

Ganser wins teacher of the year. Look Down!

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The Tower

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JOHN ADAMS HIGH SCHOOL FEBRUARY 2, 1990

Ganser takes home teacher of the year honors



MARC WILSON

Mrs. Ganser gets ready for another delightful P.E. extravaganza

by Stefanie Komaskinski

This year the John Adams faculty selected Ms. Ganser as "Teacher of the Year." Ms. Ganser commented, "I'm very honored that I was selected by my peers to win this award. It's nice to see an appreciation for physical education."

Ms. Ganser started her teaching career in 1961 at the Illinois School for the Deaf in Jacksonville, Ill. She taught physical education to deaf students who spoke orally and also used sign language. Many of these students also had multiple handicaps. Not only did she teach Phys. Ed., she was the cheerleading coach and she started a pom-pom team. Although these girls couldn't hear the music, they were taught how to time their dance steps, and did perform to music in front of public audiences.

She came to John Adams in 1966 to teach physical education, but today she teaches a wide variety of classes. Besides her freshman P.E. classes, Ms. Ganser teaches life time sports, adapted P.E., instructional swimming, and lifesaving. "I'm particularly fond of my beginner swimmers. It gives me a great feeling to watch a student who was once afraid of the water jump in the deep end alone," she said of her first time swim-

mers.

Adapted P.E. is a new class for the physically handicapped students at John Adams. Ms. Ganser said, "I try to follow the normal physical education curriculum. These students put forth a great deal of effort to achieve success in the games we play." Although they may never play an actual game, Ms. Ganser makes sure they know all the fundamentals.

Not only is Ms. Ganser's teaching record long, so is her coaching record. She coached girls basketball at the I.U. Medical Center in Indianapolis from 1957 to 1959. In 1967 she started coaching girls volleyball at John Adams. During her volleyball coaching career, which became an organized IHSAA sport in 1972, she has won two state championships and has had seven sectional championships. Two years later, in 1969, she also began coaching the gymnastics team which at this time was only a club sport. In 1976, Ms. Ganser told Mr. Przybysz that she would assist in coaching the track team, but instead of becoming an assistant, she became head coach. "I hadn't studied anything for a while that had to do with extensive running. So I decided to attend a seminar at Ball State University to learn about the updated tech-

niques." Ms. Ganser also won two sectional championships for Track during her three years as coach.

Kaye Farmer, who played volleyball for Ms. Ganser during her four years at Adams, said, "She has been an inspiration to me on and off the court. Not only is she a good coach and teacher, she is a very sincere person."

As Department Head, Ms. Ganser is always trying to update the curriculum. "I do a lot of reading on physical education. I want to make all the Phys. Ed. classes as challenging and enjoyable as they can be."

Mr. Przybysz said, "I see her as a very dedicated and professional person who is willing to give above and beyond. Besides being a great teacher and coach, I think she is an exceptional individual. Her development of the adaptive P.E. is an indication of her professionalism and caring approach to teaching."

Ms. Ganser attributes her long, awarded career with the fine instruction she received at the Normal College of the American Gymnastics Union affiliated with Indiana University in Bloomington. She attended this school in Indianapolis for two and one half years. However, she graduated from I.U. Bloomington with a B.S. in Health and Physical Education.

JA hits 50th with style

by Brendan Addis

In the coming 1990-91 school year, John Adams High School will recognize its 50th year with a golden anniversary celebration. Co-chairman Ann Germano and Suzanne Gerhold are in charge of making the necessary arrangements. They have appointed several committees consisting of both teachers and students to help with the planning.

One of the major committees involved with the preparations for this event is composed of Student Government members. These students are Meredith Knepp, Paula Winicur, Brendan Addis, Sarah Tulchinsky, Toby Hlade, David Katz, Amy Van Laeke, Rachel Friend, and Jessica Kapsa.

Several of the teachers and administrators are in charge of specified aspects of the celebration. Mr. Rensberger and Mrs. Oudghiri are in charge of the students, Mrs. Winters and Mr. Berry are in charge of the alumni, Mr. Fiwek is responsible for the History participation, as well as Mrs. Kensinger and Mr. Thomas planning displays for the occasion.

Numerous activities are being in the making to make next year successful and fun. The student committee suggested that a Homecoming celebration and dance be planned for next year's football season. Adams is one of the few schools in the South Bend area that does not hold a Homecoming each fall. Tentative plans are being made for a Homecoming next Novem-

ber. Junior Meredith Knepp stated, "Homecoming should be a lot of fun. It will be interesting to see what kind of approach is taken and how it is presented since this will be the first one Adams has had in a while."

The Alumni Association will be submitting a collage of short pieces and artwork to compose into a special Footprints which will capture the memories of each graduating class through the impressions of the alumni. This booklet will explore each of the past fifty years and create a picture of how each of the past years are unique and yet unified to provide us with today's image of John Adams. This magazine will be put together in the spring and prepared for printing by this summer so that it will be ready for sale at the start of next year.

As well, the student committee feels that a commemoration of John Adams will best be enhanced by dividing the year into two month segments devoted to the fifties. As each decade progresses throughout the year, articles may be written explaining the major issues to show what the students of the past felt were important issues within the school as well as in the world at that time.

Committee co-chairman Ann Germano explained, "Our main objective is to commemorate the history of John Adams, but we also want to make people aware of the specific personality which Adams has always had."

Cultural Awareness Society to honor community leader

by Nikki Lawson

The Cultural Awareness Society is having their Seventh Annual Black History Month program on February 15, at 7:00 p.m. in the school auditorium.

A festive celebration has been planned for the evening. There will be appearances from Joe Kernan, Mayor of South Bend, and his assistant Jack Reed. The guest speaker will be Dr. Dennis Carter. Also appearing in the program will be Dr. Joyce Newman Geiger, Cynthia King-Harris, and the Junior Voices of Pentecost.

The Cultural Awareness Society will be honoring Dr. Roland Chamblee for his outstanding leadership and work in the South Bend community.

Dr. Chamblee was born November 23, 1922. He grew up on the South Side of Chicago, and graduated from Wendell Phillips High School. He then went on to serve four years in the United States Army as a first lieutenant in the

Core of Engineering. He also fought four years in World War II. After the war he started his medical studies at Tennessee University and then went on to Murray College in Nashville, Tennessee. In 1953 he came to South Bend for his internship at St. Joseph Hospital. He has lived in South Bend for thirty-five years and is happily married with six wonderful and successful children. The Chamblee Recreation Center located on the Southeast Side of town was named after him in honor of his social, racial, and medical involvement in the neighborhood.

When asked what advice Dr. Chamblee would give to the youth of today he commented, "Stay in school. Make school a vocation until you utilizeable skills. There are no entry level jobs in the future." He continued to say, "Ignorance is the most expensive thing in the world. Our race, city, and nation needs educated youth for the future service of this world."

Indiana has new award program: Adams mathematics honored

By Jason Ritter

The John Adams High School has been honored with a certificate by the Indiana Performance-Based Awards Program for its marked improvement in the mathematics department. This new program is designed to encourage the improvement of Indiana schools' educational programs.

The emphasis of this program has been placed on the continuing improvement and steady growth of a school's educational programs. This award program is not designed to acknowledge schools that already have high standards of education, but rather to encourage a school of any level of success to improve more.

