

The Central High REGISTER

Since 1886
The oldest
school paper
west of the
Mississippi

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March 18, 1992

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Donors make Bloodmobile a success

Alex Cooper

"It's going to help someone. A little pain doesn't matter," said Wayne Dinges, a Central junior, referring to the reason he donated blood.

Central's student council sponsored the Bloodmobile at Central on Wednesday, March 11.

Approximately 63 students and 3 teachers donated blood. Maggie Boyle, senior and president of student council, said, "It was a real success. It is the best one we've had during the

three years I've been on student council."

Tim Herbert, one of the teachers to give blood, received a donor card that has a "1" on it and a pin because he has donated a total of one gallon of blood over the years.

"Most hospitals do not have any recruiting effort for blood," said Sally Haack, a donor consultant for the Red Cross. "We [the Red Cross] need to go into the community to collect blood."

The Bloodmobile goes to churches, schools and businesses throughout Nebraska and to a few counties in Iowa, Colorado and Kansas.

The Red Cross collects about 2,000 units of blood each week. Each unit of blood consists of a little less than one pint. "The main reason people do not donate blood," said Ms. Haack, "is because they aren't asked or because they are afraid of needles." When asked if there

are any risks involved in donating blood, she said, "Absolutely not. There are no risks and no pain. All pieces involved in taking blood are one-time-use only." She said that the system of taking blood is "perfected." Instead of pricking one's finger, which can be painful,

as they used to, they now draw blood from the donor's ear, which is painless, to see if one's blood can be used.

When asked why they don't give blood, some Central students said, "I don't have enough blood." Ms. Haack said that this is not true.

"We try to cause no harm to the donor or the recipient," said Cheryl Perkins, head nurse in the Bloodmobile. For the safety of the recipient "we ask the donor questions to make sure they are not sick." Ms. Perkins said that they ask the donors if they have heart disease or other such diseases that could make it dangerous for them to give blood.

"The main reason people do not donate blood is because they aren't asked or because they are afraid of needles."

—Ms. Sally Haack



Tim Galligher

Who says it's painful?... Kimberly Teel, senior, was one of 63 Centralites to donate blood on March 11 at Central.

She said that some people are unable to give blood because of medicine they take. She said it is not the medicine that is the problem but the infection the medicine is treating that is the problem.

"I couldn't give blood because I take a prescription drug, daily, to treat my asthma," said Kathy Wilson, a junior.

Ms. Perkins said that the blood is split into three parts: cells, plasma and platelets. Cells are used to replace blood lost due to things such as hemorrhages.

The platelets are given to patients having cancer or to patients who have received liver transplants. Burned victims receive the plasma.

"The blood taken is not sold to the hospitals," said Ms. Haack. The hospitals only pay for the processing fees which include such things as screening the blood, the bags which store the blood and the Bloodmobile itself.

A schedule appears in the *Omaha World-Herald* daily listing places the Bloodmobile will visit.

Auction looks for \$14,000

Katie Cleary

The tenth annual Scholarship Auction will be held in the Central High courtyard on Friday, April 3. The items for the auction have been donated by parents, local businesses, Adopt-A-School partners, as well as alumni and retired teachers. Dinner and the silent auction will begin at 6 p.m. The oral auction is scheduled for 8:15 p.m.

This year some of the big items which will be auctioned off include a seven-day trip to Hawaii for two, which includes air fare and hotel, and lunch with Governor Nelson at his mansion in Lincoln.

According to Dr. G.E. Moller, Central High principal, the auction was originally a staff effort. The auction was small, and the PEP board helped out a little.

Dr. Moller said that he saw that the PEP board would have to take over if the auctions wanted to continue because they were getting to be too big for the staff to carry out alone. Dr. Moller said the success of the Scholarship Auction was the leadership of PEP.

The first year of the auction, only two or three scholarships were given away, said Dr. Moller. Last year the

accumulated fund provided money for 30 \$500 scholarships.

The money for the scholarships comes from two places. Half of the auction money goes directly towards the scholarships and the other half goes into an endowment fund. The interest made from the previous year from the endowment fund is also used to award scholarships.

According to Dr. Moller, the fund is large enough at \$163,000 to give out the scholarships even if the auction was not to occur.

Dr. Moller said that the number of scholarships given away may be "down this year because of low interest rates."

Mrs. Ginny Bauer, Central Treasurer, is the main contact for the auction. She said the auction is expected to make between \$10,000 and \$14,000 this year. Mrs. Bauer said that the average amount made is close to \$14,000.

In order to win a scholarship, students must fill out an application and have "evidence of high academic effort, service to the school or community," according to the section guidelines for the Central scholarships.

Continued on page 5



Kristen Steenberg

Senior Maurice Clark accepts her rank...

Pictured with Maurice at the ROTC Military Ball on March 11 at Peony Park, is Central senior Chuck Taylor, her escort, and Dr. Moller, Central principal.

Maurice has been selected as ROTC brigade commander of OPS high schools. A board of officers from Omaha's unit of the Army National Guard selected her. She competed against seven battalion commanders from the other six OPS high schools to win the title. To win the award she had to be a fourth year cadet; have recommendations by the ROTC department, principals and faculty members; be a high school battalion commander; participate in extra-curricular activities; have conversational ability; have good grades and have good overall appearance; have military knowledge and know current events.

Centralite VOICES

Do you think Central's current policy for early release is fair to students?



"Yes. You are making up the time by taking a zero hour."
—Julie Germer
Junior



"No. People who don't take marketing have the same job priorities."
—Summer Miller
Freshman



"No. If you have all the classes you need, you should be able to get out."
—Chet Hauntin
Sophomore



"No. As long as you have all of your credits, you're all right."
—Travis Smith
Freshman



"No. Some people who get out get bad grades or don't even have a job."
—Lacey Ruffin
Senior



"Yes. It is counterproductive to re-release students without a reason."
—Mr. Harry Gaylor
Marketing Dept.

Photos by Sean Chapman

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Early release difficult to obtain

Responsibility is a term that most people do not take lightly. For teens especially, establishing a reputation for responsibility is never an easy task.

Whether it be through an apartment, a car or a job, students are allowed several opportunities to prove their responsibility. Why, then, does the school system often prevent them from actively pursuing their endeavors?

As many students already know, getting an early release from school can be very difficult. Administrators worry that the students will be taken advantage of by employers who are over-demanding, and therefore, they have set up a few guidelines that early release students must follow.

First and foremost, a student must be enrolled in five credited classes in order to be enrolled in school at all. Any student with a zero hour class is offered the option of early release after ninth hour, and seniors with a zero hour class are offered a release after eighth hour.

The complication begins when a student with a job requests an even earlier release from school. The rule is that seniors enrolled in their second year of marketing or office co-op may be released earlier, provided that they are enrolled in the

correct number of classes.

What the administrators fail to realize is that extenuating circumstances do exist for those enrolled in marketing. In today's society, many more teens are expected to attend school and hold a job, perhaps even support a family. It is just too difficult for these people to attend school as well as keep their much-needed jobs.

The problem does not end there, however. Students realize that the administration will not extend their school day; taxpayers are paying for a full day of education and should be receiving that. On the other hand, administrators should not prevent students from their right to early release. Many students complain that they were not allowed early release because of grades or of class schedule. In our opinion, this is a decision that should be made by the student and his or her parents and the student's counselor or administrator.

The Central High Register feels that the administration should be a bit easier on students who request an early release. Since most students do not need to work during school hours, the benefits of those requesting release would be rather small, but the benefits to them would be phenomenal.

Graduation move beneficial

The Central High Register believes that the moving of the graduation site to the UNO Field House from the Civic Auditorium is a good choice for many reasons.

Last year, the audience and students were very obnoxious, and even threw objects at teachers. Teachers were angry and embarrassed and so a move was in order.

The Commencement Planning Committee, made up of students, teachers, parents and counselors, decided to move graduation to the Field House.

This is a good choice because it is smaller, so parents and friends can actually see who's graduating. The Civic Auditorium is big and people are spread out all over the Auditorium, so it's harder to see. Even though it is smaller, it is still big enough for all the people who will attend the graduation. The Field House will give a personal atmosphere compared to the party atmosphere of the Auditorium.

If a less party atmosphere will change the behavior of the students, more seniors, parents and teachers will be happy all-around. Although there is no guarantee that the change in location will result in that the students will not misbehave, it is a good shot to change locations.

The Field House also offers better parking downtown. It is also in a safer area. The Field House is more centrally located, making it more accessible to all.

Also, even though the Field House costs more to rent than the Auditorium, the ticket prices will not go up because the Student Activity Fund has enough money to cover the costs and because of the expected sales in tickets.

Since the Field House is smaller, more centrally located, and has good parking, the Register believes that it will instill a good atmosphere. Also, since ticket prices do not go up, no major reasons exist in the way of giving the Field House a try for the 1992 Graduation.

NHS offers tutoring in library

Have you ever had difficulties with your homework but didn't know where to look for help? Many students do not know that they can receive help with their homework from their peers through the National Honor Society tutoring program.

In fact, 65% of Central students are not even aware that such a program exists. All students must realize that the National Honor Society provides a convenient student tutoring program to help those in need of academic assistance.

Student tutoring is available in every academic subject. Although the most common subjects for tutoring are math and foreign language, a tutor in any subject area can be arranged through the National Honor Society.

Student tutors are available for assistance each period of the school day. This makes it easy for students to arrange tutoring sessions during their study halls. Often, National Honor Society

tutors are available after school in the counseling center on Tuesdays for students who do not have a study hall during the day.

The student tutors are very responsible people. These students are ideal for tutoring because they are all members of the National Honor Society, which requires its members to maintain a minimum grade point average of 3.5. The student tutors are often enrolled in high levels of various academic areas such as English, foreign language, science and social studies.

If students are interested in the tutoring program, they should contact Mrs. Faye Johnson, Central High School counselor and National Honor Society Sponsor, in room 129 to sign up for a tutor.

The National Honor Society provides a valuable tutoring program for students who need help. The Central High Register hopes that students will take advantage of this program and, hopefully, benefit from this valuable resource.

Opposing Points of View

Legalization of drugs absurd

By Rob Harshbarger

There are those who say that the now illegal drugs such as L.S.D., cocaine, marijuana and others should be legalized. Legalization is in no way going to solve or even decrease the social ills that drugs create in today's society. If anything, the legalization of drugs will cause social ills such as birth defects, drug-related crime and AIDS transmission to become worse.

Switzerland tried to legalize narcotics in an attempt to deal with its growing drug problem and wound up getting more than it bargained for. The Swiss government tried providing free syringes in an attempt to control the spread of AIDS. Switzerland now has the highest incidence of AIDS in Europe. In Zurich's Platzspitz, a sanctioned "Needle Park," narcotics were openly and legally sold; now Switzerland is battling a desperately rising drug-related crime problem.

Three-hundred-and-seventy-five-thousand babies in America each year are subjected to some type of illegal and harmful drug while still in the womb. Those who do not die are often left to suffer through a life handicapped by their mother's drug abuse. Those individuals who advocate the legalization of drugs can be the ones to tell these innocent children that it was legal for their mothers to inflict them with the pain and suffering caused by those drugs.

Those same individuals can be the ones to pay for the increased number of prison cells that will be needed when drug-related crimes jump to an all-time high. Just because drugs are legally available does not mean that crime caused by desperate addicts will decrease.

Some have said that this problem could be controlled by governmental restrictions and regulations. I am personally not willing to risk another failure in our government, a failure which would be costly and devastating to the entire country.

Drugs should not become legal or institutionalized in this country. America should spend its time and energy looking for real solutions to the problems which plague our society, not chasing ideal dreams which can never work in the real world.

Regulation of drugs necessary

By LaVonya Watson

Some people think that drugs should not be legalized. Yet, ironically, America has legalized certain drugs that are both addictive and can result in death—alcohol and cigarettes. The failure of Prohibition in the early 1900's proved that some government regulation over a drug (or alcohol as was the case with Prohibition) is better than none at all. Legalizing alcohol allowed the government to decrease bootlegging (a practice similar to the sale of illegal drugs today) and to control the potency of the substance.

A drug is a drug no matter how you turn it. But, people tend to justify their own habits and things they don't want to admit are wrong or even dangerous.

The fact that some drugs are legal and others are not is hypocritical. Legalizing drugs would allow the government to eliminate the drug empires in America that have been created by the sale of illegal drugs.

The process of legalizing drugs would not be something just forced into the American society. It would take time and a great deal of refining in order to produce a system that works. Yet, the system can not be left in the state that it is.

In an interview with a police officer several months ago I was informed that most crimes are committed by a person trying to support a habit whether it be drugs or alcohol. Alcohol is legal in the U.S., yet people continue to rob and to steal in order to support their habit.

Alcohol is legal in the U.S. and, yet without the proper I.D. it would be easier for me to buy a dime bag of marijuana or crack than it would for me to buy a six pack of beer at the local convenient store.

If drugs were legalized, those who don't do drugs now, those individuals who value their health, both physically and mentally, won't use drugs if they were legalized. And those individuals who would use drugs because it was legal to use them, would use them for the same reasons people use drugs now; they are unhappy with themselves and with their lives, and are looking for a way out.

After the Prohibition law was repealed, an influx of Americans did not turn alcoholic. Much like those Americans who choose to use drugs whether it be occasionally or habitually, they already use drugs illegally. They use drugs based upon their moral decision to do so. Using drugs legally or illegally is a moral decision. No law can regulate morality.



Simply Polyester

Todd Djureen

Spring releases prisoners of winter

Hi, it's me, Todd. I really don't feel like writing this column, so I will turn the writing over to my great friend, Shag. He's been itching to write a column for the longest time and, considering I have the worst case of spring fever, I decided to let Shag have the honors.

Todd is such a geek sometimes. I can't believe that he said that I have been itching to write a column.

He's the one that has been crying to me, "Please, Shag. Will you write this column for me just this once? I want to go and sing with the birds, sway with the trees, run with the wind; how can I do that if I have all these responsibilities?"

"I don't know," I proclaimed, "but don't expect me to write any silly newspaper article for you, especially when the weather is so great and I could be out enjoying the fresh air."

Some how or another he pulled this "I'm a senior and you're a junior" stuff on me and here I am writing a crazy column when I could be outside enjoying the marvelous weather.

I've decided that my topic of discussion will be spring fever. It's that time of year; it comes every year at about this time.

First, let's analyze why people get spring fever. Could it be that for the last four or five months you have been trapped inside due to the life-threatening chill of the winter months?

I don't care who you are, 60 below is not pleasant weather to be in—we are not all Eskimos. Naturally, when the temperature reaches a point where it is pleasant outdoors, you're going to spend time outside; it's a nice change of pace.

Secondly, during the winter months it is usually dark when you go to school, and it is dark when you go home from school; this usually makes people crabby.

The rays of the sun are a source of vitamin B, I think, and without this vitamin we all become cranky. Nobody

likes cranky people, so when spring rolls around people are out in the park, not being cranky.

