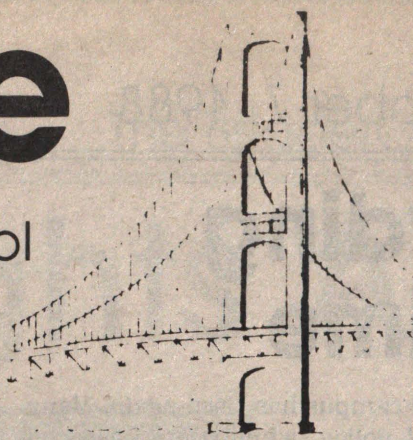


The Bridge

West Chicago Community High School
326 Joliet St. West Chicago, IL. 60185
Volume 18 Number 2
October 7, 1988



Lawsuit involves dist. 94

by Michele Rittorno

West Chicago School Districts 33 and 94 filed a lawsuit against the City of Warrenville and the developer of Fox Hollow subdivision Anden Corporation. The districts are suing because there are added costs of education the new students who will live in the Warrenville Fox Hollow subdivision and will be attending schools in the West Chicago districts.

According to a Warrenville ordinance, the developer of a housing development is required to pay park districts and school districts a certain amount of money to cover the development of new schools or additions to existing facilities. District 94 is requiring \$11,000 and district 33 is asking for \$46,000 to cover this fee.

According to **The Press** the residents in the area of the Fox Hollow subdivision are petitioning to move all the subdivision homes under the district 200 jurisdiction. Warrenville Mayor Vivian Lund said that the city has received the fees from the Anden Corporation, but will hold them until the decision of allowing the Fox Hollow subdivision become a part of district 200 is made.

When asked if the matter will be solved in court or out of court, West Chicago Community High School Superintendent Richard Kamm replied that at this point of time it's unpredictable.

Baby boom to attack WCCHS

by Margaret Walen

Teachers who have been teaching here at We-go for the last 15 years, or so, might be saying to themselves, "Where did all the kids go?" Since 1975, the student population has dropped from 1,687 to 1,359.

According to Superintendent Richard Kamm, there are less students now because interest rates were high 15 years ago, which lowered the birth rate. The birth rate curve in 1968 projected 3,800 students for the 1988 year. This is far from the actual enrollment of 1,359 students now.

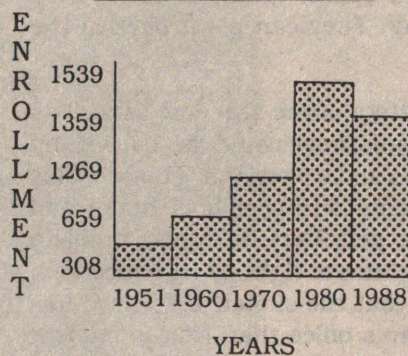
The impact of the "baby-boom" should start taking place soon. Kamm sees an increase of up to 1,600 students in 1993.

Development of the open land around West Chicago will begin in the near future, which will bring more students to the school.

The only change that should take place from the wave of students is the school will have to employ more teachers. "We try to keep one teacher for every 20-25 students. Teachers are the only staff besides possible cafeteria workers that have to be kept in balance with the students. The rest of the administration stays the same," Kamm said.

We-go has come a long way since 1958, when the enrollment attendance was 308 students. Now, let's see if the school can reach its peak of 1,687 again in the upcoming years.

School Enrollment



Board bans skateboards

by Dana Netzel

Skateboarders can be ride their skateboards to WCCHS, but not on the campus, according to the Board of Educations policy. The idea is included in the student handbook, but senior Steve Geick and junior Brian Fritz disagree with the boards decision.

Superintendent Richard Kamm said skateboards were banned because of safety and liability reasons. The rule was adopted last year after Kamm talked to the schools insurance company and attorneys.

Geick, Fritz and about 10 other skateboarders questioned the boards policy at the board meeting on September 20.

Fritz asked the board why the skateboards were not considered a means of transportation and the boards reply was "We do not consider them transportation for the simple reason if someone has an accident, we will be considered liable."

According to the September 21 issue of the **Daily Journal** Fritz replied, "What's the big deal? Somebody could get hurt on a bike. Are you going to tell them, 'you can't ride a bike?' I don't see how you don't consider it transportation. It's got four wheels and it's faster than walking."

Geick said that if the board bans dangerous activities it would have to get rid of a lot of things and not just skateboarding. "The board talked a lot, but it couldn't answer our questions other than saying 'no,'" Geick said.

At the end of the discussion the board

decided to grant the skateboarders an amnesty of forgiveness for past violations. The board also agreed to create a place to keep skateboards during school events. As for now the skateboards are to be kept in the dean's office during school hours.

Kamm said that the first time the issue of skateboards surfaced was after a concert last year when a skateboarder rode his skateboard down the center of the sidewalk. Kamm was concerned about the possibility of the skateboarder injuring himself or pedestrians.

Geick said that since the school is public property it should be made open to the public. He also said that the skateboarders are just a bunch of kids who enjoy riding on skateboards. "We're not trying to flip off curves, damage property or kill ourselves," Geick said.

Geick feels that it was a matter of understanding. "If the board would have given us reasons other than yelling at us it would have not caused as much of a problem," he commented.

Fritz said, "The board doesn't like us because we wear weird clothes and we are out of the ordinary."

Kamm said, "It's nothing personal. Skateboarders are very graceful and talented."

Kamm said that he thought the rule was clear, but now he will try to have small signs that say "no skateboards" made up to post around campus.

As for Geick, Fritz and the other skateboarders they'll keep skateboarding at other areas, but will stress "Skateboarding is no crime."

Inside this issue...

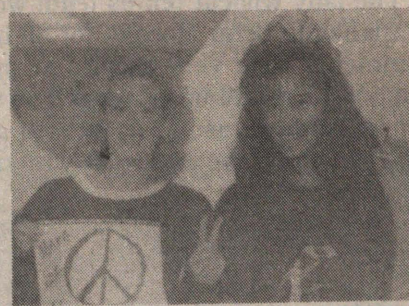
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Behrens tries cheerleading p. 6



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Inkspots

American English

The West Chicago-Winfield Wildcat Booster Club is sponsoring "American English" November 19 at 7 p.m. The band will relive the era of the Beatles at WCCHS. Ticket costs are \$7 for floor seating, \$5 for bleachers. Tickets are limited, so call 231-0626 or 469-3652 for more information.



Who won?

Homecoming Court

Tracey Brockman	John Belli
Mary Gonzales	Rich Bosh
Sheila McMullen	Allen Jordan
Theresa Romero	Robin Martin
Roxane Rose	Jason Slusser

Duvall competes

Kurt Duvall recently became a semi-finalist in the National Merit Scholarship Competition (NMSC). The NMSC is a competition in connection with the Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test (PSAT). To become a semi-finalist a score in the upper 90's must be received.

Duvall said, "I'll probably become a finalist, but I'm not sure if I'll get a scholarship." The scholarship is offered to anyone who takes the PSAT, achieves semi-finalist, becomes a finalist and is selected.

What's left of homecoming

Dismissal - 12 p.m.
Pep Assembly
Parade - 2 p.m.
Homecoming game - 7:30 p.m.
Homecoming Dance - 8 p.m.

Freshman results

Freshman Officers

President	Jenny Doggett
Vice President	Michelle May
Secretary	Erin Myers
Treasurer	Bryan Gall

Freshman Class Representatives

Nikki Brockman
Tanya Brooks
Caroline Cinquegrane
Derek Schoepf
Victoria Smith
Karen Tyranowski

Board names Myers

Walter Myers was named to the Board of Education on September 15. Myers took the place of Carol Sheriff who resigned because she moved out of the district last August. Myers was also a Benjamin School District 25 board member for more than six years. According to **The Press** Myers said, "I've always had an interest in public education."

