

WCCHS swing choir to perform for governor

by Laura Pollastrini

The WCCHS swing choir will be giving a special performance on May 14 at the St. Andrew's Country Club for an audience expected to include Governor Jim Thompson. The swing choir is making an appearance for the Eastern Star organization. Eastern Star is a women's religious or-

ganization that's comparable to the Masons, a men's organization.

The swing choir performed two years ago for the same organization, and according to Ronald Benner, the director of swing choir, they are honored to have been asked back. Benner also remarked that he's proud to represent WCCHS and the community.

Ken Smith and Carol Cowden, both swing choir members, said that they are excited about the event because they'll have the

opportunity to work before a large, and as Jeff Baxendale added, "prestigious audience."

"It'll be a lot classier than our other performances, and a lot more professional," added members Tina Howard and Cheri Waterhouse.

Swing choir members added that having the governor in the audience didn't bother them, it only added to the excitement. But because of the important members of the

audience, a few extra practices are in the works.

Smith, the captain of swing choir, is looking forward to the event. "The full impact about this performance hasn't hit me yet, but when it does, it probably will be our best show this year."

Cowden also added "It'll be a great experience and really exciting, but because the Governor is there, it is going to be nerve racking."

Budget cuts used instead of Lincoln School closure

by Amy Zurawski

District 33 has now decided that it won't be closing any of its five elementary schools. Instead they will make budget cuts to make up for the money they would have gained by closing Lincoln School.

The entire district will be affected by the reductions the board is making. Some instructional aides, and clerical aides will be removed. Some special teachers, like music

and art, will be shared between buildings. The amount that the schools will be able to budget for has also been reduced. The district is making reductions to amount to between \$125,000 and \$160,000.

The decision not to close one of the schools was made for several reasons. One of these is the increase in kindergarten students at Lincoln School. Last year at this time there were 13 students enrolled in Kindergarten and this year they have 37 enrolled at Lincoln. There is a drop this year

in the intermediate grade level but that is predicted to rise to record breaking levels in 1985-86 because of the increased birth rate. So if the district was to close one of the buildings, it would just need to open it again in two or three years.

Another reason for keeping the school open was brought up at a public hearing. The people of the community felt that it was important for there to be a school in the center of town because it helps keep the town together.

The staff at Lincoln expressed satisfaction that their school isn't closing. According to Lincoln School Principal Kenneth Weigal, the decision not to close one of the schools took a lot of weight off the minds of everyone involved with the school itself, including the children and parents. He also said that the entire district is pleased that the schools are all staying open but is concerned with budget cuts that are being made and how they will affect the school system.

The Bridge

West Chicago Community High School

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School policy test case

by Jim Austgen

The use of alcohol, and less frequently, drugs is a reality in life. The policy of WCCHS is that they won't be a reality at West Chicago Community High School. "Our policy is that students should not be in school drunk or under the influence of drugs," was the way the policy was stated by Principal Richard DuFour. This policy came into play recently when a student was detained because the administration believed he was under the influence of alcohol. DuFour also said, "we have not tried to determine under the influence, previously." This was the first instance of this kind hap-

pening. DuFour said that in cases of students being under the influence of drugs or alcohol, the first course is to call the parents and send the student home for the day. DuFour said that it is more a problem that the parents should handle. A second alternative is to administer a breathalyzer test to the student in question. This is done to determine the amount of alcohol in the blood stream. The legal limit to determine drunkenness for a drunk driving charge is .10 percent. Drinking by anyone under the age of 21 is illegal in the state of Illinois, and that the use of marijuana and other narcotics is illegal for all Illinois residents.

Zimmermann awarded

by Stephanie Espig

A Public Affairs Officer of the Canadian Consulate in Chicago, recently awarded Terry Zimmerman, a history teacher here at We-go three books on Canada. Edward Hornby, a Canadian official visited We-go on March 28.

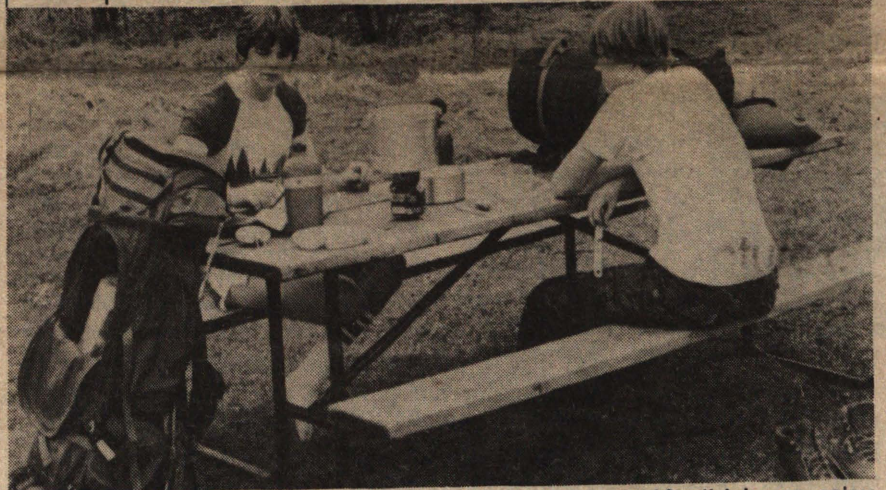
Hornby expressed that he is pleased with the courses given on Canadian history at WCCHS. "A good job is being done," said Hornby. He added that the books were given "just to say thanks to Mr. Zimmerman."

Hornby then went on with a lecture on Canada to Zimmerman's sixth hour Canada and Latin America class.

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Special section: recreational sports Page 11



WCCHS senior Scott Swanson, left, and Wheaton Central student Scott Johnson, enjoy lunch during a conditioning hike. For an in depth look at backpacking and fishing see page 11. (photo by Eric Brosted)

Ink Spots

We-go students awarded

by Eric Brosted

Four WCCHS students won honors in a writing contest held by Know Your World magazine. Sandra Esterland won first place, and James Arwood, Michael Hansen, and Frank Razzino won honorable mention awards. This contest was state wide and entailed the students writing an ending to a story about a man-eating tiger in India.

FBLA wins at state

Two WCCHS students won first place for their participation in a FBLA State Leadership Conference in Springfield. Jeanette Comparini won first in Business Math Two, and Dennis Lingenfelter won first place in Data Processing. John Devereux was second in the Advisory Council Award, and Brenda Rathjen won third place in Clerk Typist One. Carol Devore took fourth in Business Communications, and Amy Zurawski won fifth place in Public Speaking. Scott Barton and John Shim won seventh place awards. And Jerri Ross finished in tenth place. Both Comparini and Lingenfelter will compete at the national conference in San Francisco in July.

Bridge writers win writing awards

by Julie Dollars

The Bridge recently won five awards at the Northern Illinois Press Association Spring Newspaper Workshop.

Mike Sitarz, Bridge Photo Editor, won a blue ribbon certificate for his In-Depth reporting. He also received an honorable mention for his photo of welterweight Darren Smith. Ed Rahe, Bridge Opinion Editor, won a blue ribbon certificate for

editorial writing. Eric Brosted, Bridge News Editor, won an honorable mention for his news story on West Chicago's water problems. Dino Tiberi won an honorable mention for his sports feature on Bill Recchia.

John White, Pulitzer-prize winning photographer for the Chicago Sun Times, opened the sessions.

Prom details set

by Tabitha Wilson

Prom is going to be held at Wilton Manor, 2200 Main Street Wheaton on Friday, May 27. "Exit" is the band that will be performing. Prime rib will be served at a cost of \$30 a couple.

It's Academic takes third

We-go's It's Academic team came home with third place by winning four out of its five matches. Jim Austgen, Scott Brandt, Mike Grenke and Bill Harverty make up the four man team.

Fermilab lecture on decision making

Fermilab's lecture series presents Professor Sorell L. Schwarz and his talk entitled "How risky is risk? How safe is safe?" on Friday, April 29, 1983 at 8 p.m. in the Ramsey Auditorium.

Professor Schwartz will discuss "risk assessment," and how to make decisions even with incomplete information. Tickets are \$2, phone 840-3353 for information or reservations.

Lower prices, not lower wage

If President Ronald Reagan gets his way in his fiscal 1984 budget, teenagers looking for a job this summer could find themselves earning 25 percent less than they did last summer. The president proposes that there be a "subminimum" wage for youths who work during the summer months, May 1 to September 30. This revision of the minimum wage would allow employers to pay people under the age of 22 \$2.50 per hour instead of the \$3.35 per hour current minimum wage. The editorial staff of the **Bridge** feels that the president's proposal should not be accepted by Congress.

The principle reason for the president's budget proposal involving the minimum wage is to curb our nation's huge youth unemployment rate. Nationwide, the average percentage of youth unemployment hovers around the 20 percent mark while the rate for Blacks and other minorities is even more staggering. At the present time it approaches a

... it is hard to believe that a college student works at Burger King to gain experience at broiling hamburgers ...

frightening 40 percent in some inner-city areas of the country. The president and his advisers believe that if employers do not have to pay people under the age of 22 the full minimum wage, this will be enough of an incentive for employers to hire more teenagers than they normally would. In order to prevent employers from firing adult workers in order to hire teenage workers at less pay, the president's proposal would place a \$10,000 fine and a year-long prison term on any employers who were found to have violated this law. However, it is difficult to believe that the government could actually hope to enforce this type of law. The disorder

that would result after adults were replaced with younger workers is simply something that our nation could do without.

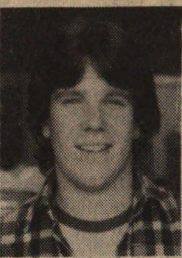
The president's other primary reason for supporting his budget package is that it would allow more teenagers to acquire valuable experience in the business world. This may indeed be true, but a small amount of experience is not worth a 25 percent cut in pay. Reagan also says that more students would be able to get training in some type of profession since employers would be more willing to train workers if they did not have to pay them as much. Granted, there are people under the age of 22 that this would indeed help. However, it is hard to believe that a college student would work all summer at Burger King because he wants to become an expert at broiling hamburgers. The college student's main objective during the summer months is to earn money so that he can attend college and enter the profession of his choice at a later date. With college tuitions rising in price so dramatically, most students simply could not afford to be paid less money. Perhaps if the president was willing to cut the price of a college education and other items by 25 percent his proposal might be acceptable. As it stands, however, his proposal is not acceptable.

A few corporations have even voiced the concern that the introduction of a "subminimum" wage might encourage today's youth into forming unions to demand higher wages. This idea may sound a little farfetched, but who knows what would happen if millions of people had one-quarter of their salary taken away from them.

With the prices of so many items so high, it is unfair for the government to cut the wages of so many youths seeking work. The editors of the **Bridge** hope that this legislation supported by President Reagan is defeated in the House of Representatives as a similar bill was in 1977 (by a single vote).

