows the story of Claire and Zach, a happily married couple who have to deal with Zach's homosexuality.

Video-craze — how much is it costing kids?

by Pam Fenning

"Video games are very popular among people of all ages," said Debbie, manager at Gala Lanes North on North Avenue in Carol Stream.

Statistics seemingly prove Debbie to be correct. A recent report in a Chicago newspaper showed arcades in America taking in over \$5 billion in 1981.

Steve Arnold, psychology teacher, explains the craze of Americans flocking to such video games as Pac-Man and Space Invaders in three ways. He said that while a person is playing a video game, he or she only has to interact with the machine. The person can furthermore avoid confrontations with other people. "This is a problem," he blatantly stated.

Mr. Arnold also suggested that people may exert inner aggressions while playing. He remarked, "We don't know what goes on in a person's mind when that person is blowing up a battleship or eating a Pac-Man."

Mr. Arnold also attributed the video-craze to the competitive feelings in so many people. He thinks that many people feel they are having a battle with the machine.

In contrast, the manager at Gala states more positive reasons for the popularity. People do it for enjoyment or entertainment, the same reason people bowl. She also added, "You can come by yourself and still enjoy yourself on the games." Debbie also said that if the player is good enough that person can play for a long time on one token. She joked, "I would rather have my kid spending his money on video games rather than something illegal."

However, many people appear to be quite concerned over the large use of video games. Mayor Rennels feels that the great use isn't good and he is presently trying to pass a law for West Chicago which wouldn't permit children twelve years and under to even enter game rooms. He is worried that kids are even coming to the point where they spend

their lunch money on video games.

Mr. Arnold's statement on the tie between competitiveness and video games may be supported by the recent publication of five books on how to play video games. One of the five, entitled **How to Master the Video Games** recently was listed on the New York Times Mass Market Paperback Best Seller list. Another one, **Mastering Pac-Man** sold over 1.2 million copies in the first month.

As far as the owners of the arcades are concerned, in a recent newspaper article, those talked to didn't care even a little. "If anything the books have helped create more interest in the games," Debbie commented.

Another example of the competitive aspect of video games was a recent tournament held in California. Five grueling rounds picked a winner out of two-hundred contestants.

Sadie Hawkins does a Turnabout tonight

by Polly Hall

Come one, come all — but don't come alone to this year's Turnabout dance. This year's theme is "Open Arms" and the dance starts at 8 p.m. tonight in the cafeteria. For \$6 a couple, you can listen and dance to the music of "Mr. K." The dance is semi-formal and no stag tickets will be sold.

Turnabout originated as Sadie Hawkins Day. Sadie was a figment of cartoonist Al Capp's imagination. Mr. Capp, originator of the L'il Abner comic strip, invented Sadie Hawkins Day to help one of his characters out of a ticklish situation.

Sadie Hawkins had a friend in Dog Patch, U.S.A. named Daisy May. Daisy May and Sadie were as different as night and day. Daisy was beautiful and reserved. Sadie was not very pretty and extremely ram-bunctious. Sadie could be classified as a "typical" teenage girl, in other words — boy crazy. Daisy, on the other hand, loved one

boy and only one boy — L'il Abner.

Abner endeared himself to Daisy by being a clutz. He was also shy, and this gave Daisy a hard time in getting her boy. Daisy couldn't be like Sadie in blatantly chasing after Abner, so she did her chasing subtly. Subtle chasing? So maybe it wasn't subtle, but Abner never noticed. He either avoided Daisy because he was so shy, or he just wasn't interested in girls.

Seeing her friend in such distress, Sadie decided to help Daisy. It started with Sadie teaching Daisy the "finer points" of boy chasing. Getting Daisy to practice these techniques proved to be more difficult than Sadie thought possible. In fact, Daisy refused to use Sadie's methods.

The time came around for Dog Patch to have a dance. Everyone in the town helped to prepare for the event. Sadie's contribution was the type of dance it was going to be.

to 35 students with one teacher. McAuley's small enrollment allows individualized work which enhances a one-to-one friendship and trust between the student and teacher. Being in one room also allows students to intermingle and rely on peer tutoring. Seventh and eighth grade students work within an exchange program with West Chicago Jr. High. Through this program, the older students learn to work with a larger community of students, and thus become better prepared for high school.

Mr. Stone, the school's superintendent, has been with the school for 23 years. Highly educated, Mrs. Stone feels her work in the school is important to the 12 children. Things are looking better for the school according to Mrs. Stone. She expects at least four more students next year. She also adds that the area is nice and could benefit a child who wants special attention or a rather relaxed atmosphere. McAuley would welcome any child, preschool to eighth grade.

Better by the dozen?

by Robin Marvin

West Chicago has an elementary school that uniquely stands out. McAuley Elementary School, District 27, is not only a working one-room schoolhouse, but it is also a proud part of West Chicago's heritage. The school, founded prior to 1853, is not only over 128 years old, but it is also the last one-room schoolhouse in the lower Midwest.

McAuley, though, is suffering from an undernourished enrollment. Although they have the capacity to educate a maximum of 75 students, this year's enrollment is the lowest ever — only 12 students. Things were looking up for the school last fall, when they learned that the undeveloped land in the area was to be turned into a housing project which might have brought more students into the area. However, recently it was learned that the land was to be sold commercially.

Yet this year's 12 students could possibly be receiving a better primary education than the students in other elementary schools. Most schools have classes with 25

The definition of the word "phenomenon" is "An unusual fact or occurrence." It is something (or possibly somebody) that you have seen, studied about, or heard of in your classroom, through the pages of news magazines and history books, or even in your own neighborhood. Various forms of bizarre happenings or objects can be sought in ancient lands miles away or even on the screen of your TV set. It was not too long ago, for instance, when over 40 million American citizens witnessed the arrival of a phenomenal creature named Mork, whose funny "nanoo nanoo" talk set a phenomenal craze in our everyday language. Other types of phenomena have either frightened people or are historical, mysterious puzzles.

