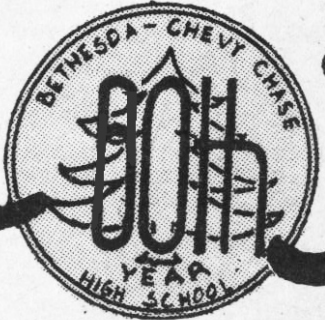


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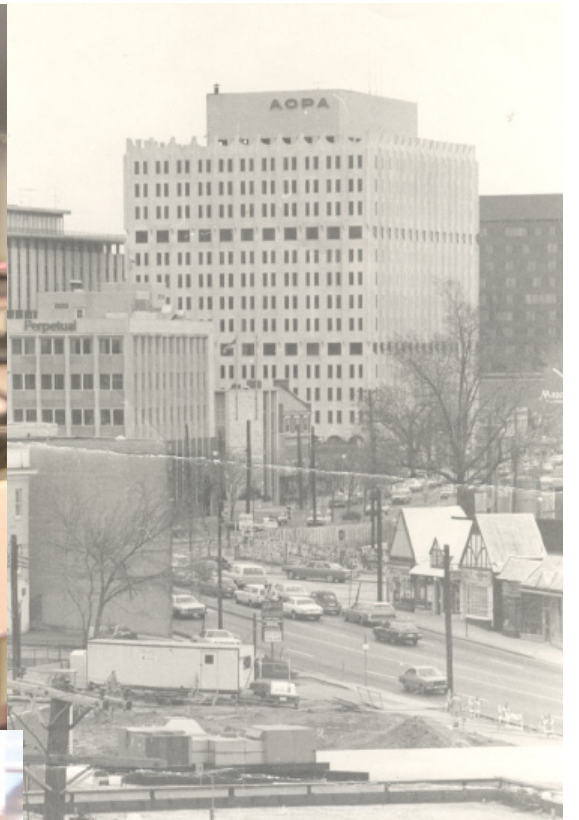
80TH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

Vol. LXXXIII No. 6

Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School

Monday, May 21, 2007

Section C Student Life and Community



Cell Phones Hit B-CC, Change Communications Forever

By Dayton O'Connor

Every few years, a new issue presents itself to the community. Generally, when this issue arises, it is divisive and polarizing with a lack of knowledge often being the cause of disagreement. It often takes a while for these arguments to be resolved. The key issue in recent years for the student body has been cell phone use at Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School.

To understand the controversy and the rules involving cell phones at B-CC, one has to understand the history of the issue. Despite having been around in one form or another for almost two decades now, cell phones did not become popular with high school students until about 5 years ago. Before then, the beeper, an old, arcane relic of the 1990's, was the standard. Beeper and pager use was banned in Montgomery County Public Schools for a surprising reason. At the time, the only people who

“A lot of people had pagers.”

had beepers and regularly used them were drug dealers and drug runners. The dealers would use the beepers to see when they needed to make a deal. As such, there was a zero tolerance ban placed on beeper use on campus as well as at any school function. If a student was seen with a beeper anywhere school-related, even at a school dance, the device was immediately confiscated and the student was immediately suspended with no exceptions. “A lot of people had pagers,” said English teacher Kathryn Kirk, “and the first time caught resulted in a suspension. If you were caught with a beeper or a pager at any school event, you were suspended on the spot. It was a county rule. We had to follow it. We didn't have a choice.”

Soon, beeper use

fell out of favor as cell phones began to become popular. Many teachers even remember the first time they saw a student using a cell phone, an idea which seems laughable now.

Cell phone popularity with students spiked after September 11, 2001. Many parents, wishing to keep track of their children's whereabouts and safety, bought their children and themselves cell phones. The original problem with cell phones was that possession of a cell phone on school grounds originally carried the same penalty as beeper use with the same consequences. Soon, parents were complaining that cell phone usage did not need to be punished as intensely as beeper use was. Keeping in touch was the purpose of cell phones then, as it still is now. However, the extent to which people, particularly students, want to keep in touch seems to be the cause of trouble today. Cell phone usage has changed since then.

“Students don't use watches anymore,” said Kirk. “Because they use their cell phones instead.” Parents are certainly not blameless, with some calling their child at school during class time. Another problem that many teachers cite as a major issue is that there is no longer a united front on cell phone usage. Many teachers will simply tell the student to put the phone away, not wanting to waste class time having to confiscate the phone from the student. At one point, teachers were instructed to confiscate all phones seen and to send them down to the security office where the students could pick up their phones at the end of the day. This was an especially unpopular move, as anyone willing to wait in the long lines to get their phone would almost certainly miss the bus. Also, there were often so many phones being held at the security office that it became nearly impossible to sort through all of them. Eventually, parental pressure ended the program. Now, rules

against cell phones have been loosened even further. The most current, and probably most controversial issue associated with the cell phone issue is text messaging. It is rare to see a class in which nobody is texting; a girl with her hand in her purse typing away on the number pad or a guy hiding his cell literately behind



A student leans against an outside wall talking on a pay phone in the days before cell phones. Loose change, especially quarters, were essential if one wanted to make a call. *Photo courtesy of The Tattler.*



Senior Kate Holley talks on her cell phone. Students use cell phones to keep in touch with friends and coordinate their schedules. *Photo by Emily Buckley.*

somebody's back are both common sights. While it is difficult to hide that you are having a phone conversation in a classroom, it is relatively easy to hide a text session. Texting has become so commonplace that it has even taken the place of passing notes between students, with people right next to each other texting instead

of talking to one another. “It's just rudeness,” said Latin teacher Dr. Carolyn Breen. “With the cell phone usage in the halls [and in class], B-CC is just off the charts [compared to other schools]. There really is a generational difference present in the cell phone issue.”

Chinese Ping Pong Team Comes to B-CC

By Patrick Piazza-McMahon

On April 17th, 1972, the Chinese national ping pong team came to Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School and represented its nation as they played ping pong against B-CC students for almost two hours.

Not even a year after Henry Kissinger, Nixon's foreign advisor, had visited China and only two months after Nixon himself had visited the People's Republic of China, B-CC students got a chance to play against some of China's best. The Chinese were greeted by B-CC Principal Jerome Marco, and a language teacher, Shirley Stryker, who helped to translate for both parties. The visitors then went on a tour of the school, visiting art and typing classes before talking with B-CC students.

One interpreter explained that "the Chinese were not as interested in seeing America as in getting to know people. Even with the limited contact the players had with the students, their warmth was easy to detect. The table tennis exhibition finally caused students to lose their reserve and to show that they can be enthusiastic and



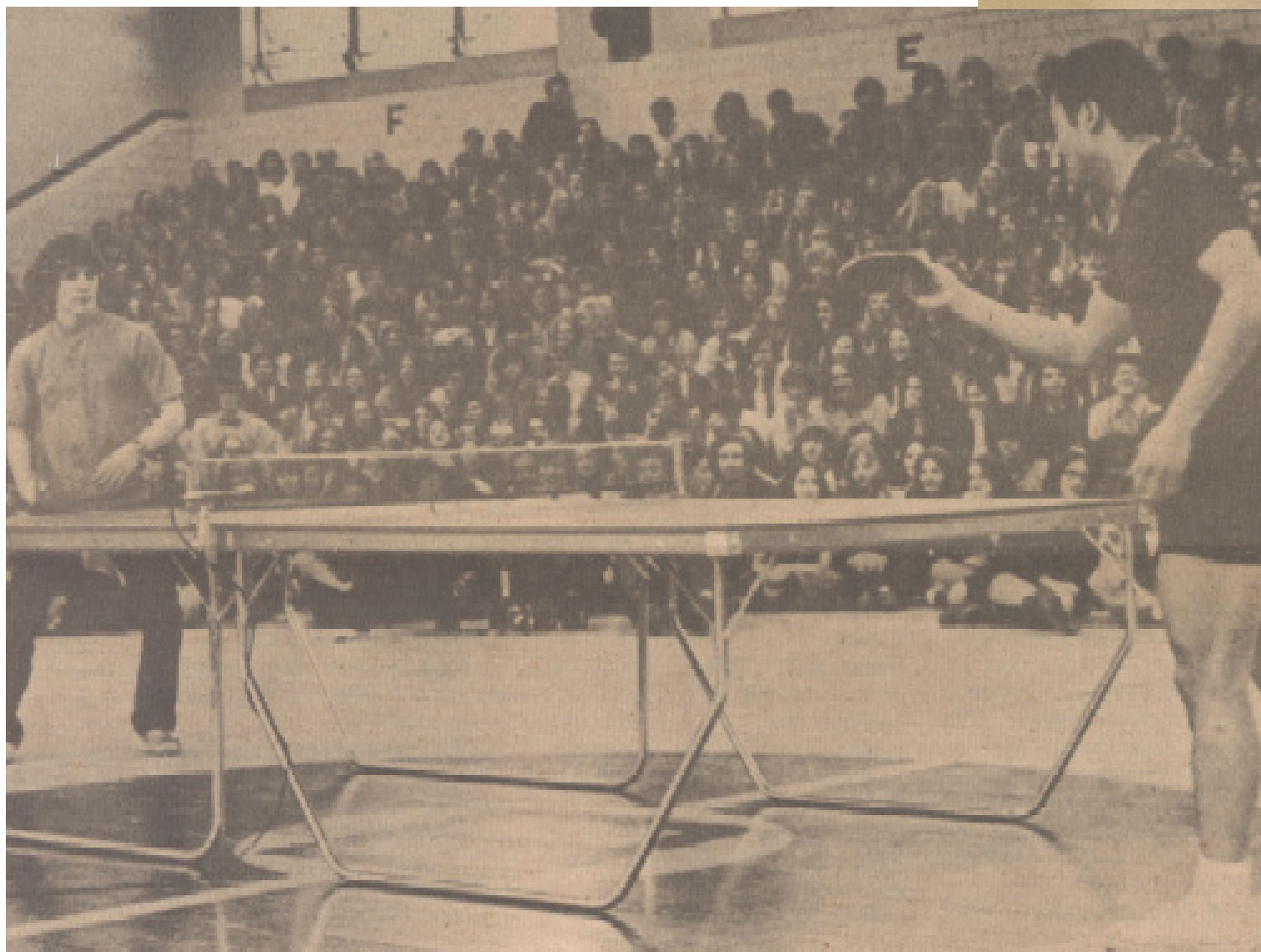
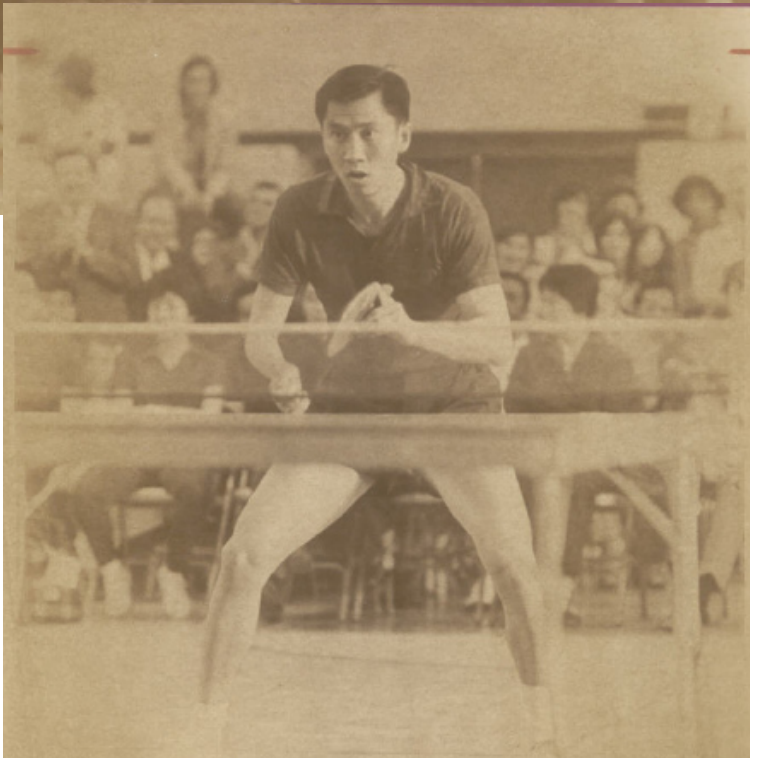
Above: Members of the Chinese delegation pose for a photograph.

