

Chronic truancy costs WCCHS money

by Robin Marvin

In a five county study compiled from **End of the Year Reports** from school districts in northeastern Illinois, West Chicago ranked sixth with a chronic truancy rate of four percent for the 1981-82 school year.

The state average was 1.14 percent. Within DuPage County, only two schools appeared on the list that was printed in a January article of the **Suburban Sun-Times**.

Chronic truancy is defined as when a student misses 10 days unexcused in any 40 day period. Last year We-go had 60 chronic truants, 36 males, and 24 females. The only other school on the list that was in DuPage County was Fenton Community High School in Bensenville. Fenton had a chronic truant rate of 2.9 percent, with 31

males and 15 females chronically truant. Both WCCHS and Fenton ranked above the county average of .4 percent.

Regional Superintendent, James Smith, said that he had no actual ranking on percentages for the county, as neither did the Chicago branch of the Illinois State Board of Education. The list that appeared was in a story written by Gil Reid, who with data from the Springfield office of the State Board of Education, computed the figures in order to come up with his conclusions.

Chronic truancy can affect all phases of education. The truants cause teachers to turn their attention from the class, to focus on one or two individuals who must make up missed material. Truants usually do poor on schoolwork. In a study of 240 chronic truants in Kane County, only seven graduated.

Disciplinary actions must be taken with

any unexcused absence. Paperwork, chasing down students, and passing punishments require office work. Chronic truancies also lead to social problems such as drinking, crime, and drugs. For example, in Kane County over an 18 month period, 97 of 127 chronic truants were caught committing crimes.

Truancy can also affect state aid. Last year 21.5 percent of We-go's funding was from state and federal subsidies. These subsidies are based on a formula which includes annual daily attendance rates. State Equalization Aid is used to equalize the sources available for a given area to determine the amount of aid necessary. Real estate values and student enrollment are computed to figure the amount a school will receive for each student. The higher the real estate values are, including commercial properties such as General Mills, the

less you get. Figures for the 1981-82 school year showed that the amount received for each student was approximately \$395. The least amount any school can have is a grant of \$116.03. With We-go's average enrollment of 1,496 students, a loss of up to \$2.50 per truant per day may occur.

One Kane County school had a 2.5 percent chronic truancy and an enrollment of 5,000 students. That school alone lost \$213,750. The county itself lost an estimated \$1.7 million in funding.

Richard Kamm, superintendent here at WCCHS, said that he knew of no actual monetary amount lost last year due to chronic truancy. He attributed We-go's above average attendance rate which is almost four percentage points above the state average, to the reasoning that we have a few students missing a lot of school instead of a lot of students missing a few days.

The Bridge

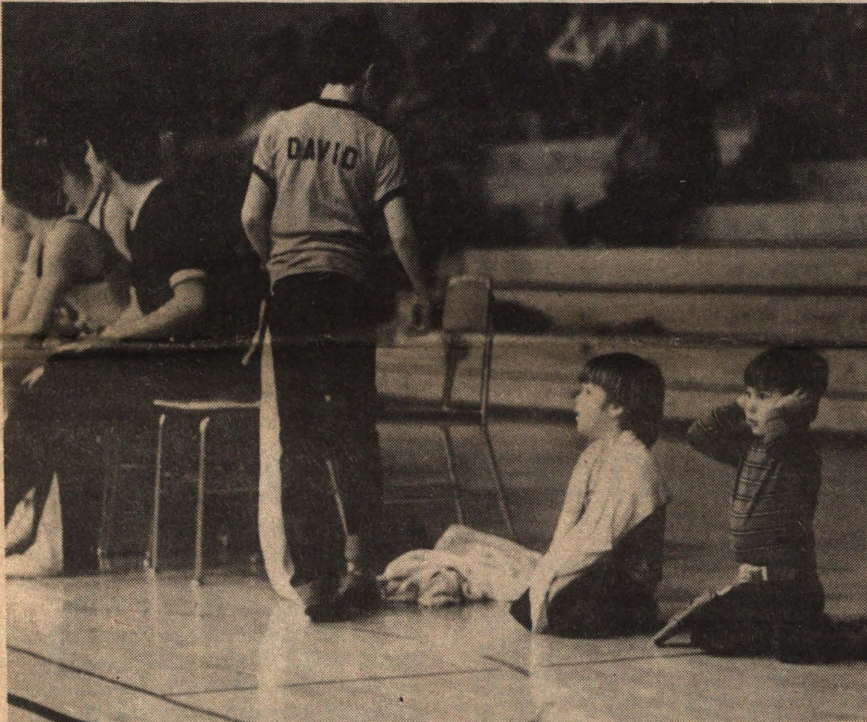
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West Chicago Community High School

Volume 12 Number 8

March 3, 1983



Although high school students thrive on the excitement of a basketball game, some find its rowdiness too overpowering. (photo by Michael Sitarz)

Ink Spots

by Eric Brosted

Lee Yunker honored

Lee Yunker was one of two candidates nominated for the presidency of the Illinois Council of Teachers of Mathematics.

A novel can win \$5000

If you've ever wanted to write a novel, you now have a \$5,000 incentive.

Avon Books is sponsoring a novel writing competition for people 13 to 18 years old, from January 1 to September 30. The winner will receive a \$5,000 publishing contract along with national advertising and publicity for the winning novel.

The rules are: Each manuscript must be approximately 125 to 200 manuscript pages or 30,000 to 50,000 words. All manuscripts must be typed and double spaced on a single side of paper. A letter that includes a description of your novel, your name, address, and telephone number, and age should accompany the manuscript. A self-addressed stamped envelope and postcard should accompany the manuscript. Make a copy of your manuscript for your own records.

Manuscripts should be sent to: The Editors, Avon/Flare, Avon Books, Room 413, 959 Eighth Avenue, New York, New York 10019.

Credit Union open to students

WCCHS students are now eligible to join the DuPage Schools Credit Union (DSCU). DSCU is a financial cooperative, and pays 6.25 to 7 percent on passbook savings. The credit unions loan program includes government student loans as well as auto and personal loans. No charge checking and discounts for auto insurance, movie tickets, and other goods also available.

DSCU's offices are located at 221 West Illinois in Wheaton, and at 5101 Washington in Downers Grove. For more information call 668-3440.

FBLA winners

First place FBLA winners at the Northern Area Leadership Conference on Saturday, February 5 were: Cathy Barton, accounting; Jeanette Comparini, business math; Carol Devore, business communications; John Deverux, battle of the chapters; Tammie Fauver, Ms. FBLA; Dennis Lingenfelter, data processing; Amy Zurawski, public speaking. Mike McPheters won a second place in job interviewing, and Brenda Rathjen won a third place in typing. Tammie Fauver was also elected President of the Illinois Northern Area.

Turnabout date changed

by Pam Fenning

The date of Turnabout this year, originally slated for March 26, has been changed to April 23. The rescheduling had to take place when another event was scheduled here at We-go for the original date. Pro-Wrestling is coming to We-go on this date.

The Turnabout dance is a tradition in our school as well as in many others. The tradition entails a girl asking a boy of her choice to a dance. The boy must accept his first offer. This concept was originated from a mythical girl named Sadie Hawkins. Sadie Hawkins was a character in a comic strip called Lil' Abner. She invented a day in

which any girl who could catch a man would have the right to marry him. This brought the idea of Sadie Hawkins' dances into play which generally fall around February 26, the hypothetical Sadie Hawkins' Day.

Sponsored by Student Council, the dance will be held in the cafeteria, lasting from 8-11. Refreshments will also be served at the dance.

Another dance has been planned for Turnabout. A Sock Hop has been scheduled for March 19. In keeping with its 50's theme, all entrants must be dressed in 50's attire.

Enrollment to boom

by Eric Brosted

Five lunch periods may be back at We-go if enrollment increases as predicted.

By the year 2000 We-go may have almost 2500 students. That may sound like a long way off, but the Planning Division of the DuPage County Development Department is planning ahead. In a 14 page report the Planning Division details the rise in student enrollment.

The report states that "while the number of children per family is not likely to increase in the future, the number of households is expected to increase." Due to this phenomenon the report makes three basic observations. One is that around 1995, when the elementary age population is at its projected peak, roughly one third of the districts in the county will exceed capacity, while another 21 percent will be operating at capacity.

The second observation is that beyond 1990 more than a third of the school districts' junior high school facilities will not be adequate. And finally at the high school level 16 percent of the districts are already experiencing shortages of capacity, while another 40 percent are either close to or at capacity. By the year 2000, roughly six out

of ten districts will be facing overcapacity, said the report.

Superintendent Richard Kamm makes his own enrollment projections on a five year basis. These figures are reached by adding up the number of graduates from local grade schools. But Kamm said that he also has to try and figure how many students will go to private schools, and how many will drop out. Kamm's calculations predict that enrollment at WCCHS will drop by 30 students next year. In the 84-85 school year enrollment will go up 40 students, as it will in 85-86, and 86-87. But in 88-89 enrollment will drop again.

The last time We-go saw such a sharp rise in enrollment was in the 1960's. And that was when many of the additions to the school were completed. Kamm sees no problem in having an enrollment of 2200, or even 2400, adding that he doesn't see a need to build any new facilities. Kamm points out that the classrooms here at We-go are only used five hours of the day. But as the number of students rises, the rooms will be used all seven hours.

So as Wheaton-Warrenville gears down for closing, WCCHS will have to gear up for more students.

Club Calendar

March

- 7-9 Musical tryouts for "You're a good man Charlie Brown."
- 12 WLS vs. Faculty basketball game.
- 17-19 50's film festival open to all students.
- 19 Sock Hop for all students.
- 25 FBLA State Conference.
- 26 VICA sponsored wrestling meet.
- 27 Students from Germany arrive at We-go.
- 31 A dance is to be held for the German students.

April

- 12-14
- 19-21 Pom-Pon tryouts scheduled
- 25-27

Cuts hurt higher education

President Ronald Reagan is proposing that almost \$1 billion be cut from the 1984 federal budget in the areas of elementary, secondary, and higher education programs. The budget calls for \$13.5 billion to be spent on education in 1984 while the present budget allows for approximately \$14.4 billion to be spent. Obviously, students and their families are supposed to pay for the losses in federal support proposed by the president.

One of the areas dealt with by the president in his new budget is student eligibility for the Pell Grant program. At the present time a Pell grant is just what it appears to be. It is a grant of money to a student attending college that need not be paid back to the government. What the president proposes is that the Pell Grant system be transformed into a "self-help grant program" in which college students would have to pay back at least 40 percent of their college costs after the student's parent contribution has been taken into account. His goal is to force students to work for their college education instead of having the government pay for it for them. The 2.5 million students now receiving money from the federal government would be expected to earn this money through summer jobs and through the college work-study program funded by the federal government. To handle the increased usage the budget for the work-study program would be increased from \$545 million in fiscal 1984 to \$842 million in fiscal 1985. These figures along with various other facts were taken from an article appearing in the February 1, 1983 *Chicago Tribune*. However, it is apparent that the roughly \$900 million to be cut will not be made up by this \$300 million increase in the college work-study program. Parents and students will obviously have to reach ever deeper into their wallets in order to pay for a college education. The president also doesn't seem to realize that teen-age unemployment is

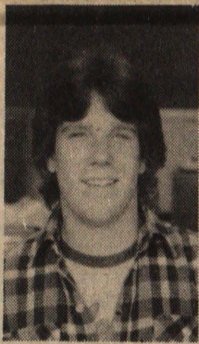
very high and it is unlikely that all students who need jobs to pay for their college tuition will be able to find work. It is not right to prevent students who are willing to work from going to college simply because they cannot find a summer job. It is not their fault that our nation suffers from double-digit unemployment. Forcing these students to enter the work-force can have no result other than to worsen our nation's already troubled unemployment rate.

President Reagan also has proposed an end to three other federal grant programs. They are: the Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant to needy students, \$395 million; the State Student Incentive Grant, \$63 million; and federal contributions to the National Direct Student Loan program (NDSL). The Reagan administration also proposes that a need analysis test be used in the NDSL program to ensure that it isn't benefiting families who could pay for their children's education without NDSL assistance.

