

The Tower

Volume 49 No. 3 • November 3, 1989

JOHN ADAMS HIGH SCHOOL • SOUTH BEND, INDIANA 46615

NHS guides at Studebaker

by Matt Radecki

What is made of pistons, hoses, plastic and steel? It moves and roars and can be found at the Studebaker National Museum? No, it's not the latest Mack or GMC 18-wheeler or an antique Studebaker or Packard. It is one of the eight mechanical dinosaurs that are on display at the Studebaker National Museum's Dinosaurs Alive exhibit.

The dinosaurs are mechanical half-sized reproductions of what some paleontologists think they really looked like. They were created by the Dinamation Company of Los Angeles, California. The museum exhibit includes an Apatosaurus, a Stegosaurus, a Triceratops, a Pteranodon, a Pachycephalosaurus and a Tyrannosaurus.

During the first three weekends of the show, members of the John Adams High School National Honor Society or underclassmen who are planning to be inducted into NHS in the future are serving as tour guides at the exhibit. They tell wide-eyed six-year olds not to worry, "the Triceratops is a plant eater; it won't bite," or inquisitive parents, "these dinosaurs are actually half size, a full sized Tyrannosaurus Rex wouldn't even fit in this room."

The exhibit, which opened on the 14th of October and runs



Jeff Thompson displays dinosaur "skin" at Studebaker.

until December 31, is the first of its kind in the area. Anne McNamey mentioned, "It was very interesting." The kids and the NHS volunteers seemed to enjoy the hands-on section the most. You can dig for fossils in a box full of rice, work dinosaur puzzles, or trace the outline of your favorite prehistoric creature.

During the next three weekends, the NHS volunteers will put in more than 300 hours of service work. Sometimes it may seem dull telling visitors not to touch the exhibits or not to throw the rice but as senior Julie Short commented, "It was really interesting and exciting helping kids of all ages learn about dinosaurs."

Play takes center stage

by Grant McDougal

John Adams Thespians will be hitting the boards November 16th, 17th, and 18th with an off-beat comedy *You Can't It With You* by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. The play, directed by Joseph Good, will be presented in the Bendix Theater at Century Center.

The action of the play takes place in the living room of Martin Vanderhof which is aptly described as "the-every-man-for-himself room". The Vanderhof family is a group of ardent individualists whose interests include making fireworks, playing the xylophone, practicing ballet, and writing plays.

George Pilkinton plays Martin Vanderhof, the eccentric grandfather who teaches his brood how to live. George expresses Mr. Vanderhof's philosophy best when he says, "If you have a tomato, throw it since you may not be around tomorrow." Ed, portrayed by Doug Booher, prints the family's dinner menus, a rather simple task since the family habitually dines on corn flakes.

The romantic leads are Alice Sycamore, played by Paula Winiur, and Tony Kirby, played by Mike Wolosin. Tony's family, a staid and traditional bunch, are alarmed at the thought of a possible marriage into the Vanderhof family; however, they finally reach acceptance with Grandpa's assistance. The Kirby's, and all who see this play, learn about living life in the fullest sense of the word.

Competition for roles was keen according to Mr. Good, the director of the play. For the first time in several years over sixty students auditioned for the nineteen available parts. According to the director, "The competition was very

tough since all who auditioned performed well." Shelley Cleveland will act as the student director. Other cast members include Susan Smith as Penelope Sycamore, Colleen Horan as Essie, and Rachel Moore as Rheba.

To help finance the materials used for the set and programs, the John Adams Drama Club held a fund raiser at the beginning of the year. Although the profits have not been determined, Mr. Good hopes they will be approximately \$1000. Chris Gramza is hard at work designing and directing construction of the set. Chris expresses his enthusiasm when he says, "I have set my expectations very high for the spectacular set this year." He estimates the cost will be several hundred dollars.

In selecting plays for the John Adams Drama Club, Mr. Good tried to find productions that will allow a large number of students to participate. Each production includes experienced and inexperienced actors. Blending these two groups is the job of Mr. Good who said, "Things are progressing smoothly. Although many will never act again after high school, they will take with them wonderful memories and an appreciation of theater."

Doug Booher, incumbent president of the Drama Club and one of the actors said, "I'm looking forward to another great performance by Adams students. Rehearsals are going very well." The show will be presented at 7:30 on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights. Tickets are \$3 in advance and \$3.50 at the door. Advanced tickets may be purchased from Mr. Good in room 228 or from Mrs. Hull in the bookstore.

Video yearbook underway



Matt Radecki and Brian Chase listen to a bellowing Bill Smitley

by Julie Auten

The John Adams Video Yearbook is in its second year of taping, and has proven itself to be a great addition for the John Adams students in keeping their memories alive.

Senior Co-Editors Matt Radecki and Mike Schlemma are in charge of the project, as with last year's video tape. Matt Radecki labors on the video and Mike Schlemma is involved with the computer work. Senior Alex Barrett will be assisting Radecki on the taping and editing. Juniors

Sylvia Chen and Brian Chase are being trained. A few freshmen and sophomores will be learning the ropes and will most likely be the key factors to the future video yearbooks.

New equipment will be a great improvement to this year's video. A brand new camera, tripod, a microphone and high quality tapes, will improve the color and sound by more than 50% to 100%. Other advancements will be more interviews with the sport teams and more student interviews instead of narration.

The price has been increased to \$15 to accommodate the cost of the new equipment. Mr. Przybysz and Mrs. Maza are helping to finance the project.

Adams is the only area high school to develop the concept and is willing to guide and encourage other high schools. More and more high schools are doing video yearbooks, but they are going with professional camera companies, instead of their own students, the cost from a national company can range from \$35.00 to \$60.00 for each video.

Band earns first at sectionals

by Megan Conway

For the past three years the John Adams Eagle Marching Band, under the direction of Mr. Christiana and Mr. Walker, has been on the rise. This year they have gone farther than any South Bend city band has gone before.

The Eagle Marching Band started their first practices of the year over the summer and went on to band camp in August. The section leaders and the directors worked with the incoming freshmen for two days before the whole band got together to create their show in two weeks.

After school started, the band began rehearsals each morning at 6:45. Early morning band practice was not favored by the band students, "Band camp was really hard," said senior Mark Zielinski, "but was worth it for all the accomplishments we made."

At the Chesterton Marching Invitational the John Adams Eagle Marching Band came in fourth out of the twelve bands there in class B. They placed higher than any other South Bend band and Kent Bell and Clare McDonnell earned an award for best drum majors.

The next contest the Eagles participated in was the South Bend

Community School Corporation Marching Festival. They earned Best marching and maneuvering, Best music, Best general effect, and Bell and McDonnell again took best drum major.

The band competed at Penn High School in the I.S.S.M.A. District Marching Band Contest. The results of this show would determine whether or not they would go on to Regionals. Hard work paid off and Kent Bell and Clare McDonnell received the band's Division I trophy. They came in third overall behind Goshen and Concord and the John Adams Eagle Marching Band became the first and only South Bend band to receive a Division I rating at District and go on to Regionals.

On Saturday, Oct. 14, the band arrived at Adams at 9:00 to begin their 12 hour day of band. At Marian the Eagles received a Division II rating. "The seniors started a good tradition with Mr. Christiana and Mr. Walker and we hope the band will keep it up," said senior Joe Hendrickson. Next year the band hopes to improve and one day reach state final in the Hoosier Dome. The Fall of 1990 will be the year for the state title.

Upperclassmen again, rule Powder Puff

by Brian Blandford

The 1989 annual Powder Puff football series was a gentle reminder of upperclass domination. Once again the juniors demolished the freshmen while the seniors had little trouble with the sophomores. In the final contest, however, the classic matchup between the seniors and juniors proved once again to be a thriller til the end.

