

The Valley Lantern

DECEMBER 1969

THE VALLEY LANTERN

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Honor Pass Caught Up In School Bureaucracy

By Ellen Cross

"It's completely up to the seniors working with the community to find out what the community wants. If they find substantial evidence that the community likes it, we'll go back to communications." — The Administration, Nov. 21.

Senior class president Jim Horth, together with several other Honor Pass Committee members, met with the Chagrin Falls Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, December 2. In a statement for the C. of C., James W. Hinz, the chairman, said that the merchants of Chagrin Falls had no objection to high school students being in the village during the school day. He suggested, however, that a line on communication between a school committee and the merchants remain open so that any problem that might arise could be dealt with.

In addition, the Honor Pass Committee is making final plans for a meeting of the members of the senior class and their parents to discuss the open campus

plan. The goal of this meeting is to explain the proposed Honor Pass to the parents and to get their reaction to it.

The Honor Pass Committee had been getting information about the open campus system as it exists in other schools. A letter from John Reed, former CFHS principal who is now principal of Bowling Green High School, told about the success of the open campus system for the seniors at Bowling Green over the past four years.

The committee met with William Hunter, CFHS principal, and Wade Roby, assistant principal, and Richard Reed, principal of Chardon High School, on December 2. This year, Chardon instituted a nine-hour day with open campus for all students because of serious overcrowding. Reed found few problems with the open campus but the state objected to students leaving for so much time. More direct complaints were received by Reed after the closed system was reinstated. Many parents, it seemed, felt that children were better off coming home to study than staying in study halls at school.



THE HONOR PASS Committee is presently studying the open campus system.

Season's Greetings

Roby Explains Discipline

by Ellen Cross
and Marcia Olewiler

"It has gotten to the point where a person can get suspended for anything," claimed Jane Manlove. "The administration thinks that they can kick you out of school for walking down the hall cross-eyed." Rumors are flying around about people getting suspended for 3 days for being 20 minutes late to school, as well as for cutting a class, being in the hall without a pass or smoking. An interview with Wade Roby, assistant principal, proved many of these rumors to be ill-founded. The students feel that the administration does not have the right to take such disciplinary actions as it has been. While students may believe that the administration is not justified in its actions, they must realize that the administration has every right to take these measures by school board's policy and state law.

The state law says the school administration can suspend a student from school for one to ten days at its discretion. This law alone gives William Hunter, principal, or Roby the power to suspend anyone for up to ten days for any reason that they see fit.

SUSPENSION DEFINED

Suspension means that you must be under the supervision of your own home for the length of the school day and school work may not be made up. It also forbids participating in or attending any extra-curricular activities.

Parents are always notified of the suspension by letter from the school, a letter is also sent to the school board and another is kept in the student's permanent record. It is also urged that a parent come in for a personal conference. Roby says, "We think suspension helps curb the problem with the individual."

The Chagrin School Board has only one ruling on suspension. The policy states that the first time a student is caught smoking



"WE THINK suspension helps curb the problem with the individual."

on school grounds during the day he must be suspended for three days. A second offense brings a five day suspension; the third, a ten day suspension.

The decision to expel a student must be made by the school board on a recommendation of the principal. An expulsion is for the remainder of the semester in which the violation occurred. At the beginning of the new semester a student may be reconsidered for admittance.

There are lesser punishments for minor misbehavior including being confined to a quiet study hall and working in the building. These take place during the regular study hall time or after school unless the student has been temporarily

suspended from a particular class.

TARDINESS EXPLAINED

Contrary to trite rumors, students are not suspended for tardiness. After excessive tardiness, a student may be sent home and told to return with a parent for a discussion with the administration. The length of this period of absence depends upon the length of time it takes the student to return with his parent. This is an unexcused absence, but no suspension results.

These are the facts that form the basis for the discipline in our high school. It is within this framework that the principal and the assistant principal attempt to "deal with the individual."