It is difficult to believe that a president can believe that it is necessary to further cut federal funding for secondary education when students and families alike are finding it difficult to finance a student's college education. The \$63 million that he has proposed cutting from the State Student Incentive Grant program would pay for approximately three F-18 fighter aircraft for the U.S. Navy. How can the education of thousands of needy students be less important than a handful of planes that can't even meet their contract specifications? With the costs of a college education rising so dramatically, instead of increasing its defense budget to such a great extent, the federal government should channel some of these tremendous sums of money into its education programs. The government should be increasing the amount of money it plans to spend on higher education, not decreasing it.

Arms freeze is unrealistic

by Scott Brandt



During last fall's election a referendum was held to determine the number of people who would favor a nuclear arms freeze. A majority of people, averaging 60 percent in eight out of nine states, were found to favor such a freeze according to the November 13, 1982 issue of the *Nation*. I am deeply disturbed at the naivete these figures reflect in the average American.

Since Hiroshima the United States has held the most potentially destructive military force in the history of mankind. Along with such power came an equally titanic responsibility — the protection of the free world — as a by-product of World War II. However, from the end of the war until present day, the Soviet Union has retained conventional supremacy in Europe over the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Thus, perhaps much to the surprise of many people, NATO immediately adopted the policy that any attack on Europe by Soviet/Warsaw Pact forces would result in a nuclear counter-attack of sufficient magnitude to deter those forces. The United States soon adopted a similar strategic nuclear policy, and, like NATO, has kept it until the present. It is with this policy that much confusion starts over nuclear armaments.

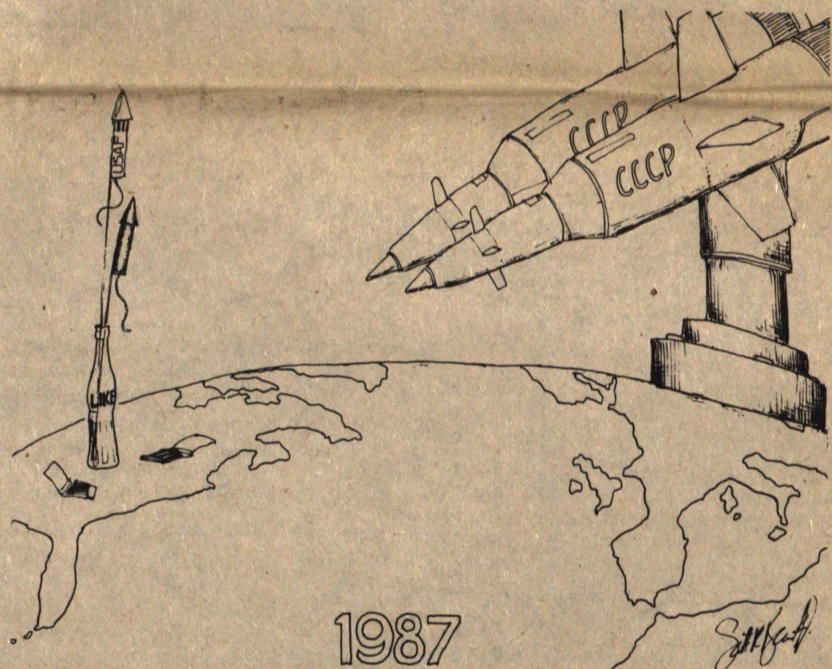
With the above concept in mind, two other ideas (ones which most anti-nuclear supporters overlook) must be considered with the question of a nuclear arms freeze:

A.) Given an advantage in nuclear armaments, leaders of the Soviet Union believe that a limited strike to immobilize U.S. Intercontinental Ballistic Missile forces (ICBM), while retaining enough firepower to pose an additional threat towards U.S. civilian/industrial centers, is possible. Such an attack would render the U.S. helpless.

B.) The Soviet Union was formed on the basic philosophy that the world has a destiny of being socialistic, and that the Soviet Union itself has a single, vital purpose of helping the world reach this destiny. In essence, the Soviet government functions under an ideal of Manifest Destiny.

The above two statements transform the Soviet Union from just another nuclear world power into an extremely aggressive, strategically opportunistic opponent when given the chance. Past events in Afghanistan are alone evidence of this fact. The United States has been, until this decade, the undeniable leader in the nuclear arms race. With the Soviet Union presently striving to achieve supremacy, a U.S. nuclear arms freeze at this point in time would allow the Soviets to pose an unacceptable threat to the U.S., disturbing the strategic balance between these two nations.

I am not "for" nuclear arms. I do not wish for global cataclysm any more than the most liberal of anti-nuclear demonstrators. I would support the nuclear freeze idea, if it were plausible. Perhaps 20 years ago, when President Kennedy could, because of undoubted U.S. nuclear arms supremacy, call Krushchev's bluff in the Cuban Missile Crisis, the freeze would have been plausible. In the 1980's, however, with the threat of



increasing Soviet nuclear firepower looming over our heads, it is dangerously idealistic to suggest that a U.S. nuclear arms freeze would compel the Soviets to lay down their SS-20 missiles and embrace us with olive branch in hand. Only with either deterrence through nuclear parity or a drastic change in Soviet governmental philosophy which is highly unlikely, can these two superpowers exist together in peace through the 1980's and beyond.

The Bridge

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The Bridge is the student newspaper of West Chicago Community High School. The Bridge office is located in room 216.

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Letters to the editor should not exceed 300 words and must be legibly signed. A maximum of five names will be printed with each letter appearing in the paper. Letters will be printed as time and space permit. The editor reserves the right to edit, if necessary, for length and libelous material.

Unsigned editorials appearing in the paper are the opinion of the majority of the Bridge staff. Content and editorial policy are determined by the editor with the concurrence of the majority of the Bridge editorial staff.

The adviser acts in the capacity of a professional consultant.

The Bridge has earned first place ratings from both the Columbia Scholastic Press Association and the American Scholastic Press Association.

Administration proposes education cuts

WASHINGTON (SPS) — After losing the battle for more education budget cuts this year, the Reagan administration has proposed a slightly more realistic budget, proposing less drastic cuts, for Fiscal Year 1984.

Next year's budget calls for \$13.2 billion, a decrease of \$2 billion from fiscal 1983's \$15.1 billion budget. The administration had planned a \$9 billion budget for fiscal 1984 when President Reagan took office. Notable changes are being proposed in financial aid (see story below), education programs for the disadvantaged, and vocational education.

Surprisingly, the budget calls for no cuts or rescissions in special education for the handicapped. Education Secretary Terrel Bell said at a budget briefing Jan. 31 that special education was spared because of the public outcry when it was slated for cuts last year. The proposal does call for shifting some of the \$1.1 billion from specific programs to the State Grant program in special education.

One of the administration's first priorities is a \$50 million grant program to train teachers in science and math. Bell explained that this was a late proposal, but that he squeezed the \$50 million in. "We had some real problems working the final budget out," Bell said.

The 1984 budget also proposes a \$200 million cut in programs for disadvantaged

students in low-income areas. The administration is considering education vouchers as a way of distributing these funds. Instead of giving funds for the programs to schools, parents would receive the amount in the form of a voucher. It would enable them to send their children to any school, public or private. "We are still studying what the structure of our program will be," Bell said.

Vocational and Adult Education would be funded at \$493 million in 1984, a big drop from this year's \$824 million level.

Billing education, which is funded at \$138 million, would be dropped to \$94.5 million in 1984 under the administration's proposal.

President Reagan also proposed Educa-

tion Savings Accounts to help parents save for their children's education. This plan is also new and the nuts and bolts have not been worked out yet, but according to Sheldon Steinbech from the American Council on Education, these accounts would let families earning under \$50,000 a year save \$1,000 to 1,500 yearly, for up to two children, tax free, until the money is withdrawn.

The department is also proposing cuts in the fiscal 1983 budget from \$15.1 billion to \$13.9 billion by cutting funds before schools receive them.

The majority of Reagan's revisions would come from new estimates for the Guaranteed Student Loan program, but other cuts are spread throughout the Education bud-

get.

Many education groups are unhappy with the proposed budget. Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers said, "It's unfortunate that the president's priorities are in the wrong order because the effect of his proposed 1984 budget will drastically cut off educational opportunities for many deserving Americans, who already are suffering from high unemployment and low self-esteem."

With a new, more moderate Congress in session, Reagan will probably have a hard time getting the cuts in education he is seeking. As the need for a strong public education becomes a national issue again, it will be a campaign focus of 1984 presidential hopefuls.

Student aid reductions, fiscals 1980-1983

(in millions)

Program	Fiscal 1980	Fiscal 1983	FY 1980-83 change in constant dollars
Pell Grants	\$2,441	\$2,419	- 20%
Supplemental Grants	370	355	- 23%
College Work Study	550	540	- 21%
National Direct Student Loan*	286	179	- 50%
State Student Incentive Grants	77	60	- 37%
Total	\$3,724	\$3,553	- 23%

*Federal Capital Contribution

Source: "Student Aid Cuts in the Reagan Administration," a fact sheet prepared by the American Council on Education, Division of Governmental Relations, Jan. 5, 1983.

Financial aid forms ready

by Eric Brosted

Financial Aid Forms (FAFs) are now ready to be filled out after a two month delay in getting the forms ready.

These forms are issued by the College Board through its College Scholarships Service. Because of problems with program criteria and application procedures, these 15 million forms were not ready at their usual time in November. But they are now available at 40,000 high schools, colleges and community service agencies in 33 states.

The FAF is an initial application form used by most post secondary institutions. This form requires students to provide such information as family size, income, expenses and assets. The College Scholarships Service evaluates a family's financial circumstances, and then sends their preliminary analysis to colleges specified by the students.

Applying immediately would not only increase a student's chance of obtaining aid this fall, but would tell Washington that a need for financial aid does exist. The average yearly rate for tuition and expenses at a private college runs \$7,500, and \$4,400 at a public college, according to the College Board.

Dan Hall, Dean of Admissions and Financial Aid at the University of Chicago, said that costs shouldn't keep any applicant from trying to go to college because federal assistance is available.

The College Scholarship Service has established a toll free hotline for questions students who have already filed their FAFs might have. The number is 800-772-3537. For further information on FAFs call 609-734-3900.

Non-registrants prosecuted

by Eric Brosted

About 564,000 men haven't registered for the draft.

An estimated 800,000 warning letters were sent to eligible men born between 1960 and 1964 who have not yet registered. Selective Service Public Affairs Director Joan Lamb said that the overabundance of warning letters was due to errors in compiling mailing lists. Lamb said that men receiving letters who have already registered should ignore them.

These letters state that unless the recipient registers within 15 days of receiving the letter they could be prosecuted. Lamb said

School meals help nutrition

by Eric Brosted

A recent study funded by the Department of Agriculture pointed out that the national school lunch and breakfast programs improved the diets of participants.

The professors from the University of North Carolina who did the study said that teenagers benefitted from both programs because they consumed more of all nutrients than nonparticipants. Researchers also found that nutritional benefits for low income participants were even higher than those for higher income participants according to the Student Press Service.

The study also stated that children of low income households "not only consume more energy than similar children ... but the size of the energy benefit is twice as large."

Researchers stressed that nutritional increases are particularly important for nutrients such as energy, calcium, riboflavin, iron, Vitamin B6 and Vitamin A for which deficiencies in school children are common.

A student's participation in the school breakfast program was found to be even more important than participation in the lunch program. The nutritional value of the breakfast program was 30 percent higher than the breakfasts of other children.

that about 85,000 men have responded to the letters by registering.

The Internal Revenue Service and Social Security System provided Selective Service with lists of names and addresses of 18 year old men. The Department of Motor Vehicle in each state has provided its driver's license lists.

Only 300 names and addresses of non-registrants have been received by the Department of Justice. Thirteen of these men have been indicted, and six of these convicted. A conviction can carry a penalty of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Military pay stagnation

WASHINGTON (SPS) — Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger ended the year on a positive note, announcing on Dec. 9 that 1982 was one of the best years for military recruiting since the beginning of the all-volunteer force. But in the new year, the Defense Department's momentum for continuing recruiting successes may slow down with President Reagan's announcement Jan. 10 that he would not include a projected 7.6 percent military pay increase in fiscal 1984 budget proposal.