In the first game, the juniors controlled the tempo over the freshmen from start to end and excited the crowd with an unstoppable offense which broke some big plays. Quarterback Dana Vagg led the junior offense with her brilliant play action fakes and short yardage passing. The big playmaker of the game, however, was tailback Sekina Edwards who rushed for nearly 200 yards. Edwards astonished the inexperienced freshmen defense along with the spectators with long yardage runs. The freshmen were just simply overmatched and could never get their offense, let alone their defense, going. Early on in the game, Junior defensive back Ann Naffzinger intercepted a pass and ran it back for the touchdown, putting the juniors on top, 6-0. Sekina Edwards ran 80 yards for the next score and Tanya Colt scored the P.A.T. which increased their lead to 13-0. The tenacious junior defense dampened any freshmen hopes for a score. An intimi-



Junior Beth Nine bears down for the sack of the freshman quarterback in the opening game.

dated line composed of Brenda Gillis, Briann Booth, Ann Naffzinger, Beth Nine, and Yolanda Connors stopped the freshmen running game. The final score for the juniors came when defensive back Jenny Rybicki intercepted a pass and ran it back for a touchdown, putting the exclamation point on the 19-0 triumph.

In the second game between the seniors and sophomores, it was a matchup of two tough defenses. The sophomores stopped some senior drives early on and con-

trolled the ball for most of the first period but were unable to capitalize. The seniors finally got their offense started in the second half. Quarterback Laura Costello was the backbone of the offense and had the athletic ability to both throw and run for productive yardage. The seniors had a lot of talent at the running back position to go along with a lot of depth. Candice Threat was the leading rusher joined by Jolie Leichtman, Amy Miller, and Angie Swick. It was Costello who ran for a big gain that set up a 10

yard touchdown run for Jolie Leichtman in the middle of the second half. Costello ran on a naked bootleg for the P.A.T. to put the Seniors ahead 7-0. The sophomores had one last chance to score but a tough senior defense and the clock was against them and they failed to score, making the seniors victorious by the score of 7-0.

The final matchup for the championship was, as expected, the seniors versus the juniors. Coming into the series, the seniors were slight favorites to beat the Juniors

in the championship game, but after somewhat of a struggle for the seniors versus the sophomores, there was little speculation that the juniors could pull off the upset after their impressive victory over the freshmen.

The intensity that every senior player had building up in them was evident on their first drive. Costello ran for 45 yards on one play which set up a reverse to Michelle Sharp scored from 12 yards out. Costello completed a pass to Sharp for the P.A.T. to put the seniors ahead 7-0. The juniors were not to be denied though. Quarterback Dana Vagg led a patient offense down field with short yardage gains before handing off to Sekina Edwards who raced 45 yards for the score. The P.A.T. try by the juniors failed, however, making the score 7-6. At this point in the game, both teams along with fans and coaches knew that this was anybody's game. In the second half, however, the determined seniors started a drive that kept moving the ball forward and the junior defense downfield either by pass or run to set up her 18 yard run that put the seniors on top for good. Costello then pitched the ball to tailback Jolie Leichtman who ran it in for the P.A.T. to make the score 14-6. The juniors were stopped on their last drive which dampened their hopes for any comeback.

ROOT PHOTOGRAPHERS

Money: a growing issue in college sports

N.C.A.A. copes with the ever increasing call to pay college athletes

by Brian Blandford

It is not uncommon to read about N.C.A.A. investigations finding that school boosters, alumni and sometimes even coaches are paying athletes to play at their school. With widespread drug use and certain criminal cases involving athletes, the issue of paying players is just one of the many bits of wrongdoing in college athletics. There is a controversy, however, in determining whether paying players is right or wrong. Valid

being paid, also. There is a great myth about college sports that most people in today's society perceive to be true whether or not it is in any particular case. That myth is that players simply play for the pride of the school printed on their jersey. To most players, however, pride just simply isn't enough gratification or incentive to go out and torture themselves to perform to their highest potential, practice after practice and game after game. On the other hand, some people

sible.

Paying collegiate athletes may obliterate one of the major problems that the N.C.A.A. faces with sports agents. These agents try to con college athletes into signing

pro contracts with them for the lure of fast money before their amateur eligibility expires. A lot of athletes can't resist the temptation and are often penalized for doing so.

The problem is only becoming

exploited more and the player's demand is only getting stronger. So until the N.C.A.A. reaches a compromise with players, it will be faced with one more problem that it can easily do without.

"There is a great myth about college sports that most people in today's society perceive to be true whether or not it is in any particular case. That myth is that players simply play for the pride of the school printed on their jersey."

reasoning can be given for both sides of the argument, which will continue for many years before the N.C.A.A. makes a final decision.

On the one hand, the N.C.A.A. forbids any player to receive any cash payments (or any other gifts or fringe benefits for that matter from their coaches or universities), because it feels that a higher education is a privilege, not a right and that the student-athlete has already been rewarded by getting a chance to receive a college education. Players feel that they are getting the raw end of the "deal" by not

are actually in favor of paying the athletes and feel that they deserve it. After all, college sports have become completely commercialized and are now "prime-time" events. A college football bowl game has millions of dollars wrapped up in itself with television coverage, endorsements, and the lottery of the game, etc. Virtually everybody involved would profit off of the game except the athletes. This is rather ironic that the heart and soul of the event can't profit from it. After all, the athletes are what make the event pos-

by Judd McNally

For decades, sports have been a big part of society. Millions of people watch sporting events on T.V. The spirit of competition draws them to cheer for their favorite teams. Games are human, performed to an unwritten script with any outcome possible. Athletics have created a wholesome form of entertainment. Or have they?

Once upon a time athletes competed to fulfill dreams, but now it seems that money and fame have taken over. Each year the salaries of professional athletes increase. Players, like the Green Bay Packers' Tony Manderich, will refuse to play until they receive that extra million. Steve Walsh of the Dallas Cowboys stayed out of practice until he got a \$4.1 million four year

contract, and then had to fight for a starting position.

Athletes no longer play for the team they believe in, but for the team that will pay them the most money. Danny Ferry left the U.S. to play basketball in Italy simply because he was offered over a million dollars.

Money is not the only issue. Professional athletes are also out for attention. They are constantly out to satisfy their egos. The Chicago Bears are a good example of this as many Bears have their own radio talk shows. Brian Bosworth is an example of an individual player out for attention with his constantly changing haircuts and numerous earrings.

These problems are not confined to professional athletics. The

problems have begun to infiltrate college athletics. It seems that every week a new pay-to-play scandal is showing up at universities across the nation.

It seems that virtuous competition is no longer present. Has the spirit of athletics been lost? Can it be said that athletes no longer play for the fun of playing? How can society look up to professional athletes when they make millions of dollars and still think they have a reason to go on strike? It appears that spirit of human drama and competition has been lost in a world of big money and big egos.

