

## Olympic boycott — Yes or No?

by Hillel Bromberg

The Olympic games are supposed to be above the animosities of international politics, but in fact they rarely are. In view of the present debate over United States participation in the games, the value of the Olympics in the athletic world is being questioned more than ever before. This is not the first time such questions have been asked, but perhaps it should be the last. The only logical alternative to the circus which the Olympiad has become is the total elimination of this event.

### Opinion

The Olympics have had a checkered history over the past 45 years. In 1936, Adolf Hitler used the games as a political forum to advance his ideas of Nazism and the myth of the Aryan "superrace." Jesse Owens destroyed this myth by winning four gold medals against the top German athletes. The 1940 and 1944 games were cancelled because of World War II, and in 1948, the new state of Israel was excluded under a technicality due to the threat of an Arab boycott. The event was relatively untarnished for the next 20 years

until the summer Olympiad in Mexico City. At those games, sprinters Tommie Smith and John Carlos raised clenched fists in the black-power salute during the playing of the national anthem to protest racism in the United States. Four years later, in 1972, Palestinian terrorists broke all records for public display of hate by murdering eleven Israeli athletes at the summer Olympics in Munich. In 1976, 28 African nations did not participate in the games in Montreal to protest New Zealand's rugby tour of South Africa. And now, in 1980, the United States is considering a boycott of the Moscow Olympics because of the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan.

It is apparent that a trend is developing — a trend toward greater violence in the Olympics. The incidents up to 1948 were merely talk. Hitler was foiled in his great show and the Israelis were disappointed, but no one was hurt. The protest in Mexico City occurred during a period of disunity and upheaval in the United States. Smith and Carlos gave a hefty boost to already angry militants in their fight against racism. The vio-

lence reached its peak in 1972, and serious debate over the future of the games was begun. This year, there has already been great violence, and world leaders are trying to decide whether the country responsible should be honored with hosting the Olympics.

### See opposing view, Page 4.

Although the Olympic games began as a true test of strength and skill among amateur athletes from all nations, it has become a mockery of itself. The Olympics has sunk to the level of an international political circus which benefits no one — least of all, the athletes who have trained for years for this one moment of possible glory. These sportsmen have become pawns of governments and can no longer compete for the sake of competing. It is high time that this nonsense be stopped and this year would be a fine time to make such a move. Perhaps after politicians have found another international soapbox upon which to preach, the games may be restored, until such a time, it is not fair to the athletes or to non-involved countries to continue the Olympics.



photo by Bill Lovgren

Latin teacher Rita Ryan displays a Roman toga and German teacher Gretchen Bramhall wears a dirndl to commemorate Foreign Language Week, held February 4-8.

Activities of the week included a flag exchange, the wearing of foreign costumes, and the exchange of language classes. The week's main purpose, according to French teacher Kevin Throne, was "to make students and teachers more aware of other languages." A circular announcement termed monolingualism a "social disease."

## Honor society continues tradition at Central

Anderson, Elizabeth  
Armstrong, Melissa  
Backer, Ann  
Backer, James  
Bartholow, Bruce  
Bashus, Ann  
Belieu, Dennis  
Benning, Vicki  
Boje, Connie  
Bromberg, Hillel  
Bushey, Sandra  
Cannon, Curtis  
Car, Mary  
Chan, Richard  
Combs, Gregory  
deGraw, Elizabeth  
Elder, Janet  
Fleissner, Joan  
Fleissner, Judy  
Foster, Christopher  
Foster, Marylee  
Francke, Chris  
Gaebler, Stewart  
Gier, Grant  
Giles, Carol  
Gillaspie, Mike  
Gray, Margaret  
Grow, Cathy  
Hansen, Janet  
Heise, Linda  
Hekl, Kathy  
Higley, Charles  
Hoare, Ellen  
Huey, Gayee  
Hutton, Michael  
Irwin, Danita  
Jansa, Shellie  
Jensen, Loretta  
Karstens, Nancy  
Keeling, Nicole  
Kegley, Valerie  
Knopfler, Carol  
Koperski, Nancy  
Krehbeil, Gary  
Krin, Elizabeth  
Lang, Mary  
Long, Randall