Right: A Chinese ping pong competitor stands ready to return a volley.

Photos courtesy of The Tattler.

alive." The event is not forgotten among the alumni who participated in and witnessed it. "Who remembers when the Chinese Ping Pong Team came and performed an amazing exhibition in our gym - the Cold War

was still on, but that maniac Nixon was bent on thawing relations with Red China," wrote James Mammarella, a B-CC alumnus, on the B-CC High School Alumni Board. The Chinese ping pong team was also supposed



A B-CC student competes with his Chinese counterpart in front of a crowd of enthralled spectators. According to reports at the time, "As the ping pong ball shot back and forth, the crowd grew silent but each time one of the players scored a point, whistles and cries of delight erupted from all..." *Photo courtesy of The Tattler.*

to attend a Detroit Tigers game, but the game was cancelled due to rain. The team didn't only visit B-CC and the Washington, D.C. area though. They toured throughout the United States. The U.S. national ping pong team had toured China in April of 1971. Despite the fact that these events may seem insignificant, Chinese Ambassador Yang said that the visit of the Chinese ping Pong team was, "a historic and groundbreaking visit and left behind a moving chapter of friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. The exchange of visits of the Chinese and the U.S. table tennis teams signified, as the international media rightly noted during those days, that "the small ping pong ball has moved the big earth ahead." Such a great contribution will be recorded forever in the annals of history."

B-CC's Music Program: A Tradition of Excellence

By Andrew McIntosh

From humble beginnings in the school cafeteria, to wartime struggles, to state competitions; the Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School bands and orchestras have been through a lot. They have experienced adversity, but have taken it in stride, winning a few medals along the way. Much has changed about the bands here, from the staff to the members, but the tradition of excellence within the music department has remained constant. In the past 80 years, the bands have evolved and changed into many different branches of music. Today, there are many different bands and orchestras, including the award winning symphonic band and concert orchestra. B-CC also offers a wide variety of musical classes, ranging from beginner band to IB Musical History and Theory.

The bands' origins can be traced back to 1928. Four students, all of whom were avid violinists, began playing in the cafeteria during lunch. From there, the band took off, as much of the student body was looking for a program that would allow them to express themselves through music. The first legitimate B-CC band was put together in 1934 and was directed by Kenneth Frisbie. However, he left in 1939 to enlist in the United States Army.

The band consequently was shut down during World War II, and it seemed as if the music department was doomed to become an afterthought in our school's history. Then, in the aftermath of the war, the Montgomery County School Board allotted \$1,000 to the school for an organized music program. This donation jump-started the new school band. The band quickly garnered a strong reputation, and by 1949 it was invited to the state tournament. Only a year later it won the tournament, the first of many honors to be bestowed upon it. By 1962, the orchestra was part of a national competition, marking the greatest tribute that the music department had been given. Unfortunately the band fell on more hard times due to funding issues

in the 1970's and 1980's, and the music department was once again on life support. However the community resuscitated the program, and in the 1990's it enjoyed its greatest successes, winning countless awards for excellence in the musical community.

Today, the musical department and band is as strong as it has ever been, as evidenced by the thirteen courses that are currently offered to beginner and advanced players. The string quartet has been featured at several local events outside of school and has earned considerable respect as a musical group within the county. Just last year, a group of Chinese musicians visited the award-winning program to get a taste of the musical experience. The band frequently tours up and down the state and occasionally other parts of the east coast. Marshall White is the current head and director of the music program at B-CC, carrying on a legacy of strong conductors and well-respected teachers within the musical community.

The B-CC music program has always prided itself on bringing out the best in our talented student body. Through the years, it has been incredibly successful in doing so. The bands and orchestras have become nationally recognized and are considered among the strongest musical groups in Maryland. Despite the humble and low key beginnings, the B-CC music ensembles has grown to become a fixture in B-CC's legacy. From four students performing at lunch, to being graded as "less than superior" due to a student chewing gum during a concert in 1964, to accepting accolades well beyond the local community, the B-CC music program has become one of the school's most impressive and valuable assets. The program's success is a testament to the talent and dedication of B-CC students and staff.

"From humble beginnings in the school cafeteria to state competitions..."



Members of the B-CC band play on the field during the half-time of the 2006 Homecoming football game. *Photo by Emily Buckley and Georgia Ingalls.*

B-CC Music Program Timeline

- 1928- In the corner of the cafeteria, four violinists, a pianist and a coronet player form B-CC's first music ensemble.
- 1934- Kenneth Frisbie sponsors an orchestra of 20 to 30 students.
- 1942- Frisbie leaves B-CC after joining the military to fight in WWII. B-CC forms its first swing band.
- 1947- Band and orchestra were established during an "Activity Period" under the direction of Chester Petranek. Instruments were difficult to purchase because most of the brass was used for the war.
- 1950- B-CC forms a marching band with 100 members who played at all the football games.
- 1956- Band invited to perform at the inauguration of President Eisenhower.
- 1957- B-CC receives first place at Washington Redskins Band contest.
- 1958- Petranek designed a building to house band and chorus with additional practice rooms.
- 1960- Dr. Bert Dameron takes over B-CC music department. 125 members encompass the band. Two ensembles are formed: Honors Band (performs at concerts) and Varsity Band (marches at football games).
- 1963- B-CC Band wins All-State competition.
- 1964- B-CC receives its first rating of less than superior for having a member in the percussion section chew gum during the performance.
- 1967- Music program lost many members who left to go to school at newly established Walt Whitman High School.
- 1970- Edward Wolfe takes over, begins conducting musicals.
- 1970- John Preston leads choir in competitions.
- 1975- David Levin and Everett Williams lead award winning music department.
- 1980's- Preston, Levin, and Williams are replaced by Jack Mauro.
- 1996- Marshall White takes over the music department. Matt Hartman works part-time as choral director.
- 1998- Hartman begins working full-time at B-CC as a choir director, guitar teacher, piano teacher, Madrigal director, and IB Music History teacher.
- 2003- Madrigals, Symphonic Orchestra and Jazz Band all receive superior ratings at All-State festival.
- 2004- All ensembles receive superior ratings. B-CC Music Department is awarded the Grammy Signature School Award.
- 2005- Cindy Kornhaus joins music department teaching Concert Orchestra, Concert Band, piano classes and IB Music History. B-CC adds a music recording studio.
- 2006- Hartman departs for service in Iraq War. Amy Vanek replaces Harman as long-term substitute.
- 2007- Vanek joins B-CC fulltime as a guitar teacher, choir director, and chamber singer's director. Symphonic Orchestra and Chamber Singers receive superior ratings in county festival.

Metro Comes to Bethesda

By Noah Joseph

In a recent survey of Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School students, thirty-four percent of respondents say they use the Metro almost everyday. In comparison, approximately forty-two percent of the general population in the metropolitan area use the Metro to get to work every day. The D.C. Metro system is one of the largest public-works projects ever built and is the second busiest rail transit system in the United States. However, the 103 mile-long system was not always that big and did not always run through Bethesda.