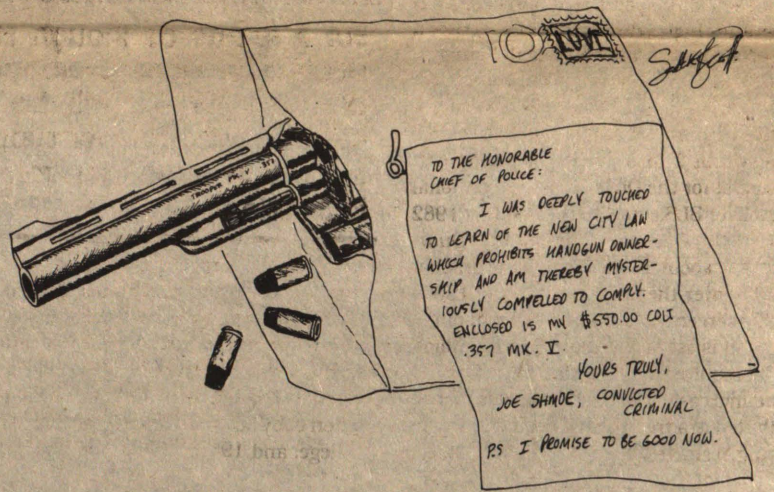
Handgun ban misses target

by Scott Brandt



The assassination of John Lennon and the attempt on Ronald Reagan's life, both in 1981, sparked much enthusiasm for new and widespread handgun-control legislation. Supporters of such legislation say that these laws will reduce violent crimes and household murders wherever they are enacted. The plain and simple truth is that there is no evidence from previous attempts at banning or severely restricting handgun ownership that the number of such crimes and murders would be reduced.

Handgun-control advocates claim that these laws would reduce violent crime merely because handguns would be more difficult or impossible to buy. However, one must realize that over-the-counter purchase is the only aspect of handguns that laws could ever hope to control. I highly doubt that a hardened criminal who is hell-bent on committing a violent crime will turn over a new leaf just because he cannot skip down to Sportmart and buy a handgun. Hardened criminals will always be able to acquire handguns as long as handguns exist in our society. Legislation that attempts to control actual possession of handguns, such as the recent folly in Morton Grove, is utterly ridiculous because it simply



cannot be enforced. Additionally, the three (that's right, three) handguns which were turned in to the Morton Grove Police Department were no-doubt owned by honest, law-abiding American citizens who felt it was their duty to comply with the city government. Somehow I can't picture Joe Shmoe the armed robber voluntarily turning in his .357 magnum at the local police station.

Household murders, or murders provoked by arguments between neighbors or friends, are another item that handgun-control advocates claim would be reduced by such gun-control laws. There is no tangible

Somehow I can't picture Joe Schmoie the armed robber turning in his .357 magnum at the local police station.

evidence that the murders or violent crimes in general have been reduced or affected in areas where strict anti-handgun laws are enacted. Realistically speaking, a person who is in such a state of rage to shoot his neighbor with a handgun would not easily stop at a shotgun, a Bowie knife, or crowbar if a handgun was not present.

One aspect of handgun ownership which is rarely considered regarding handgun-control is the number of crimes that weren't committed because of handguns. The reason for this is the fact that such a statistic simply could not be compiled. Yet, think of it; how many robberies, rapes, and murders were deterred last year because the would-be victim displayed a handgun upon being attacked? How many times did a criminal not even consider robbing a liquor store because it was widely known that the owner or clerk packed a handgun? Certainly more than handgun-control advocates would have you think. It would be unfortunate enough for the rights of law-abiding Americans to the security and protection of a handgun to be denied ever. But having the right to such security quashed by legislation which does not reduce crime and could not be enforced would be outright injustice.

The Bridge

326 Joliet Street
West Chicago, IL 60185
phone: 231-0880 ext. 268

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

Letters to the editor should not exceed 300 words and must be legibly signed by the author(s). A maximum of five student names will be printed with each letter appearing in the paper. The name of the author(s) of each letter appearing in the paper will be printed. Letters to the editor 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** editorial staff. Content and editorial policy are determined by the editor with the concurrence of the majority of the **Bridge** editorial staff. The **Bridge** welcomes both student and faculty responses to its editorials.

The newspaper 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.

Bridge Staff

Managing Editor Sue Lindenmeier
News Editor Eric Brosted
Opinion Editor Edward Rahe
Photo Editor/
Features Coordinator
Michael Sitarz
Feature Editors Nancy Binzen,
Pam Fenning, Valerie Zarndt
Sports Editor Bill Recchia
Advertising Manager
Amy Zurawski
Circulation Manager Robin Marvin
Cartoonist Scott Brandt
Adviser Tim Courtney

Sub-minimum wage proposal stirs furor

WASHINGTON (SPS) — Even if the least you could earn in a minimum wage job last summer was \$3.35 an hour, you may find yourself working for less this summer. In his fiscal 1984 budget proposal, President Reagan has proposed that all young people under the age of 22 be eligible for employment at a rate 25 percent below the current minimum wage during the summer months between May 1 and Sept. 30. The subminimum rate would be about \$2.50 an hour.

With youth unemployment at or beyond depression levels in many areas of the country, there is a growing feeling that something has to be done. "Youth employment, particularly among black youth, is a social tragedy," Labor Secretary Raymond Donovan said.

The issue on its face, is a simple one: reduce the wage an employer must pay to the lowest paid teenagers and employment of teenagers will increase.

"For many youth, the minimum wage has

acted as a barrier preventing them from gaining a foot hold on the first rung of the economic ladder," Donovan said. Young people, he added, "have been hindered in their efforts to obtain the most important kind of work — work that provides basic skill training."

The idea of paying young people below the minimum wage is not new. President Richard Nixon vetoed a minimum wage bill in 1973 in part because the Congress had not included a subminimum wage for youth in the bill. More recently, during the Carter administration, the House of Representatives came within one vote of approving a youth "differential" in the minimum wage. Youth differential refers to the difference between the current minimum wage and the proposed lower rate to be paid younger workers.

There is some evidence to support the Reagan administration's claim that reducing the minimum wage for youth will mean that more young people will be employed during the period of time that the youth

differential is in effect. Supporters of the proposal, like the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, believe that the youth differential will create more job opportunities, and give employers the necessary incentive to hire students and young people.

Others, who oppose the proposal, think that the increased job opportunities for young people will not come through job creation but through job substitution — that is, employers will replace older workers or better paid young workers with subminimum wage-earning youths.

Because of the possibility that young subminimum wage workers might replace older workers, organized labor opposes the proposal. John Zalusky, an economist with the AFL-CIO, said that youth unemployment is not a result of the minimum wage but the result of a sluggish economy and discrimination. "The problem of youth unemployment," Zalusky said, "is the economy." Referring to the subminimum wage, Zalusky added, "I don't think most kids want it."

The administration points out that its proposal is limited to the summer months to discourage employers from displacing adult workers with younger, lower-paid employees.

Other points of disagreement on the subminimum wage issue include the number of jobs generated for inner-city minority youth who are most in need of employment opportunities, the effect of the subminimum wage on families that depend on income from all working family members including teenagers and young adults, and the issue of equal pay for equal work.

The administration proposal should be introduced in the next few weeks. Donovan gives the subminimum wage plan a 50-50 chance for approval by Congress. Rep. George Miller, D-Calif., an outspoken opponent of the subminimum wage proposal and the Reagan administration's policies toward children and youth in general, however, gives the proposal little or no chance of passage in the House of Representatives.

College graduates exceed total demand

WASHINGTON (SPS) — A college degree may get you a job, according to recent statistics from the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, but it may not be the job of your choice.

The February issue of *Monthly Labor Review* reports that one of four persons between the ages of 25 and 64 in the work force completed four or more years of college in March 1982, compared with one of seven persons in March 1970.

Unemployment rates for college graduates in 1982 was 3 percent as opposed to 8.5 percent for high school graduates, writes a BLS economist, Anne McDougall Young.

But it seems as though students have gone overboard, and the 1980s will be a decade with an oversupply of college graduates from 2 to 3 million. Jon Sargent, economist for the Division of Occupational Outlook for BLS, wrote in the Summer 1982 issue of the *Occupational Outlook Quarterly* that about 15 million college graduates will enter the labor force in the 1980s and 60 percent of them will be fresh out of college. It is estimated that 12 to 13 million will be required.

The increase in college graduates can be attributed to a trend that's been long in the making. It started when World War II ended,

and it is still having its aftereffects. It's commonly known as the baby boom generation. One third of the adult population is between the ages of 25 to 34. The surge of young people in the 60s and 70s led to increased attention to young people in all facets of society, especially education.

The population seems to have taken on a character all its own. More students opted for college, more women entered the labor

force, and they received more responses in the form of federal and state aid to education. According to Harold Hodgkinson, senior fellow at the Institute for Educational Leadership, this group is "generally interested in life-long learning." Between 1965 when baby boomers began graduating from college, and 1980, the number of workers

who completed at least four years of college increased from 11.6 percent to 19 percent.

A large part of the increase came from participation by women in education and work. Their numbers increased twice as much as men, Young writes.

Hodgkinson said the trends began in the baby boom did not continue because women were not having babies at a steady rate. By 1980, 68.4 percent of women were in the labor force, which is up from 59.6 percent a decade earlier.

Filling job openings in the 1960s was not as difficult as it is now. "The number (of college graduates) roughly balanced the number of jobs requiring a college degree," states Sargent. Other students went into the military and graduate schools, and came out finding that jobs were not as plentiful as they thought. "As the baby boom generation flooded into the labor force in the 1970s, armed with college diplomas, the supply of college graduates began to outstrip the number of openings in jobs that traditionally had required a college degree," Sargent writes.

More surprisingly, the labor market has been influenced by the oversupply of college graduates such that many employers are choosing college graduates for jobs tradi-

tionally not requiring a college degree.

"In 1970, 65 percent of all 25- to 64-year-old college graduates were professional and technical workers," Young states. With increases in population and labor force participation, the number of college graduates nearly doubled from 8.6 million to 18.9 million, but the proportion of professional and technical workers by 1982 decreased to 54 percent of the graduates.

Origins of the minimum wage

by Washington (SPS)

In 1938, Congress passed and President Franklin Roosevelt signed the Fair Labor Standards Act, which established the first national minimum wage at 25 cents an hour. It established child labor regulations and a wage and hour division within the Department of Labor. In addition, it provided for premium overtime pay and set schedules for a gradually reduced work week.

In the 45 years since its enactment, the FLSA has been amended six times, primarily to extend its coverage to more workers and raise the minimum wage. In 1938, the act covered about one worker in four. Today it covers more than nine workers in 10 in non-supervisory farm and nonfarm employment.

The 1977 amendments to the act established the Minimum Wage Study Commission from whose report, released in 1981, much of this history is derived.

The idea of a subminimum wage for youth is not a new one. President Richard Nixon vetoed a minimum wage bill in 1973 in part because Congress had not included a youth differential. More recently, during the Carter administration, Congress failed to adopt a youth differential by only one vote.

In 1981, the Minimum Wage Study Commission recommended against the establishment of a youth differential in the minimum wage. The report noted that a subminimum had only limited potential for reducing high teenage unemployment; that adult minimum wage workers would be displaced by sub-minimum wage youth; that teenage unemployment may lessen as the baby boom teenagers grow into adulthood; and that a youth differential departs from the principle of equal pay for equal work. A wage differential based on age should, the Commission concluded, be rejected out of hand, as would a proposal to pay women or minorities less than the minimum wage to increase their employment.

The Reagan administration is proposing a modified youth differential. The proposal applies to young workers under the age of 22 and is effective only during the summer months between May 1 and Sept. 30. Also, the wage is not applicable to youth hired 90 days or more before the effective date.

Occupation of the total experienced labor force and of college graduates, age 25 to 64

| Occupation | Total | | College graduates | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| | 1970 census | March 1982 | 1970 census | March 1982 |
| Total: Number (thousands) | 60,916 | 82,096 | 8,616 | 18,943 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| White-collar workers | 47.9 | 54.6 | 94.1 | 89.6 |
| Professional and technical | 15.6 | 18.5 | 64.6 | 53.9 |
| Managers | 9.5 | 13.0 | 16.2 | 20.1 |
| Sales | 6.8 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 7.5 |
| Clerical | 15.9 | 17.0 | 6.6 | 7.8 |
| Blue-collar workers | 37.5 | 31.7 | 3.9 | 6.0 |
| Crafts | 15.4 | 13.9 | 2.4 | 3.6 |
| Operatives, except transport | 14.2 | 10.6 | .8 | 1.2 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 4.1 | 3.6 | .3 | .5 |
| Non-farm laborers | 3.8 | 3.6 | .3 | .7 |
| Service workers | 11.7 | 11.5 | 1.4 | 9.5 |
| Farmers and farm workers | 3.0 | 2.1 | .7 | .9 |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Data for 1970 are from the Decennial Census. Data for 1982 are from special tabulations of the March 1982 Current Population Survey. The experienced labor force includes both employed and unemployed workers by occupation of most recent employment.

