After years of fiddling with TV antennae, and still getting poor reception, the Orthogenic School has finally switched over to cable. Digital cable has recently been installed on all five of the common area televisions, granting students access to a wide variety of channels and programs. Parental controls have been set on all televisions in order to block mature content, but students are still able to watch a much greater number of programs than in the past. As is only to be expected, opinions about the introduction of cable into the O’School environment vary greatly among both staff and students.

The majority of staff members clearly believe that there are at least some positive aspects to having cable, otherwise the school would not have it. As a whole, the residential staff seem to agree that there are definite benefits to having cable television. For one thing, cable provides many more educational channels than before.

There’s always something refreshing and unique going on inside the yellow door, but the most exciting event is the arrival of new students to the Orthogenic school family. With so many new people it is sometimes hard to get to know everyone. Luckily, I was fortunate enough to have the opportunity to ask the new students some questions so everyone could learn something new about them, no matter how much you see them.

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Somewhere in the Balkans of southeastern Europe sits the Republic of Serbia. Serbia is one of several nations that were once part of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Until recently, the former Yugoslavia had been split up into six independent nations, but then there came a seventh: the Republic of Kosovo. Formerly a province of Serbia, Kosovo declared independence on February 17, 2008. This act of secession has been a long time in the making for Kosovo, and has only helped to increase the amount of controversy surrounding the region.

The Republic of Yugoslavia began to dissolve in 1992, and, by 2003, had split up into six nations: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Croatia, and Serbia. Kosovo was originally formed in 1945, as a relatively autonomous region within Serbia. This was done in order to help protect the region’s citizens, the majority of whom are Albanian. The province gained even greater powers of self-government in 1974. In 1989, Serbian leader Slobodan Milošević revoked many of Kosovo’s autonomous powers. In 1990, Kosovo declared independence as the Republic of Kosova, which eventually brought about the Kosovo War in the late 1990s.

During the war, about one million ethnic Albanians were forced to flee Kosovo. In 1999, after the war ended, Kosovo was placed under the control of an interim UN administration. In 2001, the UN began re-establishing Kosovo’s powers of self-government. In 2006, negotiations began in an effort to decide the final status of Kosovo. In 2007, a resolution was presented to Serbian officials; the resolution proposed “supervised independence” for Kosovo. This proposal was eventually discarded when the UN Security Council failed to obtain the support of Russian officials.

On February 17, 2008, a formal declaration of independence was declared by the Kosovar Assembly. Several countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, Germany, Italy, France, Turkey, and Albania, announced formal recognition of Kosovo’s independence almost immediately. The governments that have recognized Kosovo are mostly governments that lead fairly stable, unified countries. They also tend to be countries that are interested in creating and supporting as many new democratic governments as possible. The United States is especially well known for supporting new governments that break off from the “mother country” and start on their own.

The declaration is being protested by Serbia, Russia, and China, among others. According to the website of the Serbian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, “The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia presented today [February 19] protest notes to the governments of France, Britain, Costa Rica, Australia and Albania that had recognized the unilateral declaration of independence in Kosovo and Metohija.” Serbia has also recalled its ambassadors in Australia, France, Turkey, and the United States.

Those countries that have protested, or said they will not recognize, Kosovo’s independence appear to mostly be countries that are having their own problems with minorities at this time. According to the Chicago Tribune, countries such as Romania, Slovakia, Continued on Page 3
AMD Accuses Intel of Foul Play
By Alan

The microchip manufacturer Advanced Micro Devices recently filed an antitrust lawsuit against Intel, its only other major competitor. They accuse Intel of bribing PC manufacturers such as Compaq, Acer, Fujitsu, and others to continue buying Intel CPUs instead of those produced by AMD. Intel denies these allegations.

A CPU, or Central Processing Unit, processes data and is the figurative heart of a computer. A typical computer has one central processing unit and sometimes other processors which are dedicated to doing specific tasks. One such example of another type of processor is a GPU, or Graphics Processing Unit, which renders graphics for things such as video games.

While desktop computers only have one central processing unit, many server computers have multiple processors in order to compensate for a larger load. Intel and AMD specialize in producing CPUs and are pretty much the only competitors in this field. Sun Microsystems also creates processors, but due to the fact that they mainly make server CPUs and not those for desktops, they aren’t really competing with them.

AMD claims that Intel forces certain computer manufacturers to remain Intel-only. In return for not conducting business with AMD, Intel allegedly gives them large sums of money. Whether or not this is true is unknown; if it is, then it is violating many fair trade laws.

Intel has stated that they think that AMD is just doing poorly in terms of business and rather than facing up to their failures, they use Intel as a scapegoat. This is definitely a possibility, but it cannot be proven at this point in time.

