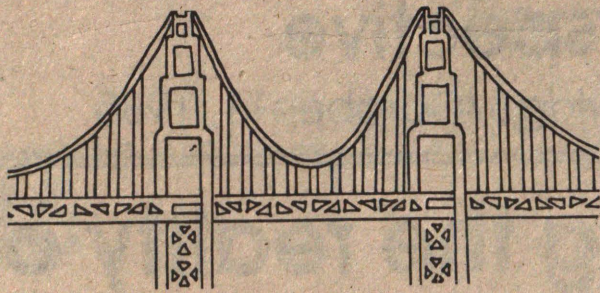


The Bridge

West Chicago Community High School
Volume 15 Number 2 October 11, 1985



New pregnancy policy at We-go

by Kelly Fox

There is another proposed policy at We-go this year.

The proposed policy is designed to help pregnant students continue with their education.

After the BRIDGE did an In-Depth on abortion some questions were raised and this gave the school an incentive for the policy.

According to Richard Kamm, Superintendent, this new proposal clarifies all the procedure of helping the pregnant student. It has nothing to do with abortion. It is set up to help the students, who are going to carry full term, to continue their education.

It states that only the nurse will determine what specific things in a student's schedule must be made. Modifications in P.E. classes will need to be made at some point during the pregnancy. After school sports may have to be dropped, or if morning sickness occurs a student may not be able to attend their first few classes. Richard Waterhouse would take care of the schedule changes.

Stated is that if a student needs help they can be referred to a counselor, social worker, or the nurse. These people can then refer the student to other means of help such as a medical clinic.

As far as advice or whether to keep a baby, give it up, or have an abortion, "no employee of the school will be able to give advice under any circumstance," said Kamm.

Confidence is a state law. So if a student requests not to have their parents or anyone else notified it's their legal right. But Kamm did say that the school will encourage the student to tell her parents. Kamm also said "most of the girls that come through, have or so tell their parents pretty quickly." He said that this was the common thing in the situations he's encountered.

Kamm said that this new proposed policy is just another way to improve schooling.

Life in a small town

by Deanna Pattengale

With fall approaching West Chicago, so comes the fall play.

The fall play this year is Mornings at Seven. It revolves around four sisters, the youngest of which being 65, who all live near each other. The play, set in the 1930's, takes place in two of the sisters' backyards. It basically tells the story of small town life.

Auditions for the fall play will be held October 7 and 8 after school in the auditorium. Nine characters are needed for the play this year with parts for male and female characters. Scripts will be available for anyone wishing to try out one week before auditions.

Ralph Zaffino, who is in charge of the fall play this year, will be looking for "students who will follow my direction." This will be important, according to Zaffino, because he will ask the students to do silly things in preparation for the comedy in the play.

Those who compete in fall sports, but still wish to try out for the play will have conflicts with rehearsals. Rehearsals will be after school Monday through Friday and anyone with too many conflicts will not be cast. Rehearsal schedules will be handed out at auditions.

Crews for the play will also be needed. Among the crews are costume and make-up, set construction, lighting and sound and the publicity crew. These crews will meet one week before auditions.

The performances will be given November 21, 22 and 23 in the auditorium.

New club makes big splash

by Cassie Storey

This year we have a new club at We-go. It is the Aquatic Club and the advisor is Dan Johnson. "All swim team members will become automatic club members," according to Johnson.

College tests begin new year

by Steve Benson

The American College Test (ACT), Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), and the Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test (PSAT), begin a new season starting October 12 with the SAT.

The PSAT is a two hour exam which tests verbal and mathematical skills. The exam costs \$5 and will be taken Saturday October 19 at West Chicago Community High School. Juniors and seniors are eligible to take the exam. The purpose of the PSAT is to qualify for college scholarships.

The ACT is a three hour exam which includes sections on English, Math, Social Studies, and Science. The tests costs \$10 and a \$10 late fee will be charged if the

Lady Liberty gets facelift



by Steve Benson

"I think our vision of liberty is reinforced by shared symbols and experience. Perhaps the strongest image of them all is the one that for millions of Americans was their first glimpse of America, that Statue of Liberty." —Ronald Reagan.

On May 18, 1982, President Reagan appointed Lee Iacocca as the chairman of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission. Their goals were to raise \$230 million to, one, restore the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, two, establish a memorial to the millions of immigrants who helped build the United States of America, and three, to teach the traditions of liberty through the Statue of Liberty.

The \$230 million raised will be split four ways, with the largest amount, 167 million, to be spent on the restoration and preservation of the monument. Twenty million dollars will be put in a fund for future maintenance of the Statue. Twenty-eight million dollars will be spent on educational programs, rededication ceremonies, and the establishment of a National Archival Center for Immigration. The last \$15 million will cover fund raising and

Administrative costs. The committee hopes to raise the money through corporate sponsorships and gifts, foundation grants and the support of individual Americans. There are also plans to involve school children, in keeping with history and tradition.

The major repairs will be concentrated on the monument's arm, torch, copper skin, and the interior iron strapwork. About 2,000 interior iron pieces, which supports the copper skin, will be replaced due to corrosion. The Statue's torch will be removed and rebuilt and all copper work on the torch will be replaced. New glass and lighting equipment will be installed on the torch while maintaining the original shape and design. Portions of the corroded copper skin will be removed and replaced with new copper.

Efforts will be made to keep the Statue open during construction. The island will remain open even during construction.

The work on the monument will be completed in 1992.

The Statue of Liberty was the idea of Edouard de Laboulaye, a French politician, in order to "demonstrate the common bond between the two nations." A French American Union was established in 1875 to supervise the project. After encountering trouble with the structure of the monument, Gustave Eiffel (French engineer and creator of the Eiffel Tower) was called in to construct the Statue. Most of the money raised for the Statue came from French school children. However, in America little interest was demonstrated for the project. In 1883 half the funds had been raised but the project nearly failed. Finally, Joseph Pulitzer, journalist and newspaper owner, criticized the rich for their lack of interests and contributions towards the project. Pulitzer published all names of those who contributed to the Statue and eventually over 121,000 people donated money to the project.

Rules for dancing

by Donna Woods

There will be three dances between now and November 1.

The Bridge will be hosting the dance on October 18. It will start immediately after the game and run until 11 p.m. Admission price will be two dollars.

On October 25, the Pep Club will be holding a dance after the game. This one will also run until 11 p.m. It will cost two dollars to get in.

On November 1, S.A.D.D. will be throwing a dance for Halloween. They would like for everyone to wear a costume. It will be held from 8 to 11 p.m.

Please keep in mind when you attend these dances, the school rules apply to dances also. Mr. Waterhouse warns, "Anyone who doesn't have an I.D. won't be permitted." If you would like to bring a guest from a different school, please have it prearranged.