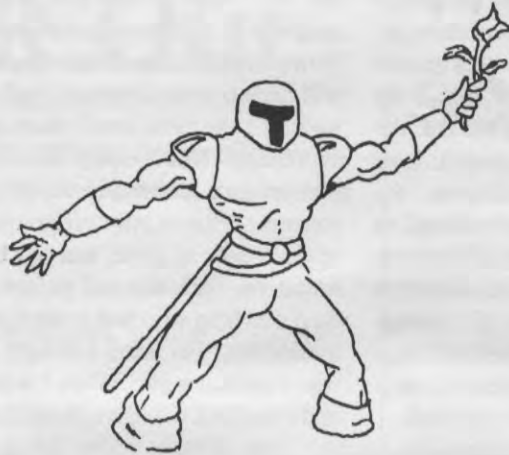
The next Tower will be distributed on December 22, 1989



Medieval knights influence the perception of women

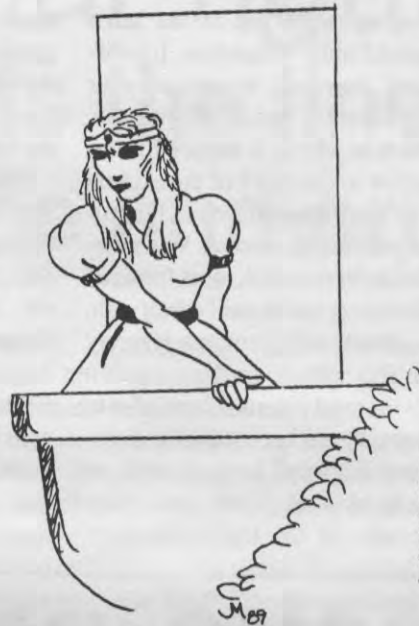
by Rachel Friend

Once upon a time, the fairy tale scenario in which Knights in shining armor rescued beautiful damsels in distress really did occur. In fact, throughout the medieval ages, honorable Knights prided themselves on how well they could treat the women they loved. This idea, and the way of life it dictated, is the central theme of what is now referred to as "courtly love". Courtly love is a subject not easily defined, as there are so many aspects to it. The major purpose of it was to allow for a medieval Knight to serve a woman who was socially above him, such as a princess, in order to express his undying love for her. A knight might spend years courting a beautiful lady in hopes of exchanging a few words with her, or possibly even receiving a small kiss. This man would not have hopes of physically consummating the relationship, for that



was not one of the goals in this type of a relationship. The pleasure was instead derived by the pain of rejection for the man, and by the joy of flattery for the woman.

Although some characteristics of courtly love have survived the centuries, one that has been significantly altered is adultery. During the age of courtly love, adul-



Art by John Mason

tery was not looked upon as evil or sinful. Rather, mates were proud of each other if they were either courting or being courted by a worthy person. Because marriages

were still arranged at this time, jealousy or love of the spouse were not problems. Another benefit to being married while having a courtly love relationship was that physical aspects and family matters could be kept at home, away from the one who was really loved.

"The service of women," or courtly love is an idea that once controlled the thoughts and actions of many men throughout their lives. Impressing the woman he loved was of utmost importance to a knight, who was often most happy when his choice cruelly shunned and rejected him. Even though this action did not carry over into marriage, courtly love proved to be a very effective form of affection. Only bits and pieces of this idea remain in our society today, but much of the courtship is largely responsible for much of the respect and esteem women are given today.

The AIDS virus: Are there any cures?

by Randy Whiteford

"AIDS is a challenge," says Dr. Mathilde Krim. The reason is that it's caused by a virus that was just discovered. This means that science must develop a treatment for the virus from scratch. Finding a cure, or vaccine for AIDS has become the biggest challenge today scientists have ever fought. The virus is spreading extremely quick, nearly 30,000 people have AIDS in the United States alone. No one person has recovered from this deadly disease.

AIDS, short for Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome, is triggered by a virus that can leave the body defenseless against other infections. Usually when the human body catches a virus the immune system disposes of it within a couple of weeks, but with the AIDS virus, people can't recover because the immune system is broken down and almost destroyed by the virus.

AIDS is a disease caused by HIV, short for Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome. The disease AIDS is not the same thing as the AIDS virus, HIV which can lead to the disease. AIDS is virtually 100 percent fatal.

Some medical researchers think that the HIV virus may not be enough by itself to trigger AIDS. Some think that drug abuse, chronic stress, or intestinal parasitic infections may weaken the immune system and allow AIDS a foothold.

AIDS is contracted from an exchange of blood or semen that contains the HIV virus. AIDS is spread

in three ways.

(1) **Blood-to-blood.** Infected blood is passed from one person to another. This can happen when hypodermic needles are shared while "shooting up" drugs such as heroin.

(2) **Sex.** Anyone can get AIDS by having sex with an infected partner.

(3) **Mother to Child.** An infected mother can pass AIDS on to her child during pregnancy or child birth.

Although deadly within the body's cells, outside of the body or its fluids, the AIDS virus is very fragile. No one has ever acquired AIDS from eating food, touching, social kissing, sneezes, toilet seats, showers, towels, swimming pools, drinking glasses, sharing books, or donating blood.

Nobody is really sure where AIDS came from, but it has been found in other countries, including Africa and Europe. Some scientists believe that the virus may have "crossed the species barrier" in the 1960s from African green monkeys to humans. Dr. Mathilde Krim believes that the virus may have been introduced to the U.S. by infected gamma globin taken from people in Africa and the Caribbean which was given to people with hepatitis in the late 1970s.

But still there is no cure for this disease. Many scientists are doing numerous experiments to find a cure for this death-defying disease, so for now there only lies room to hope.

Jury still out on subliminal messages

by Alex Barrett

Subliminal messages may be a reality, but the idea that they actually influence the person viewing the material is questionable at best. In television tests, people were given visual trails without being consciously aware of what they saw. When quizzed, their minds recognized certain objects that would tend to support the idea of subliminal influence. In these trials, the subject sat at a machine that flashed subliminal messages across the screen in a time period from thousands of a second to a full half second. After these trials, the people were given sets of symbols with which they were to try to identify related material. These students could give no reason for picking certain symbols, but the instructors concluded that there was subliminal influence.

Test results were not enough, so they upheld the ideas that the students were actually influenced in one way or another because subjects at a university were placed in front of a program containing subliminal messages, and they could not recall any of the subliminal material later. Even under hypnotic examination, the students still only had a fifty percent rate of retention, which is too low to be considered a reasonable rate. Even this rate was not considered accurate because past thoughts were



Art by Neil Chase

blamed on the recall.

In the sixties, some advertisers admitted that their ads contained material which could "curve" the viewers ideas. This could mean that they used subliminal methods. Later court hearings condemned these practices and ultimately made it illegal. The advertisements were trying to relate good thoughts or feelings with their products. Examples of this are shown where air brushed magazine articles contained the word "sex" in specific locations, such as a models leg, or

movie theaters inserting a close up shot of a candy bar during a movie to remind the viewers of their hunger and increase candy sales. These were the reasons subliminal advertising was banned.

All of the subliminal advertising had one goal in mind, and that was to appeal to the viewers unconscious mind, in the belief that this will influence our conscious mind into desired actions. Although this is what is hoped for, there still is no evidence that it actually works.

Arthritis: a common plague today

by Jeff Krillenberger

Arthritis is a very painful disease that usually sets in people over the age of 50. It affects the joints in different ways and is very uncomfortable. It has been found that the most obvious cause for arthritis is regular use of certain joints to deteriorate or take on other symptoms of the arthritis disease. Two forms of the disease cause great discomfort in about two people in every hundred in this country.

Osteoarthritis is one form of the disease. This form is often associated with the "wear and tear" of the

cartilage in the joints. Over the years, overuse of certain joints will cause this Osteoarthritis to set in. This usually occurs in the feet or hands. The cartilage that protects the end of the bones from rubbing together slowly deteriorates after considerable stress. The cartilage rubs off until the bones are exposed and rub together. This is what causes the pain in the joints, and is how Osteoarthritis affects the joints and causes great pain.

Another of the more common forms of arthritis is Rheumatoid Arthritis. This form is caused by disease and not "wear and tear."

Rheumatoid arthritis occurs mostly in the knees and elbows. The most common symptoms is stiffness in the morning that improves as the day progresses. This disease causes an inflammation and swelling of the joint. The most severe form of this disease causes the two bones to be fused together which forms one large mass of bone. This is why Rheumatoid Arthritis is sometimes called "the great crippler."