Lustgarten, Mike  
Major, Allison  
Mancuso, Joe  
Marañig, David  
Marsh, Rebecca  
Martinez, Becky  
McMeen, Reynold  
Morgan, Ruth  
Moss, Arlett  
Reynolds, Susan  
Rhoads, Patrick  
Rohn, Doug  
Rubin, Sydney  
Rucker, Kelly  
Schmidt, Camille  
Schmidt, Jon  
Schmidt, Kris  
Schroeder, John  
Shaw, Mark  
Smith, Debra  
Tracey, Jennifer  
Whedon, Margaret  
Wiley, Lisa  
Will, Elaine  
Williams, Janssen

Central recently elected seventy-two seniors to National Honor Society, an organization for United States high school boys and girls that recognizes outstanding achievement. Central is very important to the tradition and history behind National Honor Society. In 1918, Central Principal J. G. Masters brought an idea to the National Association of Secondary School Principals (NASSP) calling for a highly specialized society in which membership was to be awarded upon "distinctive achievement in such fields as scholarship, initiative, leadership, service, and character."

### Beginning

Mr. Masters persisted with his plan for three years before it was implemented. After talking to representatives of other honor societies such as Phi Beta Kappa and conducting correspondences with other high school principals, he wrote the National Honor Society constitution (most of which is still used today) and submitted it to the NASSP in 1920. The constitution was adopted in 1921. Although Central originated the idea for the society, the school did not obtain the first charter. Other members of the NASSP were very interested in obtaining chapters, and due to political conflicts in the organization another school procured the first charter. Central has the second, or Beta, chapter according to a J. G. Masters letter dated July 10, 1935.

Membership in National Honor Society is exclusive and selective. To be eligible for election a student must carry a 3.00 grade point average. Although some other schools choose members beginning in the sophomore year, only seniors are eligible at Central. After a list of eligible seniors is drawn up, the list is submitted to the entire faculty for a vote. Teachers are encouraged to "vote for people they know," according to principal G. E. Moller. The teacher's ballot includes a possible number of forty points for scholarship and twenty points each for leadership, service, and character. Election is not determined by the faculty vote. The National Constitution requires that a faculty committee elect members.

### Selection guidelines

"The faculty response is used as merely a guideline for the National Honor Society Election Committee, which is made up of approximately sixteen teachers, counselors, and administrators," said Dr. Moller. The report submitted to the Election Committee includes results from the faculty election as well as the student's grade point average and class rank. The committee meets several times and tries to be as fair as possible according to Dr. Moller. "Election is competitive. There will never be a way to elect members that will make everyone happy." Dr. Moller feels the present system comes pretty close to being fair.

Ruth Dinsmore was a member of the first National Honor Society group at Central. Mrs. Dinsmore, a 1921 graduate, said that at that time selection was "just another honor." There were twenty members in the first group elected. Selection was based on much the same criteria as is used today. "Membership was based on scholarship and what you had contributed to your school. You had to be connected with organizations in the school. Getting straight A's didn't mean you would make National Honor."

### PEP posters

Students were informed of their election to the prestigious society by finding posters (courtesy of PEP) on their lockers. Ann Newton, Co-President of PEP (Parents, Educators, and Pupils), said, "We did it to call attention to the presentation. We wanted to let the kids know that the honor is important. It's really a neat thing to be in National Honor."

The parent-run organization has planned a further honor for the new members. A brunch, to be sponsored by Northern Natural Gas, has been planned for Sunday, March 2, for the students and their parents. Members of Central's first National Honor Society group elected in 1921 have also been invited. The program at the Hilton Hotel will feature speaker Ronald Roskens, President of the Nebraska University System. National Honor Society members will receive a certificate from PEP for their achievement.