N.H.S. Names New Members

On Friday, December 12, nine new senior members of the National Honor Society were inducted in the Society's annual fall induction. Those honored include:

David Burrell, Jane Collins, John Frederick, Robert Hrovath, Susan Nelson, Deborah North, Kelly Ryan, Steven Taylor, and Deane Tierney.

These nine members complete the membership of N.H.S. for the Senior class of 1970.

National Honor Society is an organization promoting student scholarship. Selection of members is made by the faculty Honor Board. The basis for being chosen is service, leadership, character, and scholarship.

President Robert Miller and vice-president Walt Ettinger agreed that the new membership "rounds out N.H.S. and provides us with a balance in our points of view."

Lantern, Prism to Sponsor Arts Festival

Diane Goodrich

The Lantern and Prism staffs are announcing an Arts Festival for the presentation of student work. It will be held on the 31st of January at the high school, and will be open to the public. The Festival will provide an excellent opportunity for students who do not usually have the chance to perform or present their creative efforts. The various areas of the fine arts will be set up in the following manner:

MUSIC: Any individual who sings or plays a musical instrument is encouraged to audition, as well as groups such as the Grannies, and musical ensembles.

DRAMATIC SKETCHES: Any student written, produced or acted skit will be welcomed. The Drama class will be presenting a one act play, "Three on a Bench", plus cuttings from other plays. A display of model theatres and prompt books made by the stu-

dents and a make-up display are also included in the Drama class's contribution.

FILMS: Student produced films are welcomed and should be an integral part of the Festival. A scene from *Lord of the Flies* filmed and produced by a group of boys from Barry Schneider's sophomore English class is an excellent piece of work, but only a few students have viewed it. The film is to be entered in the Festival and everyone will have a chance to see it and other films created by the students.

ART SHOW AND SALE: Art, of course, is a big aspect of any arts festival. All students are encouraged to enter flatwork of any kind, sculpture, pottery, enameling, printing, needlework, or any other form of artwork for the show. The work will be sold if the contributor desires.

PHOTOGRAPHY: Plans for an

exhibition of photography are also in the making. Compositions and blown up photographs and photographic collages are especially welcome. Contributions for this area are greatly needed.

GYMNASTICS: Gymnastics shows and modern dance routines will be a part of the Festival. Anyone skilled in this area is encouraged to enter. Group routines are also a good idea for this area. The shows and skits will run concurrently throughout the Festival, with scheduled performances in the morning and afternoon.

Although the show will be open to the public, entries are to be submitted only by CFHS students. There will be no entry fee, but a small admission fee will be charged. The actual times during the day are not definite yet. Entry forms are available from teachers Gayle Nemeth, James Cowan, and Barry Schneider, and must be turned in by the end of the first week in January.



LECIL KERBER prepares for Arts Festival.

Support Arts Festival

The upcoming Arts Festival, scheduled for Jan. 31 at the High School and sponsored by the Prism and Lantern staffs, provides an excellent opportunity for students of Chagrin Falls High School to exhibit their talents in art, dance, dramatic sketches, film-making, music, and photography. The Festival needs the support of the students if it is to be a success.

In the past, Chagrin's only local program for the exhibition of student art work, has been the annual Art Show. However, the Art Show is limited in its opportunities; it accepts only art and photography entries.

If the Arts Festival is to succeed, Chagrin students must not only attend the program itself, but must contribute their talents to the creative aspects of the Festival. Applications are available from James Cowan, Gayle Nemeth, and Barry Schneider. We encourage all students to participate in this opportunity.

Express Yourself

We encourage letters to the editor as a means of expressing opinion or views of individuals or groups. All letters submitted will be considered although not all will be used. All letters must be pertinent and deal with issues not individuals. Last issue we printed a letter concerning alleged freshman inactivity. This issue we print two letters in opposition to this view. There are many viewpoints voiced in this school and many are validly supported with fact and should be heard. The Lantern should be used as a means of communication in all levels at CFHS. Letters to the editor and suggestions for future articles can be given to any editor or advisor or put in the box outside the Lantern office.