"Money for nothin"

by Jenny Sheriff

Since 1980, the price of a private college education has risen 24 percent. Meanwhile, financial aid, which includes scholarships, grants, low interest long term loans, and part time jobs that most students use to help get through college has decreased 21 percent.

Over the past three years, the Reagan administration has cut federal aid from \$15 billion to \$13 billion. Yet for the student of the average income family that is looking at college, there are ways to get financial aid. Since colleges are so expensive, there are more financial aid programs than ever before.

More than 1600 institutions offer academic scholarships to students with a high school grade average of B and College Board scores above the national average.

In 1984, there were six programs that the \$6 billion from the federal aid pool flowed to. Three of the programs give money to colleges to pass on to students. They include the Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grants, which range from \$200 to \$2000 in student aid; the College Work-Study Program, which allows students to earn between \$600 and \$1000 a year; and National Direct Student Loans, worth up to \$3000 for first and second year students and up to \$6000 for third and fourth year students, at an interest rate of 5 percent.

The other three programs require you to apply to the government or a lender. These programs include Pell Grants, ranging from \$200 to \$1800 a year; Guaranteed Student Loans, which provide up to \$2500 at 8 percent; and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students, worth up to \$3000 a year at 12 percent.

Next to the government, the schools themselves provide aid, supplementary federal programs with about \$3 billion of their own. States contribute another \$1 billion, and private communities, corporations and labor unions supply about \$700 million.

Inside: Cults



Facing the reality of teenage pregnancy

There seems to be a misunderstanding as to the administration's policy on dealing with pregnancy. We at the BRIDGE would like to clarify this situation.

Recently, Superintendent Dr. Richard Kamm drew up a set of regulations based on an administrative guideline that has been used in the past. Kamm has introduced this proposed policy to the board and it is being reviewed.

What the policy does that the administrative guideline didn't do is make certain people accountable for how they handle the situation.

School nurse Marion Warner's responsibility is, "To determine if any modifications are necessary in the student's program, to inquire as to whether the student has had medical attention and if not, supply the student with a list of local doctors where she could get attention. She can also answer questions about doctors and clinics on the list but may not suggest a specific doctor," said Kamm.

Warner said that when a student comes to her that her main concern (and the school's) is the health and well being of the student.

"I maintain a neutral attitude, I can't make the decision for them," says Warner. What Warner will do is encourage (not force) the student to tell her parents about the pregnancy, although she realizes that this won't always be done. She will also discuss options and refer the student to a list of outside sources where the student can get help. According to the policy, no one who the student talks to may advise her as to what to do about the pregnancy.

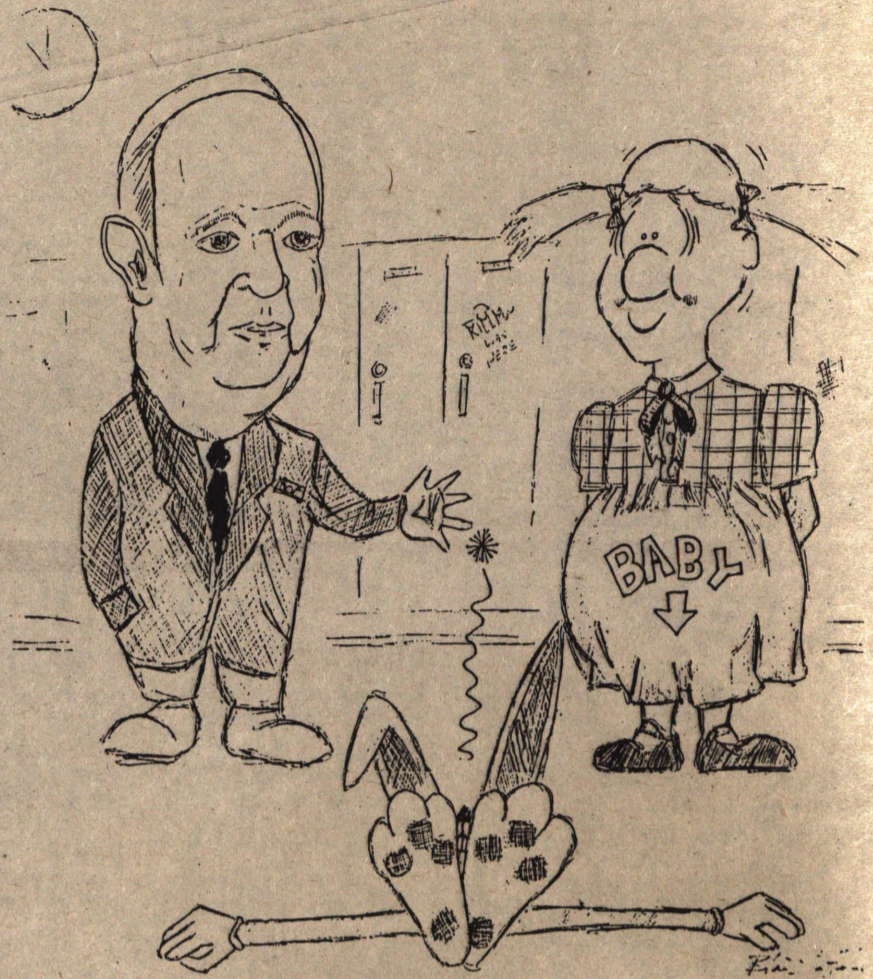
Part of this policy which also pertains to the entire student body is the fact that if a student brings in proof of a medical appointment, regardless of what they're going to the doctor for, the absence is excused. Kamm feels that it is an invasion of privacy to ask why any student is seeing a doctor.

The school nurse, along with anyone else connected with the school and involved with a student is bound by the law of confidentiality.

Richard Waterhouse has the responsibility of making any changes necessary, for example, scheduling the student to adaptive P.E.

Kamm and Waterhouse feel that it is the school's responsibility to do everything possible so that the student can continue her education whatever choice she makes.

We at the BRIDGE support this policy and the policy will be printed in a future issue of the BRIDGE as soon as a final draft is agreed upon by the school board.



"SO, YOU FINALLY KILLED THAT WASCALLY WABBIT!"



Letters to the Editor

Punks and politics relived at We-go

Dear Editor,

Another year of school has started and with it, as usual, comes misunderstandings. The subject of this misunderstanding is punk music. Last year, a few people tried to clarify this realm, I feel without success. Now I am going to try again. Punk music is not a bunch of noise and gibberish, but a form of protest. If you go to any sort of political demonstration, you are bound to see a bunch of punks stating what they believe in. Many people, mostly the "establishment", feel that punk

music is a symptom of the decline of western civilization. In some ways, we are the hippies of the 80's. We dress and act the way we do to turn some heads, break up the status quo, make people take notice of us, and hopefully make them listen to us. This is the reason for our hairstyles, clothing, and our "don't care" attitude. Also, a punk doesn't have to dress in the stereotypical way. It is his or her beliefs that makes a person a punk or a conformist, not their superficial appearance.