The Defense Department believes that keeping military salaries on par with salaries in private industry is the single most important factor in determining recruiting and reenlistment success. Congress has increased military pay 30 percent over the past three years, helping to close the "comparability gap" between military and civilian pay.

Despite these increases, analysts estimate that Reagan's proposed pay freeze would leave average military salaries about 11.4 percent less than salaries in comparable positions elsewhere. Weinberger called military pay "disgracefully low" when he took over as Defense Secretary in 1981.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., announced at a hearing of the Senate Armed Services Committee held Feb. 1 that he and Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, has introduced a bill, S. 275, proposing that Congress deny the President's request and allow a 4 percent military pay raise in fiscal 1984 as "a minimal offset against inflation." An aide to Thurmond commented, "The bill has good potential for success because there's a lot of sentiment for giving the military a pay raise in fiscal 1984."

Many top military officials have stated that it would be wiser to cut funds designated for weapons procurement in the proposed \$238 billion budget in order to grant a pay increase.

Military leaders are unsure of how a pay freeze might affect recruitment. Most agree that a freeze would probably hurt enlistment the most, as soldiers who have already served one tour of duty weigh the benefits of signing up for another. Defense Secretary Weinberger suggested that a canceled pay raise this year might be made up by an especially generous one in fiscal 1985.

Military recruitment has made a dramatic turn-around in the last two years. Pre-

viously, the policy of an all-volunteer armed forces, initiated in 1974, had come under such heavy criticism that preparations for a renewed draft were begun in 1980.

While numbers were low, the quality of enlistees were also lacking; many lacked high school diplomas and scored well below the national average on aptitude tests.

A difficult national economic situation, an aggressive recruiting campaign and pay raises have been credited for revitalizing the armed forces. In 1982 every branch of the military met or exceeded its recruiting goals.

Reenlistment rates, an area of particular concern, were higher than they had been since 1964 as 68 percent of military personnel on active duty opted to reenlist.

As employment opportunities dwindle, more and more of the nation's best qualified young people are turning to jobs in the military. Despite concerns over pay rates, entry level salaries and benefits are still considered quite good and "are enough to convince many to enlist. "For a 17-year-old who has just graduated from high school, the military is as attractive an option as its ever been," said one officer.

Eighty-six percent of 1982 enlistees were high school graduates, a significant increase over the previous year. Regulations for 1983 will require all potential recruits to have a high school degree or succeed on a degree equivalency exam. Increasing numbers of college students are joining Reserve Officer Training Corps programs or obtaining other military sponsored student aid benefits. 1982 recruits also scored higher than the national average on aptitude tests.

The military is eager to continue the positive recruiting trends throughout the decade, but is anticipating difficulties due to desired strength increases, the declining youth population and expected improvement in the economy.

Nevertheless, Defense Secretary Weinberger stressed that with continued congressional and public support, the armed forces will be able to attract and retain the required numbers of qualified personnel. Weinberger stated that he continues to believe that voluntary military service is the most equitable and desirable way to meet military manpower requirements of the 1980's.

Fines from library are long overdue

This year the West Chicago Community High School library has decided to start charging fines for overdue library materials in order to encourage students not to keep library materials past their due-date. The members of the **Bridge** editorial staff fully support this new policy of the library.

The basic purpose of a library, whether it be related to a school or not, is to supply educational materials to the student body and teachers, although the furnishing of reading materials for pleasure is certainly another useful purpose of the library. When users of the library decide to abuse their privilege of checking out books and magazines by keeping them past their due-date, it prevents others from using these materials which is simply unfair to others who wish to use the library's resources.

In the past, the library simply sent out overdue notices to those students with overdue materials. These notices were supposed to force students into returning their overdue books because they were allegedly going to receive a referral to the dean. Unfortunately, this practice did little to solve the problem of overdue books, magazines, and cassette tapes.

It must be noted, however, that when the library decided to charge

students for having the library's calculators longer than they were supposed to, the number of overdue calculators dropped dramatically according to librarian Cheryl LaMaster. Students found that it was just too expensive to keep the calculators as long as they wanted and so they returned them on time.

After the library started to issue fines to students who kept books, magazines, and cassettes past their due-date, the number of overdue slips issued by the school library did indeed drop. However, according to LaMaster, it is still too early to tell whether this drop is due to the fines or to the beginning of a new semester. Only time will tell whether or not the library's new policy has been a success or not. It is hoped that the number of overdue library materials remains low so that all students will be able to benefit from all of the library's resources. Unfortunately, there will always be those students who refuse to return things to the library on time no matter what types of pressure are put on them.

Equal rights-for men

by Ed Rahe



Well, it looks like I finally got the chance to write my own column. Now I can finally have some fun since I don't have to write about anything in particular, unless I want to. I always thought that it would be neat to have a column like Bob Greene in the **Chicago Tribune** and now's my chance to find out.

First off, I would like to express some of my views on the subject of equal rights — for men. Whenever ERA is mentioned everyone always thinks about the suffering and denied opportunities that women must endure throughout their lives. What I want to know is whatever happened to the rights of men?

From the time a baby boy is born, he is destined to accomplish certain things for the sole reason of his sex. We men are **always** given a toy fire-truck for Christmas whether we want one or not. One can imagine what would happen if a male child asked Santa for a Barbie Doll for Christmas. He would be scolded and told by his parents that little boys never want anything but trucks as presents.

In school all boys are naturally supposed to "go-out" for some athletic

team and if they do not, for some ridiculous reason like chronic asthma, they are regarded as less masculine if not feminine. I wonder what would happen if a guy tried out for the girl's volleyball team? He would be ridiculed and scoffed at, but what is a male supposed to do if he happens to like volleyball? At our school and at most high schools there are no male volleyball teams. I've often thought about trying out for the girl's volleyball team here at our high school just to see what would happen. It's too bad that I can't play volleyball very well or I would have tried out long ago.

Now let's move to an area of real controversy, male-female relations. When two members of the opposite sex are together, the male is always supposed to be dominant. Sure, this attitude has its advantages, especially if you're a male, but what happens if the male doesn't feel like being dominant or is simply not a domineering person by nature?

Usually, it's just too bad. And a girl actually asking a guy out for a date? Boy, is that ever a ridiculous idea. Everybody knows that all guys are rough and tough and never wrong.

One more thing. Everyone knows that men don't live as long as women do; it's a documented medical fact. Every single male child born in this nation, therefore, has years subtracted from the end of his life simply because of the fact that he is a male. That's why I get so upset when I hear some lady whining about the suffering she has to endure just because of her sex. At least she doesn't have to have a number of years chopped off the end of her life.

Now that I'm finally done, I just hope that my editor doesn't whack all of this hard work into little pieces. Oh, yeah, I forgot. I'm the editor for this page. I knew I'd find a benefit to this job after a while.



Photopinion

'What are you afraid of?'

by Mark Hoffer

In conjunction with the feature article by Amy Zurawski about fears and phobias, this issue's Photopinion question also deals with this interesting topic. The question posed to students was, "What is your favorite phobia?" Along with the more common fears, there were also a few that weren't so common. A sample of WCCHS students' "favorite phobias" are given below.



Carrie Wroblewski '85 —
"Choo-choo phobia (fear of trains)."

Kris Sims '86 — "Fear of drowning."
Karen Ream '83 — "Fear of open places."
Debbie Wells '86 — "Fear of dogs."

Thomas Aviles '84 — "Fear of heights."
Andy Ivanecky '83 — "Fear of failure."
Jim Smith '86 — "Fear of pain."
Bob Dabbert '85 — "Fear of elevators."



Laura Burleigh '86 —
"Fear of drowning."

To find out more about why we have these fears and what we can do about them, read the feature article by Amy Zurawski on page 5.

Letter to the editor

Students voice objections to no Spring Musical

To the editor:

We, the students of West Chicago Community High School who have been interested in the annual Spring Musical would like to make known our opinions of the changes that have been introduced this year. We have been told that one cause of these problems has been the failure of the school administration to hire a musical director and choreographer. Another thought we have had is that Mr. Zaphino should be given more advice in this, his first year of directing our musical so that he would not have stirred up such controversy.

We believe that it was implied at the beginning of the school year that we would have the traditional, all-school musical. Now, having this denied to us, we the students, are very disappointed. Although we are quite willing to compromise, we do not feel that the traditional musical should be totally overthrown. Generally the community of West Chicago expects a big, productional musical and they will be disappointed if there isn't one.

One of our largest objections is that the cast is limited to six people (12 with double casting). In the past the musical

has offered underclassmen a chance to get involved with the acting and get some experience. Also, in the past the cast (and crew) have been a "family;" everyone has been very close. Now the cast will be an elite group and getting parts will cause severe competition among friends. This isn't right for a high school production. Most of all, in the past the musical has been fun. We believe that it was this fun that has made the musical so popular with both students and audience.

We are also disappointed that the school orchestra will not be allowed to be in the production this year.

We have these possible solutions for this problem, listed in order of preference:

- 1.) A musical director and choreographer should be hired, and a new musical with more popularity and a bigger cast should be selected.
- 2.) A compromise could be reached with Mr. Zaphino.
- 3.) As a last resort a new production could be started that is entirely student produced.

Carol Cowden, principal author

Do you want a job?

by Stephanie Espip

Getting a job doesn't have to be hard work, if you know how to prepare for it.

Before you even start looking for a job, you must have a Social Security number. If you don't, you must apply at your nearest Social Security office. You can apply, for instance, at the United States Government — Social Security Administration, 122 W. Downer Place Aurora. The phone number is 897-0471. When you apply for your Social Security number, be sure to bring with you three forms of identification. Your birth certificate, school I.D. and baptismal certificate are a few examples.

A letter of reference is one way to increase your chances of getting a job. If you have worked before, ask your former employer to write out one for you. Otherwise, you can ask a reliable adult who knows and likes you. A teacher, businessperson or clergyman are some ideas for a good reference. Once you have obtained a letter of reference, make a few copies of it, and bring it with you when you apply for your job. If you don't have a letter of reference, be prepared

to leave the names and phone numbers of several adults who could be called on as references with your prospective employer.

A resume, though not always required, is another way to create a good impression with your possible employer.

Items to include in a resume ...

Personal data: Name
Address
Phone

Objective: Positions you are capable of filling

Summary: This is your main selling points. Be sure to state your abilities and strengths. (list things like high grade point average, or awards and honors you've received)

Experience: Emphasize accomplishments even if the job was short-lived or sporadic. Be sure to also list any volunteer work done.

STEPS FOR WRITING A RESUME
1. Develop a data base including your goals, work history, achievements, and strengths.
2. Review material and decide on an objective.
3. Select a resume style. (to do this you may

want to check out a book on resumes, or stop by your State Employment office for information.)

4. Write the copy.

Once you have applied for a job, you may be called in for an interview. Here are some tips about interviews:

- Dress well
 - Gain control
 - Speak clearly (no gum)
 - Be truthful
 - Calm your nerves
 - Be professional
 - Emphasize the most important things
 - Be ready for silence
 - Project good health
 - Be a good listener
 - Question the interviewer
- THINGS TO AVOID
- Being early
 - Acting curious or bored
 - Promising miracles
 - Discussing controversial subjects
 - Giving away your references
 - Being pressured into accepting less in a job than what you want
 - Letting interviews drag

By following these hints you will be better prepared for your interview and less surprised.

Before your interview, it would also be

helpful if you had an idea on the types of questions the interviewer might ask. Here are some examples of questions commonly asked ...

1. Tell me about yourself?
On a question like this be sure not to ramble on. Cover segments such as your early years, education, work experience, etc.
2. Why do you want to work for us?
— You wish to be part of the company.
3. Why should we hire you?
— Because of my experience and abilities.
4. Why did you leave your former job?
— Be honest

References, resumes, and interviews are all necessary to seek employment. Nevertheless, be sure you can answer "yes" to the following questions — if you can, you're ready to apply for a suitable job.

1. Do you have the necessary skills to do the job well?
2. Do you enjoy the work?
3. Can you work the number of hours and the specific times required without interfering with other duties?

By following all the above suggestions you can take the "job" out of job hunting.