Waves at Fermilab

On October 15 at 8 p.m., WAVES will make its Chicago-area debut in Fermilab's Ramsey Auditorium. WAVES is an 18 member traveling dance troupe. The group combines gymnastics and music together to create a wave technique. Admission is \$12. For further information, call 840-ARTS weekdays between 10 a.m. and 12 p.m., or 1 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Skateboarding is not a crime

Of late, the issue of skateboards on campus has risen again. Many students feel that the current school policy, while being based on reasons of safety, carries an edge of malice toward riders. We the editors of the **Bridge** feel that this controversy is worth talking about so as to come to a mutual understanding between students and riders.

Last year, the school instituted a new rule forbidding the use of skateboards on campus. Students may ride one to the school, but they must get off of it and carry it on school grounds. Then, they must turn it in at the office for the day. They can get it back at the end of the day to ride home.

This rule is for the protection and safety of the students as well as the school's liability. Accidents and collisions could be caused by skateboarders using the same sidewalks as pedestrians. The school is responsible for the safety of all students during school hours and people on school property. If someone gets hurt, it's their problem and they pay for it, so they have a legitimate right to be concerned. Another good thing about this rule is that the skateboards have less of a chance of being stolen from a dean's office than from a student locker.

Some skateboarders, however, feel that it is an unnecessary rule enforced merely to hassle them. Senior Steve Geick said, using different terminology, that he strongly disagrees with the administration as far as this policy is concerned. He feels, like many others, that the skateboarders are being treated unfairly since students are allowed to ride bicycles on campus but not skateboards.

He makes some real points in what he says. The administration does seem to take a harsher viewpoint than it has too. What needs to be done is to have them talk to each other face to face and try to sort out their problems. If the two sides keep on seeing this situation as oppressor versus oppressed, nothing will be solved. Communication would be the best method to follow to let each side understand and sympathize some with the other.

Letters to the Editor

The lady wildcat tennis team would like to extend an appreciation to thanks to John Moeaki, for all his help and coaching. His tips and comments were very helpful at practices and matches. It was very kind of him to fill in as a coach on such short notice. Thanks for being a part of our season Mr. Moeaki and making it enjoyable, we hope that you can come and work with us again sometime.

Thanks again
The lady wildcat tennis team

Dear Editor:

After attending the first two home football games, we have a complaint and a few suggestions on crowd control.

While sitting in the lower part of the bleachers, we have found it impossible to see the field through the groups of people who decided to use the walkway in front of the seats as a place to hang out and see who else came to the game.

About every five minutes Mr. Waterhouse walked by and told those who were standing to sit down, but this didn't seem to do any good. Yelling "Down in front" to those idiots won't work either, since they were too busy staring up blankly

into stands.

To solve this problem, there should be a policy that, just like at the basketball games, people would have to wait for a time out (or in football, a change of possession) before returning to their seats. Now there is nothing wrong with walking in front of someone, as long as you don't stand there for a long time.

The track should also be opened again, so that the people who paid three bucks to hang out can do so there and not in front of those who paid to see a football game.

Sincerely,
Brian Stieglitz, William Snedden

We-go spirit

by Kurt Duvall

At West Chicago, student spirit and participation in homecoming events has been less than exemplary in recent years. People didn't know or care when all of the events were. They are thought up to let students have a little fun and share something with fellow students. They let you forget about that English test coming up, and for a little while, you can actually dismiss those nasty A.C.T.S. and S.A.T.s from your mind. However, if no one actually participates, they are a waste of time and planning.

Of course, the biggest event, and therefore sometimes the biggest flop, of homecoming is the football game. Last year's game was great. Recently, though, most conversations have gone like this:

"Who are we playing this year?"

"Naperville."

"Which Naperville?"

"It doesn't matter, we're dead meat anyway."

We've got to shake this bad attitude

that seems to be attached to all of our teams except across country and girl's swimming. Our football team is certainly not going to win without our support. The reason we have cheerleaders and pomps is not so we have someone who can win us trophies. When they start a cheer, it's our job as fans to respond. You can see on Sunday how much of an influence the crowd has on the pros. It can work for us too.

Well, before I get down off of my soap box, there's one more gripe that I have about our "fans." This is to all of you people who walk back and forth in front of me while I'm trying to watch the game. SIT DOWN OR GO HOME! If you're not going to pay attention other than looking at the score board occasionally, there's no point in coming. If you can't even spend the time to watch the game while you're there, I know you're not cheering for our side. If you want to tick someone off by standing in front of them so they can't see the game, go stand on the visitor's side.

Try humoring me for this one game, please. Go to the game and cheer. You might actually have fun. Isn't that the whole point of homecoming, anyway?

Fanatic fans pressure athletes

by Jim Hurlbert



Whatever happened to the notion that school sports ought to be fun? That's a question we should all be asking ourselves with the ever increasing amount of competition and specialization that's entering into

high school sports these days.

It was once a question that only applied to the area of college athletics. Now with the lure of instant recognition in the local town press and the thoughts of college scholarships or professional contracts for the best athletes, it has become a matter of utmost importance in high school sports.

In theory, school sports are supposed to help train both mind and body and to make winning not just an obsession but a goal to be strived for. Unfortunately for some, the obsession to win excludes all else, making some young athletes who seek to reach the top devote all their energy into one sport and miss out on all the rest. This drive also excludes players of average ability who either become bench warmers or get squeezed out of the

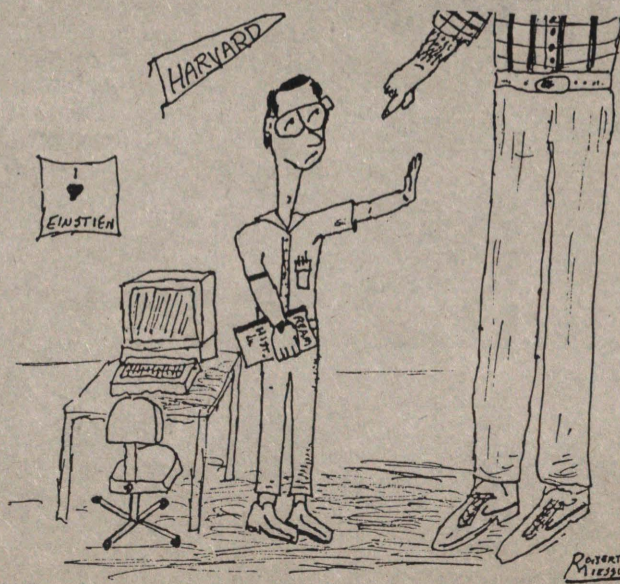
game all together.

Now, you might ask how did this all come about. The answer that first comes to mind are the parents. I mean those parents put their children through as many as three different community sports at the tender age of seven. When I was seven, I was still trying to learn how to make eights without putting two circles on top of each other. I don't think these kids are up to the pressure they are being put under.

I think there's another answer that most of us miss because we are part of the problem. This problem is with the fans themselves. Overzealous fans are the main cause of all the pressure placed on today's high school athletes. Unrestrained enthusiasm can turn ugly and it some times amazes me how people can criticize their fellow students. It's not like they purposely missed a pass or fumbled the shot, they were only trying their best. It's the public who demands that the players be the best that they can be even if it means sacrificing the very things that make the games important.

We must learn that the athletes are just people like you and me, and that their reasons for playing are not just to entertain us but to help themselves become the best that they can be.

Bob's Corner



"But Dad, I don't want to play nose tackle."

THE BRIDGE

326 Joliet St.
231-0880 ext. 268

Editor-in-Chief..... Andy Behrens
Business Manager..... Laura McPheters
Advertising Manager..... Karen Getlinger
News Editor..... Dana Netzel
Opinion Editor..... Kurt Duvall
Features Editor..... Matt Szesny
In Depth Editors..... Teri Blum
Kelly Day
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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 opinions 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 advisor 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.