The problem with America today is

that Americans are afraid of change. Why don't most Americans protest problems in society? Because it could produce change, and that scares them.

I hope that this letter has helped to clear up some of the fog surrounding punk music. If it hasn't helped and you still view us with a closed mind, that's your problem, not mine. If you cannot deal with and accept what other people believe in, how can you expect the same thing back from them?

Thank you,
Sandy Greenberg

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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, with a maximum of five names appearing in the paper. Letters will be printed as time and space permit. The editor reserves the right to edit, if necessary, for length and libelous material.

Unsigned editorials appearing in the newspaper are the opinion of the majority of the Bridge editorial board. Content and editorial policy are determined by the editors with concurrence of the Bridge editorial board. The adviser acts in the capacity of a professional consultant. The opinions expressed in the newspaper are not necessarily those of the majority of the student body or the high school.

Learning is more than just books

by Jenny Sheriff



Responsibility? Respect? Do high school students realize what these are?

A student has a basic responsibility to coming to school, completing homework, and following the rules.

Respect is formed by teachers and students who realize this.

Maturity is the first step. Coming to the realization that school is for learning, and that in today's job market an education is important and necessary.

Maturity is reflected in the abil-

ity to set priorities, and follow those decisions through.

Realizing that teachers are people too, is also important. Students often expect teachers to show compassion when it comes to homework and grading.

Respect in a student teacher relationship can be gained through the uniform goal of trying to learn.

A balance between liberal learning techniques, such as open class discussion and utilizing the school's learning facilities, and a traditional learning curriculum using homework and textbooks as an example, creates a comfortable learning atmosphere.

Students accepting the teachers'

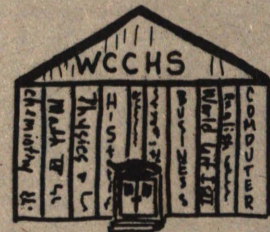
rules of class, and the teachers realizing students' individuality will help form students' respect.

This leads to responsibility. If a bond of respect is formed between two people, there is a responsibility on each individual's part to fulfill the other's needs. Students need to be taught and teachers need to learn.

Simply going to class and picking up a few facts is not learning.

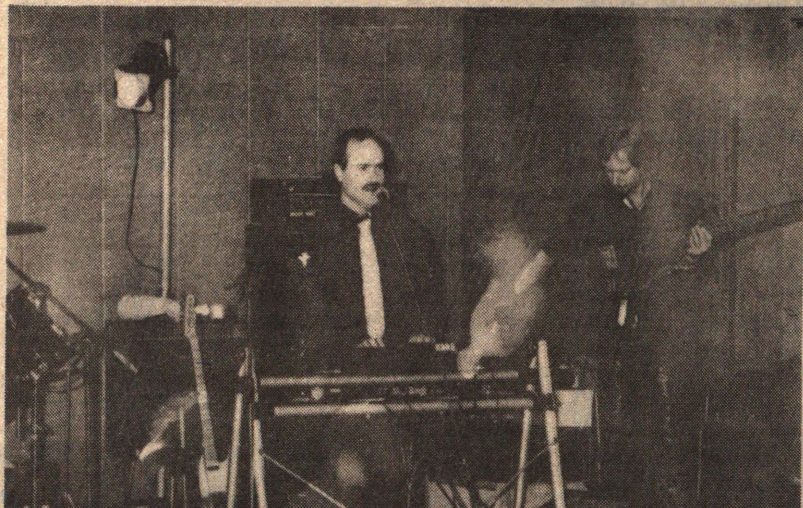
Learning is dealing with other people, finding things that interest you, and researching ideas.

Responsibility and respect are learned as students, it must be learned, and as adults it must be taught.



Home coming '85

by Tom King

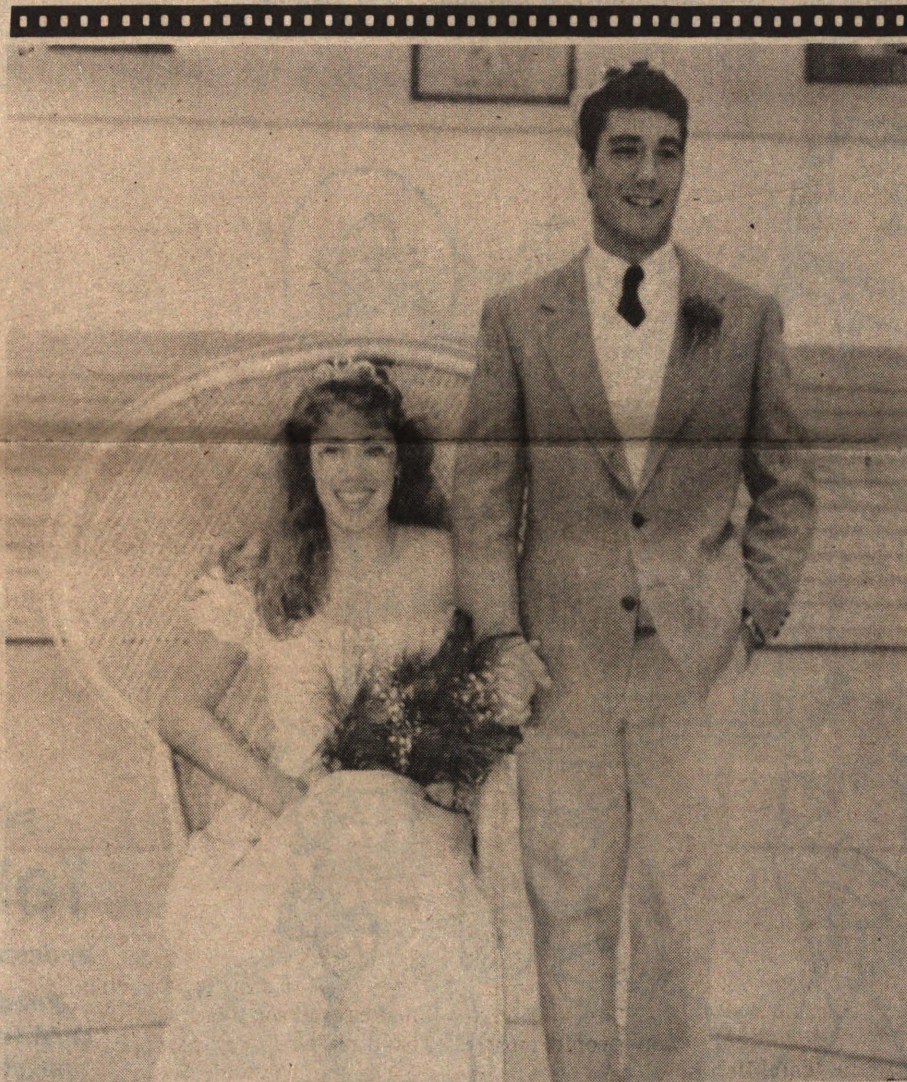


Quench is just what they did, for those of you not at the dance they were the band that performed.