Letters to the Editor

In response to the letter concerning "Alienated Freshmen" in the November issue of The Valley Lantern, we, as freshmen, would like to express our views.

We feel this person was making a good point - this school needs more participation in extra-curricular activities by all students. Certainly, though, this responsibility does not lie entirely with the freshmen class.

Being sure facts are correct is the first step in making an accusation. The "facts" presented in the letter were far from valid.

One column away from the letter, the name of a freshman was listed in the Feature Staff of the Valley Lantern. Another freshman has attended every meeting of the Prism Staff. Of the freshmen we talked to, only one knew what JCWA was. How can we join a club that we don't know exists? Many freshmen girls would like to try out for Leaders, but this is not allowed. No freshmen in the FTA club? We know of six girls that are freshmen members. "There are freshmen in the AFS Club," says Allison Adams, the president. Quite a few freshmen girls belong to Y-Teens. Freshmen band members showed up at every football game, and their classmates cheered in the stands. The freshmen football and basketball players, along with the freshmen wrestlers certainly aren't alienated from school sports. Many girls tried out for freshmen cheerleaders, and the ones who made it are doing a fine job of supporting the freshmen teams.

The letter said "Come on, Frosh, show your guts?" We ask this person, "Where are yours?"

If you feel so strongly about this, why are you afraid to sign your name? We're not!

Sam Caldwell, Ann Champlin, Barb Storie, Jennifer Lannigan, Alan Schwenk, Dave Reiss, Nanette Walborn, Susan Harmon, Jerry Pictsen, Karen Runge, Kathy Cornelius, Missy Hurst, Lynne Larson, Kitsie Parmelee, Becky Morrow, Diana Andrews, Marianne Takas and Kathy Beard.

Nancy Stern, Leslie Phillips, Lucinda Weiant, Ellen Shirey, Sherwyn McDowell, Jo Alestri, Diane Barry, Kristin Larson, Melanie Ingalls, Robin McCauslin, Richard Rittenhouse, David Crecelius, Sharon Charles, Carol McCowan, Wendy Matthews, Terri Saurman, Julie McDermott, Jeff Birr and Robin Brakeman.

♦♦♦♦

In response to last month's letter entitled "Alienated Freshmen" I would like to express my opinions. First I feel that a person that writes a "Letter to the Editor" should have the right information. By that, I mean that there are freshmen on both the Lantern and the Prism staffs.

I agree that ninth-graders should show more spirit but so should the rest of the high school. Instead of cutting the Frosh down for what they haven't done, I say we should look at what they have done.

There are Freshmen in interscholastic basketball, wrestling, Student Council, Student Union Board, Y-Teens, choir, and Band.

That is what we have done. Now let's show the high school what we can do.

JIM McSHERRY
Freshman Class President

A Look Around Detention or Suspension

BY
DIANE GOODRICH

Naturally everyone was overjoyed when the detention system was abolished this year, but it seems that many students have changed their minds because of the increasing number of suspensions occurring. Seniors are particularly concerned about this, since a suspension goes on a student's record and this is a threat to college acceptance. Some students feel that they'd rather go back to detentions, annoying but bearable, because they don't look as bad on their permanent records. Many feel that suspensions are being handed out more like detentions although they can be a lot more harmful.

On the other hand, what else can the administration do? And shouldn't suspensions be a lot more effective as punishment? Many a student would feel only a slight qualm about cutting school last year, since the prospect was no more gruesome than seven detentions. Sure, they were a bore (and a real pain to the teachers, too, I might add), but they could be borne with a little perseverance. Suspension is a different story. The student must stay at home, is not per-

mitted to make up work, and the black mark goes on his personal record. That's enough to make the majority of students think twice. Of course there are certain people who think they can lead charmed lives and are bound to go on their merry way no matter what.