Iggy highlights Aragon

by Matt Szesny



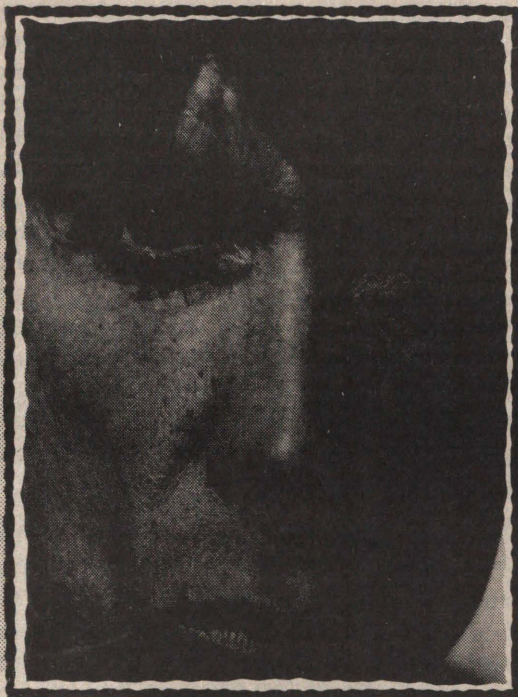
Iggy Pop, the Ramones, the Dickies—Aragon Ballroom, Chicago September 23, 1988.

Surely one of the more abrasive triple bills ever to appear, at least since the Jimi Hendrix/Monkees bill of the late-60's, the Iggy/Ramones/Dickies show never failed in delivering something many larger acts have neglected—unbelievable raw energy.

The crowd, all properly attired in leather and ripped jeans for a showing of two of punk's true pioneers in Iggy Pop and the Ramones, filed relatively calmly past some very nervous security officers on their way to staking out spots for the general admission show. As the 7:30 p.m. start time for this marathon approached, the crowd got more restless, the people wearing Cramps tee-shirts arguing with those wearing Sex Pistols tee-shirts to pass the time. The man directly in front of my eleventh row seat, wearing a leather jacket with "Osgood Slaughter" painted across the shoulders, refused to stop dancing to the melodious strains of AC/DC being piped throughout the 3,000 seat arena, causing some bad apples to hurl both beer cups and insults at the pony-tailed go-go man. He didn't even notice.

Then, the moment to begin came, as the house lights dimmed, and shouts of the Ramones battle cry "GABBA GABBA HEY" arose from the impatient assembly. As expected, the rather unknown Dickies were thrown to the lions first. Their polyester-pink vision of a lead singer walked directly to the mike and exclaimed "This is a song we wrote for the Moody Blues in 1968—it's called *Nights in White Satin*. The band then did a 78 rpm punk-parody of the Moodies "classic," the vocalist flapping one leg with a finger in one ear for the entire song. This would be typical of the Dickies' set—well-played punk-prank music based around props, like a wolfman puppet and an arm puppet representation of the devil's most tempting piece of flesh, spiced with high-energy covers of songs like Black Sabbath's old heavy metal stomp, *Paranoid*, and, at the end of the "devil song," a section of *We're Not Gonna Take It*, by the Who. Both tunes were the only ones to get the "too cool for this" crowd out of its seats. At the end of the Dickies' set, a man sailed a copy of the latest Dickies release back into the crowd, where one man summed up the general sentiment of the Aragon by smashing the record with his foot and screaming "IGGY!"

Then came the big boys. Introduced as "graduates of 'Rock 'n' Roll High School,'" the Ramones, four cases of arrested teenage development, stalked onstage in ripped and faded jeans, ragged tee-shirts, and leather jackets, picked up their weapons, and took off on a cranial assault that would see them blow through 25 of the punk rock genre's classics in just over an hour. They were loud, frantic and fantastic, opening with a raucous *I Wanna Be Sedated* from their 1978 *Road to Ruin* album, and barely paused long enough to



Iggy, rock's original Wild Child, wowed.

launch into *Blitzkrieg Bop*, with what WXRT radio personality Johnny Mars called the next morning "one of the loudest crowds I've ever heard," screaming, yelling, and singing along with sing-in Ramone, Joey.

During the band's portion of the show, the Ramones stuck closely to the material found on the recently released *Ramones Mania* compilation, which seemed to be just fine with the crowd, which pogoed and flailed to both new and old Ramones songs, from the twelve-year-old first album's *Beat on the Brat*, to last year's *I Wanna Live* and *Bop 'Til You Drop*. High points in this high-volume onslaught were absolutely devilish thrashings of the band's biggest hit, *Sheena Is a Punk Rocker* the idyllic *Rockaway Beach*, the high-charged politicized *Bonzo Goes to Bitburg*, and the all-out encore of *Pinhead*. A now cherished ritual, the appearance on stage of "the Pinhead," a sort of Conehead clown carrying a sign that reads "GABBA GABBA HEY!" during the encore, brought the Aragon crowd to its knees — and then, it was over.

Joey Ramone had already thanked the crowd and stalked offstage, without much of the crowd stopping its frenzied dancing. It was that intense.

After screaming "I'm a teenage lobotomy" at the top of its collective voice, and other such amusements, the Aragon Ballroom and the wide majority of its inhabitants dripped with sweat.

After a generous thirty-minute break between acts, during which the fortunate ones in the crowd could fight their way back to the concessions stand to be charged \$3.75 for what amounted to three Dixie cups of Coke, and then, as a bonus, be hassled by pseudo-fascist police who brilliantly deduced that the best way to avoid crowding the aisles in the seating area was to not allow people to return to their seats.

Finally, at about 10:30, the avant-punk priest, His Igness, Iggy Pop, leapt onstage, backed by a crack band led by former Hanoi Rocks guitarist/Andy McCoy, and

set the house on fire, rousing an already spent crowd through his seemingly boundless energy. Iggy, while snarling cuts off his new album, *Instinct*, like *High on You* and *Easy Rider*, jumped feet into the air, and slammed himself against a set of invisible walls, tossing the mike stand over his shoulder and at his bass player, all the while exhorting a supernatural energy from the crowd.

When Iggy pulled out all the stops on old Stooges (Iggy's original band) chestnuts like *Your Pretty Face Is Going To Hell* and 1969, he resembled some sort of maniacal dictator, playing up different sections of his crowd, until he had conquered them by sheer force, then moved on. Despite all of the spitting Iggy did at the crowd, the first rows embraced him as he pulled another old Stooges stunt during the new album's *Tuff Baby* by jumping from the stage into the crowd, letting them do their worst while he attacked.

Back on stage, Iggy and band crackled through *Squarehead*, also from *Instinct*, then left the stage. Fully expecting some sort of encore, the exhausted crowd kept on, until, Iggy was back onstage, helplessly thrashing himself to the relentless teen angst of *Cold Metal* flinging every ounce of his Stooges *nyah nyah nyah* at the crowd as if carried by a runaway steamroller, then drove onward into the Stooges classic ode to submission *I Wanna Be Your Dog*, Iggy playing the part of the dog very well, rolling on the stage with reckless disregard for equipment or members of his band. The audience ate it up, and demanded more. Iggy obliged with a stomping seven-minute rendition of what has become a punk band standard, the Stooges' *No Fun*. Iggy roared and chided his lament about those times when there just isn't much going on, and it's no fun, bringing the crowd to fever pitch.

As if that weren't enough, the band saw its way clear to finish with an absolutely brain-crunching medley of 1970, from the Stooges 1970 release *Fun House* and a vitriolic rip through the scabrous and frightening *Gimme Danger* from 1973's acclaimed *Raw Power*, which culminated in Iggy scrambling to the top of the speaker stacks as his band generated a maelstrom of climactic rock 'n' roll and leaping down to the stage. Taking the mike, and placing it in its stand, he raised the entire piece over his head. In a single spotlight, the bare-chested King of Punk, swung the stand down, sending it crashing to the stage, and bouncing to rest near a set of amplifiers, causing a post-mortem of ear-splitting feedback. A perfect finale to any spectacle of the kind these three bands put on.

All in all, a fabulous show (I still have a ringing in my ears) and a must-see for anyone with the slightest interest in how the punk and heavy metal movements of the 70's and 80's got their humble beginnings. But be forewarned — your'e dealing with raw power!



Punk rock's delinquents, The Ramones

Spandex a hit

by Renee Manning

From the Tour de France to department stores all over the United States, Spandex clothes have come a long way.

Cyclists, runners, and everyone else are leaning towards Spandex for comfort. Spandex blends are flexible and easier to move in than regular workout clothes. Senior Traci Knutson commented, "I like to play volleyball in them. They're easy to

move in."