Missy Moreton looking kind of messy, with some assistance from Tina Marrello, Heather Siglin and John Koke.



Adriane Gola ('88) looking kind of messy after the pie eating contest.



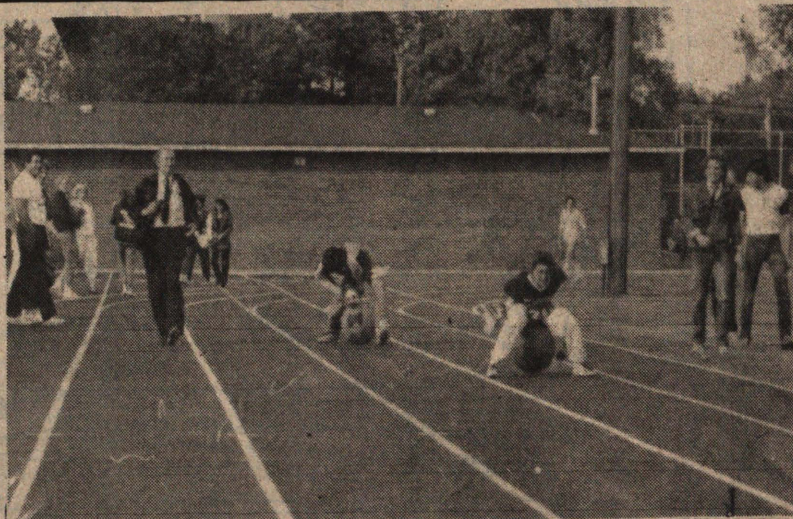
Homecoming King and Queen, Sean Gallagher (right) King and Queen Shannon Durr (left) at coronation.



Captain Marty Snell ('86) shows how to operate a hippity hop without injury.

The sophomore tug-of-war team shows a lot of determination but suffers the agony of defeat.

The hippity-hop race is stiff competition for the classes.



Cults an

What happens after recruitment

by Scott D. Lockert

Cults focus their recruiting to the teenage group. Most recruits are teenagers coming from suburban middle class homes. Reformed cultists say that when they were recruited, they felt unsure about themselves and cults gave them a false type of security. Three million young Americans have been persuaded to join emotionally destructive cults and the numbers are growing each year.

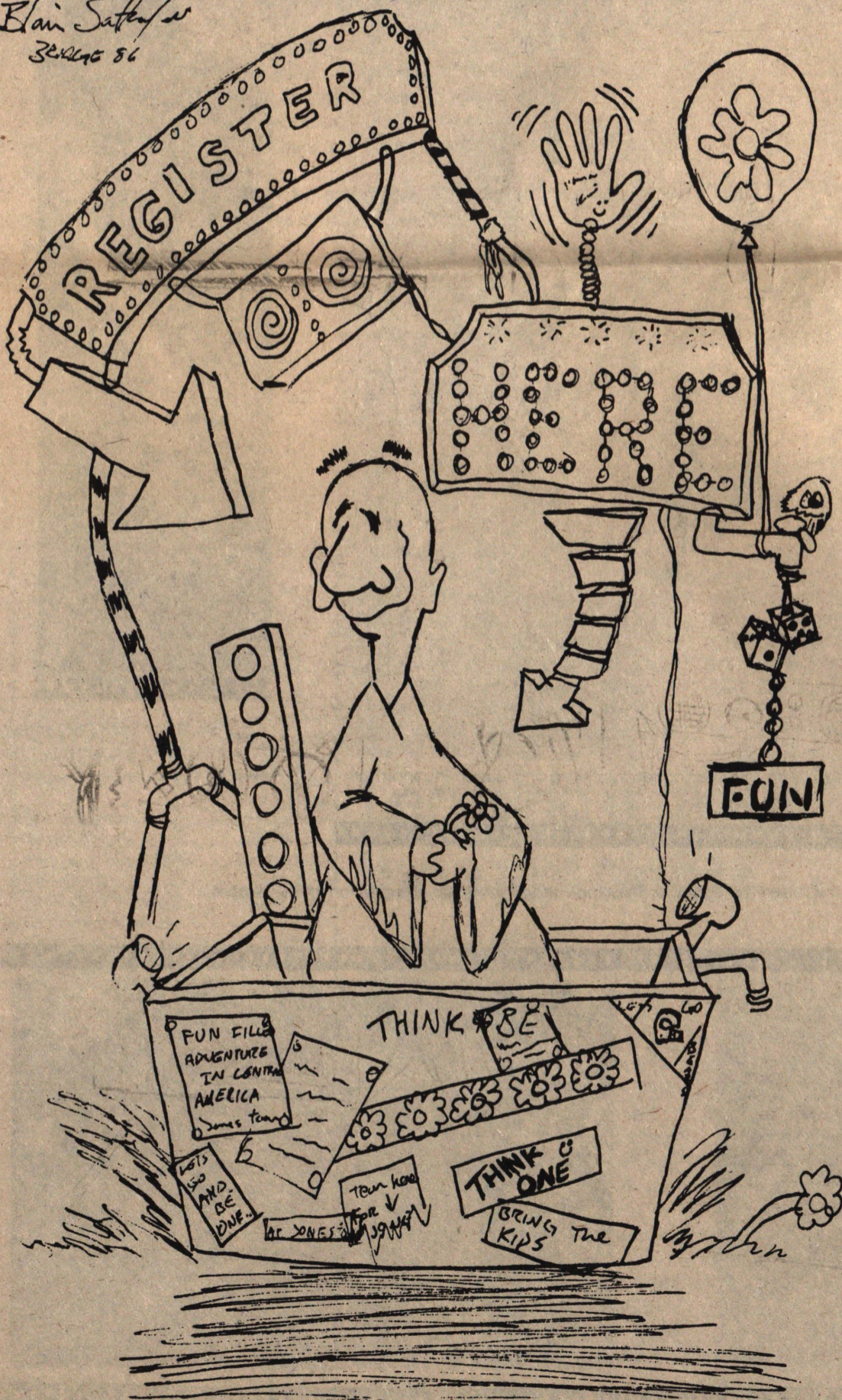
Once recruited, cult members are kept constantly busy with no time for privacy or influence from outside the group. Often cults will use fasting, low protein diets, isolation, busy schedules and lack of sleep to fatigue and make them susceptible to persuasion.

For instance in the Hare Krishna cult, followers rise at 3 a.m. in the morning and live an extremely regimented lifestyle, which includes raising money on the street for eight hours a day, with no idle time at all.

Cult leaders attempt to destroy the past of the followers and stress that the members live today and forget the past.

