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the Omaha Central High School REGISTER

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MONDAY
OCTOBER 23, 2000

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Debate

Kiel, Terry agree on few issues

By Joe Meyer

Shelley Kiel and Lee Terry, candidates for Nebraska's second congressional district nomination, had their first chance to express their opinions together in front of a live audience Oct. 8 at Daniel J. Gross High School.

The debate contained a lot of criticism from both sides.

"Lee Terry wishes to squander the [budget] surplus on tax cuts that benefit the few," State Sen. Kiel said. Rep. Terry quickly responded.

"My opponent [Kiel] believes in big government programs," he said.

Kiel started the debate by criticizing the current Congress. She referred to it as a "do-nothing Congress" several times throughout her speech. She said the inability of the representatives to enact a Patient's Bill of Rights and a prescription drug plan is astounding.

Terry responded by listing his credentials. He cited his position on the Omaha City Council for 8 years and his track record during his two-year tenure in the House of Representatives.

"As your representative, I will Turn to DEBATE, page 7

Second in a three-part series dealing with capital punishment in Nebraska

Iowa resident shares tale of wife's murder



REMEMBERING... Wayne Rowe ponders the memory of his late wife.

By Matt Wynn

On Dec. 2, 1997, Robert Edward Williams was put to death on the Nebraska electric chair for murders he had committed almost two decades earlier.

He left three victims: two women in Nebraska and one woman in Iowa. Wayne Rowe's wife Virginia was one of those victims.

Rowe said that on the day his wife was murdered, he had just come home from his job as a seed corn salesman. He said that when he went in the house, it was empty and her dress was still hanging on the wall exactly as he had left it that morning.

"She had gotten the mail," Rowe said, "but it was still lying on the desk. I thought that was odd because she always opened it up."

Rowe said it was around that time that the sheriff drove up. The sheriff asked if anything unusual had happened that morning.

Rowe said he told the sheriff nothing was out of place, but that his car was missing and his wife was nowhere to be found.

He and the sheriff then went outside to get the license plate number of the missing car.

"While he [the sheriff] was talking, something told me that if we went back into the house, we would Turn to ROWE, page 3

Hall of Fame



Wynonie Harris
Last attended 1931
Had 15 top 10 hits in *Billboard* magazine.



Margre Durham
Class of 1935
Philanthropist who donated to help build many public structures in Omaha.



Joseph M. Orduña
Class of 1966
Played football for 49ers; now teaches and volunteers in California.



Adrian J. Westberg
Class of 1920
Worked at Central for 52 years as secretary and then office manager.



Dr. Guinter Kahn
Class of 1951
Discovered Rogaine.



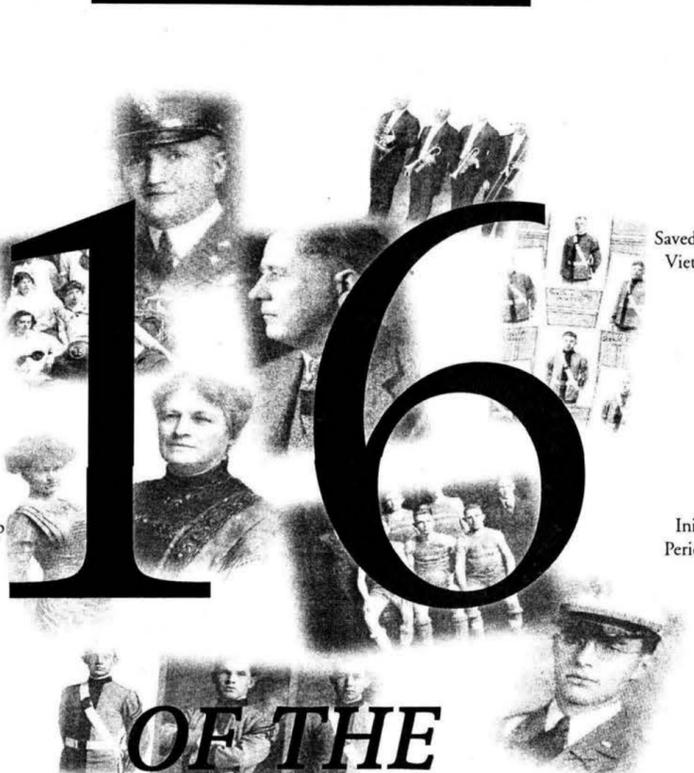
Tillie Lerner Olsen
Last attended 1929
Well-known writer who has had her works translated into 13 languages.



Dorothy McGuire
Last attended 1932
Received an Academy Award nomination for best actress in *Gentlemen's Agreement* (1947).



Fred H. Hawkins
Class of 1945
Co-founded Hawkins Construction Co., became one of top 200 construction companies.



16 OF THE BEST

Central honors chosen alumni at special dinner

By Sarah Peterson

What do an Academy Award nominated actress, a famous writer and the discoverer of Rogaine have in common?

They all are distinguished graduates of Central who were honored at the Hall of Fame Dinner on Oct. 5.

Merrilee Miller, adviser for the alumni association, said this was the second annual banquet.

"The event is sponsored by the Alumni Association to honor graduates who have made exceptional contributions to the community or the entire United States," Miller said.

Dr. Guinter Kahn received the 1989 Inventor of the Year Award for his discovery of Rogaine—the only agent approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to grow hair. He said that he is very humbled to be inducted into the hall.

"It is a tremendous thing to be included with people that have done so much," Kahn said.

He said that he remembers feeling like somewhat of a foreigner coming to Central, having been born in Germany and coming from an area of town where most people did not attend Central. However, he said that he still made a lot of friends at Central.

Louis Rotella, Sr., a 1945 graduate of Central, was named the Nebraska Restaurant Association Purveyor of the Year in 1999 for guiding the growth of Rotella's

Bakery to its current national recognition.

"I'm honored to be inducted," Rotella said. "I've always loved the fact that I went to Central."

Rotella said that he remembers preparing for World War II during his time at Central. Every day the students, both boys and girls, were required to exercise for 30 minutes to prepare for the military.

"All of us were proud to go into the service," Rotella said. "If we weren't drafted, we would enlist."

After graduating, he had to report to the army to serve in World War II. He was unable to attend college.

"Central prepared me very well," Rotella said. "Even though I never went to college, I was prepared to go to run a business. What I lacked in education, I had in ambition and acquired through desire."

Rotella said he still is very proud, and even brags, that he went to Central. He reserved two tables for his family at the induction ceremony.

Dorothy McGuire, who was nominated for the Academy Award in 1947 for her performance in "Gentlemen's Agreement," last attended Central in 1932. Although she was unable to attend the ceremony, she said that her thoughts were with everyone at the ceremony.

"I was at Central for two years, and it was a very interesting experience," McGuire said. "I'm very honored and grateful to be inducted."

HALL OF FAME MUGS COURTESY OF MAX KENNEDY
HALL OF FAME COLLAGE PHOTOS COURTESY OF O-BOOK



James William Fous
Class of 1964

Saved lives of three comrades in Vietnam by sacrificing his life.



Barba Jean Edwards
Class of 1947

Initiated World Congress for Perioperative Nurses; leader of operating room nursing.



Edward Zorinsky
Class of 1945

Elected to U.S. Senate 1976, 1982; President Reagan called him a "true public servant."



Vera Chandler Foster
Class of 1931

Graduated from Central at 15; was first lady of Tuskegee Institute.



Gunnar Horn
Class of 1931

Taught journalism in OPS for 42 years; president of OEA.



Ruth Helene Pilling
Class of 1926

Taught English, French, Greek and Latin at Central.



Malcolm Baldrige, Jr.
Last attended 1938

Inducted into National Cowboy Hall of Fame.



Louis J. Rotella, Sr.
Class of 1945

Guided Rotella's Bakery to its current national recognition.

FBI announces warning signs of violence

By Sarah Peterson

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) recently released the results of a two-year study that examined violence in the nation's schools.

The report, entitled "The School Shooter: A Threat Assessment Perspective," was written to develop a better understanding of adolescent violence through threat assessment, intervention and prevention methods.

Dr. Lanny Berman, executive director of the American Association of Suicidology in Washington, D.C., was brought in as an expert to help compile the report. The FBI held a closed meeting in July of 1999 to discuss school shootings.

Berman said he discussed how suicidology was important to the study of school shootings.

"When you look at a number of cases, a minimum of 40 percent have clear indications that perpetrators had suicidal intentions concurrent with homicidal intentions," Berman said.

He said that if a person talks about suicide, it could be a red flag for aggressiveness or a school shooting.

Jason Ziedenberg, a senior policy analyst at the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice in Washington, D.C., said that this report provided little action, but the results could only be negative.

"Threat assessment is a very complicated thing," Ziedenberg said. "People are more complex than a checklist."

He said that threat assessment works in certain situations, such as when a person stalks a Hollywood celebrity. For instance, letters from stalkers can be analyzed to determine the seriousness of a threat.

However, he said it is very different to assess the thousands of students in the United States.

"We don't want to start looking at kids and saying—"They could be a school shooter,"" Ziedenberg said.

He said guidelines that have been developed are very broad. He gave the example that a person who is wearing black, listening to Marilyn Manson and talking about problems with his girlfriend could be labeled as a possible school shooter under broad generalizations.

"These are too broad," Ziedenberg said. "There are many people who wear black, listen to Marilyn Manson and talk about problems that would never commit any school violence."

Ziedenberg said he is afraid that this report will be used as a reason to expel students for small things that do not warrant action, and will thus deny these students an education.

He said school violence is actually on a decline and the current generation is safer. Now there is almost more a fear of school violence than actual threat.

Ziedenberg said more would be accomplished by starting anger management groups at schools that would limit the threat of minor school violence.

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Papillion High School imposes backpack ban for safety reasons, principal says



KATIE PATTEN/THE REGISTER

PACKIN' IT... Papillion students must find a new way to carry their school materials from class to class.

By Sarah Peterson

Papillion-LaVista High School has recently banned the use of backpacks during the day, Frank Sunderman, assistant principal of the high school, said.

The school did this primarily for safety issues, Sunderman said.

He said that if students brought tobacco, alcohol or weapons to school, they might want to keep these things. By forcing the students to leave backpacks in their lockers, school administrators have access to search the bags at any time.

The school also considered space issues. Backpacks took up the aisles in the classrooms and crowded the hallways.

"When the students have 40 to 50-pound bags on their backs, trying to turn around is like turning a semi in downtown Omaha," Sunderman said.

He said that the majority of students in the school were fine with this ban. Some were more vocal.

He said he thinks that the response will be more positive as time goes on. All of the students who used to be able to carry backpacks in the school will graduate in the next few years, and thus none of the new students

at the school will know the benefits of carrying a backpack.

Sunderman said that there has been an increase in tardies. He said many people originally feared that there might be more tardies because of the ban.

"The people who are in the halls getting their during class are the same people who forgot things last year," Sunderman said.

Steve Nelson, director of student and community services for OPS, said that the district does not currently have a district-wide policy concerning the use of backpacks.

"We leave the decision up to the individual schools," Nelson said.

He said that some schools allow the students to carry backpacks, some force students to leave them in lockers and some allow the students to bring them to the classroom, but put them in a designated area.

"There really isn't a district-wide policy right now," Nelson said.

Junior Julia Anderson said that she liked to carry her backpack around and would be angered if Central banned the usage of backpacks.

"It's pointless to have to carry books, notebooks and everything else around without a backpack," she said.

New Central grant aims at improving after-school activities, principal says

By Ally Freeman

Central recently received a grant in efforts to enhance after-school activities and student involvement. Principal Gary Thompson said.

Thompson said Central received the grant for the 21st Century Community Learning Center (CCLC) to help provide more after-school opportunities for students. Central was notified they had received the grant in June.

Barbara Schweiger, grant coordinator for

the Omaha Public Schools (OPS) said in order to attain a grant, schools must submit a form to the grant office listing how the grant funding supports its school-improvement plan and the how the funding would increase student achievement.

Schweiger said if there is an alignment with the goals of the district, permission is given to pursue the grant.

She said grants can be awarded from the state, the federal government or a private organization.

The grant that Central received is a

federal grant.

She said two OPS high schools, including Central, received funding from the 21st Century Grant.

The 21st CCLC Program is a component of the U.S. Department of Education's efforts to keep children safe, provide academic and recreational enrichment and life-long learning opportunities for community members.

Grants are reserved for applicants who demonstrate that they meet the statutory program purpose as being either a "rural" or "inner-city" school or a consortium of

schools.

Thompson said Central's program goal is to get more students involved and encourage clubs to become more active and productive.

Patti Gatzke, director of the Central High School 21st Century Community Learning Center, said that she has been gathering information about activities going on after school to figure out how to better support clubs and add new organizations at Central.

She said there is a sizable population of students currently not involved in school

activities.

The purpose of the program is to ensure that all kids feel like there is an opportunity for them.

"Our goal is to have 90 percent of students involved in a before or after school activity," Gatzke said.

Efforts will include coordinating club meeting times and supplementing clubs so they can do less fundraising, Thompson said.

Thompson said in an attempt to balance club-meeting times they have purchased a big Turn to CENTRAL GRANT, page 8

Hamilton College survey says high school students support handgun control proposals

By Sarah Peterson

A recent poll conducted by researchers at Hamilton College found that nine out of ten high school students support key handgun control proposals, a leader of the report said.

Dennis Gilbert, a professor of sociology at Hamilton College, and his students led a survey that questioned high school students' attitudes on gun control. Gilbert's students surveyed more than 1000 high school sophomores, juniors and seniors.

The survey was part of a class called "Using Survey Research" at Hamilton College. Jessica McGiff, a student in the class, said. The class decided on a topic that they thought would be interesting, developed unbiased questions and conducted a pilot of the survey. The revised survey was then passed on to an area pollster and the results from this survey were presented to the nation.

Stacie Fitch, another student in the class, said that

they decided on this topic because it was an important issue that deserved attention.

"The media gives great attention to the issue of gun control," Fitch said, "yet most surveys are directed at adults rather than the high school students who are more apt to deal with these issues on a daily basis."

Fitch said that the poll showed that most high schools students are supporters of gun control. The man who felt gun control should not exist, Fitch said that gun use should be regulated. Also, Fitch said that many students said that they would take part in volunteering for gun control activism.

"This is encouraging since our generation is often regarded as unwilling to take part or even to take interest in defending our political view," Fitch said.

McGiff said that she was also interested that so many high school students support gun control and are interested in the issue.

"It was interesting to see the number of students who were willing to take action, sign petitions," start student advocate groups and attend town meetings," McGiff said. She said that she also realized that high school students have opinions that deserve to be measured.

"It's unfair of America, pollsters to overlook the youth of our nation," McGiff said.

She said that she hopes the poll will give politicians a new perspective.

"If this is an issue of great importance to the next generation of voters," McGiff said. "I hope that they [politicians and lobbyists] will look to this new generation and see what they need to do to make this world a safer and happier place."

Fitch agreed, saying that the poll should show today's leaders that the leaders of tomorrow are concerned for

their safety and are capable of voicing these concerns.

Alliance for Justice, an organization that works to motivate people to work for gun control, was interested in the poll because it is a confirmation that teens are interested in gun control, campaign manager Kim Wade said.

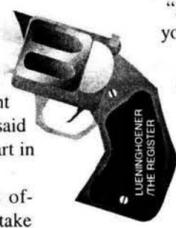
The organization kicked off a national campaign across the country entitled First Monday 2000, on the first Monday of October, Wade said.

This day is significant because it is historically the day the Supreme Court opens. The program will continue during the next two years to help people build campaigns for common sense gun laws.

"This will be an opportunity for action," Wade said.

"It will bring people together to talk about a solution," Handgun Control Inc., a citizen's advocacy group that promotes safer gun laws, tries to educate people about gun laws and loopholes, spokesman Brian Morton, said.

"Many people are uninformed about gun laws," Morton said. "The laws change from state to state."



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Student wins awards for volunteering

By Ally Freeman

Despite recently receiving two awards in recognition of her volunteer work, one Central student remains surprisingly modest about her accomplishments.

Senior Paige Jenkins recently won two awards for her volunteering. The first, "DJ's Hero" award was given to her by the Salvation Army. Jenkins said the award is given in memory of DJ Sokol who died of cancer when he was a senior in high school.

The second award was given by Channel Six. "The Six Who Share," award is given to six top volunteers in Omaha, Jenkins said.

For both awards she was recognized for her work with the Just Friends program.

She said the program pairs you up with a disabled teenager. Jenkins was paired with a teenage girl, Melanie, who attends Burke High School.

Despite her community recognition, Jenkins said she believes the biggest reward is her friendship with Melanie.

"Melanie's mom nominated me for

numerous awards hoping I could be recognized, but she didn't expect I would receive two for the same work," Jenkins said.

Jenkins said she and Melanie were together when she learned she had received the first award, a \$1000 scholarship for college.

"I was so excited and honored, I never expected it," Jenkins said about receiving the first award. "But after the second I became kind of embarrassed."

She said the second award donated money to the Just Friends program.

Jenkins said she has participated in the program for three years. Jenkins initially heard about the program because both of her sisters were participants.

The program pairs you up with a disabled teenager hoping the two of you develop a friendship, Jenkins said.

Jenkins said her relationship with Melanie has meant more than she could have imagined.



Jenkins (12)

She recalls being frustrated the first time they met.

"She wasn't talking to me at all and I never thought we would be able to be friends over a course of three years," Jenkins said.

Jenkins said since their first meeting the two have become close friends.

"She will actually call me now, which is a huge step for her," Jenkins said.

Now Jenkins said she meets with Melanie about once a week. Some of their favorite activities together include going through the drive-thru at Arby's, doing Tae-Bo videos together and just talking.

"It started off as a volunteer thing, but now she is my best friend; she has the most beautiful personality," Jenkins said.

Jenkins said volunteering gives her a sense of fulfillment. Besides the gained friendship, she said a major impact the program has had on her is helping her decide her career goals.

Since starting with the Just Friends program, Jenkins said she has decided to definitely enter a field working with disabled people.

"I think volunteering is the best use of your time," Jenkins said. "Time is precious, but of all a persons priorities it should be the first on a persons list."

Teacher's theory helps girls in mathematics

By Kaitlin Davis

A new theory has been developed that outlines four spatial skills that may affect how males and females perform in math and science classes.

"A spatial skill is how the mind and body relate to the space around them," said Gail Armstrong-Hall, the developer of the theory.

The first female spatial skill is stationary targeting in a cluttered field.

Females are better at locating one thing in a cluttered space. For instance a female is more likely to be able to locate a word on a page or a lost object in a room than a male, she said.

Males on the other hand are able to targeting mobile objects in an open field. This skill would have been useful for males in the past when humans were hunter-gatherers she said.

Males and females may be more prone

to these skills because of genetics, she said. In the past males had to hunt, therefore they had to locate moving objects in open spaces.

She said that males find math in high school to be easier because they have the spatial skills already built in to think about it. However this does not mean that females aren't born with these same spatial skills or they cannot acquire them through practice.

Females usually use man-made landmarks to find things or give directions she said, but that males usually use directions like north, east, south and west.

"I am noticing males are losing this particular skill," Armstrong-Hall said.

Males are getting used to the fact that there are more man-made landmarks and therefore they have to adjust how they navigate, Armstrong-Hall said.

The theory that boys adapt better to high school math comes from the male spatial skill that allows them more abstract thinking abilities, she said.

For example, she said, it's easier for boys to multiply five times seven and relate those numbers to the number 35. When a girl multiplies the numbers she will usually add up five, 10, 15 up to 35.

This supports the idea that boys have the spatial skill of abstract mental movement in any direction and females have the spatial skill of linear mental movement with even increases she said.

Armstrong-Hall said that females are usually more prone to using visual aids than males. Males tend to want to visualize things more.

If females and males work on getting a balance in spatial skills then, it would be easier both sexes to learn.

"This is a shining moment for people who study history and archeology because the study of the past has given us a way to increase intelligence in the future," she said.