Modern mysteries of ancient times

by Amy Zurawski

The world really isn't only black and white, good and evil — there are a lot of shades of grey and in some of these shadows lurks the unknown mysteries that need to be solved.

The greyish-yellow Easter Island statues, weighing between 15 and 80 tons, have been carved from a single model with a short, pointed beard, tightly compressed lips, and heavy protruding foreheads below the eyes.

They are awe-inspiring to people today, not only because of their size, but because no one knows what they meant to the people who made them. There are no less than six hundred statues on the island, totaling tens of thousands of tons of carved stone. They are thought to have a protective power over the temple sites which they were clustered around. One statue was good for protection, 10 better and 100 was better yet. The people of the island made these stones for centuries in order to have a stronger ring of security. The real mystery is that the statues, which weighed tons, were moved sometimes eight miles without a scratch or scar.

Elsewhere in the South Pacific are stone artifacts which can be related to those on Easter Island. Remains similar to the ones exist on Mongolian islands. There are no quarries on the island and it's only left to assume that the stone was "imported" there, but who brought them and when remains a mystery.

The Islanders of today cannot satisfactorily explain the strange giant stone statues or other stone structures present on the island; they can't read the tablets or boards with hieroglyphic writing either.

When Easter Island was discovered in 1722, it presented a challenge to scholars from all over the world. Two Frenchmen claimed to have found a link between the Mayan alphabet and script and the Easter Island hieroglyphics that seemed to prove a common point of origin in ancient Egypt. These possibilities have not been upheld by experts.

In 1968, the first signs of underwater ruins were found off the coasts of Bimini and Andros, between the Bahamas and Florida. There was apparently formations of stone with a deliberate design. Some seemed to be in the form of roads, platforms, and walls, while others resembled buildings. Could this be the city of Atlantis?

Underwater experts show that the sea bed walls and ruins are not of natural origin. They consist of large carefully shaped rocks and many of them are supported by what appears to be pillars.

Marine investigators and divers saw an underwater stone complex that was much bigger than originally estimated before their earlier dives. It was made of interlocking circles of huge rectangular stones that could not have been created naturally.

It has been proven by experts, that these underwater ruins of "Atlantis" were not produced by any civilization or culture that is known to man today. However, experts can't find out how it got there.

The Loch Ness monster, "Nessie" for short, has been reported as being seen and photographed over many years. No one really knows what Nessie is and most of her tale is a question mark. Even though there are various drawings and photographs that support the fact that Nessie has surfaced from the deep, dark waters of Scotland, the proof is sketchy.

Nessie is reported as being a "bashful sea monster." The first official sighting was reported in the summer of 1933. This report started rumors running wild and attracted both local and world news attention.

Nessie rapidly became famous and in 1962 a Loch Ness phenomenon Investigation Bureau (LNPIB) was set up to collect any solid information possible about the sea monster.

The first successful films of Nessie was taken in 1933 and was discussed in *Time* magazine. According to the cameraman, he reported seeing seven or eight humps on the creature.

Phenomenon: p The "King" of mode

by Lauren Vogt

Author Stephen King deals with the bizarre and supernatural more effectively than the average modern writer. His talent for having his elements play on the nerves and creep under the skin force even the strongest person to keep glancing over the shoulder to see what could be lurking there. King's love of phenomena and the bizarre can be effectively

King forces even the strongest person to keep glancing over the shoulder to see what might be lurking there ... His love of the bizarre can be traced throughout all his stories.

traced throughout all his stories.

King's first novel, *Carrie* dealt with telekinesis. Plain, overweight, and with a case of acne, Carrie was a social outcast and the brunt of everyone's jokes. Her mother, a stark fanatically religious woman brought Carrie up in a house empty of love and compassion. Everything from sunbathing to dating was a sin and for hours on end, she would make Carrie pray at their homemade altar if Carrie even thought of "sinful" things. Her consistent way of punishing Carrie was locking her in a dark closet with a vivid picture of hell hanging on the wall. Of course her mother considered Carrie's special power a sin too. Carrie could break windows, lock doors and make marbles dance only by willing them to do so. Carrie's telekinesis was locked deep inside and not allowed to surface.

Carrie did well at controlling her power until her one special evening was sabotaged. Pushed too far, she wrought havoc on the town, destroying everyone and everything that got in her way, including her own mother.

King then moved on to a novel about vampires called *Salem's Lot*. Set in Maine (King's home state) a would-be

The subjects of telekinesis and mind reading surface repeatedly in many of King's stories.

author, Ben Means returns to his hometown of Jerusalem's Lot (Salem's Lot is its inhabitants) after his girl dies in a motorcycle accident. Ben is obsessed with the local haunted mansion, the Maisten House. His desire is to write his next novel using the house as the setting and he returns to Salem's Lot half expecting, half desiring the house to be gone. It's still standing, however, and Ben considers leasing it. Before he gets the chance, the house is bought by strangers to the town, antique dealers named Richard Straker and his ever absent partner Mr. Barlow. From the moment the newcomers move in, unexplainable things

begin happening in town. It starts when a local's dog is found dead hanging on the town's cemetery gates. From that moment, Salem's Lot begins to change. People disappear while others die of mysterious means. Ben, his new girlfriend, a young boy named Mark Petrie, and a handful of others slowly realize the impossible: the town is being taken over by vampires. One by one, these people die trying to find Barlow, who turns out to be the head vampire. Ben and Mark finally track down Barlow and kill him with the traditional stake through the heart.