Not only does the fabric reduce aerodynamic drag on a cyclist or runner but the new colors are making a fashion statement. Cycling wear's traditional blacks and navy blues have exploded into bright neons.

The Spandex clothes began in the cycling sport but recently found their place out on the track and in other sports. Besides Spandex is more than a look - it's a feeling.

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4 In depth

The Bridge/October 7, 1988

...at the protesting.

by David Smith

On April 1, 1965 the Vietnam War took on a new meaning for over Twenty Thousand people in Washington D.C.—protest. Even though the war had been going on for awhile, protests were almost unheard of. However, on that day in 1965, the days of silence were over.

Another method of opposition was the teach-in. The first teach-in recorded was on March 24 at the University of Michigan. They were a method of teaching the causes and effects of the Vietnam war through all-night marathons consisting of speeches, songs, discussions, and seminars. Within weeks of the first teach-ins, over one hundred had taken place at various colleges.

While these events were both very significant, the largest antiwar march took place on November 27 by SANE, a nationwide peace group. This attracted over-thirty-thousand people to Washington D.C. The protest, lead by pediatrician Dr. Benjamin Spock, Socialist Norman Thomas, and Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr., called for an end to bombing and a supervised cease fire. On 1965 David J. Miller, a 22 year old catholic pacifist, burnt his draft card in response to a newly passed law that made such actions a felony. Miller was convicted. As a result, however, draft resistance became a new tool in anti-war strategy.

Even though Vietnam was a great focus of social objection in the sixties, racial conflict created other protests. One of the greatest moments in the fight for racial justice occurred on August 28, 1963. On that day over two hundred and fifty thousand people of whom only seventy five thousand were white, marched on Washington for racial harmony. These people who joined Joan Baez in singing *We Shall Overcome* and listened to Martin Luther King Jr. describe his dream of equality for all races, announcing his determination that "we will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like the waters and righteousness like a mighty stream," all took part in one of

...at the front line.

by Kelly Amour

Throughout time there have been many reasons to fear the outcome of a war. During the sixties the Vietnam war was one of great anxiety. At the present time the Iran and Iraq war and the Central America wars are why most people are skeptical.

From the very beginning of the Vietnam situation the United States sent advisors, and as the war continued we sent over weapons and other military supplies. By December 31, 1964, 23,000 United States troops were in South Vietnam. The same events are taking place in Central America today. Although our involvement there is not exactly the same, we are supplying them with money and weapons. We do have advisors there, but we have not sent troops.

In Iran, prior to Ayatollah Khomeini's take over we were friends with the Shah of Iran and he bought American supplies from us. Therefore, their navy was the largest and most modern in the gulf. The United States tried trading valuable weapons for gaining back the American hostages, after the fall of the Shah. In Iraq they are being equipped with Soviet weapons. In addition the Iraq equipment was older and not as large in size or quantity.

In North Vietnam the aim of the politburo was unification with the South and any opposition of this aim became an act of treason. Some of their weaknesses were that they were dependent on an outside aid not only arms and military equipment from Russian

all-times greatest protests.

However, as time passed, the movements for peace became unpeaceful in themselves. Blacks began releasing frustrations in annual movement of violence. In '65 rioting occurred in Los Angeles, '66 found riots in Cleveland and Chicago, in '67 riots were held in Tampa, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Detroit, Houston, Milwaukee, Nashville, New Haven, Phoenix, Dayton, and Newark. As a result, President Johnson appointed a committee which cited a "clear pattern of seven disadvantages for negroes." For example, blacks suffered through inferior schooling, decrepit housing, high crime rates, poor sanitation conditions, substandard medical facilities, and many other detriments. Even though there are many other peace movements for racial harmony, the need for it still exists today.

While it may seem that the sixties were full of struggling for a better life, that same struggling still exists today. Two prime examples are **Greenpeace**, and **Amnesty International**. **Greenpeace** is a social organization for which is well known for its save the whales campaign and many other environmental campaigns. Some of the things being done by **Greenpeace** right now as reported in their bi-monthly magazine include open waste disposals in Antarctica and the fight to save the Mississippi River from pollution and toxic waste. While **Greenpeace** covers mostly environmental issues, **Amnesty International** covers specific social problems. This group, which conveys messages to prisoners of social conscience and supports human rights, has helped release thousands of political prisoners. Through the support of various rock artists, they've conveyed their messages around the world.

The sixties were a time of social and moral unrest. The results were public objections in the form of protests, sit-ins, and marches. This seems to be coming back in the eighties, as people are beginning once again to take a stand for a better life.

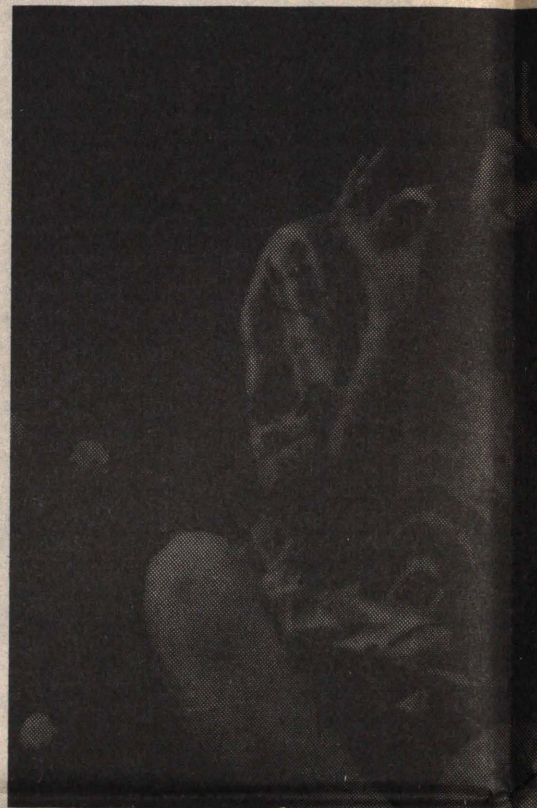
and China, but also for food. Artillery bombardment followed by mass infantry attacks regardless of casualties was their strategy and more than one million soldiers were lost.

South Vietnam lacked administrative structure and wealth. It was a newly created nation under great stress and with many decisive elements. An Army of 170,000 built up by the French against the Viet Minh and Civil Guard. The army (ARVN) was built up by the United States on conventional line with a small air force and navy. In 1968 after many years of fighting in undeveloped swamplands, jungle covered mountains and railways and roads subject to ambush at any point, all armed forces were completely re-equipped and their fighting quality greatly improved.

The Iran and Iraq war was peculiar. Neither side made an all-out effort. The Iraqis were content to bombard the cities from a distance and seemed in no hurry to begin fighting within the cities or ever to isolate them completely. Iranians did not try to launch major counter-attacks. Neither air force made themselves known on the battlefield but preferred to attack at airfield and economic installations.

The outcome of the Vietnam war was a communist victory, but not before there was the loss of one million North Vietnamese, 400,000 South Vietnamese and 47,000 United States troops. The Iran and Iraq war is still continuing today. They are at a cease fire at this time, and at the present time the outcome is still unknown.

THE SIXTIES a look



Theresa Romero's best

...at the music

by Andy Behrens

The sixties were an incredible time musically, from the decade's scores of girl-groups who sang about what their boyfriends would do to some geek just as soon as they got back from God-knows-where, to the made-for-T.V., pre-packaged rock of the Monkees.

The infamous decade also produced such catch-phrases as "groovy earth-shoes guy," "dig those threads," "they'll tell us what we're protesting when we get there," and an FM radio favorite — "classic rock."

It would have been a nice time to own a stereo. Among **Rolling Stone's** list of the 100 best rock albums, 29 were released in just the period from 1967-69. Music festivals at Monterey, Woodstock, and Altamont thrilled as many people as they shocked. Either a fun or stressful time was had by all, depending on which side of 30 you were.

Hidden among all the decade's chaos, in the summer of 1968 in a quiet corner of New York's Century Sound Studios, one of the few pieces of timeless rock was recorded. It took all of three hours for Van Morrison and five nameless jazz musicians to lay the basic tracks for **Astral Weeks**, Morrison's debut solo album.

