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Opening Shot

With the failure of this Fall's referendum, things here at BHS are sure to change. And the ones sure to feel it will be the students.

Already underway are plans to meet the budget shortfall that District 877 is sure to feel. On the chopping block are teachers and programs that we have come to appreciate. All because the community will not fully fund the schools.

The stampede wonders: did the same people who voted against the referendum crowd the stadium at the football games and fill the PAC for arts perform-

ances?

Before a single cent is carved from education, *the stampede* believes that all activities should be cut.

No more band concerts, no more football games. Get rid of the newsmagazine and the hockey team. If we are not going to adequately fund the schools, why should we continue to spend money on the extras? Maybe then, everyone will realize the importance of our schools.

Maybe then, the ballot boxes will be crammed with "yes" votes.

It is just an idea.



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Being thrown into the dryer: Basement wrestling

by Dawn Sovell

First rule of basement wrestling is you do not talk about basement wrestling. Second rule of basement wrestling is you DO NOT talk about Basement wrestling.

There is a silent hush over the fun and exciting games that go on in the privacy of one's basement or back yard. Boys enter as wads of cookie dough, but when they leave they are carved out of wood. Yet no one talks of these experiences. They are mute to their actions. Until now...

Juniors Chris Lacasse, Keith Karsten and Nic Schiferli are just some of the many boys that turn their homes into wrestling rings. No actual ring is made, mostly street fights that take place in the kitchen, living room, dinning room—anywhere there is a lamp to be broken, these boys take over.

Not so perfect lighting, jumpy camera angles, words mumbled, and some actions not entirely seen. But they get the point across. They want to prove what they can do and how they can do it. Throwing each other into walls, off of decks, down stairs, and into each other. Breaking many things over their heads and using a variety of weapons—the young men created their own Wrestling Federation.

With stage names, like Chris the Crip-

pler, Silver Stud and The Barn Dancer, they employ entrance music, costumes, and titles to win. "I wore green pants, a green shirt and a Scream mask" says Chris. "He even had a dance" says Nick of Chris.

The fascination with Pro Wrestling has to do with the entertainment value. Watching your favorite superstar beat the tar out of their enemy is a thrill of its own.

So if there are so many fans of wrestling, then why does this only seem to involve boys? "Girls don't wanna get hurt" says Chris. They asked a couple girls to be in the videos and they all—probably wisely—said no.

Boys are born with that high tolerance for pain that girls lack. But there are female pro wrestlers that prove wrestling isn't just a man's sport. This would be the perfect way for girls to get tough and show that they can do whatever they want. Nothing stops Lita from doing a Moonsault when a male gets up in her face.

When asked if they thought they had a future in pro wrestling they all had the same answer "No." But they would, however, try out for WWF Tough Enough. "I would, but I dunno, I'm too short" says Chris.

They all had "Bison" experience with wrestling, but quit shortly after they started. The school's wrestling is extremely different. They wanted to have fun with it and with the school, and having to follow rules, they weren't getting the satisfaction they wanted. "School wrestling ... was just boring," says Keith. It lacked the quality of fun and "No Rules" that they were looking for. So they turned to their own homes ... with a video camera.

It has been a couple years since they have taped a live show. "We all work now, we never have any time," says Keith. The look on their face, though, says that the last video won't be the only one. They all accomplished the goal they wanted to fulfill—to have fun. This article may have even inspired their come back video...A Thanksgiving Pay-Per-View.



The realities of the baby

by Alicia Schulz

It's a Friday night and you should be out with the guy of your dreams. You two should be on your way to a restaurant where you will have a wonderful dinner, and the good thing is that he is paying.

Instead, you are lying in a hospital bed, sweating, annoyed by the doctors surrounding you, and you're pushing your hardest to get that baby out of you.

Junior Tina Sandland is sixteen years old and she should be out having fun, but she's stuck at home taking care of her ten-month-old baby boy.

"Her parents obviously didn't kill her, but they thought she should get an abortion because she was too young"

A couple years ago she fell in love with the father of her baby and he always said he would be there for her no matter what happened. The thought of having a child had crossed their minds, but they never planned on it, until one day Tina got pregnant. She wasn't that surprised because her and her boyfriend had been having unprotected sex. When she found out she was pregnant, the first thing she said was, "My parents are gonna kill me."