Why settle for 'mediumness'?

by Amy Zurawski

I'm happy. I have jeans with someone's name on the behind, an animal on my chest pocket, and shoes that look like everyone else's. My hair is no longer or shorter than the rest of the crowd's. I drink the right cola, shower with the proper soap and brush my teeth regularly with "Crest." I even get fewer cavities just like everyone else. I'm sanitized, fluoridated, and deodorized just like all my friends. I'm a member of America's biggest majority-mediocrity?



No skin diving for me — I don't want to rock the boat. My feet are firmly planted and the stars are too far away to reach. What a shame it is that I can't see past my nose.

The middle sure is a safe spot. You don't have to grow, you don't have to push, and, best of all, no one pushes you. But despite the apparent happiness of being in the middle, look at what you're missing and what you're not experiencing because you're not looking.

Buy why settle for the middle when you could have even less being an underachiever? Now there's an idea. Then you could sit in a corner or under a tree with mushrooms growing in your nose while you turn into a vegetable. You don't have to think that way at all; you don't even have to mow your lawn. No one expects anything from an underachiever. So why waste your time struggling to be in the middle when you could do even less without any effort whatsoever. Not only would you separate yourself from the crowd but just think of all of the spare time that you would have on your hands to do all of the really important things in life like sleeping 15 hours a day.

Doesn't sound like the ideal situation to you? Then why settle for "mediumness"? Instead, why not take three steps, pass go, collect \$200

and reach for the stars. You know, those little shining things way above your head. Take that one extra leap for the brass ring. Look for the opportunities, take advantage of them, and make them work for you, not you work for them. Seek new ideas, new people, and new solutions to old problems. Mother won't always tell you what is right and what is wrong.

Those people that blend in with the crowd often get blended out. Remove your camouflage and be different, if your dare. Whatever you enjoy, whether it be rock music, disco dancing, horseback riding, or even getting involved in a demolition derby, find your niche and start doing your own thing.

Some people don't realize that you can't get to the top of the stairs without taking the first step. Often times the climb is steeper than expected and sometimes the steps are cluttered with roller skates, but tripping is much better than standing at the bottom and only looking

Those people that blend in with the crowd often get blended out.

up. It's time for everybody to do some trudging, pushing, and working out of the "shoulder-to-shoulder" crowd.

A school is nothing more than a bunch of bricks; a lot of tile and cement holding it all together. You can walk into this pile of mortar a child and emerge as an adult; a good adult if you search for unknown heights and make the most of your experiences. It's time to realize that this is your life — the only one that you will ever have — so why not make the most of it and do it right?

Board's student-selling policy explained

Recently there appears to have been some confusion in the school as to who may sell items at school and exactly what items may be sold at school. Basically, it is the policy of the Board of Education to "permit a student organization to conduct appropriate fund-raising activities for the purpose of raising the funds necessary to conduct the legitimate and proper activities of the organization." The Board goes on to say, "In general, such activities shall be limited to those that provide a service or recreation for students and/or for community members." This policy of the Board was adopted on September 15, 1981.

In this policy, the Board of Education specifically states that fund-raising activities that provide either recreation or a service for students or the community shall be permitted providing that the activity is legal, deemed appropriate by the organization's faculty adviser, and is accepted by the school's Assistant Principal, Richard Waterhouse. According to the policy, all fund-raising activities that involve the sale of a product are illegal, except for the operation of a concession stand. Also, students are not supposed to be sold items or sell items themselves in the school, although students may post posters in the school, if the posters have been approved. The obvious exception to this rule is the sale of tickets to sporting events and dances held at the school. These tickets are to be sold in the Commons area of the school.

The Board of Education also prohibits door-to-door solicitation of the community in order to raise money for student activities. According to Superintendent Richard Kamm the reason for this rule is to prevent students from collecting more money from people who already have to pay a great deal of money to the school in the form of taxes. The *Bridge* feels that this policy of the Board is indeed appropriate.

Finally, any student club that wishes to acquire money by some fund-raising activity must first obtain, in writing, the permission of its faculty sponsor to conduct the activity. This paper should then be given to the school's Assistant Principal. The policy states that the Assistant Principal shall have "the final decision regarding whether a specific activity is permissible."

Letter to the editor

Drinking is still illegal

To the editor:

I am writing in response to your comment about the "Student bullied for breath." You stated that you "cannot condone the fact that drinking by anyone under the age of 21 in the state of Illinois is illegal." I do not believe this to be true. I have always been told, and correct me if I am wrong, a minor can drink on his or her own premises if permitted by parent or guardian. Maybe that is what Daaf

Nelson was doing the night prior to his harassment.

Mark Matijasevich

Editor's note:

According to the West Chicago Police Department it is still illegal for people under the age of 21 to drink at home, even if their parent or guardian gives their permission to drink at home.



Whatever happened to *Bridge* personals?

Students may or may not have noticed that the *Bridge* no longer prints student personals at Christmas or Valentine's Day. No, it's not that the staff forgot about them. We, the *Bridge* editorial staff, have concluded that it would be best to discontinue this practice of the paper. One of the major reasons for our decision is based on the legal problems associated with this type of newspaper activity. No matter how many safeguards are employed, it is too easy for the newspaper, its adviser, the school board, the school principal, and the school superintendent to be sued by a student or family that doesn't like what was written. Since it would be impossible for us to totally eliminate the activity that could lead to such a serious problem.

Also, when a vote was taken among the *Bridge* editorial staff, the majority, but not all, of the editorial staff stated the belief that personals did not provide a vital service to the school community and therefore need not be continued. Although this is the opinion of the paper, the *Bridge* welcomes student responses to this decision in the form of letters to the editor.

Buying a 35mm the easy way

by Michael Sitarz

The first step in buying a 35mm camera is deciding that a 35mm camera is what you want. In today's fast growing photographic market, several new types of cameras have been introduced. From the simple Poloroid cameras to the new disc cameras, the choice becomes more and more difficult.

For the most part, 35mm cameras are the most widely used cameras on the market today. This is due to their versatility and ability to adapt to different situations. (Incidentally, a 35mm camera gets its name from the size of film that it uses. The length of the exposed area of film is 35mm.) The vast majority of 35mm cameras of the market today are single lens reflex (SLR) cameras. In layman's terms, this means that the image one sees through the viewfinder is the exact image that will appear on the film. Also, the lens that you look through is the same lens that produces the image on the film. This is different from the pocket 110 cameras because there are two lenses that you are using: one to view through and a separate one to project the image onto the film.

Before you can decide on which 35mm camera to buy, you must have a basic understanding of photography. There are primarily two different variables in producing a well exposed photograph. The variables are how much light hits the film and how long the light hits the film. The length of time that the light hits the film is controlled by the shutter speed. (The shutter is a very thin plate that separates the film from the lens.) Shutter speeds range from more than eight seconds to as fast as one four thousandth of a second. This is the length of time that light is allowed to strike

the film. The most commonly used shutter speeds are between one sixtieth of a second and one one thousandth.

The other variable is how much light hits the film. This element is regulated by the aperture. The aperture of the camera is like the iris of your eye; it opens to let more light or closes up when things get too bright. A camera aperture is graded in f-stops: f1.4, f1.8, f2, f2.8, f4, f5.6, f8, f11, and f16. The smaller the f-number, the larger the opening. A well exposed photograph is

camera you are interested in. There are four basic types of 35mm cameras out in this fast growing photo market.

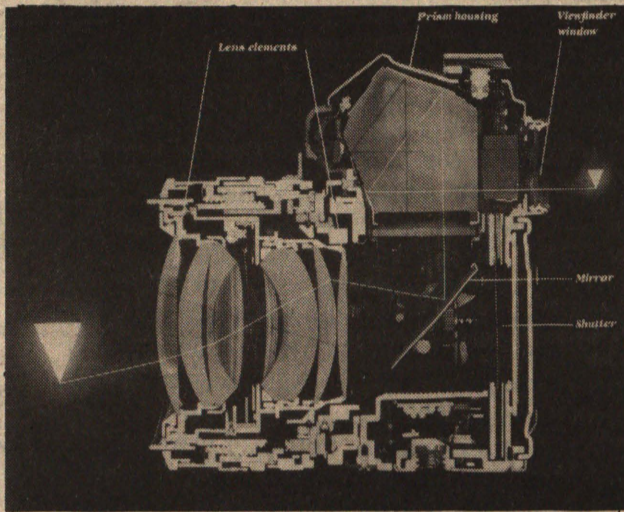
The manual camera would be one of the camera choices available. With this camera it is up to you to set both the aperture and the shutter speed according to the light conditions. The light meter built inside the camera aids you in your settings. Many photographers feel that the manual cameras are the most durable cameras. This is because these cameras are, for the most

to do some trick photography or special effects, you can't. Many professional camera companies, Nikon for example, marketed this camera to touch upon the consumer market.

The semi-automatic proves to be a popular camera in the photo industry. This camera offers the capabilities of a fully manual camera and the capabilities of the automatic 35mm. This camera type has become popular because of its versatility. The automatic mode of the camera offers a complete manual override. Although the prices for these cameras is a little bit more, this type of camera would be excellent for the novice photographer.

With the fast paced growth in the electronics market, the photo industry has also grown. The example for this would be the introduction of the programmable camera in the camera industry. Although only three companies, Pentax, Nikon, and Canon, manufacture these cameras, they have rapidly become popular. This camera has both modes that the semi-automatic camera has and also features another mode: the programmable mode. In this mode the camera's electronics will automatically choose both the aperture and shutter speed according to the light conditions present. With price tags around \$275, these cameras are the most versatile in terms of different ways they can be used.

When you purchase a camera you should not only look for a store with a low price, but one that can offer you complete service once



SLR cameras offer the advantage of taking a picture of exactly what is in the viewfinder. (photo courtesy of Kodak)

produced by combining f-stops and shutter speeds.

Keeping this information in mind, you can now go shopping for your 35mm camera. When you go to the photo store, the salesperson will ask you what type of 35mm

part, all mechanical. The only electronics in them is the light meter.

The second type of camera would be the automatic 35mm camera. With this camera, you choose an aperture setting and the camera will choose the shutter speed. Although these cameras seem very inviting for beginners, you should think twice before buying one. For with this camera you are totally dependent on what the "brain" inside the camera decides to set the shutter speed at. There are no overriding capabilities on these cameras. So, for instance, if you want



35mm cameras offer the most accessories in the camera industry. (photo courtesy of Nikon)

you own the camera. Look for places that will offer a wide range of accessories for your camera, offer a repair service for your camera, and most importantly, a store that will take the time to show you how to fully use your camera and guide you in the purchase of accessories to suit your needs.