As a general rule, spring fever tends to make people, shall we say, affectionate, but you really know what I mean. Doesn't it seem that there have been quite a few extra people engaged in some major PDA (Public Display of Affection) in the halls lately? I cannot offer any real reason as to why spring brings about such attitudes; the only thing that I can come up with is the ol' birds and the bees.

If you have been scrunched by the overwhelming joy from spring fever, I will offer you some advice as to what you can do.

LEMONADE STAND.

Having a lemonade stand is a great way to enjoy the day. You will have the opportunity to make new friends, make a few extra bucks, and get an adequate source of vitamin B from the sun; therefore you will be happy all day long.

PLAY FRISBEE.

Playing frisbee in the park with a friend, is probably the most effective way to relax but get some exercise

as well. The only drawbacks with frisbee is that you need someone else to play with, and you need a frisbee. These are obstacles that may be overcome though.

WALKADOG. What a revelation! This makes me think about animals. Do they get spring fever as well? Walking your dog is a great way for you and your dog to enjoy the weather. Any non-dog owners, I guess you're out of luck. There are several drawbacks with walking the mutt. First, there is the obvious, no dog. Secondly, if your dog is anything like mine, you would have to take your dog for a drag.

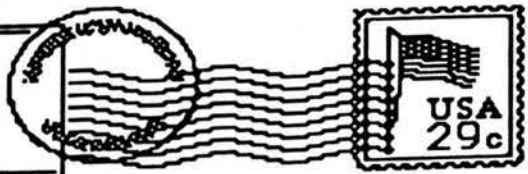
All in all, spring is the best time of the year. The temperature is not too hot, and it's not too cold.

It is a great time to blow off a lot of steam that has been collected from the winter months.

Most of all, we can start thinking about getting rid of the seniors since they will be gone in approximately two months. I'm sure the seniors are all suffering from senioritis—but I, Shag, wouldn't know because I'm only a junior.

“ I don't care who you are, 60 below is not pleasant weather to be in—we are not all Eskimos. ”

Letters to the Editor



Schools must 'protect the health of its non-smokers'

To the editor,
I am extremely upset about the people who feel the need to smoke in the restrooms during lunch. It is so bad that a person cannot go in there without gagging.

You would think that the security guards would be more interested in stopping the smokers, who are quite obtrusively breaking school policy, than catching those students who take lunch trays to the wrong side of the courtyard [during lunch].

I realize that it is an unrealistic task to get everyone to quit smoking on school grounds. The way I see it though, is if

the smokers will not find another place to smoke, (preferably outside) as a courtesy to fellow students and faculty members, then it is the responsibility of the school to protect the rights and health of its non-smokers, and put a stop to it [the smoking].

Deborah L. Spencer
Junior

Spirit Week intended for fun, 'not for racism and fighting'

To the editor,
I am writing to you in response to the Senior Spirit Week. In our recent [senior] auditorium homeroom on March 12, many issues were raised regarding the racism of this year's Spirit Week.

First of all, the "Lone Ranger and Tonto Day" is no different than the River City Roundup Day that took place earlier in the year without incident. If you consider the day as a "Cowboy and Indian Day," almost half of the Cowboys were of African origin.

"Disco Day" is a generic term for the psychedelic 70's; a movement that was spearheaded by the likes of Jimi Hendrix. However, some mega-performers of this period, like James Brown, are considered "soul" as opposed to "disco."

The realization needs to be reached that "disco" is just used as a generic term, and Spirit Week has always been a week for originality and fun, not for racism and fighting.

Tom Rose, senior class president, said that any ideas could be taken to the counseling center and could be incorporated into Spirit Week. Remember, Spirit Week is supposed to be a week for people of all races to participate in a fun activity for all.

Bryan Campbell
Senior

'Inappropriate and rude' conduct disrupts Road Show

To the editor,
I'm upset with the way a certain group that was in the Road Show reacted to the other acts. I feel its conduct was inappropriate and rude.

The Central Road Show has a tradition of excellence. This tradition is only upheld when all participants respect each other by not yelling, screaming and booing. Since courtesy was extended to them, they should have returned the favor.

Daniel Bagley
Junior

Correction:

The story "Central student brings home the gold" that appeared in our February 26 edition contained an error. It was misreported that Mike Teanio, junior, won the gold medal in the 1991 Junior Olympics for karate. Mike dislocated his shoulder in the final rounds.

NEWS briefs

Teacher Appreciation Day

Central teachers received four TV-VCR units from PEP, Central's parent-teacher association, as a gift for Teacher Appreciation Day, March 3. The units cost \$1600. PEP also gave teachers thank-you notes in their mail boxes along with candies.

American Charter, one of Central's Adopt-A-School partners, treated teachers to a sack lunch and a gift of a paper cube, a pad of note paper. This is the fourth year American Charter has given teachers a lunch.

Student Council hosted a breakfast of rolls and coffee for the teachers Tuesday morning, March 4. According to Luke Wilverding, senior and Student Council Vice-President, Student Council gives the teachers a breakfast every year for Teacher Appreciation Day.

Science fair awards

Saturday, March 14, the Omaha Public School District held its 10th annual Metropolitan Science and Engineering Fair at UNO. Senior Jan Romberg won two first places in the Senior Division.



Freshman Jim Kovarik won a first place in the Junior Division. Junior Michael Rolfeigh received an Honorable Mention.

Latin wins awards

The Central High Latin club won many awards in the March 5 State Convention at Creighton University.

Fifth Year first place awards include: Arden Brewer, Advanced Grammar; Lila Cunningham, Vocabulary; Mike Green, Pentathlon; Libby Kreeck, Mythology and Roman Life and History; and Rachel Tomlinson, Derivatives.

Fourth Year first place awards include: Eric Larsen, Mythology; Jon McDonald, Mythology and Roman Life and History; and William Rogers, Vocabulary.

Third Year first place awards include: Michelle Bobo, Advanced Grammar; Sam Briganti, Vocabulary; Lea Cha, Mythology and Pentathlon; Todd Reiser, Roman Life and History; and Jenny Wolf, Derivatives.

First Year first place awards include: Jeff Gillespie, Vocabulary and Myfanwy Smolsky, Roman Life and History.

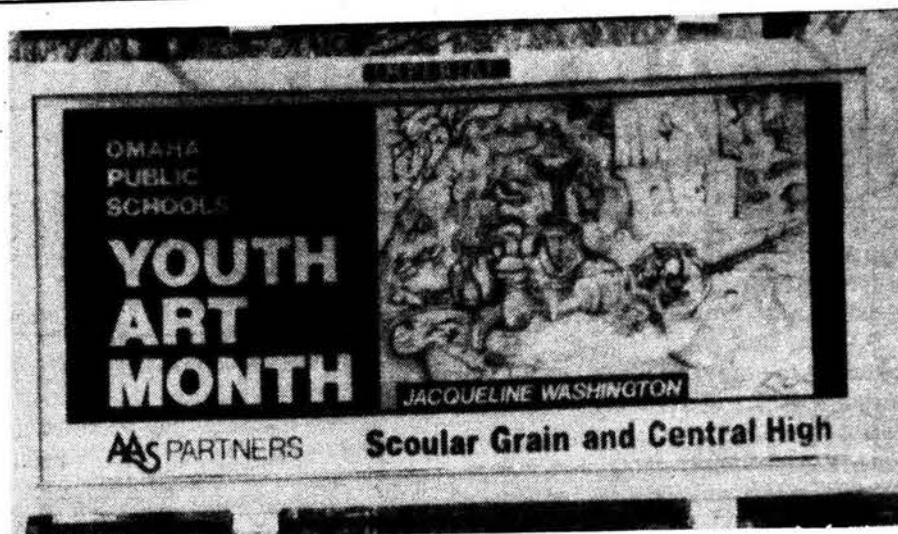
The Latin Club, headed by Miss Rita Ryan and Dr. Jurgen Shawver, also won the basketball and the volleyball tournaments.

N.H.S. to go bowling

National Honor Society will go bowling on Thursday, March 26. Members will leave after 9th hour to go to Kelly's Hilltop Bowl. President Else Festerson, senior, said, "This is a social activity for us. National Honor Society is a service group, but we also like to do things for fun."

Sponsors are Mr. Jack Blanke, social studies department head; Mrs. Faye Johnson and Mr. Bob McMeen, guidance counselors.

By Katie Cleary, Duncan Joyner, Angela Splittgerber, and Christopher Thilgen.



Cheryl Kilus

Central art featured on billboards

By Angela Splittgerber

Seniors Angela McAcy and Jacqueline Washington are two of 41 students in Omaha who have their artwork on billboards. Their art was entered into a contest that is designed to promote National Art Month, and the art that was chosen was put up on billboards across the city. Jacqueline Washington said, "The news was a big surprise. I didn't even know that my teacher entered my art."

Jacqueline's art, which is pictured above, is located at 30th and Dodge, and Angela's art is at 8023 Dodge. The original art work will be shown at the Teacher Administrative Center through April 1, 1992.

Students "make a difference" with Mayor's Youth Council

By Duncan Joyner

"It's a great joy to meet leaders from other schools," said Karna Swanson in response to why she enjoys the Mayor's Youth Council.

The Council, a youth advisory committee to mayor P.J. Morgan, is made up of students from schools throughout the city. Three Central students, Lea Cha, Sean Foster and Karna Swanson are members of the group.

Sean Foster, senior and Student Council member, explained, "We (the Student Council) received information on the group, and voted as to which one of us had the most time to dedicate; fortunately, I won."

Sean also stated that he did not have to send in an application to be chosen into the Youth Council.

Karna Swanson, senior, says that she heard about the council through Mr. Forehand, former head guidance counselor, and that she, contrary to Sean, had to send in an application and be selected for the group.

The Council, formed three years ago upon mayor P.J. Morgan's arrival into office, has come to be, the "ear of the mayor and communicator for the young people," stated Ron Abdoush, city director of the Youth Volunteer Core, and advisor to the Youth Council.

He insists that the group is run predominately by the students and that he does not dictate or control the group.

"However," he said, "sometimes the Council wants to do an activity that

involves a lot of red tape; I try to help cut through or get around the tape."

The group has done many community service projects, including Meals On Wheels on Christmas day, but uses most of its energy organizing the National Youth Service Day in April.

"Last year," said Karna, "the counsel planted trees in Spring Lake Park. This year we're going to fix-up Adams Park and the Youth Service Center in the park."

"On May 6th we will need lots of volunteers to help us with our Adams Park project.

It will be lots of fun and a great way to get together with a lot of people from different schools," she added.

Sean said that he was originally interested in the group because it gave him the opportunity to meet people who, "are going to make a difference in society; people that are going to Harvard and Stanford and will eventually be important people to society."

Mr. Abdoush thinks that the Mayor's Youth Council provides a good example of kids in the community and takes away from the negative publicity of kids in gangs.

"The majority of the kids in the community are good kids. Only one or two percent of the kids are actually bad."

Mr. Abdoush went on to say that he is "real proud of each member for their compassion and dedication; they are important people; they don't sit on the sideline and complain, they make a difference."



Kristen Steenberg

Central takes ASHME
Jan Romberg
gets high score

By Alex Cooper

One-hundred and forty-four Central students participated in the American High School Math Exam (AHSME) on February 27. The students had 90 minutes to complete the 30-question multiple choice test.

Mr. John Waterman, math department head at Central, said, "The test gives students a good comparison between themselves and other students in the nation."

About half-a-million students take the AHSME. Students receive five points for each question answered right, two points for each unanswered question and zero points for each missed question. Students that score 100 or more take the American Invitational Math Exam (AIME).

About 20,000 students take this exam. Jan Romberg, senior, scored a 112 on the test, giving him the highest score in Central. Other Central students who scored 100 or more are Qian Chen, senior, Lisa Harden, junior, Shannon Kopf, senior, Mike Rolfeigh, junior, and Pete Thorson, senior.

Only 200 of the 20,000 students that take the AIME pass it. Only three Nebraskans have ever done this. Two are from Central. They are Mike Lawler, a 1989 graduate, and David Williams, a 1977 graduate. Central has scored highest in the state 35 out of the past 42 years and 8 out of the past 9 years. Central has had the top scores in the region, which consists of six states, five times.

Six people of the 200 who pass the AIME go to Europe to compete in the International Olympiad. Mr. Waterman said, "The United States has never received first place in this competition, but the United States team usually does well."

CHS Auction

(Continued from page 1)

Mrs. Bauer says that the whole auction is "a total effort of many kinds of groups."

Since the auction is for the students there is a lot of student involvement. ROTC, art students, home economics students, stage crew, cheerleaders and the pom squad all contribute to the auction.

In addition, the Jazz Band plays before the auction for entertainment.

PEP members Kathy McConnell and Sandy McCune are the chairmen of the auction. The tickets are being sold for \$3.50 for adults and \$1.75 for students.

391 students
register to vote

By Laura M. Dunham

On Tuesday, February 25, the League of Women Voters and Mr. Jack Blanke, social studies department head, organized a registering session for all eligible voters for the 1992 presidential election.

They registered history students and were openly available in the courtyard. "Three-hundred-ninety-one students registered at Central, the largest turnout in all of Douglas county," said Mr. Blanke.

KMTV-3 was on hand to film much of the registration.

Cigarette starts fire in basement

By Sean Chapman

Fire alarms sounded Friday night during the Road Show. "The fire could have been a lot worse if we had not found it sooner," said Mr. Paul Semrad, assistant principal.

The fire was thought by fire investigators to be started by a cigarette that was slipped under a physical education storage room door. It occurred in the south basement across from the ROTC room.

"In my opinion, the fire had been started long before the performance started," said Semrad. "The fire appeared to be an accident," said Dr. G.E. Moller, Principal.

The fire, according to Dr. Moller, destroyed much of what was in the room. "It destroyed about 500 brand new towels and scorched the door." Dr. Moller estimates the damage to be around \$2500.

The first sign of the fire came from a smell made by the smoke that filtered into the auditorium through the vents. But according to Dr. Moller, they mistook the smell for a fire in a trash can that occurred after school on Friday.

"The smell did not worry us a lot until the alarms went off," said Dr. Moller. "When the alarms sounded, I went up to check on the main unit that tells where the problem might be. Dr. Moller and I began to walk the halls in search of such a problem and at that time it smelled like something was burning," said Mr. Semrad.

According to Mr. Semrad, Mrs. Carol Valdrighi, social studies teacher, was the one to discover the fire. "When we found the fire, it was very smoky, which made it hard to breathe. Dr. Moller and I could see that it was coming from inside



Mike Buckley

Courtyard hosts language/art fair

By Alexis Richards

The foreign language/art culture fair was held on Tuesday, March 3 in Central's courtyard. The fair included all foreign languages as well as the art department. Activities included entertainment such as music, dance and skits, living pictures,

jugglers and mimes. International foods were provided for the students to sample. Central's art department and Howard Kennedy elementary's art department provided student art to display. Students also recited poetry and painted murals.

the storeroom door. The head engineer opened the door and the fresh oxygen made the fire worse; we could see the smoke and flames within the room."

At that time Dr. Moller notified the fire department about their discovery. "By the time we came back, you could not breathe because of all the smoke, which later filtered into the courtyard," said Semrad.