Rowe recounts wife's murder, killer's death row trial

ROWE, continued from page one

and Virginia," Rowe said. "We went back in the house, through the door and up the stairs, and she was lying on the bed."

Virginia had been shot three times with a handgun and once with a shotgun.

"Rowe said that for the next week or so he was not given any information about the investigation.

Ten days after the murder, a man was arrested in Lincoln, Nebraska for a string of crimes, including the murder of Virginia Rowe.

The arrested man was Robert Edward Williams.

Williams was tried and convicted in Nebraska for two murders he committed in Omaha. Rowe said that he paid close attention to the trial.

"I think he was given a fair trial," Rowe said. "He knew he was guilty."

Despite this, Williams appealed the ruling three times. Every time he was found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Rowe said that he thought the day that Williams was to be put to death would never

come.

"I thought he might outlive me," Rowe said.

But inevitably, the day that Williams was to be killed did come.

Rowe said that he was only able to attend the execution with the help of a journalist on the *Lincoln Journal Star*.

"She really did a lot for me," Rowe said. "I owe her a lot."

He said that while he was in the death chamber, Williams was led to the electric chair and told to sit down.

"He [Williams] came in the execution room, and I knew who he was looking for... and he asked, 'Is Mr. Rowe here?' and I said, 'Yes.' Then he said, 'I know I done wrong, I want to ask for your forgiveness.' And I said, 'I forgive you, but you have to pay the penalty.'"

Rowe said that he is quite happy with the punishment that his wife's killer received in the end.

Williams was pronounced dead at 10:23 a.m., six minutes after the first jolt of electricity was given.

When Rowe walked out of the prison, he

said that he was relieved.

"It was like a weight had been lifted from my shoulders," he said.

Rowe said that he thinks justice was served when Williams was put to death.

"I don't believe it [the death penalty] should be any harsher, but they should pay for what they've done," Rowe said. "If you do a wrong, don't you have to be penalized?"

But some people do not agree with all of Rowe's beliefs. They say that the death penalty needs to be harsher.

Dr. Kelly Nelson Birks, a pastor at Messiah Reformed Church, is one of these people.

"Putting somebody [that is guilty of committing a crime] to death is lifting the image of God."

Birks said that he believes more crimes should be punishable by death, such as witchcraft, kidnapping and adultery.

NEXT ISSUE:

The Register talks to Dr. Kelly Nelson Birks about his views on the death penalty and the Nebraska electric chair.

COLLEGE

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Bates College

Location: Lewiston, Maine

Admission: 38 percent accepted

Enrollment: 1713

Average class size: 14

Housing: Dormitories, some of which are Victorian houses, but does not have a Greek system

Academics: Bates is a small, intimate liberal arts college which follows a 4-4-1 calendar meaning it has a fall and winter semester with a short term in May where students can study less traditional topics or intern off campus. Students are also required to submit or thesis or comprehensive exam in their major before they can graduate.

Average test scores: 1243-1390 SAT

Tuition: \$31,400

Interesting facts: Bates does not require that students submit test scores when applying.

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Be Afraid...

Some common (and uncommon) phobias...

- Acrophobia:** Fear of heights
- Agoraphobia:** Fear of open spaces
- Arachnophobia:** Fear of spiders
- Aviatophobia:** Fear of flying
- Brontophobia:** Fear of lightning
- Claustrophobia:** Fear of confined spaces
- Coulrophobia:** Fear of clowns
- Coimetrophobia:** Fear of cemeteries
- Catoptrophobia:** Fear of mirrors
- Genophobia:** Fear of sex
- Gephyrophobia:** Fear of crossing bridges
- Glossophobia:** Fear of public speaking
- Hadephobia:** Fear of hell
- Herpetophobia:** Fear of reptiles
- Hippopotomonstrosesquippedaliophobia:** Fear of long words
- Homophobia:** Fear of homosexuality
- Hydrophobia:** Fear of water
- Lilapsophobia:** Fear of tornadoes
- Melissophobia:** Fear of bees
- Musophobia:** Fear of mice
- Necrophobia:** Fear of death or dead things
- Neophobia:** Fear of anything new
- Noctiphobia:** Fear of the night
- Obesophobia:** Fear of gaining weight
- Ombrophobia:** Fear of rain
- Paraskavedekatriaphobia:** Fear of Friday the 13th
- Pediophobia:** Fear of dolls
- Phasmophobia:** Fear of ghosts
- Pteronophobia:** Fear of being tickled
- Pyrophobia:** Fear of fire
- Sciophobia:** Fear of shadows
- Taphephobia:** Fear of being buried alive
- Theophobia:** Fear of gods or religion
- Triskaidekaphobia:** Fear of the number 13
- Virginitiphobia:** Fear of rape

For more information, go to
www.phobialist.com

MIRROR, MIRROR ON THE WALL... The skull represents the fear people with eisoptrophobia (fear of seeing oneself in a mirror) may have upon seeing their reflection.



Society's notion of fear shifts over time

By Jenny Nelson

Hall Manor, once the home of William and Greta Hall, was built in 1887 and became a meeting place for the social elite of Omaha. The Halls were a happy, wealthy couple.

When the stock market crashed on Oct. 29, 1929, William lost his entire fortune. Insanity engulfed him, and, in a blinding rage, William chopped up Greta's body with an axe.

The next morning, he realized his actions of the previous night and sadly buried his wife in a shallow grave in front of Hall Manor.

Greta's brother, John Martin, avenged her death shortly after by attacking William with the same axe. He reunited the couple

in the shallow grave.

The next day, Halloween, John's body was found with the very same axe driven through his skull. To this day, it is still a mystery as to who killed him. Some say it was the ghost of William seeking revenge, and that he still haunts the house, now known as Mystery Manor.

Is anybody scared yet?

Vice-president of Mystery Manor, Liz Foral, said that the theme of the house is William's nightmares. It is always the same, except each year his nightmare gets more and more twisted.

This haunted house must be doing something right to keep visitors coming back for the past 17 years. Foral said it helps that the house is actually haunted.

She said that she would feel a cold breeze blow in a room and ask herself if there was someone in the room with her. Something would then fall off the wall. Then a book will fall off a shelf.

Or, she said, she will set something on a counter and soon it will be gone. No one moved it, and she knew that she put it there. Soon it would be right back where it was, she said.

The psychological fear is now more effective than blood and guts, Foral said.

She said that it is creepy to not know "what is lurking."

Cheri Sanwick, the backstage manager of Ibsen costumes, said that people used to be afraid of typical horror monsters like Frankenstein and Dracula, but now the killer from *Scream* and *Halloween's* Mike Myers scare them.

Now, pretty princess-type costumes are what is popular there, she said.

However, Stephanie McConachie, employee of Mangelsen's, said that the most popular costumes there are the hoods with no face and Mike Myers.

"The idea of not being able to see what's behind the mask is really scary," she said.

Mangelsen's has been in business since 1961, so they have seen how much society's idea of fear has changed, McConachie said.

People are not as afraid of "slash horror," and now turning to the kind of fear when one does not know who or what is after him or her, she said.

Foral said that people really appreciate the old time horror films.

"Fear has changed a lot over the years, but it's all in the mind," she said.

The truth about Halloween

Halloween has its origins in the Catholic Church. It comes from a corruption of All Hallows Eve. The Celts believed all laws of space and time were suspended during this time, allowing the spirit world to intermingle with the living. On the night of Oct. 31, villagers would dress up in ghoulish costumes and noisily parade around the neighborhood. The custom of Halloween was brought to America in the 1840's by Irish immigrants. The custom of trick-or-treating is thought to have originated with early Christians walking from village to village begging for "soul cakes." The more cakes they received, the more prayers they would promise to say on behalf of the dead relatives of the donors. Halloween did not grow out of evil practices--it grew out of the rituals of Celts celebrating a new year, and out of Medieval prayer rituals of Europeans.

Very Afraid...

Traumatic experiences lead to irrational fears, psychologists say

By Jenny Nelson

Senior Michelle Morrison climbed the ladder to change the clothes on a manakin at her work. She started to shake as she neared the top. She couldn't quite reach it from where she was standing, but she was not able to bring herself to make the final step. Her hands started sweating and she felt ill. The top rung did not leave her anything to lean on. She was afraid of heights.

There are three different types of phobias, Doctor of Psychology at Creighton University, Amy Badura said.

Agoraphobia is the fear of public places, social phobia is stage fright or fear of public speaking and specific phobia is the fear of individual things, such as spiders, snakes or heights, she said.

Agoraphobia may start off as a slight nervous tension, but the more that the victim allows their fear to feed, the more intense and extreme it becomes.

She said that people often get treatment for agoraphobia and social phobia, but that it is unusual for anyone to get treatment for the specific phobias.

With specific phobias, a person feels very afraid right when his fear is presented, Badura said. They feel the need to get away from the situation as quickly as possible, but this conditions a person to avoid the feared object and strengthens the phobia.

Morrison said that she tries to

avoid heights whenever possible. She also said that her boyfriend is going to take her on a hot air balloon ride soon.

"I'm going to pee my pants," she said.

The difference between fears and phobias is that a phobia is unreasonable fear, Badura said.

"It is more intense than casual fear," she said.

A phobia impairs a person so he cannot function and upsets his life, Badura said.

"People are more likely to be afraid of things that actually hold potential danger for humans," she said.

Symptoms of a phobia include sweaty palms, trembling, rapid heartbeat and trouble breathing when in contact with the cause of the phobia, a psychologist at the Nebraska Mental Health Center, Jennifer Perry said.

The symptoms usually come when in direct contact with the source of the phobia, or, in extreme cases, even while simply thinking about it, she said.

Freshman Tia Seymour said that she thinks she has a phobia of heights.

"You feel tense," she said. "All you know is that you want to get away from it."

Many things can cause phobias. A traumatic experience in one's life may lead to a phobia. Being attacked, or being in a dangerous situation with the thing that the patient is afraid of can often cause a phobia, Perry said.

This may lead to a ripple effect, she said. Every time that the patient

makes a point of avoiding a potentially dangerous situation the fear inside them may grow a bit, until eventually becoming a phobia, Perry said.

Another cause of a phobia is reaction. When a child sees his or her parents react to a situation fearfully, the child is likely to imitate the reaction, she said. In cases like these, heredity may come into play as well.

Some people are more prone to developing phobias, Henry J. Gault, M.D., of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychology said.

Due to their genetics, or the way their bodies are wired, people's nervous systems may react differently, Gault said.

He gave an example for this by saying that some people can sleep through a train barreling past their room, while others wake up at the drop of a pin.

Biological, emotional, and experiential differences also cause phobias, Gault said.

"I think that they [phobias] are developed in childhood," senior Alex Garcia said, "or during a particularly vulnerable period as a result of traumatic experiences."

Agoraphobia, fear of public spaces, is an extreme fear of going beyond safe or known places, Perry said. People suffering from this phobia are often afraid to go outside.

Another extreme phobia is social phobia, which is an extreme fear of embarrassment or humiliation, she said.

What do you have to be afraid of?



KATLIN DAVIS/THE REGISTER

- A city resident will be a victim of a violent crime: **1 in 60**
- A suburbanite will be a victim of a violent crime: **1 in 1,000**
- A small town resident will be a victim of a violent crime: **1 in 2,000**
- You will be struck by lightning: **1 in 9,100**
- You will be murdered this year: **1 in 12,000**
- You will be killed on your next bus ride: **1 in 500 million**
- You will drown in the tub this year: **1 in 685,000**
- You will be killed in an air crash: **1 in 4.6 million**
- You will die in a fire this year: **1 in 40,200**
- You will contract AIDS from a blood transfusion: **1 in 100,000**
- You will be attacked by a shark: **1 in 4 million**
- You will receive a diagnosis of cancer this year: **1 in 8,000**
- You will eventually die in an automobile accident: **1 in 140**
- Condom use will eventually fail to prevent pregnancy: **1 in 10**

Information acquired from *Fundamentals of Abnormal Psychology, Second Edition, by Ronald J. Comer*

Phobias brew discomfort in victims, influence their lives

By Danielle Rollins

"My heart starts beating so fast...it feels like it is going to explode. My throat closes and I start to choke. My hands start sweating, I get so dizzy I have to hold onto the furniture or the wall to keep from falling or fainting. I know I'm going to die. I want to run, but I don't know where."

This quote, taken from the American Psychiatric Association (APA) website, describes the feeling of irrational fear that inhabits those diagnosed with a phobia, the APA website stated.

Jennifer Perry, a psychologist at the Nebraska Mental Health Center, said that while fears can be rationalized as a natural emotion in reaction to a threatening situation, phobias are irrational and come at moments when no danger is present.

Phobias are often disproportionate, excessive and extreme, Perry said.

The person may react to a relatively safe situation as though it was incredibly intense, even dangerous, she said.

Ideas like this cause the body to react as well, she said.

Phobias are not extreme fears, they are irrational fears, the National Mental Health Association (NMHA) website stated.

They infect between five and 12 percent of all Americans and are most common in women of all ages and in men over 25.

Dr. William Stone of the Nebraska Mental Health Center said that phobias, as opposed to fears, are both irrational and unexplained.

"If you have a fear of standing in front of a moving car [then] you are

all set," he said, "[but] if you have a fear of standing in front of a parked car then you have a problem."

Perry said a distinguishing point between a fear and a phobia may be when the patient takes great lengths to avoid what he or she is afraid of.

She said someone who is afraid of planes and turns down a promotion in their job if they might have to travel on planes is an example of this.

"They're disabled by that [their phobia] and they are not able to feel comfortable," Perry said.

Phobias do not influence the victim's life as much as one may think, Stone said.

While the victim may become irrational at points where they may see or be exposed to whatever it is that they are afraid of, the influence that the phobia has on their life does not necessarily go much further than that,

Perry said.

Amy Badura, a doctor of psychology at Creighton University, said the form of treatment that is most commonly used is called systematic desensitization. It has been used since about 1950.

Systematic desensitization teaches people to get and stay relaxed as they are exposed to increasing levels of their fear, she said.

"It's the most practiced treatment that works," Badura said.

Other treatments have been proven effective as well.

Perry said cognitive-behavioral treatment helps to allow the victims of phobias to face their fears, thus helping them to eventually overcome them.

The basis of the treatment is that through contact with the source of the phobia and therapy, the victim will

eventually be able to feel comfortable around the cause of their phobia, she said.

The therapist may start by talking about the patient's fear.

Once the patient feels comfortable talking about their fear, the therapist may move on to having them see it, then touch it.

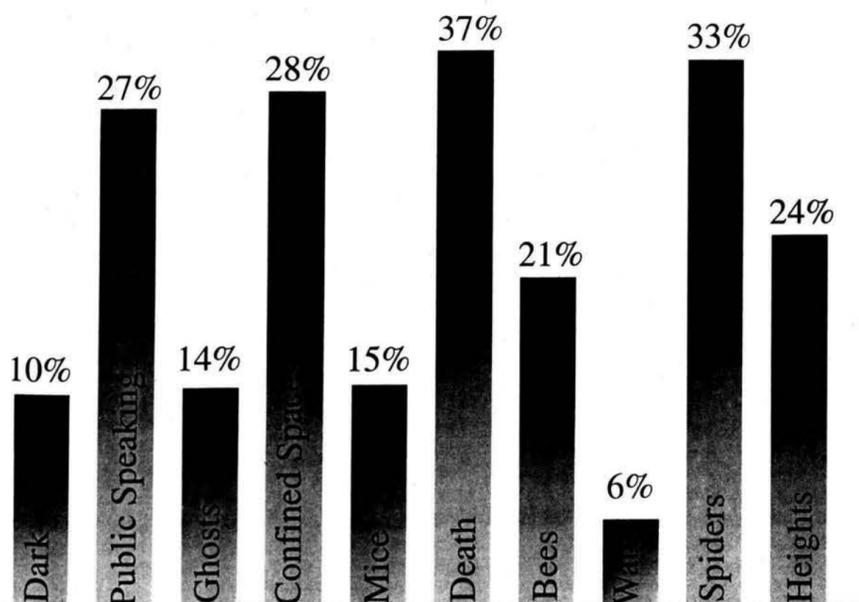
If it is an event or feeling the therapist may try to help the patient experience or feel it, Perry said.

This sort of therapy has been proven effective, she said.

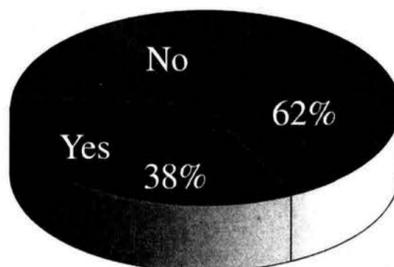
The key is that this will help the patient to "face their fears" and become more relaxed in the process, Perry said.

"I don't think that people can allow phobias to influence their lives," sophomore Gina Christensen said. "People can try to think past their fears and think of more positive things."

What are Central students most afraid of?



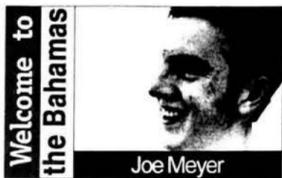
How many students feel that these fears are phobias?



Number of students polled: 270

ALL GRAPHS BY LUENINGHOENER/THE REGISTER

Election strangely mirrors past



Welcome to the Bahamas
Joe Meyer

George Bush is back. This time, he is younger and has a middle initial. Twelve years ago, George Bush annihilated Michael Dukakis in the presidential election.

Bush should have never been elected president. He led the United States into its most ridiculous "war" ever. Why would we fight a war because of Kuwaiti oil?

It was some pretty good oil, but in no way did that war do anything except build hatred toward Sadaam Hussein and the Iraqis. This hatred still lingers today.

If Bush should not have won, then who should have? The answer is no one deserved to be president in 1988.

After looking at Dukakis's credentials, I discovered that he was also not a good pick for president, at least not in '88.

He was the governor of Massachusetts. As a state senator, he supported abortion during Roe v. Wade, he wanted to ban strategic missiles during the Cold War and he wanted to raise taxes to balance the budget.

So, in 1988, the presidential choice was either some guy named Bush or a guy with a funny name from a state that is incredibly hard to spell.

There were other factors that led to Bush's election. First, Bush had good support from his party. In fact, Bush's son, George W. Bush was in charge of being his father's "loyalty provider".

Also, the democrats were not organized for the general election. A young, cocky senator from Tennessee split the party's votes in the primaries by gaining support from the "solid south". That senator's name was Albert Gore.

What ever happened to those guys?

Well, George W. Bush ran for governor. He won. The cocky senator from Tennessee was selected as Bill Clinton's running mate in the 1992, avoiding a campaign of his own.

Today, we face the same dilemma because those same outsiders from 1988 have reappeared to try to become president this year.

The presidential race, like in 1988, consists of a man named Bush and another guy that is most recognized by his name. Bush Jr. versus Gore, who should win? Again, neither of them deserve to be president of the United States.

First, George W. Bush Jr. should not be elected president because he has no individual merit to his name. He is only recognized by his father's presidential era twelve years ago. I'm not going to mention that he allegedly used crack-cocaine down in Texas during his teenage years.

Bush wants to make our country the symbol for upper class, suburban, white society. He wants to screw this "land of the free" business and make the United States the "land of the elite".

He supports drastic tax cuts that ease the tax burden of the extremely wealthy, an increase in funding for the defense system and he does not care about welfare, social security or the national debt. Why would he? He has never faced poverty.

Just like in 1988, a Bush does not have an adequate opponent.

Al Gore is a senator from Tennessee who has a wife name Tipper and no personal policy of his own. His only claim to fame is that he was vice president during the economic prosperity of the Clinton administration.

But he is an environmentalist, and he does have a Jewish running mate.

It is funny how life repeats itself. We may indeed live 1988 over again. Maybe this time the younger Bush will be elected and we'll fight a war over to preserve our corn because Iraq is becoming hostile. Well, welcome to the Bahamas.

WHO'S IN CHECK?