He'd already been the main force in Them, one of the more subterranean underbands ever to be captured on vinyl. Later he scored a major hit with his haunting single *Brown Eyed Girl*. However, all the excitement that Morrison could inspire musically was offset by his being possibly the plainest person since Zelig. He looks vaguely like Meathead

THE TIES

ok back

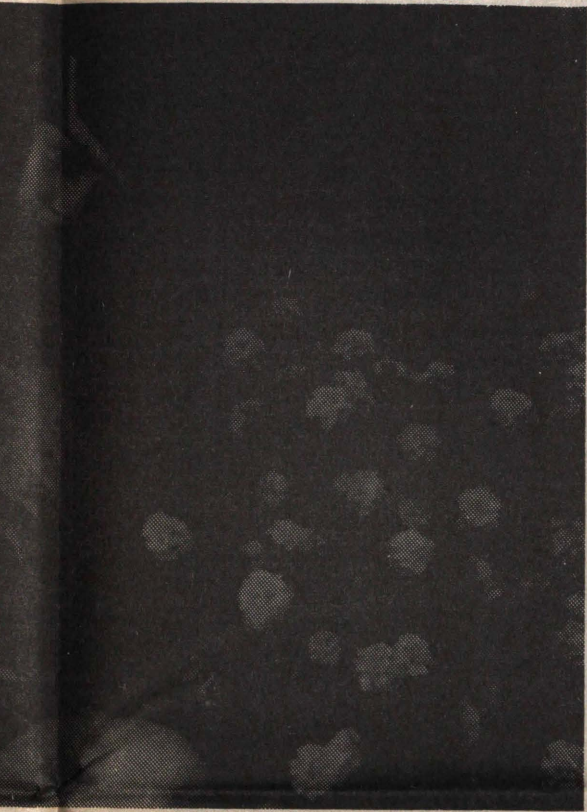


photo by Mary Gonzales.

o's best sixties impression.

usic.

from **All In The Family**, and was as exhilarating visually as Arthur Miller could be as a rock star.

In short, you might not want to sit next to Van Morrison at lunch, but if you got your name right on your college boards and you've had any pain in your life at all, **Astal Weeks** can be the most stirring album you'll ever hear. Having listened to it more than my share of times, I can safely say that I don't really understand a verse. Anthems like *Madame George*, *Slim Slow Slider* and *Cyprus Avenue* are so personal to their writer, that they're open for interpretation by anyone on any level. You don't need to be inside Morrison's mind to feel the raw, beautifully abrasive emotion spent in **Astal Weeks**.

But why ignore Motown, the Beatles, Dylan, and the Stones in light of an anti-Elvis like Van? Because it's his vision that takes rock beyond the boundaries of fashion. He's taken a pop-phase and made it undeniably credible. More than anyone else, he took rock and shaped it into something a 13-year-old couldn't hang on a wall in his room. In his hands, rock was art.

Because of his apparent plainness, Van Morrison could draw attention to his craft from angles that Lennon and McCartney could never hope to find.

Understandably, not many eighties performers aspire to be the next Van Morrison, and it might be better that way. If nothing else, he typified the free thinking that everyone likes to look to the sixties to find, and for our own sake, he should be held there.

...at our government.

by Kelly Day

The sixties were an explosive time for American government. This was the era of social exploits and teen riots but there were also other things going on in our government. President John F. Kennedy, Senator Robert Kennedy and the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. were shot in this era and many changes came about in government that effect us still today.

On November 22, 1963 John Kennedy and his wife, along with Governor Connally of Texas, were in a motorcade through downtown Dallas. Suddenly, shots rang out and an hour later John Kennedy was dead from a wound in his head that affected the brain. Police later arrested Lee Harvey Oswald, an ex-Marine, in the shooting. He was convicted and while he was being moved to a maximum security prison he was shot by Jack Ruby, a local nightclub owner. Millions had the shooting brought into their homes because of a broadcast of the moving of Oswald.

On June 4, 1968, while celebrating a primary victory in Los Angeles, Robert Kennedy was shot and killed by a Jordanian, Sirhan Sirhan, who was arrested, charged and later convicted of the crime. Sirhan claimed to be an Arab nationalist opposed to Kennedy's pro-Israeli policy.

On April 4, 1968 on the balcony of a Memphis hotel King was shot and killed. He was the leader of the Negro Civil Rights movement in the U.S. and winner of the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize. Scotland Yard arrested James Earl Ray in London. Ray was brought back to the U.S. to face murder charges.

Along with the Kennedy's and King assassinations, the year 1968 rocked America and forever changed the face of American government.

On January 5, 1968 Dr. Benjamin Spock, known for his practice with children was indicted for counseling children to resist draft. He received five years and said he

hoped that at least 100,000 young Americans would refuse the draft. Also indicted was the Reverend William Sloan Coffin, who believed in Spock's counseling.

On January 23, 1968 North Korea seized a United States Navy surveillance ship. The Koreans took the ship and 83 of its members to a local port. The seizure of the **Pueblo** caused tension between the U.S. and the North Koreans, therefore army bases in South Korea were placed on alert.

January 31, brought the first news of the massive Tet Offensive in Vietnam. The offensive spanned from Mekong Delta to Saigon and north to the highlands. The offensive was aimed at 100 cities. President Lyndon B. Johnson demanded more information before making a move. Just before 3:00 on that morning a team of guerillas blasted a hole through a wall in the embassy and killed four Americans. Parts of the embassy were held captive for more than six hours. There was a suicide mission attempt on the presidential palace and most of the Viet Congs were moved out of the jungle.

Richard Nixon was nominated for the Republican party on the first ballot on August 8, 1968. Nixon named Governor Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland as his running mate. Nixon pledged that his "first priority foreign policy objective" would be "to bring an honorable end to the war in Vietnam." He also promised a crackdown on crime. Nixon was the eighth man ever nominated by the Republican Party. He was elected that year by the narrowest margin since 1912.

Another event that led to the growth of American government also happened in 1968. There were talks between Johnson and Israel's Prime Minister Eshkol. This meeting was said to strengthen the ties we have today.

The era of the sixties was a time of great disillusionment for many people but it was a critical time for the development of our present government. We, as a nation, can learn a lot from years past.

...at the groovy fashion.

by Kelle Meza

The sixties were a time during which fashion was, perhaps, the most drastically altered that it has ever been. It's reasonable to assume that we've all seen pictures of our parents during the sixties and have stuffed them back into the photo album and turned disgustedly away. Yet there was something about that style of clothing that, to this day influences teenage dress.

When the children who were born after WWII were grown, they set out to express themselves through fashion. With more money and a greater sense of freedom, these young adults were soon wearing blue jeans, shirts without ties, and leather jackets to American colleges. It was at this time that teenagers began wearing t-shirts with pictures of their favorite celebrities on them. The extent of the unity in this sense of fashion was displayed at the Youth Demonstrations of 1968 when one could not determine the social origins of the participants, because their dress was so similar.

During this time a few firsts upset the fashion world. One came about during the period when women began wearing pants in rebellion of the stereo-typical women. The result was staggering; the production of men's wear soared, and women soon wore pants for the sake of comfort and convenience. The next upset was made by a man named Andre Courreges, who gave his

dresses a length that hadn't been seen since the prehistoric days. The hem came about a hand's length above the knee, and so the mini-skirt came into existence.

In our reminiscing we mustn't forget the "hippies" and the contributions they made to the fashion world. They appeared in 1966 and their style of clothing came about through their desire to reject their origins by wearing clothing from different time periods, and countries. They wore headbands, peace symbols, tie-dye pants and shirts, sandals, ripped jeans, earrings, love beads and chokers, which was a style of necklace which would fit closely against the throat. They also had long, flowing hair, a throwback to an earlier century.

The boots in the sixties were made in all colors, with or without heels, short or high, and sometimes with a flap that went to the knee and reached the hem of a dress. Boots remain "vogue" to this day. The shoes were thick and heavy, usually with thick soles.