King's fascination with the occult is seen in his next book, *The Shining*, which takes place in Colorado. Reformed alcoholic Jack Torrance gets a job as caretaker at the Overlook Hotel. The hotel turns over good business in the summer months but has to be closed during the winter because the snow in the mountains makes the roads impassable. Jack's wife Wendy and their five-year-old son Danny also go with Jack to the hotel. Danny seems to have what has been nicknamed the "shining" where he can read people's minds and see into the future. From the start he

King's fourth book *Night Shift* is a collection of short stories. These nineteen stories deal with such topics as mutant rats, murderers, the bogeyman, miniature soldiers, trucks that have minds of their own, a machine that feeds on people's blood, and fanatics who help people quit smoking by cutting off thumbs.

knows something evil lurks in the Overlook, which slowly comes alive and begins to prey on the Torrance family during the winter months.

King's fourth book *Night Shift* is a collection of his short stories. These 19 stories deal with such topics as mutant rats, murderers, the bogeyman, miniature soldiers, trucks that have minds of their own, a machine that feeds on people's blood, and fanatics who help people quit smoking by cutting off thumbs. His settings range from towns sounding suspiciously like Salem's Lot to the beach, a high school, a college campus, a truck stop, and a field of Nebraska corn, among others.

The forward of *Night Shift* sets the pace for the stories that follow. King begins by saying, "Let's talk you and I, let's talk about fear."

"The house is empty as I write this; a cold February rain is falling outside. It's night. Sometimes when the wind blows the way it's blowing now, we lose the power. But for now it's on, and so let's talk honestly about fear. Let's talk rationally about moving to the rim of madness ... and

UFO's — not always sw

by Robin Marvin

It all started in 1897, in a small serial in Pearson's Magazine. The first edition of the story by H. G. Wells, *The War of the Worlds*, was published. This seems to be the most popular sci-fi story of the ages. UFO citings have inspired many TV series. One episode of *Happy Days* showed Fonzie being visited by Mork (Robin Williams). That episode led to the *Mork & Mindy* series. Television has also given us such television shows as *Buck Rogers*, *Battlestar Galactica*, *My Favorite Martian* and *Star Trek*.

Through the media, entertainers, and various writers, we have had our beliefs trialed and tested. Is it realistic to believe in other galaxies or people from space?

Hundreds of reports are made all over the world in reference to UFO's (unidentified flying objects). Experts say that 90 to 92 percent of these reports are clarified as swamp gas, birds, weather balloons, reflections, air crafts, or just plain old hoaxes.

However, eight to ten percent are not cleared up by experts. That eight to ten percent is not eight or ten sightings. It could mean anywhere from 80 to 800 unexplained cases. Surprisingly enough the government allows these cases to

go unexplained. Money and the budget do not allow extensive thorough research into such cases.

One of these unexplained reports is of a young man and his friends who sighted a flying object after exiting a restaurant. What makes this case so special, the man was James Earl Carter, ex-president of the United States. His statement to the press is that he believed in what he saw.

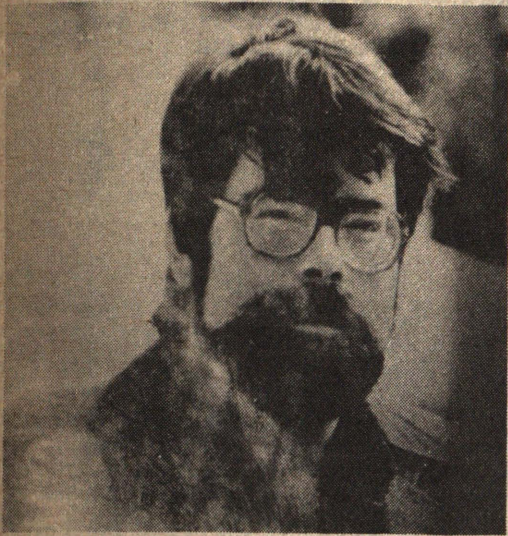
A NASA spokesman also claims that Frank Borman, an astronaut of Gemini 7, and astronauts from Skylab I and II, are reported as seeing UFO's which they describe as "space junk."

These reports go unexplained such as the reports made by Air Force personnel during Viet Nam. The Air Force picked up UFO's on radar screens. These objects behaved like enemy helicopters except that their speed and maneuverability were far too advanced.

Even after all the reports made by such influential people in the field (space astronomy and aeronautics) many others refused to accept the fact that there may be something or someone out there. The skeptical part in the argument is due to the reports of John Doe being abducted by "Mar-

Puzzles of the ages

ern horror



Stephen King, author of *The Shining*.

perhaps over the edge."

That in itself is enough to intrigue anyone into reading further. King goes on to admit that he doesn't like going to sleep at night with a leg sticking out of the covers, "Because if a cool hand ever reached out from under the bed and grasped my ankle I might scream. Yes, I might scream to wake the dead."

The book following *Night Shift* is called *The Stand*. It's a novel concerning the survivors of a world catastrophe. A new strain of flu is let loose upon the world. Nicknamed Captain Trips, the flu kills off everyone except a select few who are immune. The survivors split up into two groups: good versus evil and the two must take their stand to see who will come out the victor. The only problem is the bad guys have the nation's atomic weapons reserves in the palm of their hands. Effectively written, *The Stand* doesn't sound very far fetched. Written in 1978 and set in 1980, the subject of Captain Trips isn't so impossible.

King's sixth book *The Dead Zone* deals once again with the ability to "shine". Johnny Smith, a teacher at Cleaves Mills High returns his girlfriend to her house after a date one night. He then heads on home and gets into a car accident that throws him into a coma that lasts for four and a half years. When he awakes, his girlfriend has married and his job is gone. However, he has gained something in the four and a half years he has spent in oblivion. He now has the ability to read the future or the past of someone with a single touch.

Johnny meets a presidential candidate and with a shake of the hand, foresees a future of death, destruction and the end of the world if the man becomes president. With that, Johnny vows to himself that the man must never win the election and sets out to destroy him.