According to Mr. Semrad, within five to ten minutes the fire department arrived with about three to four fire engines. "There must have been about 15 fire fighters in the building. After the fire was put out, the fire fighters used fans to blow the smoke out of the building."

New business class next year

By LaVonya Watson

Central High School will be the first high school in Nebraska to offer a course in international business next year.

"Because of the economic, political and social changes taking place in the world today and at such a rapid pace, the climate seemed right for us to pilot such a course at Central High School beginning with the 1992-93 school year," said Mrs. Wanda Utecht, head of the Central business/marketing department.

"We will be one of the few high schools across the country to offer a class that is usually a college course," said Mrs. Utecht.

"Everything we do today is global," said Mrs. Utecht. "Businesses are constantly looking for new horizons and they look overseas. We must think globally to survive economically. If we can teach young people to think globally while in high school, these same young people will be better prepared to direct businesses internationally in the future."

Mrs. Bayer said that the class is to develop marketable skills and to learn the do's and don'ts of business protocol. "Many young people take international studies (in college) and have no marketable skills. They are not hireable," she said. According to Mrs. Bayer, many college courses in international studies do not include units in finance and economics which are imperative to international business.

According to Mrs. Utecht, in addition to learning a foreign language and understanding the culture in the various foreign countries, one must also be aware of the differences between national and international law, accounting, marketing, finance, economics, insurance, customs procedures as well as office procedures. The international business course touches on each of these areas.

The class will also focus on the cultural backgrounds, customs and lifestyles of various countries, according to Mrs. Bayer. She said that the way a person presents himself in a different culture can enhance or cause rejection of a business proposition.

The course will be team-taught by a business/marketing teacher and a foreign language teacher.

The class enrollment will be limited to 25 seniors who have taken at least two years of a foreign language and have taken keyboarding or Typing I and II.

Youth to Youth: drug-free club

By Katie Cleary

Youth to Youth, Central's drug-free group, has a purpose to promote "a drug-free lifestyle for teenagers" but "no one really knows about it (the group) yet," said Carrie Howard, junior and Youth to Youth club president.

Carrie also said that students need to know that they are not alone in their beliefs and "if this is what they believe in, then there are people who think like they do."

Youth to Youth has been a group at Central for three years, when Julie Schalley, now a freshman in college, started it her junior year. Youth to Youth is a nationwide group.

Carrie said, "I just went to my first conference. I was the only returning member from last year so I had to become the leader. Now I understand better what to do as Youth leader." She also feels the group is not very effective right now in helping students stop drinking.

Melanie Jacob, freshman, said that Youth to Youth is helping "students that are in it but not most students because they don't care." She also said she thought more people would be in it if they "knew about it and that it is a really supportive group."

Four members of Youth to Youth attended a Metro Conference, where the members were taught how to run the group. Another benefit from the conference was that the group set up their "action plan for the year, which is

how to get involved in the community and help bring kids into the group," said Danny Franck, sophomore.

Danny is in Youth to Youth because he feels that "with all the drugs in school, I want to be a role model and lead a drug-free life and still have fun, which is really what the group is all about."

Melanie said she joined Youth to Youth because "I thought it would be a good experience, and I'm drug-free and I want to help other students that aren't drug-free."

Currently, the group is working on a Drug Awareness Program for Lewis and Clark Junior High for seventh graders. The program is about the effects of drugs. The members of the group try to get the audience involved because it is "more effective that way," Carrie said.

Carrie also said that during the year, the group gets really close. She said that every other meeting is "family group" where the group sits in a circle and talks about something, and nothing that is said leaves the circle.

According to Carrie, the members do not depend on each other to keep from drinking. "Basically, most of the members now have decided that it's not right for them," she added.

Carrie said that Youth to Youth tried to get a speaker like John Crudele last year, but he was booked up. Carrie also said that Brian Wanzer is speaking at Papillion High, and the group will make posters to notify Central students of the speaker.

I want to lead a drug-free lifestyle and still have fun, which is really what the group is all about.

-Danny Franck

NEWS briefs

Aviation course planned

The OPS Career Center is offering a course in aviation next year. The program, which was approved by the school board on March 2, will be open to juniors. The course will be taken by students during both their junior and senior years. For the 1992-93 school year, only three to four students from each high school in the district will be selected for the afternoon class. Sophomores interested in the program should visit their counselors for more information.

Japanese class offered

The foreign language department will be offering Japanese 1-2 in next year's curriculum. The class will be taught the first year by a television show that will be accessed by Cox Cable and the second year by a teacher. The students will have a teacher as a facilitator and have a Japanese speaker come in to speak once or twice a week. The class will be held 5/6 hour.

Club elects Centralite

Riccardo Elizondo, senior, has been elected state president of the Health Occupations Students of America Club. The main functions of this club are to educate students about health occupations and health in general, sponsor fairs, take blood pressures and have competitions. Members of the club put out flyers to students to promote awareness about AIDS, sexually transmitted and other diseases.



"I have to make the club stronger," said Riccardo of Riccardo Elizondo his duties as president. "I have to go to Papillion-Lavista for night school to be in the club," said Riccardo. "We tried to start a club here, but there wasn't much support."

DECA prepares for state

DECA is preparing for state competitions by holding study sessions on Saturday mornings from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. The competitions are March 19-21 in Lincoln at the Cornhusker Hotel. The group of 82 students prepares by taking tests from previous years and practicing in role plays. There are 14 different career competency areas in which to compete. Junior Ho Nguyn is running for state president and Junior Karen Williams is running for District 2 vice-president. Mr. Harry Gaylor, Mrs. Vicki Wiles and Mrs. Alice Bunz are DECA sponsors.

Science fair yields awards

The Junior Academy of Science Fair was held on March 7, at UNO. Mike Rolfeigh, junior, won second place in the Physics category with his project titled, "The Forced-coupled Harmonic Oscillator." Freshmen Jim Kovarik and Jacob Siosburg both won places in the Environmental Science category. Jim won second place with his project titled, "The Analysis of the Particle Pollutants in a Cubic Meter of Air," and Jacob won third place with his project titled, "The Percentage of Bladex Required to Kill Elodea in Water."

By Andrea Davis, Cindy Garner and Alexis Richards

Central teacher practiced in animal husbandry

By Mark Rosenquist

"I like dealing with animals. It's kind of fun taking a calf and raising it from a little guy [until it's] full-grown," said Mr. Larry Hausman, Central art and stagecraft teacher, about "the thirty head of cattle" he raises on his farm.

Mr. Hausman lives with his wife and son on his 10.01 acre farm, located about ten miles north of Omaha.

"The [additional] .01 makes it a farm," he said. He has been farming for about 13 years. One reason he got into farming was because his wife knew how to raise cattle (she grew up on a farm), and he knew how to prepare the meat. In addition to cattle, he has seven horses, six dogs, cats and raises around 50 hogs a year.

"I raise [the hogs and cattle] so I can have a meat supply. [I do it] so I can have meat the way I want it. He and his family usually eat one cow and "one or two hogs a year. I like the meat better" than meat at the grocery store.

"We don't have to buy all our meat from the grocery store. It may seem bad that we eat our own livestock, but at least we know what we're eating." Mr. Hausman said raising a cow for meat is cheaper than buying meat from the grocery store.

Mr. Hausman usually buys his cattle when they are calves from the Wahoo, Nebraska, livestock market.

"I usually buy them at 450 pounds and sell them at 750 to 800 pounds. I feed them out to the weight I can sell them at. [Then I] sell them at Wahoo in the same process," he said.

"Then they go to a regular feed-lot for finishing." He said it is "hard to say" how much money each animal will bring "because the market dictates what you make per animal. Sometimes I

make \$20-30 a head. Sometimes I make \$50 a head. Sometimes I lose \$50 a head," he said. "It's a gamble." How much money Mr. Hausman makes also depends on the weather that the cattle are raised in, how much feed they get and what the economy is like.

The cattle are fed "alfalfa, hay and a mixture of corn and soybeans," Mr. Hausman said. "They're fed on a daily basis. Hay is always in front of them, and corn is put into feed bunks once a day. I use about three to five gallon cans of grain mixture a day and divide it among 30 head of cattle."

Mr. Hausman buys his hogs from sale barns. "A farmer brings in feeder pigs and you bid on them." They sell by the pound, and the price depends on the market. "A good market" price is "65 cents-a-pound." Now the market price is 40 cents-a-pound.

"It takes 90 to 120 days to go from a 30-pound pig to a 210 to 220 [pound hog]. Then you resell them as butcher hogs."

This sale also depends on the market. After being sold, the hogs are butchered and sent to the meat packing plant.

In his last sale of hogs, Mr. Hausman broke even "with the cost of feed." He "took a loss on them" at the butcher because "they weighed too much," he said. "We [my wife and I] got \$34.50 for 100 pounds of live weight [or] 34.5 cents-a-pound."

"Farming generates money, but it also costs money. I don't profit enough," Mr. Hausman said. "If you break even, then



Say moo... Mr. Hausman raises livestock on his farm ten miles north of Omaha.

you're much better off. Since it's a working farm, we get tax breaks. It [the money from farming] is just enough money to pay taxes or get close to it." People can't "really get rich in the farming business," he said.

Mr. Hausman hires "kids from local neighbors" to help with farm chores. "[These] kids either live on a farm or have worked on one. They help clean up the farm, haul manure, paint the farm buildings, haul hay, feed animals and fix the fence." He employs them "whenever the need arises."

"You're responsible for them [the animals]. It's a seven-day-a-week, 24-hour-a-day job. You have to have some contact with your animals every day,"

Mr. Hausman said. "[You have to] make sure you have water daily [for the

animals]. If the well goes out on a 100 degree day and there's no water for the animals, you can lose them. You can't afford to have any deaths in your herd, otherwise you're behind the eight ball," he said.

"Realistically it would be very difficult for a city student to get into farming because the cost figure is such a tremendous thing," Mr. Hausman said.

"If you want to go into animal husbandry (raising animals) you have to know everything there is to know about them."

Some of these are "what breed the animal is, what gestation period it has" and "how much feed it takes to convert into weight gain. [It] involves knowledge and skills of how you get along with the animals."

Senior's car alarm efforts foil potential stereo thefts

By Duncan Joyner

Ben Fackler, senior, has a small business installing car alarms for people, mostly his friends. He has installed more than eight car alarms, some for Central students, in the past two years.

He started installing alarms when his car stereo was stolen out of his car, and he wanted to insure that it would not happen again. He bought a car alarm and installed it himself.

According to Ben, he just wanted "some sort of noise to scare people a little bit."

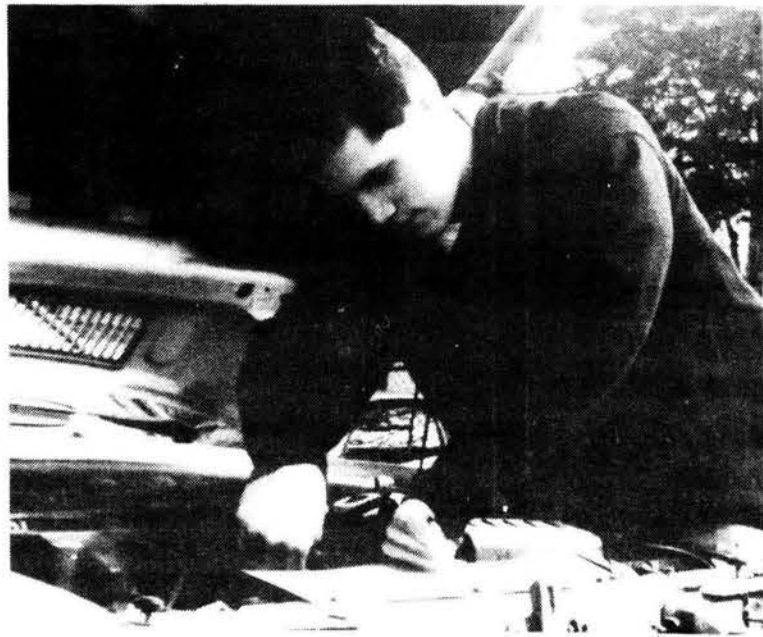
More people are using car alarms as a method of theft prevention. With car thefts up 29% from 1990 to 1991 (based on Omaha Police Department sources), people are looking for better means to safeguard their vehicles, and that means an increase in car alarm sales.

Joe Brison, sales representative at Nebraska Furniture Mart, has noticed a 20% increase in car alarm sales since 1990.

"There's a larger awareness of equipment theft, not necessarily vehicle theft, but car stereos and accompanying equipment."

The first time Ben installed a car alarm, was for a friend at his work.

"I was installing their car



A new found hobby... Ben Fackler, senior, installs car alarms as a small business.

stereo, and recommended that they get an alarm if they wanted to keep their stereo. They knew that I had installed my own alarm, and they saw how well I installed their stereo, so they asked if I would install the alarm for them, too."

According to Ben, he makes \$25 to \$50 each alarm he installs.

"It's a pretty good fee, considering that to have it professionally installed, it costs anywhere between \$100 to \$350."

Mr. Brison said that Nebraska Furniture Mart charges \$200 to \$450 for each car alarm, including installation.

"Companies will not warranty any alarms that are not professionally installed. There are a lot of intricate wiring techniques that most people are not electronically equipped to handle," said Mr. Brison.

"Without an alarm, it's easy to steal a stereo," said Ben.

Ben said people buy car alarms for social standing but for the most part, people buy alarms to "ward off thieves."

Students adjust to deaf parents

By Todd Djureen

Junior, Wendy Revers' parents are deaf, and she attests that some adjustments must be made to live with a deaf family.

Mrs. Revers was born deaf and Mr. Revers got scarlet fever as a child and as a result became hard of hearing. "He can hear real deep 'booms'" said sophomore, Tammi Revers.. Communication is a major difference.

Wendy does not recall ever specifically learning sign language, but she obviously knows it.

"It's like remembering when you first learned to talk. You just grow up accepting the fact that you talk, you never really think about how you learned to talk. It's the same for sign language."

The Revers family does not use sign language as their primary source of communication at home.

"We [Wendy and the rest of her family] don't really use sign language that much at home. My parents are very good at reading lips. Sometimes I do use sign language along with talking to my parents though," Wendy said.

Tammi said sometimes it

is different communicating with her parents, especially over the phone.

"I can never call my parents at home and tell them where I'm at. I usually have to leave a message with my sister [Wendy] or on the answering machine for my sister. You get really good about leaving written messages as to where you are at."

The Revers family does have a machine called a Telecommunication Device for the Deaf, TDD, that helps deaf people communicate over the phone. With this machine, people can type in messages to be relayed over the telephone lines and received by another TDD machine.

Also at aid to the deaf is the Nebraska Relay System for the Deaf. If deaf people need to call someone without a TDD system over the phone, they can call this service and have operators take care of their phone calling needs.

The Revers family hopes to get a machine that actually takes a type-written message and has a voice say it over the phone.

Wendy added that living in a deaf family is not any different than living in a family that can hear even though it does take some adjustments.