Confessions play an important part in mind control and also in cults. Members confess any sin they have committed large or small. The recruits actually compete in who can be the most successful in unearthing the mistakes of their past. Cult leaders often probe for more information if the members are not telling enough. Peer pressure is applied by group leaders singling out members making them feel ashamed and fearful of losing their salvation. The information on the members plus the peer pressure can keep group members from straying away from their faith. Group leaders often try to destroy a person's individuality and try to replace it with the communal personality of the cult. Thus making the person more "addicted" to the cult mind control.

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Tell tale signs of re

by Jenny Sheriff

Jonestown; nine hundred men, women and children experienced the ultimate in cultic victimization. What is a cult? Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary states that a cult represents a religious body that is "unorthodox or spurious." Ronald Enroth points out that the origin of the word cult can be traced to the Latin "cultis" which connotes all that is involved in worship — ritual, emotion, liturgy, and attitude.

Many Americans are involved in groups that are often categorized by theologians as being cults. The majority of cults stem from one person taking the Bible and translating it or twisting the word of God to fit their own beliefs.

The leaders of cults often write their own bibles, which contain many proverbs of the Bible, but the proverbs are sometimes out of order, and thus out of context.

Victims of today's christian cults are often unfamiliar with the Bible and are looking for an easy modern translation of the Old Testament.

In James and Marcia Rudins book *Prison or Paradise*, they list 14 characteristics that contemporary cults exhibit. The characteristics are generalizations and do not apply equally to all cults. The list includes,

— Contemporary cult members swear total allegiance to an all powerful leader whom they may believe to be a messiah. The leader deter-

nd sects

Deprogramming: The way out

by Scott D. Lockert

Deprogramming is a very common word when the subject of cults comes up. Deprogrammers are people hired to attempt to reverse the mind control that the cults have brought upon the youths. Although deprogrammers can face serious charges of kidnapping, there is still a great demand for them from the parents of the cult members.

In a typical deprogramming, the subject is forceably taken from the cult and usually brought to a hotel. Once there, the subject is denied of sleep and is questioned and interrogated and seldom left alone until the subject "snaps" and admits that he or she has been deceived by their beliefs. "What we do is, we

deprogram the kids, we take them out of the cults — we give them back their minds," explains Ted Patrick, a famous cult deprogrammer. Patrick has been convicted twice, both times on the charges of false imprisonment and has spent over a year and a half in jail. "I am like a doctor. These kids come in here and they're zombies; they've had their mind taken away. I give them a shock so they start thinking. They hate me at the beginning, but they love me and thank me when it is over." Patrick boasts to deprogramming 1,600 Moonies, Scientologists and other cultists in seven years and only 30 have returned to their cults. Patrick also insists he has no intention of changing his controversial tactics because "I'm not doing anything wrong."

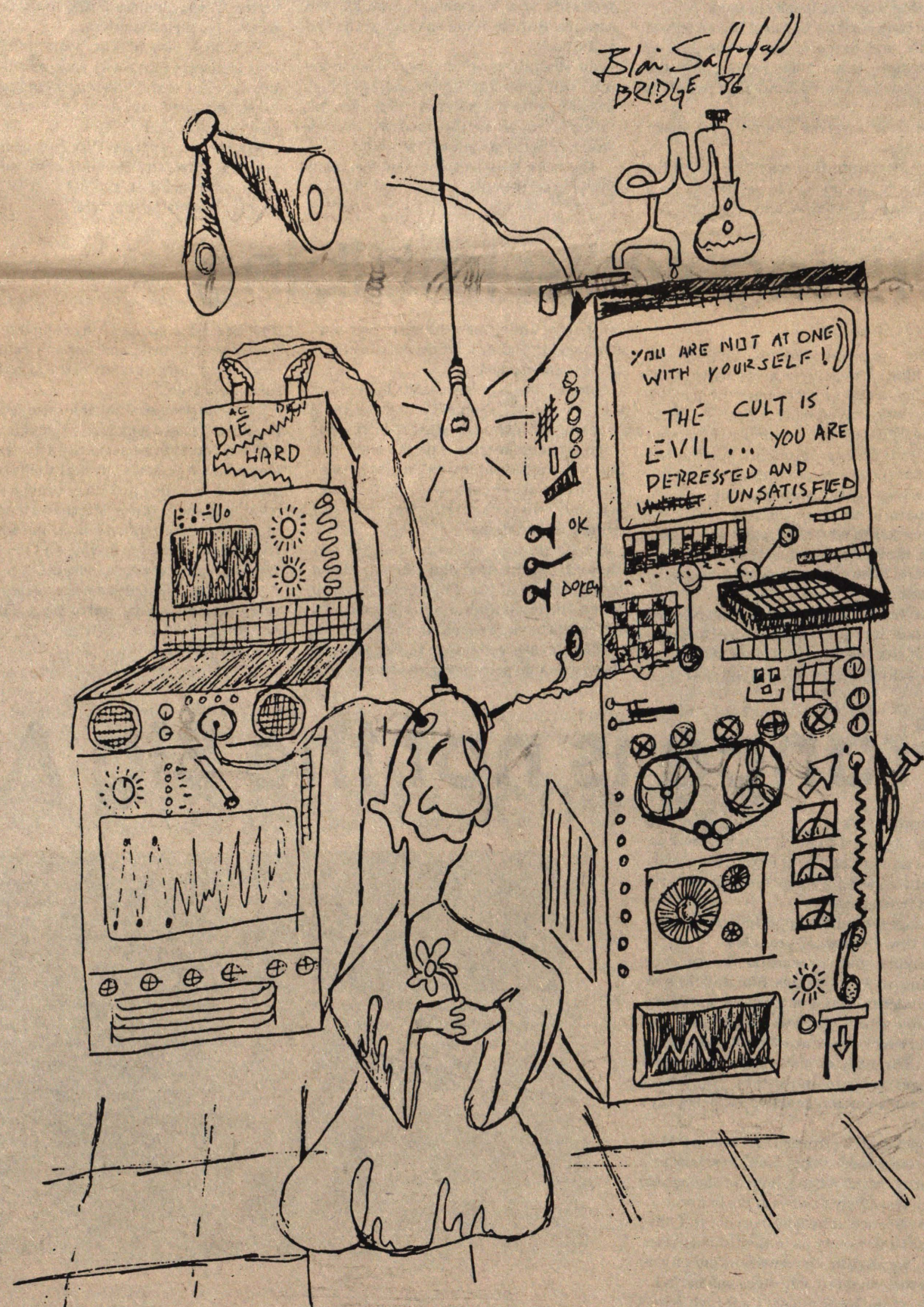


religious sects

mines the rules for daily life and proclaims doctrines of truths that are not to be questioned, because the leader's word is the absolute and final authority.

- The cult weakens the followers psychologically and makes him or her believe that his problems can only be solved by the group. Past religious beliefs, family, and friends are often discredited.
- New western cults manipulate guilt, sometimes forcing members to "confess" their inadequacies and past "sins" before a group of chosen individuals.
- The cult or its leader often makes career or life decisions for the follower, sometimes urging the follower to make the cult their full time job.
- Most cult members believe that the world is coming to an end and they are elite members of an "elect" survival group. Often they shed their old identities and take on a new look to prepare themselves for their new lives.