A school such as Adams can receive a certificate award by improving in one of the following areas: total performance on the Indiana Statewide Testing for Educational Progress (ISTEP), attendance rates, language arts scores, and mathematics scores. It is in this important area that Adams showed marked improvement. This qualified Adams for the certificate it received from the Indiana Department of Education, but a school can receive a substantial monetary award by improving in at least two of the above areas. A total of \$10 million has been allotted for these monetary awards for each year.

The Department of Education identifies schools that qualify for an award by following a preset formula initiated by an advisory committee for the State Board of Education. Any yearly gain in a major area places a school in the



Mr. Przybysz congratulates Al Niemier for his department's success

position to be reviewed for award. The kind of award and the amount of money (if any) depends on both the number of areas of gain, and the amount of improvement shown. Selected schools are reviewed by the State Budget Committee and then are referred to the Governor for final approval. The Board of Education then distributes the awards to indicated schools.

This program doesn't seem fair to a school who is already doing an excellent job and has little room to improve. For this reason, the program is set up on two levels. On the first level, \$4 million is set aside for all schools who show any improvement in at least two areas on an equal, per student basis. This way, a school that improves just a little bit over an already outstanding program

is not left out. Then, the second level rewards schools that improve the most. The rest of the allocated funds (\$6 million) is set aside as additional reward to schools based on just how much they actually improved. This holds true to the program's goal of rewarding schools who show great strides toward improving their system to better their educational success.

Since the program was initiated to encourage schools to better their educational programs, any monetary reward that might be received may be spent in any way to help this with the exception of athletics or salary increases. In this way, the awarded school can put the money earned in one year toward programs that would qualify the school to get more awards in future years.

ISTEP testing at Adams again

by Julie Auten

The Indiana Statewide Testing for Educational Progress (ISTEP) was referred to as "the cornerstone of the A+ Program" in an A+ brochure sent out by Governor Robert Orr last October 1987.

The ISTEP is currently given to grades 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9 and 11. This is the third year the ISTEP has been given, and summer school will be required for those students in grades 1-8 whose ISTEP scores: 1) fail to meet state requirements in math or language arts or 2) fall below the 16th percentile nationally. Students taking the test in high school may also be required to attend summer school upon a teacher recommendation.

At the end of at least 80 hours of summer school, students will retake the test. If the student's scores are still below the requirements, he/she will repeat his current grade. All students scoring above the requirements will go on to the next grade in the fall, provided they meet the other school and state graduation requirements. The entire situation is questionable, however, because a waiver may be granted if the student's teacher(s) and principal suggest that the ISTEP retest

does not "reflect the student's level of knowledge."

All students must achieve "a passing score" in the following three areas: reading, language arts and math. Passing in the three areas supposedly shows minimum competence as a student.

"I think the ISTEP is a good idea, but some of the sections I find to be too easy. I feel there should be more difficulty involved for more of a challenge," stated senior Sarah Priest.

Students will never take the exact same test. Each year they are issued a test to appropriately suit their grade level as a whole, not as individuals.

This is a sad situation that is not fair to some students because the ISTEP tests are not developed to see how the student progresses throughout the years, but how the whole South Bend community school system does. Administrators judge the difficulty of the test on how, for example, ninth graders do compared to other ninth graders in the area.

It could be very important for students to take the ISTEP tests seriously because they are supposed to place the student in the proper class for the next fall. But they could be more important for

the school, because if the school improves its average scores, then it will be awarded a calculated sum of money. This money is given to the school or schools which show improvement in their scores, and depends on the size of the school. For instance: a school with 1500 students is going to be in need of more money than a comparable school with only 1200 students. The money is to be used strictly for the school's educational development, like purchasing computers, books, and student/teacher workshops. The money is not to go to the school's athletic department or to be added to the teachers' salaries.

Out of the five area high schools, only Clay and Adams did not receive an award. This does not indicate that they had low scores, it simply means that the two high schools did not show the required increase. Adams overall scores are "above average," but improvement is what counts.

The most important relative factor on doing well on the ISTEP, is actually good attendance in school. A student must be in school in order to learn the material and therefore there is much emphasis stressed on this matter.

In Brief

Junior Rotarian

The next Junior Rotarian for Adams is Steve Jones. Steve will be representing Adams at meetings for the period from January 10 to February 14.

Essay Contest

The United States Institute of Peace is sponsoring a National Peace Essay competition. The contest is open to all high school students, and top state winners receive as much \$500. The national first-place prize is \$10,000. The application deadline is February 16. Interested students should contact their counselor.

Sports Exchange Program

Sport For Understanding (SFU) is offering a sports exchange program this summer. It is a one month exchange in more than 20 different sports with locations around the world. Anyone age 14 to 19 who is active in their chosen sport and has maintained no less than a 2.0 grade point average is eligible for the program. For information about this program write Sport For Understanding, Department C-112, 3501 Newark Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016, or call 1-800-424-3691.

Concerned Parents

Concerned parents is scheduling a meeting for February 13, 1990. The meeting will deal with the important topic of drug and alcohol abuse. Parents of elementary, middle, and high school students are asked to attend.

Cultural Awareness Society

The John Adams Cultural Awareness Society will be holding a program February 15, 1990. The program is open to the John Adams community and will be concerning black history.

Recycling Fundraiser

Coca-Cola, Domino's Pizza, and Superior Waste Systems are sponsoring a fundraiser with John Adams High School. The program was initiated to raise money and reduce waste entering our local landfills. The event will be a grade level competition ending March 2, 1990.



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Today's children turning into veggies

by Ernie Mudis

With America's most recent "younger generation" growing older and phasing out, the dawn of a new, lazier, and even softer generation is at hand. The generation of people that are now between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five are seeing the familiar things with which they have grown up slowly die off and be replaced by the products of a new lifestyle.

Children are always being told by their parents how much more difficult life was when they were children. As people who have just entered young adulthood look at children today, they see that life is progressively getting easier, but yet, at the same time is getting more difficult. Having reached this developmental stage myself, I see certain changes in young children that are positive. It is the effects of these changes, however, that are somewhat frightening to me.

It seems that today's children would rather sit in front of a television set and play basketball

or baseball than go outside and play. It seems like everyone has a Nintendo these days and are more concerned with exploring the pre-programmed world of Super Mario Brothers than exploring new worlds of their own. Ten years ago, parents were concerned when their kids would go to video arcades and experience the evils of older children. What concerns me is that children are becoming vegetables in their living rooms instead of playing with other children and experiencing life. This could cause children to mature more slowly and have problems accepting the real world later in life, as well as discouraging physical development.