The newest style in time machines Book Review

by Jim Austgen

The Number of the Beast, by Robert A. Heinlein, is without question the best science fiction book I have read this year. Its strong characterization, unique premise, and interesting style made this book fresh and interesting.

The book is written in the first person narrative form, but told from each of the main character's point of view. This is a little confusing, but conveniently at the top of each page is the name of the narrator. The advantage to this is that one can get all of the viewpoints of the major characters without losing the personal feeling of a first person narration.

This style of narration leads to very strong characterization of the major characters.

Zebadiah Carter is a young millionaire with a knowledge of most subjects. He is young, virile, and handsome. He meets and

eventually marries Dejah Thoris Burroughs. She is great-looking and graceful. However, contrary to many modern stereotypes, D.T. has a doctorate in mathematics and is a very talented computer programmer. Her father, Dr. Jacob Burroughs, is a professor at a major state university. His major field of study is non-Euclidean geometrics. His work has led him to formulate some very controversial theories on the composition of the universe. All of these people meet at a party thrown by Hilda Corners, a wealthy, middle-aged socialite. While not as educated as the other three, she a leader, and an organizer.

The basis of the story is the "time machine" invented by Jacob. The machine allow people to travel between time, space, and universes. There are 10,314,424,798,490,535,546,171,949,056 universes.

Beasts from one of these universes are chasing these people who have unlocked the key to travel between universes.

What really sets this book apart from most of the others is that midway through the book, they leave what would be considered the "real" universes and enter into universes that have existed only in the minds' of authors. They travel to the Land of Oz, Alice's Wonderland, and Camelot, among others. The adventurers eventually settle down and live happily ever after.

Since there is such a large number of universes, there are a great number of Planet Earths. Eventually, the adventurers visit our own planet. This is bold idea for a novel. All science fiction books that I had read previously, our home planet has been a point of reference. Two-thirds of the way through the book, the reader realizes that

the main characters of the book are from an entirely different universe. It has changed the way I read books. I now take nothing for granted when reading.

Robert Heinlein has been writing superb science fiction for 44 years. His other noted works include *Glory Road*, *Double Star*, *Starship Troopers*, *Stranger in a Strange Land*, and *The Moon is a Harsh Mistress*. He was a guest commentator on the Apollo 11 flight television coverage. He has received the Grand Master Nebula Award in 1975 for lifetime achievement.

The book was long, but highly entertaining. There were a number of sensual passages, but this should not deter anyone over the age of 12 from reading the book. I wholeheartedly recommend the book to both sci-fi fans and to people who are not as interested in science fiction.

"Everything you wanted to know about phobias, but were afraid to ask"

by Amy Zurawski

Everyone has a phobia of one type or another. Children dread going to school. Adolescents worry about dating and flunking exams and adults fear lack of money or being rejected by someone they love.

Some people have more specific fears that are often based on experiences that once caused fear or anxiety like that fear of water, animals, airplanes, dentists, and heights. Ten million Americans suffer from

some type of phobia.

Phobias can't be explained in a scientific or reasonable way. They produce a variance of reactions in your body from sweaty hands to shaking limbs, and from feeling nauseated to producing major ulcers, as well as the avoidance of the object or situation that causes the fear.

To admit that you have the fear is the first step in getting rid of the phobia, according to

Dr. Neal Olshan in *"Everything You Wanted To Know About Phobias."* Fears and phobias can touch every aspect of your life at one time or another and they have to be acknowledged in order to have any hope of conquering them.

Fear, as defined by the *Webster's Colli-gate Dictionary*, is a reaction to a real danger. A phobia is defined as a reaction to something that in reality isn't harmful or dangerous. A fear has to be learned. According to Dr. Benjamin Rush, a fear is similar to a phobia because it needs to be learned also. For this reason, he feels there

really isn't any difference between fears and phobias.

According to the *"London Sunday Times"*, "women are generally more fearful than men." Women fear heights, insects, snakes, flying and driving twice as often as men. But men fear dying and financial problems more often than women.

In our society, Dr. Hereri Fredric feels the fear of failure is planted in our lives when we are very young and is nurtered by outside pressure until we grow old. This he feels is the most detrimental of our society and the most harmful one to posterity.

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Health for sale

Trends have come and gone and they will continue to come and go until the earth is distorted. One of the newest trends is the health and fitness craze. Before one goes on a diet or an exercise plan, the proper techniques and form must be learned. This also includes the every day chore of eating.

Sports shaper-uppers

Wonder exactly what your favorite sports are doing for you? Here is a list of the calories they burn and the muscle areas they tone.

	Approximate calories per hour	Body-toning benefits
Tennis and other racket sports	400	Thighs, calves, hamstrings, hips, playing arm shoulders.
Swimming	300	All over body-toner
Downhill Skiing	600	Thighs, calves, hamstrings, and chest muscles.
Cross-country skiing	375	All over body-toner
Jogging	400	Calves, thighs, hips, buttocks
Field hockey	180	Calves, thighs, upper body
Basketball	100	All over body-toner
Gymnastics		All over body-toner
Softball		Mild all over body-toner
Ballet	600	All over body-toner but especially legs
Figure Skating	300	Shoulders, thighs, calves, hamstrings, and buttocks
Volleyball	200	Arms, shoulders, thighs
Bicycling	300	Thighs, calves, hamstrings, hips
Golf	200	Mid all over toner but especially upper body

Open the door to good health

by Stephanie Espig

Eating is one of the great, necessary pleasures in life. It is one of those select things that both feels good and is good for you.

Many people eat in excess, eat just to eat, or don't eat the right kinds of food. By doing this food becomes a source of inordinate unhappiness manifested in food anxieties, and obsessions. Eating, however doesn't have to result in these unwanted consequences. It is possible to eat well and enjoy it. Placing food in its proper perspective is the first step. Understanding what it can do for you is the second, and knowing how to eat sensibly is the third.

Healthily eating requires a person's basic understanding of nutrition. In order to eat right a person must know exactly what eating right is. An understanding of the basic four food groups is a start.

Group 1) Fruits and vegetables: Four or more servings a day.

Group 2) Breads, cereals, and other grains: Four or more servings per day.

Group 3) Milk and milk products: adults — two servings a day, children — three or four servings a day.

Group 4) Poultry, fish, meat, eggs, nuts and seeds. Two servings a day.

By eating a variety of food from the basic foods, you will obtain the proper nutrients.

In 1980 the Department of Agriculture and Health and Human services, jointly issued a set of "dietary guidelines for Americans."

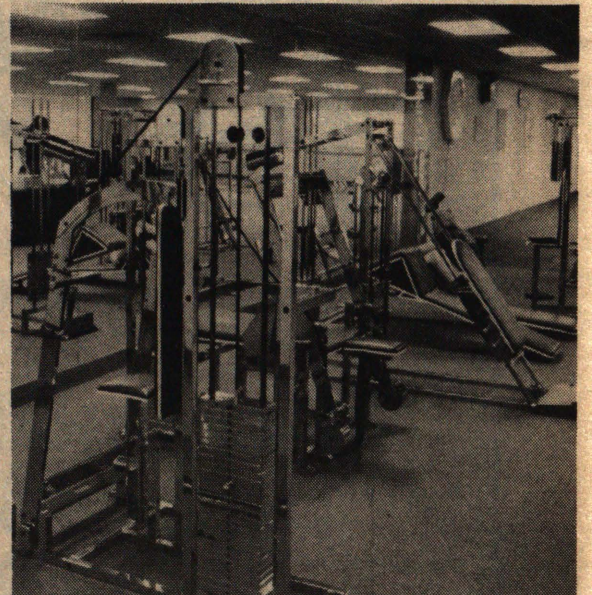
They are the following:

- 1) Eat a variety of foods.
- 2) Maintain ideal weight.
- 3) Avoid too much fat, saturated fat, and cholesterol.
- 4) Eat foods with adequate starch and fiber.
- 5) Avoid too much sugar.
- 6) Avoid too much sodium.
- 7) If you drink alcohol, do so in moderation.

By following these guidelines you will be giving your body the right kind of nutrition that it needs.

Recently, Americans are worrying about being physically fit. Exercise tapes and records are being purchased by millions of people who want to have perfect bodies. Eating right and exercising are the two ways of getting your body into its fittest condition.

When dieting, a person must make sure he is getting the proper nutrients whether the diet is for a person who wants to lose weight, gain weight, or who is undergoing strenuous train-



The chances of injuries by falling weights has been reduced with the addition of Nautilus equipment to many sport centers. (photo by Michael Sitarz)

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Friday 7:00-8:00 Saturday 7:00-8:00/1:00-4:00

Choosing the right workout for you

by Valerie Zarndt

It is well known that lack of regular exercise is a problem in our country. Only 28 percent of the population gets some kind of regular exercise, and 45 percent gets no exercise at all. With these statistics, choosing the right workout and sticking with it is important in order to make the exercise work.

The first thing to think about is your own personal capabilities. Your height and body structure are things to consider. This is why a taller person is more adapted for playing basketball than other people.

After choosing an activity that you are physically capable of, the exercise must meet your needs emotionally. Pick an activity that interests you. Some people prefer to participate in a sport with a group, while others prefer to exercise alone. Indoor or out of door sports are

things to consider when choosing an exercise.

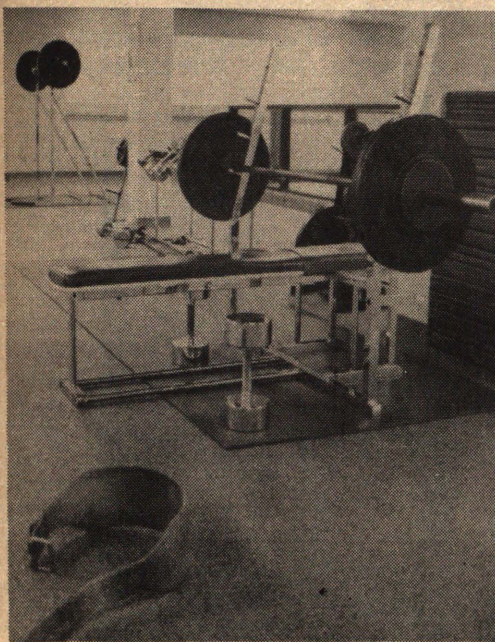
Variety is another part of keeping a workout program interesting. Changing things around helps to keep the activity interesting. For example, if a person goes jogging, a different route every once in a while helps. It also is important to choose an activity where there are adequate facilities. Look into prices and find a place that suits your needs.

There are two important things to consider before starting a program. One is choosing a workout program that will cover all aspects of physical fitness. Agility, endurance, strength, balance, and flexibility are part of physical fitness. The second is be sure that you will enjoy the activity you have chosen. If you don't have fun doing the activity, chances are you will not stick with it.

Health with moderation

ing and activities such as an athlete.

For the person who wants to lose weight, dieting does not have to be miserable, or punishing. By eating sensibly, — (eating from the basic four), setting goals, and guidelines for yourself, you can shed those unwanted pounds. You first must want to lose those unwanted



Weight training is now being used as a conditioner for many sports. (photo by Michael Sitarz) pounds. Then set realistic goals and focus on your eating patterns, not pounds. By learning to eat less, you will find those pounds slipping away.





For the person who wants to gain weight, you don't want to gain empty calories. Eat well from the basic four. If you can only eat small amounts of food at a time, plan substantial meals and divide them into five or six meals instead of just two or three. Added snacks will also help your intake of calories.

For the athlete, dieting is very important. A proper diet for an athlete is a high carbohydrate diet. Carbohydrate loading does not mean, however, that the athlete should stuff himself with starchy foods on a day-to-day basis. Nor does it mean for the athlete to hype up on sweets just before the "big game." Carbohydrates are important for the athlete because glycogen is most efficiently replenished through carbohydrate metabolism. Glycogen is a fuel substance which is stored in the muscles. When muscles are used they draw in on their own store of glycogen. When it is used up, the muscles run out of energy. By increasing carbohydrate consumption glycogen will be easier replenished. It is also a good idea for the athlete to avoid any foods that might cause intestinal discomfort or the disaster of needing to defecate during the "big game."