In a market that only has two main competitors, when one is not doing well, the other may seem like a monopoly. However, that is not necessarily the case. There are two different

Kosovo Withdraws from Serbia
By Rebecca
Continued from Page 2

Cyprus, and Spain are “all beset with minority divisions.” The governments of these countries do not want to recognize Kosovo as an independent nation for fear that such support would incite similar secessions in their own countries.

Even in Kosovo itself, reaction to the declaration of independence has been mixed. The ethnic Albanians, who make up the vast majority of the region’s population, are generally quite excited about the recent events. By nightfall on February 17, the streets of Pristina, Kosovo’s capitol city, were flooded with people celebrating their newfound independence. Ecstatic Kosovars set off fireworks and partied well into the following day. According to the Chicago Tribune, “At Hotel Pristina, a huge side of beef was spinning on a spit just outside the hotel door by 5 a.m. Throughout the day, people stopped by for barbecue and drink, free to anyone in a mood to celebrate.”

Throughout the rest of Serbia, however, the mood has been decidedly different. As the streets of Kosovo filled with celebrators, the rest of Serbia became crowded with angry protesters. There were riots in Serbia’s capitol city of Belgrade, and embassies of countries that had recognized Kosovo’s independence, including the U.S., were attacked.

Serbs living within Kosovo, who make up less than ten percent of the country’s population, are particularly morose. They are suddenly finding themselves a minority in a fledgling country with a long history of ethnic tension. The Tribune quoted one woman as saying, “The Europeans expect us to live with [the ethnic Albanians], go to schools with them, have the same hospitals? For us, it’s not possible now. I just pray that nothing bad happens.”

Just as our nation once was, Kosovo is now a brand new country in a state of transition. Unrecognized by many nations, and even protested by a few, Kosovo will have to fight if it wants to keep its status as an independent nation. Hopefully the fighting will be with words and not sticks, but either way, the road to stable, definitive independence will be a difficult one. Much of the tension could be resolved with little bloodshed, but for right now, the world will just have to wait, watch, and see what happens.
Filling Jobs, Or Creating Teachers?
By Ashley

Great teachers change lives. Incredible teachers inspire you with their passion. Wonderful teachers effortlessly make you feel special. Insightful teachers teach you how to learn. Extraordinary teachers open you up to new experiences. Brilliant teachers make the complicated simple. Unfortunately, it seems that the teachers who have these superb qualities are becoming more and more difficult to find.

Every teacher has something great to share with his or her students. Sometimes teachers are naturally talented at sharing their knowledge with their students, and sometimes teachers have to work on being able to understand their students’ needs. Whether or not teachers are able to relate to their students, they truly care about them, and they put so much time and effort into their career. Unfortunately there just aren’t enough teachers, and out of the teachers in the United States, there aren’t enough “good” teachers.

Class sizes are continually overflowing in schools across the United States. Every year, hundreds of brand new schools spring up ready to take hundreds, or even thousands of new students. New schools mean thousands of new job opportunities for teachers. This is where one of the biggest problems is created. Every year, more and more teachers are preparing to settle into retirement, and even though there are hundreds of thousands of students each year that go into education at universities across the country, only around 75% of them will actually become teachers by the time graduation rolls around. Nearly a quarter of the students that start out...Continued on Page 5

AMD Accuses Intel of Foul Play
By Alan
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possibilities for this and neither are known to be completely true.

For those of you who don’t know, AMD owns the video card manufacturer ATI. This might be relevant to people at the Orthogenic School, because ATI provides the graphics processing units for Nintendo’s Wii game console, which many of you seem to like.

Intel was founded before AMD and AMD’s initial processor design was basically a copy of the original Intel micro-architecture. Now they are completely separate and their products are very different, though they do share some similarities.

AMD used to produce mainly budget desktop and server CPUs, whereas Intel makes mid-to-high performance units, such as their new Q6600 quad-core processor. AMD has now come out with a new line of processors named the Phenom, which have three cores and a slightly lower clock speed than Intel’s high-end processors.

If Intel does indeed become a monopoly in the processor market, it will be quite bad. This is because fair competition encourages product manufacturers to create better products or to lower their prices in order to match or beat their competition, ultimately benefiting consumers. When only one party is involved and dominates the market, they have no motivation to improve their products and can also manipulate prices as they please, because consumers have no one else to buy from.

This dispute is not good for consumers and could go on for a very long time, seeing as how both sides are seemingly convinced that they’re right and the other is wrong. How it will be settled is unknown at this point.

Now you, the reader, may be wondering “Why should I care about this?” You should care because it will definitely have a negative impact on you. All the time and effort spent on legal affairs means less time used to develop new and faster processors. Also, how will Intel and AMD pay for their legal fees? By slightly raising the prices of their products, meaning that consumers will have to pay more for the same quality they’re used to.
in education programs switch to other majors or end up dropping out of college altogether.