Technology is also taking its toll on our younger generation. The use of computers in education are an excellent teaching tool and prepare children for the future. What is not often considered is that by using fast and easy-to-use equipment in learning causes children to be less patient and have shorter atten-

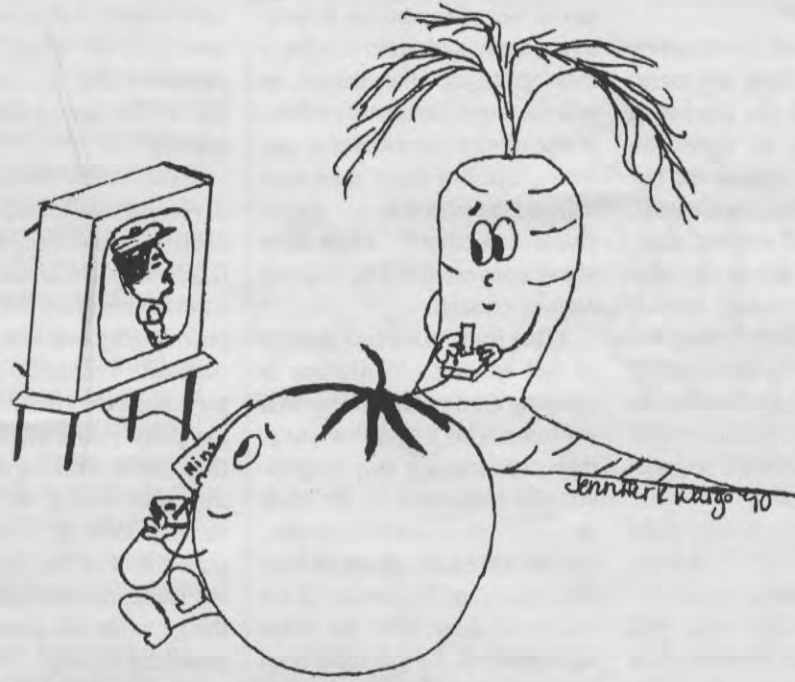
tion spans. This could cause the younger generation to stray from college courses which require a great deal of thought like literature or political science.

A change that really bothers me is to see that children today don't have music to promote progress and achievement. Most of the current music is about being

a singer and making a lot of money. The only message that children could possibly be getting from this music is to keep buying records and blindly attempt to make money and be a star.

When I look at the next generation of children, I see people not wanting to leave high school

and go to college, and people living at home until they're thirty years old. They cannot be held fully responsible in the event they should fail later in life, because what they are given is all they have. If the future doesn't offer these children some guidance and a more far-sighted perspective, I fear they are in for hard times.



Movie offers an important view on the Vietnam War

by Mark Bartholomew

Born on the Fourth of July is not a movie you can sit back and fall asleep in. And it's not a movie that will be remembered for intellectual dialogue and subtle plot changes. Instead this film hits every American who can remember the Vietnam conflict with a sledgehammer blow that we can't miss.

The film centers on Ron Kovic, a patriotic Marine recruit who is sent to Vietnam and comes back paralyzed from the mid-chest down. Unable to move his legs, Kovic sees the turbulent war period in American society from war-scared eyes. Director Oliver Stone, who has directed films such as *Platoon* and *Wall Street*, provides all the graphic details that many would like to forget about this period. The brutal slaying of innocent Vietnamese peasants by American G.I.s, veteran hospitals with floors that are soaked with vomit and filled by rats, and the brutal break-up of anti-war demonstrations by police that echo the shootings at Kent State University are all brought back into focus.

Some might conclude that Stone has gone a little overboard in showing us all these things but I disagree. In our desensitized society, something needs to give a jolt to the audience. This is especially true for members of this generation who were born during the war, but really have no recollection of it and its impact on society. This movie really brings home the things most teenagers only read about in dry history textbooks. It's important not to forget this period in society even though the wall of the cold war is being torn down in front of us.

One reason the movie works

so well is because of incredible performance of Tom Cruise. No longer the whiny teen star, Cruise gives a great performance transforming himself from a green war-loving kid in a small town to leader in the anti-war movement. He is just as convincing as the good natured guy in high school who can't find a date for the prom as he is as the man who succeeded in shouting down President Nixon at the 1972 Republican National Convention.

The one flaw in this movie was in the way Kovic transforms himself from his self-pitying state into a persuasive orator and leader for peace. After returning home and finding out that the public does not support the war, Kovic goes to Mexico and drowns himself in tequila and Mexican women to forget the past. And this seems to work for awhile until it dawns on him that he really isn't accepted here either; just tolerated. Then suddenly Kovic goes back to America and becomes an anti-war leader. I really didn't see what brought about this change in him. Possibly Stone didn't have time to give this change all the attention it deserved because this movie is already well over two hours.

But apart from that, *Born on the Fourth of July*, is a great film which offers a comprehensive statement on Vietnam. Kovic's journey from 50's idealism as a child, to anger and demonstration in the 60's and 70's and finally understanding is also the journey of American society. Probably no event has shaped our lives more than Vietnam and it is important that a movie like this can remind us of that time with all the detail and force necessary.

Weighted grades needed

by Michi Sakaguchi

I have but one question for the school system. Why is it that those students who are in honors classes receive the same grading scale as those in regular classes? It seems unfair to me that students who take more difficult classes are only credited as being in a regular class. Students who work harder in a Honors or AP class should be acknowledged on their report card.

Why is it that some students do not have to work as hard and still receive an "A" in their respec-

leges she has an interest in applying to. I am not saying that any student is more intelligent than another because of the classes they take, but only that each student should be seen for what they are and given the academic recognition that he or she deserves.

St. Joe High School does have a weighted grading system. The students who attend St. Joe that I have talked to about their system are supportive of weighted grades. Molly Fisher, a junior at St. Joe, says "the weighted grades have really reflected my time and

system for a period of time. Maybe a trial run of a weighted grades system, for one group of students, would be a good idea to see if this could work in public schools.

Of course many students and teachers may disagree with my debate, but I believe that weighted grading deserves the fair trial. It should at least be discussed and considered in the future for those students coming into high school later. The benefits of such a system make such a consideration necessary.

I am a part of high school life every day and witness the complaints or other concerns about grades from students around me. I don't want my college entrance opportunities harmed because I take Honors or AP classes, work hard and learn more difficult material, but don't get the all-powerful "A" I could have in a regular class. Students should not be penalized for taking a chance and challenging themselves in classes. No one person is at fault for these observations of our grading system, but the people who can change things should listen to the students and consider a change.

"I have always agreed with the system and I believe every student is entitled to this choice."

—Molly Fisher, St. Joe junior

tive class when honors students, who enroll in higher level classes, work harder and on more difficult material, only receive a "B" or a "C"? The point I am trying to make is that a weighted grading system should be used in the public high schools. It only seems fair for honor students to be credited with the weighted grades.

I will give an example to show this more clearly. Let's say that an honors student by the name of Mary is enrolled in an AP Math class that is very difficult. Mary works hard each night to keep up with the class and yet she only receives a "C" for the first nine weeks. This will, of course, adversely affect her grade point average. Then colleges to which Mary applies will look at the "C" and take into consideration that a "C" is only an average grade. In contrast to the grade system now, weighted grades would give Mary a "B" for all of her work and effort in this advanced class. This will show that Mary is credited in full for her capabilities and acknowledged by those col-

effort in the past three years. I have always agreed with the system and I believe every student is entitled to this choice." Being a student myself, I do not understand any problems that could arise with the weighted system in public schools. If there have been no difficulties with other schools applying the weighted grades system then why can't our school at least try the

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Phone industry shows new bag of tricks

by Julie Short

In this age of convenience and efficiency there are many products out on the market to make the lives of American people easier. One of the big markets is selling phone extras. One can buy call waiting, automatic dialing, answering machines, call forwarding, and car phones, just to name a few. All these extras can be added just to a simple phone and transform it into a complex system suitable for office use but in the convenience of the home.