King's next book *Fire-Starter* also deals with the power of the mind. A government agency is after eight-year-old Charlie and her father because Charlie has the ability to set things on fire just by looking at them. This government agency envisions this little girl as the ultimate weapon and begin tests on Charlie's pyrokinesis. However, the agency

pushes Charlie too far and she goes beserk, destroying everything.

King's following book, *Danse Macabre* is his first attempt at non-fiction writing. Partly autobiographical, King delves into what he thinks scares people. He offers his opinion on the best and worst horror movies and books. He discusses his particular favorites and why he likes them. King says of his book, "It comes with very little plan or order, and if you are sometimes reminded of a hunting dog with a substandard nose casting back and forth and following any trace of interesting scent it happens to come across, that is fine with me."

"But it's not a hunt. It's a dance, and sometimes they turn the lights out in this ballroom."

"But, we'll dance, you and I. Even in the dark. Especially in the dark."

King's *Danse Macabre* is written in a light-hearted, good natured sense and he lets his humor run hand in hand with the frightening. He ends the book by saying, "Thank you again for coming with me and rest you will. But being who I am and what I am, I cannot find it in my heart to wish you pleasant dreams..."

King's latest effort *Cujo* wanders away from his typical supernatural stories. *Cujo* is about the Chambers family's beloved St. Bernard who gets bitten by bats and develops rabies. It follows *Cujo* through his disease which takes control of his mind and sets him against his owners and other citizens of the nearby town. However as King describes *Cujo*, "... He had always tried to be a good dog. He tried to do all the things his man and his woman and most of all his

King claims a story "must tell a tale that holds the reader or listener spellbound for a little while, lost in a world that never was, never could be." Stephen King has the ability to do just that.

boy had asked or expected of him. He would have died for them, if that had been required. He had never wanted to kill anybody."

King claims a horror story, "Must tell a tale that holds the reader or the listener spellbound for a little while, lost in a world that never was, never could be." Stephen King has the ability to do just that. When one picks up one of King's novels, the reader is powerless to put it down. In fact, he might find he is racing himself to the end of the book to find out how it all ends.

vamp gas or a hoax

tians." Crazy enough as it might seem, a few John Does pass lie detector tests over and over again with their "outrageous stories."

The whole subject of UFO's is still a puzzle. To add to the puzzle, is the theory by Felix Zigel. The well-known, respected Soviet astronomer claims to have the conclusion to the Tunguska Mystery.

Occurring on June 30, 1908 in central Siberia, 1,250 square miles of wooded area were leveled. Zigel, of the Moscow Aviation Institute says that this cataclysmic explosion was caused by some "object" that looped and crashed causing the great fire and intense radiation that was present.

Also filed under unexplained are two UPI (United Press International) photos. The pictures are of a glowing saucer-shaped object. The photos have been tested and retested, yet no evidence of trick photography was found.

Fred Merrit of the Center for UFO Studies in Evanston has taken a great interest in the phenomenal studies of UFO's. Merrit has been with the center since a little after its founding in 1975. The actual founder of the center is Dr. J.

Allan Hynek, a semi-retired astronomer of Northern Illinois University, Dr. Hynek has written such books as *UFO Experience*, *the Edge of Reality*, *The Hynek UFO Reports* and the *Blue Book Files*, which contains 1300 official reports.

The center itself is a group of professionals and amateurs who receive and analyze UFO reports. These reports are fed into a computer system which is in conjunction with Princeton University where the file is on disc. This disc contains 62 thousand reports.

Upon the reports on these discs possibly may be the case of the Arkansas Deputy Sheriff who ruined a squad car after chasing a low flying, glowing, fast moving object.

Peter Reich, a columnist on the *Chicago Tribune* wrote that on July 19, 1972 he saw a blinking red light, around 10:30, that suddenly reversed its course and plunged into Lake Michigan.

Closer to home, students find a fear in the word UFO. The definition is so simple it is overlooked, UFO is short for Unidentified Flying Object. An object that you do not know the identity of.



Worshipping inhabitants of Easter Island.

Triangle of fear in south seas

by Karen Reitz

The Bermuda Triangle is a mystery zone where thousands of people and hundreds of planes have been disappearing for years without a trace or logical explanation. Boats have been getting lost in the Bermuda Triangle since the 1600's. One example of this is the boat called the *Sea Venture*. The *Sea Venture* was bringing settlers to the colony of Virginia in July of 1609. After a storm had wrecked the boat, Sir George Somes, the expedition's leader found the island of Bermuda. Fortunately, the settlers were able to find shelter and food on the island. On August 28, just a month after the wreck, Henry Raven and seven volunteers left the island to go and find help. Two nights later the boat returned. The crew could not find their way out of the reefs, so it was unable to start for Virginia. On September 1st, the crew set sail once again and neither the crew or boat were seen again. The settlers were forced to stay on the island eight more months. On May 10, 1610, the settlers were finally able to sail away in two ships they had built while on the island. The settlers successfully made it to Virginia.

The first victim of the "devil sea" to receive worldwide publicity was the U.S. naval collier *Cyclops*. On March 4, 1918, she set sail from Barbados for Norfolk, Virginia. She carried 278 people on board. *Cyclops* was due in Norfolk on March 13, but she never arrived. Although there were intensive searches, not one clue to the disappearance of the *Cyclops* was ever found. The possibility of the boat having been attacked by German submarines had been proven false. The German Imperial Admiralty showed there were no submarines anywhere near the area between the area where the *Cyclops* sailed and her disappearance.

On January 29 and 30, 1948, the British plane *Star Tiger* was on its way to Havana. At 10:30 January 29, the pilot radioed the tower at Hamilton, Bermuda. He said that because of strong headwinds they were running an hour and a half late and were not expected until 1 a.m., January 30. When the plane did not show up there was no alarm since the plane had fuel to last until 3:15 a.m., January 30. When the plane did not land, giant air sea searches began. Nothing of the *Star Tiger* or its 32 passengers had been found.