Health foods have become big business due to diet conscious people. Increased fiber foods, foods without preservatives and fresh produce are indeed good for you. Be leery of the terms "health," "organic," and "natural." These terms are not government regulated and can be used loosely. These words are just undefined words which fool many consumers into believing that they will provide better health. Often times you will find that the common factor of health foods is their high price. There is no difference in the vitamin content of organically grown food or those fertilized artificially. But don't ignore health foods all together, just be sure that you know what it is that you're buying and don't believe everything you read. Remember, the real key to good health is moderation.

Sporting the right pair

If you take a sport seriously. You should think of the shoes you play in as a piece of equipment. The range of styles and prices can be confusing, so you have to think about what you want from a sports shoe. Here's a guide to how and why certain shoes suit certain sports.

	Soles	Uppers	Function
 Basketball	Hard rubber, with herringbone tread.	Canvas or leather, in low-cut, three-quarter, or high top heights.	Supports the foot while allowing maximum flexibility.
 Running	Hard rubber, with ridging or raised dots or squares.	Canvas or nylon mesh, with strips of leather or suede — it's important that the shoe "breathe," especially in a warm climate.	Absorbs shock; provides support, balance and protection while allowing flexibility.
 Racquetball/Squash	Wraparound hard rubber, for good traction.	Lightweight, airy nylon mesh.	Provides traction on smooth court surface.
 Tennis	Hard rubber, with herringbone tread for cement or wood courts; pebble tread for clay courts	Leather gives best support and most durability; mesh is durable and airy; canvas is light, inexpensive and breathes	Provides side-to-side flexibility; padding under the ball on the foot absorbs shock.

Yellow and black gets the red out

by Michael Sitarz

It is 8 a.m. and the station is about to get a change of faces. A new shift of men is about to come in for their 24 hour stay.

The men from the last shift head out of the station for their 48 hours off. Some men will go home to their wives and families, while others will go to their other part time jobs. The second shift; one lieutenant, two pa-

clearly seen in their efforts to help the community.

On his own, one of the men specially designed a map which would locate streets more quickly. By pushing a button next to the street name, the street would light up.

On their free time a group of men went around to all of the buildings and major

station. The alarm was set off by the tar fumes. The workers on the roof look relieved while the children walk away in disappointment.

After their lunch, house chores are done. Besides the regular chores, floors mopped and carpets vacuumed, today is the day that tanker 213 gets drained. After an inspection of the engine and a test drive, the driver maneuvers the 1300 gallon tanker to the road by a hydrant. As the water is drained, children gather to watch. A few of the brave ones begin to play in the rust colored water. After it is emptied and flushed, it is filled again. When the water reaches the top of the truck, the water begins to spurt out 25 feet into the air, hence the nickname, "baby whale." When the truck returns, there are more chores to be done.

On the north wall of the station hangs equipment number 205, a fire boat. To the

right of this is a row of wooden lockers. In these personalized compartments are kept the helmets, coats, and boots. The six empty lockers belong to the men on duty. Further down to the left stand the hose racks. The hose ends dangle from the end like the tentacles of an octopus. One somber light hangs over the workbench in the corner where two men attempt to repair a short in the vacuum.

The constant call of the fire radio drowns out the murmur of the hose dryer. The two brass poles in the middle of the station break up the yellow monotony. Puddles of water rest on the grey spotted floor from its last washing.

The white ceiling fans on the wooden ceiling offer a contrast from the typical garage.

Now the buzz of the vacuum begins again as the paramedics begin to clean out the

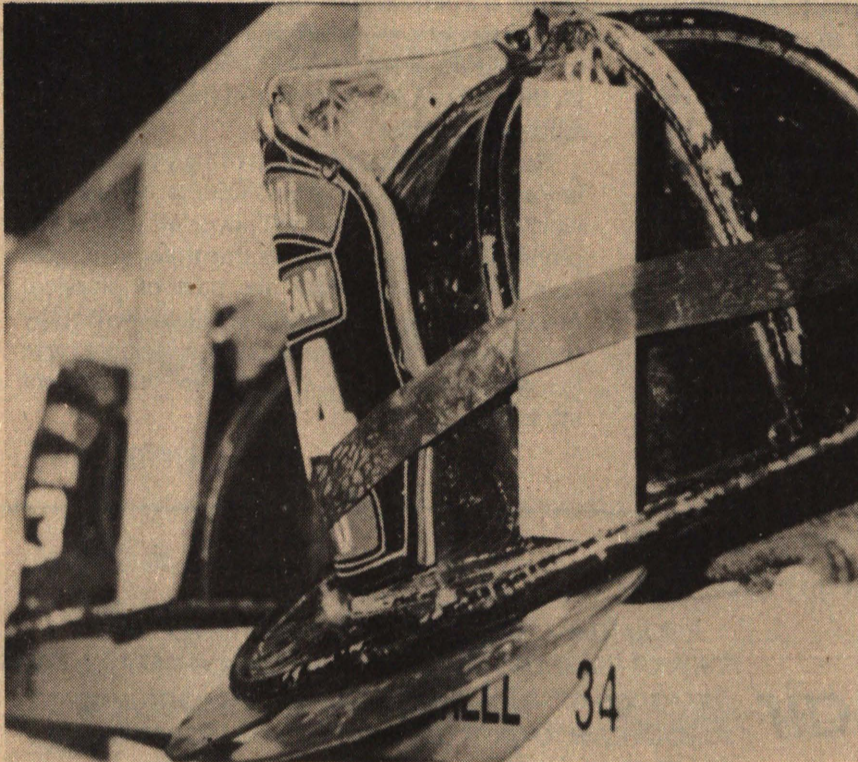


photo by Michael J. Sitarz

paramedics, and three firemen, will spend the next 24 hours "holding down the fort."

The large garage where the eight black and yellow vehicles are stored begins to fill with the smell of diesel fumes. The pungent odor becomes heavy in the air. In an effort to counteract the heavy fumes, one of the four large garage doors is opened and the cool breeze moves in on the stale air.

The once dormant lights came to life as each fireman checked one of the trucks. Sirens called and horns echoed their loud booming call throughout the room. The men busily engaged themselves in the inspection of the equipment in the compartments of the vehicles.

There are eight large yellow and black emergency vehicles in the garage. In the front of the line is number 217, the mobile hospital. Three other engines include 212, 215, and 216. The rear of the station is the home of the training/back-up engine, a car for the Carol Stream Fire Protection District, and a water truck, known as "baby whale."

In a far corner rests one conventional red fire engine. This 1947 truck does not see the real excitement of fire, but it does see the happy faces of the children in the parades that it is in. In the original Keeneyville Fire Department, this truck was purchased by a group of farmers after a fire gutted several houses in the village.

The next change of activities in this strict schedule comes at 9 a.m. The men that are on duty at Station 2 assemble along with the men from Station 1 in the classroom. With these 90 minute classes, the firemen are kept up to date on the latest fire and medical techniques. Burns were the subject of today's meeting.

After today's class, the firefighters, in an effort to prevent burns, talked more about educating the public in open seminars.

The dedication of these men can be

complexes in Carol Stream and drew up floor plans. This aids the speed of putting out a fire.

At 10:49 a.m. the call of the endangered filled the air. The men became tense as they waited for the voice telling them where to go. Sighs of a type of disappointment went up because of a possible heart attack. These men will spend the next hour and one-half in the field.

At 11 a.m., the next phase of the schedule begins. Two of the trucks in the building are gone over with a fine-tooth comb. Engines are checked, nuts are tightened and mechanics are tested.

Already 45 minutes into the checks, a feeling of excitement fills the air as the alarm goes off again. Each man has a specific duty. The lieutenant races to the radio room to copy down the address and gets a map while another starts the engine and opens the great door.

On arrival at the scene of the activated alarm, the air is thickened with the smell of hot tar. Children gather to watch the fire truck while the men on the roof who are resurfacing it look down in awe. An engine from Station Two arrives at the scene and stays by the fire hydrant.

The two firemen who went in now come out and signal to the trucks to go back to the



photo by M. Walker



photo by M. Walker

compartments to the mobile intensive care unit.

Outside the great glass doors rests the chief's yellow car shining in the sun. The American flag along with the Carol Stream flies high over the black and yellow mailbox.

No sooner had dinner finished did the alarm sound again. The paramedics were off on a call not to be seen until the next morning.

Now that all of the work was done, the men could rest and relax by watching television or just talking. These men are part of a very special family. They will spend almost one third of their life together, on duty for 24 hours and off for 48. This type of family cannot be found in any other nine to five job.

It's 8 a.m. and the station is about to get a change of faces. A new shift of men is about to come in for their 24 hour stay.

Special thanks goes to the Gold Shift at Station One of the Carol Stream Fire Department.

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Photography: presenting the realism of the scene

by Michael Sitarz

In the fast moving world of today, the job of the newspaper to report the news becomes increasingly difficult. It is up to the reporters to be the "ears" for the public. It rests upon their shoulders to absorb the information at the news scene and send it out to the public in a manner which they can understand, according to John White, Black Photographer of the Year.

White also stated that the photographer acts as the "eyes" for the public. He must be able to effectively capture the moods, smells, and realism of the scene on film.

Alan Chumley, West Chicago Press photographer, carries the business card that presents him as the "eyes" for the West Chicago community.

While working in the scientific research

department at Zenith, Chumley "picked up photography as a hobby through a friend." When faced with the possibility of being laid off, Chumley began looking for work at several local newspapers. After two interviews at *The Press*, he landed the position of staff photographer.

"With the need to do it a little bit better," Chumley stressed, "I went back to school." By finishing his studies, Chumley has earned his associate degree in photography. Chumley feels that the past year and one half has greatly helped the development of the skills necessary to be a good photographer.

"Just getting the picture" ranks at the top of the list of challenges for a photographer according to Chumley. "The real challenge," Chumley stressed, "is trying to take some-

thing out of the ordinary and make an exciting picture out of it."

In Chumley's view, getting a good and unusual shot of something such as a person receiving a certificate or prize is important in photography.

As in every job, there are many things that rate below zero on a scale from one to ten. One of the drawbacks that Chumley sees in being a photographer is that the editors never use enough pictures.

Alan Chumley's advice for the beginning photographer is "Don't. There is a glut in the market of photographers. With this big glut, in the market, it would be an employer's market," reasoned Chumley. When photographers outnumber the positions available, "the management can really pick and choose." Things have started getting better

after the "big boom of photographers in the 1970's," waived Chumley.

Chumley accredits the broadening of his life through his vision to photography. Photography has made him aware of many things in nature that he might not have otherwise seen. "What it (photography) has made me see," Chumley remarked as being beneficial to his life. "To be successful in photography you have to know what you want to do," stressed Chumley. Self-motivation must be on a new photographer's resume under the category of personal qualities.

"The mark of a professional photographer is he gets the picture. Anybody can take some pictures and get some results, but the professional will always get results," concluded Chumley.

Joining local clubs

Each school year different departments sponsor clubs and groups. To some students, these clubs are as big a mystery as how to join them. Here is a list of several clubs and organizations, what they do and how to join.

Math Club

The Math Club is open to anyone who wishes to join, freshman through senior students. They meet once a month during the fall and halfway through winter. During the months of February and March the club meets twice a week. The main objective of the club is to prepare for the Math 2 competition. State competition will be held on March 19, and Conference on March 29. In some of the meetings, guest speakers are brought in to talk about math-related fields, math content, and mathematical careers. The club is run by math teacher Tim Kanold.

Salt Company

Salt Company is an extension of Campus Life/Youth for Christ and is open to anyone who is in high school. They meet every Thursday night and have various activities.

Activities include roller skating parties, pillow fights, broom ball tournaments, team parties (by schools), retreats, and a big get-together with the other participating schools once a month. The get-together includes a live band, competitions, and a guest speaker who talks about issues that are related to today's society, such as love, dating, and sex.

DeMolay and Rainbow

DeMolay is a Masonic youth organization for young men between the ages of 13-21. DeMolay is designed to let people from different schools meet each other and stresses the brotherhood aspect of the Masonic organization. The members are involved with different activities and sports teams that compete on state and national levels. The meetings are held by a parliamentary procedure and members learn a great deal of leadership. The members come from all over DuPage County.