Call waiting has its good points and its bad. First the good aspects of the telephone extra. Important calls will always get to the receiver even if the phone is already preoccupied. This is necessary in emergencies, for doctors and other professionals that always have to be reached, and for households that contain teenagers and gossiping adults. Nothing is more frustrating than trying to get ahold of someone who is very seldom off the phone. It is not

fair to the caller who has to keep trying again and again to relay a message to the other person, to hear the busy tone time after time. It also allows the speaker to use the excuse that there is another call and they need to get off the phone immediately when their phone conversation has dragged on long enough.

That leads to the bad aspects of call waiting. While one is carrying on a conversation with someone who has call waiting, their conversation may be periodically interrupted by the click that infers there is another caller. The person on the phone is then put on hold and has to wait till the person is done with the other conversation. People have been known to hang up if the absence of the receiver becomes excessive. This is really rude to leave the caller on hold to carry on a conversation with another caller. It becomes a priority situation at this point. Being put on hold becomes a nuisance after a while. They should at least have enough common courtesy to

entertain the person on hold with some sort of music. The soft elevator music is always nice to fill in for the absence of the speaker.

Automatic dialing is a luxury for those who are privileged enough to have this phone extra. It saves time and saves people from having to lug out that heavy phone book just to look up a phone number. People don't have to preoccupy their minds memorizing petty phone numbers when they can be thinking about more important things. All they have to do is look up a number and punch it in on the phone and in the meantime run and do a few things while the phone is automatically dialing.

Answering machines are super for those people who are not home enough to answer the phone. But if they are so busy when will they have a chance to return the call? They allow others to leave important messages without having to keep calling back. This phone extra is really great except when there are

people in this world, and there are who are too scared to leave a message on the machine. For some reason they panic when they hear the beep and they just hang up. There are also some of those people who eventually muster up enough courage to leave a message but then talk too fast and cannot be understood when the message is played back. They must feel that if they talk fast enough they won't sound nervous. Answering machines are so personalized that one should feel at ease with leaving a message. These phone extras are another attempt at making life easier for everyone.

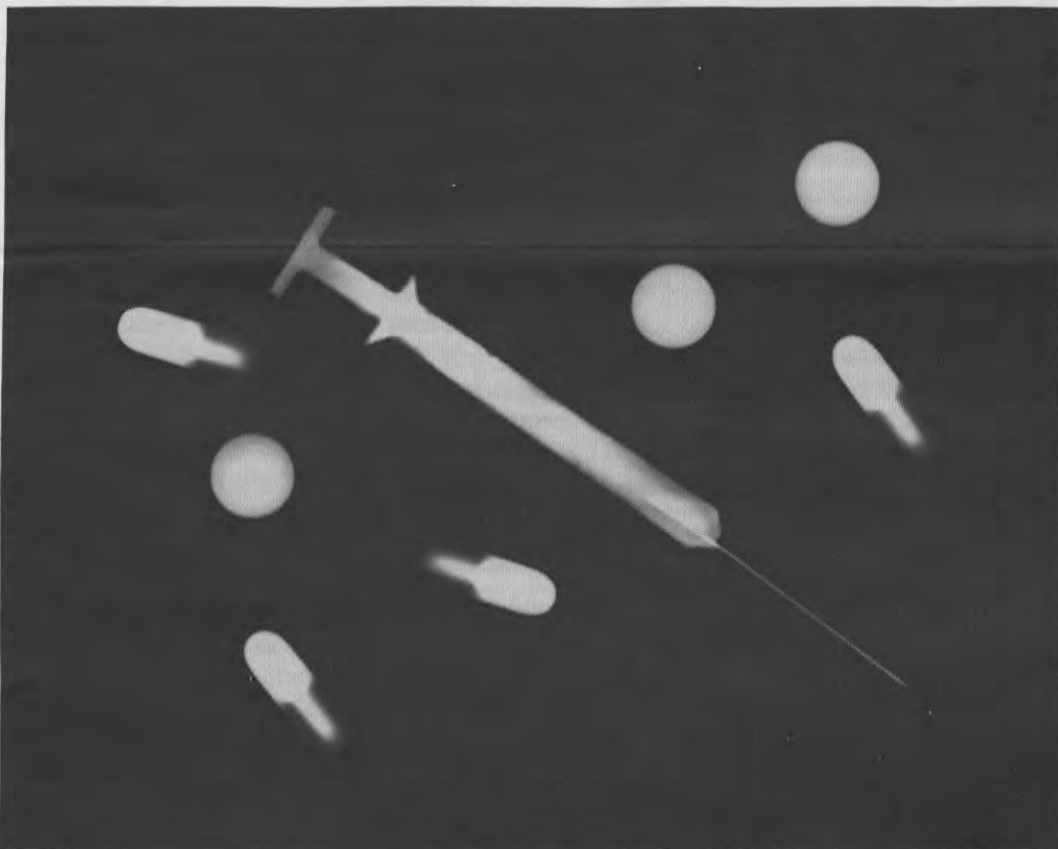
The phone can be answered even if people are not at home with a neat gadget called call forwarding. Call forwarding allows phone calls from one household to be sent to another. This is handy for people who are out of town or staying elsewhere other than their houses. With this others don't even realize that the receiver is not at home. This really helps out in cases where a phone

call is expected and really helps out in cases where a phone call is expected and a person needs to go somewhere at the last minute. They just have to have their call forwarded. Now people can leave and be reassured that their phone is being answered.

The newest and most important of all the phone gadgets is the car phone. This great invention allows business to be carried out while in the car. Car phones are great time savers and are great if someone has car trouble on a deserted street somewhere. All they have to do is pick up the phone and call the nearest garage without having to hike to a phone booth somewhere. These are a great convenience to all that use them and really help out in times of trouble.

With all these modern day extras involved with communication, life is made much easier when we can just reach out and touch someone so easily. Alexander Graham Bell would never have guessed what would have come of his invention.

Steroids pose a future high school problem



MARC WILSON

by Jeff Krillenburger

When most people think of Indiana, they usually think of farming and country folk. Hoosiers have always been characterized as being very down home and having a very limited intelligence. Indiana has always been known as a place where nothing bad and nothing spectacular ever happens.

Lately, though, an increasing crime rate and the drug wars have become a major problem in all parts of the country, including the small state of Indiana. These problems stand out the most in larger cities such as Indianapolis and Gary, but the problem is also spreading its roots into smaller cities such as South Bend.

Indiana has been somewhat famous for its exceptional athletics in the past years. Recently, with the success of the Notre Dame Football program, this quality has once again be-

come evident. Along with this reputation comes the competitiveness to be the best, which in turn causes some people to begin to use steroids. But, according to many people, steroids are never a problem in a small state like Indiana. Or are they?

Steroids were first used in World War II to increase the aggressiveness of German soldiers and after the war to help build up the strength of the survivors of concentration camps. Steroids were successful in this purpose but also produced dangerous side effects. They caused impotence, bad acne, and baldness.

Recently, athletes such as Ben Johnson and Brian Bosworth have brought the public's attention to the use of steroids. Steroids are used to increase strength and muscle mass. For this reason, body builders have been accused of steroid use because of their appearance. Steroids are

also used by high school and college students who feel they are necessary to compete in athletics on the varsity level. This poses the question: are steroids used in this area?"