However "effective" suspensions are (and I'm beginning to wonder because so many kids are taking the risks), I'm inclined to agree with those who are objecting to the way suspensions are being used. Suspensions are necessary and the obvious punishment for smoking (ah, there's another issue), drinking during school, or vandalism, but suspending students who are outside in their cars in the parking lot is a little too extreme. I certainly don't want the detention system revived, and I can't even offer a good alternative other than isolating students under constant surveillance (which amounts to prison tactics); but until suspensions are used for the proper "crimes," I'm willing to go back to Room 203 for an hour any time.

Letter to the editor

WHY NOT ASK
VITAL QUESTIONS?
WHY NOT SEEK
ADEQUATE ANSWERS?

Is it possible to proceed from philosophy to actuality - from general to particular in the transitional state of American education today? I believe it is for the country in general; I believe it is for Chagrin in particular. I believe we (students, parents, teachers and administrators) need to communicate our ideas, exchange our views and test our theories.

No list of individually suggested questions can be complete, but I propose the following presumably to initiate discussion and hopefully to stimulate action:

1. What is our present philosophy of education at Chagrin Falls?
2. How satisfied are we that our present philosophy of education is being realized?
3. What goals do we intend to reach at Chagrin Falls?
4. How satisfied are we that we are reaching these goals?
5. What is the role of the school system in the Chagrin Falls Community?
6. How satisfied are we that this role is being fulfilled?

I suggest that our philosophy of education needs to stress the importance of individual development in accord with the Supreme Court's affirmation that "students in school as well as out of school are 'persons' under our Constitution." I question whether

the framers of this Constitution waited until America produced what they believed to be "perfect citizens" before they adopted the Bill of Rights.

I maintain that the goals we intend to reach need to stress the importance of quality education in accord with the Supreme Courts declaration that "...state-operated schools may not be enclaves of totalitarianism." I question whether the policy makers in this school system intend to wait until Chagrin produces "perfect students" before recognizing the Bill of Rights as applying to them.

I stress the need for a clear definition of the role of the school system in this community. I question whether the policy makers in this system intend to adhere to the Supreme Court's proclamation that, "School officials do not possess absolute authority over their students."

Finally, I say to those who maintain that "rights and responsibilities" are to be accepted simultaneously, PRODUCE THE WRITTEN AFFIRMATION OF BOTH, SO THAT PHILOSOPHY AND ACTUALITY MAY CONTRIBUTE POSITIVELY TO STUDENT DEVELOPMENT NOW!

BONNIE J. HUFFMAN,
teacher, Chagrin Falls High School

Note - Majority opinion of the Supreme Court quoted in "Tinker v. Des Moines Community Independent School District."

History in The Making

The Lantern has invited individuals who have distinguished themselves in business, art, politics, or other areas, to contribute their thoughts to our paper. Their opinions will be presented through this guest column. The first guest columnist is Bruce Carl who has assisted in setting up various businesses in the Negro ghetto. Carl graduated from Cornell University with a Bachelor of Science in engineering and from Harvard University with a masters in business. He is presently employed by Monosanto in St. Louis.

History is the written record of significant events as recorded by individuals who are qualified by their objectivity. In the effort to document the changing nature of man, a few events are worthy of record while the vast majority fade into oblivion. What distinguishes significant from insignificant? If an event instigates or initiates a change in the behavior of enough individuals so the society in which they live is permanently altered, the happening is historically noteworthy. It is the historian's task to trace the behavioral change to its source and objectively record the findings.

Otis' elevator paved the way for the skyscraper and simultaneously forced the first zoning laws. This event - history proves - significantly modified human behavior.