In 1963 the *Marine Sulphur Queen* set sail for Norfolk, Virginia. A radio message two days later placed the vessel near the dry Tortugas. When it was overdue, a search was launched. Some debris and a life jacket believed to be from the tanker were found 14 miles Southeast of Key West.

On December 22, 1967, Dan Burrack and some of his friends got on board Dan's boat, the *Witchcraft*. They were going to sail out and see the Miami Christmas lights a mile away from the shore. The Coast Guard received a radio message from Burrack that one of his propellers had struck a submerged object. He said there was no danger. Eighteen minutes later, a Coast Guard vessel arrived at the buoy. Only the buoy was there, and there was no sign of the disabled ship or its passengers.

So until new facts come to light, the Bermuda Triangle remains a puzzlement.

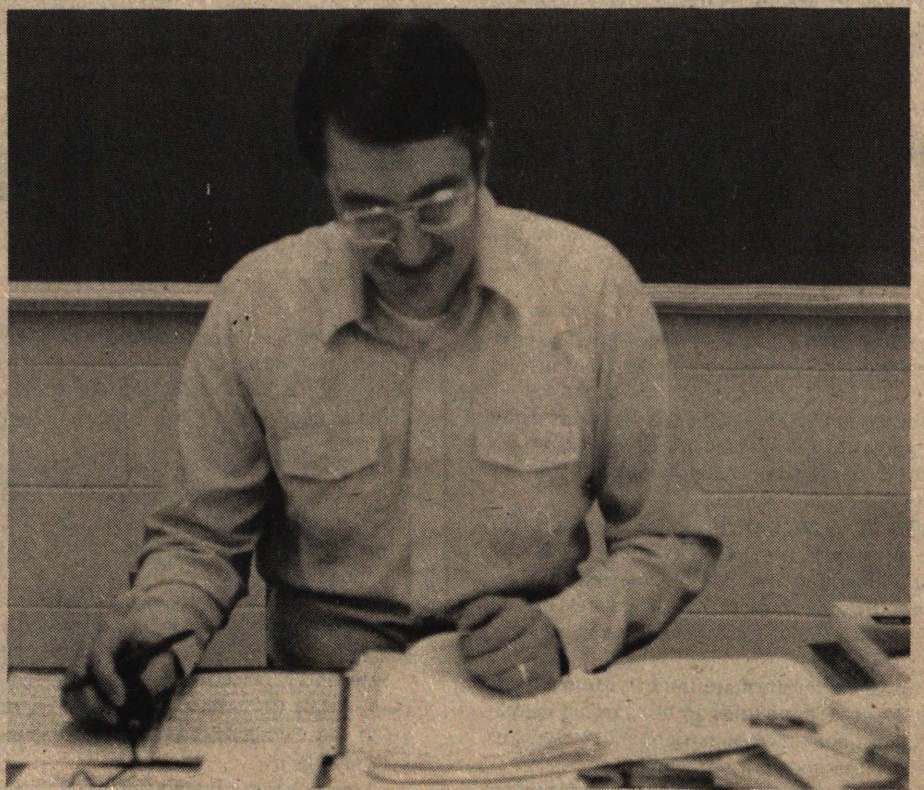
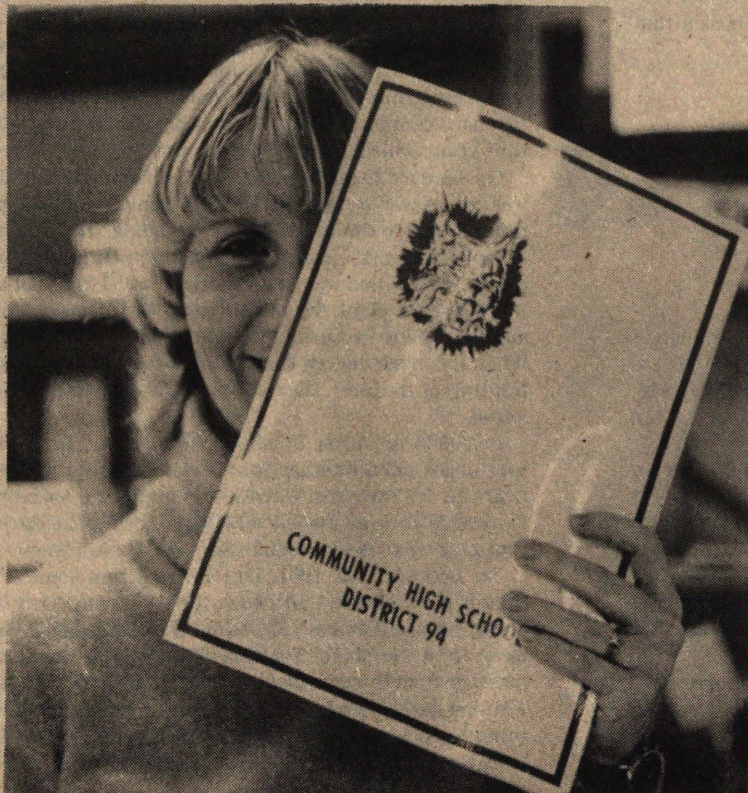


Instead of voicing your opinions or feelings through the written language, we gave some people a chance to express themselves through their facial expressions. These are all self-portraits.

From top left counterclockwise: Miss Singleton goes through the daily chores to light the students way each day. Lori Jaskowske practices being friendly. Mrs. Hahn, book store coordinator, backs the Wildcats all the way. Mr. Streker always works hard to get the students' papers graded on time. Right center: Suzy Sackett: high school hasn't affected her yet. Center: Lisa Houle: three years of high school has started getting to her. Top center: Lynne Barlass and Pam Fenning begin their daily warm-ups.



Shoot yourself



Athletics shocking to non-athletes

by Dave Barry

This column is intended mainly for those who have never participated in high school athletics. While you may have heard many tales secondhand, going out for a sport is a real shock to the "non-athlete".