Nationally, users support a 100 million dollar black market in steroids. Steroid use is usually associated with Sunbelt states such as Florida or California. Mike Kuntz, football coach at Clay High School in South Bend, said he encountered steroid use where he coached before in Texas. Bill Farrel, football coach at John Adams High School in South Bend, said that steroid use would be treated the same as any illegal substance and punished accordingly. The Code of Conduct carries a sixty day suspension for the first offense, one year for the second offense, and a lifetime ban for the third offense.

When asked if they had any problems where they are pres-

ently coaching, each coach replied that they have not heard of any steroid use in their school. They each talk to their athletes at the beginning of the school year about steroid use and the side effects of using steroids. They both realize the dangers of steroids and would be able to recognize if anyone exhibited signs of steroid use.

This may be true, but according to an anonymous source, Indiana is not as innocent as it may seem. According to him there isn't exactly a problem but there is definitely steroid use in

this area. He admitted that he knows a handful of people in the South Bend area who use steroids. He also knows of extensive steroid use in Bloomington, Indiana. The competition in sports and appearance causes many college students to use steroids to stay on top in such a competitive world.

This shows that Indiana is not as clean and innocent as everybody might think. Indiana is losing this image very quickly and there is nothing that can be done. It remains that steroids are a very big problem in the U.S.

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Recruiters go to the playgrounds to find prospects

by Ryan Bradley

Each year, the world of high school basketball changes greatly. In the past, when people thought of basketball at the high school level, they generally considered those who had their names in the local papers the stars. This is no longer the case. The stars of high school basketball these days are almost household names. If a player shows promise as early as seventh grade, he is recruited by top high schools, just as the pro scouts seek college talent. These high schools that get publicity get paid trips across the country to play other top teams in the nation. Some of the areas in which high school has gone "big time" are notoriety, tournaments, and recruiting.

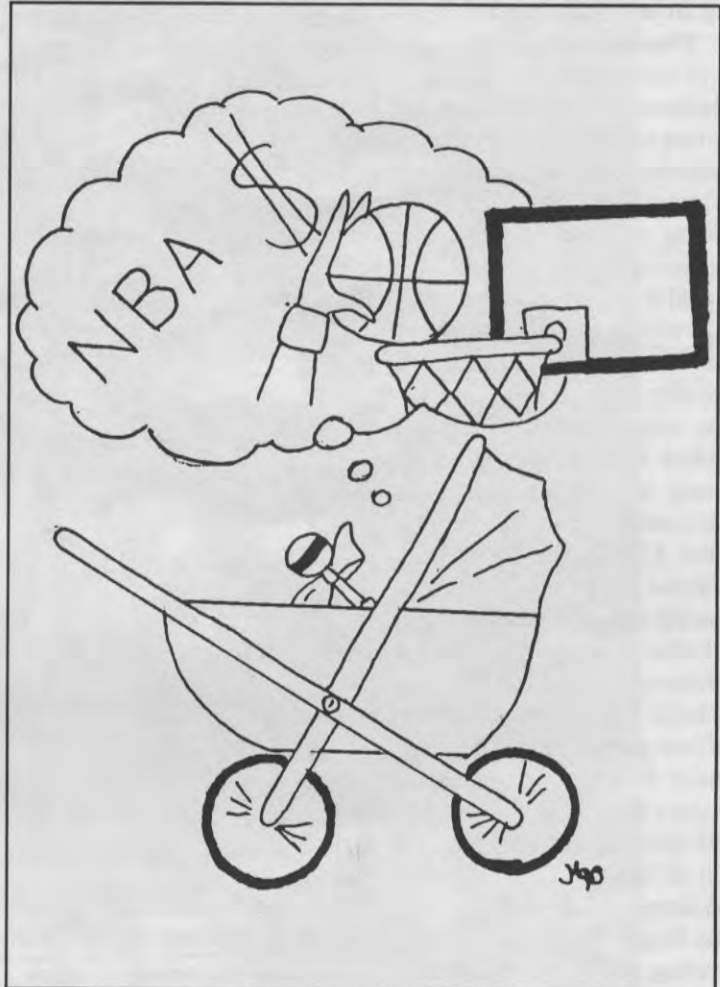
The publicity that nationally ranked teams and their stars get is outrageous. Teams are judged not on how well they play, but on how high they can climb on the USA TODAY poll. National schedules are normal, and many of these teams are pro-

vided with free shoes because they appear on national television regularly. So much pressure is put on these young athletes that it is amazing they play so well. Many very talented players are never seen by scouts simply because they do not play in a big basketball area, or they do not have a good team behind them.

In the old days, high school teams were lucky if they got to travel out of state once a year. Now, major tournaments pay the way for teams to travel thousands of miles to compete. The money allotted for these tournaments has steadily risen. An example of this is the Holiday Prep Classic, an event which took place in Las Vegas before Christmas. Ten years ago, this tournament had three thousand five hundred dollars to use at their disposal. This year, this tournament was given one hundred thousand dollars to pay for the expenses of all the teams involved. This is an example of the explosion of high school basketball.

Because of the rising population of college basketball in the eighties, a greater importance was placed on the development of young players. The high school coaches began looking for talent in the middle schools. Scouts can be seen in tiny gyms watching thirteen year olds and deciding if they can compete on the Division I level. Also, students in high school are pressured to commit to colleges as early as their sophomore year, and definitely by their junior years. If these players do not commit, the recruiters threaten to simply look somewhere else. This is quite a lot of pressure to put on a teenager.

Cutthroat recruiting, big tournaments, and publicity are definitely not lacking in high school basketball. Pressure is heaped on the shoulders of the young athletes to the point where even the kids in middle school feel it. If restraints are not put on this "little big time," the situation at hand will continue to get worse.



Prep's career ends in freak train accident

by Julie Auten

Basketball recruit Chris Lindley, from the University of Kansas, had his right foot amputated at Truman Medical Center West in Kansas City, MO.

Lindley is a 6-9 forward for the Raytown South High team which USA TODAY ranks sixth in the nation. He and a couple of friends attempted to jump onto a slow-moving train in the stockyards near Kemper Arena. Also, according to police reports, Lindley and a group of people from school were visiting someone in the area. One of the guys who had done the stunt before and was really pressuring the others. Of course, they would have felt foolish if they did not attempt the stunt. Chris was the unfortunate one because when he jumped, he slipped and fell underneath the train. As a result, his foot was cut off.

Lindley was listed in serious condition in the intensive care unit at Truman West. Doctors are uncertain if additional surgery will be required.

"All young people can learn from this," says South High coach Bud Lathrop. "Don't do what others want you to do. It's just a tragedy. Chris played hard, he was a good person and having a great year. We're going to do our best to help him through this."

Lindley averaged 24 points, 10 rebounds, and three blocked shots a game, shooting 66 percent from the field for the undefeated South team (11-0).