American society is presently being altered. Although it is premature, I find it fascinating to identify the significant events while they are occurring - admittedly lacking the objectivity of time. On October 15, 1969 campus liberals bolstered by corporate executives, "bring the boys home" middle class suburbia, and poverty minorities staged a nation-wide Viet Nam protest. Unmistakenly, this was a unique leadership role for the once isolationist American intellectual community. Because the university community represents all political and financial segments it could carry the banner of the various special interest groups. University thinking which had traditionally employed literature to influence instead manifest itself in a direct leadership role.

The moratorium was a noteworthy occurrence because all financial ranks of American society were represented. It was historically significant - I believe - because the academic community displayed its ability to lead these ranks.

October 15, 1969 Moratorium is one of many Viet Nam protests but it represents the seeds of campus influence over important segments of society. The ability to influence is, in reality, power. The academic community has discovered a new source of power. When the present Asian conflict is over, the newly discovered ability to change behavior will probably not be relinquished. Future academic inspired nation-wide moratoriums may protest pollution, poverty, police power, etc. I see the university as an important new force in American society to be reckoned with by competing power sources and shaped by student participants.

The Valley Lantern

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SPORTS

Skip Church Editor

School Classification Needs Realignment

In Ohio, the classification of high school athletics into either AA division of the A division should be changed. AA schools have 200 or more boys in the upper three grades. Under the present arrangement many schools, especially those just making it into the AA classification, do not have a very good opportunity in the Associated Press of United Press International football ratings, the state basketball tournaments, or the state track meet. Chagrin teams have faced these problems every year since they turned Class AA in 1959. The best way to correct these difficulties, as was stated in The Cleveland Press Sports Section on Novem-

ber 20, 1969, is to install a three class system. One of these classes would include all schools that have fewer than 150 boys. The second class would consist of all schools having 150 to 350 boys. And the third class would be all schools that have over 350 boys. These cut-off numbers could be changed so that each division would have the same number of schools.

Another possible solution is to keep the two class system and raise the division number so that the classes have an equal number of members. Although it would still present a wide discrepancy in size in each class, the equity of the competition would be much better.

A Girl's Guide to Boy's Basketball

After watching Chagrin Falls High School's first basketball game, it occurred to me that many female spectators (or should they be called spectatees?) don't really understand what basketball is all about. Therefore, I feel an attempt, futile as it may be, to explain the game, is necessary.

Basketball consists of two teams with five players on each team, for a total of ten. There are four eight-minute quarters in a game, for a total of 32 minutes. The object is to put the ball through a hoop suspended ten feet above the playing court. The team that is most aggressive is usually offensive, while the team being badgered is defensive.

For those who are interested in statistics, 86-48-10 are the court's measurements. The free-throw line is 15 feet from the basket. The rim of the basket hoop is 18 inches in diameter, and the ball is nine and a half inches in diameter, thus making it possible for the ball to pass through the hoop.

There are four different types of defense. In man-to-man defense, difficult to achieve in girls' basketball, every player is assigned an opponent. When the opponent crosses into his forecourt, the player guards him in order to prevent the opponent from receiving a pass and shooting. Zone defense is one in which

every player is assigned a portion of his backcourt to do what he will. The player guards any opponent who enters his area with the ball. These two methods are somewhat akin to combination defense which combines the two by having a couple of players guard a zone, while the rest play man-to-man. The final type is the press, named from newspaper coverage of such tactics. It is usually used in the last few minutes of the game by the eventual losing team. This type occurs where one team dogs the opponent by hounding them into mistakes that they can convert for their benefit.

Obviously, the offense must counteract the defense in order to be successful. Against a man-to-man defense, the offensive players keep moving about the forecourt usually not knowing where they are going, but hoping for a quick pass and a shot. A screen is usually quite an effective weapon if held correctly. One opponent stands in front of a defensive player, while his teammate shoots over the both of them. The fast break is the most exciting offensive play. The team receives a defensive rebound and passes the ball to its forecourt. A player is waiting and scores before the opponent has a chance to change his suit from offense to defense.