Representatives from Maryland, Virginia and D.C. came together in 1954 to study passenger transportation in the area and in 1960, President Eisenhower signed the National Capital Act to develop a rapid rail system in the metropolitan area.

Originally, President Johnson had authorized the construction of a 25 mile rail

system. However, when the actual construction of the Metro began in 1969, the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority had approved a 97 mile-long system, a little less than a third of which was to be in Maryland, but not in Bethesda.

In 1976, the first segment of the Metro opened for operation. On the first day of service 19,913 passengers rode on the trains. Today, Metro regularly carries over 650,000 riders per weekday.

Exactly eight years, two months, and twenty-nine days after Metro first opened, on August 25, 1984, the Bethesda station was added to the red line as part of its extension to Grosvenor. The Metro then began operating Metro buses and Ride-On buses including free shuttles from Bethesda station to downtown Bethesda and likewise in Silver Spring.

The Bethesda Metro station serves downtown Bethesda and Chevy Chase and is just yards

away from Bethesda's restaurant district. The station has had a major impact on the area with several office buildings surrounding the Metro complex.

Much of the dense construction in the area, known as "downtown Bethesda," centers on the intersection of Wisconsin Avenue, Old Georgetown

Road, and East-West Highway, followed the opening of the Bethesda station.

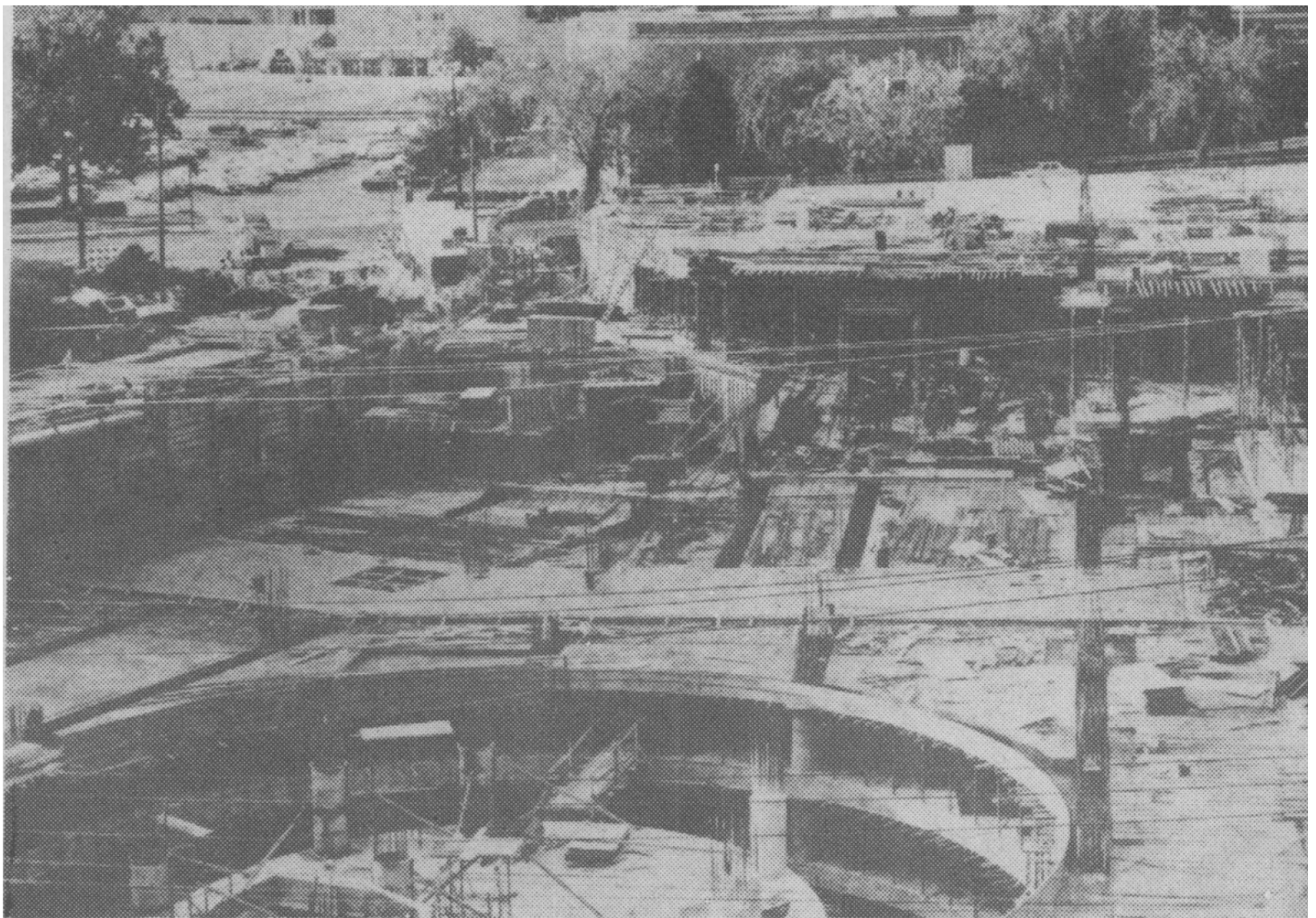
On average, the Bethesda Metro handles more than 15,000 passengers per weekday and roughly 10,000 pass through the station during weekends. Interestingly, the number of passengers getting off at the Bethesda

stop exceeds the number entering the station on both weekends and weekdays.

The Bethesda Metro station is scheduled to become one of the stations on the new purple line, otherwise known as the "Bi-County Transitway." Over the past twenty-odd years, Metro has truly opened doors for Bethesda.



A Metro train pulls into an underground station. The lights adjacent to the tracks flash when a train is arriving or departing. *Photo courtesy of Metro.*



The construction site for the new Bethesda Metro Station. Service to Bethesda began on August 25, 1984. *Photo courtesy of The Tattler.*

Dance crazes Throughout the Years

1950's

- The Mashed Potato
- The Madison
- The Swim
- The Frug
- The Twist
- The Watusi
- The Shake
- The Hitchhike
- The Suzie Q

1960's

- The Pony
- The Dog
- The Chicken
- The Hammer
- The Hully Gully
- The Monkey
- The Freddy
- The Pony

1970's

- The Hustle
- The Bump
- The Jerk
- The Time Warp

1980's

- The Humpty Dance
- Vogue
- YMCA
- The Melbourne Shuffle

1990's

- The Running Man
- The Roger Rabbit
- The Hammer
- The Macarena
- The Crip walk

2000's

- Ketchup Song Dance
- The Harlem Shake
- The Shoulder Lean
- Snap Dancing
- Walkin' It Out
- Two- Steppin'

The Glitz and Glam of Proms Past and Present

By Lena Barkin

Imagine having Prom in the school library. And then imagine having only thirteen other seniors to commemorate the night with. A radio is the source of entertainment. This was the B-CC Prom of 1929.

However, the Prom has moved on to bigger and better things since then. This year, the Prom was held at the North Bethesda Marriot, with the after-Prom festivities at Dave and Buster's.

The Prom and the senior banquet were held on the same night at the same place up until 1948.

The site of the evening usually alternated between The Mayflower, Wardman Park and Shoreham hotels and The Chevy Chase Woman's Club. But, in 1937, the Leland Gym was rented out so Phil Crabbe could have better acoustics. In 1958 the prom was moved to Indian Springs Country club and



Today, many students rent limousines for Prom night. They enjoy the excitement and style of driving in a chauffeured, custom built car. *Photo courtesy of Strangevehicles.com.*

was held there every year until 1974.

Live music was really popular for proms. In 1940, Seymour Zucker and his orchestra played and, in 1943, La Grande Orchestra was hired. They continued having orchestras up to 1970. In 1970 they dropped traditional dancing and music all together.

The long tradition of juniors throwing the Prom for seniors commenced in 1930 and was lost somewhere in the 1950's.

One very promi-

nent tradition was started in 1944, when the first Junior-Senior Prom queen, Betty Dosset, was elected. In 1948, the classes started electing senior runner-ups as well under the pretense of attendants.

In 1966, the senior choir sang along with the orchestra. Poems and programs with the 'Blue and Gold' school anthem were printed in the spirit of making the prom specific to B-CC. The prom used to be followed up by a Grand March, but these days, the march up the stairs at the Marriot will have to suffice.

A Glance in the Life of a B-CC Student of the Past



Students gather in front of the school building. Many used mopeds as an efficient form of transportation to get to and from school. *Photo courtesy of The Tattler.*

Student Government at B-CC Allows for Expression of Opinions to Administration

By Charles de Boinville

The Student Government Association (SGA) has been an important part of B-CC's legacy. Not only has the SGA been responsible for organizing and hosting a great number of fundraisers and events for B-CC it also has represented the views of students for almost 80 years.

The SGA and class officers have worked closely with faculty and staff to provide students with everything from Super Friday to school dances. The legacy of the SGA runs deep, but can be best defined as a way for students to communicate their wants and needs to the principal and other administrators. For example, this year the SGA was able to persuade Mr. Bulson to let students hold the traditional Homecoming pep rally. The SGA has also been a stepping stone for many students for getting into college as many B-CC alumni have been able to place it on their college resumes.

Over the years, the SGA has been a beacon of hope for students that have felt that their voices have no other outlet to reach the faculty and administration. "The SGA is a great way for the students to voice their

concerns and ideas to the staff. Without the SGA at B-CC, the students would have no voice" says B-CC graduate Laura Warren. While the SGA has provided students with a chance to represent themselves in front of the administration, it also has provided a channel for the administration to voice concerns to the students.

