

The Bridge

West Chicago Community High School
Volume 15 Number 3 November 1, 1985



Quake shakes West Chicago

by Jean Volpe

What would you do if suddenly you heard a distant rumbling, the walls begin to crack and shake and the windows start vibrating? A dizziness swarms over you and you can't stay on your feet. You look out and see a building sway then crumble to the ground. Dust is thick and rises over the panic. Then, it is still. Faintly, you hear people crying.

For the lives of many in Mexico City, this became reality.

At 7:18 a.m. September 24, an earthquake struck Mexico. In just four brief minutes a predicted 10,000, maybe even double that number, were found dead or trapped in the ruins.

Mexico City, the second largest city in the world, has a population of 18 million.

The earthquake measured 7.8 on the Richter scale.

Along with thousands of homes and buildings, Mexico City's main transmission tower was destroyed, cutting off immediate communication to the outside world. Many people in the US waited to hear from relatives that might have been involved in the quake. Some of these people were students from West Chicago.

Freshman Angie Calderon recalls her reaction when she first heard the news of the quake, "I thought, I hope everybody is O.K., I hope my cousins are alright."

None of We-go's students had immediate

family members in the vicinity of the earthquake. Most of their relations were cousins, aunts and uncles.

Bilingual club advisor and teacher Jeanette Dailey explains, "Most of the students have relatives in Michoacan. Although it is very close to the epicenter of the quake, Michoacan's population is dispersed and there were very few casualties."

Dailey and her bilingual students have been organizing fund raisers for "Mexican Aid." The money will help buy food, clothes and other necessities for the quake victims.

Some individual families, such as the Calderons, are preparing to send materials on their own.

Another fund raiser will be a dance,

tentatively to be held on November 8. Donations will be taken there also.

Dailey and her bilingual students are currently involved in another project. They are making a book. It will include compositions of the bilingual students on topics such as; Nancy Reagan's visit to Mexico and the anatomy of an earthquake. The book will also include newspaper and magazine articles about the quake. Information about the proceeds of the fund raisers will also appear.

The book will be available in the LRC towards the end of November.

According to Angie Calderon, "West Chicago, although 2000 miles away, still felt the quake in its heart."

Indulge in chocolate for your health

(YNS) — Good news for chocoholics! Chocolate now has a clean record. Not only has it been judged "not guilty" of causing tooth decay, it probably helps prevent cavities, according to the American Dental Association.

On top of that news, is the revelation that chocolate may also reduce stress.

"Research indicates that chocolate won't contribute to tooth decay," said Richard Asa, a media manager for the ADA.

The basic ingredients in cocoa (proteins, lipids and carbohydrates) are nutrients that interact with saliva and reduce the acids that cause cavities.

Chocolate also helps to reduce stress.

"Chocolate contains sugar, which increases the production of serotonin, a naturally occurring chemical that soothes upset

nerves. It also contains theobromide which affects the central nervous system and has a calming effect," reports Sharon Lieteau, a resident psychiatrist at Loyola Medical Center.

Common sense still dictates that chocolate is not a substitute for regular dental care such as brushing and flossing. Also excessive eating of chocolate can cause weight gain and hyperactivity in some people, Lieteau warned.

Neatness is stressed

by Deanna Pattengale

Seniors planning on attending college, don't fall short. Send in your applications.

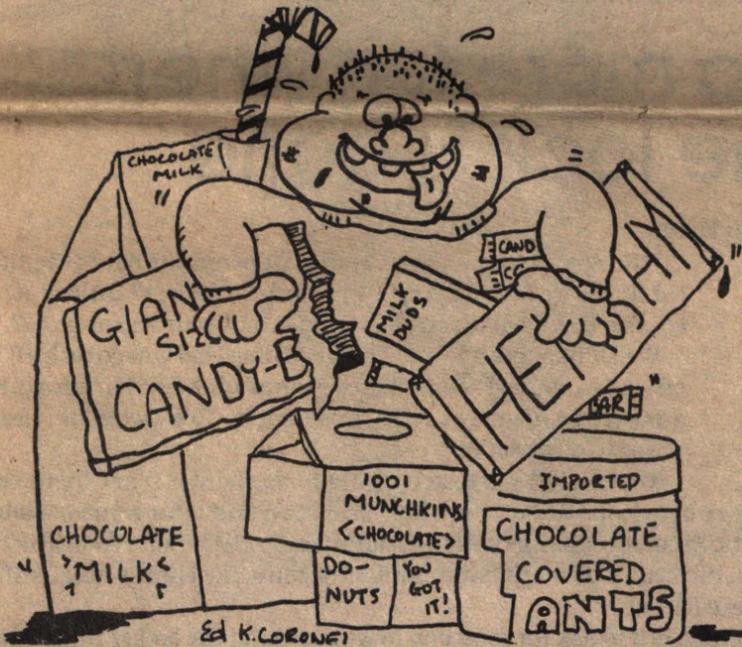
According to counselor Elizabeth Behrens, seniors should have their applications in by December at the latest. Schools need them to make out their fall schedules.

Neatness and legibility are stressed when filling out applications. Although this is important, grades and high school courses are what get people into college said Behrens.

The average length of an application is one page. These ask for general information about prior education and desired classes. The University of Illinois is an exception. Their application consists of 3 to 4 pages, with more specific details about educational plans, prior classes taken in high school and desired classes one wishes to take at the school.

Some schools require a fee with the application. Two schools that require a fee are the University of Illinois, \$20, and the College of DuPage, \$10. This fee varies from school to school.

Applications can be obtained by seeing the college representatives that visit WCCHS. People can also send the names of the schools they want applications for to the



Save the trees

by Kelly Fox

Have you ever wondered about trees?

There's going to be a **Trees For Tomorrow Forestry Careers Workshop** for high school students that are interested in natural resources.

The workshop is August 10-16, 1986 at the **Trees For Tomorrow Resources Education Center**, Eagle River Wisconsin.

In order to be eligible you must have completed your sophomore or junior year. No graduates are allowed. You must be in the upper 1/3 of your class and have an interest in natural resource management.

A committee will pick 33 delegates from each state by a committee; 66 participants will be selected.

Cost will be \$120 per participant, travel expenses are not included.

Applications are available from **High School Science Department Chairman** or by writing MF. Bolin, Associate Extension Forester, 110 Mumford Hall, 1301 West Gregory Drive University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 60801.

Postmarks on applications are due by January 15, 1986.

Sponsors of the workshop are Cooperative Extension Service Department of forestry at the University of Illinois and Iowa State University.

800 is excellent

(YNS) — Would you like to improve your scores on college admissions tests — and have fun at the same time? "800, The College Prep Game," was developed to help improve verbal scores on college entrance exams like the SAT, PSAT, and ACT. "800" has three meanings. It refers to the 800 points needed to win the game, the 800 "key words" chosen to help players get closer to a perfect score, and the highest score possible on the SAT-800.

The game is based on research by Dr. Jay Amberg and Ann Farleigh. Both are educators at National College and at Highland Park High School in Evanston, IL.

Selling at \$36.95, "800" games will be on store shelves this month.

Give the gift of life

by Cassie Storey

On November 6, Student Council will be sponsoring a blood drive for the Aurora Area Blood Bank.

Developing leadership

by Jennifer Merle

On November 15 through 17 FBLA's Fall Leadership Conference will be held in St. Louis. Seven states are included in this conference. Workshop sessions on leadership development and career enhancement are on the agenda.

Lederman lectures

by Jennifer Sheriff

Next Friday, November 8, a lecture by Leon Lederman, Director of Fermilab, will be presented at Fermilab's Ramsey Auditorium at 8 p.m. Questions Lederman will be addressing involve the proposed building of a super accelerator, twenty times larger than the one already at Fermilab. There is no charge. For further information call (312) 840-3353.