(to be continued in January issue)

CHAGRIN FALLS SCHEDULE

Dec. 19—Kenston
Dec. 27—Kirtland

Jan. 3—At Chamberlin
Jan. 9—Chardon
Jan. 10—At Aurora
Jan. 16—At West Geauga
Jan. 23—At Orange
Jan. 24—Solon
Jan. 30—At Kenston

Feb. 6—Chamberlin
Feb. 7—At Chardon
Feb. 13—Aurora
Feb. 14—West Geauga

Winter Camping Offers Relaxation But Preparation is Necessary

BY SUSAN FRYE

With the bright stars glittering above you in the cold clear sky and the owls hooting in the far off trees you have no problem dropping off to sleep. Getting away from the strain of society can be accomplished by going winter camping. You can do this in a nearby park or on an out-of-state trip. The main concern is keeping warm while you enjoy your outing, and this involves vigorous activities, certain equipment, good food, and a fire.

Sporting catalogues list a wide range of equipment and prices, so it is a good idea to know the best types of basic necessities.

Clothing worn in several layers provides more freedom of movement, warmth and ventilation than one bulky outfit. Long underwear, double layered socks, a wool shirt and pants form the inner layer of insulation; a warm coat, hat, boots, gloves, and a pair of weatherproof pants will do for the outside layer.

BEST COAT NYLON

The best type of coat is made of nylon filled with northern goose down (the lightest, warmest natural insulation known). This coat is wind and waterproof, and made to stand rugged wear. It should have an elastic waistband to keep out chilling drafts and a lined, attachable hood to protect your head.

Boots should have proper ventilation and good traction for safety. Gloves and pants must be heavy enough for protection from cold and moisture and still be flexible.

Wearing a hat will keep your toes toasty warm. Since the body must keep the head warm, it will take any necessary extra heat from the relatively unimportant fingers and toes. If the head is warm enough, these lesser extremities will receive their fair share of heat. And if your clothes are kept in the bottom of your sleeping bag, they will be warm and ready to wear the next morning.

AT THE CAMPSITE

When you get to the campsite, the first thing to do is set up the tent. Its size is based on the number of campers and, if it doesn't have a floor, two ground cloths with layers of newspaper sandwiched between them must be used. You should have several ground cloths, handy items that can be used as rain shelters or



PROPER METHODS and good equipment are needed.

wind breaks. The tent must be waterproof and allow full ventilation; it should be set up in an area of natural drainage.

Sleeping bags are best made with goose down, which traps layers of air for uniform warmth. Also it compresses into a small, light bundle. It should be sealed against drafts and its warmth will vary with its thickness. Under the sleeping bag you should put an air mattress, or, even better, a foam pad for insulation and cushioning for the body. A foam pad will act as insulation by keeping you off the cold and wet ground. To carry all this equipment, a pack is necessary. A good one is contoured for the body and has a center of gravity that relieves the strain on your back.

Another important problem modern progress has solved is food. Freeze-dried and dehydrated meals are simple to prepare and lightweight for packing. They are tasty, come in a wide variety of choices, and won't spoil. Many meals are pre-planned to be well-balanced and contain high protein, a good heat producer. During the day it is also handy to carry hard candies and chocolate bars for quick burning energy. Water, naturally important, prevents undue body dehydration, which can be unnoticeable under heavy clothing.

FIRE IS BEST

Although a fuel stove can be taken, a fire is the simpler choice for short outings. Two of the most common types are the trapper's and lean-to-fires. The first is used for cooking and as a source of heat for a period of time, while the second is mainly for emergencies. The type of terrain and weather also are a factor in choosing a type of fire.

If you're willing to face up to a challenge and go well prepared, winter camping can be a fun and enjoyable experience.