Obviously, Lindley will never be able to play basketball again. He is probably ashamed of his actions and more importantly, his friends who coaxed him into doing the daredevilish stunt must feel the same. Lindley and his friends should have thought it out more rationally what the

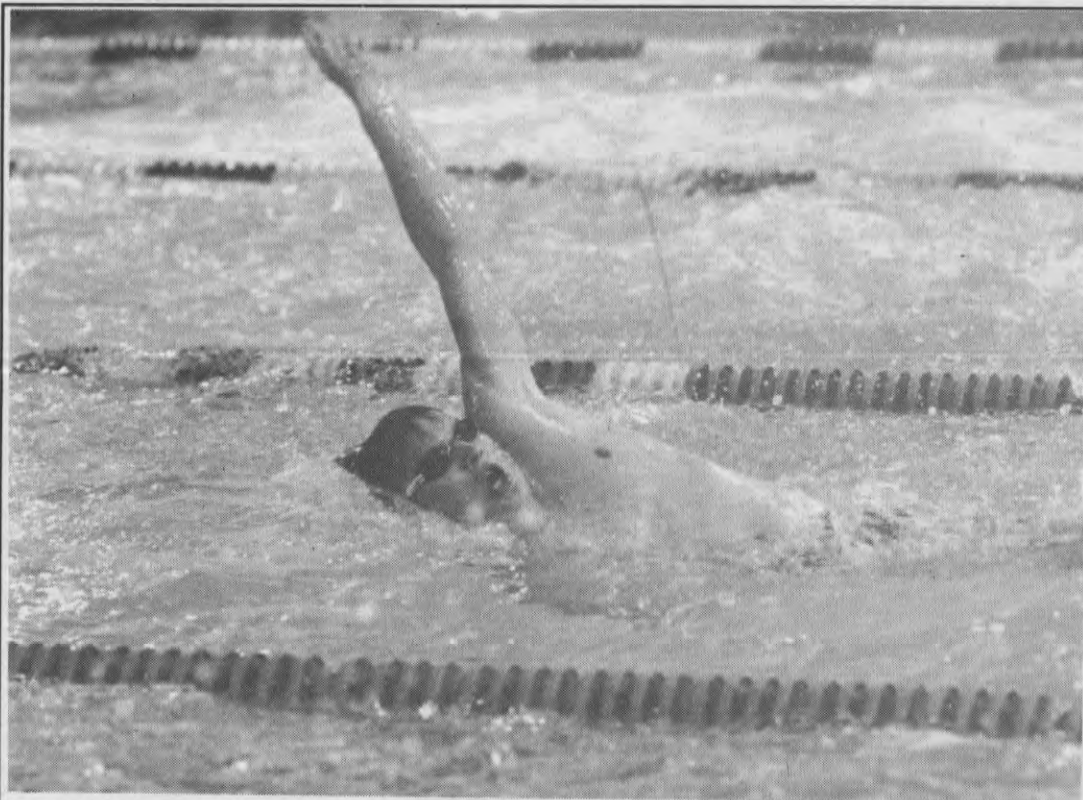
consequences would have been. Now, Lindley has to cope with his mistake for the rest of his life. He had alot going for him. He may have been able to go professional and be very successful, but his poor judgement destroyed all of his dreams in a fraction of a second. His talent was extraordinary ; basketball played an important role in his life, and now he must strive for new goals.

There is a valuable lesson to be learned from this tragedy, that one should not be influenced by his friends. One has to think in terms of individual goals and expectations they have set, so make your decisions in the best interest of YOU.

Junior Varsity basketball player Brian Blandford's views on this situation, "His actions were foolish because he didn't think it completely through and didn't come to realize the dramatic outcome. Younger people looked up to him because he was supposed to be a symbol of maturity and responsibility."

Peer pressure, in our society, is a very powerful force and if one does not think, one could regret it for the rest of their life. One may be introduced to a new experience and the "normal" reaction would be to try. Even though most everyone has their morals, sometimes they are set aside in different situations. It's not that they are forgotten, they are just temporarily put in the back of our minds. Maybe it's that people's priorities are mixed around and that's where changes could be made.

Nobody is perfect; we all have faults and life is so short to waste on what happened yesterday, instead look ahead. If a mistake is made, one should not be punished for it, just forgive and forget as best as possible.



ROOT PHOTOGRAPHERS

Senior Steve Jones shows good form while leading the Eagles to another victory.

Seagles make their mark in state rankings

by Jason Ritter

The Adams Seagles are having an outstanding year. Their record thus far in the season is eight wins and five losses, and they look to finish the year at 10-5. They've been in or around the top twenty all year, and they placed second in the city. When senior Jason Yurasek was asked to talk about his thoughts of the team, he said simply, "We've really improved this year. Even though we are a small team, each swimmer is dedicated to the sport."

The Seagles have won their last three meets against Goshen, LaSalle, and Clay, all with margins of victory in excess of twenty points. Many personal bests were recorded in the three meets, and the team really had to pull together to win them.

LaSalle was an impressive meet, with Adams coming back to win by a lopsided twenty-five points after being down by two points following the first half.

The Seagles' performance at this meet improved their overall and N.I.C. records and raised their spirits for the upcoming Clay meet which would decide if the Seagles would be assured of a winning record. Senior co-Captain Andy Lammers said, "It has been great to pull together as a team at the last few meets, win the close ones, and insure our winning season for the fourth consecutive year."

The Seagles tapped all their resources for the important Clay meet. That meet was essential not only because Adams had beat Clay the last three years, but they needed one more in the win column to be positive of a winning season. Every single swimmer dropped time off his personal best at that meet to take nine of the eleven possible first places out of the Colonials firm grip. Coach Mike Dobrovic said, "I am really proud of these men. They've worked hard and it is finally paying off." The Seagles

rallied in the second half to come up from a tied score and shoot down the Colonials 97-75.

At the recently continued South Bend city meet, Adams performed well above the average again. Along with many individual first through sixth place medal-winning finishes throughout the lengthy competition, the Seagles swam well enough to beat four of the six South Bend swim teams soundly, losing only to perennial state power Riley for a second place city finish. Adams beat the rest of the competing South Bend teams Clay, LaSalle, Washington, and St. Joe.

The team is exited about its current successes and is looking ahead to further achievement in the remaining sectional competition. As always, the team would appreciate all possible student body attendance. Please come out to support the improving John Adams Seagles swimming and diving team.

Opponents prepare Eagles for tourney

by Brian Blandford

There aren't too many seasons like the one that coach Dave Hadaway and his Eagles are having so far. It seems like only yesterday that the Adams vs. Warsaw game was "the" game, pitting two top ranked teams against each other in a battle that would reveal the reasons for their statewide recognition as two of the best programs around. It actually was, however, only a few yesterdays ago when 3rd-ranked Warsaw dominated the young, inexperienced Eagles in the South Bend Holiday Tournament, 82-38. The Tigers from Warsaw jumped on the Eagles quickly and never looked back. Whether it was the jitterbugs, the inexperience, or a combination of both, Adams never got their offense going. With a do-it all lineup, the Tigers had the ability to shoot from outside, penetrate, and most effectively, dish the ball off to Brian Elliot who was too strong on the post to handle. The Eagles soon realized how grueling playing state perennial are like.

Adams did bounce back against LaSalle, however, winning a key conference game, 48-45. The Eagles played steadily throughout the entire game, never trailing. Michael White played brilliant for Adams, scoring 15 points and grabbing 14 rebounds. As well, Anthony Day started his first game of the year and responded well, scoring 7 points and grabbing key rebounds when the Eagles needed them. William Owens played his best game of



Junior Myron White pulls down a rebound against Warsaw.

the season, according to coach Hadaway, and Albert Jones controlled the offense from the point guard position.