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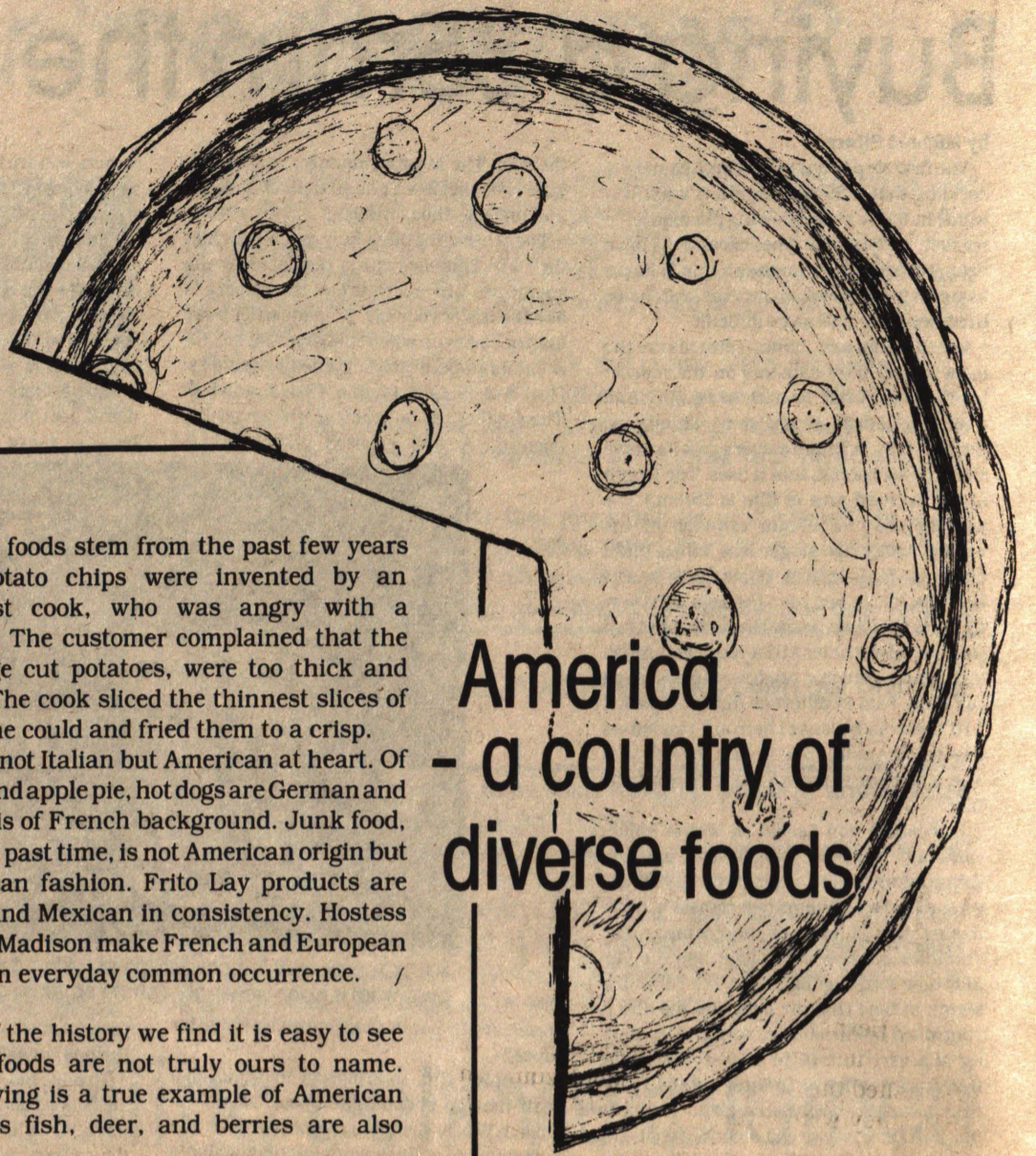
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Ethnic foods



by Robin Marvin

America, one of the youngest countries existing, has evolved from a melting pot of people. These people come from different cultures where the cuisines have their own separate character. The East has its English and French, the South has its Dutch, Spanish, and French, the West its Spanish and Chinese, and finally the Mid-west has a combination of everything involved. Among the fast foods chains we have ethnic establishments of Italian, Chinese, Swedish, German, and many others.

True American heritage begins with the native Americans Indians. The foods they ate were the foods our immigrant ancestors ate. The most popular still are turkey, corn, beans, melons, squash, cranberries, and pumpkin. These were foods many countries had never seen the likes of before. The first settlers had to adjust to these foods, and in turn they became the staples in life for frontier families. Truly

American foods stem from the past few years or so. Potato chips were invented by an east coast cook, who was angry with a customer. The customer complained that the fries, large cut potatoes, were too thick and undone. The cook sliced the thinnest slices of potatoes he could and fried them to a crisp.

Pizza is not Italian but American at heart. Of hot dogs and apple pie, hot dogs are German and apple pie is of French background. Junk food, a national past time, is not American origin but of American fashion. Frito Lay products are Spanish and Mexican in consistency. Hostess and Dolly Madison make French and European pastries an everyday common occurrence.

Being of the history we find it is easy to see why our foods are not truly ours to name. Thanksgiving is a true example of American cuisine, as fish, deer, and berries are also American.

America
- a country of
diverse foods

Japanese food reflects the country's geography

by Valerie Zarndt

Like the dishes of most nations, Japanese cuisine has been affected by the country's climate, its ethnic background, and its religious beliefs.

The first Japanese immigrants were people from northern Asia. When they came to Japan from Siberia and Korea they found islands with a generally temperate climate surrounded by an ocean full with fish. These people were very grateful for the abundance of food and tried to live in harmony with nature because of it.

This respect for nature began a religion dedicated to the worship of natural spirits. The people made offerings of rice, which is Japan's staple crop presently, and sake, a beverage made with rice. This worship of nature became the Shinto religion, which was basically a hymn to the God-given fertility of the land. Two of the goddesses worshipped were the food goddess, Ukemochi-no-kami and Inari, the rice goddess. These goddesses were a major part of Japan's religion because the country's mountainous geography made growing crops difficult and the people depended on these goddesses to make their crops successful. Only 16 percent of the land is suitable for farming. The earliest Japanese diet was simple, consisting of mainly rice, fish, vegetables, seaweed, salt and fruit.

For many years after this, Japan remained isolated from the rest of the world. Their first contact with the outside world began around the sixth century when Japan began more frequent contact with China and saw the sophisticated civilization of its neighbor. China's

impact can still be seen in Japanese art and architecture, techniques of government, and foods. Probably the most important food innovation that China contributed to Japan was the soybean. Tea was also an acquisition from China. After the T'and dynasty, who was in power at that time, deteriorated, Japan again went into seclusion again and made many advancements which has been known as Japan's "golden age." After this period came a time of civil disorder that brought to power the Samurai warriors.

In the 16th century Japan received a new influence on their way of life. This influence came from the West. The first known Westerners who came to Japan were the Portuguese. Japan and Portugal began a long history of trading. However when they began meddling in Japanese politics, they were kicked out of the country. They left behind their recipes for deep-fat-fried foods that came to be known as tempera. They did not trade or associate with the western world until the 1850's.

After the 1850's, the Japanese became interested in the science and technology of the West. They also borrowed Western food styles, particularly meat, which was never eaten before because of their religious beliefs. Before long the Japanese were raising cattle. Chicken became a principal ingredient of the Japanese dish sukiyaki.

Since World War II, Japanese have learned about American types of food. Bread, toast, and fried eggs are becoming a part of the Japanese diet.

Geography plays a role

by Stephanie Espig

Polish cuisine, like all others, has been determined by the country's natural resources. The Baltic Sea and a network of rivers provide plentiful fish. Sausage and other meats known to have a distinct Polish flavor because of the plentiful juniper wood used during the smoking process. Sour cream appears in recipes in Polish cuisine because of the highly developed production of the dairy industry. Mushrooms are another abundant source, and are greatly used throughout Polish dishes.

Appetizers are a very important part of Polish Cuisine. The Poles are known to be very pitiable people and look on a meal as more than a form of nourishment. A meal is looked upon by the Poles as an occasion, a time for entertaining. Appetizers served with a drink of vodka is the Polish way to start an easy-going happy dinner.

Each nation has its particular or proper food without which the daily meal would be incomplete. The Italians are known for their pasta, the Orientals have rice and the Poles are known to have soup. Soup is basically the Polish meal. Polish soups are mainly made or served with sour cream. In the cool months hot soups are made with different types of meats. In the summer, however, cold soups are eaten. These soups are usually fruit soups which are chilled before serving.

Soups are ordinarily never served alone. Poles always have additions to their soups. Dumplings and noodles are of the most common additions.

Eating is religious for Jews

by Pam Fenning

The Jewish faith in God plays a major role in Jewish cooking tendencies.

The word "kosher," with Jewish food, actually means "fit" and describes types of foods defined by biblical Jewish laws as suitable for people to eat. The origins of these centuries old "food" laws aren't only religious. They have also been derived from the necessity of preserving food without refrigeration in the hot middle-eastern climate of Israel. The Jewish holiday cook book says there are three types of kosher foods: neutral or pareve (par-va), dairy or milchige (mil-hig), and meat or flaishe (flaishe-ig). Neutral dishes are classified as all vegetables, eggs, fruits and cereals. These may be eaten with both dairy and meat dishes. Meat dishes can come only from animals which are considered "clean." "Clean" animals have four legs, chew, and have cloven hooves. Pigs are outlawed. These clean animals must be ritually slaughtered by a schochet (sho-hed) or kosher may also be substituted. Vegetable fats and oil are always considered neutral and therefore

butcher. Only perfectly healthy meats may be eaten and all traces of blood must be removed. Some meats are soaked in water or salt in order to obtain this clean condition. Accepted poultry must also be slaughtered by the schochet. Owls, ravens or any scavenger birds are considered unclean. Scaly fish, but not shellfish, are acceptable for meat or dairy meals. However, fish and meat dishes may not be cooked or served at the same time. Meat and dairy meals also cannot be cooked or served at the same time. This law comes from the book of Deuteronomy, "Thou shalt not cook the kid in its mother's milk."

Kosher homes must keep two sets of utensils; one for meat and one for dairy. Also, another two sets of pots, pans and dishes must be reserved for the Jewish holiday; the Passover. During Passover Jewish people aren't supposed to eat any leavened food or chometz (ho-metz). Any leavened food isn't allowed to touch any food prepared during Passover, so the two extra sets of dishes are reserved for this reason.

Orthodox homes recognize these laws in the preparation of food, and it is present in the Sabbath day celebration. The Jewish Sabbath starts at sundown Friday and lasts till sundown on Saturday. The Jewish religion believes that God created the world in six days and rested on the seventh. This is why the Jews observe the Sabbath on the sixth and seventh days. Being the only holiday mentioned in the Ten Commandments, it is considered the most important of all holidays.

The challah is a classic braided bread traditional in Jewish homes around the world. The celebration includes the mother praying while she lights the candles and the father blessing the bread and sanctifying the wine while reciting the Kiddush. A traditional Sabbath meal might include chopped chicken liver, fish, and chicken soup with matzoh balls. Matzoh balls are a type of bread. Also, roasted chicken might be included with a dessert of fresh fruit compote and sponge cake. Cooking isn't allowed after the start of the Sabbath so everyone aids in preparing the dishes ahead of time.

Mexican cooking is a spice of history

by Roy Hernandez

When the Spanish ambassadors of Cortez first visited the Aztec emperor, Montezuma, in 1519, they were greeted with lavish gifts and banquets of exquisite concoctions new to them. Who is to say whether the Spaniards lusted more for gold or the good dinners of that land which is now Mexico?

The food of Mexico today, a blend of Indian, Spanish, and other acquisitive or peaceful cultures, preserves the virtues of all. At times, the cuisine is a delight of contrasts, being colorful and earthy, exciting and soothing, primitive and polished. At times it is regal and refined, other times robust and brassy as a

marching band.