Her parents obviously didn't kill her, but they thought she should get an abortion because she was too young. She seriously thought about having an abortion, but her boyfriend wouldn't let her. He said everything would be just fine and she thought they would have a perfect life.

Boy was she wrong. While Tina was pregnant, she lived with her boyfriend at her house with her parents. Awhile after Tina gave birth to their beautiful boy, Nathaniel Michael Johnson, her boyfriend moved out to live with his mom up north because he got into a fight with Tina's mother.

As soon as she had the baby, she was attached to him. Her parents thought maybe she would want to give him up for adoption, but she just couldn't stand the thought of someone else



taking care of him and she wouldn't know if he was getting treated badly or not.

As time passed, Tina and her boyfriend started to see and hear from each other less each day. He always seemed to be too busy to talk or to visit his girlfriend and son. She's lucky if she gets to see him three times a month. When she does see him, she'll see him for a couple days at a time, then she won't hear from him for awhile again.

The father did have a job at a casino, but he quit and now he has no money to support his son and he is thinking about moving to Minneapolis and hopefully getting a job there. He used to pay and support Nathaniel, but now he has no job and money.

But for Tina, the promises and dreams have become hallow—she doesn't believe anything he says anymore because almost everything seems to be a lie.

Luckily, Tina's mother is helping her pay for all the things that Nathaniel needs, but it's not her responsibility.

Tina did have a job, but she quit because the father told her they were going to move up north, but then that plan backfired and she was left without a job. She is trying to get a job now so she can support the two of them.

The thing she doesn't like about working is that Nathaniel acts different when she's not around him as much, but she says that she hopes he will understand someday that she is

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doing all this for him so he can have the best life.

Not only is Tina trying to get a job, but she is also trying to keep up with her schoolwork. She is going to a special school where there is a day care inside where they watch Nathaniel while she is in class.

One statistic claims that one-third of teen mothers receive a high school diploma and seven in ten mothers complete high school; but they are less likely, than women who delay childbearing, to go onto college.

Tina also says she wouldn't mind going to college, but right now there is no way of that happening because she needs the money to support her and Nathaniel. She also wants to move out of the house soon.

Being a mother has changed her outlook on life. She used to just want to go out and party, and she didn't have a worry in the world. Now she has a son and she has priorities in her life.

She says she is kind of glad that she got pregnant because she was headed down the wrong road and she was hanging out with the wrong people, but now that she has Nathaniel she doesn't have time to hang out with those wrong people.

She is more responsible now and she understands why her parents had their rules and limits. When she is out in public she says that adults treat her like an adult not like an

irre-

sponsible teenager because she has a child. They look at her and see how well she can handle her responsibilities and they respect her for that—but that respect has come at a price.

There are a lot of statistics out there on teen pregnancies and one of them is: teenagers who have strong emotional attachments to their parents are much less likely to become sexually active at an early age.

At a younger age, Tina felt she never got the attention she wanted. She was the middle child and she never got the most attention. Her older sister was special because she was the first and her younger brother was special because he's the baby of the family and she always seemed to fit somewhere in the middle after them.

She always liked to get attention from guys because she never got the attention she starved for at home.

Tina's life is far from boring and her life is changing everyday—and not always for the better. She is giving the father one month to see if he changes and starts paying child support. If he doesn't, then she is going to break off their relationship because she can't handle all the pain from him anymore. All the lies are starting to get to her. These are concerns that are beyond her teenage years.

She claims she can't handle the whole mother thing by herself and it would be nice for the father to help out.

Her weekdays consist of getting up and getting herself ready, getting Nathaniel ready, going to school, coming home and watching Nathaniel, hopefully getting her homework done when Nathaniel goes to bed, then going to bed just to wake up and do it all over again. Not exactly what every teenage girl imagines her life will be like.

"One statistic claims that one-third of teen mothers receive a high school diploma and seven in ten mothers complete high school"



Loitering law: now even less to do in Buffalo

by Danielle Klatt

The chill in the air ends many things. Summer has ended and Winter has settled in. School has started and streets have quieted down, but not completely. The cool has sent many indoors. Yet, when driving downtown there are still teens hanging out on the streets, for the time being anyway.

New laws have been made to kick teens off the streets and away from their hangouts. But where can they go? Is there anyplace, anywhere that would appeal to teens?

In the summer, when the heat hit and the nights cooled down, the streets became a playground for teens. Different areas harbor different people and different groups.