# LB 221 won't solve problem

From the time one enters the world, screaming at the top of his lungs, until the final parting moment, one is bound to feel the stinging effects of age limits. At any one time of a person's life, he may find out that he is too old or too young for something. Two of the most infamous and imposing of these limits are the age limits on drinking and driving. In Nebraska, talk of raising the drinking age has created quite a stir on both sides of the coin. But considering the facts, a raise in the drinking age is hardly more than a slap on the hand to most teenage drinkers.

The drinking age bill, LB 221, was first introduced by Grand Island Senator Ralph Kelly. The original bill called for the age limit to be raised from 19 to 21. This did not gain initial success, however, and various amendments were proposed.

## editorial

Sen. Pete Hoagland and Sen. Don Dworak proposed an amendment that would set a 19 year old requirement on buying liquor by the drink but raise the age to 21 for buying the bottle or can at liquor stores. Luckily, this amendment was defeated for it offered no real solution.

In a sense, the Hoagland-Dworak amendment was saying that people 19 and older could go to bars and nightclubs to drink but not buy it at liquor stores. This would only assist one of the main problems that the age limit is trying to prevent, the problem of drunk teenage drivers. Certainly, one must go home from the bars and nightclubs eventually, one way or another. Rarely, however, do people drink their six-pack before leaving the liquor store.

The proposal that defeated the Hoagland-Dworak amendment was made by Senators John Decamp and Barry Reutzel. They proposed an amendment that would raise the drinking age to only 20. This amendment was advanced on January 29 by a 30-11 vote. LB 221 still awaits final approval.

The bill is expected to pass, but not all of the senators still approve of the bill. According to Sen. David Newell on a KQ 98 Gary Schweikart interview, the bill is for those parents who don't

## Proposed policy restricts choice

It seems that a new change in policy is the order of the day for the Omaha School District. A new "get tough" proposal was passed on January 28 by a school board committee. The proposal calls for automatic expulsion of any student caught using, selling, or possessing illegal drugs or alcohol. Students would also be expelled for fighting or carrying weapons. In effect, this proposal offers a cut and dried method for handling troublemakers that somewhat leaves the school administration without any choice.

## editorial

Current school policy offers the school administration three different choices in handling discipline problems: expulsion, long-term suspension, or mandatory reassignment to another school.

Supporters of the proposal claim that this new policy will help achieve unification among the schools as to which direction they should take on discipline problems. In an Omaha *World-Herald* article on the proposal, principals were quoted as using such terms as "... very viable," and "... defines more clearly." However, no apparent comments were made on what effects the policy would have on the students expelled.

It must be admitted that drugs and alcohol are a serious problem of today's teenagers. As for violence, that has always been a problem, only reaching epidemic proportions every ten or twenty years. It's obvious that in today's society, strict rules are needed to maintain certain

want to take the responsibility of instructing their children on the hazards of drinking. Newell also said that the only thing LB 221 will accomplish is to make illegal drinkers out of 19 year olds.

Surprisingly enough, many students who were interviewed favored a raise in the drinking age. But then again, that depends on who one talks to. One UNO freshman said that she thought a raise in the drinking age would help to take the liquor out of the hands of kids who aren't ready to handle the responsibility. She also expressed a willingness to see a raise in the driving age along with it.

On the other hand, several Central juniors felt that raising the age would not keep kids from obtaining liquor.

So let's stop kidding ourselves. If a teenager wanted liquor badly enough, there are many ways to obtain it. In certain cases, a fake I.D. or an older friend comes in quite handy.

And what's so special about the number twenty. Are we forced to believe that a magical change takes place when a young adult enters his twentieth year that suddenly matures him. If this is so, there must be a great number of thirty and forty year old winos who began life at 22.

Instead of trying to make an age be a determining factor of a person's ability to handle alcohol, maybe it's time for stricter penalties for first time violators. Make them think twice before having "one more for the road."