Although many new foods and ways of preparing them have been introduced over the centuries, the corn, beans, and chiles grown by the Aztecs are still the basis of Mexican life.

Corn was so important to the Indians that they built temples and held festivals to honor Centeotl, goddess of earth and Maize. Today most Mexicans are dependents on corn as Orientals are on rice. Ground dried corn (masa) is the basis for breads, numerous dishes, and a beverage, Atole. Even the husks are used, as wrappers for tamales.

Beans may be served in some form at every

meal. They not only are served as a starchy accompaniment but also are treated as a sauce, to fill or top many dishes. Many kinds of beans are used in a spectrum of colors; white, yellow, pink, red, maroon, brown, and black.

Chiles are probably the ingredient that spells "Mexican food" to foreigners everywhere. Dozens of varieties, both mild and hot, are grown. The mild ones, some of which are also peppery, comprise a main part of appetizers, entree, snack, or vegetable dishes. Hot chiles are an integral part of a few dishes, but generally are added for seasoning. Pickled mild or hot chiles may be a relish or garnish, many sauces contain chopped chiles or pulp.

Polish food plays a part in Poles' diet

Fish and meat are the main ingredients in Polish entries. Fish is a very common food in Poland. Fresh water fish is greatly used. When stewed, sour cream is usually served with the fish, when boiled the fish is often served in aspic. Until the sixteenth century Polish cuisine was considered simple — the preferred meat was boiled beef and sausage. Because during the seventeenth century there was a lot of French influence, soon the Polish cuisine became more complicated and more original dishes were made "to be different" and "Frenchy" was the word of the day. This style continued and it still can be detected in the Polish cuisine.

Since dairy products come in great abundance in Poland, dairy dishes are greatly served. Usually eggs are accompanied with the dairy recipe.

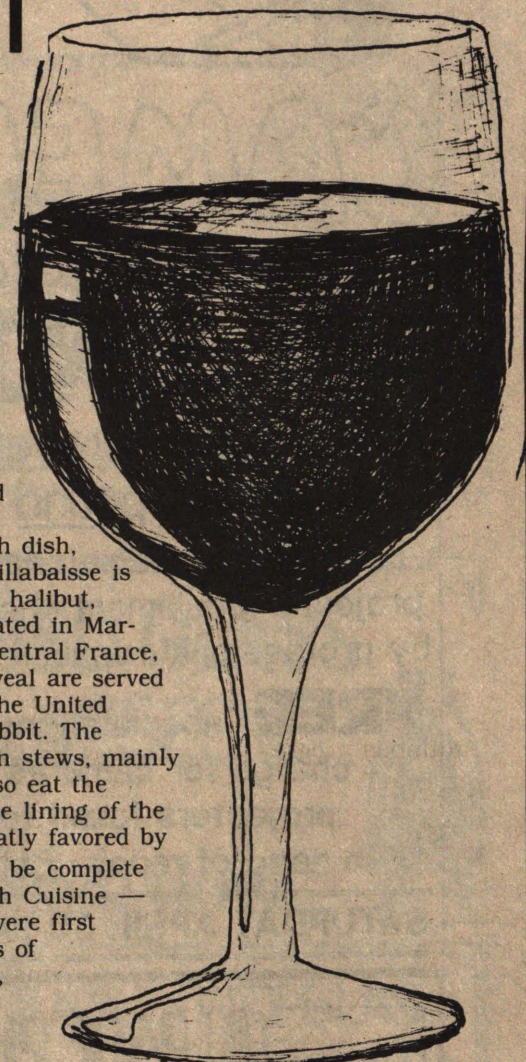
Mushrooms are always seen in Polish recipes. Mushroom picking or mushroom expeditions were a popular and frequent occupation of youth in Poland. It was like a special event. A group of teenagers would meet and go mushroom hunting, instead of going to a ball game. There is a great variety of mushrooms in the woods of Poland. The elders would teach the young which ones were edible and which ones not. After the mushroom hunt, the mushrooms were brought home for fresh cooking or for drying for winter.

Poles are known to take pride in their desserts. One Polish custom is to have a break in the afternoon. Desserts such as tortes, cream puffs, Polish doughnuts, and bon bons are served.

Bon Apetit

by Jim Austgen

Frenchmen take their food very seriously. The entire country shuts down between 12:00 and 2:00 for their mid-day meal. French cooking reflects the geographic diversity of France. In the coastal regions of France seafood is the main food. Many types of seafood are eaten in France. Escargot (snails) is a favorite appetizer in France. They are served in their shells with butter seasoned with garlic and herbs. Another fish that the French relish is the tiny minnow. They are batter-fried and eaten whole. Eels also appear on the dinner table in France. The most famous French fish dish, however, is not made with any one fish. Bouillabaisse is a stew made with snapper, eel, lobster, bass, halibut, mussels, and/or scallops. Bouillabaisse originated in Marseilles, a city on the Mediterranean Sea. In central France, meat and poultry dishes abound. Lamb and veal are served more frequently in France than they are in the United States. Another popular meat in France is rabbit. The French eat the relatively inexpensive rabbit in stews, mainly using whatever else is handy. The French also eat the brains, kidneys, and pancreas of the cow. The lining of the cow's stomach is called tripe. It is a food greatly favored by the French. No look at French cooking would be complete without looking at that integral part of French Cuisine — wine. Bordeaux, Burgundy, and Champagne were first regions of France before they were the names of wines. Wine is served with lunch and dinner, almost automatically in France. Children are given wine diluted with water. France has the largest per capita wine consumption in the world.



There's help available for your snapshots

by Michael Sitarz

Good composition — positioning the subject in the viewfinder — is just a matter of knowing a few basic principles and paying attention to little things such as details in the frame that would otherwise interrupt good composition. There are the obvious problems such as telephone poles growing out of people's heads and also ones that are even more subtle.

Of course every good rule is made to be broken, especially those that pertain to creative expression. There is one rule, however, that will always remain constant. Good photographs are created, not taken. They are the result of careful arrangement and selection of the subject matter within the picture area. It is up to you, the photographer, to make the decision. What appears in your viewfinder will also appear in

your photograph, so look at it carefully.

The basic elements or ingredients of composition begin with design. Design is an alternative way of describing how we see. The design of a slide or print connotes a two-dimensional plan made up of lines, forms and spaces between them. Converging lines may represent perspective, as objects recede away from the lens, but not every scene or subject includes an illusion of depth, because we also compose and photograph flat patterns.

As we design a scene or a portrait in the camera viewfinder, we're following a sense of personal order, editing and selecting according to practical and aesthetic senses. Thus, composition, along with personal approaches to subject matter, can be responsible for individual style.

Within most photographs, there is

usually a dominant form or several forms that share dominance. Size, position, shape, and literal importance of an element in a photo make it stand out. In a portrait, we often look at the eyes first, which make them the dominant element. Sometimes pure color indicates dominance.

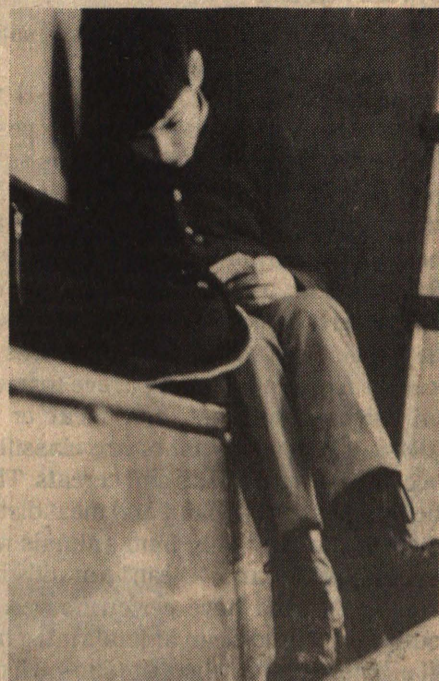
Related to the dominant subject, and supporting it visually are subordinate or sub-dominant forms that are located and sized for limited visual competition. Often, we choose dominant and sub-dominant subjects unconsciously to help clarify the image of greater impact or importance.

Look at a picture and decide how your eyes tend to enter the composition at one of the edges. Your vision then flows along one or more paths until it switches direction or runs off the edge. This phenomenon is called eye flow, but you usually don't deal with it visually in the camera viewfinder. What you are aware of is trying to tie things together in a composition so that they work.

The biggest problem with beginners' composition is that they tend to place their subjects dead center in the frame. The result is often uninteresting, static composition. The reason for this is that the focusing prism is in the center. The golden rule of thirds is the simple cure for lifeless photos. Pretend that your viewfinder is divided into thirds both horizontally and vertically. The subject, or center of your picture should now be at one of the places where the vertical and horizontal lines meet. For people pictures, the eyes should be located here.

Once you have found a suitable position for your subject, the next task is to eliminate any distracting background. The best way to do this is to mentally trace around your center of interest in the viewfinder and analyze it carefully. This means eliminating things growing out of the model's head. Remember that your subject should stand out from the background. If you have a light subject try to shoot it in front of a dark background. It is also important to remember that light tones in a photo tend to advance while dark tones usually recede. When shooting people, choose a neutral background.

The foreground is also important. It



Close cropping gives photographs a special mood and feeling. (photo by Michael Sitarz)

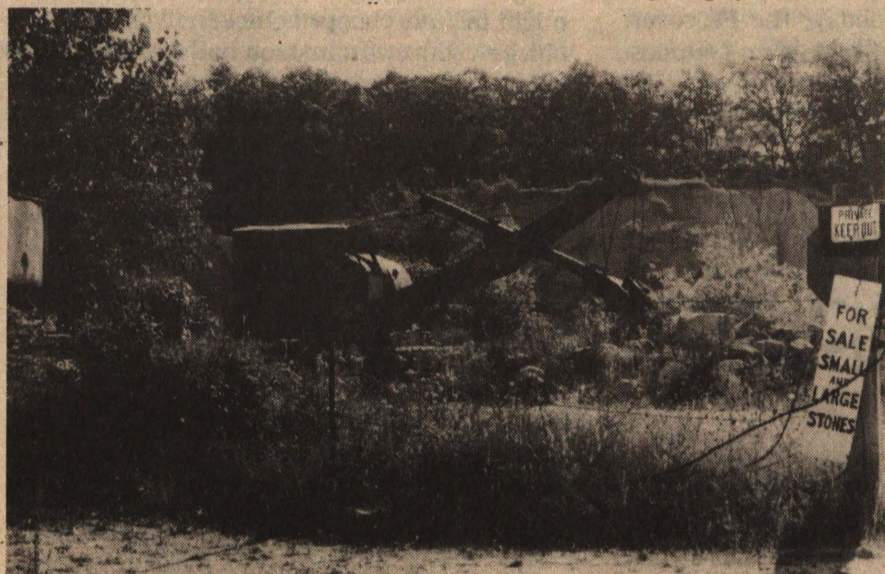
should enhance the main subject and, if possible, the foreground should lead the viewer's eyes into the photo.

The easiest way to correct for a distracting foreground or background is to move.

When shooting action photos, leave some space in front of the moving subject. This implies movement and direction and enhances the illusion of movement in the photo. The same idea holds true for portraits. Leave more space on the side that the model is looking.

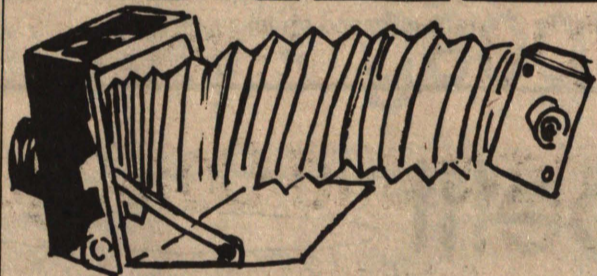
When shooting a group of subjects, be it eggs or people, it is usually best to have an odd number. Even numbers tend to look unimaginative.