FROM TOP LEFT: Ralph Nader (Green Party), Pat Buchanan (Former reform party), Howard Phillips (Constitutional Party), Harry Browne (Libertarian), Joe Lieberman (Natural Law), George W. Bush (Republican) and Al Gore (Democrat)



WHO MOVES NEXT?

The pieces are moving into place for the upcoming presidential election on November 7, when the future president of the United States will be decided upon and declared. Moves will probably have the biggest effect on the outcome of the election, and 'checkmate' will most likely be had by whomever makes his moves count the most. For now, however, only one question remains: Who's move is next?

Electoral variety offers little, Creighton professor says

By Joe Meyer

Because of the lack of acceptance of a third party in the nation, the seven presidential candidates will do a little more than pollute the ballot with ink this year, a political science professor said.

Dr. Graham Ramsden, an American government professor at Creighton University, said that the record amount of candidates will not effect the election this year. Gore and Bush will receive most of the votes because voters stay loyal to their parties, Ramsden said.

He said that the voters will simply see a lot of names on the ballot, but they will only recognize a few of them.

"They [the voters] pay attention to those who they hear about in the media," he said.

Ramsden said the media has given so much attention to the conventional candidates that the other five have been overlooked. He also said the voters can not decide who to believe if the media is only focusing on the leading two.

"In a sense, the media decides who is viable," he said.

Carol Krejci, American government teacher, said that the lack of a third party presence is due to other voting issues.

"Nebraska is such a republican state that

I can't imagine them [the other candidates] having an impact in the election," she said. The lack of public distinction is also caused by the closure of the presidential debates, Ramsden said.

Dr. Ramsden said he supports the present system because it is the most practical.

"There are reasons that they pair these two [Republicans and Democrats] together," he said.

Ramsden said that if they opened the debates to Nader, for example, then others would want to be involved.

Having a magnitude of candidates would lead a huge amount of confusion and no conflict, he said.

Ramsden said the only two candidates that might disrupt a few of Gore and Bush votes are Ralph Nader and Pat Buchanan.

He said that Buchanan has gained \$12.9 million from taxpayers to help his campaign. Ramsden also said that Nader has a lot of personal funds.

In a statement released on Sept. 12, Nebraska Secretary of State Scott Moore outlined the seven presidential hopefuls and their running mates.

It stated that seven candidates have never been in the ballot since the state's first election in 1868.

Six candidates were on the ballot in 1992

and 1996. Five of this year's nominees were placed on the ballot because their parties are recognized in the state.

They include: George W. Bush and Dick Cheney (Republican), Al Gore and Joe Lieberman (Democrat), Harry Browne and Art Olivier (Libertarian), John Hagelin and Nat Goldhaber (Natural Law) along with Ralph Nader and Winona LaDuke (Green).

Two nominees also were placed on the ballot because they had enough signatures to become petition candidates.

Pat Buchanan and Ezola Foster (Reform), and Howard Phillips and J. Curtis Frazier (Constitutional) were the candidates that petitioned for a spot on the ballot.

Krejci said that she did not expect so many choices because getting on the ballot in Nebraska is not an easy task.

If a candidate is not from one of the major parties or did not receive a high percentage of votes in the past election, they need to petition to get on the ballot, she said.

"I am surprised that there are so many," Krejci said.

Although they may not win the election, Krejci said that the presence of the other candidates is good for the government.

"Choice is always good, that is what democracy is all about," she said.

Ben Nelson stays solid in senate race

By Michael Gerhardt

Former Neb. Gov. and democratic senatorial candidate Ben Nelson said he is out to defend local education, teachers and leadership's rights through his leadership.

Nelson said his office as governor will help him in the senate.

"I think the opportunity I've had to work with other [government officials] helps me understand each state better," Nelson said.

Nelson said there are not enough senators who currently understand the concerns on state's rights. He said the senate and congress can change many laws that preempt state's rights.

While Nebraska is a generally a republican state, Nelson said he fears little. He said he believes the party differences will have little affect on his ability to govern. He said there was far too much partisanship in the government.



Ben Nelson (Dem.)

"I've had a lot of experience (with partisanship). I'm more of a leader, not a follower; I can work with people. I'm not a rubber stamp," he said.

Nelson said he would try to avoid partisanship if possible, and work for only one thing; Nebraska.

Nelson said he supports local control of education, not the federal government.

Nelson does not believe the federal government can offer very much assistance to the already struggling districts.

Nelson said his opponent, Nebraska Attorney General Don Stenberg wants to dissolve the Nebraska Department of Education, pulling seven percent out of each schools budget. Nelson said he disagrees with this idea whole heartedly.

Nelson said this would also fur-

ther cause problems with the already sagging Nebraska teacher pay.

While Nelson said the federal government could not help with school overcrowding, he believes that the federal government working with the state governments and local school districts can help solve the problem.

Both governments, he said, should support budgets, business relationships and other partnerships, which would help solve budget problems. He also said the government could help with teacher pay through scholarships for teachers and no longer passing unfunded mandates.

Nelson also praised Neb. school boards for their stance on safety.

"The local schools have been very attentive to the school safety issue," Nelson said.

Nelson also said that gun control should be looked at differently. "We've got lots of gun laws, we don't need anymore," Nelson said.

Nelson also said trigger locks are not a form of gun control. Nelson said trigger locks are a form of gun safety. The main form of gun safety Nelson advocates is background checks at gun shows.

- Stenberg is running on the republican ticket.
- Stenberg has been Neb. Attorney General since 1990.
- Stenberg believes in localization of school control, higher standards and tougher school authorities.
- Stenberg favors long term prison sentences for gun offenders and tougher enforcement of current gun laws.
- Stenberg is pro-life and has defended a partial birth abortion ban.
- Stenberg is pushing for social responsibility from TV and movie producers to curb violent content on television and in movies.

Source: Stenberg for Senate 2000.

Don Stenberg

Debates demonstrate party differences

■ From Debate, page 1

listen to facts and sort out the rhetoric," he said.

Kiel's other focus was on education. She said that she has fought for safe schools in the unicameral and that she will protect kids and stand up for families.

"I am a mother, teacher and a state senator," she said in her opening.

Terry focused his speeches on tax cuts. He told the audience that he will eliminate both the marriage the inheritance tax penalties. He also said that by easing the tax burden of parents, they will be more likely to participate in the education of their children.

"What we can do on the federal system is to empower parents," Terry said.

With a large crowd of senior citizens, the debate turned to the issue of Medicare and a prescription drug plan.

Terry suggested that the federal government establish legislation to encourage the private sector to help insure seniors. He did not support allowing generic pharmaceuticals to be placed on the market to compete with other companies.

"I will fight the one size fits all big government programs for our seniors," he said.

Kiel argued that generic drugs should be placed on the market to end the pharmaceutical monopolies and lower the price of prescriptions.

She also said that the federal government should develop an universal health plan to provide coverage to seniors with low and moderate

incomes.

One of the heated topics of the debate was the discussion of how to pay off the national debt.

Kiel said that the debt should be eliminated immediately because the United States is losing huge sums of money on interest payments.

"The interest on the debt costs us a billion dollars a day," she said.

Terry offered an alternative approach. He suggested that the United States freeze the debt by limiting Congress' spending authority, and the debt should be eliminated by 2012.

After a question by a Gross student, the candidates debated the Defense of Marriage Amendment that is on the Nebraska ballot this year.

Terry declared that he does not support same sex marriages because they do not agree with his values.

Kiel said that the amendment should be rejected because it is poorly written and vague.

"It is up to the churches to sanctify relationships, not government," she said.

After the debate, both participants said the afternoon was successful.

"It was great, we wanted to bring out the general themes," Kiel said.

Kiel agreed that the day went well. She said that she wanted to let people know what the differences were between the two candidates.



(Above) Lee Terry for Congress! (From left) Rev. John Guy, Ralph Bremers and Frank Apicella show their support for Rep. Lee Terry outside Gross High School on Oct. 8.

Central teacher represents Nebraska at convention

By Matt Wynn

Reading teacher Donna Noll spent her summer a little differently than most.

While other teachers were savoring their final days of freedom, Noll was attending the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles, Cal. as a delegate for the state of Nebraska.

Noll said that she was probably elected to be a delegate because she has always been an active member of the Democratic party.

She was elected to be a delegate for Al Gore, as were most of the 32 Nebraska delegates. Other delegates represented Bill Bradley.

Though the convention did not officially begin until Monday, Aug. fourteenth, Noll arrived in Los Angeles on Friday the eleventh so that she could get settled and well rested.

During all of Friday, Saturday and even Sunday delegates were arriving in the city.

Then on Sunday evening a party was held at the West Hollywood Design Center to kick off the convention.

"The West Hollywood Design Center was this huge contemporary building," Noll said. "You knew you were there when you looked up and saw balloon arches as wide as a football field."

Noll said that the parties held throughout the duration of the convention were all very lavish.

"They treated us really nicely," Noll said.

Noll said that delegates were given a strict schedule to follow for every day of the convention.

Every day, Noll would have to wake up early enough to make it to a Nebraska caucus at 9 a.m. At the morning caucus Noll was given her credentials for the day.

The credentials came in the form of a badge that she wore around her neck and allowed her to get into the convention hall.

After the morning caucus, delegates were taken to the convention. Noll said that she had to go through 6 checkpoints just to get into the convention hall.

"Security was very tight," Noll said. "Every six to ten feet there was a police officer."

At 11 o'clock every morning delegates were taken to lunch.

Noll said her favorite lunch was on Monday, when the National Education Association sponsored a luncheon for all 410 of the teachers at the convention to eat with Bill Clinton at the Beverly Hills Hilton.

"Bill Clinton was a great educational president," Noll said, "We wanted to honor him."

Noll and her friend Herb Schimack were the only two teachers from Nebraska at the convention.

They both took part in that luncheon.

luncheon. Noll said that she had no idea how he got the seats, but she gladly accepted his offer to sit in the front row with him.

"Bill Clinton is possibly the greatest communicator," Noll said. "When he talks, it's like he's talking with you, not at you."

Noll said that at around 1 or two o'clock every day the delegates went back downtown to return to the convention.

She said that the conventions were interesting and that many politicians and celebrities spoke in them.

"You felt like you were just sitting there while history was being made," Noll said.

On the first official night of the convention, there was a riot. It took place right outside the convention hall, but only after she had gotten back to her hotel room did she learn of it. Even then, she had to see it on the news before she ever knew it had occurred.

Every night after the convention the Democrats threw a huge party. Noll said that these parties took place all over Los Angeles.

Noll said that her favorite party was also on Monday night, at Paramount Studios.

"Here's this studio with streets in it," Noll said. "And there's all sorts of things going on."

She said that there were a lot of celebrities there. Michael Bolton also played at this party, and there were buffets all along the streets in the studio.

"At every corner was a place to get some kind of beverage," Noll said.

Noll said that all in all she thought the convention was a huge success.

"I think it motivated people to go home and work for our president," Noll said.

A CLOSER LOOK...

Senior Nick Joerz ponders the many things that matter to a Central student. Many Central students will be exercising their right to vote in this year's election. But to many Central students, this election is more than just partisanship.

LUENINGHOENER/THE REGISTER

Libertarian party growing quickly, vice presidential candidate says

By Joe Meyer

The Libertarian Party is the political party of the future, the party's vice presidential candidate Art Olivier said.

He said that the party is experiencing huge growth. In 1996, the party had 15,000 paying members, but that number has grown to over 40,000 members today.

He and his running mate said that they are going to receive more votes this year, compared to past.

"I think we're going to double our vote count from '96," he said.

The party's presidential candidate received 500,000 votes in 1996 and they are projecting to receive over a million this year, he said.

Olivier also said that the party is growing on the local level. Over 300 Libertarians are currently serving in various local offices.

With this growth, Olivier said that he is looking forward to a huge national election in 2004.

Although it is growing, it still has its obstacles, Olivier said.

Olivier said that he was excluded from the vice presidential debates in Danville, Ky. last month. He was present to protest the proceedings, along with other third party candidates.

"Having bipartisan committees choose who will be in the debates is like having the managers of the Yankees and Braves choose who will be in the World Series," he said.

He said he was disgusted with the way in which the candidates were chosen for the debate. In order to be chosen, the candidate's running mate had to receive at least 15 percent of the popular vote two weeks before the debate.

"Some of the polls didn't include our names on them," Olivier said.

Olivier said that he has been

campaigning all over the country. He has been to Indiana, Colorado, Kentucky, Florida and Washington D.C. He is going to make trips to Oklahoma and Arkansas in the near future.

"It [the campaign] is going great," he said.

Olivier said that he is a unique vice presidential choice. He said that he might be the only vice presidential candidate not chosen by the presidential candidate.

The Libertarians had a convention in Anaheim to choose the ticket, where the majority of the delegates voted for him strictly as vice president, Olivier said.

Olivier said, like most Libertarians, he started in the local government. He ran and won a city council nomination of Bellflower, a city with a population of about 65,000 in southern Los Angeles County in California. He was then elected mayor in 1998, but did not run for re-election in 1999.

Olivier said that he, along with his running mate Harry Browne, want to force the national government to abide by the Constitution.

He said these plans would include the elimination of all federal income taxes, revamp the executive branch and end the war on drugs.

The party's first concern on the national level is the elimination of income taxes. Olivier proposed that the United States operate off of funds collected by tariff and excise taxes. This was done before the income tax was established.

Olivier said that if these proposals were enacted, federal spending would have to be cut. Olivier said that if he was elected, he would eliminate parts of the cabinet. The departments that the Libertarians would eliminate are the Departments of Education, Energy and Transportation. "They [the departments] take money

from the states, give it to Washington and trickle a little back to you [the citizens]," he said, "it's more practical for the states to keep it."

Another big part of the Libertarian's platform is the elimination of the war on drugs. Olivier said that if all drugs were legalized, then the war would not exist.

He said that the current prohibition of drugs has led to unnecessary problems.

Olivier said the nation's prisons are becoming overcrowded because of non-violent drug offenders.

"You have the same problems as the alcohol prohibition," he explained.

Olivier said that if these proposals were initiated, taxpayers would save money and the government would be smaller.

"When people vote Libertarian, they know they're voting for a smaller government," he said.

The Libertarian party is the only third party that is known for its beliefs, not its candidates, Olivier said.

"It's not about the Reform Party or the Green Party," he said about other party's campaigns, "it's about Pat Buchanan and Ralph Nader."



Grad wins Nobel Prize in chemistry

By Sarah Peterson



Heeger's 1953 senior photo

Nearly fifty years ago a young man sat in a physics class at Central, never dreaming of entering the field of science. Now, 47 years after graduating, this man has received one of the highest awards in the field.

Alan Heeger, a 1953 graduate of Central, recently won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for the "discovery and development of conductive polymers."

Heeger said he began his study in the 1970s at the University of Pennsylvania where he worked with fellow professors and co-winners Alan MacDiarmid and Hideki Shirakawa.

Heeger said they began by trying to understand the nature of metals. They also looked at plastics, which had always been considered insulators.

They then began to focus on polymers and thought that if they could make these have metallic properties it would be interesting.

He said that their search succeeded and found certain polymers that could set electrons free.

"What was motivated by very basic issues turned out to have very exciting results," Heeger said.

So while people have been taught that plastics cannot conduct electricity, Heeger and his colleagues found

that plastic can—after certain modifications—be conductive.

"We are on the verge of a revolution in plastic electronics," Heeger said.

AgFa film company in Europe makes miles and miles of film, Heeger said.

If the process runs too quickly it builds up static electricity and creates a spark that can destroy the film. Conductive plastics are being used to make the film anti-static.

Heeger said that conductive plastics will also be used on displays for cellular phones, as shields for computer screens against electromagnetic radiation, and for the development of "smart" windows that can exclude light, unlike metals that are silvery, metallic polymers are transparent.

"This has the advantages of plastics, but with the properties of metals," Heeger said.

He said that this research might even reach out to the field of biology. Scientists are studying whether this research could be used to fix cut nerves.

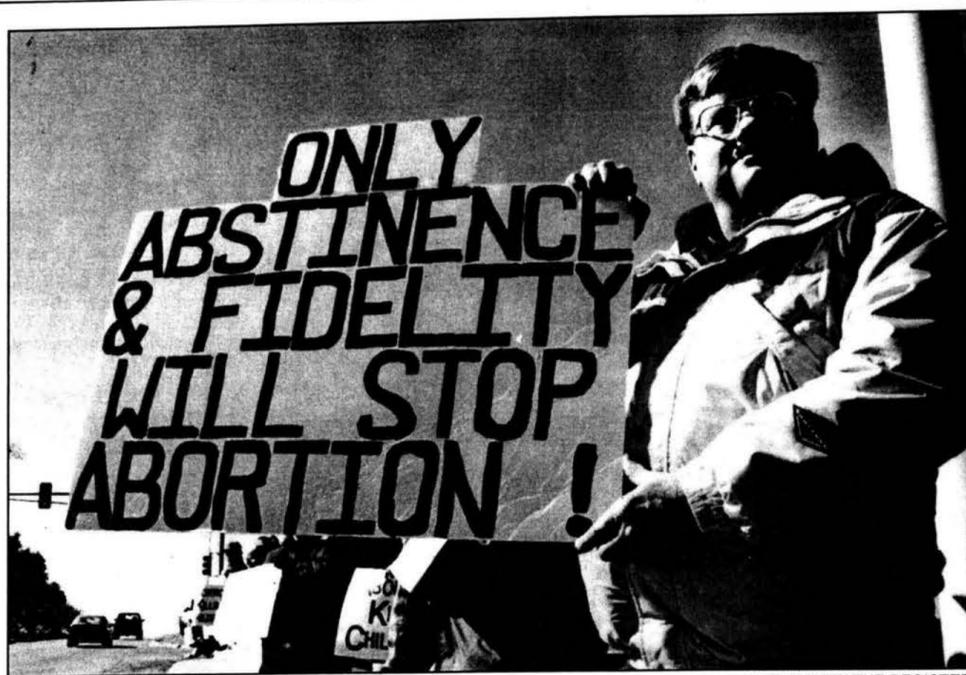
Heeger's response to winning the Nobel Prize was surprised. All he could say was, "Wow!"

Heeger said that Central gave him a good start.

"It taught me how to work and how to study," Heeger said.

During his time at Central, Heeger was involved in the National Honor Society, Debate Team, Forensic League and band, along with numerous other activities.

He said he looks forward to coming back to Omaha soon.



FAITH LYNN/THE REGISTER

Left: Demonstrator Bill Collins suggests alternatives to abortion.

Below: Marilyn Dendinger stands at 72nd and Dodge displaying her views on abortion.



KAITLIN DAVIS/THE REGISTER

Life Chain draws supporters from all around city

By Michael Gerhardt

Pro-life demonstrators gathered at different places in Omaha to protest abortion

With Hail Marys playing in the background, anti-abortion protesters from all Christian denominations gathered all over Omaha to bring to light the immorality of abortion, a protester participating in the rally said.

Marilyn Dendinger said the rallies were a way for many of the churches in Omaha to gather together to protest abortion.

Collen McNamara, a Life Chain organizer, said the rally was a good way for people to get together and show their support for life.

Pauletha Williams, another protester in the rally, agreed, saying it was a way for people with the same beliefs to come together.

Williams said she formed her pro-life beliefs when she was forced to have an abortion at a young age.

"Abortions are not a nice thing. You can see the child be torn apart," Williams said.

While abortion seemed like the right choice at the time, Williams said the doctors do not tell women about the repercussions that follow years after the abortion.

"Ten or 15 years later, you start wondering and

thinking about that child you destroyed," Williams said.

Chuck Devetter, a protester at the rally, said he believes abortion is against the will of God and should be illegal.

Education, Williams said, is the way to keep people from having abortions.

Beverly Nolte, Communications Director at Planned Parenthood, said that the lack of pro-choice demonstrators at the rallies was because of the difference in beliefs.