Students who are 18 or older and weigh at least 110 pounds can give blood. Students who are 17 can give blood if they have a signed parental permission slip. These slips are available in the office and in the cafeteria during lunch.

Halloween is for dancing

by Jennifer Merle

FBLA and SADD are the sponsors for the Halloween Dance tonight in the cafeteria from 8 to 11. You must have your I.D. to be admitted to the dance.

Freshman choir cries for help

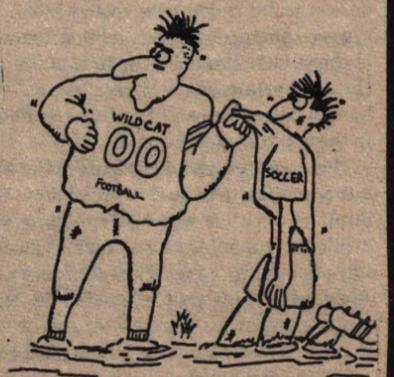
In order to participate in concerts or similar activities, freshman choir needs more people. The choir meets second hour, yet there are only 15 people involved. For more information, contact Ron Benner in the concert rooms.

Inside:

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Talking to control terrorism: a must

One of the most daring ventures of Reagan's presidency was authorized by Reagan from Sara Lee's Deerfield factory two Thursdays ago, involving four F-14 attack jets, two sophisticated E-2C Hawkeye radar planes and four KA-6D air tankers and one Egyptian 737.

The 737 was carrying four of the Palestinian terrorists, their destination was Tunisia, and possible freedom. Egyptian officials had promised the terrorists freedom for the release of 18 Americans and approximately 100 tourists on the luxury liner Achille Lauro, which when taken over was in route to the Israel port of Ashdod.

Mohammed Abbas was accused by U.S. authorities of masterminding the hijacking. Abbas is a Palestinian Liberation Organization official who is currently being withheld from American officials by Yugoslavian officials. He claims that the four hijackers had planned a "suicide mission" against Israel. He stated that it was pure accident that changed the course of events, when the hijackers were spotted cleaning their guns by a member of the ship's crew. Abbas said, "This forced them to seize the ship."

The **Bridge** feels that Reagan was right in his attempt to interfere with the transport of Palestinian terrorists to safety, and to put them into the hand of the Italian officials. It is wrong to allow a group such as the PLO, which is so set on helping themselves, to manipulate other countries through violence.

The demands of the hijackers included the release of 50 Palestinians held in Israel's prisons. In Beirut, an American has reportedly been murdered in hopes of pushing demands made by Islamic Jihad, to release 100 Palestinians held in Israel's prisons. There are more examples of terrorist actions, all you have to do is read the paper.

Middle-East countries allow the PLO to control their international affairs through hijackings and threats. International relations are strained every time a hijacking occurs that involves more than one country's people.

Although no country wants to be controlled through terrorist action, it is impossible to stop it by submitting to their whims. Human lives are in question, yet if action would be taken against terrorists, control might be put over future hijackings.

Communication lines must be opened between the countries being



"Maybe we should talk more"

victimized and not only should current terrorist action against innocent victims be considered in meeting the demand of the terrorist groups, but the future actions of the terrorist group should be considered.

It is a complex situation, yet a main objective must be kept in mind; terrorism is leadership through violence and dictatorship and it must be stomped out. Once again, the **Bridge** applauds Reagan's decisive action against terrorism in the middle-east countries.

Letters to the Editor

No time to study in study hall

Dear Editor:

When we were in eighth grade, we looked forward to high school with some trepidation and high hopes. Most of us (freshmen) elected to take study hall to allow time to do homework and study for the classes that occupy the rest of our schedule.

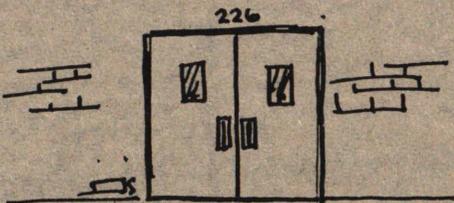
It turns out to be that study hall, for freshmen, is a class without a grading system, yet you can get a detention if you don't have a three ring binder with you, homework assignment sheets are due daily,

and without those sheets completed, a letter is sent home to your parents saying that you don't follow the study hall rules; being quiet and doing your homework. Also, every Friday we get lectured on study skills which nobody cares for.

Correct me if I'm wrong, but this doesn't make sense.

Barbara Hahn

Editors Note: A list including thirty-three other students' names who agreed with Hahn's opinion were attached to the letter.



Unnecessary comment causes problems

Dear Editor:

While auditioning for this year's Fall Play, "Mornings at Seven," a small group of auditioners had a disturbing experience with one of the afternoon crew custodians.

It is common, during an audition, for most of the students auditioning to wait outside the auditorium as the directors prefer to have smaller groups of about three students in the auditorium at one time.

There were about 15 students in the hall, either waiting to be auditioned or providing support to those who had not gone yet. While the energy level was high, typical of any auditioning group, these students were not causing any trouble. Custodian Jerry Ivall came down the hall and told the students to "clear out." A student made a comment in response to Ivall's request. Ivall then turned to another student and made a

comment which included calling the student "fatty."

We, the auditioners, feel Ivall's actions were uncalled for, considering the person he insulted was not the same individual that made the intitial remark, which in any case does not justify Ivall's actions.

This letter was not written with any malicious intentions; we simply wanted to express our feelings on the situation. We hope that in the future Ivall will consider the possible consequences of his actions.

If Ivall still feels the need to remark on a situation, we would hope, at the very least, he would make certain the comment is directed toward the correct person.

Thank you,

Milena Slapak
Shannon Juzwiak
Linda Hahn

Peter A. Kovac
Kim Mauk
Kimberly Owens
Todd Fuja

No more fun when the lock is gone

by Brian King

P.E. is a fun class to go to for most people. What is the first thing you do when you get to your gym locker? Unlock it, of course. But what if you go to do that and your lock is gone?

Well it happened to me. The first thing I did was go to the P.E. office. I explained to one of the coaches what had happened. He answered rudely by saying, and I quote, "Well what am I supposed to do about it?"

Well I'll tell you exactly what to do about it. First try to be a little more courteous about the whole situation and offer some possible solutions. Secondly, **change your attitude.** I realize that I'm responsible for my lock, but I can't be responsible for it all seven school hours because I'm only there for one.

How much is it to ask for someone to walk around the locker room while the kids are in there, and make sure no one is fooling with other lockers? If it's too hard on your feet I will gladly supply the wheelchair. The coaches may check the lockers during the other hours of the day but they don't do it during mine, and I sure wish they would start. In short, Mr. Coach, either do your job or buy me a new lock.

Staff box

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Note: The new BRIDGE logo was designed by Jeff James

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.

Have you seen your child lately?

by Kateri Weibler

Each year, there are more than 100,000 cases of child-snatching in the United States.

Child-snatching is abducting one's own child "without legal sanctions," according to **The Complete Book of Child Custody** by Suzanne Ramos. Of all the custody problems which can come out of a divorce, this is the most harmful to the children involved.

Police do not like to get involved in

child-snatching cases because, as explained by a police lieutenant interviewed in the book, "When we find out it's the parent who has the kid, then it becomes a child custody dispute." It cannot be categorized as kidnapping because kidnapping does not include taking one's own child.

Child-snatching often occurs because of custody rulings. According to Ramos, there are two main reasons why a parent snatches his or her own child.

One reason is that they hope that taking

the child to another state will enable them to get another trial. Having another trial would create a chance for a change in the custody ruling in their favor.

The other reason is that, after having the child for a year or more, and then going to court, there is hope that the judge will rule in their favor. The parent thinks that taking away the child after they have grown so close would cause serious problems for the child.