Centralite aspires to career in jazz dance



From head to toe...Dawn Tatum practices jazz dancing.

Mark Rosenquist

...see dancing as a sport and the dancer as an athlete," said dancer Dawn Tatum, senior. Dawn takes ballet, point and jazz dance lessons at Entenmen School of Dance. "Jazz [dancing] is the one I do best," she said. At Entenmen, she is at Senior Level Advance 2, "the highest [dance level] you can get." Last summer, Dawn and three other girls from her studio were selected by Entenmen to dance in Chicago for a week with Gus Giordano, a professional jazz dance company. She took ballet and jazz lessons with the professional dancers. The dancers performed in front of an audience. Dawn also danced solo. "[We] didn't get a place, [we] were just evaluated," she said. The dances are judged by the

"ability to dance, technique, presentation, difficulty of routine, overall appearance of routine and performance," she said. To be chosen to dance with Gus Giordano, Dawn "had to have years of training," be able to quickly understand everything the dancers taught and "had to keep up with the professionals."

Dawn and the three girls from her studio also competed against other studios. "They [Gus Giordano] selected a few studios out of the country and select a few students for the studios, and each studio competed against each other," Dawn said. "We did it separate from the professionals."

Dawn did not get money for dancing with Gus Giordano because she is not a professional. "I go for the experience,"

she said, adding that she plans to dance in Chicago with Gus Giordano again next summer. "Just to get to go [to Chicago] means you have to be good," she said. "To even get there is something."

Dawn dances with other dance companies also. Two of them are Lincoln City Ballet and the Midwest Dance Company. "Some companies that I dance with I can make up [dance] moves, but usually an instructor choreographs most of the material." Dawn said jazz dancers "most of the time [dance to] classical jazz."

Dawn began ballet dancing lessons at age four. "When I was little, my mother used to tell me how much she loved dancing." This motivated Dawn to take lessons. "I've loved dancing ever since I started," she said. At age eight Dawn quit dancing when she moved to Alaska. At 13 she began dancing again after moving back to Omaha. "I had to start all over again and catch up with girls that were my age."

"I'm at the studio about three to four days a week and about 10-12 hours a week. I practice between three and four hours at a time," Dawn said. She starts practices with a series of stretches using a long bar on the side of the room for support. "I do stretching and bending and then move to the center and do center work [which is] balance and technique work," she said. "[It's] whatever the instructor wants me to do."

Dawn's advice to those considering starting dance lessons is this: "You can't do any other dancing unless you have taken ballet four or five years. It's not possible." She said that beginning ballet involves "learning technique, balance and body positions. You learn that on a soft shoe, and then once you know that you graduate and get your

point shoes. [Then] everything you do in ballet, you do on your point shoes. It's like another step up." Dawn said that at her studio, one dancing class costs \$21 to \$28 a month.

"It's extremely mental and just as much mental as physical," Dawn said in regard to dancing. "[Dancing] involves a lot of discipline. I've suffered a lot of injuries from dancing and I'm constantly sore from it." Her hip dislocates once in awhile. "I suffer tendonitis and have had problems with my knee coming out of its joint," she said. "I sprained my ankle twice. When I had problems with my achilles tendon I had to stay off it for a few weeks."

Dawn likes solo dancing better than group dancing "because it's easier to express yourself when you're dancing by yourself. When you perform yourself, you can just let it all go and present yourself."

How much money a dancer gets depends on whether or not a dancer is in a company. Dawn said that in a company, the most a dancer can make in a performance is \$360 and the minimum is \$60 per performance, which is "what most dancers receive." Most companies have performances three or four times a year, she said.

Dawn has received a scholarship to study with Creighton University at their Nebraska dance camp. Dawn's future plans include dancing with Gus Giordano next summer in Chicago and going to school at UNL.

"I plan to get a Bachelor of Fine Arts [at UNL]. From there I will probably go to New York and go to Manhattan Marymount College, hopefully on a scholarship," she said. Dawn hopes to pursue jazz dancing as a career. "I want to dance with the Harlem Dance Company in New York City. That's jazz and some ballet," she said.

Civil war drives Central graduate from Zaire

Peace corps volunteer 'shocked' and 'frightened'

Thad Domina

Guy Duncan, a 1984 Central graduate, returned to Zaire only knowing that its government was an "extremely corrupt dictatorship" but did not know that he was entering a nation of "extreme poverty ... complete government control." Duncan, who lived in Zaire while working for the Peace Corps for two years, was shocked by many of his experiences and the impending civil war that forced him to leave. Duncan went to Zaire with the Peace Corps intending only to "get to know the Third World," but he found poverty and depression beyond his expectations. While he had attempted to learn about Zaire, he found that "to read about it is one thing, but to see the results is another thing." Duncan was astounded to find that Mbuto, the president of Zaire since 1966, was "one of Africa's worst dictators" who "used coercion to stifle opposition." Duncan recalls having friends suddenly disappear and seeing military officials physically beating opposition leaders. He was "shocked and frightened" by the effort by the government to use any means necessary to keep its control. He also remembers feeling his emotions from "shock and disgust to being cynical to pure rage that one government could stay in power." Duncan said, however, "the poverty in Zaire [had] ... the most direct impact on me." This was a country in which the per

capita income was \$150 per year." Although the people of Zaire had become "extremely enraged" with the Mbuto government, they had no organized opposition. Duncan said he "heard of [opposition parties], but I didn't see any of them until I left." However, he said that he heard of opposition in the army but "the revolutionaries were not trained to be armed."

This observation led Duncan to question the power of revolution. He said, "You heard people talking about revolution but how?"

Duncan did not discourage revolution in Zaire, however. He said, "I told them about the American revolution ... but I would not say 'I think you should revolt.'"

While he was in Zaire, Duncan was responsible for "the office of potable water for a rural zone." This job required him to cap springs and build wells using "the most advanced technology possible." However, his job also gave him time to learn the native languages and to "observe and comment on what I saw in the form of letters."

After more than a year in Zaire, the Peace Corps notified Duncan that he was to prepare to leave. He said he was asked to leave Zaire because the "economy had shut down because of soldier looting." This looting made the situation "extremely dangerous" and also made it impossible for Duncan to receive support from the Peace Corps. While he was disappointed to leave, Duncan thinks the Peace Corps made a



Sean Chapman

Spreading the news...Guy Duncan speaks about his experiences in the Peace Corps with interested Central students after school.

"good decision." Upon leaving, Duncan "felt very good about my presence [in Zaire]." But he also entertained concerns that "I was extending [colonialism] ... which is partially responsible for the problems Africa now faces." Duncan now feels that is needed now, however because "at least I was trying to use it [colonialism] for the good of the people." While he is glad he had the opportunity to help the people of Zaire, Duncan said, "I would not have gone if I had known what I know now."

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Discrimination

A plague which



Discrimination against youth Teenagers suffer prejudice

By Rob Harshbarger

"When you're eighteen you can be drafted into the military and vote for the country's president, but you aren't considered responsible enough to make your choices in life," said Michelle Evans, senior. Many teens feel that they have been discriminated against because of their age.

"A lot of older people think just because I'm younger that I'm wild," remarked Kristen Harris, sophomore.

Lucy Garza, senior, feels she has faced discrimination because of her age ever since she moved out of her parent's home. "Because I'm on my own, I've found out that in the state of Nebraska the legal age to sign any legal documents is nineteen. When I moved out on my own I was 16 and getting an apartment and stuff like that was difficult."

"I finally got one [an apartment] this August, but my landlord doesn't know I'm eighteen. I guess he thinks I go to school at Creighton," noted Lucy.

Lucy has also had problem getting a checking account, insurance, and financial aid for college because of her age.

"I don't have insurance. I went to the dentist Friday, and they won't do any work on me until I have my parent's signature by mine."

"I couldn't get a checking account because I'm not nineteen," noted Lucy. She had to go across the river to Council Bluffs to find a bank willing to give her a checking account.

Lucy stated, "The worst thing was the FFS form. I had

to put all my parents [financial] information [on the form] because I'm not nineteen. My parents have not been supporting me. If I go to college it will be all on my own. Lucy noted that she "could have got so much more money from a pell grant" if I didn't have to claim my parents. "They've taken that away from me just because I'm not nineteen."

"Scholarships said that if you were under nineteen to have your parent's signature. I had my mother come over, and I had a stack of papers for her to sign. It's ridiculous."

"I'm tired of running to mommy all of the time," Lucy remarked.

"Yes, I am discriminated against."

Ann Bach, senior, notes, "You can go to war for your country and vote, but you can't drink alcohol. That's discrimination."

Ann feels that they should either raise the drinking age and the voting age or lower the drinking age. Ann feels that there needs to be some uniform age set.

Mel Hoialmen, senior, said, "We [teenagers] have to be responsible for all of our decisions and face the consequences of those decisions if there wrong, yet they [adults] don't

trust our judgment on what we can handle or not." Mel feels this is discriminatory.

Rob Anderson, senior, feels he has been discriminated against by an insurance company. He said, "I got in a wreck that wasn't my fault. The lady admitted that it was her fault at the time. The insurance company decided it was no one's fault."

"It was my opinion and the opinion of my dad that just because I'm a teen and drive a little red car the insurance company decided the way it did," said Rob.

“ When you're 18, you can be drafted into the military and vote for the country's president, but you aren't considered responsible enough to make your choices in life.

—Michelle Evans, senior



Discrimination crosses all et

By Dawn Randall and LaVonya Watson

"Anyone can be the victim of racism," said Mrs. Diane Thomas, the Omaha City Human Relations director. "[Racism] can happen anywhere. It is a problem we see surfacing nationally."

According to Roy Smith, coordinator of an anti-racism committee, racism has existed throughout history.

"We have tolerated it and allowed it to go on and hurt a lot of fine citizens. People ignore racism because it is the easiest thing to do. The change isn't easy," he said.

Tressa Eden, junior, said that during preparations for All City music festival, she was a victim of racism. "I had made 16th chair out of about 40 orchestra violinists. I went to go to my seat and a girl said, 'No, nigger you get in the back'." According to Tressa, she felt the remark was made because she was a black girl with a better seat than the white girl. Tressa said she informed the conductor about the incident and he took care of it.

Racism is power, according to Dr. Don Benning, assistant superintendent of OPS. Racism occurs when a dominant group subordinates a sub group. "Only a

dominant group can be racist. A subordinate group can be prejudiced and practice prejudice," he said.

Owei Belleh, senior, said prejudice is justified on a minority stance. "Nothing perpetuates prejudice. Looking at what whites have done to us, minorities have a justified prejudice. We haven't done anything to them."

Mrs. Nared, assistant principal at Central, disagrees. "People think the white people are racist simply because they're in the majority. Racism comes in any size, color or ethnic origin."

"I know blacks who are prejudiced," said Tressa. "It's a two way street. Some call it pride. Some call it prejudice."

"Racism develops in a number of ways and forms," said Dr. Benning. "Racism flourishes through stereotypical thinking, myths, biases and ignorance passed on by peers and family members."

"No one is born prejudiced, they are brainwashed. Everyone has a prejudice; it could be against the way someone looks or talks," said Marie Nicotero, junior.

"Individuals develop certain attitudes as a result of certain situations," said Mrs. Nared.

"As a foreigner, I have been discriminated against by blacks because of my nationality," said Owei. "No one is blameless."

"[At Central], I think that kids don't feel that there is a feeling of racial discrimination," said Mrs. Nared. She added that there are things that may make Central look segregated, like the courtyard in the morning.

"Central is segregated and clichish," said Amita Firoz, junior. Amita feels that racism is decreasing because more people are becoming culturally aware.

"Central has a lot more problems than in the past," said Emily Hool, senior. "It's a lot more self-segregated."

"People are creating their own barriers," said Walter Buckley, senior.

Tressa said, "[Segregation at Central] depends on who you associate with."

Mrs. Nared said, "We come to Central as friends and leave Central as friends, but we go our separate ways. If friends tend not to be of color, that doesn't mean that is discrimination."

According to Dr. Benning, racism is a problem within our schools. However, he did say that it is a problem that the school

district is working on. "OPS has a few major institutes that are addressing the problem of racism. OPS is trying to resolve a complicated problem."

According to Dr. Benning, OPS is trying to solve the problem of racism in schools in a number of ways.

Working with staff to help them appreciate diversities they have, and helping them gain awareness and skills is just one way OPS is combatting racism on district and building levels. A new program is being established to eradicate racism, said Dr. Benning.

Roy Smith, who started a committee to combat racial discrimination, said that the school is starting to face up to reasons for the problem. In order to be more competitive, people have to be good about themselves and not bad about others. You can't have an environment of racism.

He said the group will work through churches, labor unions, and other large organizations. The school improvement

mation: h afflicts all



'Hard for men and women to understand each other'

By Sean Chapman

"I don't want special rights just equal rights," said Ann Carroll, senior, about sexual discrimination in the schools.

"March is international women's month, and I feel that it should be more recognized at school," said Ann.

However, according to Ann, the problem involves more than just a program. "In history class we don't really study women. In my class it's a big problem. I don't think it's fair that women are not a part of basic history.

"Students, including myself, just don't know that much about women's history. The teachers don't know because they are just using the textbooks and the students don't know because they're just being taught," said Ann.

"Sexual Discrimination is a prejudice in our society that is perhaps the most common, but the least talked about," said Bob Wolfson, Director of the Anti-Defamation League in Omaha.

The Anti-Defamation League is composed of 31 regional offices located across the country. The League was started in 1913.

"Their goal is to protect the civil rights of all people against discrimination. The League has created several educational programs in order to promote democracy and to improve human relations," according to the ADL's brochure.

According to Mr. Wolfson, most people view sexual discrimination as men dominating women. "However there are also situations where women discriminate against men.

"There is good news and bad news. There has been a lot of progress; the changes in the past 50 years have been revolutionary, but there are still people out there that are slow to accept other genders," said Mr. Wolfson.

"Victims feel that if they do speak out against discrimination that they will in some way be penalized by our culture. It's a real fear that causes some people not to speak out against sexual discrimination and harassment," said Mr. Wolfson.

Sexual discrimination "applies any time women are treated differently on the basis of gender," said Christine Cook, women's therapist. "I think that sexual discrimination exists, to what extent I'm not sure, but to those that it affects, it's a big problem."

"We need to continue to educate boys and girls to be more sensitive to the gender issue," said Mrs. Cook.

"I've heard of cases where teachers favor one gender

over another. But you're always going to have a class where it won't be able to cover everything. The course must be taught in a generalized way. When you get into college the courses get more sectionalized and you can learn more about specific groups," said Clint Richards, senior.

"I think that for a change it's up to the students to show that it's a problem and overcome it by expressing their feelings and show the teacher through their work that they are capable of doing well," said Clint.

"There's always favoritism towards male sports as opposed to female sports. Discrimination is a big problem; even nationwide a male sport comes first," said Carrie Howard, junior.

"I don't think we've come to the point where people are not being discriminated against," said Bill Schatz, member of the Civil Liberties Union.

According to Mr. Schatz, in order to solve the problem the government must step in. "It is a fundamental right for equal protection under the law and the fourteenth amendment, which does not determine between race or sex; it broadly applies to everybody."