Nolte said women should have the right to choose whether they want to have an abortion or not and should have different ideals forcefully pressed upon them.

"Pro-life people go through fear and intimidation," Nolte said.

One of the main goals of Planned Parenthood, Nolte said, is to make every child wanted. Nolte said every parent had a choice whether not to bring his child into the world and bringing an unwanted child would not always be morally correct.

Bob Blank, President of Metro Right to Life, disagreed and said aborting unwanted children was only a simple excuse.

March attempts to curb drug abuse in youth

By Michael Gerhardt

PRIDE (Parent Resources and Information on Drug Education) Omaha held an anti-drug rally to start Red Ribbon Month and educate youths to the danger of drugs, Oct. 1 at Heartland of America Park, the executive director of PRIDE Omaha said.

Susie Dugan said that Oct. is Red Ribbon Month, which will include activities and generally to make a drug free environment for kids.

Dugan said activities would be held in businesses, schools and other places.

Rick Leaniaduzzi, board member of PRIDE Omaha, said the rally was a unified effort by parents, community groups and teenagers to produce a drug free environment.

Leaniaduzzi also said it was part of a special effort to keep kids drug free.

Leslie Leake, Youth Prevention Specialist with region VI, said the rally was a way for the youth to speak out and that youth needed to be recognized.

Dugan said drug abuse is a big problem in Omaha and Nebraska,



KAITLIN DAVIS/THE REGISTER

MARCH! Omaha Mayor Hal Daub walks with his wife Mary at the rally held at Heartland of American park on Oct. 1.

even when compared with other states. Leake agreed.

"In many different surveys, alcoholism is high in Nebraska. Nebraska

ranks average in most [drug use] but higher in some things," Leake said.

Mayor Hal Daub said that Omaha has

the same problems with drug as all other big cities.

"We're not immune to the big cities have," Daub said.

Leaniaduzzi said that methamphetamine usage continues to grow to epidemic proportions. He said Nebraska ranks fifth in the national average.

Even though many surveys are showing that teenagers in rural communities are more likely to use drugs than urban teenagers, Jim Reed, group supervisor for the DEA (Drug Enforcement Association) said that has never seen anything to support these surveys.

Reed did acknowledge the growing popularity of drugs in Nebraska. Reed said the most popular drugs in Omaha are methamphetamines, marijuana, crack and cocaine.

He said education was the key. "Strict law enforcement and prevention are the most important parts," Reed said.

Reed also partly blamed the media for the drug problem.

"What kids see on TV, they want to imitate," Reed said. "If they do their very best, [deglamorization] would work."

New police officer serves as more than just law enforcement

Sarah Peterson

Coming this January, Central will have a police officer stationed in the school, Omaha Police Officer Sergeant Ruth Popp said.

Eight local high schools will be receiving officers in January, Popp said. Three high schools currently have officers: North, South and Westside.

"These have been a huge success," Popp said. "The school dis-

tricts love them."

Dr. Gary Thompson said he is very excited about the new officer who will be stationed at Central—Officer Gerald Paul.

Thompson said that Paul, a 1980 graduate of Central, is looking forward to his new position.

Paul will be stationed at Central in full uniform with a cruiser, Thompson said. He will be provided with his own office and various duties around the school.

"He is here to help students," Thompson said. "We see him as a resource—an extra counselor."

Police Officer Dave Newell, who is a current School Resource Officer at South, said that the officers will serve three purposes—as counselors, teachers and as officers.

"The goal of this program is to bridge the gap between officers and youth," Newell said. "Hopefully this will then reduce juvenile crime."

This program started nationwide

in the 1950s, but Omaha just started five years ago, Newell said.

Newell said that his duties take on many different forms.

For example, that day he worked with kids in a band class. He said he counsels kids as well. However, he said he sometimes has to stop by to talk about problems with their girlfriends and boyfriends.

"This program is helping tremendously to break down the walls between the police and youth," he said.

WALL OF TIRES... Hundreds of recalled tires sit stacked on each other at the Tires Plus store at 60th and Ames.

Firestone recall runs smoothly

By Joe Meyer

Firestone Tires Inc., with the help of Ford Motor Company, has safely replaced 44.6 percent of its tires that were recalled on Aug. 9, a Firestone spokeswoman said.

The spokeswoman for Firestone said that the recall concerns Firestone ATX, ATX2 and Wilderness tires.

The recall was in response to claims of Firestone tires separating, blowing out or having other failures, the spokeswoman said.

As of Sept. 25, Firestone reported that they have successfully replaced 2.9 million of the 6.5 million tires that have been recalled. That is a rate of over 70,000 a day.

Based on these figures, Ford Motor Company has predicted that all of the recalled tires should be replaced by November.

All of the recalled tires were produced in the Decatur plant, the spokeswoman said. She also said that the Aiken, Joliet, Oklahoma City and Wilson plants all produced safe tires starting in 1996.

The Firestone spokeswoman said that the company still does not know the root cause of the problem, but they

recalled all of the tires produced by the Decatur plant during that time frame.

In a press release published by Ford vice president Helen Petruskas on Aug. 9, Ford stated that driving on poorly inflated tires is the cause most tire blowouts.

The vehicle, along with the tires, might be the cause of the problem, the Firestone spokeswoman said.

After the recall, Ford recommended that the tires on their Explorers be inflated to 30 psi.

Gavin Jensen, sophomore, said that he keeps his tires properly inflated.

"I check the tires regularly," he said.

Jensen drives a 1979 GMC Sierra that has the same tires involved in the August recall.

Jensen said that he attempted to take his tires back in the middle of August, but the dealership had run out of replacement tires.

Jensen still drives his truck, and said that the recall does not bother him that much.

"It's in the back of my head, whenever I turn or stop quickly, I think about it [the recall]," he said.

Central receives grant meant to bolster attendance to after-school events, Thompson says

CENTRAL GRANT continued from page 2

Thompson said he hopes this will decrease conflicts so students will not have to choose which activities they can participate in.

He said Central will also encourage clubs to participate in more community service activities.

Thompson said he would also like to see

an intramural athletics program implemented at Central, something he has been pushing for many years. A tutoring program is also planned.

He said they will target freshmen, but want to increase active participation in extracurricular activities from all students. Thompson believes being involved will heighten the overall high school experience.

Gatzke said that students will see gradual

improvements throughout Central in accordance with the program.

"The entire school is the community learning center," she said.

She said Central is one of the first high schools to receive funding for the project. Gatzke said the project, which is in its third year, will be giving out \$1 billion worth of grants by next year.

Senior Mitch Raftery believes

implementing the project at Central is a good idea. Raftery said participation in extracurricular activities will not only keep students involved, but could possibly introduce students to a new talent they have or want to pursue.

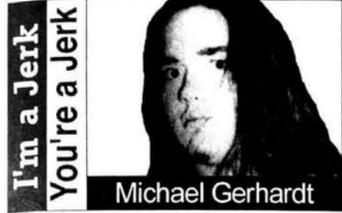
He said participation in clubs is also a good way to make new friends.

"Participation shows involvement in your school," Raftery said.

"Our goal is to have every single freshman participate in at least one activity," Thompson said.

He said this is the first year Central coordinated an effort like this. It is a three-year grant, but Thompson hopes the effort will remain.

"I hope when the three years are up, ideas will be ingrained in students minds," he said.



Pope's comments lead to common misconception

So I may not be some religious guy, but I can tell there's something about this religious fanaticism thing that isn't exactly perfect.

Take for instance this recent document released by the Vatican. This document outlines the idea that only Roman Catholics can reach true salvation.

It does not say that everyone who isn't Roman Catholic is going to hell. It was not the Pope who declared this. Don't think it was. If you do, it makes you sound very ignorant.

Still, this kind of religious intolerance should not be accepted. The Roman Catholic church recently set a goal to seem less fanatic and more acceptable to the general public. This kind of document is a definite step backward in this goal.

I don't understand this kind of thing at all. It's the same god, the same holy text and the same supreme prophet. What makes one denomination so much better than the other that it offers a higher level of salvation? What makes some members of some group so delusional that they can define their religious salvation? This is simple fanaticism.

(Note to everyone who is offended by this column: Please do not disembowel me with an extremely sharp fishhook. If it offends you, then I'm just kidding.)

I'm not attacking any religion. Religious beliefs and choices are up to each person's individual choices. I have no problem with religion, as long as everyone keeps it to themselves.

Which brings me to my next point; don't tell me about how your religion is the best or correct or how I should join it or else. I don't really care.

I used to be very rude to people who would stop me on the street to inform me about the marvels of their religion. I usually got a kick out of listening intently and then running away, screaming at some random point in the one sided conversation.

I've stopped doing this, seeing as how it's childish and stupid. Usually, I tell them I'm not interested or just keep walking. Once though, I asked one of them why he thought his religion was so much better than everyone else's was. He mumbled for a couple of seconds, gave an awkward facial expression and mumbled for a few more seconds.

Vindicated, I left him. It wasn't my goal to embarrass him or make him feel bad, I was just wondering what went through his head.

On a lighter note, a couple of years ago, a small town in Texas (I don't know what the town's name is, if I did, I'd burn the town down) decided to ban the word "hello," on the grounds that it's an evil satanic word of sin and use the word "heaveno" instead.

Right here, we have the ultimate display of fanaticism, bordering on insanity. But then again, why stop at hello? There are all kinds of blasphemous devil words to be removed from the English language.

For instance, the evil word "hellbender" (A giant, primitive edible salamander) could be changed to the honorable word "heavenbender." The heinous word "hellgrammite" (carnivorous, dark brown aquatic larva of the dobsontail, often used for fish bait) could be the morally acceptable word "heavengrammite."

The most luciferlike word "heller" (a German copper coin or Austrian bronze coin) would be changed to the most righteous word "heavener." Wouldn't that be great? Wouldn't we all feel like acceptable people?

When good intentions fail...

A closer look at DARE, America's most popular drug-prevention program, yields uncomplimentary results.

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) does not work.

Since its inception in 1983, the DARE curriculum has rapidly spread from the Los Angeles area to schools across the country. In fact, more than half of all schools in the United States use the program; almost 20 million schoolchildren are visited at least once a year by a DARE instructor.

Despite such success, however, critics have been increasingly vocal in recent years, attacking the program as a costly and ineffective way of teaching kids about the perils of drug abuse.

They claim that DARE is just another untested gimmick that serves no purpose other than to soak up private donations as well as local, state and federal tax dollars.

It is estimated that over \$750 million is spent nationally on DARE.

Because of these critics, the Department of Justice recently commissioned the Research Triangle Institute (RTI) to evaluate the program.

According to this study, students that took DARE use more marijuana than students who did not take the class.

The RTI also concluded that DARE's core-curriculum effect on the use of other drugs, except tobacco, is not statistically significant.

According to the RTI, DARE may very well be taking the place of other, more beneficial drug-prevention programs that students could be receiving.

Another study on DARE was done at the Center for Prevention Research in Kentucky.

Twenty-three elementary schools in Lexington, Ken. were chosen by the Center for Prevention Research to receive DARE while another eight schools in the district were chosen to not receive the program.

The children in the study were first examined in the sixth grade, before DARE was taught, and again after the program was completed in sixth grade.

They were studied again once each year until they had reached the 10th grade.

The study found that whatever effects DARE had on the attitudes and behavior of students who received it (compared to those who had not) had completely vanished within one year.

Students who participated in DARE did not sustain differences in attitudes about drugs, alcohol, school, family or police officers, their perceived availability of drugs and ability to resist pressures to use drugs, or even their self-reported use of tobacco, alcohol, or marijuana.

The bottom line of both the RTI study and the study in Lexington is this: DARE is an expensive program that appears to be making the situation worse.

The problem with DARE can easily be found within the curriculum of the class. Or rather, what is lacking from it.

Not once during the class are students told that drugs are terrible things. Students are never told stories about how drugs have ruined lives. Not once are they told how difficult it is to get rid of a chemical addiction.

Instead, students are taught certain information that can be easily misinterpreted.

For instance, in the DARE handbook it is clearly stated that all drugs are equally bad.

If kids are taught that marijuana is as bad as heroin, and then they try marijuana and experience few consequences, they are more likely to experiment with dangerously addictive hard drugs.

DARE's "just say no" message is far too simplistic. Kids need more discussions about drug use rather than predetermined ways to resist peer pressure.

But the creators and supporters of DARE cannot be criticized. Designing an effective anti-drug program is not easy.

DARE has already completed most of the work required for an effective anti-drug program.

Almost 50 percent of all public schools in the United States use the program, by far the largest of any drug-prevention program currently in effect.

DARE needs to be amended to include more effective ways to curb drug use before it starts.

If a few minor changes are made, then DARE could easily become the key to a drug free America.

EDITORIAL The Opinion of the Register

Pros outweigh cons in typical American culture

Anarchy is for wussies. I know you guys with the big circle "A" patches can do better than that.

I do not trust Bill and Hilary any more than the other guy does. I too believe the Supreme Court deserves a hand...grenade. But I'm not anti-American.

I've expressed my feelings about America before. I believe America is the greatest country ever to exist.

If I had to put my beliefs into one sentence, I would say that America is great because its culture comes from the streets; not politicians, intellectuals, or royalty.

But I'm never one to say something in one sentence when I can say it in a hundred. So here it goes:

We have a stamp with Elvis on it. We've had Lou Gehrig, Babe Ruth and Louis Armstrong's faces on stamps, too.

We have "The King" on a stamp. But not

our king, because we do not have one.

We have never put a living president on a stamp. We never have had any living person on a stamp, coin or bill.

Americans do not make idols. We do not invest the living with the power that comes from being on the corner of millions of letters.

It may seem like a little thing. It is not.

For example, the British plaster the face of their queen in more places than we put pictures of Nirvana. She's the symbol of England. What she says and does is intimately tied to the country.

The BBC banned The Sex Pistols' "God Save The Queen" because it insulted her, and thus England. What kind of psychological power must that have?

Sure we've got pop stars and politicians. We've got religious evangelists and talk show hosts, but they do not last.

Public idols come and go with the latest

issue of TV Guide. Nobody's word is gospel here.

Another good aspect of America is the whole "melting pot" thing.

Let's say I go to Mexico with my theoretical friend Phil. Phil's parents are Mexican, but he grew up in the United States. He does not know how to speak Spanish.

When we go down there together, everyone talks to Phil in Spanish. Not a single person addresses me. People decided that Phil looked more Mexican than I did.

America is great because you can never look American. You can be black, brown, red, tan, pink, white, or yellow. You can have kinky hair, straight hair or no hair at all. You can be blonde, brunette, auburn, black or green haired. You still look American.

Sure there's racism here, but even the biggest racist would not deny that he is prejudiced against other Americans.

This racial pluralism gives America a unique culture, free from the inbreeding of other cultures.

Excepting for a few lunatic white and black separatists, you don't hear calls for ethnic independence. We're all Americans.

This diversity is all over the place. What country has more indie labels, bands, chapbooks, fringe groups, and who-knows-what other weirdness than any other? Yep, the good 'ole U.S. of A. In our cultural diversity, there's room for everyone.

Our Americanism is the common belief in the worth of the individual and individual responsibility. The bad effects of this belief are no national health care, and lots of people in jail. The good effects are a grand culture of unimaginable diversity.

What do Americans really care about? What's the biggest selling paper in the U.S.? *The Times*? *The Wall Street Journal*?

Nope. *The National Enquirer*! Who's been having sex with whom? Who's gay and who's got AIDS because of it?

What does Bill Clinton think about a national health care program? Who cares?

Who does Bill Clinton have sex with? Inquiring minds want to know!

Many people look at all of these things as negatives. They are not. These are the adhesives that hold our beautiful cultural wasteland together; the very things that make us what we are.

Political Cartoon



Pg 11: New Ralston rules restrict students

Read Between the Lines



Matt Wynn



Editorials

“Congress shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.”

FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, RATIFIED DEC. 15, 1791

Proposed ban on gay marriage has foundation in prejudice

The Defense of Marriage Amendment (Initiative 416) will make an attempt to amend the state constitution so that it will not legally recognize homosexual unions in Nebraska.

On the surface, this amendment has no merit or political value. But a deeper look into the issue reveals the truth: this amendment is a product of people's fear of the unknown and intolerance of others.

The exact wording of the proposed amendment is: "The uniting of two persons of the same sex in a civil union, domestic partnership or other similar same-sex relationship shall not be valid or recognized in Nebraska"

What exactly would this law mean? Is the uniting of two people of the same sex a big enough problem in Nebraska that a ban is necessary?

These unions do not raise taxes or cause poverty, so why is it on the same ballot as the future president of the United States?

The most disturbing part of this amendment is the fact that it can be proposed in a country that prides itself on its accomplishments in the field of human rights.

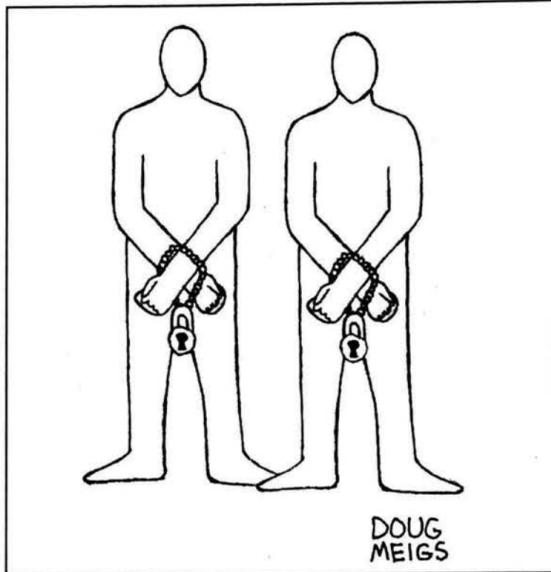
Equality for all was a concept that the United States was founded on.

It seems that throughout the history of man, there has always been a group of people that are oppressed by the majority.

This amendment simply allows for the discrimination of homosexuals to become legal by not allowing them the same rights as everyone else.

This legislation seems to be tolerated for the simple fact that it oppresses the minority and makes the majority feel content.

Supporters of this amendment argue that the legislation seeks to protect the hard working families of Nebraska, but this claim is ludicrous.



dicrous.

This proposal will certainly prohibit the expansion of the Nebraskan family. It is incredibly hypocritical to have people vote to

determine what qualifies as a family and what does not.

Just because conservative society has not allowed for the broadening of the American fam-

ily is not a justified reason to prohibit normal people from leading normal lives.

The current Nebraska constitution does not deal with the issue of homosexual marriages. If Initiative 416 passes, it will be the first legislation on the books about the issue.

To establish legislation that will prohibit the evolution of thought is a tremendous mistake.

In the future, repealing pre-existing legislation that bans an activity will be much harder to do than establishing brand new policies on that topic.

This vote should be taken seriously.

In the future it may be discovered that the banning of something was not a well-advised decision, and then citizens would have to go through more red tape to fix the problem.

This issue is not exclusive to Nebraska. It has affected the entire country.

Vermont is the only state in the country that currently recognizes homosexual unions as legal

marriages.

On the contrary, 33 states have adopted proposals similar to the Defense of Marriage Amendment.

Nebraska and Nevada, two of the states that have not addressed the issue of same-sex unions, will vote on state ordinances such as Initiative 416 in the upcoming election.

After this year, it is possible that 70 percent of the United States will have labeled themselves homophobic.

It has been predicted that the proposal will pass easily.

In a RKM Research and Communications poll published on Sept. 17, 59 percent of registered voters supported the ban while only 34 percent did not.

Initiative 416 should not be allowed to pass.

Laws that intentionally discriminate against state citizens should not be made under any circumstances.

Citizens need to be aware of the meaning of this proposal, and vote against it.

EDITORIAL The Opinion of the Register

Dr. Gary Thompson
Principal
Matt Deabler
Adviser
Matt Wynn
Opinion Page Editor

HEROES

-Mr. Shafer and Coach McMenam

Thanks to these two teachers, the homecoming football game this year was much more fun than those of the past. The music they played on the system really got the crowd going.