Rainbow is a girls organization like DeMolay and is sponsored by the Masons. It works very closely with DeMolay in that they have a lot of activities and dances together.

We-go Language Clubs

The language clubs at West Chicago High School are growing rapidly as students from the German, Spanish, and French classes expand their interests in the language they are studying by joining a language club. Each of the language clubs sponsors activities at the high school, such as dances, concession stand sales, and plays. The clubs also go on out-of-town trips to study the cultures of their individual language.

Teen Volunteer Program

Many students are involved in the Volunteer Teen Program at Central DuPage Hospital. Teens ages 14-18 must go through a 12 hour training program and pass a test showing what they have learned. Once they have passed, they are assigned to an area of the hospital to work in.

Training classes are given three times a year. The next training class will start in June. For further information or to apply call the Volunteer office at Central DuPage Hospital 260-2648.

Upcoming events at Fermi

George Bernard Shaw's comedy, "Don Juan in Hell," will be presented in Fermilab's Ramsey Auditorium at 8:00 p.m. on Saturday, March 19, 1983. The play, performed by the critically acclaimed Chicago City Theatre, focuses on the relationship between the sexes and the achievement of self-fulfillment.

Chicago City Theatre Producing Director, Joseph Ehrenberg, was praised for his "intelligent interpretation of Shaw's clever script" as well as his "superb performance" as Satan in the company's 1979 presentation of the drama. He will recreate his role in the production at Fermilab. Shaw's interpretation of Don Juan is based on Mozart's Don Giovanni, the cavalier seducer of women.

Admission to this Arts Series event is \$5.00. For phone reservations or further information, call (312) 840-3353.

Exotic carvings and other artifacts are featured in the "New Ireland: Art, Life and Death" an art exhibit, lecture and opening to be held at Fermilab Tuesday, March 15 at 8:00 p.m. New Ireland, one of the many islands in the South Pacific, is the source of the art exhibit which will open with the lecture at Fermilab. Dr. Phillip Lewis, Chairman of the Anthropology Department at Chicago's Field Museum of Natural History and a recognized scholar of New Ireland culture has assembled Oceanic creations from the Field Museum to be displayed in the Fermilab Gallery on the 2nd floor crossover of Wilson Hall.

Dr. Lewis, who has been to New Ireland on collecting expeditions for the Field Museum, will speak on the cultural aspects of the items displayed in the exhibit. These are among the most significant at the Museum which holds one of the largest collections of Oceanic art in the World. On March 15 a special viewing time is available from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

The exhibit will be open to the public from March 15th through April 30th. This exhibit-lecture is a special event in addition to the Science and Human Values Lecture Series and Performing Arts Series produced by the Auditorium Committee at the Laboratory. Admission to the lecture is free, but a ticket is required. Phone (312) 840-3353 for ticket reservations and information.

Halas by Halas — the local authors

by Eric Brosted

Rambling off names of countless famous acquaintances like Ian Smith (former Prime Minister of Rhodesia) and Queen Elizabeth, Gwen and Arthur Veysey take you on a stroll through recent history.

Mr. and Mrs. Veysey have both been foreign correspondents for the *Chicago Tribune* from the 1940's until 1975. They now manage Cantigny, the estate of Colonel Robert McCormick which has been opened to the public as a museum. As correspondents for the *Tribune* they came in contact with McCormick often.

The Veyseys were approached by the Heritage Society about the possibility of writing a chapter about McCormick in a book entitled *The Five Greats*. The book would deal with McCormick, Gary, Gates, Red Grange, and Billy Graham, all prominent people with local ties. But later the

society decided to have five separate books written, and the Veyseys took on the job of expanding what they had.

McCormick learned to fly from Billy Mitchell, the founder of the first U.S. Air Force. Using his plane as an observation post, McCormick flew the skies of Canada scanning the forests for good paper trees. Later he purchased a seaplane, which he flew from the Fox River to the *Tribune* building on Lake Michigan. When he landed, someone from the *Tribune* would row out and get him.

Cantigny, located in Wheaton, became a place for McCormick to get away from it all. "I think it was a place of enjoyment, and I think Cantigny meant a lot to him because his grandfather had it built," said Mr. Veysey. Arthur Veysey said that when they enlarged the house, McCormick wanted it built in a manner so that it could serve as a museum after he died.

Halas by Halas, the Veyseys' first book to be printed in large numbers, came out after

they both had quit the *Tribune*. Commissioned by George Halas, owner of the Chicago Bears, to write a book on his life story, the Veyseys managed to finish the book after only eight months.

In 1975 the Veyseys left the *Tribune* to pursue their goal of writing a book. Another reason for their departure was the growing lack of interest in foreign news. They both were saddened to see many of the foreign offices close down, but now after having written a book, their sentiments have changed some. "As newspaper people, we had to wake up in the morning thinking about the day, and go to bed thinking about the next day. You just couldn't think about writing books," said Arthur Veysey.

They both look on their work at the *Tribune* as a pleasure. "I once told Don Maxwell, my editor, I'd have paid for every day I worked for the *Tribune*. It was an awful thing to say, because when was he ever going to give me a raise?" chuckled Arthur Veysey.

"It's important if you want to know something about a person"

The book on McCormick was started two years ago and has just reached the first draft stage. The Veyseys have had to research heavily on the subject to make the story as accurate as possible. "We feel that it's important if you want to know something about a person to know his inheritances, and I don't mean in money, I mean in philosophy and standards of behavior," said Arthur Veysey.

Researching McCormick required both hunting up people who knew him and a lot of reading. Two other biographies have been about McCormick, but both centered on his newspaper career. The Veyseys are delving into his early years before he became head of the *Tribune*.

Arthur Veysey said that when McCormick was young he explored the woods of Canada and there he got the idea of making the *Tribune*'s own paper. McCormick set up his own paper mill and bought a shipping company to bring the paper to the *Tribune* from Canada. "The Colonel was also

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"What happened? Get your head stuck in a blender"

by Michael Sitarz

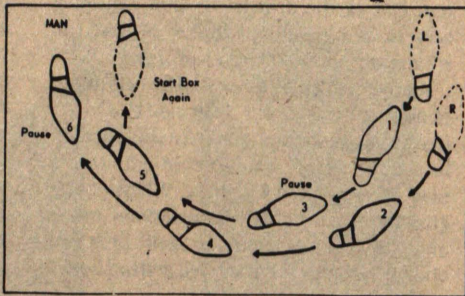
One could say that college life is the transitional period for a person from the soft, free life of high school to the hard times of the real world. And, this education acquired during your college years will help the world of tomorrow be a better place to live in.

Just as one needs preparation to enter high school and the real world, you also need some tips before entering college. Here is a list of skills that need to be mastered before you try to get into college.

HOW TO:

1. Whistle.
2. Spit water between your teeth.

3. Impersonate an amoeba.
4. Impersonate an amoeba impersonating a shark.
5. Turn your eyelashes inside out.
 - a. Grasp eyelashes with fore fingers.
 - b. Gently pull away from head (not too far).
 - c. Flip.
6. Rhumba.



HOW TO BE COOL:

1. Wear as many layers of shirts as possible. Collars turned up.
2. Mumble and never smile.
3. In conversation, talk in monotone with eyes open only half way.
4. Come to class 10 minutes late and leave 10 minutes early. Always practice consistency.

When you arrive at school, don't remain a naive child. It is important to distinguish between what is meant and what was actually really said. Here are a few examples of what people really mean when they say

certain things:

1. "Oh. You got your hair cut." ("What happened. Get your head stuck in the blender.")
2. "Hi. How are you doing?" ("I'm late for class, get out of my way.")
3. "You look nice today." ("What's the occasion, you usually look like a slob.")
4. "Can I help you?" ("You look like you need help.")
5. "Just skim over chapters one and two for a brief quiz on Monday." ("Memorize chapters one and two for an essay exam on Monday.")

Tips for Casanova Jr.

by Michael Sitarz

In days gone by, all things were easy, including dating. Boy meets girl, boy asks girl out on a date, boy meets family, boy courts girl, and maybe boy gives girl ring.

But today is 1983 and just like everything else, this process has changed. Girls ask out guys, guys ask out girls, and many other variations of this ritual: flirting.

Several Eastern Illinois University students were asked to compile a list of proper techniques to use when flirting to get the maximum results. Here is what they came up with.

1. Smile.
2. Use mega eye contact.
3. Introduce yourself and ask the five "W's": What's your name, where are you from, what's your major, where do

you live, and what year are you?

4. Wink.
5. Tell a joke.
6. Ask them to dance.
7. Mention that your father or mother is rich.
8. Use lines.
9. Don't use lines.
10. Carry around philosophical literature.
11. Ask for an autograph.
12. Ask them to model for you.
13. Use compliments like, your eyes are like crystal pools of water, your lips are like two rubies, etc.
14. Say their eyelashes are upside down.
15. Kiss their hand.
16. Show them your car, wallet, or house, whichever is most impressive.
17. Lean up against them a lot.

Time out called after 28 years of teaching

by Pam Fenning

Gene Haney, after 17 years of teaching band and orchestra, submitted his resignation to the Board of Education at a recent board meeting in January.

Haney is taking advantage of a new retirement program sponsored by the state of Illinois. Under this program, a teacher may take his retirement five years early and still receive his pension and full benefits.

Haney sums up the reason for his decision in saying, "I'm at that time of my life when I wish to do something different."

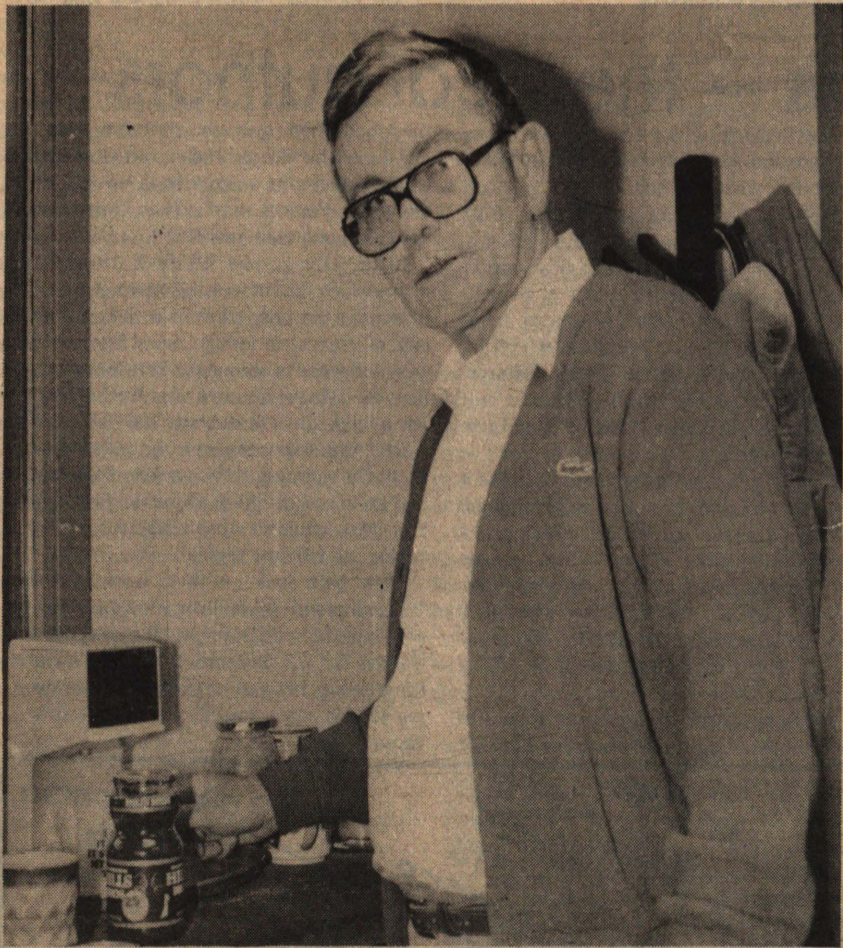
Doing something different might include

feels that he doesn't encounter these conflicts any more than usual.

Haney says that he, as well as his family, is anticipating his end to teaching. "They're all looking forward to it," he stated.