There would be less cases of child-snatching, wrote Ramos, if "more states decide to adapt the Uniform Child Custody

Act." This act means that all states that accept it would agree to follow and enforce all of the custody decisions made, and to "hold any parent in contempt who violates the law."

"If custodial care were to be considered joint responsibility in divorce, as it is in marriage, there would be less opportunity for enmity to replace cooperation. If the mother (or father) didn't feel threatened with loss, each would be in a healthier position for give and take." — **The Custody Trap**, by June and William Noble.



Creature from 1984 Halloween dance. This year's dance will be in the commons from 8 p.m. till 11 p.m. Admission is \$2 with costume and \$2.50 without.

Oldies but Goodies

by Laura Novak

Have you ever wondered what you will be like when you are older, perhaps in your sixties or seventies? One person may say, "Oh I don't want to think about that, it's so far away," or "Who wants to worry about growing older?"

The fall play here at We-go, **Morning's at Seven**, is about 4 sisters, Arry, Cora, Ida and Esther, and their family. The group is in their late sixties. None of the characters are physically active, nor do they do anything that is honestly worth getting out of bed for. The four sisters are usually so busy worrying about everyone else that they don't keep tabs on themselves. They have nothing better to do than sit and worry about whether or not Ida's son Homer will ever marry.

In contrast, some older people have interests, clubs, and friends. At ages sixty-five and sixty-two, Oscar and Verna Thon are still active. Along with working, while, they even get up on water skis, which they have been doing since 1960. When the couple enjoys sailing, cross country skiing, biking, and swimming. Once in a

asked what gives them the energy to stay so active, Mrs. Thon replied, "I like to keep up with my grandchildren!"

Entertainer George Burns is a positive old person as well. Burns is eighty-nine years old and having a good time at it. "You can't help getting older," explains Burns, "but you don't have to get old." Burns has been in show business since age seven, and isn't ready to quit yet. He's already booked to play two weeks at the London Palladium in 1996! Burns feels that thinking positive is the single most important key to living a long life. Worry, stress, and tension not only are unpleasant, but they shorten your life. "My attitude is, if something is beyond your control there's no need in worrying about it," comments Burns.

Of course, thinking young does not always mean sports or physical exercise. It can mean enthusiasm, keeping active, having plans, and projects for tomorrow.

As we get older, we should remember, we only get one chance at the game of life. So try to do your best, because it can't be played again.

Candy gets good reviews

by Peter Kovac

Candy is a new group from California. They are very talented.

Their group consists of four men. Their record, **Candy — Whatever Happened to Fun ...** is extremely enjoyable.

They're unknown now, but in a couple of years, they'll be at the top of the charts. Their balance of lyrics and instrumental is just right.

Their songs express a lot of thoughts and feelings of teenagers. They sing about blasting the stereo to the topic of suicide.

Jonathan Daniel writes their songs as well as playing the bass and synthesizer. Kyle Vincent is the lead vocalist and plays the piano and saxophone. Gilby Clarke and John Schubert assist on the electric guitar and drums.

Their music is easy to listen to and understand.

Have we lost all our heroes? Has innoc-

ence been completely lost? They wonder about these questions, and incorporate them into their songs.

Kids need new kicks. They can't continue doing the same old things. This is another feeling brought out in Candy's music.

They question the things that we question. They also question what we do, and they don't condemn us. They quietly try to provoke thought.

One topic they sing about is the "first time." It tells about how special the first time is, and how perfect it would be if every time were like the first time.

Side one of their record has good strong songs. The second side backs up the first with five more terrific songs.

They see the world as a teenager sees it. They realize a lot of kids are lost and trying to fit in. They say the reason is because we don't have anything to believe in. They feel our heroes have been captured.

T.V. tunes tunes out sex

by Tanya Bonner
Chicago YNS bureau

(YNS) — It's noon and a teenager tunes into the latest episode of "All My Children." On the screen, Tad Martin and Dottie Thornton can be seen in a foggy windowed car kissing and ...

The sexual activity that comes after the kissing is the concern of a campaign sponsored by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. ACOG, along with Martin E. Janis and Co., has recently produced a series of television commercials about contraceptives aimed at combatting unintended teen pregnancies.

The TV commercials encourage teens to use a method of birth control if they decide to become sexually active.

When ACOG sent copies of the commercials to CBS, ABC and NBC, the networks tuned out. "NBC decided not to air the commercials because they explicitly em-

phasize contraception, which is one thing we don't get involved with," said a network spokesperson who asked that her name not be used.

ACOG has been attempting to change this situation, and, according to Morton Lebow, public information director, they are making progress. Already some small, local network stations have aired the commercial he said.

"ACOG's main goal," Lebow said, "is to call teens' attention to the fact that there are choices a young person can make about sex. And if a teen decides to be sexually active, ACOG wants him or her to be responsible."

To help accomplish their goal, ACOG has instituted a toll free phone number: 1-800-INTENDS where a youth can call to receive a free booklet called "The Facts." The booklet answers teens' questions about sex and contraceptives.

by Cassie Storey

"The friendliness of the people" is one of the things at West Chicago that first impressed Michelle Connell, Australia. Michelle has come to West Chicago, along with three other foreign students, with the Youth for Understanding Student Exchange Program.

Michelle is living with Mr. and Mrs. Phil Lenertz of West Chicago and she was also amazed by the number of squirrels there are in this area.

"Everything was all bigger and all flat" is an observation made by Claudia Hatler. The flatness of Illinois had a greater impact on Claudia because she comes from a small town in West Germany that is surrounded by large mountains. Claudia will be spending this year with Mr. and Mrs. Donald Rhodes of West Chicago.

Students from across the sea

Urd Priester, also from West Germany, was surprised by the height of the buildings she saw on a recent trip to St. Louis with her host family, Mr. and Mrs. Steve Arnold, St. Charles.

Weather permitting, Urd and Mr. Arnold pedal their bicycles to school every day, about a six mile trip, which Urd says she doesn't mind.

Juan Rodriguez will also be staying in West Chicago for the next year. Juan is from Mexico and is living with Mr. and Mrs. Phil Ziemer of West Chicago.

These four students all come from cultures that vary widely from our own. We could all learn a lot by getting to know these people. Who knows, you may form a friendship that lasts a lifetime.

HALLEY'S COMET RET

Early-day comet watchers

by Brendan Lambert

Many people have heard of Halley's comet, and this year many will get to see it. Yet at the same time most people know little about it.

The comet was first studied by an Englishman named Edmund Halley. He had seen the comet in 1682 and had studied bright comets that had appeared in 1531 and 1607. By studying charts of their orbits, he discovered that the three comets were actually the same one.

Halley predicted that the comet would return for viewing in 1758. When he died in 1742 most people had forgotten his predictions. But in the winter of 1758 an amateur astronomer sighted the comet and it has been known as Halley's comet ever since.

The comet was last seen in 1910, it has an orbit time of about 75 years. The comet makes an orbit of the sun and then comes back towards earth.