I went out for track this year, my senior year, which I have not done since eighth grade. Athletics definitely take a toll on your body. Every day there seems to be more sprains and pulls and other serious and not-so-serious injuries to the runners. Someone who is out of shape is evermore susceptible to these injuries. The conditioning which is necessary for runners (particularly long-distance) is often hard to take.

Going out for a sport also makes holding a part-time job very difficult. Weekends are really the only time left to make some money. Even then meets and games are often held on Saturdays. This makes for a very troubled financial situation. While jocks are often called "bums" and "lazy" for not having a job, this is obviously not the case.

According to many athletes there is a great difference in the difficulty of practices depending upon the sport. For example, football practices are considered to be much more difficult than track practices. Also, certain sports like basketball and football generally require more time than most other sports.

Competition, of course, is a large part of high school sports. However, most of the competition seems to exist between members of the same team. This is especially true in the beginning of the season. Before an

athlete can compete against other schools they must first capture a spot on the team. High school sports are probably toughest for the mediocre competitors who have to fight for a spot on the lineup.

As spring is welcomed to West Chicago, so is the 1982 baseball season. However, America's supposed national pastime does not enjoy great popularity in West Chicago.

We-go's baseball players and coaches on all levels have often remarked about the lack of attendance at their games. Our team has played many games in the past without any support whatsoever. Yet this lack of our support for the baseball team cannot be blamed entirely on the students.

There are several reasons for the low attendance levels at baseball games, both home and away. One major reason is that most people are not aware of when or where the baseball games are held, even though schedules can be found almost anywhere, including in the **Bridge**. Still this is not the same as football or basketball games which are held every Friday or Saturday night at the same time each week.

Last year was even more difficult than usual for baseball players (and fans). There were no home games due to the work being done on the baseball fields. This cut the attendance down to the barest minimum. But this year there are new baseball diamonds and hopefully a few new fans.

We-go Sports Spring Schedule

Baseball

Thurs. April 1	Batavia (V,S)	Home	4:15 p.m.
Fri. April 2	St. Charles (V,S)	Away	4:15 p.m.
Sat. April 3	St. Francis (V,S)	Home	10 a.m.
Doubleheaders			
Mon. April 5	Geneva (V,S)	Away	4:30 p.m.
Wed. April 7	Waubonsie Valley (V,S)	Home	4:15 p.m.
Thurs. April 8	Oswego (V,S)	Home	4:15 p.m.
Mon. April 12	Plainfield (V,S)	Home	4 p.m.
Mon. April 12	Plainfield (Frosh)	Away	4 p.m.
Tues. April 13	Wheaton North (V,S)	Home	11 a.m.
Tues. April 13	Waubonsie Valley (Frosh)	Home	4:15 p.m.
Wed. April 14	Lake Park (Frosh)	Away	10 a.m.
Thurs. April 15	Naperville Central (V,S)	Home	11 a.m.
Fri. April 16	St. Charles (Frosh)	Home	4:15 p.m.
Sat. April 17	Wheaton Warrenville (Frosh)	Home	10 a.m.

Softball

Fri. April 2	St. Francis	Home	4:15 p.m.
Sat. April 3	Batavia	Home	10 a.m.
Mon. April 5	St. Charles	Away	4:15 p.m.
Tues. April 6	Streamwood	Away	4:30 p.m.
Thurs. April 8	Lake Park	Home	4:30 p.m.
Tues. April 13	Joliet Central	Away	10 a.m.
Thurs. April 15	Bolingbrook	Home	10 a.m.
Mon. April 19	Glenbard South	Away	4:15 p.m.

Boys' Track

Sat. April 10	Fox Valley Relays (at Geneva)	Away	10 a.m.
Tues. April 13	Naperville Central at Glenbard North	Away	11:30 a.m.
Sat. April 17	Panther-Viking Invitational (at Geneva)	Away	4:30 p.m.

Girls' Track


Tues. March 30	Addison Trail at Lake Park	Away	4:30 p.m.
Fri. April 2	Fenton Invitational	Away	4:30 p.m.
Tues. April 13	Glenbard North at Nap. Central	Away	4:30 p.m.
Sat. April 17	We-go Invitational	Home	10 a.m.

Boys' Tennis

Wed. March 31	Cary Grove	Away	4:30 p.m.
Fri. April 2	Streamwood	Away	4:30 p.m.
Sat. April 3	Lake Park Quad	Away	9:30 a.m.
Mon. April 5	Batavia	Home	4 p.m.
Wed. April 7	Dundee	Away	4:30 p.m.
Thurs. April 8	St. Charles	Home	4 p.m.
Mon. April 12	Geneva	Away	4 p.m.
Tues. April 13	Waubonsie Valley	Home	4 p.m.
Wed. April 14	West Aurora	Away	1 p.m.
Fri. April 16	Larkin	Away	4 p.m.

Badminton

Wed. March 31	Joliet Central	Home	4:30 p.m.
Fri. April 2	Romeoville	Home	4:30 p.m.
Wed. April 7	Larkin	Away	4:30 p.m.
Mon. April 12	Streamwood	Away	4 p.m.
Thurs. April 15	Bolingbrook	Home	10 a.m.
Mon. April 19	Lake Park	Away	4:30 p.m.

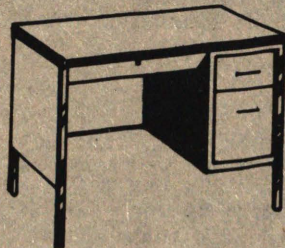
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Kraft captures championship

Mike Kraft's phenomenal high school wrestling career at West Chicago climaxed this year with a state championship title. Kraft was undefeated throughout the entire season, compiling a record of 44-0.

Bob Hein, head varsity wrestling coach, did not feel that Kraft was in serious trouble at any point during the state tournament. Kraft entered the state competition as one of the top favorites due to his perfect record. However that did not seem to bother Kraft

in the least.