-Central Marching Band

On Saturday, Sept. 30, the Central High Marching Band received a superior rating for the first time in twelve years. It was also the first time the band was invited to a competition so early in the year. Central should be proud to have such a talented marching band.

-Administration

Many thanks to the administration for moving finals to the week before winter break, as opposed to the weeks following the break. This is a change that students have been requesting for a very long time, and not without good reason. Now information will be fresh in students' minds for final exams.

-SASI

Less than two months after all of the computers in the entire school were reformatted and connected with the new computer system (SASI), the whole thing collapsed. The school was without computers for an entire day with no real explanation.

-Central Student Body

In preparation for Spirit Week, the Pom Squad and Cheerleaders decorated the halls of the school building with streamers and banners, posters and glitter paper. By the end of the first day the decorations were up, students had ripped them all to shreds.

-Papillion High School

The school district in Papillion recently banned students from carrying their backpacks from class to class. This was a stupid move. Now students will have a more decent excuse to not turn in homework on time.

NEROS

Posters serve no purpose

Two posters that are now hanging from every wall in the Ralston school district can easily be interpreted as an insult to students everywhere.

The program that called for the hanging of these posters is called "Ralston C.A.R.E.S." (Caring Attitudes and Respect for Everyone's Safety).

However, the implications of the program cause one to wonder about exactly what it is that the Ralston school district cares about.

Does the district care about the safety of the student or giving off the aura of political correctness that is expected of a school?

Chris Hicks, a Ralston teacher who helped develop the program, said that one poster defines caring, while the other defines violence.

Each poster describes examples of each act.

Some of the examples of violence are eye rolling, staring, name-calling, and threatening.

If a person is caught doing one of these blacklisted deeds, they will be reported to an administrator and given a stern lecture.

If multiple offenses occur, a phone call to the student's parents will be made.

What was the Ralston school district thinking when they made these rules?

All of these so-called "violent" acts are a normal part of high school and normal experiences while growing up.

It would be rare to find a

student in a public school that has never rolled his or her eyes at least once during a class. Whether that eye rolling was because of boredom or distaste does not matter.

And not one student can honestly say that he or she has never caught themselves staring at it as an oddity in the classroom or simply staring off into space.

By setting these rules and guidelines for the entire district, Ralston is setting goals of an unattainable educational utopia.

That is all fine and well, but undoubtedly it will lead to this whole project falling flat on its face.

When that happens, students will not be able to trust their school system like they once could.

It is easy to picture these rules and guidelines going the same direction that the zero-tolerance rules went soon after being added to the OPS school handbooks.

Almost as soon as the zero-tolerance rule was implicated, the media was flooded with stories like that of the student that was expelled for bringing a butter knife to school to cut his apple.

It is foreseeable that before too long, tales of Ralston students will begin to filter into the mix.

When that happens, this entire ambitious undertaking will fail miserably.

The Ralston school district should be commended for the effort they are putting forth, but by no means should they be given any credit for the results that they are almost sure to receive.

Sobriety missing at dance

This year's Homecoming dance resembled the ones from past years.

Students were dancing, students were laughing. And some students were drunk.

Students should try harder to make a better name for Central.

Homecoming is the dance that sets the precedent of student activities for the entire year. For some teachers it is the first chance to see how much responsibility students can handle.

When a large percentage of the students at Central come to the first traditionally formal dance of the year so drunk they can barely stand, much less dance, it does not exactly send ripples of enthusiasm through the teaching staff.

Hopefully all students that attended the first dance of the year

while intoxicated will soon be able to look back at their folly and know it was a mistake.

These dances are only a small facet of a much larger problem that is at hand.

Anyone who has heard the repeated Monday announcements about drinking at Friday football games knows what is expected of them, and what their behavior at school events should be.

Whether that activity is a football game, class trip, or a dance does not matter.

None of these places should be a haven for students to go when they want to get drunk.

To curb this problem, maybe the school should be more strict about the zero-tolerance rules.

One way for schools to do this is to force students to take a breathalyzer test before dances.

If that is what must be done

Letters, E-mails and Faxes

Underclass deserves a chance

Why is it that you have to be a senior to be voted Homecoming King or Queen?

The seniors have prom and the homecoming dance is for everyone, then we all should have a chance at it.

Keandra Cooks, 10

Seniors lacking in school spirit

After attending the first football game of the year, it is obvious that the senior class this year has far less spirit than those of passed senior classes.

As a senior, I can say I expected a lot more out of my fellow classmates, instead the juniors, sophomores and even the freshmen were the ones cheering on the team.

I'm hoping things will change and the class of 2001 will be bursting with spirit if not by the next football game, then at least by graduation in May.

Gina Rahaman, 12

Dress code needs enforcement

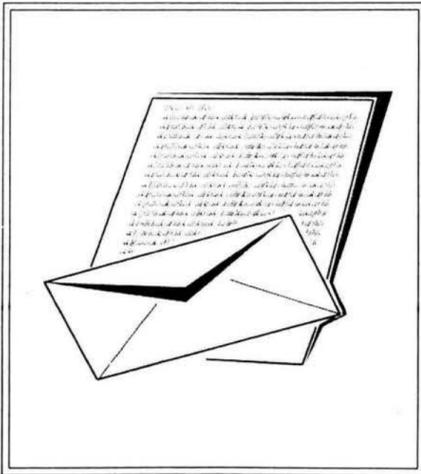
All OPS schools are supposed to have dress codes. Short shorts or skirts, bare midriff tops, backless halter tops and revealing low cut tops aren't considered "appropriate dress". Yet this year, I have seen plenty of revealing clothing.

It's understandable that it's hot outside, but no one needs to be half-naked in school.

Hats and headscarves are also not allowed. Many teachers are so strict when it comes to some guy wearing a hat, but if I was walking around in a tube top and a miniskirt, no one would care.

It's pointless to print thousands of student handbooks when many of the rules that are important aren't enforced.

Danielle Welty, 9



Pep rallies have no good point

I always thought that the purpose of a pep rally was to get the whole school psyched up for the football game that week.

Apparently at Central, a pep rally exists so that the whole school can see who plays what sport and get out of ninth period.

Usually Pom Squad and the cheerleaders do a dance and there is some activity between the four different classes.

All this does is give me time to talk to my friends in a crowded and noisy gymnasium.

If Central wants to have a real pep rally, they should hold the rally on a Friday morning.

If the school handled Pep Rallies this way, then everyone would be ready for the game that night.

I strongly suggest that somebody look into this problem or else it will just add to the decline of Central High School.

Tim Davey, 12

Use of "white trash" appalls

If I had a penny for every time that you printed "white trash" in the Register last year, I could afford to move out of my trailer.

Did it ever occur to the editorial staff over there that people may exist who are so unfortunate that Abercrombie and Fitch clothing cannot possibly be a financial reality?

Did it ever go through your minds that the amount of money one has, the style of clothing one can afford, or the type of car one drives has nothing to do with one's strength of character, intelligence, or worth as a person?

I ask these questions hypothetically. I already know what the answer would be: no.

None of these things has ever occurred to you fine bunch of journalists.

If it had, maybe comparing human beings to garbage wouldn't seem so cute.

Joshua Bieber, 12

Teachers show no enthusiasm

Obviously, the population at Central is growing. As we all know, the more kids there are at a school, the more teachers you need.

It is now common knowledge that Nebraska is short on teachers, but there is no reason to just settle for what we can get.

It is true that some of the teachers here are awesome. But then there is another 34 percent of teachers that act as if they don't even want to be teaching here at Central.

When you walk into a classroom the first day of school and a teacher tells you that he doesn't want to be there, that can really put a dark cloud over your school year.

The teachers are supposed to be here for us. When did it all change?

Lydia Coleman, 10

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Opinion

REGISTER
YOUR
OPINION

Trends deserve more support for contributions to society

Pop culture is what keeps America on top of the economic world.

Underground subcultures are what keep America culturally colorful.

Contrary to popular belief, the two coincide smoothly in America today, and they even compliment each other in some cases.

Popular trends are often given a bad name. They are called unoriginal and boring by members of the media, and chastised by many students in high school.

At the other extreme, some teenagers embrace trends in modern society with open arms, even try to set new ones. Neither belief is wrong in any way, although a peaceful balance between the two is best.

With the recent popularity of boy bands and young, female soloists, many critics are

hasty to chop at their credibility by calling them talent-less and sellouts.

Looking at the statistics, these so-called "teeny-bop" bands are incredibly popular, and the trend seems to be sticking around.

Popularity can never be a judge of talent or musical ability, but it can be a measuring stick to show the number of people (mostly teens and children) that listen to music.

A child that listens to pop music today is better off than a child that does not listen to any music. The pop music fan will likely develop his own taste and evolve it to become a fan of a different genre of music, which is exactly what happened to most people that listen to alternative forms of music.

Underground trends on indie labels often become too mainstream. If this is understood, people will

gain more respect for underground music and their followers.

Pop culture does not end at music, though. Clothes, speech patterns and attitudes also have quite a bit to do with our culture.

Some clothing trends are understandable. Certain popular styles of shirts are attractive and good looking, but when the names become trendy because of their name alone, the wearers of that brand quickly become lemmings.

For example, bell-bottoms becoming popular is very reasonable, because it is a generic style that people enjoy wearing. On the other hand, often times an entire line of clothing is made by a brand, with every shirt being a different style. Still, all of this ends up coming of as nothing more than a billboard.

Being a walking advertisement is a strange trend in most people's minds, but there are a certain few that can be seen wearing the same long-sleeved shirts with a faux logo worn across the chest.

Pop culture

is fed to Americans by corporate America, and most everyone is hasty to bite on. Maybe that is a sign of Americans' fickle mindedness, but Americans through history have always been a bit naive and people should not expect anything less today.

It is hard to turn down what seems like the most catchy idea, knowing that it maybe the beginning of a bandwagon trend, and there is nothing wrong with that. In another light, people who hop on the bandwagons and keep the snowball rolling down the hill do not help the naive image of America.

Essentially, being a leader in culture is always good, no matter what the area. In the area of music, popular soft stuff is not as bad as most high school students think and it plays a very important role in the development. Clothes can be trendy in a somewhat good way, but they can also be popular in a mundane, cliché type of way.

It all comes down to one basic statement. If you're going to be on a bandwagon, you had better be driving.

Never Look Back



Quentin Lueninghoener

Top Ten Signs You Are a Yuppie

- 1) Your idea of a bad day consists of the battery in your cell phone dying and locking the keys to your Mercedes in the Beemer.
- 2) Your closet is filled with 101 plaid shirts, 12 wool cardigans and 17 Izod polo shirts.
- 3) Abercrombie and Fitch built its newest outlet store on the street right in front of your house.
- 4) Fifi, your poodle, has its own Prada leash and a personal trainer.
- 5) Rather than watching football, baseball or some other all-American sport, you are a spectator of water polo and cricket.



Hey Muffy, get the Beemer and pick me up at the club. Ta.

- 6) Your idea of a wild night has something to do with a game of shuffle board and a big bowl of caviar.
- 7) You often find yourself complaining about the long distance from West Omaha to the Old Market.
- 8) Your speed dial consists of Jane, your health consultant, Chloe your masseuse and Vick your tennis coach.
- 9) You keep track of your deceased grandmother's dental records on your Palm Pilot.
- 10) The headlights on your car have windshield wipers of their very own. (And you use them.)

American media distorts truth, facts

America seems to focus today too much on the negative part of what should be a unifying event in the world.

The only thing that really means much to the common American when it comes to the Olympics is that they really don't want to know anything unless it deals with drug usage or bribery.

Just recently in the Olympics there was a young girl from Romania that is part of the Romanian gymnastics team, who tested positive for a drug that has been banned from the games. She was drug tested, as all athletes are, but hers came back positive.

After investigated it was discovered that a cold medicine the girl was given contained a drug banned by the Olympics.

But the problem that I saw arise from this was that between the time that the results were released and the time that the investigation was released, the press had a hay day.

They walked all over the Romanian team and totally ruined how the public perceived the teams victories. Not only did the team have a gold at stake the girl was at risk of losing her medal.

They made sure that it was published all over that a member of the Romanian team had used drugs, but they also made it look as if the team had used them often.

This was not the case. The Romanian team is not only one of the most respected teams in gymnastics, but it had been drug free and highly talented for years.

Since the dose was given to her in a cold pill it was extremely small. The press knew that it was only a small dose before the investigation, and that it had probably not affected her performance at all. Yet, they still insisted on making a huge deal out of it.

I guess that the media is run by ratings nowadays. We cannot complain, though. It is mostly our fault.

If we would attempt, at some time, to see through what the media spoon feeds American society and look at the actual facts then maybe we could become a more intelligent and intuitive race.

I think we lost it once we became too comfy to notice that we were being lied to.

I admit that the media is not always lying to the American public, but it often twists the truth so much that it's hard to see what the original story was.

Many times the media only wants to give the American people what they want to have. But like a small child, what they want is not always what they should have.

Any other time it seems the world's countries come together, they always end up in a fight. You could say that the Olympics is the most peaceful option that many of these countries have to compete with each other.

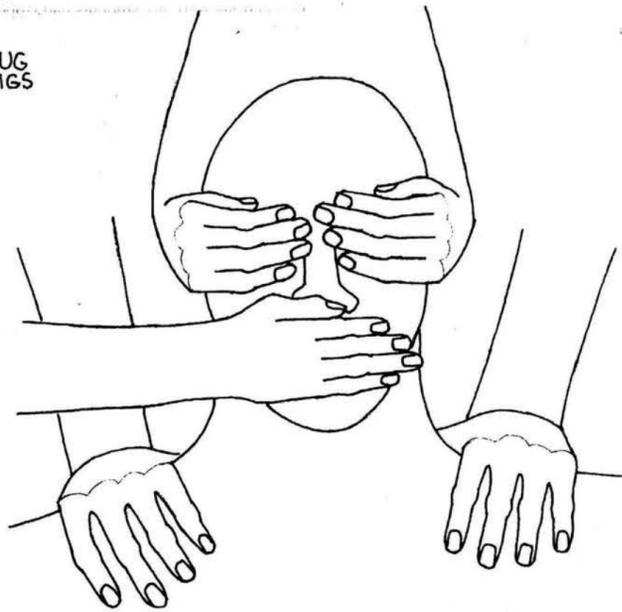
We should all take a step back and look at what the Olympics represent. We should realize that it is not all about the biggest controversy that can be reported or the country with the most medals. It is about the citizens of the countries that compete and the whole world participating in one thing peacefully.

Shades of Black



Kaitlin Davis

DOUG MEIGS



New Ralston School District Policy

Hear no evil
See no evil
Speak no evil

Common courtesy does not apply in courtyard and hallways

I've decided that, since I am the only person left on this planet with any common sense, I would share my intellectual gifts with all of you in the form of a little free advice.

I came up with this idea as I was walking down the hall, minding my own business, naturally, and some...person flung himself onto me, nearly knocking me over. Now, a civilized human being would see this as an invasion of privacy. They would apologize profusely and we would both be on our merry way, correct?

Wrong. This heathen decided that it would be humorous to continue running into me, for no particular reason other than he was a barbarian. This is not proper conduct. Besides being incredibly gross and making me want to vomit. Because of this experience, I have decided to inform the world of what is acceptable public behavior, and what is just

plain stupid.

And thus my advisory column begins. (Note: this advice will be of no use to you whatsoever, it will simply be for my own comfort and happiness.) So go on and enjoy the gads of witty and beneficial suggestions that I thought long and hard to come up with.

First off, issues dealing with personal conduct. The main point is that it is not an act of intelligence to actually touch another person in the hallway, at least not at this school.

Although it seems nearly impossible to make your way through the courtyard with the no-brain idiots standing in huge clumps near the middle, it can be done.

You see, if you actually touch these people, or infer that maybe they could move so that you can pass through, they will stare at you as though you have a second head growing out of your neck.

This is only if you are lucky. If you are

like me, they will shove you, screaming profanities and acting like you have just killed their dog. You may feel that this is exaggerated, but I have seen it happen. I have seen people break into huge, ugly fights because she forgot to say excuse me or because he touched her shoulder. Believe me, people, it is not pretty.

My second bit of advice deals with the many issues concerning class conduct. I have found that telling teachers to their face that you feel their class is of equal importance to a doorknob, while trying to receive an extension on your homework, does not work at all.

I myself have not actually tried this. However I have witnessed someone who has. For some reason he felt that debasing someone's profession for no particular reason would put that person in a giving mood.

Considering that this person had the intelligence level of a grape, I was not at all surprised by his statement.

If your class is that useless, do not pay attention. It is really simple. If you have a pen in your hand and have a thoughtful expression

on your face, then the teacher won't bother you.

And last, but definitely not least, I will tackle social conduct. I have witnessed how the people in this school handle social situations, and, frankly, I am appalled. So very often do I see groups of students sitting around talking about rice cakes and shoelaces. Which brings me to my next point; if you don't have anything important to say, shut up.

If you do not have anything nice to say do not say anything at all. One would assume that, being the intellectuals that you all are; this would be common knowledge by now!

I have heard people sink to speaking of floor tiles, brands of notebooks and, yes, the weather in desperate need for some type of conversation.

Now I realize that it is human nature to converse with your fellow peers. I even participate in this lovely activity.

However, the individuals who decide to reduce themselves to talking about something so pointless as this should not be allowed to breed. They are annoying, pathetic and incredibly dull.

At Papillion High School, students are prohibited from carrying backpacks between classes. What do you think?



"They can hide stuff in their pockets too."

Alicia Franklin, 11



"It takes security to extremes."

Andrew Lacroix, 12



"I think it is ridiculous because the backpacks do not matter."

Kirsten Leahy, 11



"It's hard to get from place to place without a backpack."

Kylie Zacharia, 9



"The weight leads to bad backs."

Natalie Andraesen, 10



"It all depends on how long the passing periods are."

Josh Juranek, 11



"I think it's good because our generation is going to have the worst back problems."

Chanel Moore, 12

Congressional meeting on R-rated movies solves nothing

Congress has called a special House session to analyze the marketing of R-rated movies to children. This meeting is a waste of tax dollars because it has the representatives toiling over an extremely futile task.

The movie industry is not a threat to society. Granted, some movies contain grotesque amounts of violence and sex, but the free enterprise that makes the United States great should not be challenged.

This action resembles the time that Congress met to write the Tobacco Settlement Act. That act was made to restrict the marketing of tobacco products to minors.

The movie industry uses extremely different marketing tactics than the tobacco industry did before restrictions were imposed on it, so this

congressional action is unfounded.

The tobacco settlement was made to stop the "Big Tobacco" companies from marketing their harmful products to kids.

Smoking has long been considered a harmful and dangerous habit. Therefore, it is illegal to sell tobacco products to anyone younger than 18.

Marketing a product to people that can not legally purchase it should not be accepted. It encourages illegal activity and presents a double standard in American society.

That is why the Tobacco Settlement Act was a good step for the American people, especially its youngsters.

Watching a movie is not illegal.

For most people, it is not harmful to watch a movie. Even a

movie plagued with violence and sexual material does not effect a mature viewer. Therefore, the marketing of these products should not be restricted.

Also, in no way can a committee appointed by Congress determine the intent of advertising made by Hollywood movie producers.

How can it be determined whether an industry is marketing its products to kids?

The marketing of tobacco products to children was obvious due to the methods they used. Tobacco companies used cartoon characters and other attractive features to try to entice kids to start smoking.

The marketing tactics of the movie industry do not mirror the

intentions of the tobacco industry. Therefore Congress should focus its attention to other, more useful causes.

Movies do not make their products attractive to kids intentionally.

Unlike the tobacco industry, movies do not advertise their products so excessively that they are seen everywhere a child goes.

Instead, movie producers advertise on television. In fact, most movies are advertised while adult programs or sporting events are airing. Not once has a movie filled with sex or violence been advertised on Nickelodeon.