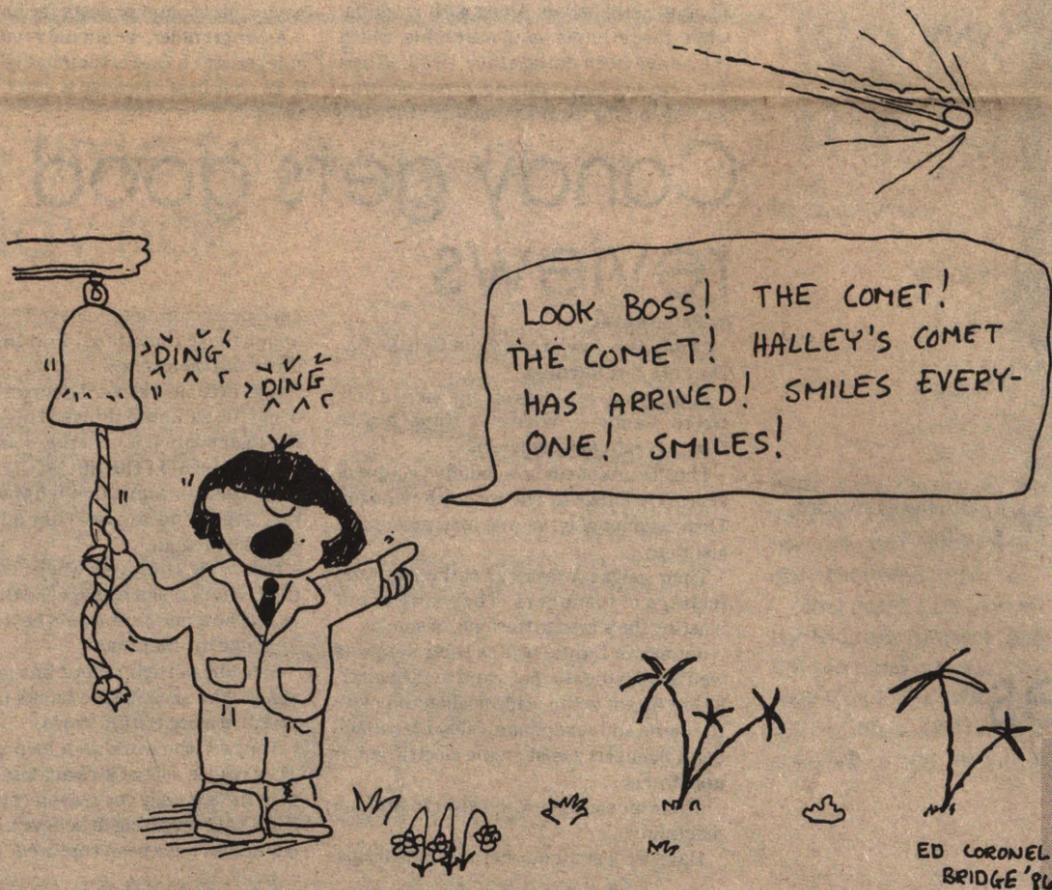
The head of the comet is made up a bright region commonly called the coma. As the comet nears the sun it shines brighter and a tail develops. Often a comet will break into two parts.

The tails of comets may grow to be 100 million miles long, although not all comets develop tails. The record length of a comet was 300 million miles recorded in 1843. The tail of a comet is made up of gases that are formed when the ice in the comet melts. The closer to the sun the comet is, the longer the tail will be. As the comet moves away from the sun the tail will almost disappear.

Comets consist of many different constituents. The elements carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen have been identified. Molecules of cyanogen, methane, carbon monoxide, nitrogen (N_2), carbon (C_2), nitrogenhydride, and hydroxyl have also been identified.

Comets do not produce their own light. The light of a comet is reflected sunlight, and sunlight that is taken in and then re-released. The solid particles of the comet reflect light. The gaseous molecules absorb ultra-violet light and this causes the molecules to give off various colors of visible light.

Halley's comet only comes once every 75 years, so get out and see this year as it may be your only chance.



- Last visit to earth was in 1910.
- Halley's Comet can still be followed with telescopes and on to early August.
- Halley's Comet crossed Jupiter's orbit in 1910.
- Late April Halley's starts to fade and shrinks.
- November 28, 1985 Halley's moves into the evening in the Southwest sky with a telescope.
- Halley's goes behind the sun in late January and returns to earth on February 9, 1986.
- Reappears in March and can be seen in the morning with a very long tail.
- In April Halley's Comet should be at its visible in the low southern sky.

"The Comets are

What makes a comet a comet?

by Michael Lach

A great bright ball with a huge sweeping tail is the picture commonly drawn of a comet: one of the most spectacular and rare phenomena in nature. And this year, the most famous comet is returning to the skies of Earth.

What is a comet? A comet is a chunk of dust and ice that orbits the Sun in an elliptical orbit. The solar wind of space blows back some of this "cosmic snowball," making the famous tail visible. Comets move at about 220 miles per hour in their orbits, which is very slow to the Earth's velocity of about 66,000 m.p.h.

Most comets are very small, being about one kilometer in diameter, but the tail has been known to stretch as far as 320,000,000 kilometers (more than the distance from the Sun to Mars). The time between appearances is quite varied, ranging from about 3 years to millions of years.

The vast majority of comets are impossible to see with the naked eye. They are very small, orbiting at distances extremely far away, and impossible to detect without sophisticated equipment. But when a truly spectacular comet comes around, it is surely a sight not to be missed.

The latest information about the upcoming Halley's Comet appearance will be presented by Dr. Brandt in a public lecture titled, "The Comets and the Naperville Sheraton Hotel."

The event is sponsored by The Corridor Group as a fund-raiser for its students.

Dr. Brandt, an astronomer at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Md., was the scientist who directed the U.S. space probe which directed the U.S. space craft through the tail of the comet Giacobini-Zinner in 1985.

Comet Halley returns to visibility near the Earth only once every 76 years. It will be seen in late November and December in the northern hemisphere.

Not only does Comet Halley have a popular mystique, because of its serendipitous return, but it has also been the subject of worldwide research collaboration in the 1980's. It is thought to contain pre-solar system material. The recent success of the Giacobini-Zinner experiment has also been a major discovery.

A dinner will precede Brandt's lecture. Reservations and payment in advance are \$20 for adults; \$18 for students. Call Sally Booth at the Paramount Arts Center, 420-5047 to make reservations.

No reservations are required to attend the lecture only. Admission is \$4 and includes a glass of wine.

Those attending the November 13 event will also receive tickets for a Star Party at the Corridor Group at its telescope west of Naperville, to view Halley's Comet.

RETURNS TO EARTH



Photo courtesy of UPI

Comet watching made easy

by Michael Lach

This winter will mark the thirtieth recorded appearance of Halley's Comet. Since it will not return until the year 2061, now is the time to see it.

Comet-watching is best accomplished on a dark, clear night. Go to a place where there are few bright lights and obstructing objects — in a field far away from a town. The moon is also very bright, so try to pick a night when there is little or no moon visible.

Halley's comet will be visible by telescope only in November and December, early in the evening in the southwest sky, in the constellations of Orion, Taurus, and Aries. In December and January, it will be within the constellations of Aries and Pisces, as well as being close to the Pleiades star cluster. The comet will then go behind the sun, and will be invisible from Earth until March. From the middle of March to April the comet will be in the south-southeast

sky, very early in the morning. This is the best time to see the comet.

Most experts recommend that amateur comet watchers use binoculars for viewing. They give a wide angle of the sky and let a lot of light in (making the image brighter). They are also relatively cheap. Magnifications of 7x50 and 10x50 are best, but a 7x35 pair will do.

If you are lucky enough to have a friend with a telescope, some truly spectacular views can be seen. Since a telescope offers a much smaller field of vision, much more time must be spent positioning the scope to find the comet. However, the picture should be well worth the wait and the hassle. When selecting a telescope, get one with a low magnification and large aperture, to collect the most amount of light.