At the courts, the guys play basketball while the girls mingle and socialize. Every once in a while, they'll hit the volleyball around or someone will pull out a sack and start up a game of hackie. The lights go out at around 11:00pm—which is when everyone leaves. It usually tends to be civilized and they keep it as quiet as the basketball game allows.

Down at the corner, cars drive past; the revving of the engine or a loud exhaust can be heard on almost any given night. Those who stop are invited to join in on the conversation, which usually deals with cars. The girls bounce from group to group or car-to-car shar-

ing their thoughts on more compelling subjects.

At Gordy's, the scream of the car stereos can be heard as teenagers all stand out by their cars. Conversation is going and a yell can be heard from across the parking lot. Then an occasional fight breaks out and again the police are down visiting with the teens. The conversation is less fun loving then the teens would like—thus ending another night. But tomorrow they'll be back.

But now the basketball courts lay silent and the parking lot is bare, the one last glimpse of summer is the corner. A new law is stealing away the havens that teens once ran too. This new law is against loitering. Tickets can be issued, tickets for standing around town.

Gordy's is completely off limits. All municipal parking lots are from now on. Being caught hanging out there can start with a warning and end in tickets and fines. The Courts is a public basketball court so teens can be there till lights go out. Then the Courts are closed down and to be there is considered trespassing. The Corner is safe because it is a private establishment. Only the owner can kick the kids out.

Officials say no trouble will come if the teens are behaving themselves and not bothering anyone. First offenders will receive a warning. They will be told the new law and sent on their merry way. After that, each situation will be evaluated to decide the effect of the offense and what should happen next.

City Council member, Marsha Paulson had this to say about the new law. "If you don't cause problems you probably won't be bothered too much." She smiles and then sternly says, "Presenting yourself in such a way to cause alarm is unacceptable."

"If you're downtown sitting on the corner talking to a friend; that's not alarming." She smiles again as she reminisces, "I used to

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hang out on a street corner when I was a kid too. What was there to do besides drive up and down Main Street and sit on the corner?"

Even though it was a big deal for the City Council to wait till school started to review this law, few students had ever even heard about it. Common responses were, "What's that?" "There doing what? What does that mean?" "So we can't hang out there anymore?" Marsha Paulson was relieved when the City Council waited till fall so the students knew about the law and she was excited by how many students came to talk about it.

So where do teens go? The Mayor, Fred Naaktgeboren, had a few suggestions. "Kids should hang out where they have for generations, home, parks, restaurants, school events, church events, ect." He also added "The City has already made a number of investments in places for youth. Café 22 is one example. We continue to direct spending into projects that will provide a positive environment for youth including the BMX track, Skate Park, ice arena, and improvements to city parks."

These are all fine places to go but when questioned as to why students don't hang out there, Junior Dawn Sovell said, "Those are summer places, dude it's cold out!"

That's why teens find places to go like the Courts, the Corner and Gordy's. You don't have to pay, just talk to your friends and hangout.

Junior Kellie Langworthy has been to the corner a couple of times. "People just stand there and talk," she laughs and kids around, "No, they get naked and run rampant through the streets."

Jeremy Lehn, a freshman, hangs out at the corner because his older brother goes there. The new law bothered him and he thought, "It's kinda stupid, I don't know, it feels like their attacking the kids just for trying to have fun."

The Courts is the same, people became upset when they heard that they could now get ticketed for being there too late or loitering in other areas around the Courts.

"I think it is wrong because there's no

place for kids to hang out. Kids should be able to be wherever that want unless they are causing harm or trouble." Junior Amanda Elsenpeter said, then she went on, "The things that go on at Gordy's is different than what other people do, meaning if their doing wrong it doesn't mean everyone else is doing wrong."

The "wrong" Elsenpeter was referring to is why the City decided to make this law. Fights had been a usual thing at Gordy's, whether it was verbal or physical. Fights were minimal at the Courts, and only verbal at the Corner. Drugs became an issue too; there were incidents of selling and using. Also people who lived by Gordy's felt so unsafe that they drove short distances to avoid the people who hung out there. Businesses in the area were suffering too.

The Police Chief has reported that since the ordinance, the complaints and calls have been much reduced.

The Mayor, Fred Naaktgeboren, even claims, "One local business manager reports that their problems have been virtually eliminated."