Willa Appel, author of *Cults in America* has found that most cult members are young, in their late teens or early twenties, white, and middle class. Approximately 60 percent have attended a few years of college, but only twenty percent have graduated. Interestingly, there are half as many men in cults as there are women.



A.I.D.S.: A social issue of the 80's

by Laura Novak

People tend to shy away from subjects they don't know much about. One of them is the disease A.I.D.S. This is one subject people shouldn't shy away from. The more people know about it and the more people know how to prevent it, the better off society is.

Throughout 1983 A.I.D.S. (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) sparked worldwide concern and interest.

A.I.D.S. is one of the centuries most mysterious and deadly diseases. It kills out the body's immune system so victims are extremely susceptible to disease. Even mild diseases that, in a healthy person, would cause no symptoms.

Some of the symptoms of A.I.D.S. are: swollen lymph glands, fever, night sweats,

and in some cases weight loss.

There are many myths about A.I.D.S. that people are believing. One of the main misunderstandings is that doctors can cure A.I.D.S. if the disease is caught in time. The truth is that there is no effective treatment for this disease as yet. Then, there is the one that an A.I.D.S. victim should not be touched because it is highly contagious. This is also not true. A.I.D.S. is believed to be transmitted in blood or semen. There is no evidence that A.I.D.S. can be caught by touch or breathing the same air as the A.I.D.S. victims.

A.I.D.S. hits four main groups. These groups are: male homosexuals, injected drug abusers, Haitian immigrants, and Hemophiliacs (a person whose blood will not

clot as it should). Drug users, are thought to pick up A.I.D.S. off unsterile needles.

Some babies are born with A.I.D.S. It is thought to be in the mother's blood, and is suspected that the babies were infected while in the mother's womb.

Some people are not giving blood because A.I.D.S. can be transmitted in blood transfusions. It is, however, safe to give blood. Blood banks use sterile equipment and disposable needles. The problem is, some blood receivers have caught A.I.D.S. through blood transfusions. Blood banks are now screening potential donors more carefully. Finding carriers is difficult because of the two year incubation period before they develop symptoms.

Specialists are positive that A.I.D.S. is

transmitted sexually. Even partners who may seem healthy may be carriers.

There was a recent study done by researchers at the National Institute of Health. It showed that Interleukin-2 (a natural immune system in the body) increases the infection-fighting work of certain broken down cells from A.I.D.S. victims. This experiment was done in a test tube. It is not known whether or not it will help the A.I.D.S. patients themselves. Trials are, however, underway to test how safe and effective it is for humans.

There have been a few tries to treat A.I.D.S. patients. One is the use of drugs. Another treatment is bone marrow transplants. Neither of these attempts have been very successful. The number of deaths are still rising.

Virgins is far from saintly

by Melanie Mitz

Finally, a book that's true to life, a book where every ending is not happy, and a book that made me laugh out loud.

The book *Virgins* by Caryl Rivers tells of the life and times of the senior girls at Immaculate Heart High School, and the senior boys at Sacred Heart High School in 1963.

The book revolves around three major characters:

Peggy Morrison: She might be called the heroine of the book. She wishes to be a world-class journalist and reporter. She

also tries very hard to impress her best friend Con.

Constance Weplener (Con for short): She desires to be a "woman of the world." Her carefree attitude of life changes at the end of the book.

Sean McCraffrey: He is Peggy's boyfriend who will enter the Priesthood after high school. He is the boy next door, and his father belongs to the modesty crusade which tries to rid the world of smut.

The book tells how the kids feel about growing up strictly Catholic, and it seems

that they feel it's absolutely terrible, so they must make the most out of life. The more escapades that the kids get into, the better. These kids are trying to make the most out of their senior year.

This book also hits on some problems that teenagers face today such as suicide, pre-marital sex, drinking, trying to impress mom and dad, death, and where to go to college.

Virgins can express that teenagers 20 years ago had to deal with many of the same problems that we deal with today. I highly recommend this book.

Driving while Imbibing

by Scott Grenke

There are people dancing, talking, and munching on chips, typical of a party. All of a sudden, a case of beer comes through the celler window, even more typical of a party.

In an interview with a number of students from West Chicago, students interviewed said that there is alcohol all the time at the parties they attend, and sometimes there is marijuana or other substances.

When asked why they take these substances, they gave the usual reasons of: peer pressure, escape, and some said they enjoy the taste.

More than half the students interviewed said that they had driven under the influence of alcohol more than once. A few students said that they only drink, but they

don't drive under the influence. Two students said that they have driven under the influence of marijuana.

A driver has two major tasks to perform while driving. One of those tasks is "tracking"; which is steering the car, controlling it, and keeping it on the road. The other task is "visual search"; which is looking for the other cars, road signs, pedestrians, and recognizing hazards and dangerous situations.

Laboratory tests conducted by Chevrolet showed that the "tracking" ability is down by 10 percent at blood-alcohol levels well below the legal limit, and is down by 20 percent above the legal limit. At blood-alcohol levels well under the legal limit, there was a 20 percent increase in reaction

time needed to successfully complete the "visual search" task, and subjects completely missed twice as many of the signals in the "visual search".

Laboratory tests show that people's attention to "what's going on" while driving a car was found to be seriously affected by marijuana. A person's physical ability is not affected, but they just do not respond to what they see at times. Marijuana tends to shift a person's attention away from "what's happening" related to driving and more towards his own "inwards thoughts".

In closing, one male senior exclaimed in reference to drinking and driving, "I drive better that way".

Wanna bet?

Student Council

by Mary Ingram

Student council is one of the most active groups at West Chicago — in fact they do more than you may realize.

According to one of the student council advisors, Terry Zimmerman, Student Council has three main functions: coordinating student activities, working on community services, and dealing with student concerns. This includes organizing Homecoming, dances, and a blood drive, holding charity fundraisers, and addressing policies affecting students, like student rights. With all of these responsibilities, Student Council is proud of "managing to pull off as many things as we do. It's hard to get that many things off the ground," says Zimmerman.

"If students have any concerns I would encourage them to voice these to their representatives or to show up at a meeting and voice them themselves. Or if you can't do that, talk to Mr. Hein (the other Student Council advisor) or myself," suggests Zimmerman. He hopes this would make the Student Council more of a voice of the students, and a more active, influential group.

This year's Student Council officers are Shannon Durr, president, Kelly Nelson, secretary, David Anderson, vice-president, and Tina Marrello, treasurer. Advisors are Robert Hein and Terry Zimmerman.

France is not the Big Apple

by Laura Novak

Mrs. Appel, a French teacher here at We-go taught English in France for a year. Appel taught in a suburb north of Paris called Saint-Denis.