This is how arthritis affects the joints. These are the two most common forms of arthritis, and mostly causes pain in people who are over the age of 50.

JUST SAY SO
Create A Message To Help Stop Drug Abuse

Skin cancer not an issue to be taken lightly

by Ryan Bradley

Skin cancer has been a growing problem in America for several years. Perhaps it is so troublesome because it can go undetected for long periods of time. Skin cancer is not to be taken lightly because if it is not quickly detected and treated, it can prove harmful and in some cases, fatal.

With all forms of skin cancer, prevention or early detection is the key. The cause of skin cancer is almost universally accepted to be overexposure to the sun. Prevention can be achieved with the use of a powerful sunscreen and cov-

ering up when out in the sun's harmful ultra-violet rays. It is difficult, however, to protect your skin from the sun all of the time, which is why it is especially important to check all of the skin on your body when in the sun for prolonged periods of time. When immediately detected, most forms of skin cancer can be easily dealt with.

Basal cell carcinoma is rarely found in dark-skinned persons, but it is the most common form of skin cancer found in caucasians. It appears as a small lump or mole on the head, neck, hands, and occasionally on the trunk. Because

these tumors do not metastasize, or spread quickly, it can go undetected for years. Basal cell carcinoma can extend below the skin to the bone and cause local damage.

Squamous cell carcinoma tumors appear as modules or red, scaly patches on the rim of the ear, the face, the lips, and the mouth. Like the Basal cell carcinoma, the Squamous cell is rarely found on dark skinned people. However, unlike the Basal cells, Squamous cells can metastasize. If it is diagnosed and treated early, it's cure rate is ninety-five percent accurate.

Of the almost five hundred thousand cases of skin cancer that will be reported this year in America, only about twenty-five thousand will be malignant Melanoma. However, this form of skin cancer will cause over six thousand deaths, making it the most deadly form of skin cancer. It develops in the cells that produce darker pigments for suntans. This is why melanoma appears dark in color, and can be found on dark-skinned persons. Said one man who had malignant melanoma, "For years I thought it was a normal mole. When I went to the doctor to have it removed, it

turned out to be skin cancer." This man had the mole removed by surgery, a common method.

Getting to know your body completely greatly reduces the chances of skin cancer development. Like all other cancerous cells, when left unnoticed, skin cancer tumors also metastasize. If you spend a great deal of time in the sun then the chances are even greater that problems will develop. By knowing all of the various marks and moles on your body, and using sunscreen when out in the sun, you're chances of developing skin cancer can be greatly reduced.

JAGS take pride in their mohawks



by Meredith Knapp

As the years come and go, so do the different styles and trends in fashion. The mini skirt, jean jackets, and guys with earrings are all part of the past, but one of the latest eye-catching fads is the Mohawk.

Though it has been around for a few years, the mohawk is just starting to catch on and gain recognition from students at John Adams High School. The Mohawk is not a thin line of hair running down the middle of one's head, but rather a strip of hair located in the center of a person's leg.

Despite the fact that this concept has not started a craze like fads of the past, it has become a tradition to the Adams Girl's Soccer Team (JAGS).

Two years ago, team members Sarah Friend and Mary Kate Kelly were trying to think of something to do to get their team psyched for the Adams vs. St. Joe soccer game when they came across the idea of the Mohawk. They decided that each JAG should grow a Mohawk and when they defeated the Indi-

ans, they would shave them off as if they were "scalping the Indians."

When the time came for Adams to play St. Joe, Adams was defeated. However, realizing that they would play them again in the city tournament, the Mohawks remained. Tournament time came, but once again, the JAGS were defeated. The only games left were for the state tournament. Once again the Jags battled it out with the Indians, but this time they won, and instead of shaving them off, they decided to keep them until the end of the state tournament.

Now at the beginning of each season, the JAGS start preparing their Mohawk for the state tournament. The season is three months long, so usually by the beginning of October they look long and dark. Kelly commented, "This is the third year we've had them now, and each time I look down at my legs it reminds me of our quest for state."

Many of the students at school laugh and tease the JAGS for the extra hair on their legs, but the

JAGS don't seem to mind. Junior Rachel Friend said, "Everybody likes to give us a hard time about our Mohawks, but they like the idea of it. It represents the commitment and dedication we have to the team. I'm proud of it and if it's going to help get us psyched for state, then I'm going to keep growing mine."

Not only has it become a symbol for the team, but it has started a competition as well. Each teammate growing a Mohawk likes to see whose is the longest and darkest. So far this year, captain Andrea Kurek is ahead. She commented, "There's no way anyone's going to catch up with me. I won't shave it until we win state, so I've pretty much got it in the bag."

While the JAGS have found a way to lighten up the situation, they still haven't forgotten the significance behind it all—their quest to be the best. Maybe this tradition is only a fad. Maybe it will last for years to come. Either way, it shows the confidence and determination this team possesses.

Date Rape: What you should know about sexual violence

by Julie Auten

Cathryn, sixteen, and Max, eighteen, were really close and had been good friends for quite a while. Now it was two years later and Max had just broken up with his girlfriend. A couple of months later, Max started calling Cathryn more than often and making visits to her house.

One night he called Cathryn and asked her to come over to his friend Bryan's house and to bring her best friend. Bryan and Max cooked an elaborate dinner and it was so romantic. It was the perfect evening, dinner and no parents.

After dinner, Cathryn and Max ended up in one of the guest rooms. Things started getting heavy and Cathryn made it clear to Max that she did not want to have sex with him. She thought he understood her because he agreed that he was not ready either. Shortly after this conversation, he forced himself onto her and they had intercourse. He then asked Cathryn if she wanted to get pregnant. She replied with a strong no answer. Max said, "I want to get you pregnant so we can get married." By this time she was crying. "I felt so helpless and scared. This person that I felt so close to and trusted had turned against me. This strange behavior was not coming from the same person, I knew," she said. He told her he was sorry and he misunderstood the whole situation. Minutes later, she told him to take her home and they have not spoken since then.

What you have just read is a topic that is headlining the country. There are many names for this — dating abuse, date rape — both

mean the same. It is when there is not a healthy or "normal" reaction between the partners and force is a key factor. When there are misconceived feelings, they may lead to multiple difficulties in the relationship, even destructive ones.

Every seven minutes a woman in the U.S. is raped. The Family Research Laboratory of the University of New Hampshire, in Dunham, reports that about sixty percent of the adult women who have been beaten or battered by their spouses say that the violence started long before they met their husbands. It starts during teenage relationships, and over eighty percent of teenage victims know their attackers. On the average, more than half of all rapes occur on dates. In a majority of states, a convicted rapist can expect a minimum sentence of six years.

Most cases are not reported such as, the victim is usually scared, frightened, or they are ashamed. One might think that it is their own fault and thus, they will not get anyone else involved. The victim is not the one at fault and should get help because it would eliminate a great deal of trauma. Feelings of guilt plays a major role in the blame that most date rape victims put upon themselves.

When in doubt, one should report immediately to local authorities or close relatives. Always keep in mind, it is not your fault.

From the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics 1987

**All names in this article have been changed*

Builder's Store

Hardware
&
Plumbing

1319 Mishawaka Avenue

Students Speak Out

"I believe that some experiments are unbeneficiary to humans and are developed just so scientists can answer "what if?" These experiments should be abolished if they have no significance"

Zac Caenepeel, junior

"It has to be accepted that some of these experiments are necessary and that there is no other way to test many things; but some researchers abuse the animals and do terrible experiments on them that will not benefit us in any way."

Danielle Boguslawski, freshman

"I feel that lab experiments on animals are a necessary evil. They provide invaluable information about structures, function, and reactions that can be transferred to the human body, and used to develop cures and medications for human ailments."