"People have to accept others for their own personal abilities and not on things that can't be changed," said Ed Mims, Public Relations director for the Nebraska Equal Opportunity

6 Sexual discrimination is a prejudice in our society that is perhaps the most common but the least talked about.
-Bob Wolfson, Director of the Anti-Defamation League in Omaha

Commission.

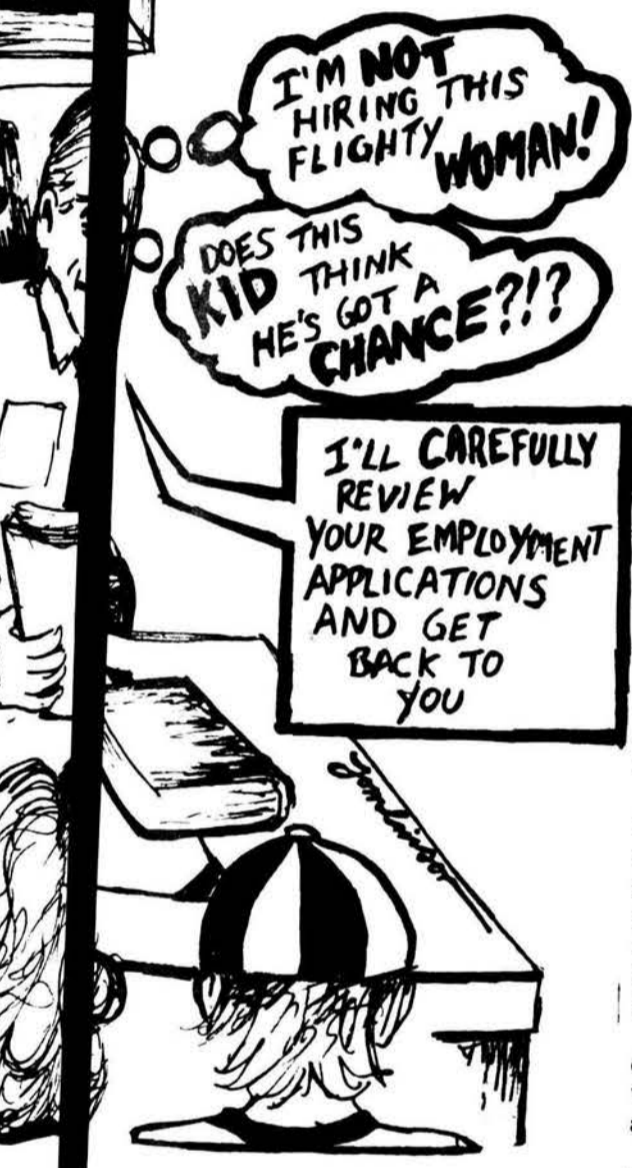
According to Mr. Mims, the N.E.O.C. received 146 complaints concerning sexual discrimination from July through December 1991. "It's a big problem and does affect a lot of people," said Mr. Mims.

"Sexual discrimination is a big problem everywhere it exists, including at school," said Rick Elizondo, senior.

"It's really hard to know what girls want now-a-days. The problem won't be solved unless the two groups sit down and talk out their differences and get to know what each other want," said Rick.

"Women want to be treated as equals, but it's hard for both men and women to understand each other's points of view. In science it's almost expected for men to do better than women," said Libby Krecek, senior.

To solve the problem "we must address the issue of cultural bias that we all carry about roles of men and women. We have to stop people from telling dumb blond jokes and from letting humor discriminate one sex or another without thought. It is important for people to appreciate and value the difference, not being put off by them," said Mr. Wolfson.



etic lines

Central, made up of students, faculty members and parents, one of whose goals is to improve race relations, has also started a committee. The committee has met with the District Human Community Relations Department.

"They have presented a program to us they do on prejudice elimination. Right now, we are waiting for the survey, which is the first step in the program," said Mr. Jack Blanke, head of the social studies department and member of the committee.

He said that once the results come back from the survey, the District Human Relations Department will explain the results to the committee and a two-man team will then come into Central to work with class-size groups of people.

Mrs. Nared commented that committees combatting racism are good but not unless they are prepared to put their plans into effect. "Don't get everybody stirred up and then not do anything," she said.

"This problem is only going to change as human beings change their beliefs. They have to look at their ideas and the way they act and have to be a lot more comfortable with another race," said Mr. Smith.



AIDS—a problem everyone should understand

By Mark Rosenquist

Editor's note: The Register has included this interview with two people diagnosed with AIDS in order to provide Centralites with important information from a unique perspective.

"My belief is I'm living with AIDS and not dying from it," said Joe, age 25, who was diagnosed with AIDS in September.

"There are 251 diagnosed cases of full-blown AIDS in Nebraska, and a good estimate of the number of people infected with HIV [in Nebraska] is to take eight times that number," Joe said. "That number doesn't include people who are diagnosed in other states and then move here." He added, "By the year 2000 the Center for Disease Control reports that everyone will know somebody who has AIDS." According to Joe, 75% of the people worldwide contracted AIDS through heterosexual sex. "In the U.S. only 6% [of people with AIDS] have contracted it through heterosexual sex, but that number is growing."

Joe doesn't know how he was infected with AIDS. He had been sexually active and "might have used" I.V. drugs, so there was "any combination of ways" he could have contracted it. He "might have used" I.V. drugs because sometime when he was stoned he could have used them and not have known it.

"I was never found to be HIV positive," Joe said. "When I found out I had AIDS, I had full-blown AIDS." He had been sick since December, 1990, and decided to see the doctor when he became too fatigued to go to work in the morning. His symptoms were severe diarrhea and fevers. Joe's doctor in Iowa could not diagnose his disease, so he came to Omaha and tested positive for the AIDS virus. After being diagnosed, he lost 50 pounds in two-and-a-half months.

"My initial reaction to the news that I had AIDS was that I didn't believe it," Joe said. "After I was diagnosed I called my doctor about 20 times and asked him, 'Is the test wrong?'" He added, "After that I got very involved in what I could do to help myself and how I could help other people with AIDS."

"I had pretty much prepared my family for the fact that I had AIDS," Joe said. His parents suspected he had AIDS based on his deteriorating condition. "My close friends asked me if I had AIDS when I moved to Omaha" to be tested. "To my close friends" the news that I had AIDS "wasn't a great surprise," Joe said. "I lost a lot of friends when I told them I had AIDS." However, Joe said that many of his friends treated him well after hearing the news.

Joe has been fighting several diseases since contracting the AIDS virus. "One that I've been fighting the most is cryptosporidium, a parasite that lives in the bowel of your intestines and causes chronic diarrhea, weight loss and a lot of discomfort," Joe said. "There's no known treatment for it" and "experimental drugs haven't worked on me so far." He has thrush, a fungal infection of the mouth and throat. "I have problems with my lungs and eyes, but they [doctors] have not put a disease with that yet."

Joe's doctor told him that "hopefully" he has two years to live. "I guess I don't look at that as definite," Joe said. "I like to think that I'll live as long as possible with it."

"From the time that somebody gets full blown AIDS the average time that someone lives with that is 24-28 months; and some cases are longer and some cases are shorter," Joe said. "You can't really make a definite prediction though because the disease affects everyone differently."

Joe volunteers for N.A.P. (the Nebraska AIDS Project) by giving many lectures on what it is like to live with the AIDS virus. "The more lectures I do the better because that way more people are going to hear about AIDS and AIDS prevention," he said. "My belief is that if I can prevent one person from getting AIDS, then my life has been worthwhile." He said that his latest lecture was at Bellevue College. "If someone wants us to lecture, then they can call the N.A.P. office [342-6347]."

"The government is doing a lot [to prevent AIDS], but they could do a lot more. [They should] spend less on bombs to kill people and more on research to save people's lives," Joe said.

Joe's advice to students on how they can try to avoid

the AIDS virus is this: "The best way to avoid the disease is by not using I.V. needles and not having sex at all. But I'm realistic and I know kids do have sex so I would have to tell them to use condoms and lubricants like nonoxynol-nine (a spermicidal lubricant). [They should] choose their sex partners carefully. In short, that means using safer sex practices," Joe said. "My personal belief is that there's not a big risk of patients catching AIDS from doctors, but as in all aspects of life, there still is a risk." He added, "Learn about AIDS and how to prevent it. I'd hate to see a high school student end up where I'm at."

"If a friend of yours should end up with AIDS, don't be afraid to hug them and be around them because they need support."

If Joe was dating a girl, he would tell her "right off the bat" that he had AIDS. "If you care about someone, then you'll tell them [that you have AIDS]."

People with AIDS can receive counseling at the Nebraska AIDS Project, 3624 Leavenworth street. At N.A.P., people with AIDS are given the doctor referrals of doctors who will treat AIDS. "In general, N.A.P. gives support for people with AIDS," Joe said. "People can also come here and get tested for the HIV virus."

Joe said the hardest part of having AIDS is dealing with the financial loss aspect of the disease. Joe went from a \$20,000 a year job to earning \$400 a month. He said people with AIDS are not very dependable with employers because they are sick often. "I'm not able to work full-time because of tiredness and fatigue. I won't be able to go back to a full-time job and use the degrees that I've earned," Joe said. "A lot of my hopes and dreams that I have, as most young people have, are over." His basic financial needs are provided for by disability payments and medicaid. "I do accounting work down here [at the N.A.P.] but it's volunteer work."

"I live every day as if it were my last. I treat every day to its fullest," Joe concluded.

Gary, a man with AIDS related complex, is a bisexual who "probably contracted the disease through sexual transmission" when he was living in the South. A man who lived with him "for a few years" withheld the fact he had AIDS. He said he probably contracted AIDS from this man, but he may have contracted it before since he was sexually active. The man informed him that he was taking the anti-AIDS drug, AZT. The man urged Gary to be tested although he had "tested negative several years ago." He went to the county health department and found out he was HIV positive.

At this time Gary was engaged to be married. After testing positive for HIV, he decided not to marry. "There was no way we could have safely had children," he explained. "The average life span after testing positive

"If you're engaging in promiscuous sex, you're putting yourself at risk. Period. Don't do it."

for HIV is ten years, and she would be functioning as my nurse if we did marry," he said. "It was a decision reached with some difficulty and much pain."

"My initial reaction [to testing positive for HIV] was an intellectual awareness that my life had taken a radical change in direction," Gary said. "It was a real sense of peace in

that now I know and I don't have to wonder anymore," he said, explaining he had wondered why he was getting so many sicknesses. "The real feelings of anger and grief came later. I've gone through various cycles of grief, but I am now working it out. I've learned to accept it," Gary said. "I've given control of my life over to God as I've come to understand God."

"It was very hard to tell my parents [that I had HIV]," Gary said. "It's difficult to tell parents there is an odds on chance you will die before they will."

At the church, the pastors suggested that Gary's doctors meet with the church's deacons and elders to

discuss ways to counsel him. When the doctors met with the church officials, the elders' response was "The best we can do is to meet this as a Christian family?" he said. They wanted to "meet the problems quickly and tell the people [of the congregation] as soon as possible." The congregational meeting was called and Gary and the doctor "shared what the disease was and wasn't." The congregation was supportive and "every person at the meeting embraced my fiancée and me," he said. "I couldn't have expected more Christian compassion. When Gary decided to move, [it was] very difficult to leave [this] Christian family."

"I live every day as if it were my last. I treat every day to its fullest."

uncomfortable with chronic illness in general and stay away from a person who is [chronically] ill. It's either out of fear or misunderstanding."

Gary urges teens "not to use intravenous drugs. Simply do not be promiscuous. You can never be 100 percent sure of your partner and no sexual practice is safe," he said. "Don't engage in behavior that puts you at risk. Unless there's a cure, once you're infected that's it. You can learn to live with the illness, but it's not going to go away. If you're engaging in promiscuous sex, you're putting yourself at risk. Period. Don't do it," Joe said. "As you encounter people who live with AIDS you must be understanding and [have] compassion."

Before Gary was diagnosed, he had several symptoms. "Over the last two years I lost 20 pounds." He said that for some people, this is not very significant, but "most men in their late thirties aren't losing weight." He also developed an allergy to certain plants. A skin reaction resulted. "I was dealing with persistent shingles [since] during the last few years and had allergic reactions with metal on my skin." He explained that his watchband clasp and earrings broke his skin.

"These reacted with my skin and caused it to break out." He thought these symptoms "were isolated inconveniences at first. I never made a connection about the diseases," Gary said, "until the man I lived with influenced me to see a doctor. The doctor and I began to connect all the disconnected diseases together as part of a pattern."

Today, the effects of AIDS ravage Gary's life. "I have a steady stream of ear and upper respiratory infections that seem to hang on forever and ever," he said. "It's like being pecked at by ducks." He still has shingles and they are kept under control by medicine. He also has thrush, a fungal infection of the throat that comes and goes. "I do not have the energy level that I used to," Gary said. "It's unsettling to realize I'm taking eight pills a day and that's just maintenance. Once I was able to get past the grief, the persistent thing is the incredible acceleration in pace of time."

I started paying attention to living wills and I began to talk over [issues like] 'what do I want to do if I become incapacitated?' I'm having to deal with [these] issues years ahead of what is normal, [but] to be a reasonable steward of time means making [these] arrangements now," Gary said. "My middle-age has evaporated overnight."

"Once you're diagnosed it changes your life right at the base. Nothing is the same and nothing is unaffected. You have to deal with something related to the infection every day."

Gary has changed his diet to lessen the effects of AIDS. "I have had to remove dairy products from my diet because thrush is affected by the amount" of these in a person's diet. "All my research showed that whole grains and fresh vegetables strengthen the immune system. I have removed stimulants from my diet [like chocolate] and foods that are high in preservatives," Gary said. "Preservatives, in chocolate especially, put a strain on the immune system."

"I'm taking more time to smell the roses than I did before. I don't look forward to my way of dying. Some [of the infections] I fear more than others. I have control over them, so I'm not going to worry about them. My hope is that I will be able to face each day with a sense of dignity and peace."



Mark Rosenquist

Joe

FILL OUT THIS FORM.

Health care facilities, like the University of Nebraska Medical Center, have a growing need for skilled professionals to fill staff positions. In fact, 12 of the 20 fastest-growing occupations in the country are health-related. Enormous demand, current and projected worker shortages, and good salaries point to a secure future for those who are a part of the patient care team.

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MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST

Working in clinical laboratories, medical technologists are an integral part of the health care team, performing tests necessary in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Many are involved in research and in the development of new procedures used in biotechnology and other exciting new areas of medicine. A bachelor's degree, including one year or more of professional and clinical education, is required. The average starting salary regionally ranges from \$22,500 to \$30,000.

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT

Physician assistants (PAs) practice medicine with general physician supervision. They provide many services formerly provided only by physicians, such as diagnosing and treating common medical problems. Opportunities exist in a wide variety of settings and specialties, including hospitals, emergency rooms, sports medicine and orthopedic clinics, and urban and rural family clinics. National certification is required for employment.