Class officers also contribute to student life at B-CC, and have the duty of helping pay for graduation, prom, and in the past, yearbook photos. Each one of these facets of student life carries a substantial price tag and without fundraisers and events over the years, many of these luxuries and privileges would be gone or of less quality. Many B-CC students love and look forward to senior prom every year but without the class governments this event wouldn't be nearly as well-funded.

Class officers have also been one of the schools' loudest sources of school spirit as past officers have worked hard to create hallway decorations as well as class shirts.

Every year, the most important school spirit event, the pep rally,



SGA officer Avishek Panth (left) and junior class officer Olivia Burr (right) record students' names as they vote. *Photo by Emily Buckley.*

is prepared and organized by the SGA. These school spirit contributions made by the SGA have helped give character to B-CC over its long rich history.

Over the years, the SGA and class officers have provided B-CC students and administration with a common channel, as well as an organized group able to raise money and host events. As the school looks to its past and to its future, it will see the SGA as an integral part of life at B-CC.



SGA officer Grace Ambrose helps a voter operate the touchscreen voting machines. *Photo by Emily Buckley.*



B-CC students turn out to voice their opinions and vote for a new Student Member of the Board (SMOB). The SMOB represents students' interests on the Montgomery County Board of Education as a non-voting member. Student Government Association and class officers assisted in the election, and operated the same voting booths used by the State of Maryland in presidential and congressional elections. *Photo by Emily Buckley.*

What's the Big Drama at B-CC: Theater and Performing Arts

By Kim Howard

Today at B-CC, there is no limit to student's opportunities in the drama department. Each year, current students can participate in the fall musical, the children's show, the spring play, and/or the student-directed One-Act plays. B-CC also has a chapter of the Maryland Theater Honor Society and offers classes in drama, including IB classes. In addition, the Drama Club promotes and supports the yearly productions.

The roots of drama at B-CC were rather more humble. The first play, *The Knave of Hearts* was put on in October, 1926, just one month after the school opened. It was performed by the public speaking class taught by Ludelle Hinaman, who stayed at B-CC for only two years but successfully started the drama program. She put on several plays including *Rip Van Winkle* and started the first drama club called the Dramatics Association.

B-CC throughout its history has put on productions for various causes. In 1928, the faculty put on *Seven Chances* to raise money for the music department. *The Tattler* had reported, "Here is a good chance to see your faculty at its best... be prepared to laugh." In the 1950's, B-CC put on *Extravaganza*, a variety show which featured students, parents, and faculty in order to raise money for new band uniforms and landscaping for the Administration Building. Five years ago, the club *Operation Smile* began a competition in which a number of male upperclassmen compete in a humorous pageant to be crowned as Mr. B-CC. The proceeds of this production go to helping children with facial deformities. The annual talent show is currently organized by the Drama Club and supports the NIH Children's Inn.



B-CC drama students practice for an up-coming performance. B-CC's first school play was *Knave of Hearts* in October, 1926. Since then, the performing arts have thrived at B-CC. In addition to large productions, B-CC students are able to participate in smaller student-directed one act plays. *Photo courtesy of The Tattler.*

Drama faded in 1938 and the program was not revived until near the end of World War II under Katherine Greaney who said, "The going was kind of rugged." Greaney explained, "There was no heat and we couldn't get cloth or any materials to make costumes or scenery." However, the play *The Importance of Being Earnest* was put on regardless although there was a contrast between the antiques used as furniture and the "brown wrapping paper for the backdrop which fell during the intermission." Problems continued under Margaret Casey who described her experience as a "complete nightmare." In 1948, the new sponsor of dramatics was Elizabeth Layton defined the challenges including encouraging boys to try out for the plays, saying "They thought it was sissy."

Following Layton were Alice Marquez and Margaret Kauffman, who put on several plays such as *Pygmalion* and *Pride and Prejudice* and many one-act plays for school assemblies. "It was just wonderful," Marquez said, "one of the happiest experiences I had while teaching." During this time, B-CC incorporated musicals into their drama program, starting with the operetta *Captain of the Guard*. When P.J. Dalla Santa, who took over dramatics in 1955, produced *Where's Charley?* in 1958, it was one of the first times a Broadway musical had been performed by a high school in Montgomery County. A popular musical at B-CC has been *West Side Story*, which was first performed at B-CC in 1963 and since repeated twice.

Dalla Santa set the basis for what our program offers today through his

belief that the student audience should be exposed to many types of productions. He said, "I try to change productions from musicals to straight plays to Shakespeare so there is variety for each student." This philosophy remains but the performances have advanced with the times. The location of the performances of the plays has improved from the past when they were performed in the locker rooms. Today, the auditorium has props, lighting, and space that past B-CC drama students would have only dreamed of.

Productions have ranged from classic to contemporary, with many famous works by Shakespeare including *Richard III*, *Merchant of Venice*, *Twelfth Night*, and this year, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. The current theater director is Matt Boswell

who puts on two to four productions each school year.

The popularity of school plays have fluctuated in past years. As B-CC became an urban rather than suburban school, the audience found other sources of dramatics. "People in this area have the Kennedy Center as a dramatic focal point," said Dalla Santa, "They don't need the school anymore." However, the attraction of a school production has never left the school. Students now have plentiful opportunity to practice and perform during the school day and in after school productions. The program has continued to adapt with the times. Dalla Santa is known to have said that there is no room for stagnation when directing high school students; the students are all in drama to have fun.

A Tradition of Honor: The National Honor Society at B-CC

By Naya Misa

The proposition to have a National Honors Society (NHS) at Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School was initially “voted down” in 1969 by the Board of Education because it was perceived as an elitist program. Members of the Board didn’t see its significance at the school and thus dismissed the idea. The National Honors Society was finally activated in the 1990’s. The purpose of the association has remained unchanged over the years but its goals have expanded. “I think the National Honors Society has always had an element of service and tutoring,” says Mrs. Kathryn Kirk. “Today, they tutor and mentor ninth grade students who are enrolled in honors classes. The selected kids are usually kids who are struggling,” continues Kirk. Initially, teachers selected the candidates for the pro-

gram. They could easily decide which students did or did qualify for program enrollment. Today, however, there is an application process which requires students to fill out documentation to get into the program. “Most people who apply meet the criteria,” says Kirk. Students must go through an application process where they have to obtain 5 recommendations and meet a grade point average of 3.5.

NHS is based on principles of leadership, scholarship, service and character. “It sets a standard for the school,” explains Kirk. Members of the group are expected to be role models to the rest of the school in all aspects of school life; from their outstanding academics, their service to the community and their role as student ambassadors. Over the past couple of years, the group has specified its goals more clearly.

The fundraising committee used to raise money with no specific aspiration. Now, they are focusing their efforts on raising money for B-CC’s sister school in New Orleans. NHS has raised \$1000 so far for these Hurricane Katrina victims.

The NHS also has added a recycling committee to its group. Students in the recycling committee sort and discard recyclable waste once a week. “I doubt this addition would have had much use back then, but it does today,” adds Kirk.

Each committee within the group has its own leaders and goals, from the recycling committee, to the fundraising and tutoring groups.

The tutoring and fundraising groups meet every Thursday under Kirk’s supervision. Each NHS member is assigned a “mentee” with whom they are responsible to tutor



The shield of the National Honor Society (NHS). NHS is a national organization with local chapters. *Graphic courtesy of NHS.*

whenever called upon. The mentees receive private attention and tutoring from their respective mentors over the course of the semester.

The fundraising committee meets to discuss upcoming bake sales and other fundraising activities once a week.

Each year, the NHS holds its own induction ceremony for its new members. They invite a speaker who inspires inductees with words of wisdom. After the ceremony, there is a short reception, where members and parents get to interact with each other.

Beyond B-CC: Moving on to College

By Alex Grant

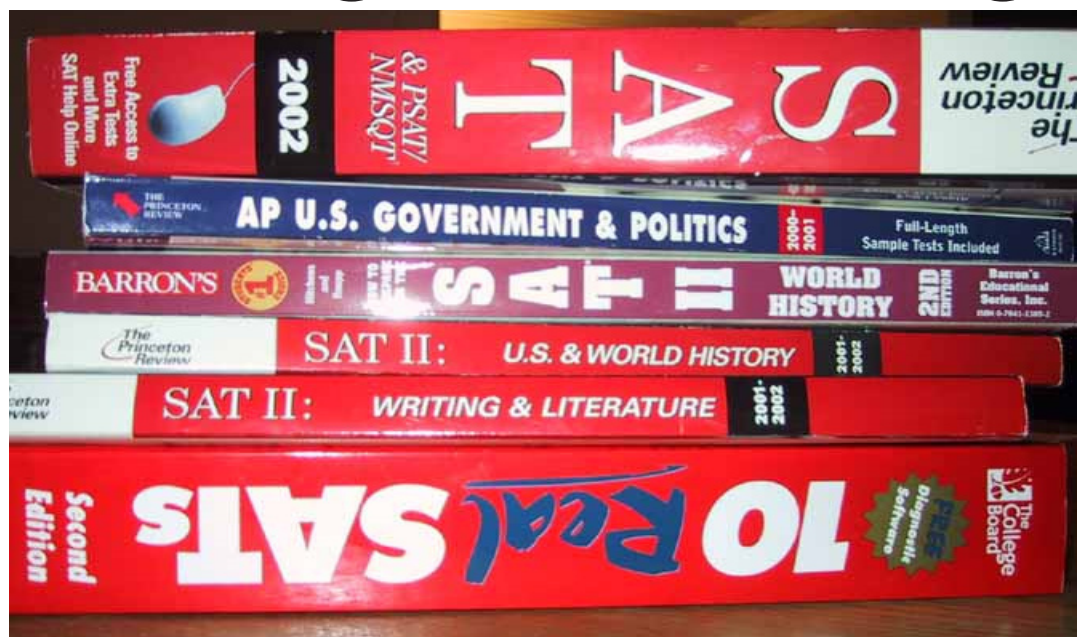
The college application process has changed considerably over the past 25 to 30 years. Instead of a prescription of Adoral, kids used Dr. Pepper. Instead of Prepmatters, students watched Family Matters. Kids did not use Edline, they took the Red Line. Going to college was a little different back in the 1980’s.