## Tell him why he's too young . . .

Omaha now houses a couple of fine rehabilitation centers for people who drink in excess. Why not make more use of them. Slapping a ticket on a drunken driver is like slapping the hand of a child who has knocked over the antique vase. Sure he knows he did something wrong but why was it wrong. After all he was only just exploring.

Age limits or not, there will always be a teenager who feels life is a drag without the experience of getting drunk. So instead of telling him he's too young, tell him why he's too young but make him pay the penalty for testing the limits.

"conditions." But are there limits to the level of control that should be maintained?

An automatic expulsion would mean the student is gone for the semester. What does the student do in the meantime except sit at home and collect dust. And now with the fate of summer school lying beneath the ever-present ax of the lid, lost credits are harder than ever to make up.

True, some form of punishment must be used against certain troublemakers, but it should be administered in such a way that the student does not become a repeated offender and does not fall so far behind at school that it becomes virtually impossible to make up the work.

When asked about the policy by the *Herald*, assistant principal Richard Jones favored the current policy employed by Central. In case of fighting, a student is expelled for a minimum of three days, and a parent conference is required for the student to be reinstated into his classes. Jones said, "We rarely have second offenders."

This policy has worked quite well for Central and does not tend to be as restrictive as a mandatory expulsion. It leaves more freedom of judgment on the part of the school administration, and it does not require the student to leave school for any long period of time. A parent conference also ensures that the student's parents at least know of the situation and are then able to handle the situation as they see fit.

Let's not overreact to the problems of everyday life. Drastic measures to cure these problems may be hasty and may in turn produce drastic results.

YOU ARE NOW ENTERING  
**COUNCIL BLUFFS**  
19 YEAR OLDS  
**WELCOME TO DRINK!**  
NEXT EXIT



## Words to Grow by

by Cathy Grow

### Women's Lib



Ours is the generation of the Universal Registration and "the Bomb." Ever since talk of a women's draft began, I've been thinking about the equality of men and women going so far as to have me cut my hair and nails and serve my country on the battlefield. Such ideas were started by a group known as "Women's Liberation," who advocated the ERA (Equal Rights Amendment.)

Being one of four girls in a family containing only three male members (my father, my dog, and my mouse), I don't think I've ever been anything but liberated. I have always taken out the garbage, shoveled the walks, raked leaves, changed the condenser in the car, and performed other traditionally male tasks. And I even found time to make brownies, sew doll clothes, latch rugs, and sing first soprano. Mine is the only true double standard. So the question is not one of liberation but of equality.

It is not merely the thought of damp trenches with icky, crawly worms or of being shut up in a confined area with 100 or so sweaty men (phew) that has me pondering the thought of equality. It is the concept that I might actually become "one of the boys" that has me quaking in my Adidases. I'm not sure if I am ready for knife fights or boxing matches, and I know that I could never learn all of the calls in football. I'm not ready for manhood. Besides, as a girl I have a definite advantage, but I won't go into that.

. . . as The Lord sayeth,  
"This is good."

The question here is not whether Woman is liberated, but whether she is equal to Man. By right, a woman can prove herself in any position she likes in competition with the opposite sex, and as The Lord sayeth, "This is good." However, be that as it may, men and women are not equal, anymore than I am equal to the Female Arm Wrestling Champ of the World or she to the Incredible Hulk. Oh sure she can wrestle him, but even if she beats him, she has not proven herself to be his equal, but his superior. It is silly to call everyone equal, for everyone has a special talent, a democracy is that which allows the talents to come forth.

The truth about equality was made painfully clear to me recently. I was shoveling the front walk when the boy across the street started a friendly argument with me. Verbally, I was beating him to the ground (therefore, I was superior, ha-ha.) But when the discussion evolved into a game of "King(huh) of the Mountain" the lesson began. I was the one who was always at the bottom of the hill with the very wet seat and the mascara running down my cheeks. (I had not yet winterized my make-up.) Physically, I was beaten. You can balance the two out if you'd like, but that's not going to make me anymore anxious to start something with that monster again.