Right now the “Baby Boomers” make up about 50% of teachers in the U.S. public school systems. According to the national center for education statistics, “The nation will need to recruit an additional 2.8 million educators over the next 8 years” to make up for the estimated amount of baby-boomers that are expected to retire in that time period.

When hiring teachers, school districts no longer look for the great qualities that they once did in a teacher. Principals are often left hiring any teacher that will fill a position in a public school. Usually teachers with better credentials take positions at private or higher paying schools, where testing isn’t such a big focus.

Currently, there is nothing specifically being done about the nation-wide teacher shortage. Some inner city schools are taking initiative over the problem they have with hiring and keeping teachers, by adding incentives like housing allowances and “combat pay” to their contracts. Other schools are trying to manage teacher deficits by paying for teachers to continue their education, as long as it is in a field where there is a shortage of educators.

Many states across the country have begun to increase the standards by which public school teachers are judged, in order to meet the requirements of No Child Left Behind, but this is where the great debate of what makes a great teacher comes in to play. If students are able to succeed on their standardized tests, does this mean they have great teachers? According to all schools that have accepted N.C.L.B., and many of our countries leaders, yes this is correct.

According to research and studies, however no, it is not. In fact, most people would agree that solely preparing for and giving tests, or only teaching out of the textbook is what makes a “bad” teacher.

Dr. Glen W. Probst, the Director for English Language Services, at Brigham Young University stated, “There are both an art and a science of teaching. If I were limited to only one criterion [that makes a great teacher], I would choose ‘teaching personality.’ You cannot teach personality to a teacher any more than you can teach height to a basketball player. A teacher should have a pleasant and pleasing personality. Too many teachers emotionally cripple their students.”

Common themes stated throughout many different studies about what makes a great teacher include; control, enthusiasm, fairness, preparation, accuracy, variety, clarity, passion, professionalism, confidence, flexibility, responsibility, and respect. Even though there were a variety of qualities seen throughout different studies and research, the most emphasized, most repeated, and most important qualities were that teachers have to be understanding, patient, and sensitive.

“You have to be captivating,” says Shawna “and whether one chooses to use humor, or tone of voice, there has to be a ‘hook’.” They are the makers of music and the dreamers of dreams. Some of them are people who we won’t ever forget. They see things differently than everyone else. They lead by example and most importantly they teach us to never give up. These are the adults who help us figure out who we want to be, and how we are to get there. They are our teachers. They have been where we are, and they had to make all the same decisions we are forced to make as we grow up. They seem to always know what’s right, and what they’re doing. They let us make our own mistakes, and they are there to help us when we are ready to right our wrongs. Will there be enough of them for the next generation?
Building Culture: The Architecture of Hyde Park
By Ryan

For some areas, finding great architecture is as easy as looking in your own front yard.

The buildings of Chicago are renowned as some of the most groundbreaking and beautiful in the country. The architecture of the city defines changing architectural styles. To be short, the buildings of Chicago are incredible, and enjoying a building is a great way to enjoy a city. Moreover, you don’t have to walk far to see it either. The average O’School student can start with Hyde Park and the University of Chicago.

Founded in 1890 by millionaire John D. Rockefeller, the University of Chicago has had an extensive architectural history from its conception. Rockefeller planned it to resemble the medieval buildings of Oxford and Cambridge. The buildings themselves are composed of grey stone on the outside with tall, sloping roofs. The insides follow this scheme, and darker, harder materials such as stained wood and stone cover the insides.

The easiest and most accessible example of this is Rockefeller Chapel, located on 59th and Woodlawn. A nondenominational cathedral, it is used primarily for ecumenical services and major University gatherings. It is the tallest building on campus and its bell tower is easily visible from the Orthogenic School. The inside seats over 1700 people. Surrounded by a lawn of green grass, the building stands out from its surroundings. The outside is a single texture and starkly complements the area around it. It is open from 8 until 4 daily and is free to walk into and explore.

New Students Bring New Energy to O’School
By David
Continued from Page 1

video games. After many battles against this, the rule is long gone and the interactivity that video games provides has been realized. Many of us O’Schoolers can play video games on our own, in moderation of course, and the games we choose are able to tell you something about the player’s personality.

Danica, a new student in the Starz dorm and Crusaders classroom, likes her favorite videogame, Mario Kart 64. This fast paced game definitely suits her energetic personality.

Kyle is a new student in the Penguins dorm and, like Danica, is in the Crusaders Class. When he is not busy with his school responsibilities or going on outings, Kyle enjoys a nice competitive Multi-player game of Super Smash Bros. Brawl.

Also new to the girls floor is KJ, a student in the Starz dorm and Archaeologists classroom. KJ enjoys the Legend of Zelda series, which is a fun and deep adventure game that requires a lot of logic to complete.