The Eagles then traveled to Gary to play not only a state power, but a national perennial, Gary Roosevelt. It seemed to be a long night for the Eagles at the end of the first quarter trailing, 27-6, but came back and played closely with the Panthers for the rest of the game. Adams, however, failed to score when they shut down the Panthers on defense and ended up exchanging

baskets for the rest of the game. The result was a 20+ point loss for the Eagles.

Adams came back to town and prepared for a conference showdown with Clay. The Colonials were 0-4 in conference play coming into the game and the Eagles were confident of another N.I.C. victory. The game went back and forth throughout, with the Colonials jumping to an early lead. That's when coach Hadaway decided to go to the bench and put in senior guard Dennis Migas who had missed the past

few weeks due to illness. Migas responded well, playing one of his best games of the year, chipping in nine points including two key 3-pointers to bring the Eagles close at the end of the first half. The Eagles played better the second half, leading most of the way thanks to a 30 point effort by senior Michael White who was 9-10 from the free throw line. Missed free throws down the stretch hurt Adams, though. Clay had possession of the ball with :06 left in the game, trailing 60-59. Clay's point guard dribbled the length of the floor and threw up an off-balance shot that came off hard off the glass, but David Small of the Colonials tipped in the miss at the buzzer to give Clay the win.

Although the Eagles dropped games to two state perennials, they are not completely out of contention in the conference and are expected to win more games against their N.I.C. foes. Concord comes to town ranked in the top ten with all state candidate, Jamar Johnson.

The Eagles battled the number one ranked Minutemen last Saturday night. What was expected to be a blow out turned into a near upset for Adams. The Eagles led 46-37 at the half with last second 3-point goal by Albert Jones. The Eagles played tough in the second half but Concord prevailed 77-67.

Adams will only prosper from their experience playing these strong teams, and these games will hopefully help them when sectionals roll around.

Whistling the biscuit

by Kristi Miller

Ice hockey is becoming better known in the South Bend area because of the growing support from fans and the IYHL hockey program for young children. A few years ago, the only hockey a person heard about was in the Northern regions such as Canada or Minnesota. It seemed that hockey was only played where winters are long and frigid. With availability of indoor rinks, that has changed. But many people still think of hockey as being a popular sport in Indiana, where basketball, baseball, and football are dominant sports. Hockey players get little, if any, support from the media, while sports such as basketball and football are talked about frequently.

Hockey in South Bend is not a school-sponsored sport but instead is a club sport. Each participant must supply his own equipment and share in the cost of ice time. Costs of equipment vary but average around \$600. Ice time is also expensive. Marian High School's advanced hockey team members must pay \$600 each for ice time, while B-team members pay \$350 each. Players from Adams High School must pay \$500 each just for the ice time. Additional money is spent for hockey when teams travel away for week-end tournaments. As much as another \$400 is spent on hotel rooms, meals, as well as travel costs alone.

To help offset these costs, Adams players worked on fall Saturdays at Highland Cemetery this past year. Fundraising and corporate along with individual sponsors defer portions of the costs.

The financial demands are not the only hurdles that hockey players must face. Hockey is the longest lasting athletic season. Players begin practicing outdoors in early October and continue playing until mid-March. Practice times are early mornings or late evenings, due to the cost of ice times being lower at unwanted, inconvenient times. This can make school a dreaded thing after a 5:30 or 6:00 A.M. practice, maybe even hampering the performance of the student. Games are played on weekends as well. Weekend tournaments can consist of as many as four games in a two day span. Physical exhaustion is unavoidable under these conditions.

With hockey costs and inconvenient hours, why would anyone want to play hockey? It takes a devoted, committed athlete who loves the sport to overlook the many obstacles in order to play the game. Adams sophomore Pete Rhoutsong explained, "To me, it's something new. It's a game of speed and aggressiveness." Obviously, judging by the growing interest in hockey in the South Bend area, many players share his interest and enthusiasm.

Girls hope to repeat with a strong sectional performance

by Jason Kelly

The 1988-89 season ended on a high note for the John Adams girls basketball team. After losing a hard fought battle to highly touted LaSalle in the sectional finals, expectations were high entering the 89-90 season. As the season progressed, however, the team began to feel the loss of proven performers Jackie May, Megan Maloney, and Vera Marcello. Coach Cleo Kilgore's fourth team is led by returning junior Jenny Rybicki, and sophomores Kristi Miller, Tisha McDonald, and Kwenda Johnson. Newcomers include junior Ann Naffziger, sophomore Sarah Tulchinski, along with freshmen Tracy Pearson and Megan Lammers.

After their strong start, the first-round pairing with Clay in the Holiday Tournament looked like a perfect chance for the Eagles to upset one of the area's top teams. In the first half, that scenario held true, but the 11-1 Colonials were just too tough in the second half and wore down the injury riddled Eagles. "The problem that has plagued the team all year is that we can't put two good halves together," said Naffziger.

Against LaSalle, led by all-



Sophomore Sarah Tulchinsky looks for an open teammate against her Colonial opponent.

American Tawana Jackson, hard play was not enough to pull the Eagles through, as the Lions simply had too many weapons.

In their second meeting of the season, the Eagles looked to even the score with Clay. In the first half, Clay dominated, and although a second half rally made it close, the Colonials once again prevailed.

Although a 4-13 overall record, and a 1-3 conference record doesn't catch anybody's eye, the strength of the schedule may be

what helps the Eagles improve against the sectional contenders. Northern Indiana Conference foes include Clay, LaSalle, Penn and undefeated Michigan City Elston, while the non-conference schedule includes perennial powerhouses St. Joe, Goshen, LaPorte, and the state's current top ranked team, Warsaw.

While Elston still looms on the horizon, the Eagles are building for a repeat of last season's strong sectional showing. "Right now we're in the middle of a

losing streak," commented Naffziger, "but in the past the team has always come on strong right before sectionals."

Considering the strength of the competition they have faced, the Eagles know what to expect in tournament play. Although this has been a rebuilding year for the team, expect a strong sectional performance and, with several underclassmen playing important roles, a dominant girls basketball team in the next few seasons.

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Students Speak Out

"Drugs are already legalized. Alcohol and cigarettes are two drugs commonly used among all ages. True, some narcotics are more "potent" than alcohol or cigarettes, but the effects (death) all point to the same harmful results."

-Dawn Doverspike, senior

"Most of the satisfaction of taking drugs is the adventure of being caught...if drugs are legalized the drug pushers will go out of business."

-Ian Gluck, junior

"Drug addicts will find and use drugs even if it is illegal. The same number of people would still use drugs if they are legalized. Those who are truly against drug use will use them under no conditions."

-Molly Duman, senior

"Drug profits could go to education and medical expenses rather than making Colombian criminals rich; drugs, if regulated, would be much safer than they are now."

-George Pilkinton, senior

"(if drugs were legalized) A lot of the jails would not be so full, and all of the controversy would end."

-Rod Swick, sophomore

"Drugs are too harmful to be legalized. Society's attitude towards drugs is different from that of alcohol and smoking. The legalization of drugs could wipe out half the population."