As for the draft, who knows? Rosalyn Carter advocates it, but then she's over the age requirements, so what can it hurt? However, I am just the right age to be drafted, and I'm none too thrilled about it. But let me issue this warning to those men who wish to quiet the female rebellion by talk of war . . . Would you like to have your life depend on me in battle? Think about it, and be afraid.

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# Viewpoint

## "On to Moscow?"

On January 20, President Carter called for a boycott of the 1980 Moscow Summer Olympics by American athletes and spectators as a protest against what he termed "aggressive actions" by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. Since that time, several countries including China, Japan, England and Canada have announced intentions to join the United States in a boycott unless the games are moved from Moscow.

Carter said he called for the games to be moved, postponed, or cancelled unless the Soviet troops are withdrawn from Afghanistan by February 20. The President indicated that he didn't want to inject politics into the games, but that he would favor a permanent site for the games such as Greece, where the first Olympic contests were held in 572 B.C.

However, the ruling body of Olympic competition, the International Olympic Committee, has made it known that they see no way of moving the games. According to Lord Killanin, president of the IOC, President Carter's call for a boycott is "a tragedy", and he said he believes that Carter is using American athletes as pawns in a political game which would have "disasterous" effects not only on the United States, but also throughout world sport.

"It is a tragedy that a great democracy makes use of sport for this particular political purpose," Killanin said. "The 1980 games

were awarded to the Soviets in 1974," he said, "and unless they break the terms of the agreement, the games cannot legally be moved."

Olympic participation in most Western countries is a matter for their national Olympic committees which are independent of their governments, and generally advocate the principle that the games should be free of political significance.

But, just how much effect is talk of a boycott, or even cancellation of the games, having on the Russians? According to diplomats in Moscow, Soviet officials privately are increasingly worried by the United States' attempt to organize a boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games. Their fear? Loss of not only world prestige, but MONEY.

The Soviets have invested heavily in a stadium and an Olympic village, which would later be turned into apartments for Soviet citizens. They have conducted a world-wide advertising campaign about the Olympics, including the use of a cuddly-looking bear to symbolize the games.

The United States, or at least the National Broadcasting Co., also stands to "lose-out" financially if the games do not go on as scheduled. NBC has budgeted an estimated \$125 million for rights to televise the games to the United States.



Kevin Pruitt, Junior

"We should boycott it (the Olympics) if they are held in Russia. If they move them to someplace like Greece, the Russians may take a look at what they are doing in Afghanistan."



Ann Craig, Senior

"The Olympics were decided to be held in Russia, and that's where they should be held. If we pulled out, I don't think it would bother the Russians at all."



Scott Pickering, Sophomore

"We should boycott the Olympics to show the Russians that they can't push everyone around. I think they could move the Olympics to an alternate spot."



Cindy Matya, Junior

"We should boycott the Olympics because of what the Russians are doing in Afghanistan, but they could move them to another site. The athletes have put in so much time training for them, and it doesn't seem fair to them. Have the Olympics, but move them from Moscow."

photos by Bill Lovgren

## Of Central Importance

### Band fundraiser

"Fundraising is an unnecessary evil," explained Warren Ferrel, Central High band director. According to Ferrel, the CHS Concert Band has reached the half-way mark of their goal of \$4000 to be raised to pay for an all-band trip to Worlds of Fun in Kansas City.

However, for the band and Mr. Ferrel, the trip is not just for fun. While at Worlds of Fun, the band will take part in a regional contest and will be judged upon their performance as a high school concert band. The trip will last for two days, April 19 and 20. Director Ferrel added, "The contest will provide the band with some stiff competition, but I think it will also be good to give the band a vacation."

### Chess team

Central's varsity Chess team finished second in the annual Metro Chess Tournament. The tourney, held at South High, featured the play of the three best teams in the Metro conference.

Junior Steve Nelle and sophomore Alex Applegate each received a trophy for their play on their respective boards. South defeated Central for the Metro conference championship; Northwest placed third, losing to both South and Central.