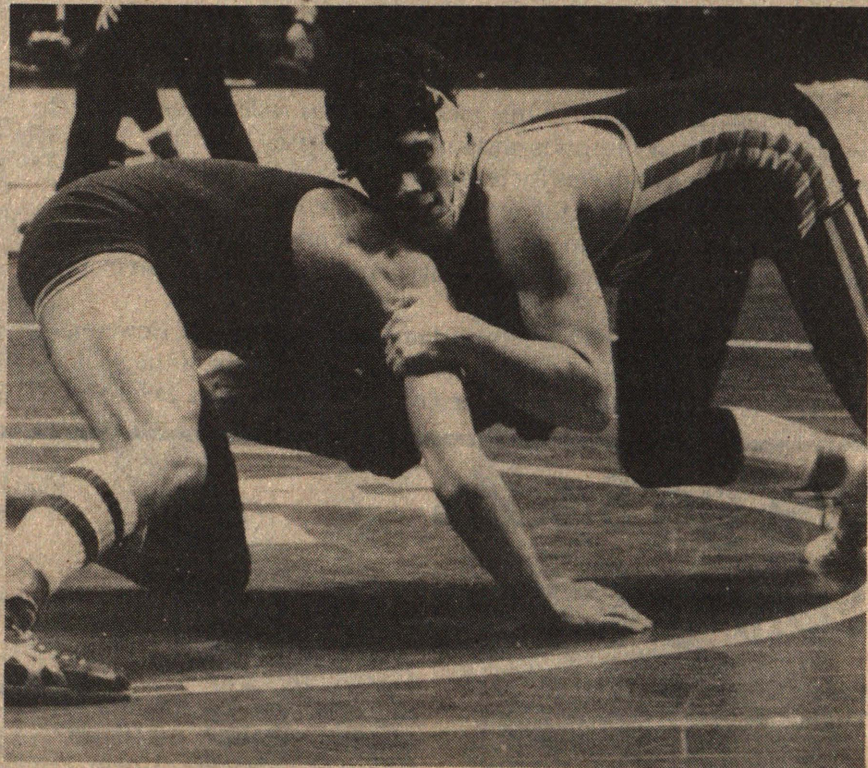
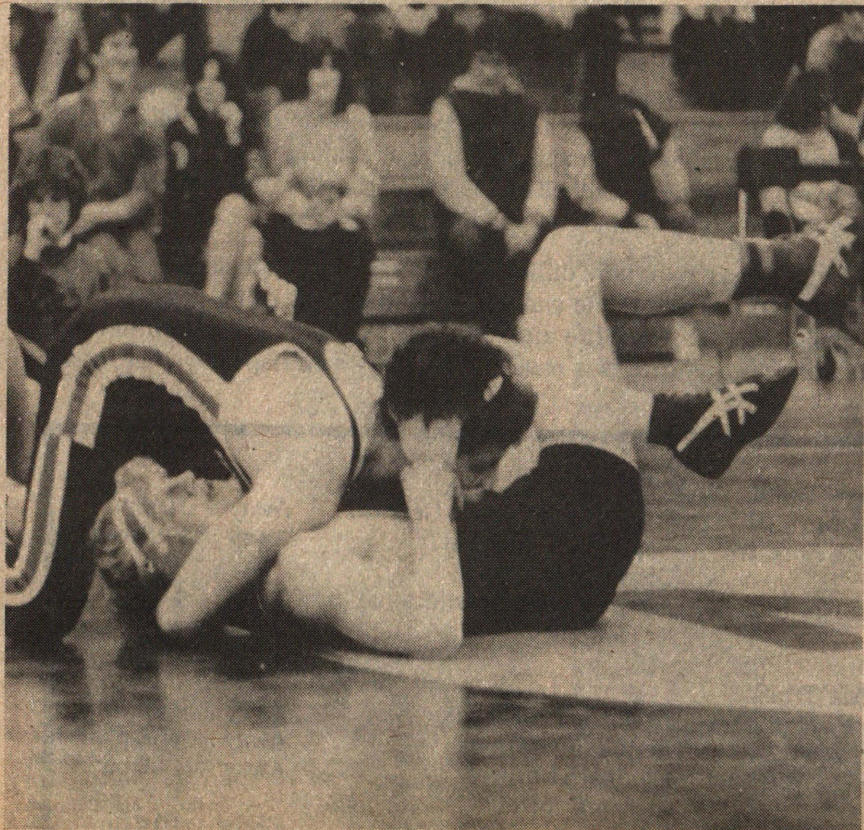
Kraft managed to break many We-go wrestling records during his senior year. Mike now holds the record for most career wins with 113, beating the old mark of 109, which was set by Tom Reed. Kraft also holds records for: most takedowns with 145; fastest fall, 12 seconds, most falls, 28; most points, 280; most season wins, 44; and he narrowly missed the record for career pins of 52 by accumulating 51 pins.

Kraft's successful regular season last year ended in great disappointment during the first round of the state tournament. Kraft was knocked unconscious in his first match last year. Kraft refused to let his memories of that incident bother him this year.

Kraft joined two other state wrestling champions from West Chicago. Scott Dierking, with a record of 32-0-0, captured the 185-pound title in 1973. Tim Norman was another We-go state wrestling champion.