A comet does not come and go in seconds. Instead, it remains visible for several months at a time. If it is cloudy one night, wait until the weather improves for a view of this winter's most important astronomical event.

ed with telescope or binoculars through May

orbit in January.
and shrink in size.

es into the orbit of Mars and is visible early in
h a telescope or binoculars.

ate January and makes its closest approach

e seen in the southeast sky very early in the

e at its viewing peak and can be seen in the

ts are Coming"

appearance will be explained by Dr. John C. Brandt, U.S. leader of the
"The Comets are Coming," at 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday, November 13 at

raiser for its INTECH 86, a research competition for area high school

t Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, is also the chief scientist for the space
e comet Giacobini-Zinner in September. His talk will include discussion

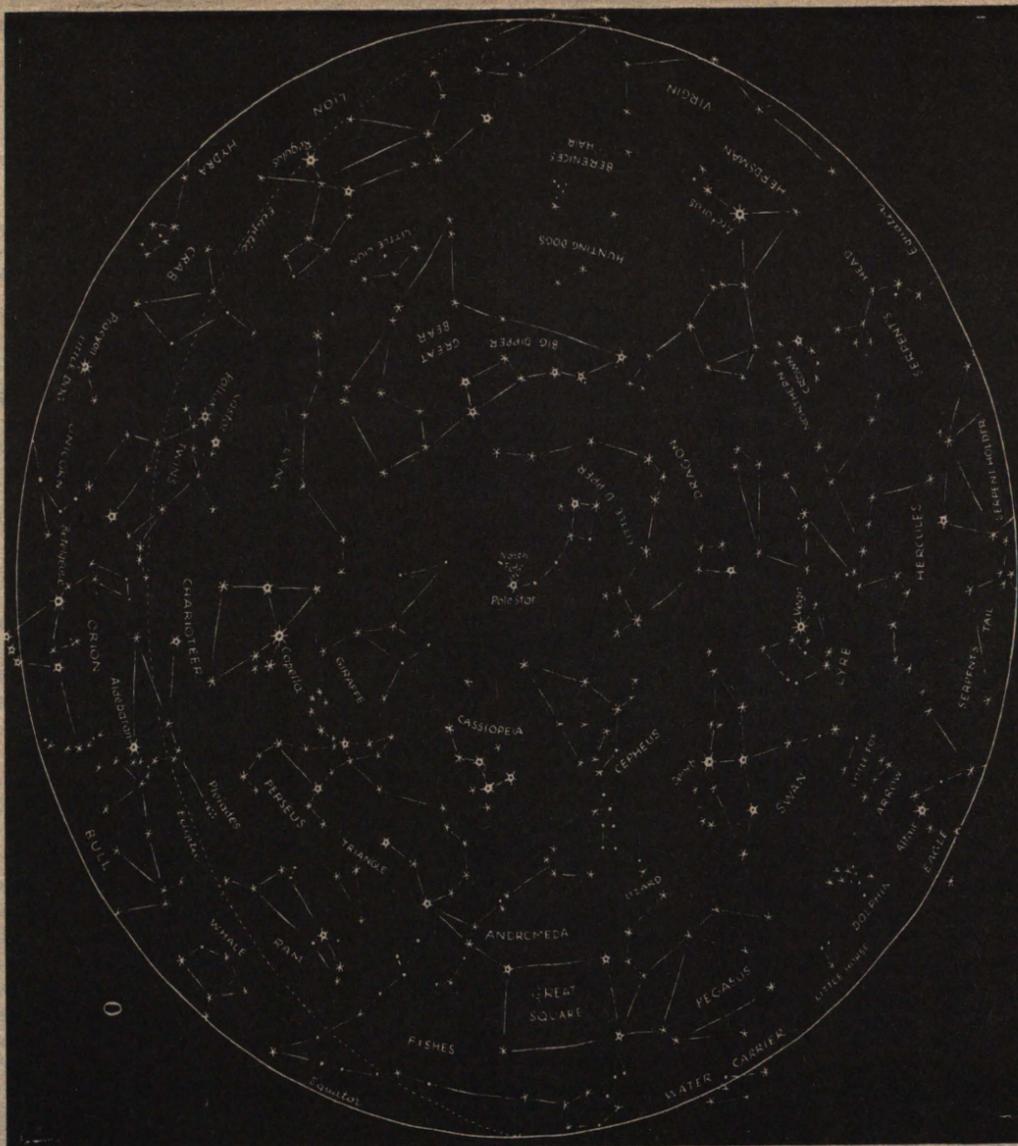
every 76 years and its appearance is therefore called a "once in a lifetime
the northern hemisphere and again in March and April of 1986.

ause of its sensational appearance in 1910, but it is also the subject of
to contain primordial material that could give clues to the origins of the
iment has already given scientists interesting new information about

ayment in advance are required for dinner. Dinner-and-lecture tickets
aramount Arts Center, 896-7676, or Judy Sensabaugh, Amoco Research

mission is \$4 adults, \$2 students.

kets for a Star Party which the Naperville Astronomical Society will host
ew Halley's Comet, on November 16.



Star charts like this one of the Northern Hemisphere, can be useful in sighting Halley's comet. (Chart courtesy of Houghton Mifflin Company and H.A. Rey, Copyright 1976)

Peace Corps is a real live aid

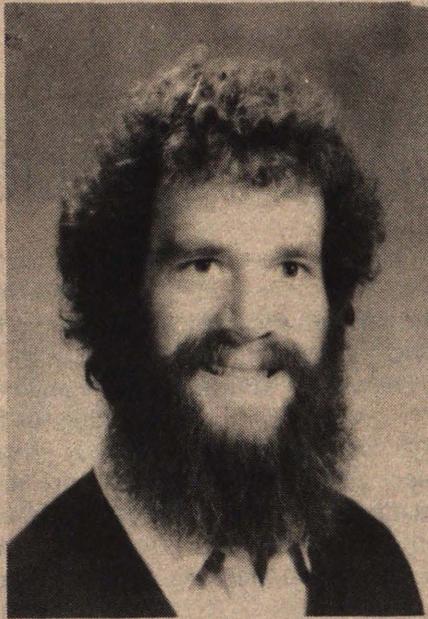
by Alice Pegel

Twenty-five years ago, when John F. Kennedy was only a presidential candidate, he challenged thousands of students at the University of Michigan, saying, "How many of you who are going to be doctors are willing to spend your days in Ghana?" Much to his surprise, more than 800 students signed a petition stating that they were.

It was then that the idea of a national peace corps first came into existence, and since then, more than 120,000 Americans have volunteered to serve in more than 90 countries around the world. Right now, there are approximately 6000 Peace Corps Volunteers serving in 60 countries. These volunteers are a diverse group of people, ranging from their early twenties to their sixties.

One such volunteer, Michael Shean, who is 27, surveyed the soil of one million acres of land in Nepal. His two-year assignment has been extended in order to oversee projects which will triple the amount of available farmland.

Another volunteer, Lynn Blalock, is 63. Blalock has been working on better animal nutrition, improving the diet of sheep. This also improved the diet of Caribbean people, as well as increasing farm income while



Larry Price (right) is presently awaiting assignment in the Peace Corps. Price, who resigned last year, taught social studies and basic skills here at We-go. He also worked to aid the Ethiopian people by collecting money during lunch hours.

decreasing costly imports.

In addition to these projects, Peace Corps volunteers are also working on establishing nurseries of trees for both fruit and firewood, introducing designs for more fuel

efficient stoves, building portable water systems to help in cooking and gardening, and teaching family nutrition and basic hygiene and sanitation procedures to eliminate disease.

All of these projects contribute to the Peace Corps' goal of eliminating hunger, disease, poverty, and illiteracy. Because of the wide variety of tasks, the Peace Corps employs people such as dieticians, engineers, farmers, and even teachers. In fact, Larry Price, a former We-go teacher, resigned last year in order to take a position with the Peace Corps. Price is presently awaiting assignment.

Although Peace Corps volunteers do not make as much money as they would in their other professions, the benefits sometimes outweigh material gain. Not only are they provided with medical care, transportation, and student loan deferments, but they also receive skill, language, and cultural training. They also get to see many interesting places.