Also, this committee is useless because all attempts to get kids to

attend violent movies are stopped at the theater. Many theaters do not allow kids under the age of 17 to watch R-rated movies without adult supervision. A kid can want to see a movie as much as they please, but if the parent or the theater prohibits it, their aspirations are useless.

Also, the restriction of marketing areas is a drastic step to take. The United States is known as a place where free enterprise reigns. Anyone may start a business and anyone can advertise for that business. Restricting an industry's right to advertise their goods should only be made when there is a distinctive harm produced from their advertising.

This was done to the tobacco industry. Their products were killing hundreds of thousands of people every year and their constant

advertising to kids allowed them to

proliferate their killing. The Tobacco Settlement Act achieved multiple things. First, it stopped all tobacco advertisement at sporting events and all advertising in magazines with high child readership.

It can not be determined that the industry directly targets kids and subjects them to violent and sexual advertising. Even if this claim is true, minimal damage is done by watching a movie advertisement.

Therefore, this congressional committee is useless. The movie industry is and will never be as big a problem as the tobacco industry was when the Tobacco Settlement Act was reached. Instead, the representatives of the United States should focus their efforts on other, more useful government issues.

New graduation requirements emphasize math, science skills

The newly proposed graduation requirements for math and science are a step in the right direction to try to increase students' academic achievement in those subjects.

If passed, the new policy would require that students pass 6 semesters of math classes along with 5 semesters of science classes during their high school career. The class of 2005 would be the first affected by this proposed change.

The current graduation requirements are pitiful. The current philosophy when enrolling in math and science classes seems to resemble that of physical education: get in for two years and get out.

The lack of difficulty to pass the number of math and science classes to graduate leads to a false sense of security for students. They enroll in classes thinking they will learn, but when they only attend two years of high school math courses, they quickly become inferior to other high school graduates.

For example, most colleges will accept a student that has completed two years of algebra and one year of geometry.

The problem is that most students that aim for these minimums in math and science classes do not take challenging classes. They see the

requirements as a nuisance and therefore do not aspire to go beyond what is required of them.

Something truly amazing is seen when looking at high school students.

The math requirements, are so mediocre that some students have enough credits to graduate before they attend a high school class.

Most students strive to graduate, so these requirements

would affect almost all of the students at Central. A high school diploma is mandatory in today's society. Therefore, if the district wants to make every student smarter, they should start by strengthening the graduation requirements.

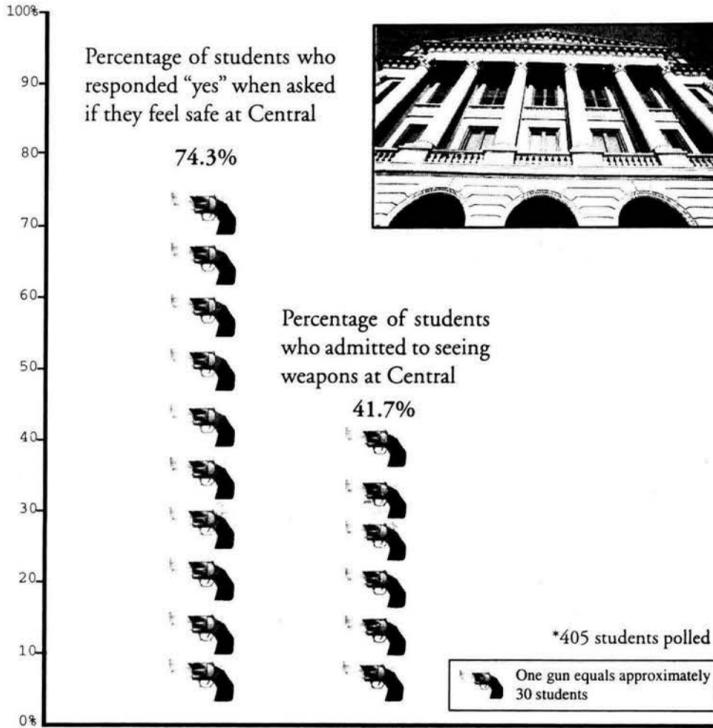
In today's society, the focus is on analytical thinking. Students can no longer read a book and perform a meaningless task. Cognitive skills in the areas of math and science are especially important.

That is why these requirements are so great. If students graduate, and in turn, learn more about math and science, they will be more competitive, which will lead to a better school district.

The fact is that the current math and science requirements do not challenge students. This proposal is a perfect step in the right direction to strengthen the current standards.

EDITORIAL
The Opinion
of
the Register

Students feel safe



Despite the recent increase in school violence, most of the 405 Central students polled said that they still feel safe at school.

Although 74.3 percent of students

who were polled responded and said that they do not feel threatened while being at school, 41.7 percent reported that they have seen weapons in the building.

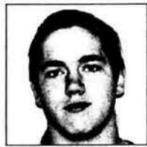
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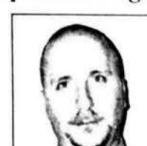
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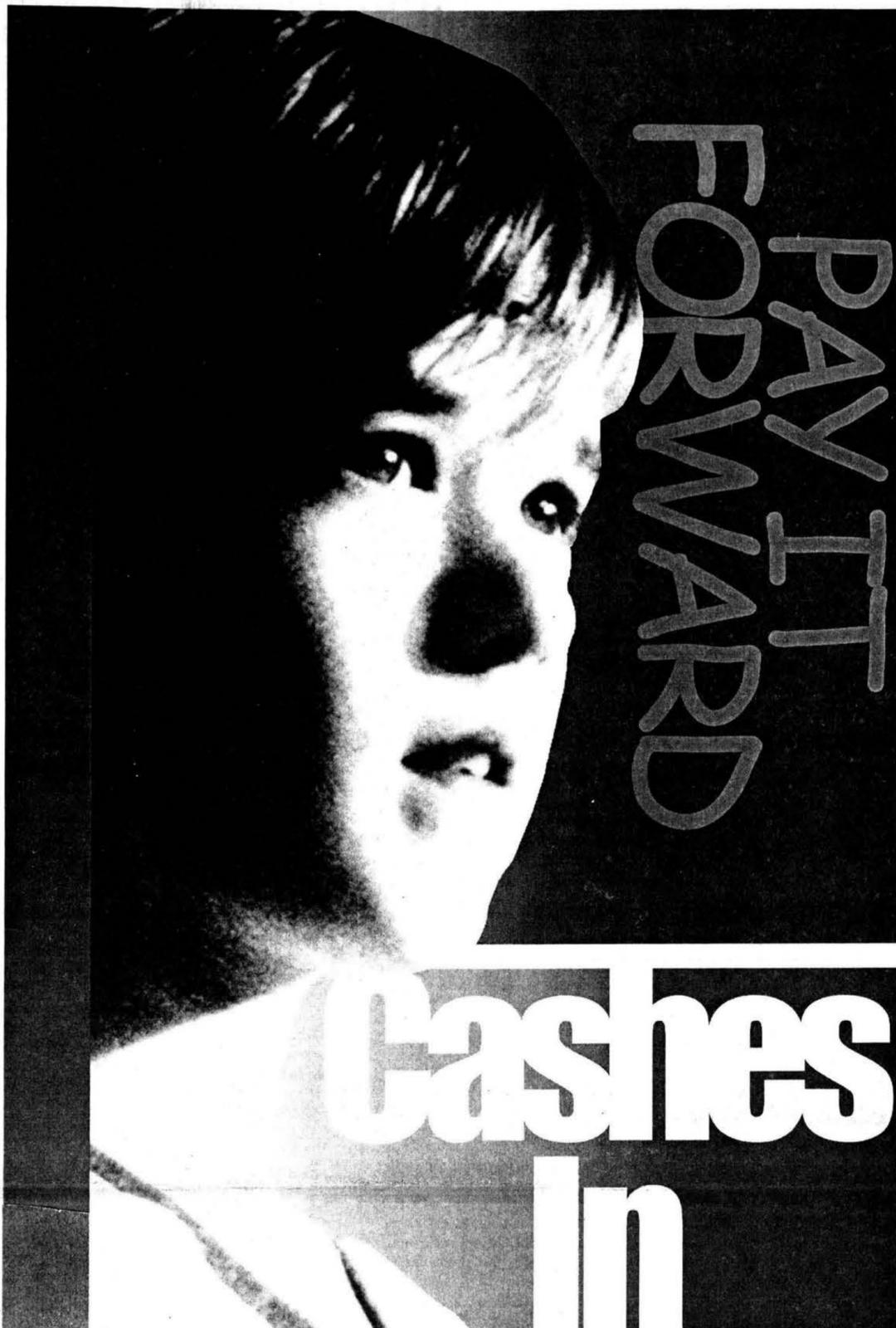


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ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT



PAY IT FORWARD: COURTESY OF WARNER BROTHERS; ALMOST FAMOUS AND THE CONTENDER: COURTESY OF DREAMWORKS; REMEMBER THE TITANS: COURTESY OF DISNEY

HALEY JOEL OSMENT AS TREVOR MCKINNEY

INSIDE

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Denver band, Carolyn's Mother, gains a following in Omaha.

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Calendar

Nominees for Rock and Roll Hall of Fame class of 2001.

By Layne Gabriel

It started with one little voice and became a movement that swept the west coast.

"Pay it Forward" is a wonderful story about Trevor McKinney (played by Haley Joel Osment) whose seventh grade social studies teacher, Eugene Simonet (played by Kevin Spacey), asks the students to change the world.

Trevor decided to create a movement he called "pay it forward," in which he does a big favor for three people.

Each of those people do a big favor for three other people, instead

of paying it back.

Each of the people who were helped did their best to continue and help others, eventually spreading "paying it forward" from Las Vegas to Los Angeles and other towns.

The acting in the movie was wonderful. Helen Hunt, who played Trevor's mother, Arlene, did a superb job, and the casting was done very well.

The movie was inspiring, although it discussed major troubles of the world such as alcoholism, drug use, domestic violence and school violence.

The story was a heartwarming

reminder that the world has not gone terribly wrong. It was a story about overcoming powerful obstacles that people come into contact with in life.

The movie was a mixture of laughs and tears, which made it one of the best serious films of recent months.

"Pay it Forward" was a quality film that was done artfully and skillfully by crew and cast. It would not be surprising to see this film nominated for awards.

For anyone who wants to be inspired to help change the world, "Pay it Forward" is a great way to begin.

INSIDE:



ALMOST FAMOUS



THE CONTENDER



REMEMBER THE TITANS

Warner introduces downloads

By Layne Gabriel

The Warner Music Group has recently announced plans to release albums and singles over the Internet from various artists.

The digital distribution plan will begin in November and will be supported by RealNetworks Inc.

The first launch will feature singles and Internet-only tracks from the Barenaked Ladies, Collective Soul, Paul Simon and others.

Following the initial release, over 1,000 albums will be available from artists like Tori Amos, Madonna, Fleetwood Mac and R.E.M.

Other artists on labels involved with the Warner Music Group, Atlantic, Elektra, London-Sire, Rhino and Warner Bros. Records, will be available for download.

"Warner Music sells the downloads at wholesale to retailers, in this case online retailers, and the retailer determines the final price consumers pay," Will Tanous, Vice President of Corporate Communications for the Warner Music Group, said.

Specific prices will be announced before the early November launch.

Noah Stone, Executive Director of the Artists Against Piracy, said that he thinks the download plan may not help the artists gain royalties.

"In the end, it's the artist that's investing in the technology, not the label," Stone said.

Stone thinks that pricing the albums may be the difficult part of the digital download process.

Stone said he personally feels singles should cost \$1 while albums should cost \$8.

All of the downloads will be available through various retailers, and there will be several different formats that the music industry supports.

Websites supported by Wal-Mart, Sam Goody, Tower Records and Best Buy have all expressed interest in involvement with the program.

"We see this as a way of offering consumers more choices in terms of how they want to listen to their favorite music," Tanous said.

"It's good that they're moving in the direction of getting music on the Internet," Stone said.

Tanous said that the digital download plan will allow music fans to choose how they want to listen to music.

Stone said he thinks CDs will be used for a long time, while digital downloads may replace cassette tapes.

The download plan will be hosted by Liquid Audio Inc., which will help provide the distribution services and prepare the music for download.

Liquid Audio will provide secure downloads for all of the music as well as copyright protection and management.

Liquid Audio is already involved in selling music over the Internet for download.

This plan will expand the amount of downloads Liquid Audio will be working on.

Stone said Artists Against Piracy is not against the digital download plan but does see some loopholes.

He thinks many people may not purchase the album but download the tracks off of Napster instead.

Stone said that he thinks that since the albums will not only be released for download but released on disc as well that eventually the tracks will make it to Napster.

"There is no way to compete against Napster because it is free," Stone said.

Stone added that the quality of the digital downloads will not compete with actual CDs, "When you download something, it is a lower quality than a CD," he said.

Tanous said that the Warner Music Group is pleased with the new plan and sees it as a way to expand availability of music.

"We believe our download plan will provide more opportunities for artists and record labels to reach music fans," Tanous said.

CAROLYN'S MOTHER: Drew Hodgson, Rhett Lee, Jeff Gust and Colin Burke said that they enjoy playing in Omaha.



PHOTO COURTESY OF CAROLYN'S MOTHER

Native Denver band joins Omaha scene

By Layne Gabriel

Carolyn's Mother, a Denver-based band, is making its way into Omaha.

Lead singer Rhett Lee said Carolyn's Mother formed when he was asked to do vocals for a demo. That group later formed the band.

The band got its name while watching a talk show with no volume, Lee said.

A caption on the talk show said "Carolyn's Mother" and Lee suggested it to the three other members of the band, guitarist Drew Hodgson, bassist Colin Burke and drummer Jeff Gust.

Gust left the band two years ago, but rejoined to support the most recent release, "Doris."

The band has released three full-length albums, as well as two shorter albums (EPs) since 1993.

"Doris" was originally released as a single, Lee said, but live acoustic tracks were added, and it was released as an EP.

Carolyn's Mother's last full-length album released was "Joy" in May of 1999.

"We got bored, so we went back to the studio to record "Doris"," Lee said.

Lee said the band is not actively searching for a record deal, but if a label asked the band would most likely sign.

"We've all been doing this for so long, there's not so much urgency," Lee said.

Lee said Carolyn's Mother has been influenced by bands like James, The Verve, U2, The Cure and Blur, but he says sometimes

the comparisons are a little much.

"I love U2, but I don't want to be always compared to them," he said.

Lee said he does not like being labeled as an alternative band. He says the label is far too broad.

"We're a pretty straight ahead rock band," he said.

Carolyn's Mother has played shows from Chicago to Phoenix, but their biggest markets are Denver and Omaha, Lee said.

Lee said he personally enjoys seeing Clever Bantasher Takeover, Mandown and Matt Gantasher when he gets the chance to hear music from the Omaha scene.

Carolyn's Mother will be back in Omaha in a 21 and over show, but it will be playing a 21 and over show.

Review

Carolyn's Mother's 'Doris' jams

By Layne Gabriel

Carolyn's Mother's most recent release, "Doris," is definitely a sign of the band's impending success.

"Doris" has a truly unique sound to it that is hard to describe.

The band draws from its influences but twists and turns into its own unique sound.

If there were one artist to compare the work on "Doris" to, it would most likely be The Cure. The songs are melodic and gentle, with pure emotion resonating through singer Rhett Lee's voice.

"Doris" was originally going to be a single for the title track. Live tracks were added and it became a short album showcasing a collection of the recent works of Carolyn's Mother.

"Doris" is definitely an album to listen to if you have the time to concentrate on the

lyrics and to get the most out of it.

It is obvious that a lot of thought and work was put into the creation of this album and it has paid off.

It is difficult to describe "Doris," as any one particular adjective will sell the album short.

Lee's voice is soothing and his tone is always perfect. The rest of the band keeps up with him well. The quality of the sound is fabulous.

The guitar on the album is strong and has just the right sound to it. The strength of the music makes the album mesh together extrordinarily.

"Doris" gives the listener about a half an hour to take a trip through the minds and souls of the members of Carolyn's Mother.

This is definitely an album worth listening to.

What Are They Listening To?

Who: Rhett Lee
Lead singer
Carolyn's Mother

Album: "The Best of James"
Band: James

Album: "Kiss Me, Kiss Me, Kiss Me"
Band: The Cure

Album: "The Man Who"
Band: Travis

Album: "Songs from Northern Britain"
Band: Teenage Fanclub

Omaha haunted houses light up Halloween season

By Daisy Bonham-Carter

With Halloween only weeks away, haunted houses have been opened to the public.

There are many choices around town, but here are some of the more popular ones:

The Fright Zone and Fear Factory is located at 1711 California St. and open during the month of October. The cost is \$8 per

person per house or two houses for \$14. The houses have been around for seven years and the contact number is 691-8820. Hours are Sunday through Thursday from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. and Friday and Saturday from 6:30 p.m. to 12 a.m.



The Academy of Terror, which has been open since 1988, but closed for a couple of years, at 11000 N. 72nd St. The cost is \$7 per person and the house is

open during the month of October. The contact number is 571-1041 and they are open Sunday through Thursday from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. and Friday and Saturday from 7 p.m. to 12 a.m.

Mystery Manor, located at 716 N. 18 St. has been open for 17 years and has a rate of \$10 per person with group rates available. Information is available by calling 346-2666 and Mystery Manor is open during October. Hours are Monday through Thursday from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. and Friday and Saturday from 7 p.m. to 12 a.m.

Joslyn creates new foundation

By Layne Gabriel

The Joslyn Art Museum is establishing a foundation that is planned to be fully dedicated to managing the endowment and keeping the museum in good condition, the director of the Joslyn Art Museum Foundation said.

Foundation director Audrey Kauders said that creating the new foundation is a step in the right direction for taking care of endowment.

Kauders said that the new foundation is being created because the foundation that originally helped Joslyn has decided to take on other projects. After 10 years, Joslyn decided to create its own foundation so that focus can be placed on Joslyn only.

"It's very important that the museum is well endowed, to be around in the near future and the distant future," Kauders said.

She said that the Joslyn Art Museum Foundation will not be involved in month-to-month activities but will help ensure Joslyn will be strong for the next five to 30 years and beyond.

Kauders said that the first step in

establishing the foundation is to take care of all the legal work.

The new foundation then will create a separate office and finally transfer files from the former company and work with them to make sure that everything is up to date.

"[Joslyn and Central] share two very beautiful buildings and we want to make sure both buildings are well maintained," Kauders said.

Kauders said that the endowment for Joslyn right now is between \$17 million and \$18 million and her job is to help manage that money.

Kauders also said that she hopes the Joslyn Art Museum Foundation will help solve parking problems that both Joslyn and Central share.

Kauders stressed the quality of the relationship that Central and the Joslyn have and her desire to keep it strong.

"[It is] in Central's best interest that we keep this building active and well maintained and be as good of a neighbor as Central is to us," Kauders said.

Finger Eleven disappoints

By Daisy Bonham-Carter

The album, "The Greyst of Blue Skies," by the band Finger Eleven is definitely not for everyone.

This is not the type of album that most people would go crazy for, trying to look for the band on the shelf of a music store.

Someone who likes bands who just play the music and scream into the person's ears at the same time should go look for Finger Eleven.

Just look at the album's cover. It even says in the picture, "Stay back, I am bad."

For crying out loud, the album cover has a string puppet on the front and the same one of the back, but carrying a cross.

What would one expect from all of these bad vibes?

Is this a good CD to listen to for meditation?

Not really.

This band's music is far from that.

The album is very angry, tense and irritating if one listens to it repeatedly.

The way the band distorts the guitars adds to how strong and disturbing the music is.

Almost every other song has a word that pertains to the human body in it: joints, bones, blood, flesh and skin.

For example, the song "Drag You Down" has just eight lines of pure genius in it.

The song is a call for help because a ruthless person is trying to kill the singer and listener as well.

Another song, "My Carousel," is a sad song about a break-up.