Carrie Glossenger, sophomore

"With all the computer simulations and technological breakthroughs, I think computers would be much better means of testing."

Meredith Knepp, junior

"I think much of the so called controversy is nothing but hype, and that activists prefer citing a few rotten eggs to fuel their cause."

Mike Schlemma, senior

"I am in favor of using animals to help science. After all, it's better than using people."

Shannon Beimfohr, freshman

"I've heard nothing in recent years about inhumane laboratory experiments with animals. Has it ever occurred to these people that maybe they're just blowing things way out of proportion."

Ernie Mudis, junior

"I think these experiments are a vital source of information as far as research goes, but I do think there should be regulations as to how much "abuse" animals should have to take."

Liz Sweeney, senior

"From what I know about these experiments, they are useful for the most part, but sometimes go beyond usefulness and humanity."

Toby Hlade, sophomore

"If one would look into the subject a little beyond the activists claims, one would find that most of the experiments are on the up and up."

Sonia Johansen, senior

Animal rights: What is the line between science and cruelty?

by Rachel Dowty

Does such a line exist? The possibility of a such a line would only become a reality if disease was entirely gone from the world and cosmetics had never existed. Recently Dr. Michiko Okamoto, of Cornell University, who had received numerous grants for her research with cats, was confronted by animal rights activists. Her research had entitled pumping barbiturates into the stomachs of the cats, then observing the effects. By doing this over a period of several weeks, she learned some important facts about addiction and withdrawal.

The Trans-Species Unlimited animal rights group in Pennsylvania mounted a large campaign against Okamoto, printing articles about her experiments in which she describes how the animals would stand "Trembling and salivating" after she suddenly stopped pumping drugs into their stomachs. Unfortunately, what many

animal rights activists do not realize is that the doctors performing experiments such as these aren't purposely being cruel to the animals, they simply care more for the well being of humans than they do for animals.

So where should we draw the line? Says naturalist Roger Caras: "We must find alternatives to animals in research." But is this possible? Is there really any other way to test possible cures for fatal diseases, without using animals? Perhaps somewhere in the future there is an invention which will take the place of lab animals, but until then there is nothing that will substitute for animals, save using humans, which would not be a very intelligent solution to the problem.

There is another side to the stories of cruel lab experiments. Jane McCabe, mother to a nine year old girl with cystic fibrosis, says: "If you had to choose between a cute dog and my equally

cute, blond, brown eyed daughter, whose life would you choose?" Her daughter survives on antibiotics tested on animals before tried on humans. As she grows, she will probably need insulin, a drug developed by research on dogs and rabbits.

The bottom line is that humans need the information and knowledge that they learn from experiments on lab animals. But useless testing of cosmetics on animals does not provide humans with any useful information. For people such as Jane McCabe's daughter, experiments with animals have served to lengthen her life and make it a great deal more comfortable. Testing lab animals may someday provide a cure for cancer or AIDS. But until doctors can learn the difference between the use of science for mankind and the use of science for the vanity of mankind, the line between science and cruelty will not become a reality for a long time.

Importance lies in seeing both sides

by Matt Nelson

The debate between animal rights activists and scientists over the rights of animals in the field of medical research is an old one which still remains without either side coming out the clear winner. The question as to how our species can consider it has the right to deny others their basic interests in liberty and life is the major obstacle the medical field must overcome in order to declare its actions morally sound. Unfortunately, though, this is something which will most likely never be resolved; since the controversy over medical experimentation using animals dates back to the turn of the century. What animal rights activists call ninety years of the discovery and rediscovery of the obvious, medical researchers call necessity. Thus, to truly understand the debate, one must weigh both sides.

There is no doubt that research on animals has produced vaccines and steps towards cures for numerous human diseases. Dr. Edward N. Brant Jr., who was the Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services during the Reagan administration, explained in a recent USA Today article that, "we've witnessed an outpouring of new drugs, devices, and procedures to relieve human suffering and save lives. Very few of these advancements - maybe none of

them - would have been possible without the use of vertebrate animals somewhere along the research path." Vaccines for such dreaded diseases as polio, diphtheria, mumps, rubella, and smallpox all resulted directly from animal research. Advances using animals have also been made in cystic fibrosis, Crohn's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, open-heart surgery, and brain surgery. In cases such as Parkinson's Disease, the use of actual live animals was reduced after a while and replaced by tissue and cell structures and computer models. Researchers feel that there is no real, plausible alternative to animal research and that it must continue as long as there is medical crisis to spur it on.

On the other side of the coin, however, activists deplore the inhumane treatment received by the animals while in the lab. Many examples of cruel and seemingly useless testing do mar the world of research. Take, for instance, the experiments done by the University of Florida, Gainesville a few years ago. The university purchased thousands of dogs which they would bring to the drowning point and then test to see if the Heimlich maneuver could be used to save them; thus finding out whether the Heimlich maneuver could be used on drowning vic-

tims. Dr. Henry Heimlich himself was sure it could be and denounced the research as unnecessary. Tragically, many of the dogs were subject to torture and even death before the university gave up the experiment in the light of investigation. Other protested analyses include the Draize eye test where cosmetics are applied to the sensitive corneas of rabbits to observe the damage and the LD-50 test where toxics are pumped into the stomachs of animals to see a medium that will kill over 50% of a sample. The pressure of animal rights groups has not gone unheard, however. Head trauma experiments on baboons viewed to be particularly gruesome have been dropped in the face of criticism. Also, some states have passed "pound laws" prohibiting the labs from getting animals from pounds, a direct source for many laboratories.

Thus, the battle over animal rights may rage on well into the next century. One mother of a child whose son was saved by animal medical research attempted to justify in this way, "If a ship is sinking and you have to decide to save your child or an animal, I'll save my child." Of course, allegorically speaking, one must wonder who put the animal on board in the first place.

Defense: provides the needed motivation throughout sectionals

by Jason Kelly

Ending the season against state powerhouses Elkhart Central and Penn is not a favorable situation for any team. In 1989, Adams found themselves in just that situation. Year in and year out the Blue Blazers and Kingsmen find themselves atop the Northern Indiana Conference race, and this year was no different. Elkhart Central held a 5-1 record going into the clash with Adams, losing only to conference co-leader Penn in the season opener. Despite suffering losses the Eagles gained confidence by playing well in both games which paid big dividends during sectionals.

"Heartbreaker." That's how senior linebacker Judd McNally described the 36-0 loss to powerful Elkhart Central. Because of the N.I.C. scheduling system, Central's loss to Penn was not a conference loss, which left the Blazers looking to keep their title hopes alive against the Eagles. Unfortunately, Central's size and depth was too much for Adams to handle, keeping the Blazer's in the hunt for the conference crown.

If their is such a thing as a moral victory, Adams came away winners against conference champ Penn. Since losing to Adams in 1985, Penn had won three straight N.I.C. championships. They came to Jackson Field looking for an "easy" victory over Adams, and an



Adams center Robby Brennen sizes up his opponent in the Sectional Concord game.

unprecedented fourth straight conference title. The Eagles, however, gave them an unexpected fight. The Kingsmen, who average nearly thirty points a game, managed only one touchdown in each of the first three quarters against a stingy Adams defense. A late Eagle touchdown, on a pass from junior quarterback Justin Chapman to classmate Tony Day, produced the final 21-8 margin, Penn's closest game of the regular season.

Playing in Class 4-A for the first time since their sectional run-

ner-up season of 1985, Adams opened sectional play against Concord at School Field. An unseasonable snowfall made the game a defensive battle. "The footing was tough going for us offensively," commented coach Farrell on the weather conditions.