Although there are clothes which may never return, for instance, bell-bottom pants, many would be surprised at how much of the sixties remain today. Everyday there are guys in the hallways with tie-dye shirts, ripped jeans and long hair, and girls in both mini-skirts, ripped jeans and long hair, and girls in both mini-skirts and stretch pants are no new sight. It is easy to see that the fashion of the sixties is reflected in the fashion of today.

Mort! Mort! Mort! The torture never ends

by Brian Stieglitz and Mike Williams

He has been called "A sort of yahoo messiah" by **Rolling Stone** and "The most visible crank in America" by **People**. He hosts the most controversial talk show on television. His name is Morton Downey, Jr., the chain-smoking, cap-toothed, wart-faced, loudmouth host of the Morton Downey, Jr. Show, which can be seen weeknights at 9 on WPWR Channel 50 and 10:30 on WWOR Channel 9 from New York.

Mort's crowd helps as he attacks the "pabulum pukers" political liberals on the show include transvestites, Klan members, women fighting for equal rights, nudists, and women who love serial killers. True, these people would probably show up on Donahue, Oprah, or Geraldo. The Downey show, however, is different.

You don't see Phil Donahue kicking his guests off the show because of a difference of opinion. You won't see Oprah telling her crowd (or guests) to "ZIP IT," or telling them to go out after the show and "Kick ass!" And you would never see Geraldo Rivera offer one minute of his show to the audience, as Downey does via the "loudmouths."

On the set of Mort's show there are two podiums facing the stage called "loudmouths," featuring a caricature of Downey's mouth. Guests and audience members can speak their minds without being interrupted. Mort lets them talk, then corrects them politely, applauds them, or swears at them for their stupidity. Most importantly, he allows them to speak their minds.

The show, barely a year old, originated in New York and has become a nationwide hit after going into syndication in May. Downey also has released a book entitled, **Mort! Mort! Mort! No Place to Hide**. But where did Downey come from?

Downey first surfaced in the 50's as a rock'n'roll singer and songwriter. (he once did a demo tape for the song *Splish Splash* before Bobby Darin made it a hit) and later was a disc-jockey in Cincinnati and Miami, where he was known as the "Mighty Mouth." During the 60's he became involved in the fight for civil rights, and in the 70's he was one of the most recognized leaders against abortion. This recognition as a speaker persuaded Downey to air his views on other topics as well, and led him to become a radio talk-show host in five cities, including Chicago on WMAQ, during the mid-80's.

But what, exactly endears Mort to his fanatical followers? Take a look at some of the past year's highlights, beginning with a series of racism shows taped at the Apollo Theatre in Harlem, NY. One of Downey's more interesting observations came during a comparison between the Klu Klux Klan and the Aryan Youth Movement, when Mort said, "You know how you tell the difference between the KKK and the Aryan Youth Movement? Take two pieces of crap and throw'em against the wall. The one that sticks is the KKK!" As expected the Harlem-based crowd cheered in agreement with Mort's statement. Downey opened his show on smoker's rights by agreeing not to smoke one cigarette during the entire hour.

Mort, who usually inhales one pack per show, did mention that "If you don't like my (cigarette) butts, then kiss my ass." He lit up anyway as the credits came on the screen. During a program on phone sex and children who call those services, Downey posed this question to his audience: "Shouldn't kids be watching Pee-wee Herman instead of playing with their pee-wees?"

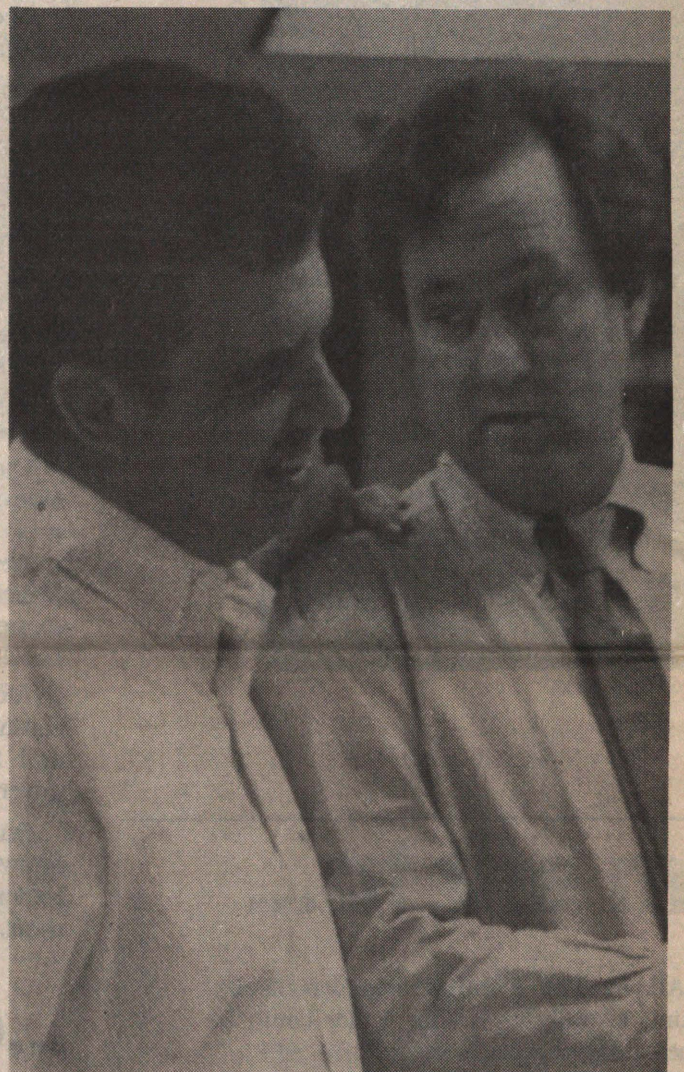
Mort has also had his share of guests who have walked out or been kicked out of the studio. Among those who have walked off include porn star Seka and members of the Aryan Youth Movement. Those who Downey has kicked out include the "phoney" Dr. Ralph Sturgis, John Wayne Gacy's "girlfriend" Sue

Terri, and ten year-old child preacher Duffey Strode and his father, all of whom were serenaded with a barrage of "OUT! OUT! OUT!" by Mort's faithful followers. Whether for show, or because it is how he really feels, a show doesn't seem complete without a shoving match, a guest being thrown off, or at least five words "bleeped" out by censors.

From the drumbeat that leads him out to the centers of "MORT! MORT! MORT!," to the end of the show, where after Mort's final words, he runs off the stage, fists clenched, all 78 of his pearly white gritted, slapping high-fives to his audience, Downey is different and original, but most of all, Downey is himself.



"Mort on the show doing his thing, and in a more private moment with God knows who"



Behrens' Secret Life?



Varsity Football cheerleader Sara Langellier shows Andy Behrens the finer points of cheerleading.

Ringside

by Brian King

I'm locked inside a title bout, against an opponent without gloves.
This fight is not one that is consisting of, punches, kicks, or shoves.
My opponent is a cellular mass, a non-possessor of arms,
But nonetheless it doesn't stop him, from causing a great deal of harm.
He can hit me anyplace he wants, his advantage is without bounds,
But he is not the only one, who can lay out a few good pounds.
This isn't a match you can attend, it's only him and me,
You win by knocking the other one out, knocking him out completely.
This fight is a very tiring one, no bloodshed or miniscule marks.
The way you know you're the one who lost, is the moment you're staring at dark.
We take our turns taking shots at each other, and quickly tiring out.
When those three long rounds were finally over, it was I who knocked him out.
I hope I never face him again, but I'm ready for another whack.
Because you know as well as I, he could always, one day, come back.

Brian King is a 1988 graduate of West Chicago Community High School, and has recently been fighting a battle against testicular cancer. **The Bridge** would like to thank Brian for submitting this poem for publication.

Athletes and drugs: Do they mix?

by Kerri Spoden

According to a poll taken by **Readers Digest**, more than 18% of all male high school athletes admit to having tried or taken steroids on a regular basis.