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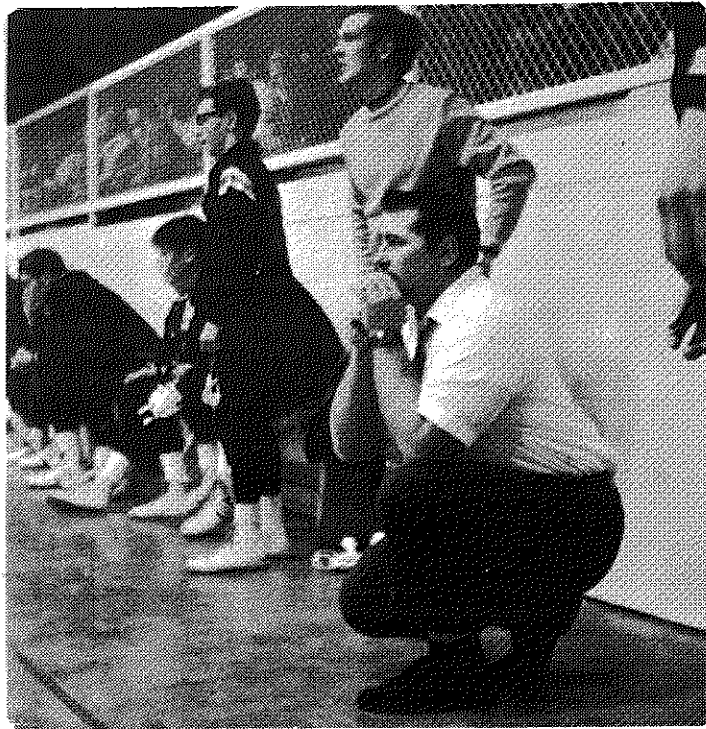
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COACH WEM contemplates match as Chagrin defeats Warrensville 24 to 22. Others from left to right: Bob Willard, Todd Irvin, Bob Luiz, and Jim Howell.

TAGGART'S TOYS and HOBBIES

11 North Franklin Street

Multiple Choice

If you were given an "In"-flatable for Christmas would you:

- a) Eat it
- b) Wear it
- or
- c) Hang it

Mi-Lady's Bonnet



HIGH PRICES



LOW QUANTITY

Cafeteria Food Needs Improvement

Students at C.F.H.S. have always complained about the food served in the cafeteria, and probably will for years to come. The most common protests are that the prices are too high, the food is not properly cooked and there is not enough variety.

One junior girl said, "the prices asked are out of proportion to the quantity and quality of the food received." Nellie Lockemer, head dietician of the cafeteria staff, explained the reason for the high prices, "The cafeteria is a self-supporting unit. That is, we must pay our

help and buy our food with no assistance from the school." She went on, saying that the school is on a federal milk plan. This means the only thing paid for by the government is milk, and the necessary butter and flour.

Other schools, Kenston for instance, are on a straight 35¢ a lunch plan. The students there must either brown-bag it or buy the single proffered lunch.

Student vandalism is another reason for the price increase. According to Mrs. Lockemer, prices would stop rising if the

users would stop ruining the utensils. Already this year, the cafeteria has been through 200 forks. Everyday the janitors pull trays and bowls from the garbage cans. "Even students in the study halls go into the kitchen and steal sandwiches," reported Mrs. Lockemer.

The cafeteria staff would appreciate thoughts and comments from the students if presented in a respectful manner. Constructive criticism should take the place of the mumbled, "Oh no. Pizza Hashburgers again!"



LOTTERY curbs draft protest.

Draft Lottery Affects All

Bill Albers

The U.S. Draft Lottery, the first since early in World War II, now clearly determines the military future of most young men in the United States. President Nixon signed this major change in draft policy on Nov. 26, 1969. The new draft bill states the following rules:

For 1970 men between the ages of 19 and 26 had their draft statuses determined by a lottery of birthdates.

Draft eligibility will be only for one year. After 1970, the lottery will affect only those in their 19th year.

In 1970, those people whose birthdates were drawn in the first half of the lottery are "likely to be drafted." Those drawn in the second half will "unlikely" be drafted.