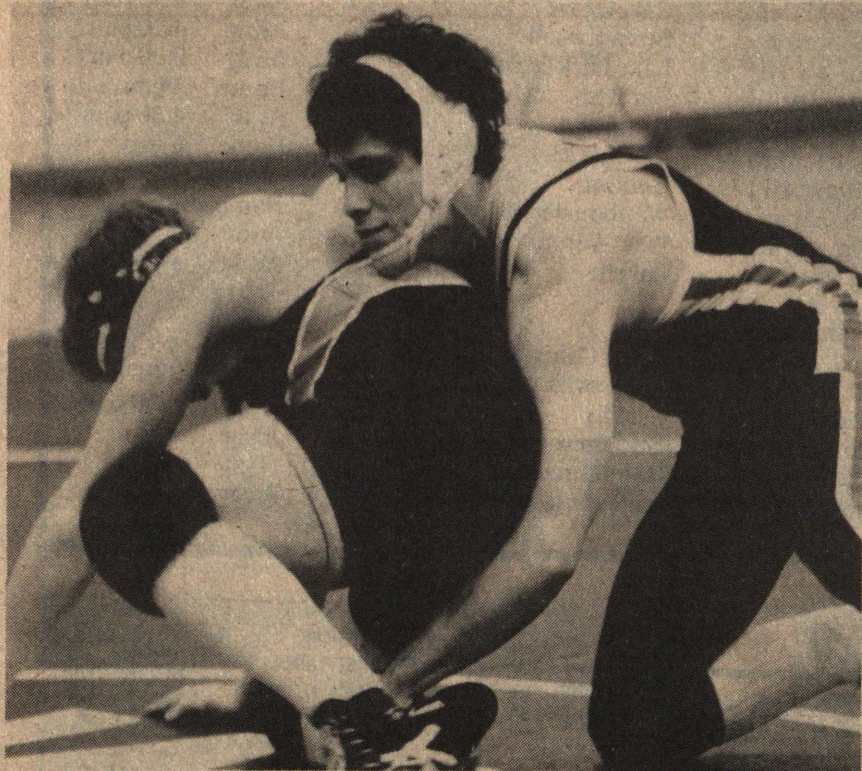
Norman won the title in 1977 in the heavyweight division, with a 28-0-0 season.

Kraft does not plan to give up his wrestling career upon graduating from West Chicago. He is still receiving offers from many schools across the nation. Northwestern University is one of the many schools who have made tentative offers. Kraft is looking for a school which has a good wrestling program as well as a high quality scholastic program.

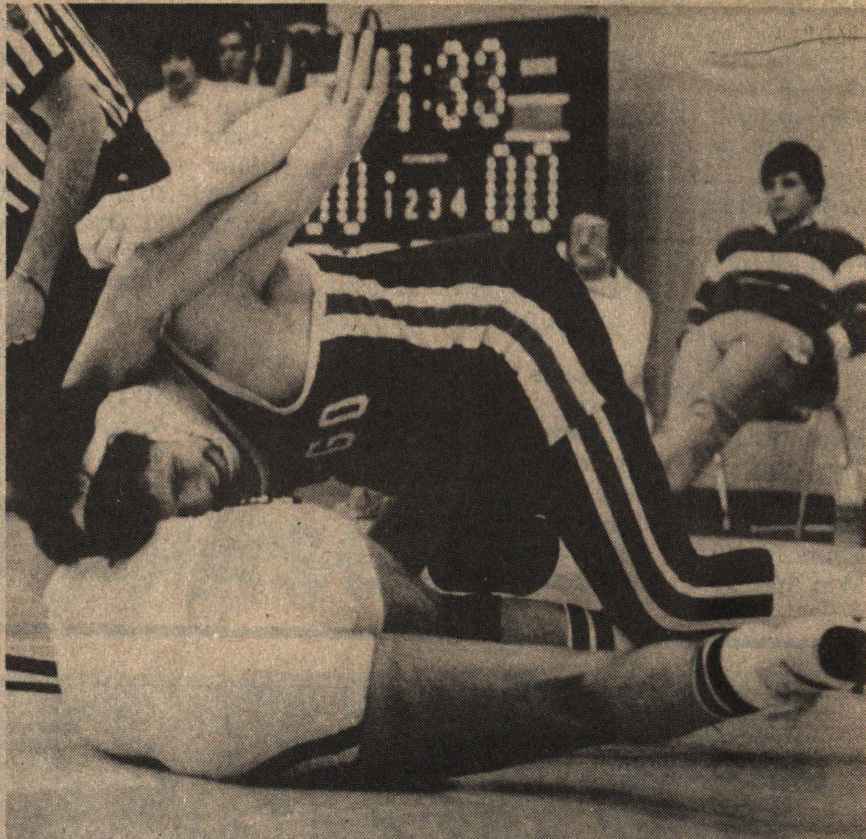


Kraft admitted to being slightly tired after going the distance in his final match. (picture courtesy of West Chicago Press)

Kraft was supported by several We-go students who accompanied him to the state meet at the University of Illinois. (picture courtesy of West Chicago Press)



Kraft's fine performance at the state meet has qualified him for national competition. (picture courtesy of West Chicago Press)



His record number of pins may have actually been a slight disadvantage. (picture courtesy of West Chicago Press)

Lost towel epidemic

by Jim Oswald

For those students who are in athletics, don't be surprised in the near future when you are asked to bring your own towel from home.

The school purchases between 100 and 125 dozen towels a year at \$20 a dozen, and "50 percent of them are lost," replied athletic director, Ron Hansen.

"They keep disappearing, and it is hard to track down where they go," Hansen said.

Larry Parker, physical education teacher, agreed with Hansen, saying, "The amount of towels missing is unbelievable."

Hansen said that a few coaches have cleaned out lockers and found towels in them, some athletes leave the towels on the ground when they are at other schools, and

in the winter, athletes wrap them around their heads to keep from catching a cold, and they never bring them back. The problem isn't in the physical education or swimming classes, the problem is in athletics, and we might have to cancel the towel service, and have the athletes bring their own," Hansen said.

A few students were against this idea. "Why should the P.E. classes suffer when it is the athletes who are losing them," replied junior, Dave Robbins.

Senior, Steve Haag added, "No one is going to bring their own towels, so let them (these students) smell up the school." Senior, Jim Washburn looked at it another way saying, "If the students are taking the towels, they don't deserve to have them."

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