Starting salaries range from \$31,000 to \$43,000.

PHYSICAL THERAPIST

The physical therapist works to restore function, strengthen muscles and relieve pain in patients of all ages who are ill, injured or disabled. The demand is predicted to rise 87 percent by the year 2000.

With completion of a four- or five-year program leading to a master's degree, the average starting salary regionally ranges from \$25,000 to \$35,000.

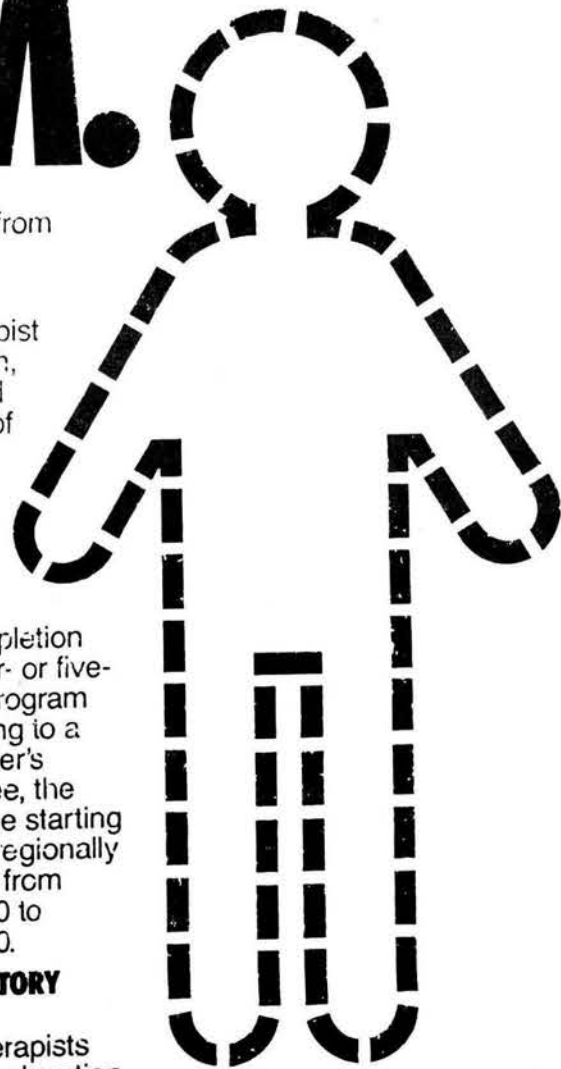
RESPIRATORY THERAPIST

Respiratory therapists are instrumental in the education, treatment, management and preventive care of patients with cardiopulmonary problems. Demand for respiratory therapists is expected to rise 41 percent by the year 2000. Usually, the education required consists of two years of training leading to an associate degree. The starting salary regionally is \$22,000 to \$25,000.

RADIATION SCIENCES

The need for radiologic technologists (or X-ray techs) will increase by 65 percent in the next 9 years. And, that's not the only career option in the radiation sciences that is experiencing rapid growth. Nuclear medicine, radiation therapy and diagnostic ultrasound are all expanding areas demanding qualified professionals. With a bachelor of science degree including three years of radiation science, the starting salary regionally ranges from \$22,000 to \$30,000.

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By Sean Rourke

Dr. Angelo: Jobe, the Christ complex precedes psychosis.

Jobe: Cyber Christ...

Dr. Angelo: Dear God.

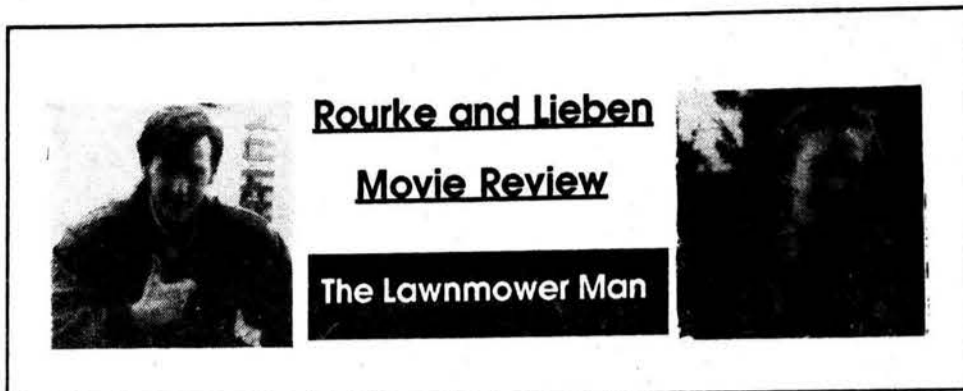
Ever wonder what it would be like to watch a man become a God? Well that, in essence, is the story of *The Lawnmower Man*, and probably one of the best movies I've reviewed this year.

Now shamefully, I admit that I have not read any of Stephen King's work, but from what I've heard, the movie is nothing like the short story, even though it bears his name. I'm not really sure how it could be, seeing as how the movie is a two-hour, high-tech, top-of-the-line production and the short story is only ten pages long.

The movie is about a new type of computer format that really does exist, entitled *Virtual Reality*. It's a design in which you put on a pair of goggles which blocks out all exterior vision, and shows you a three-dimensional, computer-generated reality.

You can look around in any direction as if you were actually looking in that direction in the computer world. You also wear special gloves which allow you to see your hands as well. You can touch and hold things as well as manipulate them as easily as you would if they were actually in your hands.

I don't know if the present day *Virtual Reality* is as sophisticated as in the movie, but I tell you, you're in for some pretty awesome effects. All of the scenes that take place within *Virtual Reality* are awe-inspiring. And if you're slobbering on your licorice at the effects in the beginning, then just wait until the final conflict. It was so incredible that Liz was brain-fried



when the movie ended. It took me, two ushers and a box of Milk-duds to bring her back to total awareness again.

And speaking of "the end," this movie has an incredible one. They say that the best endings have no words, and this film certainly proves that.

As for the plot, Dr. Angelo (Pierce Brosnan), a scientist and developer of *Virtual Reality*, uses his revolutionary technology to enhance the mind of a somewhat less-than-intelligent kid named Jobe (Jeff Fahey), who mows the neighborhood lawns.

Eventually, Jobe reaches an almost incredible level of intelligence which gives him ideas of Godhood—an existence within the *Virtual Reality* where he could control every being on Earth. Pretty epic, eh?

As I have said, the ending is great, so I won't tell you what happens. Suffice it to say that this is a must-see. If you have read the story, go see the movie anyway because it's totally different. If you haven't read the story, then it doesn't matter whether you like King or not because in essence, he didn't write this movie.

By Liz Lieben

What would you have if you sat in the laser light show at the UNO Planetarium for two hours, minus the music and plus a lot of scientific gibberish and dialogue? You would have the movie *The Lawnmower Man*.

We wanted to see a different movie this time. No more silly comedies with tidal waves of one-liners, but I am afraid that Sean chose a loser.

This movie had fantastic special effects that made the movie audience "Ooooh!" and "Ahhhh!" There were all types of lights and lasers and video game-like effects on the big screen at Indian Hills. I got the full effect. However, there was too much computer stuff, and this movie proved to be an eyesore and gave me a headache.

For all Stephen King fans, this movie has almost absolutely nothing to do with the short story that he wrote. Notice, I said almost.

"The Lawnmower Man," the short story, is about a naked lawn mower man who chops up the owner of the lawn with his mower. This equals about two

minutes of the movie. (Does Stephen King know that his name is on the movie?)
The *Lawnmower Man*, the movie, is about the quest for a utopia or reality through computers. Dr. Angelo, played by Pierce Brosnan, wants to create his lawnmower boy, Jobe, played by Jeff Fahey, smarter and he has the equipment to do it. After several treatments, Jobe is smarter than the doctor and he plans to control the world.

This movie has everything: gore, sex, dynamite, religion, drama, science and plenty of high-tech computer whirlpools. What the movie lacks is good or convincing acting. I think that Pierce Brosnan and Jeff Fahey did a very poor job. Frankly, the movie did not need actors because it could have probably been run totally on computers.

One really interesting special effect in this movie was that Jobe could disintegrate human beings into hundreds of ping pong balls. It was a great trick and Sean said he could do it too (I guess he thinks he is a magician or something).

I do not recommend this movie to anyone too high-tech for my liking and I did not hold my interest. However, if you were a fan of that computer movie, you will probably like *The Lawnmower Man*, but bring your sunglasses because the annoyance rating, this movie was rated highly irritating.

However, Sean thought about the movie considering that we had to drag the movie out of the theater while yelling "Boo!" and "Yahoo!" and throwing popcorn everywhere.

Students tune in to television for entertainment

By Liz Lieben

What are the students at Central High School watching on the tube? When do they find time to watch television? Are there couch potatoes lurking in the corners of the school?

Most of the students at Central High School watch between 0-10 hours of television a week. However, several sophomore students said that they watch up to 15 hours of television a week. Anna Thomas, sophomore, watches up to 5 hours of television a week. She said, "I do not consider myself a couch potato or any other type of furniture fiber. I just watch the news to find out what is going on. I can usually find something more interesting to do than sit in front of a box like a zombie, while probably receiving radioactive waves."

Shelley Haven, senior, also denies suffering from the couch potato syndrome. "We have chairs," she explained.

Most students watch television out of boredom. Jason Kirchheid, sophomore, said, "I watch TV if I'm bored or if there is a show on that I want to see."

Judy Ingler, junior, finds television to be a "form of relaxation after a day at school."

Kate Duggan, sophomore, watches television simply because "there is nothing better to do."

A few years ago, cable channels were introduced to the TV-viewing population. One of the more popular channels is MTV. Jason Holoubek, sophomore, said, "I like to watch 120 Minutes because they have really good music."

Eric Rinn, sophomore, prefers ESPN. He said, "I like to watch the Tuesday night fights because I box and I am involved."

However, some students do not have cable. Judy Ingler, junior, said, "We used to have cable, but my mom thought it was a waste of money. I don't feel left out because I can go over to my friends' houses to watch it."

Anna disagrees. "I feel deprived. I have a remote control and five channels to flip through and none of them are very good."

Most students who own a remote control are chronic flippers and they flip through all the channels as fast as they can to find a good show. Dana Cocetti, sophomore, said, "Nothing good is ever on."

When Central students go home after school, the choices of television shows are limited to talk shows and soap operas. A large percentage of the Central High student population tunes into Phil. Ann Weber, senior, tunes into *Donahue*, but she thinks that some of the subjects are "absolutely ridiculous."

Enoch Pittman, senior, disagrees. "Talk show hosts are just informing people of what they should know."

Shelley Lewis, senior, agrees with both Anne and Enoch. "Some of the subjects are just to get attention and some are to inform people. Homeless and AIDS, yes. Charles Manson discussion and circus freaks covered in tatoos, who cares?"

However, *Donahue* is not the only talk show host. Pat Morris, sophomore, said, "Although Oprah is getting a little on the heavy side, I still watch her. She has pretty decent subjects."

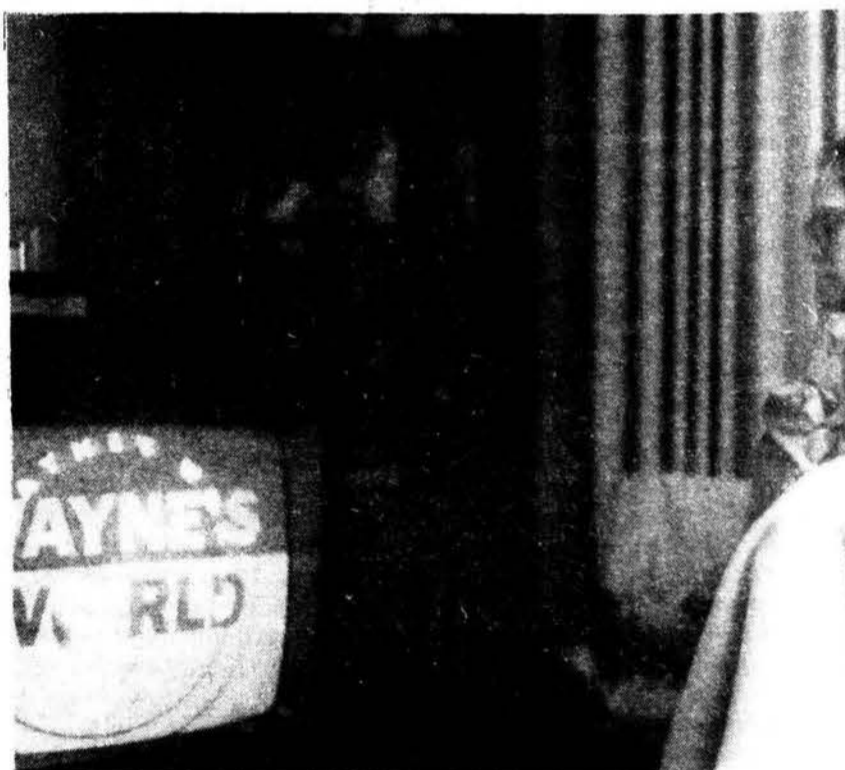
Shelley likes to watch Maury Povich. "It's just like a *Current Affair*," she said. "It's not all family relations."

Mike Langan, senior, holds a different opinion of Maury Povich. "Maury Povich is too scared to get any 'real' subjects on his show," he said.

Some Central students tune in daily with their Kleenex to watch the soaps. One of the more popular soaps is *Days of Our Lives*. Shelley is a deeply committed *Days* watcher. "Sometimes I really get into the characters' lives," she admitted. "Once I threw my shoe at the TV because I was so angry with one of the characters."

Kevin Custard, senior, keeps up with three soap operas: the *Bold and Beautiful*, *As the World Turns* and *Days of Our Lives*. "I am happy when the characters are happy, but I don't get totally involved in their lives."

Carrie Howard, junior, has a



Kick back and watch the tube... Carrie Howard, junior, relaxes after school by sitting back and tuning into her favorite television show.

philosophy that "I watch *All My Children* because my mom watched it when I was in the womb and it just passed down to me."

Dana said, "I only watch television when I am sick. Everyone does."

Pat Morris, sophomore, disagrees. "When I am sick, I sleep or I watch the *Family Feud*."

Sarah Edgar, sophomore, said, "I like the *Price is Right* more than the *Family Feud* because Bob Barker has been there for years."

Although the *Price is Right* and Bob have been here for years, an all-time favorite game show among students is *Press Your Luck*. Enoch Pittman, senior, said, "It's funny to see someone get so excited and win \$5000 and then get a 'Whammy' and lose it all."

Around five o'clock, the news comes on and most students tune in. However,

some students do not. Shelley Haven, senior, said, "I don't watch the news because I'm a lot happier in life if you don't watch the news."

So does TV rot your brain? Ann Thomas, senior, said, "It all depends upon what you watch. If you watch educational and stimulating programs, your brain doesn't rot, but if you watch programs like *Full House* and *Mr. Belvedere*, your brain disintegrates at a very fast rate."

Ann agrees, "My favorite show is *Homefront*. I like the humor, but I also like the history from World War II." Vanessa Strazdas, junior, watches *Homefront* because it is interesting and funny.