The age group that Appel taught was ages 11 to 16 with a few 17 year olds.

The kids, however, were not the only ones learning in Appel's class. She learned how her students lived. For example, what they did after school. They would go home after school which ended at 4:30. The kids would help their mothers make dinner or babysit younger brothers and sisters. "They don't have extra-curricular activities there," says Appel.

Appel said she learned a lot from her kids' experiences also. They went to school in a wealthy neighborhood, therefore being able to see two different ways of life in France.

The French school system doesn't have as much flexibility as in the United States. Here, we all go to our counselors once a year to decide what our schedules will be. In France, at the beginning of their high school years, the students decide between five subjects, such as English science and math. Then, during those years of school they go to classes pertaining to that subject.

There are two fifteen minute breaks in

the day. The kids then go to an outside courtyard or to the gym.

In Appel's view, it was harder to teach English to the French than French to Americans, the reason being that there are

certain rules to follow in a foreign language that explain why words are said as they are. Appel comments that although she knows the right way to say things in English it's because it sounds good, but she doesn't

know the "rules". This makes it harder to teach.

When asked where she likes teaching more, Appel said America. In France, you only teach eighteen hours a week. Here, the teachers work a full day. In France, the teachers only have to be at the school when classes meet.

According to Appel, the kids in France are not as well disciplined as they are in America.

Another difference is that almost all of the kids in France smoke. "They start at an early age," comments Appel, "ten or so." Although they can't smoke in the school building, the kids are allowed to smoke on the outdoor campus.

As far as clothes go, the French are ahead of us in fashion. The kids all dress very nicely. Everyone is in style. No one wears tennis shoes except for P.E. For example, you wouldn't see anyone wearing "Nikes" if you walked down the hall. They also wear scarves, and the French girls don't wear any makeup.

Although trips are fun, it's always a good feeling to return home again, wherever that may be.



Football team on the right track

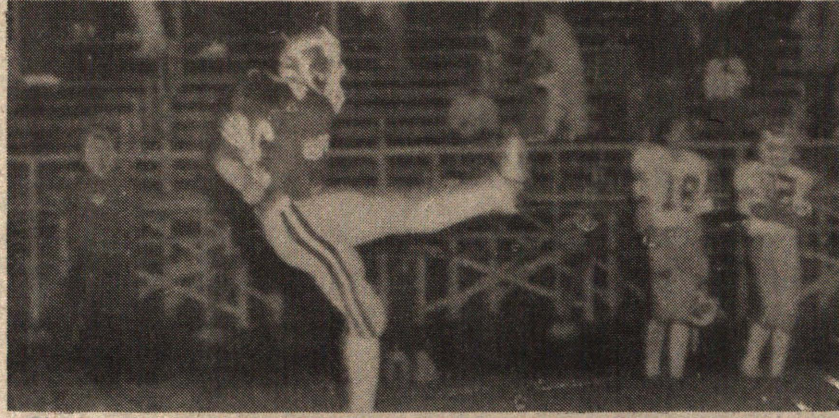
by Jim Recchia

The varsity football team improved its record to 2-2 with a win over Glenbard East, Friday September 20. The Wildcats now have a 2-0 record in conference.

After losing their first two non-conference games to Geneva and Crystal Lake Central, the Wildcats came back to beat Glenbard North 20-10, and Glenbard East 20-7.

Assistant varsity coach Dan Benson said, "We need an error-less effort for a shot at the conference title." He went on to say, "Any team could beat any other team on any given night."

Safety Andy Zurawski stated, "We have as good of a chance as anybody to win conference."



The victory over Glenbard North was sparked by a 63-yard run by Brian Comparini, and Zach Snowden's 127 yards rushing. Interceptions by Dave Grubek and Andy Zurawski also contributed to the victory. The Wildcats had four interceptions against Glenbard East, two by Comparini, one by Grubek, and one by Zurawski. Comparini also caught a touchdown pass

from Quarterback John Walsh. Touchdowns against Glenbard East were scored by Sean Gallagher and Snowden.

Five more games remain on the Wildcats schedule for this year, including Wheaton North, who was at one time in the Chicago Tribune's top 20 football teams in the area.

Coach Benson noted that, "All the rest of our games are going to be tough, but the two toughest will be Naperville Central and Wheaton North." Wheaton North remains tied with the Wildcats for first place, along with Naperville North.

Junior Shane Simmons stated, "We have a big advantage this year because we play Naperville Central, and Wheaton North at home, and that is definitely a big advantage for us to win!"

Rest of season looks good for girls' swimming

by Joel Adrian

The girls swim team is looking to improve on last year's record of 4-4 with swimmers like Jackie Hildebrand, Kristan Myers, Jenny Sheriff, and Linda Girard.

Coach Amy Gibson has a positive outlook and feels that this goal is within reach. She also believes that these four girls will play a big role this year, helping where and whenever possible.

Sophomore Jackie Hildebrand is expect-

ed to perform up to par in her two events, the 200 yard individual medley and the 500 yard freestyle. Last year she went to state and placed 12 in the 200 i.m. and 20 in the 500 free.

Coach Gibson is hoping to see Hildebrand break last year's school record for the 200 individual medley of 2:16.2 and the 500 freestyle record of 5:20.11.

There is a very promising future star for the Cat swimmers in sophomore Kristen Myers. Myers' event is the 50 yard frees-

ty. She has already broken the freshman school record with a 27.2, and Gibson believes she'll continue to do very well for the team.

Jenny Sheriff, one of the returning seniors, should do well in her two events, breaststroke and freestyle. Along with her is sophomore Linda Girard whose events are the 200 and 500 yard freestyle.

Mary Beth Eaton, Taunya Cesario, and Carrie Ryan are other Cat swimmers expected to lead them to victory.

The score doesn't always count

by Marla Jemsek

The soccer team, as of September 23, had a record of 2-2-3.

When asked how he felt the team was playing, coach Steve Kimery said, "For the time of the year and the kids we have, we couldn't play any better."

There was a stretch of games where they played some of the best teams in the con-

ference. They tied Wheaton Central, two-time defending DuPage Valley Conference Champion. Then they played state ranked Naperville North and Naperville Central. Even though the Wildcats lost these games, they played well. Wildcat soccer player

Frank Gomez said that he thought that they gave Naperville North and Central great games.

Kimery feels that the most important thing is that the team members learn to love

and appreciate the game. He also feels that teamwork is an important part of the game. Kimery said that he didn't like to single out players because soccer is a team sport. However, Juan Mendoza is the team's leading scorer.

Kimery said that the team isn't physically tough. However, they have experienced mid-fielders and a good transition game. They also have good players coming off the bench.