With more and more students applying to college this year, the admissions process has become incredibly competitive. Yale’s admission acceptance rating was 8.6% last year. As a result of plummeting admissions rates, students have been applying to several, and in some cases, dozens of schools. “It’s ridiculous. I know some kids who applied to over twenty schools this year,” cries senior Sam Rutledge.

Students are able to apply to many more schools these days with the advent of The Common Application, or “common-app” for short. The common-app is a general application form with areas designated for

current senior classes, jobs and positions held, school related activities, sports, and many more things that detail a student’s activities in high school. With the option of completing the form online, students can apply to schools with just the click of a button. This is a considerable improvement from the telegram and messenger on horseback methods employed just several years ago.

With the growing competition throughout the country, students have had to improvise. “I saw a private college counselor who really helped get me organized. She knew the college admission process and tried really hard to get me into the schools I was interested in,” reports senior Paul Schneider. In addition to seeking guidance for applications, students take multiple courses with the hopes of improving SAT and AP test scores as juniors and sometimes even as sophomores. “My SAT score improved 300 points after taking a prep class. It was worth all the studying,” junior Reid Lawrence smiles.



Dreaded test preparation books. *Photo courtesy of the Larchmont Gazette.*

The cost of college in the 1980’s was remarkably low compared to the cost of schools nowadays. The average price tag of a four-year private college in the 1980’s was about \$15,000. That price has doubled since then. Although college is much more expensive in the twenty-first century, it was arguably just as difficult to pay for in the 1980’s. The cost of college tuition in the 1980’s was increasing faster than the inflation rate, which made it tough for some people to afford.

Something that has remained constant over the

years has been senioritis. Senioritis is an acute “sickness” that is highly contagious and extremely difficult to remedy. This disease has been rampant in virtually all high schools across the nation even before the 1980’s. Symptoms include unusually high rate of absence, lack of productivity at home and in the classroom, and an overall state of malaise. This “illness” may appear at the beginning of the second semester, but undoubtedly kicks in after college decisions come back in April. Unfortunately there is not a reliable cure for se-

nioritis despite what teachers and parents may say.

Over the past twenty years, college has certainly changed, but not its mission: to provide a learning environment that is comfortable, eye-opening, and exciting. However, it is something that is coveted by hundreds of thousands of students, with the number growing every year. “The whole college application process is pretty stressful but I think college will be worth it; at least I hope so,” Ben Symons ponders.

Popular Culture: “I Can’t Believe We Used to Do That”

By Suzan Abebe, Naya Misa, and Bianca Davies

Have you ever taken a walk down memory lane and were awed at some of the fashion choices you made or corny pop groups you were obsessed with? Yes, we have all gone through those awkward yet fun phases with pop culture, and are still

but this activity quickly faded probably because people were being arrested for their rebellious actions.

The 1970’s began a period of sexual revolution for women. With the popularity of birth control pills growing, women could now be independent and in control of what they

rings, and the candy Pop Rocks. Entertainment in the 1970’s was also very popular. One cannot talk about the 1970’s without mentioning the Brady Bunch, which was America’s “favorite family.” There were other shows like the Partridge family with the cute redheaded boy. America was “Movin’ on Up” with the Jefferson’ and spending late nights with Johnny Carson on the tonight show. With regard to movies, Saturday Night Fever changed pop culture overnight and millions of women instantly grew infatuated with John Travolta. The 1970’s summed up a decade of free spirited individuals.

Is Punky Brewster your hero? Are the only video games you play Frogger and Pacman? Do you find joy by putting on your leg warmers and dancing to the “Flash Dance” soundtrack? Fer Sure! You are stuck in the 1980’s baby. The 1980’s were a decade full of craze. Even walking down the streets today there are reminiscence of the 1980’s that can still be seen, particularly in fashion. The edgy look was apart of an everyday lifestyle. Hair was definitely the ultimate accessory in people’s style. Girls usually feathered their hair, died their hair multiple colors, tied up side ponytails, and finished the hair up with a lot of glitter. Boys were into mohawks, which can visibly be seen, coming back today. They also wore their

hair frizzy with bangsm and jerry-curls were the African-American fad for men. For girls, off-shoulder shirts, sweater on the waist, thick belts, crop tops and mini skirts, scrunch socks, and leg warmers were fashionably in. This look can be seen in pop culture today, such as when popular icons such as Jennifer Lopez recreated the 1980’s Flash-Dance look for a music video. For men, rock

ery week. For others who weren’t so much into the edginess of Miami Vice found comfort and laughter in shows such as Three’s Company, The Golden Girls, Punky Brewster, and Love Boat. These shows were a favorite in the homes of millions in the 1980’s. In the 1980’s movie industry, we could see Christopher Reeve battling General Zod, Ursa, and Non in Superman 2. Steven Spielberg



The rock group Led Zeppelin. They favored having quite a bit of hair. *Photo courtesy of MTV.*

going through them today. Pop Culture is defined as contemporary lifestyles and items that are well known and generally accepted as cultural patterns that are widespread within a population. Every decade, there are just those certain things that are all the craze and that everyone knows about. No matter the decade, pop culture is definitely there, but the fads quickly change and fade away as life takes a turn into the next decade.

The 1970’s is a decade characterized by the sayings “anything goes” and “full of life” The decade launched the disco craze and rock music like Led Zeppelin Who could forget Robin McNamara with “Lay a Little Lovin’ On Me?” Well actually a lot of people could. The 1970’s were a decade of one-hit wonders that came and left faster than lightning. This decade also launched the streaker. People began taking off all their clothes and it was not in the comfort of their own homes anymore. At the 1973 Oscars, a streaker ran across stage while the event was being aired on live television. Talk about brave,

wanted to do. The independence stretched into other aspects of women’s lives too. Women chose who they wanted to be and if they wanted to wear a mini skirt, micros, or hot pants, they could. Before this decade, it was very uncommon to see fashion choices being pushed to the limit.

The fashion trends of the 1970’s could easily be described as outrageous. The clothes were brighter, and the shoes were chunkier. In fact, the sole of a platform shoe moved from three-quarters of an inch up to about four inches. Trousers and trouser suits were popular during the 1970’s. They began gently flared and reached wide bell-bottom proportions by about 1975, after which they slowly reduced to straight and wide, until by the end of the seventies, they were finally narrow again. Popular fabrics included heavy crepes, wool jersey knits, Courtelle jersey, and woven Polyester suiting such as Trevira. The market for consumer products was increasing at alarming rates. It included popular products and fads such as pet rocks, mood



The Brady Bunch was a popular television show that still plays today. *Photo courtesy of TV Land.*

band shirts, leather or jean jackets, rolled sleeves and tight stone washed jeans, and definitely bright colors were the fashion style. The fashion could also be seen all over the entertainment world in the 1980’s.

In the entertainment world there were some shows that will never be forgotten.

Don Johnson as Detective James “Sonny” Crockett in Miami Vice had viewers guessing ev-

changed the entertainment industry with his unforgettable production of ET; this movie is amongst the favorites in many households in the 1980’s and even now. The Ghostbusters had everyone saying “Who You Gonna Call” and movies like Rocky 3 and 4 had everyone ready to rumble. It is clear to say that a lot of movies in the 1980’s are perceived as not only entertaining but also classics.

Music television universally known as MTV can almost fit into every spectrum of pop culture in the 80’s and even now. MTV is just as popular and innovative today as it was in the 1980’s. MTV became-and remains-an industry icon by creatively combining pop culture, television, music, and marketing ingenuity. MTV allowed viewers to not only hear their favorite songs but allowed it so that artists could broadcast their music through videos. This ultimately helped artists’ progress and express their creativity. MTV, although it stood for music became a lifestyle for people to follow. It showed the latest



Phillip Michael Thomas (left) and Don Johnson (right) of the 1980’s hit television show *Miami Vice*. *Photo courtesy of Google Images.*

See CULTURE, page 15

A Trip to the Movies in Bethesda



The Outer Circle movie theater on Wisconsin Avenue in Washington, D.C., just a short drive from B-CC. *Photo courtesy of The Tattler.*

By Jake Kriegsfeld

Movies have always been an American pastime. They are widely considered hotspots for dates, and an essential part of high school life. In examining the last 80 years of life in Bethesda as a B-CC student, Bethesda's movie theaters certainly cannot be ignored. Up until 1977, the Hiser/KB Baronet Theatre, located at 7414 Wisconsin Avenue, was a center-piece for life as a high school student outside of school.

Seating only 498 in a one-screen theater and without a concession stand, the theater was not exactly extravagant. In fact, the theater often had to close down during the summer due to the heat. Aside from the heat, the theater also had to comply with "Blue Laws", which prohibited the theater to be open on Sundays. Given these obstacles, the theater was not gaining the popularity Hiser had hoped for, especially after he had put money into renovating the theater within his first year of buying it.