With the new awareness in America brought on by such things as "Live Aid" and "USA For Africa", much aid has been given to help the people of underdeveloped nations. This has led to a feeling of compassion towards other countries, and even to a semblance of world unity. This is only part of the goal which the Peace Corps has been working toward for the past twenty-five years, and hopefully will continue to work toward for the next.

Inexperience pays off for Zaffino

by Alice Pegel

Imagine yourself being hired for a job you are qualified to do on the condition that you do something you have never done before. How would you react?

About nine years ago, Ralph Zaffino found himself in exactly this predicament. Hired as a teacher of English and Spanish at Augustana High School, he was asked to direct the school's spring musical. Thus began his experience with theatre.

Zaffino had a year before he had to direct

the musical, so he used that summer to gain theatrical experience. He auditioned for a part in *My Fair Lady* and was cast in the role of Alfie Doolittle, Eliza's drunken father. It was the first time he had ever sung or acted.

Zaffino continued in theatre because he "enjoyed it, and it was a good way to make friends." His experience and enjoyment expanded. His roles included and expectant father in the musical comedy *Baby, Reuben*, the oldest brother in *Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat*, and Tevya in *Fiddler on the Roof*, which he perceives as his best role.

Four years ago, he was hired as a counselor here at West Chicago. During his interview, he casually inquired if there was anything he could do in the drama department. Suddenly, he was named director of the spring musical. "I was surprised," he says. "I assumed a school of this size would have an extensive drama department."

From then on, Zaffino has directed every fall play and spring musical. He continues his work in community theatre as well. "The reason I do shows is directly related to the fact that I direct high school shows." His outside experience has helped him greatly.

Until November 2, Zaffino will be appearing with the Backstage Ad Hoc Theatre in *A Chorus Line*, along with another face familiar here at We-go, Bryan Rude. Zaffino initially wasn't going to audition. "I thought I was too old," he explains. "And I wasn't a trained dancer." He found out that there weren't enough men auditioning, however, so he decided to give it a try. He auditioned for the role of Zack, a non-dancing part, but was cast as Al, who is, he says, "the one whose wife can't sing." Anyone wishing to see Zaffino in this production may call Backstage Ad Hoc for information.

Child pornography sparks debate

by Mary Kerr

WASHINGTON (SPS) — During the past fifteen years, child pornography has been one of the First Amendment's most painful tests. Debate over the clash between freedom of speech and expression and the need to protect children from sexual exploitation has remained emotional since the 1960s. Today, new efforts to stop child pornography have set off another round in the debate between constitutionalists and child protection advocates.

The First Amendment, which protects freedom of speech and expression, is one of the fundamental principles of American democracy. However, even this basic freedom has some Constitutional restrictions — libel, slander, and obscenity. Child pornography also has been recognized by the Supreme Court as a material whose content is not protected by the First Amendment.

Pornography laws recently have come under scrutiny, and many people encourage greater restrictions as pornographic materials become more prevalent. The U.S. Customs Service is currently seizing almost five times as many pornographic materials as it was three years ago. Of these materials, approximately half involve child pornography.

Recently, national attention and concern have been centered on the problem of child molestation. According to Henry Hudson, Chairman of the Attorney General's Commission on Pornography. "In 1984 and 1985, pornography is far more accessible to the public, more explicit, and more violent than ever before." As a result, a new war on pornography has been declared.

The Child Protection Act of 1984 established the Attorney General's Commission on Pornography to study if pornography has changed in nature, to determine what impact child pornography has on pedophiles (child molesters) and general society, and to explore whether pornography increases sexual exploitation.

At the first of six public hearings in June, the commission heard testimony from witnesses including sexual exploitation victims and experts on the harm caused by involvement in pornography and sexual aggression. The American Civil Liberties Union, concerned that some of the proposed remedies might violate the First Amendment, also testified before the commission.

Testimony provided substantial evidence that many individuals are forced to perform sexual acts suggested by pornographic materials and suffer serious harm as a result. Such injury is especially severe when children are the victims.

The commission has the power to make recommendations to the Attorney General, who will then decide whether or not to act on pornography. If the commission finds that pornography is a national problem it may recommend law enforcement statutes restricting the availability of pornographic materials.

The factual and legal issues surrounding pornography are difficult and complex. Even if one accepts that pornography has injurious effects, legislation in this area must be crafted carefully in light of the Constitution's protection of free speech under the First Amendment.

Those calling for greater restrictions believe that the authors of the Constitution did not intend the First Amendment to be a shield for pornography.

Legislative Protection

Children have received special protection from pornography by Congressional legislation. In 1977, the Senate proposed legislation designed to eradicate the child pornography problem by imposing severe restrictions on the producers and distributors of "kiddie porn." In 1978, the Protection of Children Against Sexual Exploitation Act was signed to halt production and dissemination of child pornography.

Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Penn.) has introduced bills to strengthen existing laws and toughen the punishment for those trafficking in child pornography. Testifying before the Attorney General's Commission on Pornography, Specter stated, "I believe there is a demonstrable causal connection between pornographic materials and the abuse and sexual molestation of children."

The court recognizes that child pornography is especially harmful to the children's emotional and psychological well-being. Besides the trauma of molestation, a child who has been photographed or filmed by pornographers must cope with the fear that obscene pictures or movies will surface again later.

The Supreme Court has also demonstrated concern for the nation's young. The court decided that child pornography possesses little — if any — social value, and therefore is not a form of expression protected by the First Amendment. Thus, it is subject to content-based regulation.

In 1982, the court ruled in *New York vs. Ferber* that the government can regulate the production and distribution of child pornography, regardless of whether the material itself is judged legally obscene, and remain within constitutional bounds. In holding that child pornography is outside the scope of the First Amendment, the court gave the states more leeway in efforts to combat pornography.

In the *Ferber* case, the court observed that two valid interests compete with each other in child pornography cases: the state's interest in the well-being of its children and the individual's right to free expression. The court found that the dissemination of materials containing sexual depictions of children was inherently related to sexual abuse of children because the material leaves a permanent record of the child's participation. The court decided, "Pornography poses an even greater threat

to the child victim than does sexual abuse or prostitution. Because the child's actions are reduced to a recording, the pornography may haunt him in future years, long after the original misdeed took place. A child who has posed for a camera must go through life knowing that the recording is circulating within the mass distribution system for child pornography."

To effectively combat the problem, statutes must be directed at the visible apparatus of distribution — the sellers of child pornography — as well as the less visible. Law enforcement officials believe that a criminal statute imposing severe criminal penalties for the possession of child pornography would encourage those possessing such material to destroy it. Such a statute also would provide law enforcement officials with an opportunity to arrest the pedophile for possession of child pornography instead of arresting him after he molests a child. Prohibiting possession of child pornography rationally relates to protection of the child. There is no point in producing child pornography for profit, sale, distribution, or pleasure if no one dares possess it, according to law enforcement officials.

The elimination of child pornography from society, however, is not the main goal of recent court decisions and legislation. Rather, the goal is to prevent the physical and psychological abuse of children. Prosecution of those who possess, produce, promote, sell, or distribute child pornography is one way to eliminate the underlying problem of child abuse.

To First Amendment absolutists, this latest anti-porn crusade reinforces the belief that any attempt to curb or regulate the new, more pervasive and more violent pornography invites censorship and threatens liberty. They defend the principle that people are free to publish whatever they want.

Fall sports come to a close

Sharks help girls' swimming

by Marla Jemsek

Coach Amy Gibson feels that Jakie Hilderbrand, Jenny Sheriff, Mary Beth Eaton, Linda Girard and Kristan Myers have been the girls' swim team's strongest swimmers this year.

The Sharks Swim Team has helped West Chicago according to Gibson. "This brought experienced kids into the program. It also allowed the kids to swim all year round."