### Computer contest

Central's first year computer team finished second in the second annual Tech High computer contest on Saturday, January 26. The winning team members were Debbie Lofton and Lamont Andrews.

The fifteen-member Central team competed in five different categories including: Mystery Language, Advance Test, Advance Display, Beginning Display, and Beginning Test.

Other Central medalists were Roger Quiring, first in Advance Test; John Hoburg, second in Advance Test; Gary Krehbiel, third in Advance Test; Eric Johnson, second in Mystery Language; and Dave Nelson,

third in Beginning Display.

The team is sponsored by Steven Halula and Leonard Widhalm.

### Latin Certamen

The annual Latin Certamen was held last week at North High School. The schools that took part this year were Bellevue East, Burke, Central, Marian, Mt. Michael, North, Northwest, South and Westside. Lewis and Clark and McMillan Junior Highs also participated.

The first year team placed third, and the second team came in second. Third and fourth year team members included: Jerry Beacom, Henry Cordes, Brett Emsick, John Gibson, Liz Gibson, Grant Gier, Jim Backer, and Debbie Kusch.

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Phantom  
Prepster

To Cyndi  
see ya tonite  
love, fox

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**Politics vs. Athletics**

Sometime ago, I brought forth some facts about how hard Central athletes strive for perfection in their selected sport. I sat and considered how many times some of these people wished they could leave a comparatively hard two hour practice because of frustration and fatigue. I have considered this fact many times and wondered what it would be like to practice for an average three month period and not be allowed to participate in a single game or match.

Well, in the wake of the Russian aggression in Afghanistan, that is precisely what is happening to America's Olympic athlete. These athletes haven't practiced a mere two hours a day, five times a week, three months out of the year. No, they usually practice eight hours a day, six times a week, (here's the real clinch) sometimes the minimum is four years, but it's usually closer to eight. That's right, an average of six years is consumed so that an athlete has a **chance** to participate in a one time shot.

This great misfortune of being denied participation in the Olympics is occurring to all of our American Olympic hopefuls. The government of the United States has seen fit to tell these athletes that it is their national duty to boycott the Moscow games. How can this country ask such a thing of a person that has spent so much time and energy to prepare himself for a once in a life-time chance to be a world champion?

Sure, there have been a lot of suggestions about relocation of the games or a different type of games. But let's face it, what are the chances of relocation happening with the time left before the start of the games. Of course, there has been continued support from various free nations to boycott the Olympics, and more are joining the fight every week. But I simply cannot comprehend the fact of letting politics enter the field of athletics.

As far back as the ancient Olympic games, all war ceased in honor of the Olympics. Athletes were allowed to come from all sections of the world to compete in this sacred event. It is unfortunate, now, that countries see the games as a means for getting even against a common enemy. Our athletes are truly being put to the test of frustration now. Of course they don't condone the actions of Russia, yet is it our right to ask them to give up what they worked for so diligently?

The idea of boycotting the Moscow games is a very sound one for "military" purposes, but surely there is another solution that would be just as effective. Even if the games are moved to another site, the competition would surely lack if all countries are not allowed to participate. The majority of the athletes I have seen interviewed seemingly agree that they dislike the idea of a boycott, yet if their country asks them to sit out, they will. If given the choice of going to the games or staying home, it will probably be the toughest decision these athletes will make in their entire lives.

I hope that these misunderstandings between the Western countries and the Eastern countries are settled before the designated date of the boycott. The Olympic athletes appear lethargic in their workouts because they aren't certain if they will be in attendance when the Olympic flame is finally lit in Moscow. Let's hope these athletes don't have to make a sacrifice that may be a "last resort" to an immediate world problem.

**Season successful for swimmers**

One might not expect to see too much enthusiasm at a swimming meet. Well, this in no way is the style of the Central High Boys' Swimming team. The emotions and enthusiasm run very deep for this particular group of dedicated athletes. It is not an uncommon sight for the team to gather in a huddle before the meet and go totally beserk with enthusiasm.