All deferments such as college and occupation will be continued. However, those deferred will be returned to the same priority in the lottery picked in their 19th year when the deferment is no longer valid or until they reach their 26th birthday. This way those who go to college know their draft status when they graduate.

President Nixon announced, after signing the bill, that further legislation will be forthcoming. He said he hoped eventually to have the draft abolished completely.

AL'S BARBER SHOP

62 SHOPPING PLAZA
CHAGRIN FALLS, OHIO

ADS WANTED

Anyone who wishes to may run a classified or regular advertisement in the Lantern. For rates and other information see Kem Mahan or one of the advisors.

The Senior of the Month program, sponsored by the National Honor Society, honors seniors who have special talents or who participate in activities not normally recognized by Chagrin Falls High School.

Any student can be nominated for Senior of the Month by having his name placed on a sheet on the senior bulletin board. The selections committee of NHS members, headed by Margie Terpenning, reviews the nominees and presents the revised list to the entire NHS Club who then vote on the seniors.

Senior of the Month for December is Sue Nelson. NHS puts emphasis on Sue's language talents, and her dramatic and musical abilities. Sue is presently taking fourth year French and fifth year Spanish. Her progress in Spanish comes from special studies on her own in Mexico.

For several years Sue has played with the Chagrin Valley Little Theatre Orchestra, playing the string bass. This year she played for A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum and Oklahoma. Sue is an alto in the CFHS choir and sometimes accompanies the choir.

Sue has also performed in several dramatic productions in the high school. Her best-known performance was in the all-school play Web of Murder in which she played the house-keeper-villain who used poisonous spiders to attain her own ends.

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Does it Seem?

A Christmas Poem of Thought

Does it seem odd
That many years ago,
At this time of year,
A Christ child was born;
So gentle, so holy, so pure,
And he descended to teach
Us the word of God?

Does it seem wrong
That we have converted
His birth from solely
To teach us the words
Of a Father so holy
To a time of gift wrapping,
Pleasure and song?

Does it seem right
For people of wealthy families
To purchase so many gifts and toys
When many children starve;
And a can of food would bring
great joy
To a starving child feeling un-
guided;
Crying in the night?

by Chris Collier

Dutch Youth Lives Much the Same

In an effort to increase understanding of youth elsewhere, Louise Shepers, an AFS student from Holland, was asked to answer questions about Holland. Louise is a Chagrin Falls Senior, who has been staying with Kathy Kagy's family since September.

Q. What is your school system like?

A. Beginning at age six, everyone goes to elementary school. After six years of elementary school each student takes a high school entrance exam. This does not determine which school he will go to; it only indicates if he is good enough for the one he has chosen. Some different kinds of high schools are pre-college, home economics, or trade. I will follow the pre-college course.

Pre-college lasts for a total

of six years. There are two general courses of study offered the first three years: Latin and Economics. The Latin is centered around history and Latin; Economics is basically business preparation. The second three years, the students choose again. This time the choice is between math or language.

At the end of pre-college, exams are given on almost every subject. Once a diploma is obtained, any University will accept you.

Q. What are the general rules?

A. The dress code is pretty much the same as at Chagrin. In my school, beards, moustaches, long hair, or extremely short skirts are not permitted. We do have an open campus. Smoking is allowed only off school grounds.

Q. What kind of sports are the most popular to the public and in the schools?

A. Soccer, tennis, ice skating, and sailing are popular with everyone. In school we play volleyball, basketball, and field hockey. Many sports, such as soccer, are not well organized so are played only in small clubs.

Q. Do people take drugs in Holland?

A. Yes, but not to the same degree as the people in the United States. They are harder to obtain and the people are more afraid of them. None the less, it is an ever-increasing problem.

Q. What is the general feeling in Holland about the Viet Nam war?

A. The people are mostly against the United States' involvement. Just as in the U.S., there have been demonstrations and petitions against it.

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