However, the swim team could have used more depth because they didn't have enough to fill the freshman team.

The swim team has been having practices in the morning as well as after school. Gibson said she has been pleased with the turnout at the morning practices. Gibson said she is also pleased with the freshmen out for the team. She said that there were many that had no experience before this year and they are improving with each meet.

One of the goals Gibson had for the team is that they improve on their times consistently. One goal she wants to attain is to come in better than 7th in the Sectional Meet on November 16.

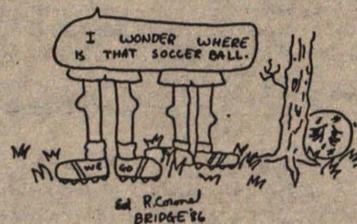
Kicking and passing key in soccer

by Doug Dirr

In soccer, kicking and passing are essential and with these qualities the Cats earned the description "dangerous and exciting," states Head Coach Stephen Kimery.

The team with the big description has played "so-so" soccer, says Kimery. The team had problems with few seniors, meaning most players were inexperienced and had not fully developed their skills.

One thing the soccer teams had going for them was depth. If a key player was ineligible to play, the bench made up for it well



according to Kimery. The soccer team's worst loss was to Wheaton North, 4-1.

Kimery concluded by saying his team was always "ready to play."

Jemsek at state

by Kevin Smith

Maria Jemsek shot a 101 in the girls' state finals for golf. The finals were held on October 17, 18 and 19 in Normal, Illinois.

She reached the finals after shooting a 98 in the regional meet, and a 90 in the sectionals. The better score in the sectionals, is due to the better playing conditions. On the day that the regionals were held, it was wet and windy.

Jemsek is only the second golfer in West Chicago's history ever to qualify for the final. The only other person to qualify was Candy Clausen in 1979, who placed 24th. She later went on to compete for Northern Illinois University.

"I was happy just to be there," Jemsek stated about the finals. "But I was a little disappointed in my performance."

Jemsek shot an average of 90 for 18 holes of golf during the regular season. Golf coach Tim Courtney also stated that Jemsek was one of the team's most consistent golfers.

Jemsek was also the only girl to play on the golf team this year. She is also the only girl to go out for the team since Betsy Foote played in 1982.



Senior running back Zach Snowdon charges through defense (photo courtesy of William Spelman Studios)

Wildcats were hungry

by Doug Dirr

Running game was the key for the Wildcat football team this season according to the coaches.

Rushing gave the football team three times as many yards as the passing did per game, said Assistant Coach Pat Welch.

The Wildcats had been switching kickers on and off all season.

The Wildcat football team suffered a 25-0 loss to Naperville North on Friday, October 11. Welch called this "a very poor game." Welch did point out that the Wildcats were always "hungry" to play.

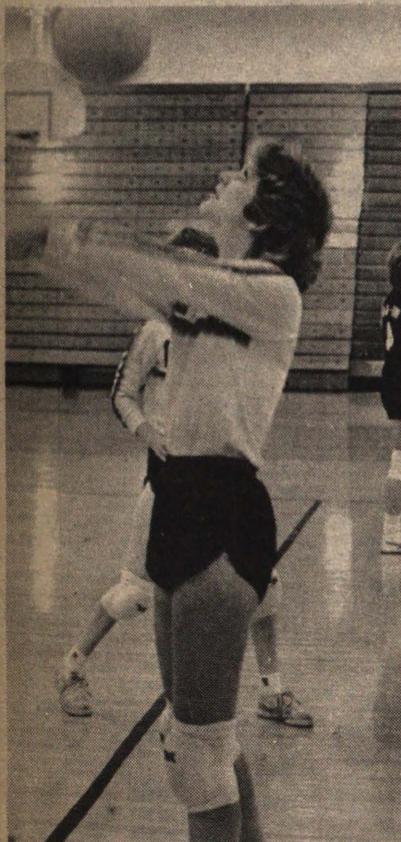
All players important to volleyball team

by Marla Jemsek

The volleyball team was ranked 10th in the state by the Chicago Sun-Times. Coach Gail George said that it is nice to be ranked because it gives the girls the attention they deserve. However, how things end up is what is important, said George.

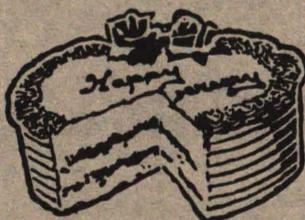
When asked who her best players were, George said she couldn't really name one because she feels that every one of the girls has been strong at some time. She added, "Every one of them has added spark to our team." At a tournament at Wheaton North, Stacey Anderson and Jennifer Rivan were named all-tournament players.

The goals George has had for the team the whole season is that they improve, and have fun while doing it.



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Who destroyed our Field?

by Kevin Smith

There was a silent war brewing again this year. A war that had accusations flying on both sides. A battle that has been fought many times before.

Who destroyed the football/soccer field? It depends on who you ask. If you ask a football player, he'll say the soccer team. If you ask a soccer player, he'll say the football team.

The one thing that is certain however, was that the game field was in shambles after homecoming. Mid-field was a giant mud puddle, and the sidelines were a mess. By the end of a contest, previously white shoes, were turned to brown.

"It's a football field," the football player might say, "It wasn't meant to have soccer played on it. If there is any destroying to do, it should be done by football."

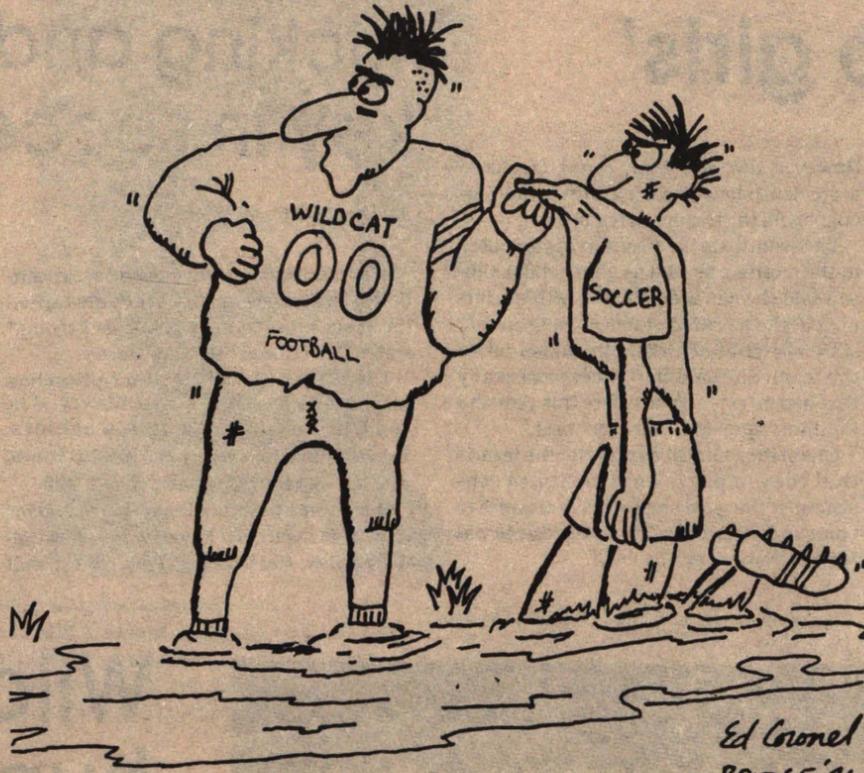
Why would you say that?

"Because football was here first."

Well that may be true, but the soccer team isn't about to give up using the field, although it's a mess.

First of all, the soccer team didn't even have a home game for homecoming. They had a game at Naperville Central which they lost.