In the song, the boyfriend goes to a closed amusement park to cheer himself up. All of the memories flood back to him as he is riding around on the carousel. Because of the memories, he wants to commit suicide.

The other eight tracks are just as horrendous, sad and emotional.

One would think that this band loves to worship Satan.

People will not miss this band if they have not heard of Finger Eleven yet. The album is only a waste of time and money.

First Friday Jam rocks an all-ages crowd at Joslyn

By Daisy Bonham-Carter

The First Friday Jam, held the first Friday of every month from now until May, debuted Oct. 6 at the Joslyn Art Museum.

The Jam offered a variety of jazz music for the night's entertainment. It featured jazz musician George Walker and his band, consisting of two guitarists and a drummer. Walker was amazing on his acoustic guitar and the others were equally as talented.

Walker's self-introduction was not until 30 minutes after the concert had started. That was okay because everything else turned out well. The food was catered Chinese food and various drinks were available.

Five hundred teenagers and middle-aged adults were all dressed casual-semiformal. Many fingers were drumming on tables and everyone's foot was tapping on the floor to the beat of the songs. The involvement of the audience was great.

The acoustics sounded brilliant in the Joslyn Art Museum's enormous, glass-enclosed atrium. The lights in the atrium danced around the performers, creating the effect of a smoky jazz club, a place where one would expect to find Walker and his fellow musicians. He seemed out of place in a museum for fine art.

The songs Walker played were a mix between jazz and reggae. The only instruments played were the guitars and drums. A vocalist was present for only one song, which was a remake of a song by Aretha Franklin.

The songs were admirable because they were long and were kept simple so that one can hear the beat and remember how it went a days later.

The First Friday Jam features different bands, ranging from jazz to blues music. The admission is \$6 for people who are not members of the Joslyn Art Museum and \$4 for members of the Joslyn Art Museum.

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'Almost Famous'

YEAH, I'M WITH THE BAND. Left: Noah Taylor, Patrick Fugit, Kate Hudson, Billy Crudup, Fairuza Balk, Jason Lee, Anna Paquin, Mark Koselek, Olivia Rosewood and John Fedevich star in "Almost Famous," a movie about fifteen-year-old William Miller (played by Fugit, second from left) scoring his dream job at "Rolling Stone" magazine. Directed, written and produced by Cameron Crowe, this film is a semi-autobiography.

Football story touches hearts

By Sarah Peterson

When you put racial conflict, the early 1970s and a football team through the Disney formula, you are bound to get a heartwarming though very predictable story.

"Remember the Titans" follows the story of a black coach, Herman Boone (Denzel Washington), who in 1971 is appointed coach of a recently integrated high school football team, the T.C. Williams Titans.

In order to be accepted he must create a team out of a group of young men who were brought up to fear and hate each other.

He must also overcome his own ignorance and bigotry to work with his new assistant coach, Bill Yoast (Will Patton).

Yoast had been the victorious coach of the Titans before the school became integrated.

The movie follows the typical Disney formula—a problem occurs, people work to solve the problem and the problem is finally overcome.

In addition, there are the recurring patterns of tragic death and single parenthood, which play a pivotal role in this film.

Even though the majority of Disney's movies follow this pattern, they are still surprisingly entertaining to watch.

It is not difficult to predict the basic ending of the story after the first fifteen

minutes.

Though based on a true story, some aspects of the movie did seem somewhat exaggerated. At the beginning of the movie all blacks hated the whites, and all whites hated blacks. There was no middle ground.

Besides this, the former coaches' daughter seemed to lack any personality other than for comic relief.

It doesn't seem like many nine-year-olds have such an extensive vocabulary nor would voice it so loudly.

However, this film often managed to be quite touching, even though in a Disney way.

After one of the players was paralyzed in a car accident, one of his fellow teammates enters the hospital waiting room to find his friend's mother and the entire team, his only real family, awaiting news of his condition.

This scene is particularly touching because the racial conflicts between the injured boy's black friend and his white mother have finally been overcome, just like many of the tensions in the city have been overcome.

Scenes such as these were nearly enough to move one to tears.

Overall, the movie was excellent and worth the five dollars.

Disney's movies may be formulated, but they seem to have developed a formula that works and brings in the money.



HIKE: Wood Harris and Ryan Hurst star in "Remember the Titans."



PHOTO COURTESY OF INTERSCOPE

Lefty blasts off

SHORT TUNES, GOOD SOUND: The band Lefty, consisting of Larry Giovani, Dennis Hill, Kenny Livingston and Scott Somers recently released "4-3-2-1."

By Layne Gabriel

Lefty's most recent album, "4-3-2-1" is a wonderful mix of vocals, guitars and soothing beats.

The album begins with a few power pop songs, which sound good, but seem a little simple for the ability that the band has.

The prime tracks on the album are all in a row and begin with the fourth track, "Good as it Gets."

The attention of the listener is drawn to the guitar and the song as a whole is pleasant.

Many of the tracks on the album are short, which allows the ones that are three

minutes or more to stick out to the listener.

The album truly picks up at the fifth track, "Addiction." It is definitely the highlight of the album.

The beat is nice and slow, something that concertgoers would be getting their lighters out for.

It is a bit of a shame that the song is about something that is so bad, an addiction to drugs or affection.

The beat and the lyrical melodies are very pleasing.

All of the songs have wonderful texture to them and are not as flat as many other songs in the power pop genre.

At times, Lefty could be mistaken for a band like Blind Melon (any song that is not

"No Rain") with just a few changes to the basic sound.

The music is something to close your eyes and dance to alone.

The song "Rocket Ride" goes along with the cover, which has a rocket on it, and shows that the band is just shooting higher and higher.

The lyrics are often loud, with the occasional interspersing of calmer moments and longer songs.

All of the album sounds great and should not let down many fans of more pop rock.

"4-3-2-1" is definitely an album that is good to listen to when cleaning a room or driving down I-80.

'The Contender'



YES, MR. PRESIDENT? When the Vice President dies, President Evans (Jeff Bridges) selects Senator Laine Hanson (played by Joan Allen, photo page 13) to be the first woman in the hot seat. Gary Oldman (above) stars as Congressman Shelly Runyon who advocates the election of Senator Laine Hanson.

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Rock Hall of Fame announces 2001 nominees

By Layne Gabriel

Fifteen Rock and Roll Hall of Fame nominees are waiting to hear the famous words, "And the winner is..."

The nominees for the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame Class of 2001 have been announced and ballots are currently being cast. The election process is in progress.

Terry Stewart, president of the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, said the process begins with a nominating committee that consists of 70 artists, former inductees, journalists, record executives and various other industry professionals.

The purpose of the Hall of Fame is to honor artists that have influenced rock and roll music, curator Jim Henke said.

Artists are required to have released their debut album 25 or more years before they are considered for induction.

Each person on the committee nominates three artists, and the final list of 15 artists is presented to the voting committee, which consists of 1,000 people with various jobs in the music field.

Voters are allowed to choose eight candidates and any candidate that gets at least half of the votes is inducted.

Stewart said that there is no limit

as to how many people can be inducted.

The voting process is tedious to ensure that the most deserving artists are inducted, Stewart said.

Rock fans are not allowed to vote because it would be too easy to skew the results by stuffing the ballot box, Stewart said.

When artists are inducted into the Hall of Fame, their signatures are also engraved on glass that is placed over a light. White lighted signatures with a black background is the final result.

Stewart said that if the artists are still alive, they usually send the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame a signature, but if the artist has passed away, the search for an old authentic signature begins.

"[The Hall of Fame] shows the diversity of rock and roll styles," Henke said.

Stewart said he would like to see all 15 nominees inducted this year.

Henke said he would like to see more diverse types of rock and roll represented in this year's class.

The induction ceremony will be broadcasted on VH1 in the spring and usually includes a concert featuring some of the inducted artists.



The Nominees Are:

- AC/DC, Aerosmith, Black Sabbath, Lynyrd Skynyrd, Queen, Lou Reed, Bob Seger, Patti Smith, New York Dolls, Paul Simon, Steely Dan, Brenda Lee, Solomon Burke, The Flamingos, Michael Jackson



PHOTO AND GRAPHIC COURTESY OF ROCK AND ROLL HALL OF FAME AND MUSEUM

RIGHT: The Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum in Cleveland, Ohio.



Corporations manipulate Halloween

Halloween is coming up. For many people our age or younger, Halloween is a beloved holiday, but not for me.

Halloween has lost all original meaning, similar to Christmas and Easter.

Let's pull out a brief history lesson:

This time of year used to hold various holidays, such as All Hallows' Eve, Pomona Day and festivals of Samhain, celebrated by Christians, Romans and Celts respectively.

Obviously, now Halloween has been taken over by corporate America and manipulated into a day that has a basic meaning is for moronic kids to run around and collect candy from gullible adults.

Of course, these children have absolutely no dignity in doing so, as they often parade about in costumes, turning them into a random cartoon character, movie star or equally obnoxious entity.

Shockingly, many of the things associated with Halloween, such as black cats, magic and the harvest have been kept relatively sacred from the days of yesteryear.

One must also take into consideration the fact that many things have been taken completely out of context for the pure enjoyment and possibility of various moneymaking schemes.

Witches would be one example. Witches exist in society today, and can assure you they do not wear black hats and fly around on brooms.

But the question now is: when did the holiday begin decaying?

My guess is that it could be candy companies just out to create another reason for people to get fat, therefore the self-esteem of teenagers and slowly will sink into the fiery void of pessimism.

Or it could be companies that create costumes and stores that all their major income on Halloween.

Needless to say, their schemes of collecting people's hard earned cash have been successful.

Of course, that is just more proof that American people are more gullible and stupid. Not all people fall into these categories, but enough stupid people to make everyone else look dumb.

Granted, this column is almost total sarcasm, but it did bring to light a new and even darker side to the upcoming holiday.

Now doesn't that make you feel better?

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Charging the Mound



Troy Schulte

White Sox die in AL playoffs

Let's flash back to around October 1999, Major League Baseball had just wrapped up another season with the New York Yankees breezing through the playoffs and winning their third World Series in the 1990's.

Meanwhile, in the American League (AL) central, Cleveland won its fifth division title in a row without any competition from anybody. The Chicago White Sox had just experienced their third straight losing season and all-star Frank Thomas sat out the last half of September after he had a few arguments with second-year manager Jerry Manuel.

During the winter, General Manager Ron Schueler made, what seemed like at the time to be feeble attempts at improving the ball club. The most notable half-hearted attempt was sending pitcher Jamie Navarro to Milwaukee for shortstop Jose Valentin and pitcher Cal Eldred.

Chicago managed to win a few games in spring training without anybody taking any close notice. But when the first of April rolled around something remarkable happened; they came out playing like they actually cared, and it turns out their pretty darn good.

As Chicago started the season off hot, the same could not be said about Cleveland. They fired manager Mike Hargrove after the 1999 season and their usual powerful lineup started to glow as the White Sox jumped to the top of the division early and did not fall for the rest of the season.

One reason for Chicago's success is the performance of its underrated pitching staff. All-star pitcher James Baldwin veteran Cal Eldred and Mike Siroka have been solid all season long. Baldwin started off the season as hot as any other pitcher in the league winning his first seven starts.

The Navarro-Valentin-Eldred trade proved to be the trade of the year for Chicago. Eldred had a 10-2 record in July before injuring his elbow and ending his season. Mike Siroka has had a career year with a 15-10 record and a 3.71 E.R.A.

Shortstop Jose Valentin is probably the biggest surprise of the year. He was thrown into the starting role in spring training and has hit the ball well all year with a .276 avg., .23 home runs and 89 RBI's.

All season long one veteran superstar, Frank Thomas, and one future superstar, Magglio Ordonez, have led the Chicago line-up.

Ordonez, at age 26 and in his fourth year in the league, is quickly rising to superstar status. He played in the all-star game for the first time while hitting .316, 31 home runs, and 124 RBI's.

Frank Thomas is hands down the most valuable player in the American League. He is the only person on the team (players and coaches) left from the last Chicago team to go to the playoffs in 1993. He has taken every young player under his wing and led them to a division title and the best record in the AL, all while putting up career numbers. He is hitting .330 with 42 home runs and a personal best 142 RBI's.

The best record in the American League gives them home field advantage throughout the playoffs.

They opened up the playoffs in the division series against the Seattle Mariners. Anyone who watched them get swept in the short series could tell that this team is young and inexperienced. Nobody on the team (including coaches) has ever won a World Series title.

Chicago has a talented team, but it seems they just ran out of gas this year. If they can keep this team together for years to come there is no doubt they will get farther in the playoffs for many years to come.



EMILY NEUMANN/THE REGISTER

LOCKED AND LOADED: Todd Hansen, a member of Ryan Watson's paintball team, loads his gun so it will be ready for the next battle.

Paintball player looks to future

By Seumas McMorris

A Central junior is part of a paintball team that is trying to get the sport widespread acceptance, he said.

Ryan Watson said he wants to give paintball a household name as an official sport. Watson said he has devoted a lot of his time, effort and money to the sport, despite this, people still refer to paintball as a non-sport.

"It is one of the only things that I actually do well," Watson said.

Watson said that people will always have the view of paintball as a war game with people holding thirty-six inch blowgun perched in some tree.

This will not change until people can see what really happens during paintball tournaments, Watson said.

However, Watson said that television coverage and overall acceptance of the sport will not happen for a long time.

Major paintball organizers are some of the few people that can make a television appearance pos-

sible for paintball. However, they are too greedy to make that happen and television coverage would also go a long way to help with the fairness of major tournaments such as the National Professional Paintball League (NPPL), Watson said.

One of the main problems with the NPPL is players cheating by wiping off paint that should count as a hit, thus requiring them to leave the field, Watson said.

The players in the NPPL are getting away with this cheating because the referees that are supposed to officiate the games are letting it slide, Watson said.

The referees that officiate are players from different teams. If they let it slide then when they become the player, the same favor will be given to them, Watson said.

"It's sort of like, 'I'll scratch your back, you scratch mine,'" Watson said.

Other leagues are trying to change, however. The United States Paintball League (USPL) is trying to change how the game is played as opposed to the NPPL, Watson said.

The NPPL style is more

like "capture the flag." Two teams start at opposing ends and attempt to capture a flag in the middle of the field to carry it to the opponent's starting position.

The USPL has come up with a completely different style altogether.

The USPL uses a ball and advances to the point that they can score points and at the same time, try to deny the other team from going advancing with another ball, Watson said.

It is a completely new style to the pro players from the NPPL and they do not want to make the switch, Watson said.

The USPL also has its own league of referees in an attempt to eliminate cheating. The USPL also has hopes of making television appearances with their new style to improve the sport's popularity, Watson said.

Watson said that he wants to play professionally but he does not feel he is at the pro level, yet.

Watson said he has dreams of becoming the NPPL five-man world champion.

Poor eating habits have unknown consequences

By Jenny Nelson

A statement published in the September issue of "Pediatrics", a journal for the American Academy of Pediatrics, stated that women athletes who do not eat enough have lower estrogen levels, resulting in damaging bone loss.

Dr. Mimi Johnson, a sports medicine practitioner and the lead author of the statement, said that it was written to show pediatricians that it is not normal for female athletes to have irregular or no menstrual period due to the commencement of training.

In the past, it was considered normal for a girl's menstrual periods to become irregular in response to athletic training, but now studies show that it is due to an energy deficit, she said.

An energy deficit happens when the calories taken into one's body does not equal the energy one puts out, Johnson said. When that occurs, there are many hormonal changes.

"You can't eat a fat free diet and have enough energy," she said.

However, once one eats enough, her menstrual periods will become regular again, Johnson said.

There are women who never have regular menstrual periods, though. She said that they must be evaluated because their irregularity may be because of some other disease.

"A normal menstrual period is a very good sign of eating healthily,"

Johnson said.

With a lack of estrogen, a girl will lose bone density, increasing her chances for stress fractures.

The Psychology Technician of the Eating Disorder Unit at Richard Young, Heather Giesen, said if a healthy athlete had a stress fracture, it would take approximately four to six weeks to heal. However, a stress fracture on an athlete who does not eat properly could take six to twelve weeks to heal.

Girl athletes need to maintain a proper amount of calcium, otherwise they may develop osteoporosis later in life, she said.

"One of the first areas they cut out from their diet is dairy products, which are so essential for healthy bones," Giesen said.

Osteoporosis, amenorrhea (abnormalities of menstrual period), and disordered eating behaviors all belong to the female athlete triad, Johnson said.

Sophomore Liz Davis, who plays softball, soccer, basketball and mountain-climbs, said that she is always watching what she eats.

Davis said she diets all the time to keep in shape and be at the top of her game.

Johnson said that the smallest group of female athletes that do not eat enough do it out of ignorance. The largest group of female athletes have body image issues. They have low self-esteem and need psychological counseling.

Volleyball welcomes setter

By Chris Aponick

Central's varsity volleyball team has spent this season breaking in a new setter, the volleyball head coach said.

Coach Jodi Dierks said that Angela Capellupo has had to learn the setting position from scratch. This has been a challenge since the setter is vital to the team's offense.

"She runs the offense. Ideally, she should touch the ball on every single play," Dierks said.

The setter needs to have good composure because they are put under lots of pressure, Dierks said.

"She is the only player who is on the court on every play," Dierks said.

The setter also has Angela Cappellupo (11) as a role has a team leader, Capellupo said.

"My job is to try to lead and keep

everybody spirited," Capellupo said. Capellupo said she has played volleyball since third grade however she has never played the setter position.

"It is difficult to be a first-year setter," Dierks said.

The hardest part of learning a new position is learning how to get used to the job, Capellupo said.

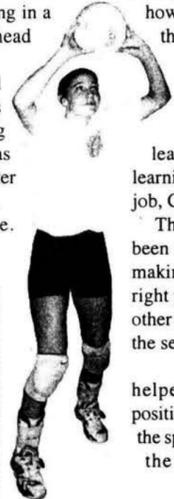
The biggest challenges have been getting to be consistent, making sure the sets go to the right position and making sure other people can be there to hit the serves," Capellupo said.

Practices have helped her get used to her position. The team worked over the spring and summer. Lots of the drills during practice

revolve around her getting

setting.

She improves with each game,



GERHARD/THE REGISTER

Central athletics department find funds hard to get, administrator says

By Troy Schulte

In recent years Central has had a hard time receiving funding from Omaha Public Schools (OPS) which would go to the athletic department for improving facilities and other needed equipment. Central athletics director Paul Pennington said.

OPS has an athletic budget which goes to all the OPS schools. They rotate funding each year between the high schools and it should be Central's turn, Pennington said.

"We would like to have a new floor put down in 050 [new gym]" Pennington said, "and new turf put on the practice [football] field."

The Coordinator of Athletics and Physical Education at OPS, Dr. Glenn Mitchell, said that his budget for this year is \$226,000 to go to nine middle schools and seven high schools.

"My \$226,000 would not even begin to cover the cost of the floor or the turf," Mitchell said.

Mitchell said that he recognizes it needs to be done but he said that is not even an issue right now.

Head baseball coach, Scott Hodges, has been trying to raise funds for a new baseball field to be built for the baseball program on the empty lot

on the north side of Norris Middle School, Pennington said.

Having to play their home games and practice at different city-owned fields such as Lynch Park and Seymour Smith puts Central baseball at a huge disadvantage, Hodges said.

"It does not allow our program to build and train as a team," Hodges said.

Hodges said he is waiting for OPS to give them property that would allow them to build a new field and to raise the money. Right now the baseball team and the team member's parents are helping to raise the money.

Assistance from OPS would be helpful because Central's booster club has not been raising enough money, Pennington said.

Although Central's booster club is not the best, OPS gives funding to the schools which goes to everything including facilities.

Unlike Millard Public Schools, who gives enough money to Millard North and Millard South just to pay the coaches salaries, all the rest they have to come up with on their own money, Millard North athletics director June Morrissey said.

The money that Millard North uses to help the athletic department

comes from gate receipts and their booster club, Morrissey said.