Senior Adam Leech who used to hang out at Gordy's, or meet people there, thought the new law wasn't so bad. "Its kinda a good law, to keep the riff raff down."

Many employees of Gordy's feel relief that they no longer have to put up with the teens and feel safer since they have left the parking lot.

Yes, they may have solved one problem, but still there are so many left. Where can the teens go, what can they do? Most of them are just hanging out, having a good time. Sure, fights may arise and drugs may show up, but that happens everywhere, even in the supposedly safe halls of school. Besides, that is not the problem that needs to be resolved here.

"Where can we go?" Amanda Elsenpeter asks. That is the main problem there is no place for young adults and until this problem is seriously addressed teens will congregate in places like parking lots, corners and basketball courts.



Condoms in the school: deadly silence

By Ashley Menzel and Danielle Klatt

It's a big secret; it's a taboo; its untouchable. The community, teachers, and administration try to avoid even mentioning it. How is it a society that is so advanced in technology can be so backwards in protection of their teens?

"Should the schools be responsible for providing access to condoms, or is this the prerogative of the family?"

Should the schools be responsible for providing access to condoms, or is this the prerogative of the family?

Secretaries blush, teachers cower away from the subject, and questions go unanswered. Where is the compassion?

Students take 10th grade health, where they learn ways to be safe. Don't you think if they teach ways to keep teens safe, that the schools should

have some area where they are supplied?

When questioned about how it would affect teen promiscuity if condoms were made available to teens in the schools, Tyler Olson replies "Right now they are afraid of getting pregnant but if they were there, [there would be an increase in teen sexual activity]"

But according to Molly Pietig "I would like it if the school nurse would have condoms available because parents are more worried of telling them not to have sex then telling them how to protect themselves."

Health teacher Mary Bremmer said, "Condoms—health wise—it is a great idea. Public opinion—I don't think I would have my job for long." And this is where the trouble lies—people seem to have a rational opinion and a paralyzing fear.

Some more outgoing teachers took interviews. Not all agreed as to what was proper and should be done, but at least they had their own opinions.

Of all the interviews, Ninth Grade Advocate, Rene Parcheta was the only faculty

member who was for the distribution of condoms. She explained that because of policy she couldn't hand out condoms to a student because she could lose her job.

"It's policy. I can't hand them out. I would get fired. As a counselor; it's against district rules. I can encourage use though."

She goes on to talk about the good effects condoms have and how they make people talk to one another about sex.

"It doesn't make people go out and have sex but if you have a condom in your hand you have to at least talk."

Parcheta believes that faculty, administration, and parents should not be afraid to talk about sex. The more open and comfortable they are with the subject the more questions teens can ask. And the more answers that teens receive, the better off they will be.

Many teachers believed it wasn't the school's responsibility.

Mrs. Sheri Tamte thought that it might be a good idea to have access to information and resources students needed to be safe.

She worried, "I don't want to make a parent's decision. A family decision." She went on to say, "I'm not sure I want that responsibility. I don't need to be a parent to 90 more people."

Ms. Tamte is very open with sexuality and talks to her 15-year-old son Adam freely on the subject. She has found herself asking him in front of his friends how he knows he is ready and responsible enough for sex. She is sure when her seven year old daughter Julia is old enough she will be open with her too.

Mr. Matt Lubben accepted the interview but once he found out the subject at hand he became nervous.

"It's getting a little risqué, give me time to think about it." And the interview was postponed.

Mr. Lubben expresses that the school's

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responsibility has become too broad already and that this is murky water. The school cannot become a form of parental guidance—this is simply beyond the scope of its mission. Students need to discuss sex with their parents. If a parent is too afraid to discuss these subjects with their kids then that teen can go to Planned Parenthood to get their information.

There are schools that have implemented a condom distribution policy.

In New York City, students were given access to condoms in schools and in Chicago they weren't. Studies showed students with access used protection more often than the Chicago students.

Another school did a study with just seniors. It showed the statistics before and after implementing condom use. The rate of sexual activity stayed the same but the STD's and pregnancy rates decreased—which seems to disprove the theory that access will lead to increased promiscuity.

Students haven't seemed to get all the information right. When polled and asked "do you think access to contraception would cause students to sleep around?" Many responses were "what is contraception?" "I don't know, what is the big c word?" "What does it mean?"