Whether it be for relaxation or tuning in daily or out of pure boredom, television watching is a favorite pastime among Central students.

Drama teacher in play at Chanticleer

By Ma Swanson

There is an old saying that people who can—do, and people who can't—teach."

However, Mrs. Pegi Georgeson, a drama teacher, proves that the saying is not false. Mrs. Georgeson is using her knowledge of drama in the lead role as Penny in *You Can't Take It With You* at the Chanticleer Theater.

"I think being directed and not being in charge helps to keep me with my job. It also gives me a chance to practice what I teach," said Mrs. Georgeson.

Mrs. Georgeson also appeared in *Guys and Dolls* at the Chanticleer Theater five years ago.

"I usually produce productions at community theaters run at the same time as our production, so I don't have time to be in as many productions as I would like. This happened to work out."

I think being directed and not being in charge helps to keep me in line with my job. It also gives me a chance to practice what I teach.

Mrs. Georgeson originally tried for the part of Olga Katrina, but then got cast as the lead character. "I was surprised. I went out for Olga Katrina because it was a smaller part, and it would fit into my schedule, but then I found out that Central presented *You Can't Take It With You* last year. It has nothing to do with Mrs.

Georgeson's role, but she said it is interesting to be exposed to different directing styles and interpretations.

"Every time someone says a line I think about how my cast said it and I say, 'hey that's not right,' but everyone interprets a script differently."

She also said that this

"It's really good to be on the other side."

"This production will give her an advantage in not only teaching, but directing as well."

"The students will benefit because I will know how it is to be directed. It's just like a teacher taking a class because I will see things that my director does and think 'hey, I hope I don't do that.'"

"It's really good to be on the other side and experience both roles," she added.

Mrs. Georgeson said she is also doing the play for the fun of it.

"I love it! It's therapy. I love getting into a character, and this play is so fun and easy to get into," she added.

She expressed an interest to be involved with other productions soon, "but it is hard to fit everything in."

"I hope everyone will come, it will be a great show," she added.

You Can't Take It With You, starring Mrs. Georgeson, will run at the Chanticleer Theater March 27, 28, April 3 and 4 at 8 pm. Sunday showings start at 2 pm on March 29 and April 5.

Tickets are \$7.50 for adults and \$6.50 for students.



Giving blood and taking doughnuts

Your Piece of Chalk

Duncan Joyner

Editor's note: This column includes creations of the writer's imagination. The following experiences do not represent actual events.

Giving blood—what a beautiful concept, yet such a grotesque picture is conjured up in your mind. Wednesday, March 11, was my moment of truth. I had signed up to give blood the week before, when I was approached by an overenthusiastic Student Council member, strolling the halls and begging people to give their blood. Now, I was less than enthusiastic about donating my hard earned blood to such a worthy cause.

I had listed fifth through seventh as the classes I could get out of to give blood. So, in typical fashion of lack-of organization, I was given a note to leave at the end of my first hour class, instead of the classes I could afford to get out of. For those of you who do not know my schedule, my second hour class is Beginning Weight Training. Now, as much as I hate missing my Weight Training class, I all the more hate missing my Weight Training class on squat max day.

Reluctantly, I walked to the desk that was placed on the West Porch, and filled out the forms that stated that my blood was uncontaminated with any foreign disease. No, I had not had any sexual activity with any animals from the African region since 1977, and I had not injected myself with drugs through a needle in the past six months; and finally, I had not sold my body for money or drugs in the past six months either. There were other questions, like, had I been pregnant within the past six months, or had I fallen down the stairs with a glass of apple juice, in the past twelve months, without it spilling; but for the most part, they weren't nearly as exciting as the earlier questions.

After filling out the necessary forms, I was instructed to take a number and run outside to the Bloodmobile. As I ran (outside to the Bloodmobile), I heard the *Chariot's Of Fire* theme song in my head. Anyway, I entered the Bloodmobile and promptly took my seat. When my turn came, I entered into a little compartment and filled out more forms answering the same questions that I had answered in the previous forms (I guess they really wanted to make sure that I had not been pregnant within the past six months). Then the nurse brought out a needle, maybe a foot and a half long, and pricked my ear to get my blood. Pain surrounded all my thoughts, as I held my throbbing ear and fought back the tears.

"Well, I guess that wasn't so bad," I said, "can I get a doughnut now?"

"Honey, your a gas," the nurse laughed into my face, "we were just testing your hemoglobin content in your blood, you haven't GIVEN BLOOD yet!"

So, I was deceived, I thought. They tricked me into giving blood twice. Well, I would have to stand up to the test of my blood drain and pray that they would be sparing in their next blood capture.

"Well you have plenty of hemoglobin," the nurse explained, "did you have a good breakfast?"

"Listen, mam," I replied, "rarely is there a day, when I have a good breakfast."

"Well, get on in there and have a doughnut, or two, and then get on the bed when you are all finished with your doughnuts and juice," the nurse instructed me.

The event I had been waiting for. I walked to the front of the Bloodmobile and was handed a few pastries from a guy named Elmer. As I was sucking down some Cranapple juice, the girl across from me, recovering from her blood donating, began to feel faint. Instantly Elmer sprang into action.

"Clear the way you little commie!" Elmer shouted, I think to me.

I dove off the bench as Elmer picked up the girl and threw her onto my bench. Then the truck driver sprang into action.

"Don't lie on your side, missy; get those feet moving," with that, the truck driver (Gilbert, as was printed on the patch on his shirt) grabbed the girl's legs and began moving them for her in a bicycling motion.

The girl, in a paranoid frenzy, frantically moved her legs in the demonstrated (on her) fashion, and slurped down the boysenberry drink that Elmer and Gilbert had (together), given her.

Deciding that this action was too much excitement for me, I proceeded on to my bed.

The nurse swabbed up my arm (all over, covering my entire arm from fingertip to shoulder) with an orange and brown staining liquid.

"Do you think it needs to be all over my hand and shoulder," I asked.

"I'm sorry honey, I get a little too excited sometimes," she replied.

"Yah, I guess," I murmured, "Do, ah, you think that I should be doing this; I mean, after all, that ear prick thing really hurt. Maybe I just have sensitive skin and the whole blood donating process just isn't for me. Whaddya think?"

"Well were not gonna force anybody to give blood if they don't want to (a sigh of relief overwhelmed me at this kind, generous, woman's compassion). (As an afterthought) Did you have any doughnuts?" she asked.

"(Not recognizing the trap) Oh yah, I had a couple of doughnuts before that girl and Elmer and Gib..."

"Well," she interrupted, "that changes things entirely. You ate our doughnuts, drank our drink, wasted our time; I'll be doggoned if you're getting out of here without giving us at least a pint of blood. With you, maybe we'll take a quart."

"Mam, what happened to the understanding being that you were 30 seconds ago."

"Listen, you little toad," she screamed at me through sharpened teeth and bloodshot eyes, "you ate our doughnuts! YOU ATE OUR DOUGHNUTS! YOU ATE OUR DOUGHNUTS! From that first bite you took, you gave an understood agreement to give YOUR BLOOD! NOW I WOULD LIKE YOUR BLOOD, NOW!"

"Uh, no problem," I replied.

With that she rammed the needle into my arm.

"Missed," she spoke, in her land far far away.

"What?" I asked.

"I MISSED YOUR LITTLE VEIN, WE'LL HAVE TO TRY AGAIN."

"Uh, no problem," I responded.

As she rammed the needle painfully into my arm again, I prayed that she would hit my protruding veins.

"Missed again," she sort of sang, in an upword sort of pitch.

The guy across from me, although not experiencing the same pain I was, was unsure as to whether he should give or not.

"I may look tough," he whined, "but I'm really just a big wheenie."

"The nurse ramming his arm replied, "well, that tough thing is all a matter of opinion."

Then Elmer came and secretly whispered to me, "I'm sorry about that commie business, I just didn't take all of my medication this morning, so I'm a little highstrung."

"Yah, no problem I replied; listen, do you think you can get me out of here; sort of as repayment for that commie calling thing."

Elmer didn't verbally respond, but gave a little wink, indicating that he would be my savior.

Then, as the nurse was giving her fifth go at finding my vein, Elmer whispered something into her ear and she ran to the other end of the Bloodmobile.

"Now, kid; go!" Elmer whispered to me.

I yanked the needle out of my elbow (where the nurse had been trying to find my vein) and ran (*Chariot's Of Fire* theme song) out the front doors of the Bloodmobile, grabbing a doughnut on the way.

CENTRAL CONCERT CONNECTION

Elmer (Alternative) Mar. 18 Ranch Bowl	Brahm's Requiem (Classical) Mar. 28 UNO
Sweet F.A. (Current Rock) Mar. 19 Ranch Bowl	Digital Underground (Rap) Mar. 30 Ranch Bowl
Youth for Peace (Local Bands) Mar. 21 Bell Hall	Lillian Axe (Metal) Apr. 6 Ranch Bowl
Night Ranger (Popular) Mar. 23 Ranch Bowl	Ice T (Rap) Apr. 17 Ranch Bowl
Mar. 28 (Alternative) Mar. 28 Civic Auditorium	Van Halen (Hard Rock) Apr. 19 Civic Auditorium



The pressures to succeed in sports

Locker Room Talk
Al Bakhit

The pressure to succeed in sports—how bad is it? What can too much pressure do to a young person's mind or body?

Today's athletes face pressure from all around. They have coaches always wanting them to improve, fans wanting them to always win and parents wanting them to do their best.

Does doing your best mean working round the clock, day in and day out? There comes a time when an athlete has to stop and take a break from sports. Not all athletes need to do this; some are able to work year-round. Many, however, begin to suffer from burnout or overexposure to sports and they start to lose interest in certain sports.

I never really thought about burnout before. It was something I thought I would never have to worry about, until just recently I had a near experience with burnout. I've been playing hockey for the past eight years. It requires a lot of my time to play. We practice four to five times per week, for one to two hours each time. We play in a league that has teams in three states. It requires road trips of six or seven hours sometimes. Oftentimes we spend the entire weekend out of town. This season I was starting to get tired of all the time spent practicing and traveling. In practice I was just going through the motions and not using much effort.

In the middle of January I was struck down with a bad case of mono. I missed a month of school, and I wasn't allowed to play sports for an additional month due to doctor's orders. During this time I missed a lot of things. I missed hockey the most.

Sometime during my stay in the hospital I began to realize I was starting to suffer from burnout. I decided that this time off would be good for me, except for the fact that I was sick.

By the time I got out I was yearning for some kind of activity to keep me busy. I felt the need and the desire to play again. I was no longer fed up with hockey; I realized that it is a lot of fun when you get down to it. The friendships I have made along with winning a state championship reminded me of that fact. I was ready to play again, but unfortunately I would have to wait until next year to play in a game.

At the beginning of March I skated in several practices with my team as they began to prepare for the state tournament. I still couldn't participate in a lot of the drills, but I was back on the ice skating and that was enough for the moment.

When I went to the state tournament I still couldn't play, so all I could do was sit by and watch. Sitting there was a very hard thing for me, especially when my line was out there skating and I had to watch someone out there skating in my place.

I had to sit through the entire tournament and watch my team play through the game I now missed so much. My weekend ended on

a good note as I was able to go on the ice with the team to receive our third place medals. That medal will hopefully serve as a reminder to me that sometimes you need to take some time off.

Sports put too much pressure on the athlete. Nowadays, seasons seem to run year-round with all the conditioning that players partake in.

High school sports have certain dates when you can begin official practices. Many teams find ways around this; they call it conditioning so they can maybe gain an advantage over their opponents.

Sometimes pressure can come from home. Some parents are gung-ho for sports. They send their kids off to camps and clinics, hoping they will be able to improve their skills. They may pressure their children to do things that they wanted to do, but that they couldn't.

Fans are also a big influence on the players; if a player or a team is doing bad they get pressure from the fans to start improving. It is not a pleasant feeling to be booed off the court by your own fans and friends. It is a much better feeling to be carried off the court by screaming fans after winning the big game. This pressures students to try and be a hero instead of just playing their best.

Nowadays college and professional scouts apply a lot of pressure to athletes. Just knowing that they are there in the stands watching you and judging your performance can affect an athlete.

How can we eliminate all this unneeded stress from sports? Do teen-agers like Jennifer Capriati feel more pressure than normal high school athletes?

She plays professional tennis and she gets paid for it, even though she is still in high school. She has to have a tutor instead of going to regular classes. She also has her own personal coaches who spend hours on end helping her to improve her game.

Does this give her a greater desire to succeed or does it just add to her pressures? High school athletes rarely get that kind of personal attention.

In order to eliminate unneeded stress, it would require a total rebuilding of the sports system, mainly from the college ranks to the professionals. Many students endure stress in order to maybe get the big bucks in the pros.

Escalating salaries in professional leagues drive athletes, sometimes too far to become a professional athlete.

College sports are becoming more and more corrupt as they try and lure high school athletes to their schools. There are some cases where alumni of the schools give the players money and cars in order to keep them happy.

Taking care of these problems won't bring about a total cure to the problem, but it would make for a good start on the road to recovery. There are still many other problems that need to be taken care of like drugs, alcohol and the high prices required for some sports that exclude people who can't afford it.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Boys' soccer season begins

The Central High boys' soccer teams officially started their season on Monday, March 2. The teams have a new coach, Mr. Herbert, Central High special education teacher. The teams also have a new assistant coach, Doug Trennary, an area soccer coach. According to Mr. Herbert, he will be looking to his strong seniors for leadership and hopes that they will all come together as a team. Mr. Herbert said that his junior varsity team has a wealth of strong freshmen, solid sophomores and juniors. According to senior Josh Baker, "This year's teams have good coaching and look to be well-disciplined. We hope to have a successful year," said Josh. The first game was held on March 27 against South.

Track team off and running

Central's track team held its first practice on Monday, March 2. According to Coach John Georgeson, the team has a good attitude and a positive attitude towards this year's season. "We established our code of ethics and rules for the team," Coach Georgeson commented, "and everyone seems to be following them." John Maaske, senior, commented that the team is "strong in the middle distances, and the other distances are showing improvement." According to Sarah Briggs, senior, the girls' team is looking good as well. "We have a lot of team members left from last year, but we will also look to our underclassmen, especially in the relays," Sarah said. The team's first meet will be on March 28 at Burke relays.

Baseball team set to play

The Central baseball teams have begun practice for the season, and according to coach Elvis Dominguez, making seats for the team was a long and hard job. "We had over 120 kids interested this year, and we can only fill about 40 slots," he said. Jerry Morrison, junior, remarked that the team has good potential this year. "We have an excellent coaching staff, and when we come together as a team we will be tough to beat," said Jerry. The freshman team will start its season on March 23, and the varsity and JV teams will start on March 26 and 27 at South.

Golf team tees off

Centrals' boys' golf team got its season underway on Monday, March 2. The team practices every day at Elmwood and hopes to do well at districts, according to Coach Jim Galus, Central High studies teacher. "We're young, but we are showing good potential," Mr. Galus said, "and we hope to gel around district time." Jerry Morrison, junior, said that the team has good potential and probably do well this year. Final varsity cuts will be made this week in preparation for the team's first dual against South at Elmwood on April 7.