Nowadays, more and more student athletes are turning to drugs in order to enhance their performance. They think drugs will give them the "winning edge" that most coaches desire. Also, these athletes believe that taking drugs will increase their skill and ability levels drastically. Dr. Andreas Melnik, who worked with several of the Soviet Olympic teams says "their main interest is to win at any cost." One athlete who tried to increase her performance was Birgit Dressel of West Germany. After moving from 33rd to sixth place in one year in the heptathlon, other athletes began to suspect drugs. They were proven correct when Dressel died on April 10, 1987 at the age of 26. An autopsy revealed that Dressel had been swallowing, inhaling, and injecting over 100 different drugs in that year. If Dressel had maybe tried achieving greatness naturally, she just might have captured the gold medal at the Olympics this summer.

The most commonly used drug in athletics is steroids. By dictionary definition, steroids are "any of a group of compounds including sterols (a cholesterol found in plant and animal tissues)." Steroids influence the body's metabolism. This in turn affects how the body performs. In taking the drug, you may think you will be building your strength, weight, speed, and endurance but you are in fact weakening your body. Steroids give you more muscle mass and bulk but less strength in ligaments, tendons, and joints. This in turn can lead to serious injuries such as ripped and/or torn

muscles, knee cap displacements, and various broken bones. Once injured, your body may not heal properly due to the presence of steroids. That may ruin not only your career or future in a sport but possibly your life.

Various types of steroids are prescribed by doctors in order to help an athlete with a minor injury or to treat a disease. If steroids are prescribed and taken as directed, they can be beneficial to a person's recovery. If abused, steroids can have some serious effects on someone mentally and physically. Heavy use of this drug is known to cause aggressiveness, severe mood swings, uncontrollable violent stages, paranoia, and may even cause the user to become suicidal. Physically, steroids are known to cause distortions in the immune system which may cause tumors, kidney and cardiovascular failure, liver tumors, and cancer as well as sterility, prostate and testicular cancer in men. In adolescents it can bring on early physical maturity and stop growth all together.

"Blood packing" and injecting HGH are two of the many other ways athletes try to better themselves. "Blood packing" involves the removal, by syringe, of a small amount of red blood cells. Once removed, the cells are refrigerated until needed. This usually done by runners a day before a big race. A short time before running the race, the runner injects these refrigerated blood cells back into their bodies. This is supposed to give them an incredible boost of power and energy. HGH is one of the most dangerous drugs developed to build strength. It is a synthetic production of a human growth hormone which is naturally made in the pituitary glands of children. HGH regulates children's body growth and, if used to artificially speed up the growth of an adult

or child, it can be fatal. Its use causes a pituitary disorder which usually leads to a jutting lower jaw, thicker lips and tongue, and enlarged hands and feet.

HCG is yet another of these drugs. It is short for human chorionic gonadotropin and is derived from the urine of pregnant women. HCG is used to cause a man's body to produce more testosterone to promote growth in muscles. The only harmful side effect it has is that when given a drug test, a man is thought to be pregnant. Because of this, HCG is not used as often.

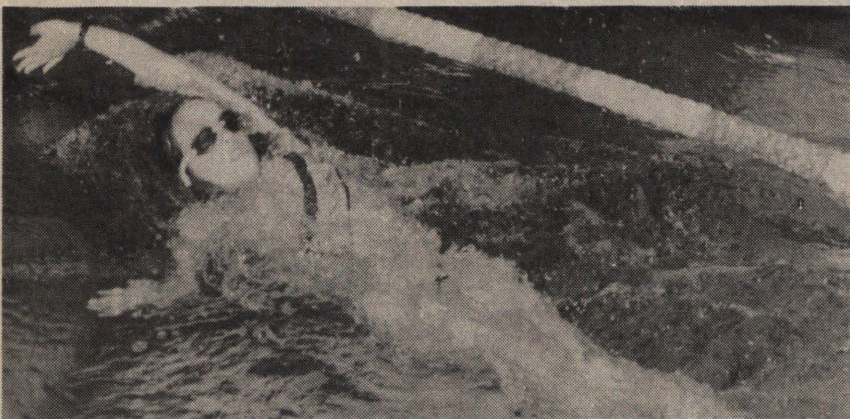
Nowadays if an athlete wants to participate in a big game or meet, they may be given a drug test. If this is known beforehand, the athlete may either stagger the use of drugs or use another drug probe-necid which blocks the detection of steroids for hours. Although not all competing athletes take drugs, they are not ignorant about the use of drugs in sports. United States swimmer Mary T. Meagher retired after making three Olympic teams and winning three gold medals because she knew of the drug use and was getting disgusted. Her words: "I'm glad I'm getting out. I think it's going to get dirtier and dirtier." Two-time U.S. Olympian Anita De Frantz says "the only way to end it is for us (athletes) to end it ourselves. All the testing in the world won't catch up to each new trick."

Many physicians and trainers in search of reasons for drug use among athletes have drawn several conclusions. They think that maybe an athlete is unsure of or feels that their future is unstable. In order to escape these feelings of unsurity, they use drugs. Another idea is that drugs may be a crutch, a way to get accepted to the college of their choice, have a good college, even professional career. Or, the most popular and common: peer pres-

sure. If an athlete knows their competitors are using drugs to do their best, that person may just do any to win. Even if it means taking drugs. Professor Arnold Beckett of the IOC(International Olympic Committee) Medical Commission believes there is no end in sight for this. "Athletes think that they have to take things to keep up with the others who are on drugs, so the problem keeps escalating."

In order to bring awareness of drugs in athletics to students, many high schools and communities are starting programs and groups. Here at WCCHS there was the group called Snowball which was an anti-drug and alcohol abuse program directed toward the students. Recently, the program was ended. These programs want to tell students that just because their bodies are strong that doesn't mean they are immune to drug abuse. Another thing the programs want to tell the students is that they don't need to take drugs to be cool, to have fun, to relax, or to be creative. Students can do this on their own. The main reason these programs are focusing on athletes is because athletes are natural leaders and if other students see them not doing drugs, they may follow suit. If so, the drug epidemic among teens may decline.

Sports commentator Ron Pickering sums it up well when he says "we've got to wake up society to the dangers these drugs pose not just to the athletes, but to the future of all sports. We can hold athletic endeavor in the high esteem it deserves only if we can make it as clean as we can." So before you go out and try drugs thinking they will make you better, stop and think of what can happen to you or sports as a whole, just because you want to cheat at improving yourself. You may be throwing away your life for an endless and winless battle.



Sophomore Carol Petusky practices her backstroke.

Swimmers aim to qualify for State

by Carrie Ryan

"I'm real pleased with meets, good times and the 34 swimmers working towards there goals," said Coach Dan Johnson. The West Chicago Girls' Swim Team has reached the highest amount of swimmers ever and is off to a good start with three wins against St. Viator, Streamwood and Woodstock.

The swimmers work out every other day before school, 6am to 7:30am, and each night until 6pm. A regular practice is about three to four miles of swimming.

Johnson is pleased with the turnout of swimmers this year and expects the following years to become even better. He would like to see more swimmers swim year round thru team clubs, and to have swimmers compete at state level each year.

This year both relays should qualify for state. "Carol Petusky, Sophomore, qualified last year for backstroke and is off to a good start this year, she is real capable of placing at state," said Johnson. "New freshmen stepping in are a force to be reckoned with," replied Johnson. Erin Myers, freshman, has broke both freshman and varsity breast stroke records with a qualifying time for state. Jennifer Vaverek broke the 200 free record.

Some tougher rivalries for the Lady Wildcats Swimmers are Rosary, Elgin and St. Charles. In years to come, Johnson would like to see Wego win there sectional.

In diving Coach Sherry O'Berry expects all of the divers to improve and learn difficult dives, and achieve personal goals. The diving team also has high numbers of divers. "One diver, Teresa Johnson, will probably qualify for state by her senior year, she has alot of potential and I know she can do it," said O'Berry. In the future O'Berry would like to see the divers return each year.

The Lady Wildcat Divers and Swimmers will be attending the Waubonsie Valley Invitational October 21 (diving) and October 22 (swimming).