After you have been paying attention to the details in your viewfinder for awhile, it will become second nature to you, and you will develop your own photographic style. When you can sense that happening, photography really starts to be fun and rewarding.



The elements of foreground and background are important pieces in art of photo composition. The subject of the photo must also agree with the background as well as foreground. (photo by Michael Sitarz)

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Freshmen's views on the change

WASHINGTON (SPS) — Gone are the days when the most central goal of college students is to 'change the world.'

A survey of 267,185 college freshmen conducted annually by the University of California at Los Angeles and the American Council of Education, shows that most freshmen are more materialistic, less altruistic and show less social concern than any class surveyed previously. Changes in types of career choices are consistent with such trends. Those who expressed an interest in elementary and secondary teaching hit an all-time low.

In 1966, 21.7 percent of entering freshmen were planning to be teachers, while in 1981 that figure had dropped to 4.7 percent. In that same time period business as a profession showed the largest increase from 11.6 percent in 1966 to 20.2 in the past year.

Administered during registration,

freshman orientation and the first few weeks of classes, the survey results were based on responses to student information forms completed by 188,692 freshmen from 350 institutions. In the 17 years since the survey began, more than 5 million students and 1,200 institutions have participated. Questions concerned career goals, reasons for attending college, family background, and political leanings and preferences.

College teaching has shown a sharp decline since 1966 from 1.8 percent to .2 percent in 1982. Students interested in social work has declined from 2.9 percent in 1966 to 1.1 percent.

Careers in business, engineering and computer programming reached all-time highs in the 1982 survey. Respondents interested in engineering increased from 4.7 percent in 1974 to 12 percent this year and computer programming rose from 2.9 percent in 1977 to 8.8 percent in this

survey.

In designing career goals many students seem to feel, according to the survey, that "being very well off financially" was "very important" to more than two-thirds of 1982 freshmen or 68.9 percent, an increase from last year's 65.2 percent and a big jump from the 43.5 percent who responded that way in 1967.

The survey also included questions pertaining to reasons for going to college. "To be able to make more money" was a "very important" reason for attending college, according to 69.8 percent of the freshmen unlike the 67 percent last year and the 49.9 percent in 1971.

By contrast, fewer of the 1982 endorsed goals such as "participating in programs to clean up the environment" (22.9 percent, down from 24.8 percent last year and 44.6 percent in 1972), "helping others in difficulty" (61.6 percent, down from 62.9 last year and 66 in 1975), and "helping to

promote racial understanding" (30.7 percent compared to 31 percent last year and 35.8 percent in 1977). The goal of "developing a meaningful philosophy of life" also continued a steep decline (46.7 percent, down from 49 percent last year and 82.9 in 1967).

Information on family income and financial aid offer another side to a freshman population with changing needs and goals. According to the 1982 survey, freshmen seem to be more dependent on parents to finance their education. In only a year's time, the percentage of freshmen whose households contributed at least 2,000 jumped from 24 percent to 29 percent.

At the same time, fewer students are receiving financial aid. In 1977, 34 percent of freshmen received Pell Grants, higher education federal grants, compared to about 24 percent in 1982.

Careers available in computers

EVANSTON, IL — Few career fields have shown as much growth in recent years — or as many applications — as computer science. Computers have become an important part of our everyday lives, and have made living easier. The pocket calculator that helps you with your math homework and the popular video games that challenge your skills would not have been possible without computer technology.

More importantly, businesses depend on computers to process and store all sorts of information. "And," says Kingsley Bewley, President of the Bell & Howell Education Group, Inc., "it is that growing dependence on computers that makes the field such a good career opportunity." The Bell & Howell Education Group (BHEG) is comprised of ten technical institutes in the U.S. and Canada, offering programs in Computer Science for Business and Electronics.

"As more businesses install computers, they will need a greater number of people to operate them," says Mr. Bewley. "People are needed to program computers with information, and to develop and maintain systems." Mr. Bewley says computer jobs include:

Programmers: Programmers design and write the list of instructions that enable the computer to produce the desired information. They also test and correct programs.

Service Technicians: These are the people who maintain computers, and repair them when something goes wrong. Students interested in this type of career should have an aptitude for electronics.

According to the U.S. Government's **Occupational Outlook Handbook**, these positions are expected to have above average growth in job openings in the coming

years. In 1982, BHEG graduated its first class in Computer Science for Business at its Chicago institute. The average starting salary of the bachelor degree graduates placed by the institute was \$17,340.

Mr. Bewley says that most computer careers call for education after high school and some higher-level positions require work experience in addition to a post-secondary school degree. "Technical education is one route that many high school graduates choose," he says. "For example, BHEG institutes set up their programs to provide students with the skills that employers are currently looking for. In addition, they provide the student with 'hands-on' instruction, using state-of-the-art equipment."

The Bell & Howell Education Group offers a booklet about computer science careers.

For your copy, write to "Your Career in Computer Science," Bell & Howell Education Group, Dept. 5802, 2201 W. Howard St., Evanston, IL 60202.

Correction

In the last issue of *The Bridge*, the story "Teens don't receive credit where due" incorrectly stated the minimum salary that must be made in order to receive a credit card. The minimum salary is \$15,000. The story was also written by Laura Pollastrini.

Zabelin gives advice for consumers

by Valerie Zarndt

Most students know him as the man who plays the harmonica at pep assemblies. This is just one of the interests of consumer education teacher Don Zabelin.

Zabelin said he became interested in teaching consumer education during his teenage years when he felt he was being taken advantage of and was not using his rights as a consumer. He decided he wanted to help students not to be taken advantage of as he felt he was.

Over the years he has collected information which he shares with his classes. "Most of it I get just by living my life as a consumer," he says. He also gets infor-

mation from newspapers and magazines, and professional people he has met.

Zabelin feels teenagers are more vulnerable to being taken advantage of as a consumer because they are not aware of their "Often teenagers are more interested in getting what's in style and don't always shop around to get the most for their money," reports Zabelin.

Zabelin's advice for consumers includes comparing prices and reading reports in magazines like consumer reports. He also suggests "taking an active role in the marketplace by making your voice be heard when you are dissatisfied.

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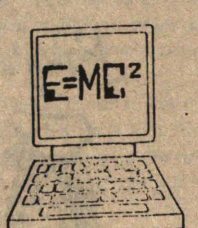
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How do they get the D in 3-D

by Michael Sitarz

Back in the 1950's the introduction of 3-D movies became a fast growing fad. But as quick as it caught on, it faded away. This was due to many problems, one of which was cost. Today's fast paced movie-making industry has prepared for the "new and improved" version of the 3-D classics.

Basically, the goal of 3-D movies was to eliminate the two-dimensional flatness of the "silver screen." When you're watching a 3-D movie, the objects appear to "jump" out of the screen as well as appear to be placed in a setting with great depth.

In basic terms, 3-D movies try to make

images appear as they do in real life. When we look at an object, we pick up the third dimension of depth because our eyes are looking at the object from a slightly different angle. You can test this by using a simple technique: hold your finger up and look at it with one eye shut, then the other eye. Your finger will appear to move when you switch eyes because of the different viewpoint.

Three-dimensional movies attempt to imitate this by shooting scenes through two different lenses simultaneously. Incidentally, the lenses are about 2½ inches apart; the same distance that separate the eyes.

The two films of the scenes are then compiled on to one filmstrip.

The trick for the projection department is for them to project the film on the screen so that the left eye is able to pick up the left image and the right eye to pick up the right image.

Back in the 1920's the different images were projected through colored filters: red and green. The colors of the glasses would correspond to the colors of the images. This crude version gave way to the polarized glasses. The same principal was used, but instead of colored filters, filters were used to

separate them as though through vertical and horizontal venetian blinds.

In Hollywood, a new innovation has taken place. The left and right images are now both combined onto the upper and lower sides of a strip of film. This new breakthrough has caused the re-birth of 3-D movies.

The new line-up of 3-D movies include "Jaws 3-D;" "Ammyville 3-D;" "Rock and Roll Hotel," rock music with 3-D effects; "The 3-D Movie," a nostalgic look at 3-D movie history; and "Phantom Empire," an off-the-wall comedy.

What's happening in entertainment

by Michael Sitarz

With spring here and summer on its way, the outdoor concert season is fast approaching. Poplar Creek in Hoffman Estates has announced its new summer line up. This year tickets are again available for concert series. The concert series are:

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--|--|
| Series 1 | | | |
| Barry Manilow | Not Announced | | |
| Tom Jones | July 29 and 30 | | |
| Bette Midler | July 14 and 15 | | |
| Series 2 | | | |
| Barry Manilow | Not Announced | | |
| Paul Anka | July 20 | | |
| Shirley Bassey | June 18 | | |

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--|--|
| John Denver | July 23 | | |
| Series 3 | | | |
| Bette Midler | July 16 | | |
| David Brenner | Not Announced | | |
| George Benson | August 27 | | |
| Donna Summer | July 12 | | |
| Jarreau | July 22 | | |
| Series 4 | | | |
| Kenny Loggins | August 25 | | |
| Joni Mitchell | July 6 | | |
| Chicago | June 19 | | |
| Air Supply | July 19 | | |
| Santana | September 10 | | |
| The Beach Boys | June 5 | | |
| Series 5 | | | |
| Bob Seager | Not Announced | | |

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--|--|
| Moody Blues | July 9 | | |
| Loverboy | August 6 | | |
| Eric Clapton | July 11 | | |
| Asia | September 3 | | |
| Jackson Browne | August 28 | | |
| Series 6 | | | |
| Willie Nelson | August 12 | | |
| The Oak Ridge Boys | August 21 | | |
| Waylon Jennings | June 8 | | |
| Merle Haggard | Not Announced | | |
| Series 7 | | | |
| Hall and Oats | June 11 | | |
| Elvis Costello | August 24 | | |
| Peter Gabriel | August 2 | | |

Ticket prices for these concert series range from \$40 to \$81. For information concerning these concerts call 426-1200. For two weeks only Carol Channing will

star in the original **Hello Dolly**. Arie Crown in McCormick Place will be the site for this event from June 1 to June 12. Ticket prices and phone reservations available at 791-6000. Tickets are available at the Box Office or at Ticketron.

Starting April 20 at the Marriot Lincolnshire is the world premiere of **Give My Regards to Broadway**. Information available at 634-0200.

The Magic of David Copperfield will be at Arie Crown for one day, May 18. Two performances will be at 2 and 8 pm. Tickets available at 791-6000.

Attention Adam Ant fans. Adam Ant will be at the Holiday Star Theatre in Merrillville on April 27. Tickets available for this performance at Ticketron.

Briefcase

by Michael Sitarz

Now that's fast

World speed records are measured in hundredths of seconds, but for real "split-second" timing, nothing beats the world of micro-electronics, where computers regularly do millions of computations in an instant.

The latest speed record in the field has been set by Bell Laboratories scientists who have come up with the shortest slice of time ever — a burst of laser light that lasts only 30 femtoseconds. That's 30 millionths of a billionth of a second.

These laser pulses will be used as "stop watches" in basic research to measure infinitesimal atomic changes as they occur.

Get on "The Edge"

Imagine sitting in an upright position as you ascend a steel tower 131 feet up in the air. As you rise up into the clouds, you will have an unrestricted view of the scenery around you. Once you arrive at the top, you will move horizontally across the edge of the tower. After being held suspended for only 10 seconds you will drop a distance of 60 feet completely unrestricted. This free fall lasts only 1.8 seconds. This amusement ride, called "The Edge," is just one of the newest attractions open for the 1983-1984 Great America season.