A confident Adams defense led the way while the improving offense was held in check by the weather. "I'm pretty proud of our defense," said coach Farrell, "we stopped Penn a couple of times last week and Elkhart Central the week before." Chris Green got the Eagles

on the board in the third period with a nine yard run set up by Carlton Thomas' fumble recovery. The conversion failed, but six points was enough for the defense. After holding Concord on a crucial drive inside their own ten, the Eagle offense was pinned deep in their own territory. Matt Kreuper, in at quarterback for an injured Justin Chapman, stepped out of the endzone giving the Minutemen their only two points of the game. Clay, an upset winner over powerful Goshen, awaited the Eagles in the sectional semi-finals.

Troubled season plagues volleyball team

by Randy Whiteford

The John Adams Girls Volleyball team had a prosperous season. Considering the loss of five seniors, the inexperience young team found some success. The inexperience was a big question mark for the Eagles, but the team worked through these problems and the young players learned what varsity play was over the course of the season. They ended up with a 4-4 record in their conference beating all of the corporation teams-Riley, LaSalle, Clay, and Washington. The tournaments they played were extremely tough since they were playing state ranked teams. This proved to be of the most challenging obstacles of their season.

In the sectionals the Eagles had a first round bye, and they played St. Joe in the second round. Coach Sue Ganser stated "We played the best ball we have ever played in the first game against St. Joe. We played well in the second game also, but we couldn't hold together in the third game." The Eagles won the first game 15-7, but lost the next two 15-5 and 15-2. "We were set for sectionals, but the resistant St. Joe front line took advantage of their height by hitting over the heads of some of our smaller players." said Ganser.

The front line of the Eagle team played extremely well blocking a substantial amount of the St. Joe spikes. Key players played very well like senior Andrea Fernandez, juniors Stefanie Komaskinski and Anne McNarney, and sophomore Kelly Keiser. "St. Joe played very slow the first game, but in the second and third games, they started to move. We played really smart, but it just wasn't enough," stated Stefanie Komaskinski.

Overall this season has been very productive, and in the years to come, it will help the team to grow. The team was really good, but they came together as a team at the end of the season rather than the beginning. The year was also a good learning experience for the young Adams team. It was a very vigorous season, as they had a very tough schedule, but they played the schedule well. The team just got bad breaks at bad times. The Eagles played the big teams very tough, and never gave up hope for a winning season. The Eagles determination proved to become a big factors in the N.I.C.

Soccer's success proves that talent can overcome inexperience

by Brendan Addis

With a record of 17-0-1, the John Adams Girls' Soccer team looked to capture the league title in the city matchup against St. Joe. Every Adams-St. Joe game in the past, no matter what the sport, has been an important game for both teams. In girls' soccer, Adams and St. Joe have had an intense rivalry because in each confrontation something is at stake, such as a city championship. The game took place at School Field, and both teams eagerly awaited this matchup. Having lost to Adams 2-1 earlier in the season, St. Joe had the momentum of vengeance carrying them into the game.

From the moment the ball was put into play on the opening kick-off, it was apparent how intense the game would become. The Adams defense deserves credit for holding the Indians scoreless throughout the game. It is composed of seniors Julie Short and Sonia Johansen, juniors Rachel Friend and Meredith Knepp, sophomore Sarah Tulchinsky, and freshman Megan Lammers.

Once the second half began, the Indian offense pounded the Adams goal with five of their six shots taken in the first twenty minutes. However, none of these



Freshman Amy Van Laeke charges past a Memorial defender.

shots passed sophomore keeper Tisha McDonald who recorded four saves.

As the half drew to a close, the Eagle offense went to work. With fifteen minutes left, senior Andrea Kurek fired a shot which was deflected by a St. Joe defender. Adams winger, junior Jessica Kapsa, crossed the ball to the left side where freshman Amy Van Laeke sent a shot to the back of the net giving the Eagles a 1-0 lead.

Moments later, with just under fifteen minutes to play, Short

crossed the ball on a corner kick to senior Mary Kate Kelly who scored on a header. This lead was enough to carry the Eagles to a 2-0 win and another league title. After the game, Kelly was named offensive MVP.

Following the game Coach Ed Kelly stated, "This had been a dream season for me, not just because we have been successful, but because the girls have worked harder than any I have ever coached. They have committed themselves to be the best they can be, and they are getting results

because of it."

After one cancellation due to snow, the Adams-Clay game finally took place. The conditions however, were still cold and raining. Adams scored first midway through the first half on a breakaway by Kurek. As the half ended, the score still stood as 1-0 Adams.

Less than five minutes into the second half Clay's Brenda Gorski scored on her own corner kick. Adams kept the intensity up, but it just wasn't enough hold off the Colonial attack. Midway through the second half Clay's wing Kelly Kus scored as well.

Short had several near-misses for Adams, but she had the same problem that the rest of the offense had as well-putting the ball in the net in the second half. In the final fifteen minutes, Clay's Kim Bucci scored sealing the fate of the Eagles. Even though Adams was outshot, Tisha McDonald held the defense together with key stops when they were needed. She finished the game with 12 saves.

After the game Ed Kelly said, "This game was our state championship game. Not even the loss can diminish the kind of season these girls have put together. This was the best season I have ever had in my 25 years of coaching."

HAIR UNLIMITED

"Complete styling for the entire family"

\$2.00 Off With This Coupon

1753 E. 12th St. 100 Center Complex
Mishawaka, IN Mishawaka, IN Open
Open Mon.-Sat. 7 Days
255-0204 256-6530

Student athletes work on and off the field

by Julie Short

For most Americans, success is acquired by hard work and dedication. This is the American Dream.

Athletes, too have dreams. Dreams in becoming the best that they can be in what they do and to achieve the ultimate goal: perfection.

To acquire the goal of perfection, the athlete, like anyone in trying to succeed in life, must dedicate themselves. This dedication is the many hours of dedication and commitment. Athletes playing for high school teams must juggle their academic commitments along with their extra-curricular participation. After school, long hard hours of practice await them and their studies for hours after that. Senior Mary Kate Kelly says, "being involved in many activities forces me to budget my time."

The school administration requires athletes to pass five solid subjects in order to compete in sporting events and even to practice. This forces students to man-

age their time carefully so that room is left for both school and sports. Many students feel that they are forced to be more organized; therefore they get more accomplished.

The average G.P.A. of a John Adams athlete is extremely high.

The students have learned to budget their time and to make priorities.

Some students feel that when they are involved in extra-curricular activities, they have to abstain from some social activities and dedicate most of their time

to practice or schoolwork. Steve Jones states: "During swim season, I am so tired after practice that I barely have time for homework. On the weekends all I do is recover and prepare for the next week of practice and school."