Haney feels that his co-workers have contrasting emotions. "I hope that I will be missed, but I cannot speak for them," stated Haney.

Haney states that there have been many "truly thrilling experiences" here at We-go. The 1974 football championship and the five consecutive years of winning State Sweepstakes, (68-72) are a few of his great



After 17 years here at WCCHS, Haney might take up a part-time job of tuning pianos

acquiring a part-time job. "Maybe I'll wind up tuning pianos," suggested Haney.

Haney's interest in tuning pianos was initiated through his wife. "She is a piano teacher," explained Haney. Upon discovering this interest he took a correspondence course in piano tuning, spanning for about two years. "I enjoyed that very much," Haney commented.

In addition to possible part-time work, Haney plans to keep in close contact with students at We-go. In referring to the students Haney commented, "I'm very pleased with the students and especially with the friendships which I have developed with students which have lasted into their adulthood."

On a less positive side, Haney said, "I can't think of a teacher who doesn't have personality conflicts with certain kids." Haney

memories. He also adds that there have been several excellent school musicals. He ascertains that those are but a few of the great events at We-go.

Haney went on to say, "We have a fine school with strengths as well as weaknesses. However, we are all working to overcome the weaknesses."

Haney believes that our school has changed in many ways, for the better as well as for the worse. "These changes reflect the changes in our society," he explained.

The halftime football announcer as well as study hall monitor maintains that he will follow We-go and its activities "with great interest."

The Eastern graduate who has been teaching for 28 years is calling it quits for teaching but not in substantiating many of the acquaintances made here at We-go.

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Johnson pleased with lower level's performance

by Dino Tiberi

With the end of the regular swimming season near, the sectionals and the state meet are next on the agenda for the varsity swim team. This year's team has had some success with a record of 4-5-1 at press time.

Coach Dan Johnson feels that the team got off to a slow start, which hampered the projected early-season improvement. "I anticipated a faster start, but our times picked up later on. We should have won our

first meet, but we lost," said Johnson.

He was happy with the J.V. and Frosh-Soph teams. "The J.V. team had a winning season for the first time, and I am pleased with the lower-level times," Johnson said.

Senior Co-Captain Rob Flatter said the season was both good and bad. "We had some good swimming, a lot of guys improved in events which will help next year," said Flatter. He continued, "There was more

spirit, more team concern. We wanted to do well."

Flatter said that the team had some trouble in the beginning with discipline in practice, but things worked out. He also commented on the fact that the record wasn't as good as the team had hoped. "We hoped to finish 7-2 or at least have a winning season, but we had difficulty with some meets this year."

When asked which individual performances were the best, Johnson said, "Rob Flatter and co-captain Bill Gebhardt showed a great deal of improvement in the freestyle sprints, and Dave Sherriff did very well in the distance freestyle races, cutting 10 seconds off his time in the 200 meter freestyle." According to Johnson, the best overall team performances were against West Aurora and the West Chicago Invitational. "We had some real good times in the West Aurora meet; and had some close races also. In the Invitational, we had a lot of fun and swam well."

In the sectional, Flatter is hopeful that the team will do well. "We hope to get fourth place, but third is a possibility," said Flatter. "St. Charles should get first and Marmion second, but we could beat out West Aurora for third. West Aurora has an edge, however, since they already beat us in a dual meet this year."

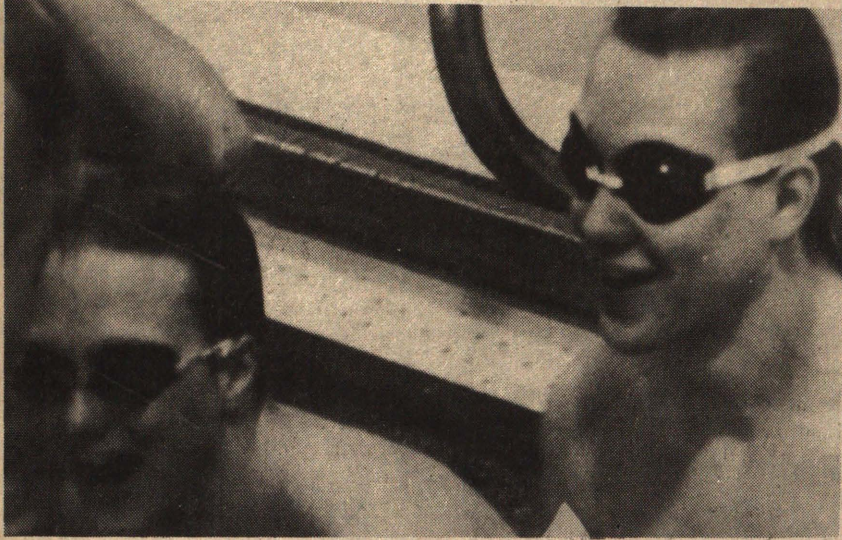
Johnson believes that Gebhardt and

Flatter are the two best to advance to state, but the free relay team might break the school record.

Reflecting back on the team's chances, Flatter said, "The main keys will be third place finishes by the medley relay and the 400 meter relay." Other keys will be the placing of Flatter and Gebhardt, who are both looking to state, in the 50 and 100 meter freestyle.

Hair shaving is often a tactic used to cut time and these swimmers are no exception. Both Flatter and Johnson believe that shaving is important in determining both the individual and team success.

Next year, Johnson will have a good nucleus returning. The J.V. team was 6-3 and the frosh-soph team did very well also. Some swimmers returning include: Eugene Wagner, who swims in everything; Dave Sherriff, a freestyler; and Dan McNulty, a butterflyer. When asked which swimmers will be missed the most, Johnson replied, "Bill Gebhardt will be missed because he was a consistent point-getter over the past 4 years. Rob Flatter, like Gebhardt, is an outstanding swimmer, and he will be missed too," said Johnson. "Also, Chris Wagner and Ed Rahe, who swim freestyle will be missed. Rahe has really improved while only swimming two years. And Randy Ryan, a top butterflyer, will be hard to replace."



No it's not the Blues Brothers, but senior swimmer Bill Gebhardt (left) and Rob Flatter (photo by Mike Sitarz).

Jock shorts

Christensen and Rodriguez advance

Juniors Joe Rodriguez and Mike Christensen both advanced to the state wrestling tournament with their second and third place finishes respectively in the Glenbard North Sectional. The state meet took place last Friday and Saturday at the University of Illinois. Results were not available at press time.

Conference season ends this week

Tonight the girls basketball team will host Glenbard North at 7:30. The last time these two teams met, the Panthers soundly defeated the Wildcats by 20 points. This game will close out the conference season.

Track teams will travel this week

The girls track and field team will travel to Lake Park to take on Conant this Saturday, March 5, at 10 a.m. This will be their second meet of their season.

March 5 will also start the boys' track and field season, as they travel to Fenton High School to take part in the Fenton Invitational. All events will take part in the Fenton Invitational. All events will take place at 10 a.m.

WLS takes the court vs. faculty,

The WLS traveling basketball team will take on West Chicago's faculty in a charity basketball game on March 12. Tickets cost \$2 for students and \$3 for adults. This event will take place in the Bishop Gym.

We-go hosts Super Sectional

West Chicago High School will host a girls Super Sectional basketball game on March 21 at 7:30 p.m. The winner of this game will advance to the state finals at University of Illinois.

Pro wrestlers come to We-go

On March 26, Vica will sponsor a pro wrestling match which will take place in the Bishop Gym. Tickets will cost \$6 per person, and are available through any Vica member or in the office.

All money made will go towards the Vica scholarship fund and the general operation of the fund.

Three We-go wrestlers advance to regionals

by Mark Hoffer

Wildcat wrestlers Mike Christensen, Joe Rodriguez, and Rob Rincones will advance to the sectional finals February 18 and 19. All three are coming off second place finishes in the regional tournament.

Christensen will be entering with an impressive record of 32-6. His 126 pound weight class will be a very tough class, according to Coach Bob Hien. Ried Diehl of Naperville Central and Pat Koubee Central, who has had only loss this year, will be rivals for the championship.

Christensen captured first place in the DVC Conference Tournament by beating Naperville Central's Ried Diehl 11-6, after previously losing to him 6-4 in a dual meet two weeks ago. In order to earn the right to wrestle Diehl, Christensen first defeated Wheaton-Warrenville's Ian Drury in the first round, 9-4. In the second round, Christensen defeated Glenbard North's Dave Bagger, 5-1.

Next Christensen advanced to the Regional Tournament on February 11 and 12 looking for that first place championship, but fell short, taking second place after losing an overtime referees' decision to Diehl, whom he had defeated one week ago. In his trek to the championship match, Christensen defeated Steve Galloway of West Aurora 17-2, and Batavia's Chris Wurtz, 16-5.

Looking ahead to the State Finals, Christensen commented, "I want that first place prize, but I will be happy to place in the top five."

Capturing a Regional Championship can be a difficult task while healthy, but Joe Rodriguez almost did it while wrestling with a high fever. He came in second, losing in the championship match 1-0.

Capturing first place at the Conference

Tournament, Rodriguez first pinned Joe Archabald of Naperville Central in the first round in 5:34. Then he faced Wheaton North's Dean Manone, whom he also defeated with a pin, this time in 3:10. In the championship match, Rodriguez easily decided last year's 98 pound conference champion by a score of 11-1. Rodriguez scored two sets of near fall points, but was unable to get the pin.

In the Regional Tournament, Rodriguez also finished second. He defeated Naperville Central's Charlie Campbell, 8-1; and Leonard Perry of Saint Charles, 6-5; before being defeated 1-0 in the championship match. Rodriguez will enter the Sectional Tournament with an overall record of 33-5.

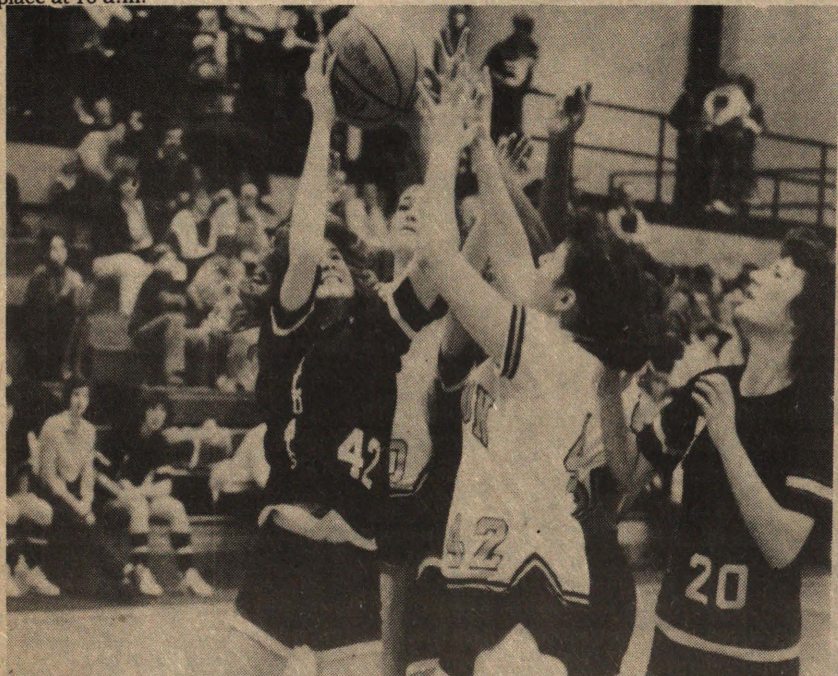
Sophomore Rob Rincones, the Wildcat's 98 pound wrestler, rebounded from a fourth place finish in conference to take second place in regionals.

In the first round of the Conference Tournament Rincones got off to a quick start by pinning his opponent, Wheaton-Warrenville's Doug Stahler, in 14 seconds. With his pin, Rincones set a record for DVC's 98 pounders. He lost his next match by a score of 10-4, before he went on to defeat Wheaton Central's Steve Knipper by twelve points, 14-2.