Great America will be open weekends starting May 7 from 10 a.m. until 8 p.m. May 23 will be the starting day of the summer season at Great America. Tickets will be \$13.20 for adults. For other information concerning special dates contact Great America at 249-4960.

Photography by Michael J. Sitarz

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Backpacking is not primitive anymore

by Eric Brosted

Carrying 50 pounds of gear through the woods may not seem like much fun to the average person, but the backpacker thrives on it.

Backpacking is a sport that many people enjoy because it brings them closer to nature and the solitude the wilderness offers. But backpacking is by no means a "primitive" sport. The old idea of wandering through the woods with a can of beans and a blanket is thoroughly outdated. Today's backpacker is versed in such terms as Lexan, Radiant Heat Barrier, and Gore-Tex.

To start backpacking a person needs five basic necessities: a pack, tent, sleeping bag, stove, and food.

The first item a person needs to backpack is a backpack. There are basically two types of backpacks — external and internal frames.

An external frame pack consists of a frame, usually made of aluminum, attached to which is the packbag. The most popular type of packbag usually runs three-fourths of the way down the frame, leaving room at the bottom for attachment of a sleeping bag. The external frame is used with moderate to heavy that are supported by a set of padded shoulder straps, and a well padded waist belt.

Internal frame packs have the frame on the inside of the packbag and contour directly to the back, giving the backpacker or mountaineer more balance. Generally these packs have less room than external frames.

Before buying a pack, ask yourself these questions: Are the waist and shoulder straps well padded? Are the zippers double stitched? Does the stitching appear sturdy? And are there any irregularities with the frame? The average pack runs between \$100 and \$200.

The tent is a backpacker's shelter on the trail, so it must be sturdy enough to stand up to the elements.

If you're planning on doing your backpacking in the summer, a simple A-frame tent will serve you well. This tent

has two A shaped poles supporting a nylon skin. There should also be a separate piece of coated nylon to act as a waterproof barrier, this is known as the rain fly. These tents generally run about \$100.

For use in a more harsh environment, a tent with more poles adds stability. Eureka, a famous tent maker, produces the Caddis, a two or four-person tent with three poles shaped like upside down U's. This tent when used with its fly, gives the backpacker a tent that will stand up to most storms.

When buying a tent ask yourself these questions: Is the tent taut or does it sag? Does it include a snug fly? Is the stitching even?

A good sleeping bag is essential, even in the summer, because so many backpacking areas are located in the North.

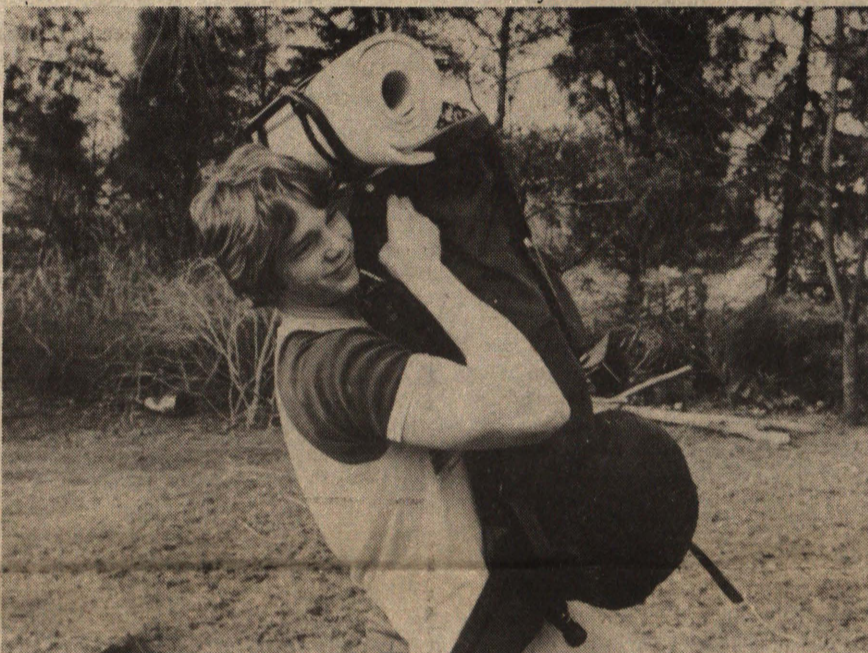
Goose down, Polarguard, and Hollifill II are the big three fillers for today's sleeping bags. For its weight, down is the best filler

in the warmth category. So down bags are lighter, and compress to smaller sizes than other bags. But a serious disadvantage of down, besides its high price, is that it completely loses its insulating value when wet.

Hollifill II is a synthetic fiber, that is virtually waterproof. A bag that is thoroughly soaked can be rung out by hand and used in relative comfort.

Polarguard is another synthetic fiber that has basically the same qualities as Hollifill II. It isn't quite as soft as the former, but it is just as waterproof.

When choosing a sleeping bag, try to choose a "mummy" type design. An easy way to envision a mummy bag design is to lay flat with your feet together and hands at your side. This is the basic position you'd be sleeping in with this type of bag. Also make sure that the bag has a good hood that can be drawn tightly around your head.



Scott Swanson is shown here shouldering 50 pounds of backpacking gear. If this sounds fun, backpacking may be a sport for you. (photo by Eric Brosted)

Fishing can offer everyone something

by Eric Brosted

Whether it's for the excitement of a bone jarring strike, or just the calm serenity of a crisp summer morning, fishing draws millions of people to the water.

A beginner might only have to shell out \$20 or \$30 for a rod and reel combination. While some combos can be a good deal, it's much better to pick out the pieces of your fishing outfit separately.

The rod that you buy should feel comfortable in your hand and it shouldn't be too heavy. Weight may not seem important, but

Don't be talked into buying a nine foot "buggywhip" unless you plan on fishing for bonefish on some flat in the Caribbean.

a six foot rod is fine for the average fisherman. Don't be talked into buying a nine foot "buggywhip" unless you plan on fishing for bonefish on some flat in the Caribbean. Remember that whatever the length you buy will have to be maneuvered in between trees if you fish from shore.

The action of a rod denotes the kind of fishing that the rod was designed for. Some of the actions are: ultralight, light, medium, medium heavy, heavy. Now if you plan on fishing for six inch bluegills don't go out and buy a heavy action rod, you probably wouldn't be able to tell you had a fish on because the rod's so stiff. If you can only afford one rod, stick with a medium action rod.

Now before you select the exact rod that you want you have to decide if you're going to buy a spinning reel, or spincast, or bait casting reel. Spinning rods cannot be used with spincast or bait casting reels, or vice versa.

If you've never fished before in your life you probably should start with a spincast reel. This type of reel requires you to press down on a button with your thumb, releasing it as you cast.

Maybe you've fished some, but not a lot. In that case a spinning bait casting reel could be mastered quite easily. Casting with a spinning reel involves a four step process that involves the use of both hands and a finger to cast.

Bait casting reels use a technique where by you just wind up and snap the rod into a cast and the line spools off the reel. But the problem is that sometimes "backlash" is encountered. This involves line coming off the spindle faster than the whole assembly is rotating. This can result in a tight ball of line jamming in your reel.

Once you decide on what type of reel you want you must also consider what action rod you want. Just match the two up. Don't put an ultraviolet reel on a heavy action rod, it won't work out. Now if you buy a spinning reel make sure that it says "spinning" on the

side of the rod.

In order to fish you also have to have fishing line (monofilament). The myriad brands such as Stren, Trilene, or Sigma can boggle a beginner's mind, but they're basically the same in most respects. Stay away from line that's all covered with dust, or that's in a yellowed box. Age weakens line. Don't cut corners when buying line, good line is as important as any other piece of equipment you have to buy.

Once you've decided on a specific brand of line that you want you have to look closely at what is printed on the side of the box. Two numbers should appear. One should tell you the pound of the line. For instance, if a line is rated for eight pounds that means that it is capable of holding a deadweight of eight pounds without breaking. The second number tells you how many yards of line are in the box. Look at the instructions that you get with your reel, they'll tell you how much line you need.

If you've purchased an ultralight setup stick with two to four pound line. Six to eight pound line for a medium action, and ten to twenty for heavy action.

Once a rod, reel, and line have been purchased, the next step is to decide on what type of tackle you need. If you're a beginner it's best to read a few books on

Don't cut corners when buying line, good line is as important as any other piece of equipment you have to buy.

fishing before going out and buying lures. If all you plan on using is a hook and worm you're not going to have to worry, but you're also missing out on a large part of fishing.

After spending the \$50 or so for gear and buying a fishing license, next step is finding

The idea of sitting around a roaring campfire roasting hotdogs may enter people's minds when they think about eating in the wilderness. But two aspects of that thought can get you into serious trouble. Due to the terrible forest fires each year, fires are discouraged and even prohibited in many backpacking areas today. Also, it isn't advisable to eat hotdogs after they've been unrefrigerated for a week or so.

Backpacking stoves and freeze dried foods are much more effective and time saving for today's backpacker.

A backpacking stove such as Colemans Peak I weighs two pounds, and is only six inches high, and five inches wide. It will boil a quart of water in three and one half minutes. A lever will adjust the flame from a blowtorch to a gentle wisp suitable for cooking pancakes. And at about \$35 it's relatively inexpensive.

Once a backpacker has picked out a lightweight stove, the next thing on the list is food.

Canned foods are worthless for trips lasting more than just a few days because of their excessive weight. And nothing that has to be refrigerated can be brought along. The idea of "living off the land" is outdated since poaching can get you a prison term and trying to find blueberries in a park is like a treasure hunt.

So the backpacker falls back on freeze dried foods.

Freeze drying is a process wherein the food item is deep frozen, and all the water is removed from it. It's then put into a plastic or foil pouch that is completely devoid of air. This food when still in the pouch, is good for years. When a backpacker is ready to eat, all that is required is several cups of boiling water, which is added to the food. A few of the dozens of meals available include sweet and sour pork with rice, shrimp creole, beef stew and steak.

So if you're looking for something to fill the void of the summer months, try backpacking.

somewhere to fish.

Roy C. Blackwell Forest Preserve, located off of Route 56, has a couple of lakes that have been stocked with crappie, bass, pike, and walleye. Boats are allowed, but not inflatable ones. Motors are strictly forbidden. The rangers will often give you help on locating good fishing spots if you're new to the area. Minnows are not allowed, and a heavy fine is levied against those caught using them.

Elsen's Hill Forest Preserve on Gary's Mill Road in Winfield has a small pond that many people overlook. Good sized large-mouth bass inhabit the pint-sized pond. Bluegills by the thousands fin through the murky, but not polluted, water. Again minnows are forbidden, and rangers check frequently for licenses.

The three lakes at Pratt-Wayne Forest Preserve are stocked with almost all of the game fish present in the state of Illinois. This isolated Forest Preserve is reached by heading west on Army Trail Road. The different lakes offer the fisherman a chance to fish from an uncrowded bank. Forest Preserve hours are from one before sunrise till one hour after sunset.

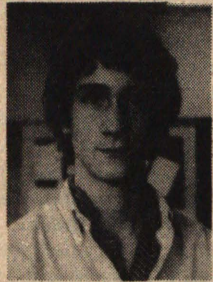
The Fox River that runs through such communities as St. Charles and Batavia is also a prime fishing area for bass, pike, and walleye. The best spots in these areas are the small dams that these communities have. The foaming white water is oxygen rich and fish concentrate there. Minnows can be used as long as the shoreline isn't part of a Forest Preserve. The bottom is rock strewn so be prepared to lose a lot of rigs.