In 1936, the theater's popularity changed forever as the theater showed the Louis-Schmeling boxing match and sold 75,000 tickets within three weeks. With its triple features for

around 25 cents a ticket, couples could spend as long as they wanted watching "exclusive" movies at affordable prices. By 1938, the theater had become the most popular theater in Bethesda. Later, some of these "exclusive" movies consisted of titles such as "Young Frankenstein" and "Blazing Saddles", among others, which were either exclusively played at the Hiser or had limited bookings around the greater Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

However, if three movies were two-too-many then couples could easily venture down to the theater's basement bowling alley. The bowling alley was the main reason why Henry J. Hiser first purchased the theater. Hiser was a bowling-fanatic and often boasted of the number of games he had bowled.

Although revered by many for its bowling alley and cheap features, Hiser's theater would quickly become a point of controversy as Hiser refused to integrate the theater. In 1960, two African-American men were denied entry into the theater, tried sneaking in to a show and were arrested. To protest the injustice, groups of civil rights activists protested. The protests decreased

Hiser's business enough to make him sell the theater to the other local theater group, K-B. However, the theater would close down for good in August 23, 1977 as the construction of the, still standing Hyatt Hotel began.

With the Hiser Theater a hole in the ground, B-CC students turned to the Bethesda Theater. In the early 1980's, the theater would be changed into the Bethesda Cinema 'N Drafthouse. The theater displayed first-run movies on one gigantic screen, which was a nice feature for large groups of students. The theater was called the Cinema 'N Drafthouse for a reason; it gained immense popularity by not only serving the normal popcorn and candy snacks, but also pizza and beer. Considering the affordable admission fee of four and a half dollars, B-CC students flocked to the theater in bunches.

With teenage students overtaking the theater, the family crowd started coming in less frequently. In an attempt to re-establish the Cinema 'N Drafthouse as a family-oriented place, the theater changed its name to the Bethesda Theater Café. The change injected new life into the theater, as it became the

hotspot for young children's birthday parties. However, the regained popularity did not stop the theater from closing on April 5th, 2001 as the construction of the Whitney Apartments at the Bethesda Theater began. As of late, there is news of a resurgence of the theatre as a theater-house similar to that of the Round House Theater, which is located only a few blocks away.

The recently renamed Regal Cinemas, popularly known as "UA", has become today's version of the Hiser and the Bethesda Theater Café. While the theater itself sports up-to-date

features, the theater has become infamous for its front which has become a "hang-out spot", especially for middle-school-aged crowd.

Bethesda Row offers an "alternative cinema experience" for students and adults alike who are searching "for provocative and entertaining art films", according to the Bethesda Row Cinema's website. No matter the type of "cinema experience" high school students are looking for, Bethesda offers a multitude of theaters to accommodate their needs even if these theaters do not boast the rich history they once did.



After the Hiser/KB Baronet Theatre closed, the Bethesda Cinema 'N Drafthouse became a popular destination for movie-going B-CC students. The theater served food along with normal movie snacks, and closed in 2001 to house apartments. *Photo courtesy of The Tattler.*

Bethesda: A Small Town With a Rich History

By Andrew McIntosh and Erica Mink

Bethesda's roots can be traced back to a small Presbyterian church, established in 1820. It is home to several institutions such as the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division. The National Naval Medical Center, otherwise known as the Bethesda Naval Hospital, is also located in the area.

Bethesda is an unincorporated area, which means that it has no official boundaries. As of 2000, the census-defined community had a total population of 55,277. The main commercial corridor that runs through Bethesda is Maryland Route 355, which, to the north, connects Bethesda with the communities of North Bethesda, Rockville, and ending, after changing its name a few times, in Frederick, Maryland. Toward the south, Rockville Pike becomes Wisconsin Avenue near the National Institute of Health (NIH) campus and continues beyond Bethesda through Chevy Chase, Friendship Heights, and into DC, ending in Georgetown. The area that we consider to be "downtown Bethesda" is centered at the intersection of Wisconsin, Old Georgetown Road, and East-West Highway.

Bethesda has been through some very interesting times, and while it is now a booming suburb, its beginnings were much plainer. Bethesda was at one point the location of a Native American trail running along the east coast. Beginning in 1805, Bethesda was used as a toll road for transporting tobacco between Georgetown and Frederick. Starting around 1920, the first road in Bethesda was paved over and widened to allow cars to use them. This section of paved road is now Wisconsin Avenue, one of the major roads within Bethesda.

There are several fascinating and little-known facts about Bethesda. Though it may be hard



Euro Motor Cars on Arlington Road in Bethesda. Photo courtesy of Boris Feldblyum Photography.

to believe, Bethesda was around during the French and Indian War and even the American Revolution. During the French and Indian War, Montgomery County experienced a lot of scares from the Indians, but no serious fighting occurred in the Bethesda area. As for the American Revolution, many people from Bethesda became famous because of the revolution, such as Robert Peter. Also, the best known slave who lived and worked in Bethesda was Josiah Henson, who was the model for Uncle Tom in the book *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Bethesda has changed dramatically over the years. Today, the center of Bethesda, also known as Downtown Bethesda, can be clearly identified with its bustling night life. Downtown Bethesda is full of restaurants, movie theatres, and wonderful places to shop. Though the area is crowded and booming with business activities during the daytime, the sidewalks are filled with people relaxing and enjoying a nice meal during the evening.

Because Bethesda has become such a wealthy and safe area, many celebrities and sports icons have

taken up real-estate, some of the most expensive in the country, to live here. Talk show host Maury Povich calls Bethesda his home, along with New York Times journalist David Brooks. NHL players Jeff Halpern and Dainius Zubrus also have named Bethesda to be their place of residence. Even Celtics' legend Red Auerbach spent time living in Bethesda when his coaching career came to an end. According to the *Christian Science Monitor*, Bethesda is one of the best educated cities in America. Nearly 80 percent of those living in Bethesda over 25 years of age have their Bachelors Degree, compared to the national average of 26 percent. It is interesting to note that as wealthy and prosperous Bethesda may be, its population has actually shrank from 71,000, in 1970, to 55,000, present day. However when one considers Bethesda's humble beginnings, it is quite astounding to recognize that the average income per household is 130,000 dollars. In view of Bethesda's modest beginnings as a toll road, it is tough to argue that this city's development has been anything less than a success story.



A twilight view of the Bethesda Metro Center (right) and the Bethesda Hyatt Hotel (left). Students are greeted by this sight frequently as they head west towards Wisconsin Avenue into downtown Bethesda on East-West Highway. Photo courtesy of Boris Feldblyum Photography.

Student Court Let Students Try and Punish Peers

By Emily Buckley

The Student Court, an alternate form of student government, was started at B-CC in the 1949-1950 school year. B-CC had a new form of government with a congress, executive committee, and student court. The aim of the court was to "keep people out of trouble by removing the source of things that cause student violations. It tries to prevent as well as punish," according to B-CC's first

administration to make it more efficient. There were two main principles that they administration stressed in their revisions. The first order of task was to enforce SGA rules and incorporate them into the constitution. The second revision was that all punishments would be taken care of by the administration. They handled things on a "strict but fair" basis.

To make up for the SGA's decline in power



The scales of justice stand next to blindfolded goddess Justice herself. Photo courtesy of Wright States University.

chief justice, Seymour Vestermark.

The court was composed of two elected justices and three class parliamentarians, elected by the student body. It followed formal court procedures including having the right to an attorney and penalizing school rule offenders. One could select any student to be their attorney, who would represent them in court. There were many infractions that would send a student to court, such as walking on the wrong side of the stairwell or littering. They were extremely strict.

Common punishments included writing compositions about their infraction and how they were wrong. They were also forced to agree not to do such action again or the following punishment would be more severe.

From 1950 to 1951, the court was very well organized and met every Wednesday. They also made adjustments to their system by adding a Judiciary Committee and a Constitution. This committee made amendments to the constitution when needed. The first amendment was made in February of 1951.

In 1953 to 1954 the student court received criticism due to the lack of serviceable punishing power. As a result, in 1954, poli-

because of the creation of the court, the administration gave them the ability to hand out tickets to violators of school rules. These tickets were a warning for first offenders. Now on the other hand, second offenders got a different kind of ticket, which summoned them to court, and giving them fair notice in order to get their attorney and argument together.

Over the next few years the court went through major adjustments, which ultimately gave it more power. In March 1955, the student court turned into the Supreme Court of the school.

From this point on, the court declined in its status. Students complained about the court being too strict and being run by a group of power hungry kids. The administration, on the other hand, felt that the court was taking away power from them and the SGA alike. The administration took more and more power away from the court and gave it to the SGA. This continued until the court had little say in matters and lost their position as a whole. The court ended in the 1960's and the SGA received their power and duties.