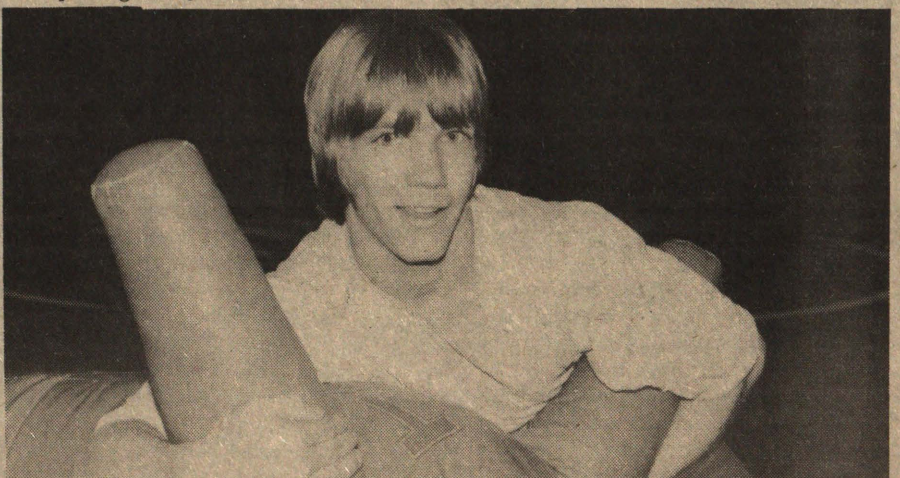
In his attempt for third place, Rincones was pinned by Steve Kaltofer, of Wheaton North, in 3:57.

In his sectional matches, Rincones defeated all his opponents by pins, each faster than the previous one, before losing his final match.

His victims were: St. Charles' Gerald Guzman, 3:21; and Bill Heinman from Aurora East, 1:31. In the championship match, Rincones was pinned by Aurora West's Fred Concha in 43 seconds.



Freshman Wildcats Colleen Dabbert (left) and Stacey Anderson fight for position in a recent Wheaton Central game. Both will have to rebound well if the Cats expect to beat Glenbard North tonight (photo courtesy of The West Chicago Press).



Mike Christensen proves he is no "dummy" as he advanced to the state wrestling tournament (photo by Mike Sitarz).

Why can't Chicago produce a winner?

by Bill Recchia

What's wrong with the name Chicago? In the sporting world, that name seems to be a jinx, for any team from Chicago seems to choke. It's called the dreaded "Chicago Syndrome."

First of all, the exception must be noted. Chicago teams have produced excellent soccer teams. The Chicago Sting won the World Soccer Championship two years ago, and West Chicago High School has produced some excellent soccer teams in recent years. That's where the exception ends.

One must go back to 1963 for the last football championship Chicago had (though West Chicago had a state champion in football in 1974). This past year in football is an excellent example of the "Chicago Syndrome" that looms around Chicago teams.

In order to gain a berth into the playoffs, the Chicago Bears had to beat Tampa Bay in the last game of the season. After gaining a big lead by halftime, the Bears choked and lost the game in overtime by a field goal with a last second field goal by Tampa.

Basketball teams in Chicago have not had any better luck. In 1974, the Chicago Bulls had an excellent team. Many sportswriters considered them the best in the National Basketball Association (NBA). When they

got into the playoffs (which is pretty good for a Chicago team), they choked to a weaker Golden State team. The "Chicago Syndrome" strikes again.

College basketball has not produced the winners in Chicago that many fans have hoped for either, if it sounds better. In the past three years, highly ranked De Paul teams have been upset in the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Tournament to teams that were considered mediocre at best.

Baseball in Chicago is the perfect example of the "Chicago Syndrome." Every year it seems that the Chicago Cubs start out great. Expectations build, only to have the hopes drop with their ever famous "June swoon."

The year 1969 is a bad word in the minds of Cub fans. That's the year the Cubs seemed to be unbeatable, pulling off miracle win after win. Playoff tickets were even being printed. Then the "Chicago Syndrome" struck. The Cubs lost game after game, allowing the New York Mets to win the pennant.

It seems as though any team from Chicago is at a disadvantage before their season even starts. The solution to this situation is very simple. Since it seems that any team from Chicago is affected by this "Chicago Syndrome" we must change the name of the town. I don't believe there is anything called the "Okie-Fenokie Syndrome."

Girl cagers enter state tournament

by Carol Earley

The girls' varsity basketball team will take on Glenbard North at home on March 3, and will begin at 7:30 p.m.

Both teams have a 1-9 win-loss conference record (at press time), and are tied for sixth place in the conference.

In the first round of the season, Glenbard North beat We-go by 20 points. "We were tired and we had a poor night," said West Chicago Coach LaVora Singleton about the game. Singleton also said that this time, she expects to beat Glenbard North. We-go starter Sue Beedle said, "We can beat them if we play like a team and play more aggressive than them."

Glenbard North Coach Kay Anderson said, "In order to win, we have to play the same way we played last time. It was our best game. The defense was good, the offense was on, and everyone played well." Anderson also said that Glenbard will have to press We-go in order to win.

Singleton said that Sue Becker and Stacey Anderson have been doing well, scoring in double figures. On the boards, Beth Brand has the highest average defensive rebounds, and Sue Becker has the highest average of offensive rebounds.

Last time West Chicago played Glenbard North, Lyn Truchan led the Panthers in

scoring with 24 points. Another leading scorer for the Panthers is guard Jamie Walker. Last round, she scored 14 points against We-go. Walker, though, has been out with torn ligaments, but Panther Coach Anderson expects her to be back strong and ready to play.

Wildcat Sue Becker said, "If we want to win, we must make more of our shots."

Like most other schools, Glenbard North has a definite height advantage over West Chicago. Coach Anderson said that they will use this advantage to get more rebounds, both offensive and defensive.

The Panther coach also said that if they don't play as well as before, they could find themselves under by twenty points instead of up by twenty.

On March 7, the Wildcats will take part in the Illinois State Basketball Regional Tournament. They will play Wheaton North, and if they win, We-go will then play the winner of Wheaton Warrenville and Wheaton Central game. These four schools are the only schools in this regional.

Singleton thinks that they can beat Wheaton North because they (We-go) should have beaten Wheaton North last time they played them. In the last game against Wheaton North, the Wildcats made only 13 percent of their free throws. "That hurt us a lot," said Singleton.

Fans prove to be worthy

by Amy Zurawski

Fans are an important factor of any game. They give needed support to the athletes and to the coaches, but they also can be detrimental to the game.

It is a common attitude among coaches and athletes that fans are a good thing. It is recognized by many that they help win games and push the athletes to perform their best. Junior Mike Christensen expressed that they make you want to work harder, not only to please them, but to please yourself as well.

Wrestling coach Bob Hein said, "When you have fans that care and are interested in how players perform, it really helps them out." He says as a coach that he isn't affected by the fans, but he thinks that his performance as a coach affects the players. "Some coaches who are relaxed just don't get their kids as worked up as one who gets excited with them. How the coaches act affects the fans also."

Varsity Football Coach Ron Hansen says that fans don't really affect the strategy of the coaches. He says the coaches are usually aware of the things that are happening in the stands. "They (the coaches) try not to behave in a manner that would cause the crowd to react in a negative way, like harping at the officials," says Hansen. He also mentioned that yelling to put a certain player in doesn't have any place in

the game and often hurts the player more than it helps them.

Hein stated that the size of the crowd affects the way the players perform. In the absence of fans, players find it tough to get fired up." Hansen feels that there isn't enough school spirit. He says that it would be nice to think that there is 100 percent support all the time, but you hear too many people that mock the players and the coaches during the game. Hansen says that a good rowdy group at game time is beneficial to the players. "Some players like more noise, they enjoy the support," says Hansen.

Overall Hansen feels that fans are good but unfortunately you hear too much of the negative. "The average fan doesn't express themselves vocally — it would be nice to hear less of the negative and more in support of the athletes."

Fans can also have a bad affect on the players and the games. Hansen said that fans generally tend to be influenced more by the negative reactions than the positive. Junior Pat Marsh said that if it is against you, the booing tends to get you down, but if it is for you, it makes you do better.

Players in general don't seem to hear the fans because they are involved in the game, but senior Bill Recchia claims "It is good to hear the crowd after you make a try or winning basket. The crowd makes your adrenalin flow."

Sports schedule

Girls Track and Field	12	Naperville Relays A 9:30 a.m.	
March			
5	Conant at Lake Park A 10 a.m.	19	DuPage Valley Invitational at Glenbard South A 10 a.m.
12	Wheaton Warrenville and Rosary H 9:30 a.m.		
25	Fenton Invitational A 4:30 p.m.		Baseball
Girls Badminton		31	Batavia (V and S) A 4:30 p.m.
March			
28	Romeoville A 4:30 p.m.		Boys Basketball
30	York H 4:30 p.m.		March
Boys Track and Field		3-4	Regionals TBA TBA
March		8-10	Sectionals TBA TBA
5	Fenton Invitational A 10 a.m.	15	Super Sectionals TBA TBA
		18-19	State Finals U OF I TBA

Cats become disciplined

by Sue Lindenmeier

The West Chicago Wildcat basketball team closed their conference season under the .500 mark with a record of 5-8 (at press time). Though the team members and fans alike anticipated a better showing, there was a great deal of positive remarks made about the year. Senior guard, Dino Tiberi, regretted that they could not obtain a winning season in his final year, and yet he said that overall there was a "total team effort with everyone backing each other up with support." Tiberi added, "I think that playing together and being a team is one of the most important things to attain. I feel that we did this."

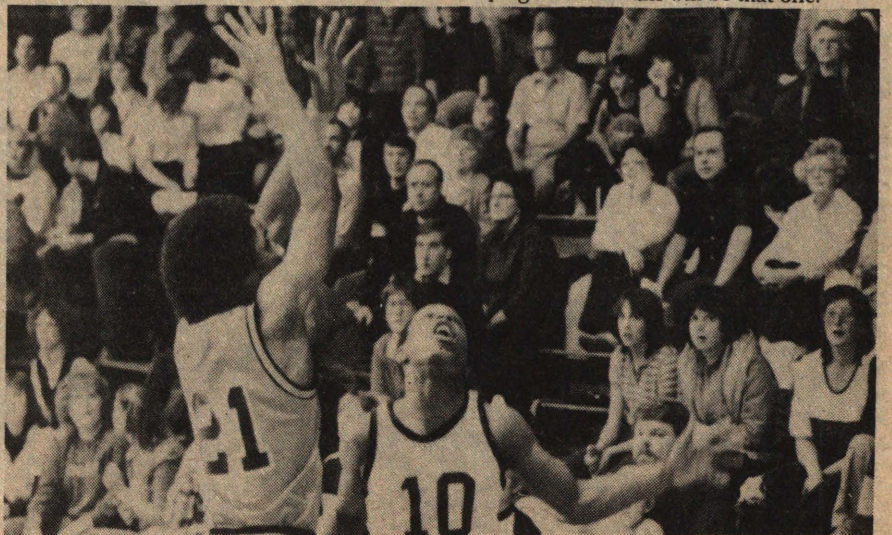
The team lost a great deal of games by one or two point margins, with a great many of these games being decided in overtime. However, the team members agree that these matches were lost because of "mental mistakes." Coach Mike Barborak defines these "mental mistakes" as being a let down of discipline. Barborak believes that something positive came out of these losses. "These losses helped us to discipline ourselves," he stated, "and this will help us when we go into regional play." Senior forward Bill Recchia believes that one of the

reasons that these losses were so disappointing was because they "were so close that we knew we could do it."

West Chicago is putting aside these defeats and looking on toward the state tournament. Recchia feels that they "are entering the third stage of the season." This third stage is the state tournaments. It is at this point Recchia believes that they "can prove that we are a good team."

Barborak feels that the players "are looking forward to playing Glenbard North." "I think," he added, "that they still believe that there is a score to be settled despite their last victory over them." Junior Ed Martin feels the key to a good showing in regionals is to "play together as a real team such that a win in regionals is a reachable goal."

Looking to next year, Barborak is very optimistic. He believes that the difference will be made in discipline. However, he is quick to admit that the conference will be just as difficult as he believes it is this year. Though Barborak believes that mental conditioning and concentration will give the so deserving team the conference. He is hoping that his team will be that one.



Wildcat Lee Dunsey (10) looks heaven bound for a regional championship (photo by Mike Sitarz).