-Mike Schlemma, senior

Drugs make bad role models

by Guy Lorange

Imagine this scene: a businessman in a gray suit coat and tie walks into a 7-11 carrying a briefcase. He is a mover and shaker in our society, on his way to work in the early moments of the morning. He picks up a Snickers bar that he will later use to "bring himself down." He places a copy of *The Wall Street Journal* on the counter. The clerk glances at him and says, "Good morning sir. Looks like you could use a boost!" The man replies, "Yeah, gimme a gram of the 'Mr. Blow' kind." The clerk responds, "That will be oh, I didn't see the Snickers-\$100.46." The businessman leaves thinking, "My how the prices have gone up these days!" as he passes a Jerry Garcia look alike entering through the out door...

The drug problem in America is nearing the crisis level. This point is made poignant through the recent arrest of Marion Barry, the mayor of the drug-ridden District of Columbia. He was caught purchasing and smoking crack cocaine on video tape. It is ironic that the mayor of a city with one of the highest crime rates in the country (mainly because of drugs) was arrested on this charge. It also illustrates the fact that if drugs were ever legalized, then it is possible that many of our local and national leaders could be drug users and addicts. As evidence from the ridicule and scorn Barry has received, our nation is not prepared for such a thing. Therefore, the people of our country should abandon the notion of the legalization of drugs for we cannot accept the image of leaders on drugs, or even more precisely, the nation being run through a drug haze.

The scene continues..."Jerry" stumbles to the counter and says, "Uh...um...ya got chips? While I get them you can get me a pack of "Camel's Creeper." The clerk

asks, "Filter or non-filter?" Jerry replies, "Non-filter!" (he's a traditionalist) "Here's a \$50. Keep the change." He leaves through the in door while tripping over his own shadow, sits behind the steering wheel and fires up his joint. In no time, he is on the main thoroughfare, in his El Camino, swaying back and forth. He never saw the yield sign, the oncoming Chevy Blazer, or the painful results of his actions. He was very stoned.

Many people claim that marijuana use opens the mind and stimulates the senses. This may seem as if it is true, but in reality it is a myth. Pot is a depressant that slows the reactions of its user, and also has a damaging long term effect on the lungs. If the access to marijuana was made easier through its legalization, then it is apparent that the amount of traffic accidents and deaths due to intoxication and the rate of lung cancer would increase to ridiculous levels. Can our nation live with this?

Scene II: A young man bedecked in flashy, gold chains struts down the sidewalk to visit a Washington, D.C. housing project. He climbs over the mounted trash in the hallway and enters the room of a man who sits on a couch injecting heroin into his veins. "Dude, I got da cash. Gimme my junk now!", says the young man. With a glazed look in his eyes, the old man responds, "I got a good deal from some dude who knocked up a 7-11, 10 ounces of horse for very cheap cash. The young man eyes the older one suspiciously, he's a young punk. "I'm gonna get mine cheaper." He loads about two tons of lead into the old man, and makes off with the stash that he will sell to minors in the black market for a tremendous personal profit.

Those in favor of the legalization of drugs claim that it will reduce the amount of senseless

crime and death which occurs as a result of its illegal sale. These people recall the era of our nation's history when alcohol sales were illegal, and when the underground world of crime escalated to previously unknown heights due to the illegal sales of that banned substance. The leaders of our nation decided to lift the Prohibition in order to halt this crime. It did slightly reduce crime, but an underground was already established. The situation with drugs resembles that of the twenties in that crime has reached dangerously high levels because of its use and sale. Those members of the "drug underground" will still be looking for the fast and easy buck if drugs are legalized and if not through drugs then they will find some other means of crime in which to fund their lust for gold jewelry.

The fact is that legalizing drugs does not legalize the crime and violence that these people are addicted to, and thus nothing is to be gained. The only major change that will result from a lift of the ban on drugs will be easier access and increased health problems because of the increase of drug use and abuse. Sure, alcohol can be considered the most widely abused drug in America, and it is legal. However, imagine an equal amount of heroine abusers. It is highly possible if drugs are made legal. Yet, it seems as if we and future generations may never live to see this day. Our leaders, excluding Marion "Hope not Dope" Barry, are choosing a different course of action. It may take longer, result in more deaths, and cost a tremendous amount of government money. Eventually though it will prove far more realistically sensible than dropping this atom bomb of drug legalization. In essence, it is far more intelligent to eliminate the epidemic of drugs entirely instead of passing it on and creating more problems for the future.

Personal freedom is main issue in legalizing drugs

by Kurt Leege

Drug legalization. The topic has been tossed about for many years with much discussion and little action. Why does it attract so much attention, receive such heated debate? Simply this, there exists no large body of facts to support either side of the argument and thus the subject is shrouded in superstition and stereotype. I feel it's about time the two contingencies remove the masks and face each other sensibly.

I will be the first to say that America has a serious drug problem of sorts. Take a look down the city streets and school hallways and you'll see plenty of people blowing their minds. Illegal drugs are as prevalent as the old-fashioned caffeine buzz. No laws have ever or will ever regulate their use. But that idea isn't at all odd. The instinct to get "high" is as old as the human

animal. In fact, our entire society is based on getting high in one way or another. Be it a joint or a large bank account, it's all the same. We continually create and rearrange our personal realities to please ourselves. Who's to judge what's right and wrong? So why then, have we barbarously banned the use of psychochemicals? Is it out of genuine human concern for those who would harm their bodies by getting high in a certain way or is it human greed to have control over another's choices? Both sides have their little arguments and clever logic, but they all ignore the basic question: personal freedom. Is it a God-given right for the morality of the majority to reign over the immortality of the minority? Do we have the right to judge another's reality? Who gave us the right to make laws in the first place? This country was founded on the idea that one

person's rights end where another's begin. I think it's about time we dust off the history books and leaf through the pages.

Most people well regard this belief as idealistic trash and toss it out the window, but look around

"Our entire society is based on getting high in one way or another."

you. Where have our idiotic laws and petty wars against drugs gotten us? A perfect example is the rise of the Colombian cocaine cartels. How did they come into existence, may I ask? When marijuana was made illegal and the Latin American growers were faced with persecution and consequent starvation, they started to grow cocaine. So, the wonderful arm of the law tosses a relatively soft, nonaddictive drug out the window and graciously accepts one of the most dangerous, addictive drugs. Where's the

logic in that? What has the latest "just say no" campaign gotten us? A lot more "just say yes." The whole program epitomizes Don Quixote and his wind mills. It mindlessly flails its arms against a nonexistent demon and

in turn creates a beautiful goddess enticing all to partake in her art. Fighting a nonexistent problem only creates a bigger one. Filling text books and lesson plans with moral epithets and rigid stereotypes about drug use only coerce more people to test boundaries. All wars glamorize the enemy to innocent. Our failed drug policy has left us a world where the destitute have to spend every cent on crack or heroin to keep their habits going and the rich business man has to doctor away. Nothing is ever solved

through the use of power.

So how do we fight this monster we've created? Treat the monster as a friend. No, I don't imply that everyone go out and get stoned or embrace the hedonistic instinct because psychochemicals have their dangers. I simply ask you not to judge the pot smoker or smack lover, not to criminalize and age old instinct. Realize that if a person wants to do drugs, it is their right because they're the one that has to die when it's time for them to die. So, I ask all of you, on both sides of the spectrum, to throw away the facades and quit arguing over the economics or implications for crime rates and address the real issue. The right for one person to impose their morality on another needs to be rescinded. If we fail to recognize the personal freedom each of us deserves, we'll continue the long descent to decay and destruction.