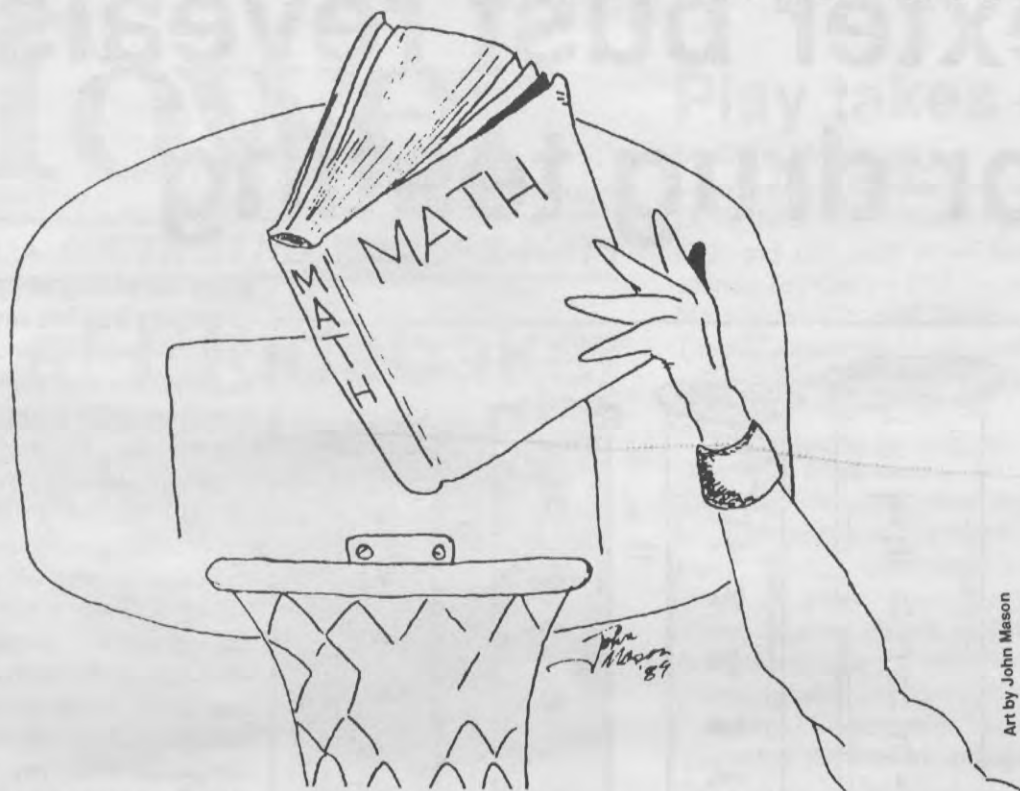
This further illustrates the dedi-

cation and commitment and athlete must have in order to succeed. A student must be willing to give 100% on the court, on the track, on the field, or in the pool to achieve the goals he or she has set for themselves. Hours of practice and conditioning go into the making of the true athlete, someone who is not satisfied with second best.

In order to continue the in becoming a true athlete, the student must also give 100% in school, and by working hard to achieve personal goals. A high school athlete must work hard in school and out to become not only an athlete, but a student athlete.

Organization is the key factor in achieving this. Time must be managed wisely, and the proper attitude must be portrayed. To succeed in school and in sports, one must be dedicated in both areas.

In order to be an athlete, there must be a student first. Academics comes before athletics, but both can be enjoyed if the proper attitude is taken. If time is given to sports and to school, then the students can enjoy both.



Art by John Mason

Constantly growing—

J.A.'s Literary Magazine

by See-Ming Phan

If the yearbook and newspaper provide pictorial records of high school life, then Footprints, John Adams annual literary/art magazine, fills the niche for a spiritual record of Adams' students. Now in its fourteenth year of publication, Footprints has garnered a steadily growing audience of readers over the years.

English teacher Ann Germano has served as adviser to the literary magazine since its conception in 1975. The magazine, not originally intended to be an annual publication, was born as two students' Honors English project, where the magazine consisted solely original creative writing and by students.

At first, Adams' faculty was not receptive to the idea of a literary magazine. "Most teachers at the time didn't recognize the value of creative work," commented Germano.

But perseverance, coupled with Germano's continued support kept the publication alive, and now it is enjoying a more enthusiastic response from the Adams faculty, thanks to the success of the magazine.

Footprints has benefited tremendously from The National Council of Teachers of English, which sponsors national contests every year for literary magazines. In recent years, the NCTE has consistently recognized as one of the best high school literary publications in the state.

Over its fourteen years of pub-

lication, the book has evolved from its original format, as purely a literary magazine, into more of a literary/art magazine, and Germano is quick to make the distinction between the two entities. "Layouts have become more important over the years, and as such the book is a more polished piece of work."

This increased awareness of has led to the need for a more formal editorial staff, where previously, positions in the magazine were not as clearly drawn. Germano remarked "Editing has become more work; a lot more goes into consideration in laying out pages." Also staff has had to cut more material.

Footprints has certainly benefited from the change in opinion on the value creative writing. And as testimonial to the shifting tide, the magazine received one of its largest donations from the senior class in recent years, and as such, the staff is currently considering improvements that they can make on the magazine with their larger budget.



Members of student government discuss high school type issues

Student Government off to flying start

by Judd McNally

The John Adams Student government is well underway with its' 1989-90 projects. Student government is run by President Mary Kate Kelly along with the assistance of Vice President Judd McNally, Secretary Liz Sweeney, and Treasurer Jane Gardner. Work has begun on Semi-Formal, freshman elections, and pride week, along with fund raising activities.

Semi-Formal has already been planned for January 20 at the St. Andrew's Greek Orthodox Church, which was the same site as last year, although there are strong hopes that the roof will not leak this year. Pride week is tentatively

planned for sometime in December. Pride week is the culmination of several charity activities such as the canned food drive and the money drive for Patrick Ranschert.

Freshman elections are planned for October 13 in home rooms. This is a change from the past years when the elections were held in the gym using the voting machines. "We feel that voting in the home room will cut down on lost class time during the elections," said Kelly.

Student government is already planning on setting up a fund which would help people who are unable to pay the SAT registration fee.

The money for this would come out of the student government account. A fund raising committee has been established to replenish this account.

Kelly says that she would like to see Student government get involved more in community activities this year. Student government has always been involved in the Safety Pup Bike-A-Thon, but Kelly hopes to see Adams represented in the various fund raising events such as the Gap walk or any special activities.

Since Student Government has gotten an early start on its' activities, it looks to be a very successful year.

COMPETITION
SPECIALIZING IN ATHLETIC FOOTWEAR & APPAREL
SOCCER • RUNNING • JUDO • TRAINING

MON-FRI 10AM-9PM
SAT 10AM-5:30PM
(CIVILIAN)

6309 UNIVERSITY COMMONS SOUTH BEND IN 272-5488

TRACKS

The area's largest music store
1631 Edison Road
277-8338

\$2.00 off
CD's

excludes sale items
expires 11/30/89

\$1.00 off
cassettes

excludes sale items
expires 11/30/89

Poindexter bust reveals need for drug testing

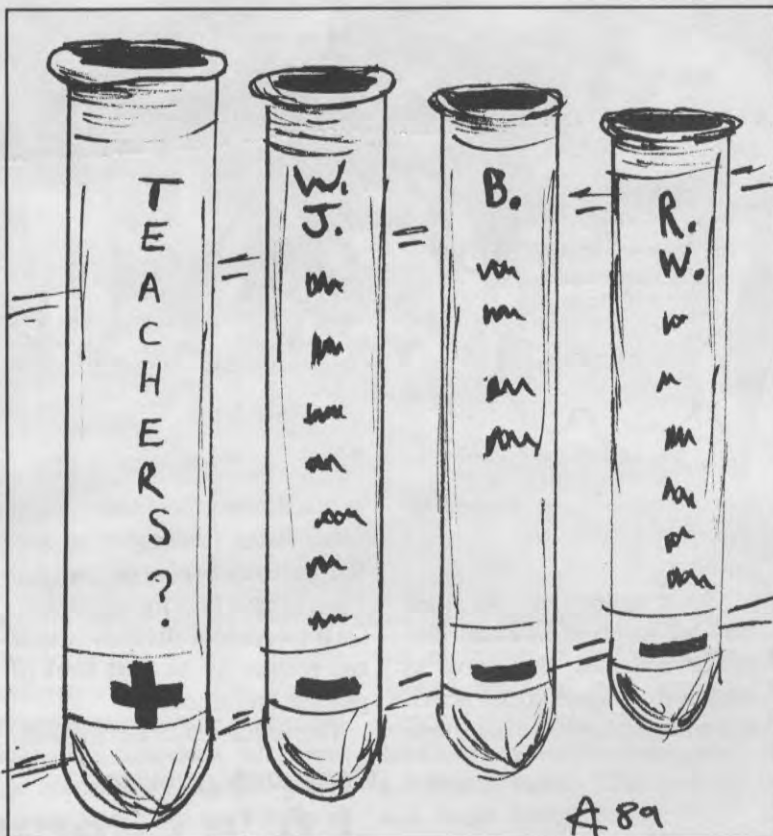
by Ike Trinh

It is clear that drugs are getting out of hand in our society. Nowadays, everywhere you look, on television, newspapers, posters, etc., the plague of drugs is attacking the nation. Athletes using illegal drugs, people abusing drugs, and drug scandals are examples of the disastrous effects of the drug crisis. It is a crisis which needs to be resolved immediately. The problem is bad enough in our streets but it is so bad that we also see it in our schools.