After polling four classes (freshmen through seniors) the results showed that 57%

of underclassmen thought it is a good idea for the school nurse to hand out condoms. Ninety-five percent of the upper classmen wanted condoms to be distributed.

For the underclassmen, 68% said condom distribution would not make students more promiscuous as opposed to the upper-classmen's 82%.

Tenth-grade Advocate, Mrs. Sally Geisler, saw first hand how teen mothers quickly lose control of their lives.

Mrs. Geisler's older sister, Melissa, had a child at the age of 17. When her father found out the first thing he said was "I love you and will be there for you no matter what."

Mrs. Geisler's sister learned the hard way. It was her first time having sex and she didn't have all the facts and she got pregnant.

Melissa had to grow up really fast. She went to school and learned how to be a mother until her due date. Her parents started raising her son, Ryan and became the parental figure in his life.

Mrs. Geisler is, after all the events in her sister's life, against handing out condoms. She explains she would talk to the students, give them information, and even help them talk to their parents.

"I would talk to students and tell them where they can go to get condoms but it is not my responsibility to have a drawer full of them."

It is time our society took a more mature look at what's going on and take an active role in protecting teens. AIDS is on the rise in the rural areas and little is being done.

"I don't want to promote sex but I want to protect [students]," said Ms. Tamte.

It's a fine line between promotion and protection. And the line seems to get foggier everyday. But saying nothing—being silent—can be a killer.

"[This study] seems to disprove the theory that access will lead to increased promiscuity"



Selective service: the realities of the draft

by Kelly Flannery

Eighteen—a birthday people look forward to. Suddenly you are able to legally do things that were denied to you in the past. But with this birthday, you can now be drafted.

With the events that occurred on September 11th, our country has gone to war. We are not only protecting our homeland from more attacks, but also our citizens abroad. If our country needs more men, they can use the Selective Service System and it is possible we may need to.

Suddenly, what was once three arbitrary letters (SSS) now has amazing impact to any young man who is eighteen, or on the verge of turning eighteen.

"What does that mean?" replies Junior Amanda Mengelkoch when asked if she knew what the Selective Service was.

Not many students at BHS knew what it is when they were asked. But once the word "draft" was used, there was a lot of "Oh ok, I know what you're talking about now."

To put it into technical terms, the Selective Service is an agency of the United States Government to draft men into whatever part of the military they are needed in.

The law requires that all male citizens register within 30 days of their 18th birthday. Late registrations are accepted, but not once a man reaches the age of 26. Once a man reaches the age of 26 he is considered to be too old to register.

It is now possible for a man to submit registration information early, as long as he is at least 17 years old. Selective Service will keep



his information on file and process it automatically later in the year, when the man is within 30 days of reaching his 18th birthday.

To register, the easiest and fastest way is to do it online. Go to the Selective Service website (www.sss.gov) and click on the "Register online now" icon. All you have to do is fill out some basic information and within seconds you'll receive your Selective Service number. Another way you can do it is go to a U.S. Post Office and pick up a registration form, complete it and sign it, and mail it in.

If the Congress and the President reinstated a military draft, the Selective Service System would conduct a National Lottery to determine the order in which young men would be drafted. The lottery would establish the priority of call based on the birth dates of those registered. The first men drafted would be those turning 20 years old in the year of the draft. If a young man turns 21, he'd be in the second priority, and so on. Younger men would not be called until men in the 20-25 age group are called.

Even though it is the law to sign up when a man reaches 18 years old, there are still some people who refuse to sign up. Sam Nord says, "Canada here I come! How stupid can you be?"

A former student at BHS, Andy Holthaus, who is now serving in the military, said the main reason he signed up was to fight for his country.

You may want to think twice if you're one of those people who are thinking about not signing up. You may find you are ineligible for certain benefits. Some include student financial aid, government employment, employment, you won't qualify for Federal student loans or grant programs, and more. Some doors may be permanently closed. You may, if prosecuted, face a fine of up to \$250,000 and/or a prison term of up to five years.

If a man really feels that he doesn't

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want to sign up for the Selective Service, he could be a conscientious objector. A conscientious objector is one who is opposed to serving in the armed forces and/or bearing arms on the grounds of moral or religious principals. Beliefs which qualify may be religious in nature, but don't have to be. Beliefs may be moral or ethical, however, a man's reason for not wanting to participate in a war must not be based on politics, expediency, or self-interest. In general, the man's lifestyle prior to making his claim must reflect his current claims.