The Pine Tree: B-CC's Book of Memories

By Sam Aleinikoff

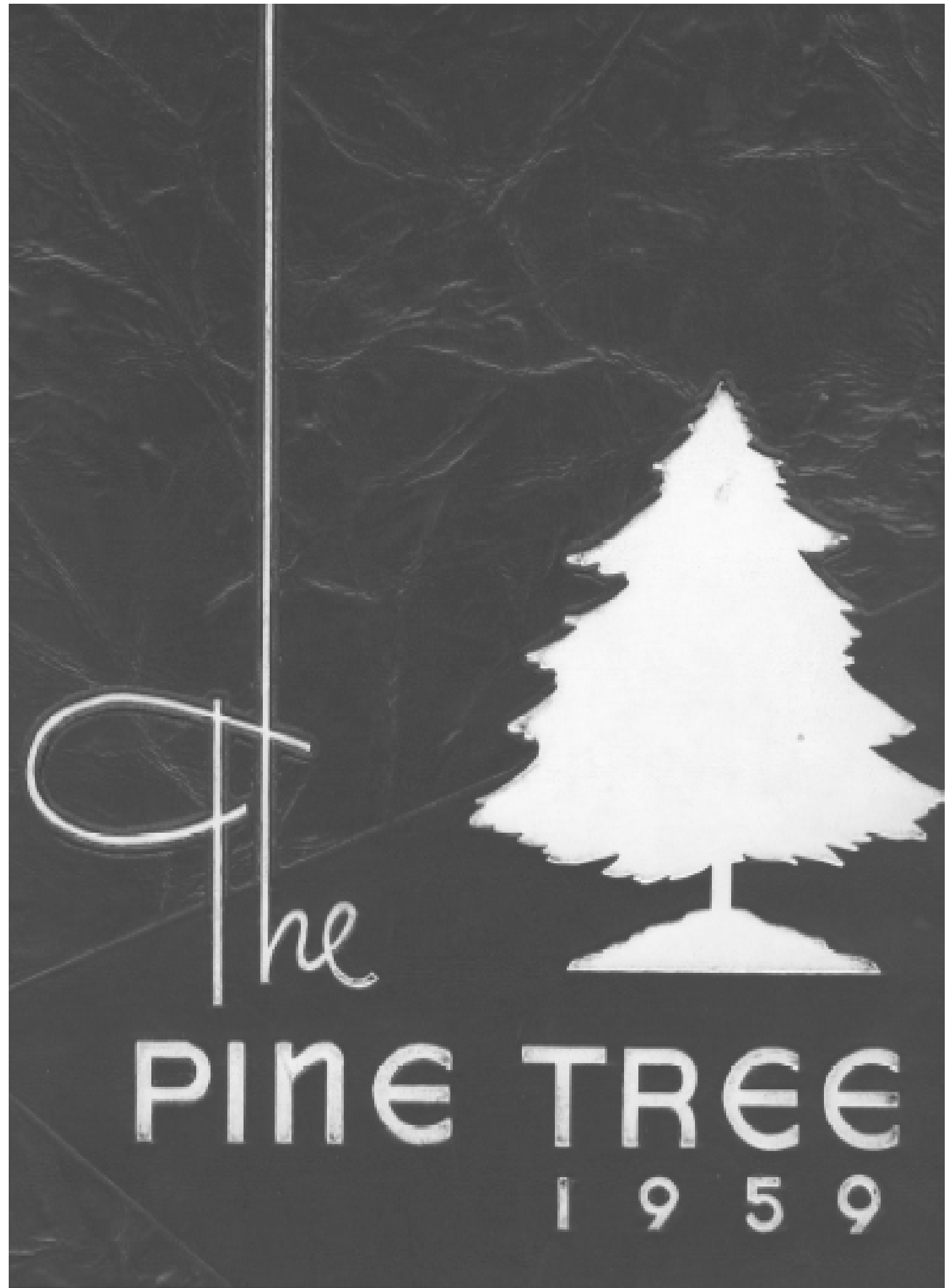
When Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School first published *The Pine Tree*, B-CC's year book, in 1931, it had fewer than 100 pages long and covered only the basic aspects of student life at B-CC. Today, the production of *The Pine Tree* is an intricate and complicated process. The yearbook staff does in-depth research into the lives of students in each grade in order to help students fondly remember their high school years. Since the 1930's, when the yearbook was first published, classes have come and gone at B-CC, teachers and administrators have worked at and left the school, and tens of thousands of students have attended and graduated from this Montgomery County Public School. Through all this change, *The Pine Tree* has endured and has never left, helping B-CC alumni to remember their high school years.

Despite *The Pine Tree's* unwaivering status as memory keeper for B-CC,

“Over the summer the process continues with yearbook camp (which according to 2006-2007 editor, Anne Sherman, is not quite as crazy as band camp).”

the production process has greatly changed over the years. Most recently, new software has revolutionized the yearbook design process. Using new technology, editors have been able to add new effects, increase design options, and improve the quality of pictures and the yearbook as a whole.

The Pine Tree has recently gone through another major adjustment. Until the 2006-2007 school year David Zimmerman, a former B-CC technology teacher popularly known by many students as “Zim”, had been the yearbook advisor for about twenty years. However, following Zimmerman's retirement at the end of the 2005-2006 school year, Kathryn Kirk, a B-CC English teacher, took the lead in the compli-



The cover of the 1959 edition of *The Pine Tree*, B-CC's yearbook. Today, the cover often features a design based on the current year's theme. Photo courtesy of *The Pine Tree*.

cated process of yearbook creation as teacher advisor.

The aforementioned production process is one that takes more than a year to complete, and requires the help of many different editors and staff members. Starting in the spring of the year before the yearbook is scheduled to be published, the editors and advisor begin to train and plan out the yearbook. Early on, a theme is picked and initial

plans are made for the yearbook. Over the summer, the process continues with yearbook camp (which according to 2006-2007 editor, Anne Sherman, is not quite as crazy as band camp). Here, the editors learn how to use the different yearbook programs and meet with yearbook editors from other schools in order to find ways to improve their work. In the fall, the new yearbook staff comes

together for the first time and begins to work collectively to plan the layout and write articles for the final product. As time progresses and the winter sets in, advertisements are added and pictures are taken. By the end of the winter, the yearbook starts to take true form and by the following spring all that remains are the finishing touches and effects. When the annual edition of *The Pine Tree* reaches the hands

of students shortly before the end of the school year, the yearbook has been more than a year in the making.

The final copy celebrates the memories, thoughts, activities and events of the high school years and helps students to remember their time at B-CC.

“Early on, a theme is picked...”

Why Bethesda, Why Chevy Chase: A History of Names in the B-CC Community

By Alexander Levy

Everyday, people are confronted with names, whether on the street, on the internet, or on television. Even as students walk out the front door of B-CC, they pass by a prominent sign with the name of our school. Yet most people seldom consider how places or things acquired their names. The B-CC community is rich with history regarding the names of places and landmarks many students encounter almost everyday.

Southern Montgomery County is dominated by Bethesda. Although not formally incorporated (and without a Mayor or City Council), Bethesda has become a tight-knit community with such civic organizations as the Bethesda Urban Partnership and the B-CC Chamber of Commerce. The names of all of these entities, and the Bethesda area itself can be traced back to the Bethesda Presbyterian Church. Founded in 1820, the Church was established by Washingtonians looking for an escape from the moral impurity of the city.

to Hebrew) phrase Bethesda, meaning “House of Grace.” According to the Gospel, the pool heals the first person immersed in it after its waters are stirred by an Angel. Jesus helps a disabled man enter the pool and heal himself. As the Coalition for the Capital Crescent Trail points out, it is more than appropriate that the National Institutes of Health and the National Naval Medical Center are both located in a city named for a healing pool. As the bell rings for lunch, hordes of students flow out of B-CC’s doors, a number heading for the Air Rights Center. Home to a myriad of offices, stores, and most importantly, restaurants, the Air Rights Center has been a Bethesda landmark since the mid 1960’s. But why call this collection of buildings the “Air Rights Center” instead of something shorter, simpler, or more corporate? Completed in 1964, the original East Tower was built by a local developer using the air rights over the B&O Railroad tracks on the



A picture of downtown Bethesda. B-CC High School is depicted in the upper right corner. Photo courtesy of Google Earth.

Rights Center was literally built “in the air” above the railroad tracks with a tunnel under the building to allow trains to pass. The Air Rights Center is obviously still around, but the Georgetown Branch of the B&O Railroad closed in 1985. Today, cyclists and joggers can walk beneath the Air Rights Center and Wisconsin Avenue on the Capital Crescent Trail which follows the old path of the railroad.

As Washingtonians continue walking east along the Trail, they enter an area known since the beginning of the twentieth century as Chevy Chase. This nearby suburb has a name that is anything but local. In 1890, Senator Francis G. Newlands formed the Chevy Chase Land Company to develop farmland in northern D.C. and southern Montgomery County. A portion of the land, previously owned by Assistant Postmaster General Abraham Bradley, had been given to Colonel Joseph Belt by Lord Baltimore on July 10, 1725.

The land deed referred to the plot as “Cheivy Chace.” But where does this mysterious reference originate? Belt’s family hailed from an area known as Cheviot Hills in England near the Scottish border. In 1388, Lord Percy of England and Earl Douglas of Scotland

of Otterburn. The Scottish term for such border conflicts is “chevauchee,” and in the case of the Battle of Otterburn, the object of controversy was the local “chace,” or hunting ground. The Ballad of Chevy Chase, named after the above two words, is known to have existed as early as 1624, and lends its name to the nearby Town of Chevy Chase.

Montgomery County, affectionately called “MoCo,” is the behemoth that embodies all of the above places. Its story, which follows a long and indirect path, stretches back to 1696 when Charles County,

which encompassed much of Maryland, was split apart to form, among other places, Prince George’s County. In 1748, a larger Frederick County was formed out of the western half of Prince George’s County, and in 1776, southern Frederick County gained autonomy as Montgomery County. B-CC’s beloved county was named after Richard Montgomery, who also lends his name to an area high school. Montgomery immigrated to the American colonies from Ireland, and became a Major General in the Continental Army during the American Revolution.



The emblem of Bethesda Presbyterian Church. Graphic courtesy of Bethesda Presbyterian Church.

As would seem natural, the name of the Church has Biblical origins. The fifth chapter of the Gospel of John in the New Testament refers to the Pool of Bethesda. Located in Jerusalem, the pool’s name is derived from the Aramaic (a Middle Eastern language related

east side of Wisconsin Avenue. Air rights give property owners the ability to utilize the space above their land. Railroad companies realized that by selling the air rights over their railroad tracks they would be able to profit from property they were not using. The Air



In the center of this police patch is the Montgomery County seal. The motto “Gardez Bien” means to guard well or to take good care. Photo courtesy of Montgomery County Police Department.