In an incident not long ago, a school employee was arrested for dealing drugs. Alonzo Poindexter, 28 years old, who supervises in school suspension at Adams High School was arrested on two charges accusing him of selling cocaine. This incident occurred back in April when he supposedly sold cocaine twice to an undercover police officer. Poindexter is accused of selling 12.83 grams of cocaine to an undercover officer last April 7 for \$750 and another 12.35 grams for the same price on April 12.

Both charges are Class A felonies. The disturbing thing about this event is that the alleged crime occurred in April while Poindexter was allowed to continue working for the beginning of this school year. Poindexter, a suspected drug dealer, should not have been allowed to remain in his position at Adams where he could have sold cocaine to students. This incident clearly shows that a drug testing program is needed in our schools.

One partial solution to the problem of drugs in our schools has been proposed by the South Bend Community School Corporation. The plan was proposed back in July and was revised in early



October. The plan is to help pre-schools. In the plan, a drug urine testing will be required of all school employees, including teachers, bus drivers, and administrators. In the testing, there will be a visual check during the urine collection, and if the results prove to be positive for an individual, that individual has the right to appeal.

These details have brought up some opposition to the proposed plan. Some consider the visual checking to be an intrusion of privacy. Another opposing viewpoint was that not all the drug tests would be 100% accurate. According to Essence Magazine, it has been es-

timated that as many as 20 percent of all drug test results are inaccurate.

The opposition has little to support their arguments. The answer to "Should there be a drug test for school employees?" should be a resounding yes. Maybe the tests are not 100 percent accurate but there could always be a request for a second testing to verify the results. This safeguard should alleviate any worries about incorrect testing results. The opposition to the drug testing also brought up an argument about invasion of privacy, and "an erosion of their individual rights". This is a small price

to pay considering the opportunity of having a drug free environment where students are concerned. The sacrifice of a little personal freedom is needed to secure the safety and well-being of students in our schools. The only people who should be opposed to drug testing are the ones who use drugs.

Teachers, especially, hold an influential status which can persuade or dissuade student drug use. If a school teacher or any authority uses drugs, it can tremendously influence kids to use drugs also. They might think, "hey, if teachers do it maybe it's okay." No one wants their children to be educated by an unstable drug addict or left in hands of a stoned bus driver. The drug testing plan is the best way, so far, to eradicate any kind of drug abuse by school employees.

There should be another revision on the proposed plan. A test should be required of all employees and not just newly hired employees. Some veteran teachers might disagree with this, thinking their integrity might be challenged. "From an historical standpoint it seems like an erosion of our Fourth Amendment rights. Recent laws have been passed requiring drug testing, but I question if they would hold up to judicial review. I seriously question the validity of drug testing," said William Alyea, an Adams High School History teacher.

Pepsi A.M.: worthwhile new product or not?

by See-Ming Phan

Pepsi Co., the second largest soft-drink company, has just announced a bold new product. The company hopes that this new product will join bacon and eggs, coffee, and orange juice as the traditional staples of the American breakfast. This new product will be known as PEPSI A.M. This soft drink is different from normal Pepsi in that it contains less sugar and much more caffeine.

This latest product for consumers brings back the question as to whether such products, made readily available to Americans really need to exist. After all, Pepsi seems unabashed in the constitution of its product, and in fact, makes it one of the selling points. Pepsi is obviously thinks that a gargantuan dose of caffeine, is the right thing for a good morning beverage.

Yet the question as to whether business corporations are actually concerned about the welfare of their patrons is moot. There can be no doubt that these organizations are nothing more than self-serving creatures. One cannot mistake the selfish intentions behind the production of items such as cigarettes, IUD, and Jolt.

And the corporations are well aware of the threats that their products pose to the American public. It has been long since proven that cigarettes are directly linked to cancer, lung disease, and birth defects, yet the corporations have kept the product alive, expressly for their personal financial interests.

San Franciscans rise above natural disaster

by Ann Naffziger

What is it about disaster that brings humans together and buoys the human spirit?

Thousands of times in history, tragedy and life threatening situations have served as catalysts pulling together units as small as families or as large as entire nations.

Heroism prospers during times of disaster. It seems that people are more willing to sacrifice and share what little they might have during their misfortune. As people deal with their own discomfort, they become more acutely aware of those less fortunate than themselves. Thus, they are willing to share their resources, or possibly even risk their lives for strangers sharing their adversity.

The recent earthquake in northern California is just another ex-

ample of tragedy resulting in innumerable acts of courage and heroism. Widely documented stories were told of ordinary citizens in California climbing the crumbling pillars to the elevated I-880 Nimitz Freeway and "carrying the wounded on their backs down ladders." Others plunged into buildings to save trapped victims that were total strangers.

Yet, these weren't the only heroes. Not everyone had the opportunity to risk their life, but that didn't stop them from commanding our respect. Restaurant owners opened their doors to the hungry, electric generators were donated, and people on the streets gave their time to help direct traffic. Others were known to drive relatives of victims to hospitals or serve hundreds of cups of coffee to rescue workers. In short, a person helped

in whatever way was humanly possible.

The members of the San Francisco Giants, who weren't as hard hit by the quake as many, spent time visiting a temporary shelter for residents left homeless by the earthquake. The team presented the children with small gifts to cheer them up. Most were eager to do what they could, yet they were disappointed that they couldn't do more.

Although we will hear dozens of stories about the courageous rescuers in California, we will unfortunately never become aware of the thousands of other extraordinary acts carried out by "ordinary" people. So, to all those who will never receive their deserved acclaim, thanks for teaching us some lessons.

THE HEROS DIFFERENCE
 We use natural quality meats "the real stuff!"
 Expect the best!

HEROS
 Gourmet Subs & Dogs

Buy one King, get a Regular Free

Stop in or Call 256-2049 523 W. McKinley, Mishawaka
 Across from K-Mart

The Tower
 John Adams High School
 808 South Twyckenham Drive
 South Bend, Indiana 46615

Co-Editors in Chief See-Ming Phan, Jeff Thompson
News Editors Jason Ritter, Paula Winicur
Feature Editors Stefanie Komasiński, Jay Zych
Sports Editors Brendan Addis, Jason Kelly
Opinion Editors Mark Bartholomew, Matt Nelson
Advertising Managers Kristin Bielejewski, Rachel Friend, Jenny Hartman
Business Managers Laura Down, Anne McNarney
Assistants Amy Deitchley, David Lamborn
Circulation Bill Bawab, Ryan Bradley
Adviser Babette Maza
Printer Frank Moriconi
Principal William Pryzbysz

The Tower is an independent monthly student newspaper. Views expressed in this publication are those of students and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of The Tower staff of John Adams High School. Any opinions, comments, or letters to the editors are welcome; they should be directed to Mrs. Maza, room 216. The Tower reserves the right to edit material submitted. All material must be signed, although names may be withheld from print upon the author's request.