Cheerleaders announced

The new 1992-93 Central High cheerleaders were announced last week. Members of the varsity squad include Taria Conley, Coughlin, Katy Fleming, Rachael Newsome, Liz Offner, Kelly B. Shelley Sirois, Meghan Stanek, Amy Wagner, Megan Young, and Danielle Calabro, Jenny Gruber, Joanna Morely, and Scott, sophomores.

Members of the junior varsity squad include Michelle Buller, Clark, Tisa Coffin, Molly Fleming, Schae Lewis, Kelly Moyer, Wallerstedt, Kara Willits, sophomores, and Sarah Danberg, and Clark; Elizabeth Kaplin, Benson; Tami Minkus, Lewis, Clark; Andrea Wieduwilt, freshmen.

Members of the reserve squad include Jamie Anderson, Brown, Maureen Kelly, Lewis and Clark; Jennifer Krayneski, Roberts, Lewis and Clark; Betsy Starr, Lewis and Clark; Wagner, Keri Wilwerding, freshmen, and Alycia Krayneski, Jr. High; Monique Peterson, Bryan Jr. High; Sarah Rafal, Beverly; Crystall Travis, King at Mann.

Girls' soccer kicks off

Soccer coach George Grillo stressed that the 1992 girls' teams will benefit this upcoming season from talented underclassmen and experienced seniors. Approximately, 25 girls will represent the varsity team, and 20 will play junior varsity.

Varsity player Nicole Goldenstein, junior, remarked, "I'm looking forward to playing this year," she said. "We have a real team." Nicole is also hoping to do well against Ralston, Marian, Papillion, who led the league in '91. The first varsity game was played at Dodge Park, March 26th, against Gross High.

Girls' tennis serves up a new season

The early 1992 girls' tennis team has attracted the interest of four seniors, three juniors, two sophomores and five freshmen. "Overall, we have a very talented team," said head coach Mr. Andrews. "There is a lot of potential with the underclassmen."

Mr. Andrews also commented that individual and team high scores have not yet been determined so early in the season. Game dates include: Millard North, April 17; Ralston, April 19; Marian, April 23, and South, April 23.

Central fencer competes

The Omaha Fencing Club and the UNO Fencing Club will be competing in the 1992 Omaha Challenge on March 21-22 at the UNO HPER building. Central sophomore Ryan Atkinson will be competing in the competition. Ryan is the 1992 State Junior Olympic medalist and champion.

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Boys' Soccer

Mar. 27 at South

Girls' Soccer

Mar. 26 at Gross

Tennis

April 7 at Mill. North

Track

March 21 Burke Relays

Powerlifters take state title, set new records

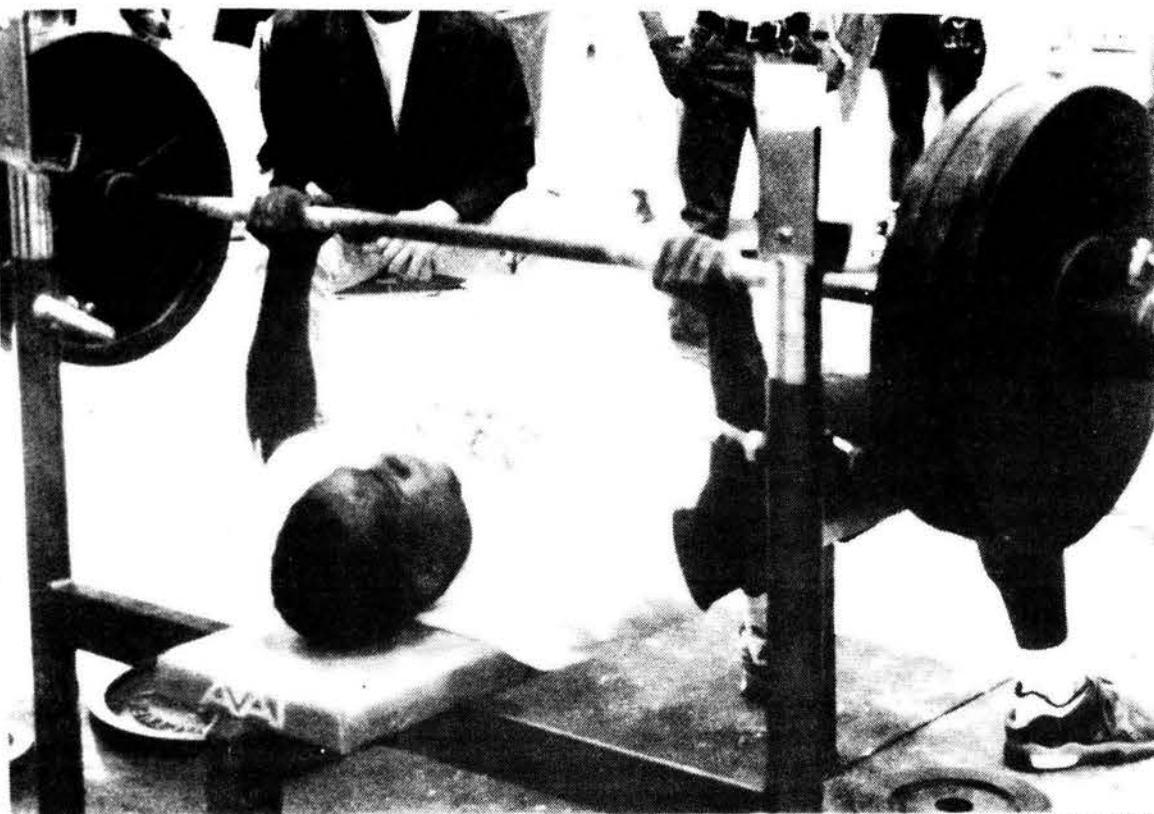
By Al Bakht

The 1992 Powerlifting State Championship was held last Saturday at Central. Two state records were set, including Mike Taylor, senior, who set a bench press record of 330 pounds in the 148 pound weight class.

Central took the team title with a total of 56 points. Omaha Creighton Prep finished second with 19 points. The team, coached by Joe McMenamin, was the largest in the state.

Individual winners from Central included: Anthony Brown, junior, at 114 pounds; Terrence Whitcomb, junior, at 132 pounds; Corey Foster, senior, at 165 pounds; Rodney Evans, senior, at 181 pounds; and Kevin Armstrong, sophomore, at 242 pounds. Rodney Evans was also named the outstanding heavyweight lifter of the meet.

The meet consisted in three events: squat, bench press and



State record... Mike Taylor benches a whopping 330 pounds to set a new state record.

dead lift. Winners are selected by their combined totals in these three events.

Unlike most sports the powerlifting season consists of only districts and state, there are no games or duels. Rodney Evans felt that the hardest part of the competition was the bench press. At the state meet lifters are required to pause with the bar down before they press it. Rodney said that this caused many lifters to have a lower max at state than at practice.

"The self-discipline motivates each lifter to push himself and his teammates to do their best. When one of us lifts the team is there to motivate that individual, powerlifting is a team sport," said Terrence Whitcomb.

Titus Casebeer, sophomore, felt that the team had to practice more on their lifting techniques for next year. The team will have three returning state champions on next year's team.

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Centralite skates for fun

By Joe Maginn

Mike Hansen, senior, attended the North Central District Skateboard Competition held in Rockford, Illinois. The competition, which was held at the end of June, drew experienced skateboarders from seven states. Several years of street skating helped prepare Mike for the event.

At the competition, Mike participated in two events. These were the vertical-ramp (12 feet high) and the mini-ramp (5 feet high). The skaters were judged on the difficulty of tricks they performed on each ramp. "I got 18th out of about 70 people," said Mike. He added, "I should've made the top 15 because they go to regionals."

Mike began skateboarding at the age of nine. "My dad got me a skateboard," he said. Mike still enjoys skating and said he is "serious about it." He likes to skate for various reasons. "Whenever you want to do it, you can," he said. He added that "it keeps you in good shape" and can be a "good source of transportation." Mike usually skates for about six hours a day with a "group of friends."

Skateboarding does have its drawbacks, too, he concluded. They include "getting arrested for skating" and "getting hassled." The city of Omaha has made skateboarding illegal in certain areas. Mike said that this leads to harassment and trouble with the police. "The city should do something about it. All the other sports have somewhere to go. There's courts for basketball and places for baseball, but we've really got no place to go," he said. Mike said the weather also hinders skateboarders in the area.

The injuries often associated with skateboarding are downplayed by Mike. "It's really not too dangerous," he said. "You get hurt just like any other sport." The worst injury he has encountered was a sprained ankle. Mike added, "It's dangerous if you don't know what you're doing."



Ten-foot drop... Mike Hansen begins his descent on a ten-foot vertical ramp at Eat Concrete Skate Park.

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Boys' soccer starts with a kick; team goal is state

By Rachel Kozol

Despite some transitions in coaching and strategy, one thing has remained consistent for the 1992 Central boys' soccer team.

As an athletic combination since their sophomore year, 11 seniors are striving to clinch their season with a strong showing at state. Both coach and players don't think such a wish is too hard to grapple with.

Jamy Champenoy, senior, remarked that Central was ranked beside state-finalists throughout his high school years. It was Prep in '89, Burke in '90 and Ralston in '91.

"The kids realize this is it," said new head coach Tim Herbert. "It's very important for them to do well."

In order for them to do this, Mr. Herbert has devised a "two-go-two guy strategy."

With four offensive forwards in front and defenders in the back, this year's team is expected to be a "unique challenge."

Besides team strategy, Mr. Herbert is hoping to improve individual skills in ball control and quality shots. Jamy added that passing has been one of the team's most positive qualities.

Also, Mr. Herbert feels that the two juniors, and the team's sophomore and freshman player, have benefited and played an important role for this season. "All the players have so much talent," he remarked. He went on to say that no grade level receives special attention; playing time is earned through practices and hard work.

Jeff Berg, junior, is also

grateful for the time and effort the seniors have given the underclassmen before the season. "They've been real supportive," he stressed. "They're always helping out."

But, Josh Bahr, senior, believes the younger players have helped the seniors along too. "They've basically always known what they were doing," he commented.

According to Seth Farrington, a freshman at Lewis and Clark, the joking that goes around between the grades at practices is all in good humor.

Despite the fun though, Seth says high school soccer is worlds

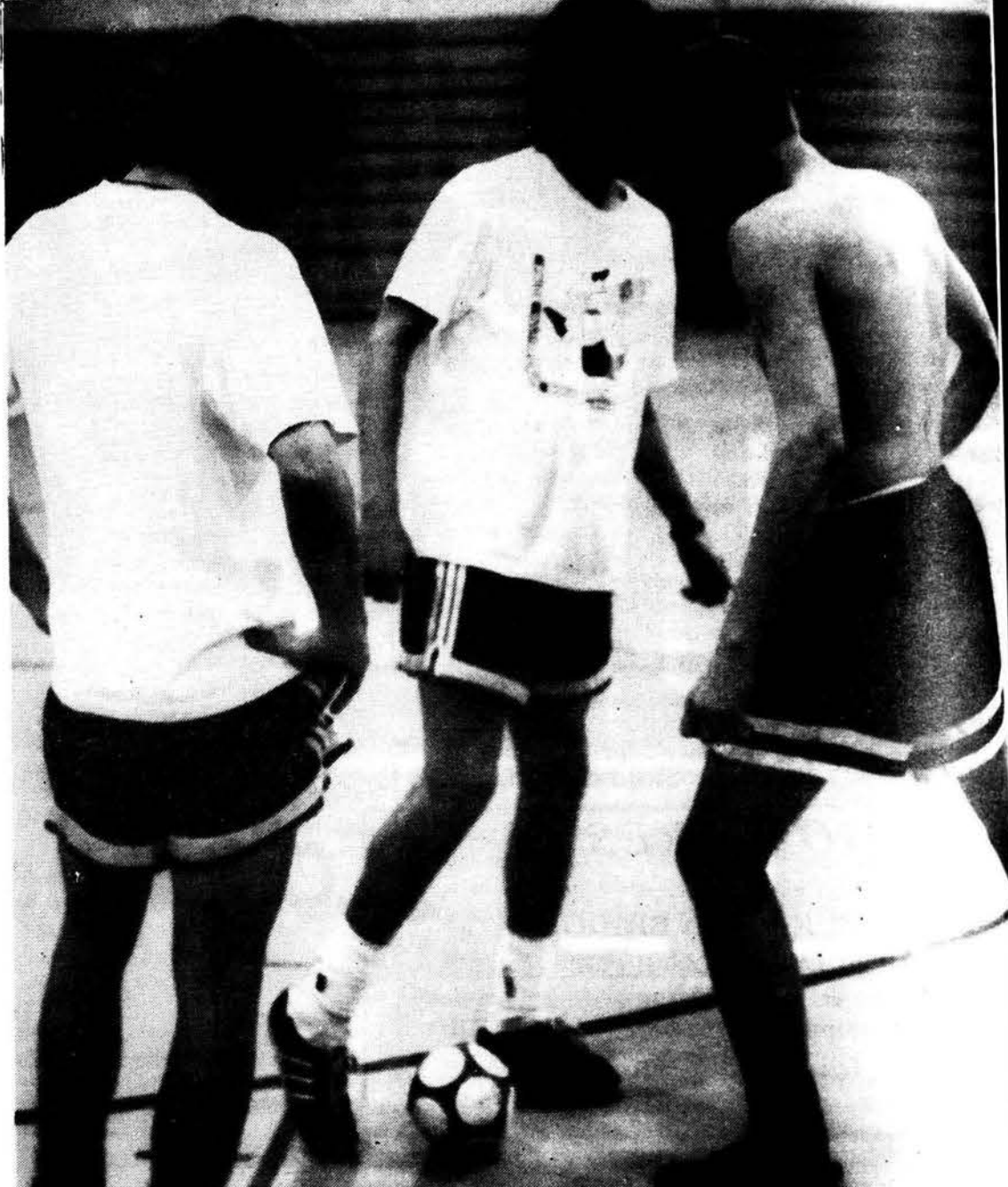
apart from that of junior high. "There is no comparison," he said. "The quality of play is much higher."

Jamy is also very grateful to Mr. Dick Jones, athletic director, for the

special attention he has shown the team this year. Through T-shirt and couponbook sales and candy sales, the team has purchased new uniforms and improved goalie-nets.

But the players feel the strong team unity has been a factor that has shaped the team more than any other. "We're all a team," Josh remarked. "There is no small bunch of individuals."

As their first game approaches on March 20 at Saint Alberts in Council Bluffs, the team's expectations are soaring. "I'm hoping to improve as an individual and as a team," Seth said. "We've always had potential," Jamy stressed, "but we never knew how to put it together."



Indoor soccer?... Sean Foster watches as Jamy Champenoy tries to dribble around Mike Langan during a tryout in the gym. Poor weather has forced the team indoors for some early season practices.

"The kids realize this is it; it's very important for them to do well."
—Tim Herbert

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