Popular Culture Hits B-CC

From CULTURE, page 10

trends in music, style, movies, nightlife and a lot more. People could often be heard saying "I love my MTV"

The 1980's were a decade where the question truly stands whether "Life imitates Music" or "Music imitates Life" Music was a passion that lived in every ones life. A Classic artist that emerged in the 1980's was Michael Jackson. His ability to have an identifiable voice, his dance moves that were impossible to recreate, his groundbreaking music videos like thriller who pushed the limits on productivity in music videos, and of course his sense of style that had the ladies going crazy. Michael Jackson was and still is undeniably one of the biggest celebrities ever. Other artist like Madonna pushed limits

babies with the Rachel from "Friends" who was played by Jennifer Aniston hairdo along with their Mary Janes, which were loafers for the 1990's. Addias Windpants became very popular; they were the pants that every time you moved, the rubbed together and made a "swish" sound. Nikes had become the most popular sports wear of the 1990's. By the mid-1990's, the hip-hop industry shocked the world with its baggy jeans and bad boy look. Artist like the Naughty by Nature, Tupac, and Biggie promoted this image and by the late 1990's the bad boy look was in. Baseball hats were tilted to the side with the tags still on it.

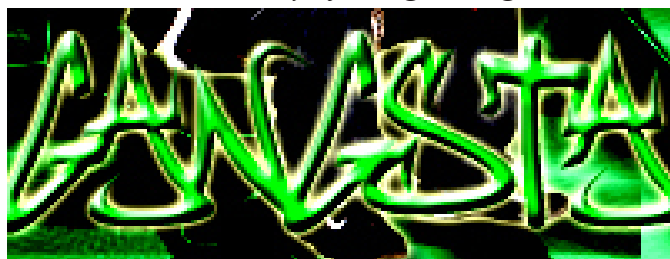
The music industry played an important role in the way adolescents dressed. By the late 1990's, many teenage boys wore baggy jeans or cargo pants

Phoebe, Ross, Chandler, Monica, and Joey. Other TV shows like ER and Seinfeld, entertained the parents and the matured crowd of the 1990's. We all cried when Jack died in "Titanic" and laughed at Macaulay Culkin's mischief in "Home Alone 1 & 2". Movies in the 90s were a way that people stayed entertained.

Talk Shows like Jerry Springer and Ricky Lake were also entertaining to watch, while the Oprah Winfred show was very intelligent and informative. The 1990's was characterized by the expansion of the Internet and electronics. Technology became very accommodating to scientists and other occupations that need the technical help. Personal computers with Internet became very popular by the late 1990's and by mid-decade, everyone had electronic mail, or e-mail. Technology became a way to make simply tasks easier for people.



Above: The cast of Boy Meets World.
Below: The "gansta" style typified the 1990's.
Photos courtesy of Google Images.



in pop culture period. Her critically acclaimed song such as "Like a Virgin" portrayed Madonna as racy and provocative, and put women on the map. Girls also crazed Madonna's style across the country.

The 1990's were retro to the 1970's, the fashion sense in the 1990s or the "vintage" era was very outrageous and extreme, but throughout the 1990's fashion styles began to change drastically. In the early 1990's, many teenage girls wore pretty baby doll dresses that made them look like


with a twenty-five dollar Guess shirt and girls wore tight jeans with butterfly clips in their hair. The styles of the 1990's decade defiantly changed from the beginning to the end. While the boys were laughing with the Simpson, the girls were debating on who was the cutest guy on Beverly Hills 90210. We were all on the edge of our seats, to see whether Cory and Topanga would get back together, by the end of the season of "Boy Meets World." while enjoying the excitement with our "Friends", Rachel,

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The Zim Basketball League at B-CC



David Zimmerman, former B-CC student and teacher, works with students in the mid-1980's. Zimmerman was sponsor of the year book. Photo courtesy of The Pine Tree.

By Aaron Kurz

The Zim League started when David Zimmerman, a student at B-CC, failed to make the varsity basketball team in 1977. He decided that he wanted to play basketball anyway. After he heard that he could not play for the school, he decided to start his own league. This league, which he called the Zim League, after his last name, consisted of ten to twelve teams, some eight of which were from B-CC.

As the seasons went by, the teams in the league got more creative with their team names and team uniforms. This creativity contributed to a more enjoy-

able environment for the players, the coaches, and even the fans who came out to watch the games. The games were played just for fun, but some of the games got moderately competitive when teams from different schools faced each other. Brady Blade, B-CC's former athletic director, was a referee for several of the games that were played.

This intramural basketball league, in which only boys played, consisted of a wide variety of students. However, players on the varsity basketball team were not allowed to play because they were too experienced and it would not

have been fair. Some of the players on the football team joined the Zim League so they could play against each other. John Zehner, who teaches economics, law, NSL government, U.S. history, and psychology, played in the Zim League for four years. Zehner reflected on his participation in the league by saying, "You could talk trash and just have fun." Overall, he makes the league sound like an activity that was largely enjoyed by participants. The Zim League does not exist today. It ended in the mid-1990's when the Department of Recreation pulled out of the arrangement.

Road Trip Down East West Highway

By Georgia Ingalls and Hal Cole III

Since the time when the “Barons” were “Highwaymen”, the high school consisted of only one building, and the girls could only wear dresses, the Bethesda area has changed considerably. Nearly all of these changes have occurred along East-West Highway, which has been important to Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School and its students for the past 80 years. East-West Highway has housed many landmarks and spurred intense rivalries. Not only is it the artery between Mont-

gomery County and Prince Georges County, but it is the route to the University of Maryland. What they settled on was “an old, run-down country house, complete with a tuneless grand piano” off East-West Highway and Wisconsin. This soon became Woodmont Country Club. The Woodmont Country Club used to be located where Woodmont Avenue is today. Just as it was beginning to enjoy the post-war success, the federal government announced its intention to purchase the property for the National Institute of Health (NIH) in 1948.

The Club relocated five miles north on Rock-



The University of Maryland Campus in 1959. Photo courtesy of The Tattler.



Montgomery Blair High School in 1935. Photo courtesy of The Tattler.

as much as today. The most popular places were “Tops” and the “Hot Shoppe.” Tops was a carryout burger shack, where people parked their cars and ate. Tops could accommodate up to 50 cars at one time. The Hot Shoppe was famous for its two-decker “Mighty Mo.”

day night attraction was the Queens Chapel Drive-In Movie Theater, located off East-West Highway in Hyattsville, Maryland. Queens Chapel Drive-In could accommodate up to 1,000 cars. “The teenagers didn’t care about the movie as much as they cared about

was naturally created, and it was intense. Football games would regularly draw crowds that dwarfed even the biggest crowds that today’s games bring. Because the schools were so near to each other in distance, it was easy for students of either school to follow and support their team. When Whitman High School was built, even closer than Blair to Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School, in 1962, the rivalry instantly shifted and Whitman was the Barons new rival.

East-West Highway has played such a significant role over the past 80 years in the development of Bethesda. The highway will continue to home new restaurants, landmarks, and will always be of great importance to Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School students and the surrounding com-



Above: East-West Highway front of school in 1963.

Below: Bus loop side of school in 2006.

Photos courtesy of The Tattler



Bethesda campus of NIH in 1950. Photo courtesy of The Tattler.

If the students ate out on the weekend, most would chose the Hot Shoppe as the place to go. In 1996, Tops and the Hot Shoppe fell to increasing development and competition.

Before they became Montgomery County Police, they were known as the

making out,” commented a teacher who wished to remain anonymous. The Drive-In Movie Theater was most popular in the 50’s and 60’s because as the teacher said, “Anything you could do in a car was popular.” The Queens Chapel Drive-In was closed in 1983.



Queens Chapel Drive-In, 1940. Photo courtesy of The Tattler.

1st Bethesda Police Force. Even though many new stations have been built in Montgomery County, the first station was located at the very start of East-West Highway, where it is still located today.

According to former students, the main Fri-

Before Whitman became Bethesda-Chevy Chase’s archrival, the position was held by Blair High School, also located off East-West Highway in Silver Spring. Because the schools were located so close to each other on the same road, the rivalry



Juniors dressed in Spirit Day-red prepare to cross East-West Highway. Photo by Emily Buckley.



The front of the main clubhouse at Woodmont Country Club in 1930. The Club used to be located on what is now Woodmont Avenue until it moved to its current location on Rockville Pike. Photo courtesy of Woodmont Country Club.

gomery County and Prince Georges County, but it is the route to the University of Maryland.

Anyone traveling from the north or south to Washington, DC would take US 1 to East-West Highway. “Everyone knew East-West Highway,” said a teacher who has been a longtime resident of the area. East-West Highway is the link between Prince Georges County and Montgomery County. It is also the major connector between Bethesda and Silver Spring. East-West Highway is the home to PG Plaza, the first shopping mall in the area, and the University of Maryland.

In 1921, the Town and Country Club, founded by members of Washington’s German-Jewish community, had reached a membership of 250 and started looking

ville Pike, where it still remains today, while the Bethesda property operated as the public Glenbrook Golf Course until 1955. When the property was bought in 1958 the NIH building replaced it.

Ever wondered where the President gets his check-ups and flu shot? Located behind school, and across from NIH is the National Navy Medical Center. The Medical Center was built in 1812, and serves as a hospital for men and women who are in the service or who have served. The medical center has been the care center of the presidents since it was opened, and still is today.

Food from restaurants located on East-West Highway filled the stomachs of the privileged open lunch students 80 years ago just