Wildcat sports schedule

GOLF SCHEDULE			
October			
Tues. 15	Sectional - Tournament - Boys & Girls	TBA	TBA
F/S. 18/19	State Finals - Boys & Girls	TBA	TBA
VARSITY & SOPHOMORE FOOTBALL 1985			
October			
Fri. 11	Naperville North	A	5:30 & 7:30 pm
Fri. 18	Wheaton North	H	5:30 & 7:30 pm
Fri. 25	Naperville Central (Sr. Parents Night)	H	5:30 & 7:30 pm
Wed. 30	First Round - Playoffs	TBA	TBA
Sat. 2	Preliminaries	TBA	TBA
Sat. 9	Quarterfinals	TBA	TBA
Sat. 16	Semifinals	TBA	TBA
Fri/Sat. 22/23	State Finals	TBA	TBA
CROSS COUNTRY SCHEDULE			
October			
Sat. 19	DVC Championships at Northside Park-Wheaton (Naperville Central-host)	A	TBA
Sat. 26	Regional Meet	TBA	TBA
November			
Sat. 2	Sectional Meet	TBA	TBA
Sat. 9	State Finals	TBA	TBA

GIRLS' SWIMMING SCHEDULE			
October			
Tues. 15	Elgin	A	5:00 pm
Tues. 22	Morris	A	6:00 pm
Fri. 25	Waubonsie Valley Invitational-Diving	A	5:00 pm
Sat. 26	Waubonsie Valley Invitational-Swimming	A	12:00 n
Thurs. 31	Waubonsie Valley	H	5:00 pm
November			
Tues. 5	Rosary	H	5:00 pm
Sat. 16	Sectional Meet	TBA	TBA
Fri/Sat. 22/23	State Finals	TBA	TBA
VOLLEYBALL SCHEDULE			
October			
Tues. 15	Wheaton Central	A	6:00 pm
Thurs. 17	Naperville Central	H	6:00 pm
Tues. 22	Glenbard East	A	6:00 pm
Thurs. 24	Glenbard South	H	6:00 pm
Oct. 29 - Nov. 2	Regional Tournament	TBA	TBA
November			
Tues/Thurs. 5/7	Sectional Tournament	TBA	TBA
Sat. 9	Super Sectional	TBA	TBA
Tournament			
Thurs-Sat. 14-16	State Finals	TBA	TBA

SOCCER SCHEDULE			
October			
Fri. 11	Wheaton North (V&S)	A	6:00 & 7:30 pm
Tues. 15	Glenbard East (V&S)	H	4:30 & 6:30 pm
Wed. 16	West Aurora (Frosh)	H	4:30 pm
Thurs. 17	Glenbard North (V&S)	A	4:30 pm
Fri. 18	Glenbard North (Frosh)	A	4:30 pm
Sat. Mon. Thurs. 19/21/24	Regional Tournament	TBA	TBA
Sat. Tues. 26/29	Sectional Tournament	TBA	TBA
November			
Fri/Sat. 1/2	State Finals	TBA	TBA
GIRLS' TENNIS SCHEDULE			
October			
Fri/Sat. 11/12	DVC at Glenbard North	A	TBA
Fri/Sat. 18/19	Sectionals	TBA	TBA
Th/Fri/Sat. 24/25/26	State Finals	TBA	TBA

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Is it a lack of spirit or a lack of numbers?

by Kevin Smith

I know. It's an outrage. The last issue of the *Bridge* was missing many things, including a sports column. I apologize for this and hope that in future issues the staff and I will get it together.

As we all know too well, the summer is over. It is long since dead and gone, but it will leave us with memories that will last us a lifetime or so we're told.

The one memory that will stick in our minds most of all will be football. The double sessions of late August try one's dedication. During that time of the year football becomes a 24 hour commitment. A commitment that goes on long after practice is over. One thinks over his plays, his mistakes, and his successes.

Yet it is a commitment that is becoming increasingly rare. The future of West Chi-

cago is in the hands of increasingly smaller numbers. This year showed only a glimmer of the worry that faces us.

At the onset of the year, only 18 sophomores were on the team. At the same time, there were little more than 20 freshmen. By the beginning of the season, the freshmen had accumulated a more healthy 40 and only two or three more sophomores.

The varsity squad, although at a healthy figure this year, has also shown disinterest in recent years. This year's team of 50 is a far cry from last year's "dirty 30."

In fact, through the early 80's, most of the teams have hovered around 30.

Even in the West Chicago Athletic Association, (W.C.A.A.), an important organization for preparing children for high school sports has noticed a giant decline in enrollment in their football program.

There are 96 players for the five teams, an

average of less than 20 players per squad. "I don't really know why enrollment is down," W.C.A.A. football commissioner, Bob Prindle said. "It might be that we're dealing with kids from second to eight grade whose parents can't be convinced that their kids will get hurt."

"It would be a combination of things," former football commissioner Don Kochniarczyk said, "it could be the price. \$40 is a lot of money. Plus most of these kids play baseball from April until August. Their parents don't feel like dragging them to the park from August to November."

Kochniarczyk also brought up the point of contact. Could it be that boys who shy from contact while young, don't play in high school? Is this dip in numbers the result of over-protective parents?

Another possibility offered by Prindle is, that West Chicago is simply a small town.

That West Chicago just doesn't have enough people to put together a large team.

Yet this does not explain, why all of a sudden, enrollment is down in the W.C.A.A. Has West Chicago shrunk over the past year?

In my own mind I have thought over the possibilities. It may be just one, none, or all of them that may be true. In my mind they are only questions that I cannot answer.

Is it that soccer is becoming so popular? Could it be that people want to get jobs instead? Is it that grades are affecting the turn-out? Do people just plain don't like football anymore, or the new aerodynamic Wildcat symbol we started using back in 1981?

If all of this is just a coincidence there is no real problem. But if it isn't...

Let's just say, "Hey, the cross country team looks good this year."

Things look good for boys' swimming

by Jenni Merle

Practice for boy's swimming starts November 18, right after school.

Swimming season for the boys "looks better than last year," stated head coach Dan Johnson.

This season the team will lose one senior swimmer, Paul Coler and senior diver Dean Turner. Johnson also said that "Turner is going to be hard to replace!"

Johnson stated "to watch out for seniors Mike Lack and Doug Zamastil, along with juniors Keith Olson and Dave Glomp.

"Outstanding individuals qualifying state events" are a hope of the swimmers this winter season.

Johnson also stated that "no one is weaker than last year."

Several freshmen will be coming from summer and winter Sharks.



We-go Wildcats grapple their way to victory. (photo by Thom King)

Three year whammy broken by golf team

by Doug Dirr

On September 10, the Wildcat golf team snapped a three year losing streak by defeating the Glenbard North Panthers 176-189.

Key players on the golf team are Joel Adrian and Marla Jemsek, both juniors.

Tim Courtney, coach of the golf team hopes the team continues to improve over

next summer.

In the past, other golf teams have fared better than the We-go team because of more experience. Courtney believes that the majority of other teams' members have parents which are members at country clubs, thus allowing more practice time. The We-go team practices at St. Andrews country club.



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