Two types of service are available to conscientious objectors, and the type assigned is determined by the individual's specific beliefs. The person who is opposed to any form of military service will be assigned to Alternative Service. The person who's beliefs allow him to serve in the military but not to fight will serve in the Armed Forces but will not be assigned training or duties that include using weapons.

Conscientious Objectors opposed to serving in the military will be placed in the Selective Service Alternative Service Program. This program attempts to match conscientious objector with local employers. Many types of jobs are available, however, the job must be deemed to make meaningful contribution to the maintenance of the national health, safety, and interest. Examples include:

- ◆ Conservation
- ◆ Caring for the very young or very old
- ◆ Education
- ◆ Health Care

Length of service in the program will equal the amount of time a man would have served in the military, usually 24 months.

Now, I'm sure many of you are wondering why women don't have to register. When President Carter resumed registration in 1980, he asked Congress to change the law to include women. Congress did not act on his

request.

For women to be included in the registration requirement, Congress would have to amend the law.

BHS
guys really don't seem to mind that women aren't required to register. Senior Tedd Hathaway said, "I'm ok with the fact that girls don't have to sign up, but it does bother me that every single guy, when they turn 18, has to". Junior Brady Meyer comments, "It's not fair that guys have to and girls don't, but it doesn't bother me. But it wouldn't work to have girls because they don't have enough strength to do things like guys do. Nothing against them, it's just a fact".

When asked if she would sign up, Junior Kristi Rust said, "No, if I don't have to die, why do it?" Junior Amanda Mengelkoch replied, "Yea I would, because I think it would be cool to be in the military".

Andy Holthaus commented "The only way that I would want a woman next to me in combat would be if she was stronger and faster than me, and also with an M-16 in her hands". No matter what guys or any one else thinks, the role of women in the military continues to expand.

The fact that a man is required to register does not mean that he will be drafted. No one has been drafted since the Vietnam War in 1973. No one can be ordered for induction by Selective Service unless Congress and the President determine that inductions are necessary. This most likely would occur only in the event of a war or a national emergency.

There is a war going on from the terrorism on September 11th, but there really hasn't been any talk of a draft. But a draft is always a possibility.



@ bison stampede

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Education Beyond the Blackboard

SOON TO BE ON THE WEB
2001-2002

The *bison stampede* is a public forum published by Buffalo High School, and presented to the community of Buffalo, MN.

Its purpose is to investigate, evaluate, challenge, and inform students of issues which may be of concern to them. The *stampede* also provides an open forum for the diverse views of its readers—opening its pages to writers outside the staff.

Editorials represent the consensus of the editorial board, but not necessarily the views of the advisor, administrators, or the Buffalo School District.

The *stampede* staff encourages letters to the editorial board. Letters should be fewer than 250 words and must be signed. Letters are kept on file in the *stampede* archives and may be reviewed upon request. The editorial board reserves the right to edit letters due to space restrictions, and to avoid statements which may be construed as libelous, slanderous, or obscene.

stampede Editorial

On Election Day, our school immediately changed. You may not have felt it at the time, but a groundswell was definitely underway.

With the defeat of the referendum, life at BHS will never be the same. District 877, which needed the monies of the referendum to operate, is now approximately \$1.4 million in the hole. And this money will be made up—it must be made up.

Now this is where the hurt comes in. Nearly 85% of the district's financial outlay comes in salaries and benefits. As a result, most likely, the deficit will be made up with staff reductions—enough to total \$1.4 million.

Now, with an estimated budget of \$35 million dollars, the district spends, annually, over \$5 million on non-staff related expenditures. Can the money be found, creatively, without cutting staff?

It is the *stampede's* fear that those with the least voice will pay the most with budget reductions. District 877 has a proud tradition of providing excellence to those that have much. But who will advocate—give voice—to the “have nots”?

Was does this mean for the students of BHS? Next year there will be more crowded classroom, less elective choices, hallways and learning environments spilling to capacity.

The editorial staff of *the stampede* is saddened, frustrated, and angered by this turn of events for education in Buffalo. But we can do something. Make your voices heard. Do something. If you think that the educational opportunities at BHS are valuable make some noise. If you settle for, “Well, I am just a kid. Who'll listen to me?” then your decisions will be made for you.