Hidden Lake Forest Preserve on Route 53 contains a small man-made lake that has bass and crappie in it. The water is muddy, and can be almost cess pool like when the nearby DuPage River overflows into it.

There are a lot of isolated little places that are present in the county. Even the smallest pond may contain bass or other gamefish. And the only way to find out is to go fishing.

Where has all the sportsmanship gone?

by Michael Sitarz



Being a photographer, especially one for a newspaper has given me the chance to cover several different types of events. The events have been as simple as an Easter egg hunt and as interesting as shooting from the inside of a hot air balloon. And but of course, there is the ever popular sporting events.

When I cover a sporting event, I am right down on the field where all of the "action" is. The action that I am referring to is not the actual sport, but all of the extra action — the verbal and physical fighting. Most of the time the crowd is having too much fun to notice all of the extra activities, but isn't that the purpose of sporting events, especially in high school. I was always under the impression that sports were to promote sportsmanship, cooperation through team work and help develop your personal self. As a matter of fact, isn't that the purpose of high school as a whole. Teachers are constantly pounding these ideas into our heads, and that is what they are there to do.

And this is the point in my column that I would like to introduce that good old proverb, "Practice what you preach." No, I am not referring to behavior in the class room, but on the basketball court. Like I stated earlier, I see many of the extra activities on the courts that the fans do not. But at the past charity basketball game with the West Chicago faculty

against the WLS personalities, I was not the only one to see the squabbling. It wasn't just the WCCHS teachers that got upset, but also nationally known personalities. Keep in mind that this was supposed to be a fun charity game.

My idea of a charity game would be like the one I witnessed with the Chicago Bears and a town's fire fighters and police persons. At this game the players were not out for blood and guts. They were there to entertain the crowd. Just as an example of what happened at this game, several Bears players kidded Bob Thomas every time he missed a shot, because this was right after the Bears lost Super Bowl hopes due to Thomas' inconsistency in kicking field goals. Don't get me wrong, I don't mean to say that this game was not fun or that all the players were at fault. It would have been a lot better if the players would have worked more on entertaining the crowd rather than trying to pacify their egos. I would have figured that personal hostilities would have been put aside along with the idea of winning and maybe having a little bit more fun on the court.

What is really terrible is that hundreds of people, many of them WCCHS students, were in attendance at this game. The people that are out on the court playing are the same people that guide, or at least help to guide students in their jump from school to the real world. It is ironic to see them fighting over a charity basketball game.

Softball team comes off 'great' spring training

by Dino Tiberi

The varsity softball team, after having "great" spring training practices according to Coach Gail George, are looking toward the upcoming Wheaton North game with anticipation.

Last year, West Chicago beat Wheaton North each time the two schools met, and George expects much of the same this year due to the inexperience of the Falcon's team. "They (Wheaton North) are a very unsettled team. Each of the past three seasons they have had a different coach," said George. She also thinks the pitching staff of Wheaton North is a question mark.

Senior Vicki Lakomecki feels that Wheaton North will be tougher than in the past two years because they are coming off two losing seasons. "Wheaton North is considered to be an underdog team this year, so they could surprise some people," Lakomecki said.

George has been pleased with the early-going practices, with the players concentrating hard on the fundamentals. "Even though we've been practicing inside, the girls are getting stronger, and they're becoming more aware of their abilities," said George.

When asked about who the key players for We-go were, George commented, "This year the ability of the players is equal, so they can be put into different spots. There are six inexperienced players, but they are developing very quickly, putting pressure

on the experienced ones for playing time," added George. "It's hard to make the distinction between the returners and the newcomers."

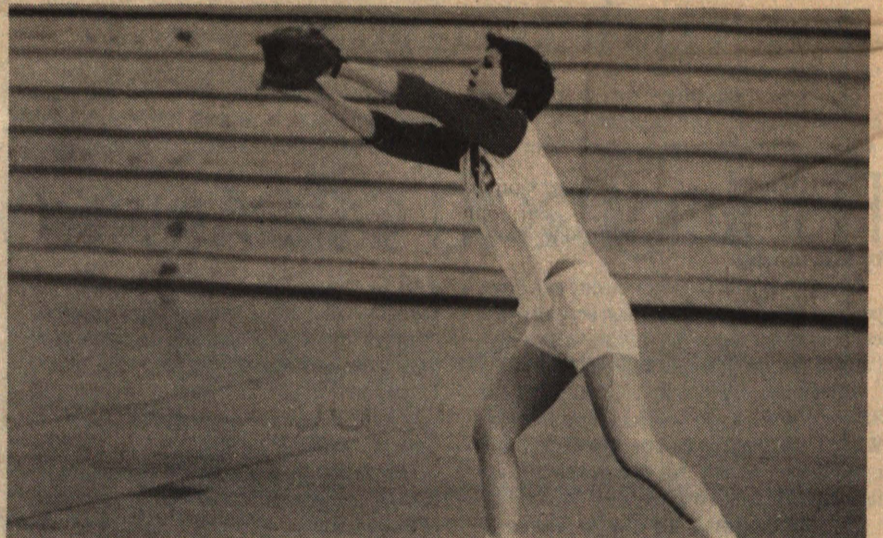
Depth is an added dimension to this year's squad, something that is new to George. "I have never, since I've been here, had such a deep team, and this will be a plus. There are several players who are interchangeable this year. The players who start at one position one game could be at a different one the next. Karin Hensge is an example. "Karin is our first baseman, but she can also play shortstop," said George. "Jan Strayve can also play in two positions, at second base and in the outfield. The versatility of these two indicative of the entire team."

A probable starting lineup was hard to determine for George, because of the equal ability of the players. Vicki Lakomecki will be the catcher, but she also can be moved, with Robyn Zurawski taking over the catching duties. The infielding spots will be filled by juniors Karin Hensge and Jan Strayve, and seniors Carrie Barkwill and Mary Gilbert. Senior Cindy Hughes as well as sophomores Karen Smith and Tracy Chmiel will form the nucleus of the pitching staff. Three possibilities among the outfielders include junior Mary Dillon, freshman Chris Schlenker, and Strayve, unless she is in the infield. "People will settle into positions, the development of the team is together, so it is hard to tell

for certain where everyone will be," said George. One thing is for certain, according to George, and that concerns playing time. "Eventually everyone will sit, at one time or another, so everyone will get a chance to play." She also said that more players will get playing time depending on their concentration level.

In order to win against Wheaton North, George feels that if they cut down on their mistakes, they will win. "We're hitting and

running well, but we need to cut down on the errors." Senior infielder Mary Gilbert and Lakomecki agreed that the team needs to cut down on the errors, and needs to go into the game confident, but not overconfident is important to win. Gilbert said, "We need to have good defense, and we can't afford to make mental errors. We must not get overconfident, just because Wheaton North hasn't been successful the past two years."



Junior Karin Hensge stretches for the throw to first. Hensge will play first base as We-go takes pm Wheaton North. (photo by Mike Sitarz)

Foster keeps on going

by Bill Recchia

Bill Foster, head basketball coach at University of South Carolina didn't quit and it doesn't look like he ever will. Foster received a heart attack during the second half of a game between South Carolina and Purdue on December 11. Foster stayed on the bench the rest of the game to coach his team to a victory, but needed an emergency operation that same night.

Four days after his operation, Foster required a quadruple bypass surgery on his heart. Two months after that surgery, Foster was back on the bench, but not as head coach. "I was sort of demoted until I was totally recuperated from my heart attack and surgery," says Foster.

Foster says that his quick recovery is due to self-discipline. He explains, "Many times after you are sick, you want to rush back into things. I knew if I tried to do that, I'd wind up in worse condition than I already was in, so I just disciplined myself to get back in shape and stay that way."

"I blame my heart attack on my inability to deal with stress. If I want to remain healthy, I must learn to do this better," claims Foster.

Foster says that basketball and sports in general is still very important to him and his life. "Now I must take the selfish approach

though, which I don't believe in because I preach unselfishness, but I have to do it for my health. Now I have to take care of myself first, before others, and if I don't do this, I'm just hurting myself."

Coach Foster's coaching record is a very impressive one. His South Carolina team finished with a 22-9 record, along with a berth into the National Invitational Tournament (NIT). His most notable accomplishment was leading his Duke University team to a second place finish in the National Collegiate Athletic Association Tournament in 1978. That same year he was named Sporting News National Coach of the Year and Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC) Coach of the Year.

Coach Foster recently spoke at the boys' basketball banquet at West Chicago, and he explained why he has been so successful. "In order to have a successful and solid program, you need good, solid people. I recruit prospects, not suspects," says Foster. He continued, "You don't have to have the best players with the best talent to be successful, but instead, dedicated players. Fantastic dedication stretches the ability."

Foster doesn't plan on leaving South Carolina. "I really hope to stay. I sort of have a lifetime contract."

Spring sports schedule

GIRL'S TRACK AND FIELD

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-----|---------|
| April 26 | We-Go Invitational | H | 10 am |
| April 26 | Wheaton Central & Glenbard South | H | 4:30 pm |
| May 3 | Glenbard North | A | 4:30 pm |
| May 6 | DuPage Valley Conference Meet | H | TBA |
| May 6 | Benet | A | 4:30 pm |
| May 13/14 | Sectional Meet | TBA | TBA |

GIRL'S BADMINTON

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|-----|---------|
| April 26 | Glenbard South | A | 4:30 pm |
| April 28 | Naperville Central | A | 4:30 pm |
| April 30 | DVC Meet at Glenbard North | TBA | TBA |
| May 7 | Sectional Meet | TBA | TBA |
| May 13/14 | State Finals | TBA | TBA |

GIRL'S SOFTBALL

| | | | |
|----------|---------------------|---|---------|
| April 27 | Wheaton Warrenville | H | 4:15 pm |
| April 29 | Naperville North | A | 4:15 pm |
| May 2 | Naperville Central | A | 4:15 pm |
| May 4 | Glenbard South | A | 4:15 pm |
| May 6 | Wheaton Central | H | 4:15 pm |
| May 9 | Glenbard North | A | 4:15 pm |
| May 11 | Wheaton North | H | 4:15 pm |
| May 13 | Wheaton Warrenville | A | 4:15 pm |

BOY'S TENNIS

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-----|---------|
| April 26 | Glenbard North | H | 4 pm |
| April 27 | Downers Grove North | A | 4:30 pm |
| April 28 | Wheaton Warrenville | A | 4:30 pm |
| April 30 | Dundee; Batavia; Cary Grove | H | 9 am |
| May 3 | Wheaton Central | H | 4 pm |
| May 5 | Glenbard South | A | 4 pm |
| May 7 | Glenbard West | A | 8 am |
| | Invitational | | |
| May 10 | Naperville North | H | 4 pm |
| May 13/14 | DVC Varsity | | |
| | Wheaton North | TBA | TBA |

BOY'S TRACK AND FIELD

| | | | |
|----------|---|---|---------|
| April 26 | Wheaton Central at Glenbard South | A | 4:30 pm |
| May 3 | Glenbard North | H | 4:30 pm |
| May 6 | DuPage County Meet at Wheaton Warrenville | A | TBA |
| May 14 | DuPage County Meet at Glenbard North | A | TBA |

BOY'S BASEBALL

| | | | |
|----------|--------------------|---|---------|
| April 26 | Naperville North | H | 4:15 pm |
| April 28 | Wheaton North | A | 4:30 pm |
| April 29 | Wheaton North | H | 4:15 pm |
| May 2 | Naperville Central | A | 4:30 pm |
| May 3 | Naperville Central | H | 4:15 pm |