A new tradition was added to the team's idea of spirit this year. Each team member designs his own tee-shirt for designated meets. Most of the shirts are no more than ordinary white tee-shirts marked with purple magic marker, yet it is a symbol of the pride that this team carries.

According to second year coach Steve Heck, "This is one of the best swim teams Central has fielded in the last seven or eight years. I think the major reason for this is the 100% effort put out by everyone on the team." Heck's words hold true because Central is currently rated eighth in the state.

"I think our strongest event is diving. Flip Crummer is the leader in diving followed by Steve Coldwell. They consistently place in meets and are beneficial in receiving team



photo by Nick Ewin

**Steve Coldwell works toward perfection**

points," related Heck. Crummer is well known for his diving capabilities because of his participation in A.A.U. meets held during the summer.

"Another strong event for the team is the 400 freestyle relay team," commented Heck. The real team is made up of four of the strongest swimmers on the team; Karl Kohrt, Dennis Belieu, Tim Lonergan, and Don Rhodes. According to Heck, these four all share in anchoring the team to such a successful season.

There are a total of 18 mem-

bers on the team, and three are from area junior highs. Two are from Lewis and Clark Junior High, and the third is from Bancroft. Heck was quick to stress that it is a combination of all these participants that make the team a winner.

Success hasn't come easy for the Eagles. As a start, the swimming pool is located at Norris Junior High. "It puts a tremendous inconvenience on us," stated Heck. "Sometimes it makes it very difficult not to have to go half-way across town to get to their practice site. Like I said, it takes a 100% effort by all to make this thing work," confessed Heck.

Another step to success was added this year. For the first time, the swimmers have been put on a weight-lifting program in Central's new weight-lifting room. The team meets three times a week in the mornings to engage in their workouts. Heck feels that the program is very beneficial to the entire team.

When asked what the most demanding events of a meet were, Karl Kohrt replied, "Probably the two toughest are the 100 butterfly and the 500 freestyle. The most grueling of the two is the 500 freestyle, that's 500 yards of straight non-stop swimming. It really requires a lot of endurance," related Kohrt. The current swimmer for the 500 freestyle is junior, Henry Cordes.

Recently the swim team participated in the Council Bluffs Swimming Invitational at Lewis Central Junior High School. The team completed the meet with three first place finishes.

**eagle scoreboard**

**Boys' Basketball**  
Varsity

Central 40	.....	Papillion 52
Central 82	.....	Burke 81
Central 68	.....	A.L. 67
Central 42	.....	Westside 57
Central 61	.....	Northwest 71

J.V.

Central 45	.....	Papillion 40
Central 62	.....	Burke 56
Central 98	.....	A.L. 64
Central 58	.....	Northwest 74

Sophomores

Central 74	.....	A.L. 37
Central 47	.....	Prep 56

**Girls' Basketball**  
Varsity

Central 51	.....	Bellevue West 46
Central 53	.....	South 36
Central 49	.....	Northwest 53

J.V.

Central 27	.....	Bellevue East 29
Central 38	.....	Bellevue West 32
Central 45	.....	South 11
Central 32	.....	Northwest 42

**Wrestling**

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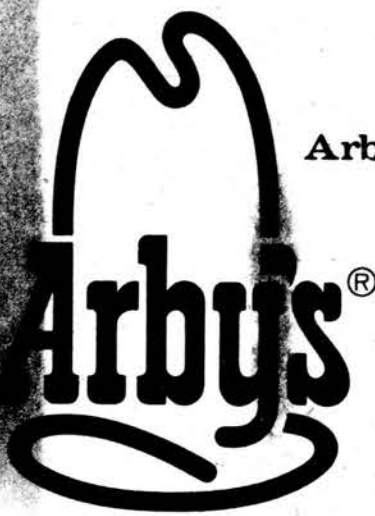
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