Unlike Central and Millard South whose booster club funds all sports, Millard North has a booster club for each sport, Morrissey said.

"Football is the biggest which gives anywhere from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year," Morrissey said, "and golf is the smallest which gives nothing."

Like Central, the Millard South booster club also funds all sports. The club has only been around for six years but is growing every year, athletics director Barb Wagner said.

"It varies from year to year but our first year in 94 it gave \$7,000 and last year it raised \$30,000," Wagner said.

Around 1980 OPS funded a new gym to be built at Central and halfway through the process they cut funding and did not finish everything that was originally planned, Pennington said.

Then it appeared that Central was lucky to be receiving funding for a new gym but it would have been almost worth the wait. A few years after Central built the gym OPS had more funding and other OPS schools such as North, South, and Benson all built huge cathedral-like

gymnasiums, it would have almost been worth the wait.

"At the time everyone needed one," Pennington said, "it would have been almost worth it to wait a few years."

The original plans were to put an

area behind the bleachers where the wrestling team could practice and to have a larger locker room, Pennington said that the gym is too small and poorly designed and that is the reason they play only lower level games there.

	Millard North Mustangs	Omaha Central Eagles
Football	On-site	On-site
Swimming	On-site	Off-site
Tennis	On-site	Off-site
Softball	On-site	Off-site
Gymnastics	On-site	Off-site
Baseball	On-site	Off-site
Golf	Off-site	Off-site
Wrestling	On-site	On-site
Basketball	On-site	On-site

TRAINER'S CORNER



What are the most common injuries you see and their causes?

The most common injuries that I see in the training room are "overuse" injuries. These are injuries which an athlete suffers when they have tested the limits of a particular body part and subsequently the area. The injury may result from a single incident, such as injuring his or her back when lifting, or may result from repeating a motion too many times.

How long do minor injuries such as sprains and strains take to heal?

The length of the healing process for minor injuries will vary. Many things can factor into the process, such as commitment of the athlete to attend therapy, amount of time allowed for rest and healing and steps the athlete, with the help of myself, has taken to prevent the injury from reoccurring.

What is the worst injury you have ever seen?

When in college, I was a student runner for the University of Texas-El Paso and we were playing a football game in Hawaii. During the game, one of our players struck another player's hip with the top of his head and immediately suffered a spinal injury. Upon arriving on the field, we saw that he was completely paralyzed from the neck down. He was immediately placed on a spine board and transported to a hospital. After 3 to 4 days of intense injections of steroids and therapy, he began to recover range of motion and feeling in all limbs. When he returned to El Paso, he continued therapy and steroids for a year and eventually was back to "normal".

New running back fills void left by graduating players, head coach says

By Troy Schulte

After losing two all-state running backs from the 1999 season, it seemed that Central would have a tough time finding replacements at the position.

Than, last winter, Creighton Prep sophomore David Horne transferred to play his last two seasons of football at Central, head coach Joe McMenam said.

"It definitely lessened the blow and added depth to the running back position," McMenam said of Horne replacing last years 1,000 yard rushers Lornell McPherson and Ja' Maine Billups, who both went on to play at division I schools this season.

Horne said that Creighton Prep was the school his parents originally wanted him to go to and his parents eventually allowed him to transfer to Central after his sophomore year.

Creighton Prep head coach, Horne's former coach Tom Jaworski, said that Horne was an excellent player and will be missed.

"He never told me about it and it did surprise me," Jaworski said, "but it is his decision to make."

As a sophomore, Horne started on defense for the Blue Jays and alternated at running back with senior Joe Morrow.

McMenamin said that Horne has had no trouble adapting to the change in football teams and schools.

"I knew he was a gifted athlete and thought he would do well in the field," McMenam said, "as well as in the classroom, which is really the most important."

In his first game as an Eagle Horne was lined up against his former teammates.

Horne gained 151 yards on 15

carries with a 65-yard touchdown on the first drive and another score in the fourth quarter.

That was not enough however, as Prep pulled off the win 28-27.

Even after losing three out of their first four games to teams rated in the top ten, Horne said that he is not disappointed with the slow start the Eagles are having this year, and in fact his goal is still to make it to state.

"It has just been minor mistakes that have cost us the games," Horne said.

Quarterback looks to future

By Chris Aponick

Central's senior quarterback, George Davis (Left), has been surprised at the number of colleges interested in having him play on their football teams he said.

University of Nebraska at Omaha, Northwest Missouri State, University of Northern Iowa, Iowa State, Stanford, Northwestern, Iowa State and Ivy League schools Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth and University of Pennsylvania have all expressed interest, Davis said.

"There have actually been a lot of schools. I am kind of surprised," Davis said. "I thought that I would be lucky if I had a number of Mid-western schools."

Despite all of this attention Davis is not going to make a rushed decision, Head Football Coach Joe McMenam said.

"He is going to let them all come to him but he is going to wait until the end of the season before he makes a final decision," McMenam said.

Davis' leadership has also attracted several schools' attention, McMenam said.

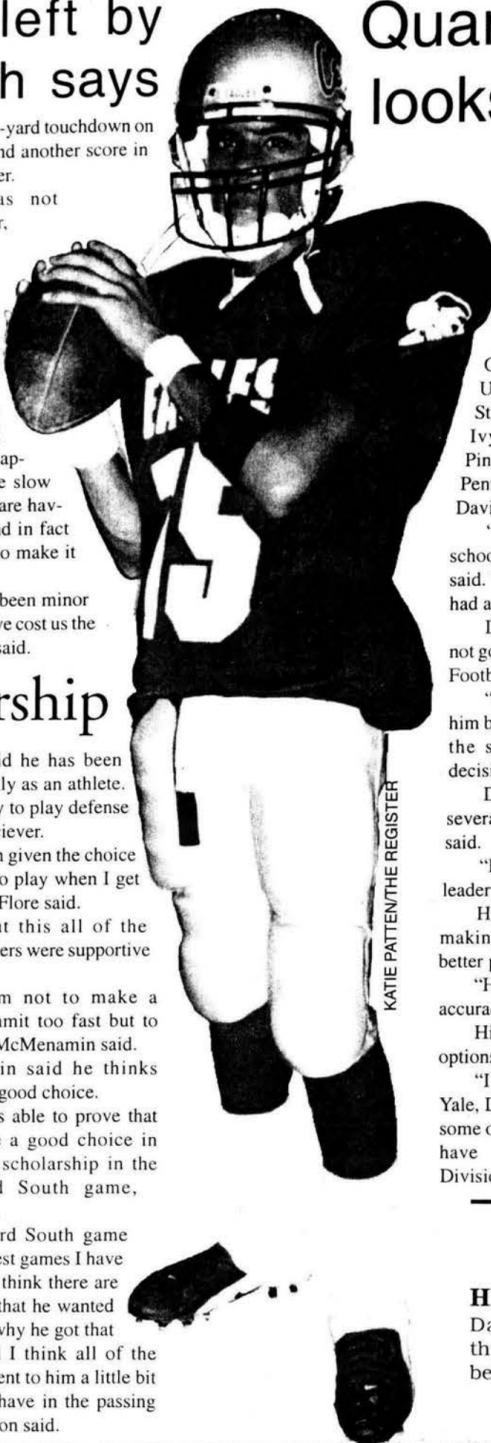
"He is in charge of the team, he is a leader on the field," McMenam said.

He is also developing his decision making skills and becoming an overall better player he said.

"He throws the ball with such complete accuracy," McMenam said.

His talents have left him with many options to think over, McMenam said.

"I definitely cannot overlook Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth and Princeton. Those are some of the best schools in the nation but I have always had the dream of playing Division I football."



KATIE PATTEN/THE REGISTER

HEADS UP! Senior George Davis (LEFT)-- prepares to throw a few warm up passes before the game.

LeFlore receives football scholarship

By Chris Aponick

Many football players commit to universities every year; however, it is unusual for that commitment to come in their junior year.

That is exactly what Central wide receiver/ defensive back, Mark LeFlore, has decided to do.

"I think this is the right move for me," LeFlore said.

Central athletic director, Paul Pennington said that LeFlore is in a very unique position.

"LeFlore being 16 years old and already knowing he is going to play at Nebraska is highly unusual," he said.

LeFlore will be accepting a scholarship for the 2002 football season Central head coach, Joe McMenam said.

"I knew he could be a Division 1 college football player and getting scholarship offers but I did not think it would come this early," McMenam said.

LeFlore was offered this scholarship after attending

Nebraska's summer football camp Pennington said.

"Mark evidently has found the way most colleges do recruiting now and that is through their summer camps," Pennington said.

McMenamin headed up the summer camp and said that all of the players were tested in three areas. These areas were the 40-meter dash, the vertical jump, and agility running.

"I told him (LeFlore) that Nebraska looks at players here but to relax and stay focused," McMenam said.

LeFlore was able to perform very well in these tests, McMenam said.

"Now I think that if you really want a scholarship at a Division 1 school, you go to a camp.

They see you and, like Mark, they knew he was the best out of 1700 kids they had there, in terms of several athletic tests. So, that is why he was offered a scholarship," Pennington said.

After the camp, Nebraska began recruiting LeFlore by offering him a scholarship in two years.

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Team seeks to include more female athletes

By Seumas McMorris

Cross country coach Tim Shipman said there were a record low number of females on the team this year.

The team usually averages about ten to twelve people per year, Shipman said.

This year started out with seven female members and ended with only five.

The five members of this year's cross country team were: Marie Engdahl (11) and sophomores Allison Legino, Corey Gustafson, Melanie Marek and Meredith Grunke (left).

The women's cross country team this year was low, but the team always varied in its numbers, Shipman said.

"I don't think the numbers this year were anything to be concerned with," Shipman said.

Information about cross country could easily be found and was not the source of the low membership on the team, Shipman said.

Funding from the school wasn't and has never been a problem, he said.

In fact, this year was the first year the team received warm-ups and will soon receive a tent for the meets, Shipman said.

Marie Engdahl, the team captain, said she disagrees. She said that part of the problem was funding for the cross country program.

Engdahl also said that this was the first year the team had sweats or warmups.

Engdahl said that she thinks this may pose a problem for females trying out.

Despite this, she said she hopes that she will lead the team next year, and do much better in the next season.

"We will be a dominant team next year," Engdahl said.

Some people that may be talented in running cannot compete in cross country because of academic reasons, Shipman said.

Shipman said that he feels the numbers will improve next year with incoming players like freshman Mary Hartnet.

Mary Hartnet is one of the best runners Central has had since the likes of Anika Carlson, who won the state title during her senior year in 1997, Shipman said.

The two varsity runners, Marie Engdahl and Meredith Grunke, have continued to improve throughout the year and should bring some experience to the cross country team during next year's season.

Shipman said that the average number of men on the team is about fourteen to sixteen.

He also added that usually the ratio is about three men to every two women.

Shipman said that the average number of men on the team is about fourteen to sixteen.

He also added that usually the ratio is about three men to every two women.

ABOVE: STRETCH! Meredith Grunke (10) prepares for a run.

Team members improve despite record



SMASH! Ed Yin (11) returns the ball to his opponent.

Players remain optimistic about season, look forward to challenges of next year

By Troy Schulte

The Central High School men's tennis team improved dramatically this year even though it may have not look that way because of its losing record, head coach Matt Shafer said.

Every member of the team improved this year despite having little team success with a 2-7 record in duels, Shafer said.

The biggest accomplishment as a whole was finishing second at the Omaha North invite he said.

Its top individual performers were No. 1 singles player Ian Sansom (12) and No. 2 singles player Ed Yin (11) who reached the finals of the consolation matches at the Metro tournament, Shafer said.

Both players were disappointed about having a losing record and said it could have gone better, but said they tried to look at the fact that every player on the team improved

individually.

"We are slightly disappointed [about the losing season]," Sansom said, "and we knew that nothing counted except Metro or State."

They said they also tried to look at the fact that they had the state tournament coming up and that they would all have a chance to succeed there.

Everyone had high expectations going into the state tournament, which starts Oct. 14 through 15.

Yin said that he really hoped to win at state.

Central had a lot of seniors on the team this year, which added a lot of leadership, Yin said.

He added said that next season the team would be hurting from losing those key players.

"We will have a little trouble," Yin said, "but the main thing is getting everyone to play and improve."

Even though their high school careers are coming to an end, both Sansom and Yin said they would continue to play tennis both recreationally and competitively.

"I am hoping to play for the rest of my life," Yin said.

Lincoln Southeast on way to state competition

High school football at Lincoln Southeast is running wild with the state title game in its sights.

It has outscored its opponents by 233 points so far this year.

Its defense has allowing one of the fewest total points per game, solidifying its No. 1 Register ranking with a 34-0 win over No. 6, Papillion three weeks ago.

No. 2, Creighton Prep has yet to make an impressive victory over anyone. In comparison to Southeast, it was only able to beat sixth-ranked Papillion by three points.

Millard West sits at third after a seven point win over Northwest.

It will have a tough end to the season that will include a game against Central, a team that has a very deceptive 3-4 record.

Grand Island continues to impress despite playing in the relative obscurity of central Nebraska. It has

won behind a stifling defense that has protected its anemic offense. Whether its offense will be awakened during the state playoffs remains to be seen.

Papillion is fifth after two tough losses at Prep and Southeast.

Papillion could gain some victories in the next couple games and gain back some confidence it lost during its short losing skid.

Seventh-ranked Columbus has had a winning streak ever since its opening loss to Class B powerhouse, Elkhorn, with help from its defense that went on a string where it did not allowed a touchdown for over eight quarters.

No. 8, Burke won after losing its quarterback just one week earlier. This will probably hurt the team eventually, most likely during the playoffs.

Lincoln East and Westside round out the top ten.

The Opinion of the Register sports staff

PREP FOOTBALL RANKINGS

1	Lincoln Southeast	7-0
2	Creighton Prep	7-0
3	Millard West	7-0
4	Grand Island	6-1
5	Papillion/La Vista	5-2
6	Columbus	6-1
7	Omaha Burke	6-1
8	Omaha Bryan	5-2
9	Lincoln East	4-3
10	Omaha Westside	5-2

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Tuesday--Pajama Day
Wednesday--Blast from the Past Day
Thursday--Hawaiian Day
Friday--Purple & White Day

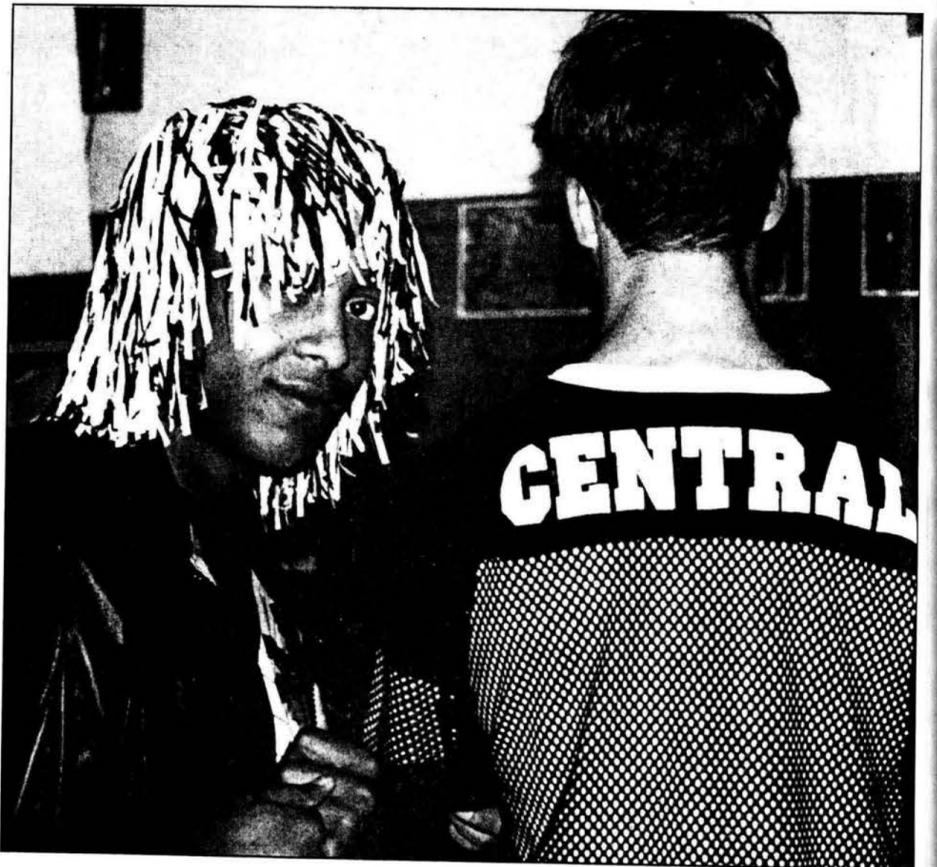
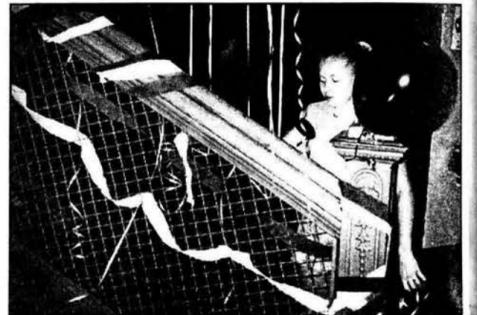
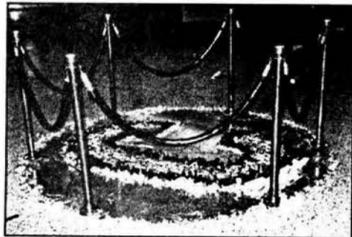


(LEFT) Central's Angels: Juniors Emily Monen (left) and Rachael Hart show their best Hollywood detective moves on Blast from the Past Day.

(RIGHT) ALOHA! Junior Kristen Kruger dances the Hula on Hawaiian Day.

(FAR RIGHT) JUST ONE MORE: Freshman Kaley Eledge puts up that last decoration.

(BELOW) A BLAST FROM WAY BACK Seniors Mara Olesh and Ningning Li praise Caesar.



(ABOVE) DOWN BY THE "C": A long-standing homecoming tradition is to decorate the "C."

(RIGHT) YOU SNOOZE, YOU LOSE: Junior Tim Tompsett and senior Cassia Nebel catch a few "winks" in between their favorite classes.



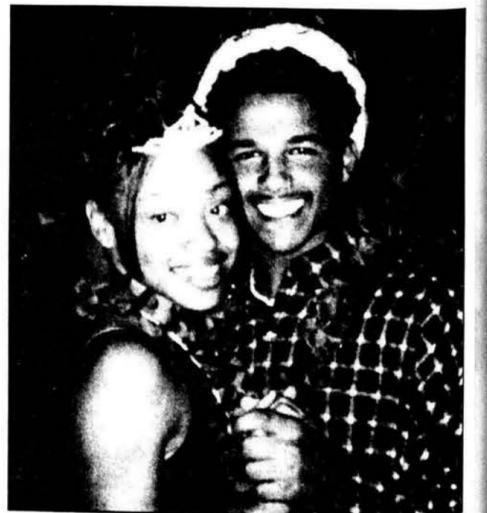
(RIGHT) YOU WANT FRIES WITH THAT? Junior Braden Nelson shows, during Blast from the Past Day, that it is never too late to make that big career change.

(MIDDLE) WHAT'S UP WITH THAT GUY'S HAIR? Junior Bret Brokaw turns his back due to his embarrassment over junior's Rafiq Kamal's new hair style during Purple and White Day.



(ABOVE) A JOB WELL DONE! Junior Leah Raful and seniors Anne Muskin and Nikki Seffron take great care in decorating the "C."

(TOP MIDDLE) STRIKE A POSE! Juniors Cessa Cantrell (left) and Julia Anderson display their school spirit on Blast from the Past Day.



(ABOVE) ALL HAIL THE KING AND QUEEN! Seniors Clifton Gintz and Grace Newson show their excitement after being crowned at the homecoming dance.