"We have just as much a right to use that field as they (the football team) do," says a



Ed Cronel
BRIDGE '86

soccer player. "Just because they've been here longer than us doesn't mean we

shouldn't be able to use it." But who really destroyed the field? And

how did they do it?

"It was the soccer team," the football player continues. "They run up and down the field with their spikes on, ripping it up when the ground is still wet. And besides, we've only played there twice this year."

But where will they play their games then?

"On the practice field."

But the football team is there.

"Oh. Well, just postpone the game."

"The football team wrecked the field," the soccer player states. "When they play in the field they walk up and down the side-lines in their cleats and rip-up their out-of-bounds. The place they rip-up is still on our playing area."

But the side-line areas are so short. Where do you want them?

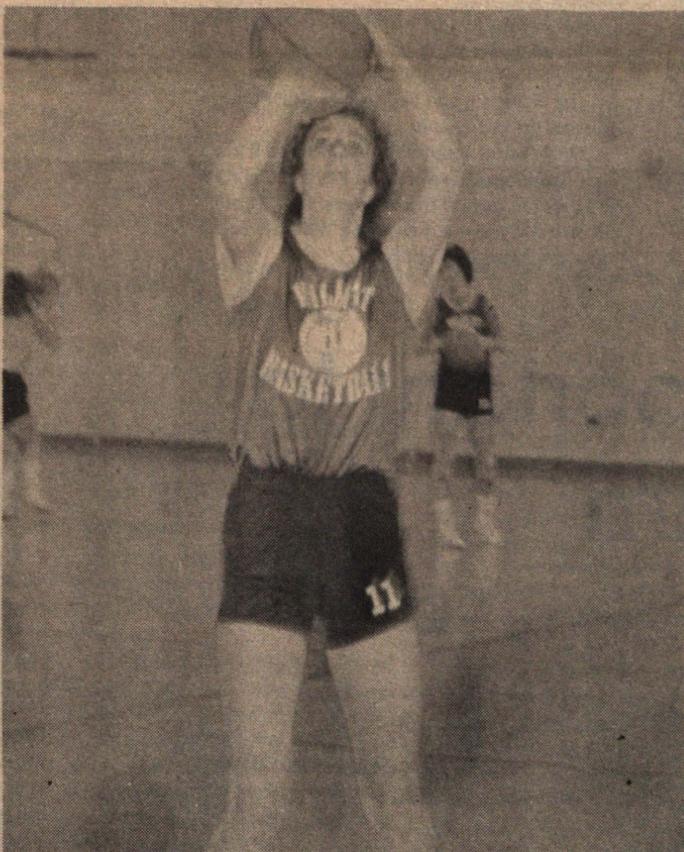
"Aren't there benches on the side? Can't they sit down?"

There aren't enough of them.

"Oh. Well, get some more."

The choice is yours to make, since a choice on my part would bring down criticism from my friends on both sides. I also think that you should make your choice carefully, so your friends on the other side won't burn your house down over this heated debate.

Anderson shoots for the top



(Photo by Tom King)

by Melanie Miller

"Be real coachable and listen so you can develop your talent." This is what Stacey Anderson, senior, says to anyone hoping for success in athletics.

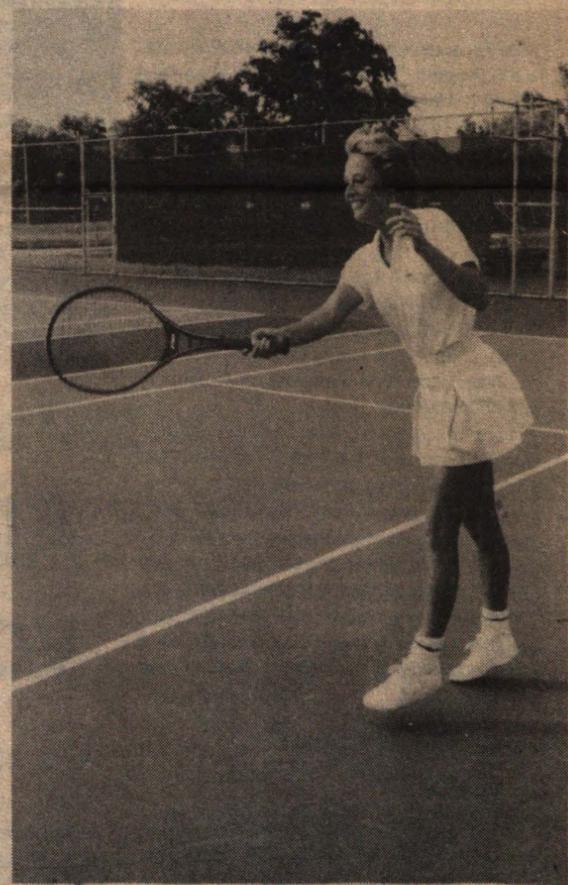
Anderson has been active in sports since junior high. She started with volleyball, basketball, softball, and track, but in high school, she has concentrated mainly on volleyball and basketball. She has played on these teams at varsity level since her freshman year.

Some of Anderson's most important accomplishments include being named Chicago Tribune Prep Athlete of the Week twice for basketball. She was also voted to the All-Conference Team for basketball and volleyball. Anderson was also named Most Valuable Player for both of these sports her junior year.

Anderson hasn't given any definite plans for playing basketball this year. Right now she is concentrating on volleyball.

When asked what were some of the things she's overcome since she started playing high school sports, Anderson said it used to be hard for her to play on varsity teams because it affected her friendships. She also said she went from being a follower, whereas now she is more of a leader.

Anderson plans to attend college after high school, and she says that she hopes to earn a scholarship for volleyball.



Senior Molly Turner along with Liz Lach finished in top 64 doubles teams at state after finishing 1st at sectionals (photo by Tom King)

Sports schedule

Fall sports

volleyball

Oct. 29 - Nov. 2	Regional Tour.	TBA	TBA
Nov. 5, 7	Sectional Tour.	TBA	TBA
Nov. 9	Super Sectional Tour.	TBA	TBA
Nov. 14 - 16	State Finals	TBA	TBA

girls' swimming

Tues., Nov. 5	Rosary	H	5 pm
Sat., Nov. 16	Sectional Meet	TBA	TBA
Fri, Sat, Nov. 22, 23	State Finals	TBA	TBA

Winter sports

wrestling

November			
Fri.	22	Glenbard West	A 6:30 pm
Wed.	27	Lyons Township	A 6:30
Sat.	30	Wildcat Invitational-8 teams	H 10 am
Fri.	6	Glenbard South	A 6:30 pm
Sat.	7	Hoffman Estates	A 10 am
Fri.	13	Glenbard East	H 6:30 pm

boys' basketball

November			
Fri.	22	St. Francis	A 6 & 7:45 pm
Tues-Sat	26-30	St. Charles Varsity Tourn.	A TBA
Fri.	6	Glenbard South	H 6 & 7:30 pm
December			
Fri.	13	Glenbard East	A 6 & 7:30 pm
Sat.	14	Geneva	H 3:30 & 7:30
Fri.	20	Naperville North	H 6 & 7:30 pm
Sat.	21	St. Charles	A 6:15 & 7:30 pm

girls' basketball

December			
Thurs.	5	Larkin	A 6 & 7:30 pm
Mon - Wed	9-11	Bolingbrook Tourn.	A 6:30 & 8 pm
Sat.	14	Geneva	H 1:30 & 3 pm
Thurs. - Sat	26-28	Lady Wildcat Classic	H TBA

boys' swimming

December			
Tues.	3	Benet	H 6 pm
Tues.	10	Marrion	A 5 pm
Sat.	14	Wildcat Relays (12 teams)	H 9:30 am & 1 pm
Tues.	17	Streamwood	A 5 pm
Thurs.	19	Waubonsie Valley	A 5 pm