Wildcat Varsity Sports Schedule

Football			
	Oct. 14	Wheaton North	A 7:30 p.m.
	Oct. 21	Naperville Central	A 7:30 p.m.
	Oct. 28	Glenbard North	H 7:30 p.m.
		(Senior Night)	
Cross Country		Golf	
Oct. 8	Benet Invitational	A 9 a.m.	Oct. 11 Girls' and Boys' TBA
Oct. 14	DVC (We-go hosts) at Northside Park, Wheaton	3:30 p.m.	Sectionals
Oct. 22	Regionals	TBA	Oct. 14 State Finals TBA
Oct. 29	Sections	TBA	Oct. 15 State Finals TBA
Volleyball		Boys' Soccer	
Oct. 11	Glenbard North	A 6:30 p.m.	Oct. 11 Glenbard North A 4:30 p.m.
Oct. 13	Glenbard South	H 6:30 p.m.	Oct. 13 DVC Playoffs TBA
Oct. 18	Wheaton Central (Senior Night)	H 6:30 p.m.	Oct. 15 DVC Playoffs TBA
Oct. 20	Glenbard East	A 6:30 p.m.	Oct. 18 DVC Playoffs TBA
Oct. 25	Regionals	TBA	Oct. 22 Regionals TBA
Girls' Tennis		Girls' Swimming	
Oct. 8	DVC at Naperville North	A TBA	Oct. 11 Elgin: Fenton H 5 p.m.
Oct. 11	St. Francis	H 4 p.m.	Oct. 18 Morris: Crystal H 5 p.m.
Oct. 14	Sectionals	TBA	Lake South
Oct. 15	Sectionals	TBA	Oct. 21 Waubonsie Valley A TBA
Oct. 20	State Finals	TBA	Invitational (Diving)
Oct. 21	State Finals	TBA	Oct. 22 Waubonsie Valley A TBA
Oct. 22	State Finals	TBA	Invitational (Swimming)

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Do we have what it takes?

by Randa Bascharon

It is the event that unites the old and new Alumni, the event that brings school spirit to its peak, and is the one event that leads up to the biggest Home Football game of the season. **HOMECOMING!**

For those of us still on summer vacation, and not quite in the swing of things; this year's homecoming game will be against Naperville North. Now lets take a look at the ingredients that make up this tough cookie of a team.

The first thing we all want to know is what gives Naperville North its oopah? The answer to that is, Kevin Garnet, Shawn Drendell, and Craig Eihl; the star players of the team. Much like other teams, returning players which have experience usually make up the core of the teams power base. In simple terms, you can think of these as a strength. On the lines of strength, lets talk about strong. You ask, "What's so strong about the team?" To sum it up it is their defense. If they don't allow the opposing team to score any touchdowns, then it is hard not to be a very challenging team.

Just as what goes up must come down, every strength has its weakness, yet the weakness you'll have to discover for yourself at the game. When Coach McCuen was asked about his team's weaknesses in a very competitive tone he answered, "Well (Chuckle, Chuckle) I'm not gonna tell you what our weak spots are..." Clever guy huh? Moving right along I asked his opinion on how he expected the game will turn out, and with all honesty he said, "I don't know." When asking him how he felt we played against

them in the past, he stated that Wego has always been a tough team and that he was sure "The team has alot of new bright spots, with the new head Coach Donash." He commented Coach Ainsworth for his enthusiasm but felt that changes were often good for a team. He also added, "Being a small school is certainly a handicap but We-go has adjusted

to it very well."

With a voice of motivation he explained that they go into every game playing to win. This philosophy has given them their 5-0 record. And what about those sophomores that are always forgotten? Naperville North's Sophomores hold a 2-1 record and are leaded by Brian Cabaraw, and Rob Carrosscc.



Wildcat senior Jason Slusser attempts to charge through Glenbard South opponent. The Wildcats defeated the Raiders with a 27-13 victory.

photo by Steve Yuroff

Jock Shorts

Intramurals

History teacher David Sayner is trying to organize an intramural basketball league around the time of basketball season. It is for those students who don't have the time to play on the team or for people who just want to have fun.

Volleyball

After starting out on a sour note, the Varsity volleyball team is back at full strength. At the start of the season, many of the players were injured leaving the team with only seven healthy players. In order to build up the team, Coach Gail George moved up seniors Kerry Matthews and Kate Donovan. Now the varsity team is tied for first place in the DVC.

Fall Sport Assembly

October 28 will be the date of the last assembly of the fall sport season. The topic of this assembly is Senior Parents Night. Senior Parents Night is an important night because it is the last home game of the athletes high school career and is something special.

Have we got Seoul?

Olympic Review

by Kelly Lee

Ben Johnson won the gold medal in the 100 Meter dash. He set a world record of 9.79 seconds only to be stripped of his gold medal because he tested positive for the use of steroids.

Greg Louganis of the United States captured his second gold medal in diving for the second olympics in a row, making him the only man to do so.

The United States Women's Basketball team beat the Soviet Union 102-88 to advance to the finals against Yugoslavia. Winning the 100 meter freestyle was United States swimmer Matt Biondi. Janet Evans broke her world record in the 400 freestyle and won two gold medals.

Portugal's Rosa Mota won the Olympic

gold medal in the womens Marathon finishing with a time of 2:25:39.

The Soviets held the United States at 4-2 to eliminate the Americans in Soccer.

Bulgarian weight lifter Broislav Guidikov won the gold medal in the 165 pound division.

Chicago native Hollis Conway jumped 7 feet 8 1/4 inches late Saturday night to win the silver medal in the high jump.

Kevin Asano of the U.S. won the bronze medal in the eights race of the rowing competition.

Positive drug tests

Athletes who have been suspended

from the Olympics in Seoul for drug use.

Gold Medalists

Ben Johnson, Canada: Track and field, 100 meters, tested positive for anabolic steroid stanozolol.

Anguelov Guenchev, Bulgaria: Weightlifter, 148.5 pound weight class, furosemide

Mitko Grablev, Bulgaria: Weightlifter, 123.2 pound weight class, furosemide

Non-medalists Kalman Csengeri, Hungary: Weightlifter, steroid testosterone

Fernando Mariaca, Spain: Weightlifter, amphetamines

Jorge Quesada, Spain: Modern pentathlon, specific drug not identified, although most likely a beta blocker use to steady

shooting hand in marksmanship events
Alexander Watson, Austalia: Pentathlon, caffeine

Medal standings

Country	G	S	B	Tot
Soviet Union	55	31	46	132
East Germany	37	35	30	102
United States	36	31	27	94
West Germany	11	14	15	40
Bulgaria	10	12	13	35
South Korea	12	10	11	33
China	5	11	12	28
Britain	5	10	9	24
Hungary	11	6	6	23
Romania	7	11	6	24

Running ahead of the rest

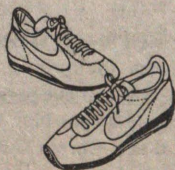
by Randa Bascharon

While many were grasping onto the last few moments of summer, others were forgetting summer and marking their calenders for the new fall sports season to begin. A sport that has been continuously working just as hard as the other fall sports is cross country. For many, their training began the last day of school and has lasted the whole summer. Though they were way ahead of the game, they began official practice along with the other sports. They run every other day in the morning and each night after school. This all has continued to improve their performance.

Determination has definitely been the key to this teams' success. An average of 7-11 miles is run a day, and 3 miles for competition. The cross country team has to be very strong and solid to endure the long stretch ahead of them. "Our conference and regionals are the strongest and toughest in the state." stated Tom Poskocil. "Yet this year's team is one of the toughest teams We-go has had in a long

time." "The team worked very hard over the summer. What ever we win we deserve." There are 20-25 boys out for cross country. Among the many returning letterman there are quite a few promising new sophomores and freshman. This high caliber team definitely produces wins. The team is presently 57-1 and has recently won the Cary Grove Invitational and Naperville North.

They are a very promising team, and one member said "anyone can have promise if they work hard. The physical and mental endurance will surely pay off with a great season."



Senior Tom Poskocil challenges Naperville Central opponent. The cross country team remains undefeated with 69-0 record.



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