The Penguins must be a popular place to be. Alan, a member of the Crusaders Class, who also is a new journalist for the YDC, is a member of the Penguins Dorm and enjoys playing The Elder Scrolls IV: Oblivion, a very addicting PC Role Playing Game with seemingly endless things to do. The game does require a lot of patience to fully enjoy it.

New to the Bulls dorm and Conquerors class are Tyler and Ryan. Tyler is a fan of the video game Lego Star Wars, the name explains it all, and Ryan loves to hit the ignition in the driving series Need For Speed.

Last but not least is Julia, a dayschooler and member of the Crusaders class. Her game of choice is Pokemon Mystery Dungeon. It’s good to see that...
It’s Not About The Medals
By Lizzy

Everyone at the O’School knows Coach Frank. From his creative games with golden snitches and water fights, to his crazy jokes and riddles. “How do you pronounce the capital of Tennessee? Louville, or Louisville?” and the answer is always, “Frankford.” He tells everyone that his birthday is November 31st, knowing full well that there are only 30 days in the month of November. Whatever the situation, you know that you will always have a laugh with Coach.

What most students don’t know about Coach is that he is much more than just the O’School’s physical education teacher; he has led a long and full life, and has accomplished so much. You can’t talk about Coach without learning about his exciting experiences, the profound impact he has had on others, and the imprint he has left on wheelchair sports.

Growing up on the south side of Chicago, Coach has two older sisters and two younger brothers, one of which, Peter Burns, is a professional actor. He has played lacrosse throughout his life, winning the titles all backyard, all block, and all neighborhood. As an adult, he has played club lacrosse from his time at Kentucky to now. Coach loves new opportunities. He is especially drawn to the O’School’s gym. He worked there as an education specialist. He helped to develop education programs and adapted physical education programs for people with disabilities. Coach has been all over the world. He was fortunate enough to stumble along Paralympics men’s basketball when they needed help; it was an amazing opportunity for him. He was a pioneer in the sport of wheelchair basketball, and in the Paralympics. Coach attended University of Wisconsin at Whitewater for his undergraduate studies, where he studied speech communication and journalism. He would probably make a great journalism teacher! He went to the University of Kentucky for his master’s degree in health and physical education recreation, and received his education certification from Northeastern University.

Coach Frank was in the Navy, and was a member of the United States Information Agency, a Government Agency created to understand, inform, and influence foreign citizens. The Agency was in place to increase understanding and acceptance of the United States’ policies and politics and society with foreign politics. When Coach was a part of the USIA, he traveled to Paris, El Salvador, and Saudi Arabia, as an education specialist. He helped to develop education programs and adapted physical education programs for people with disabilities.

Coach loves new opportunities. He started a huge foundation in Alabama, and came to the Orthogenic School because it was yet another opportunity to develop a program and build something new and great. He has been working at the O’School since 2004, and says that he was hired to establish the physical education program as well as recreational programs. Coach was especially drawn to the O’School’s gym. He says that it reminds him of the gym in the movie, “Hoosiers.”

Coach Frank is also known for his outrageous, creative games. He doesn’t want to teach the students at the O’school to compete, but to enhance their athletic ability. “Sometimes you just forget how to play with school and life, and I want kids to know that it is okay to go out and play however old you are. [Working with] diverse age groups, you want to make it fun for everyone. The rules need to be understandable and simple. Lifting weights can be fun.” Frank goes on to say that he doesn’t want fitness to be work, he wants it to be a fun, positive, and healthy choice for the students. He enjoys creating games that are challenging, yet safe, and he is very lucky to have the support of the administration.

Coach Frank explains that physical education is just something that he fell into, saying that the biggest misconception about him is that everyone thinks that he is just a jock. It is true, though, that he enjoys the benefits of exercise, and he wants to practice what he preaches; to lead by example of a healthy lifestyle.

Coach enjoys the rush that he gets from exercise so much that he competed in the 2006 triathlon, which he loves because it teaches you survival skills that you use by swimming half a mile, biking twenty-five miles, and running...
programs than network television.

However, there also seems to be a general concern among staff that students may spend time watching TV instead of taking part in more productive activities. Staff also want to make sure that students are not watching so much television that they begin to have unrealistic ideas about society. Dr. Pete Meyers said, “I think that I am concerned by the increased number of opportunities for students to invest their efforts and energies into something that at best does little good to further their lives, and at worst gives them unrealistic or distorted ideas about life.”

Student interest in the cable seems to vary depending on where in the school the students live. The installation of cable seems to have made TV-watching a very popular activity in TLC. Shelby, a TLC student, said, “I personally think we watch too much TV.”

Throughout the rest of the building, however, the introduction of cable does not
Building Culture: The Architecture of Hyde Park
By Ryan
Continued from Page 8

nicknamed the “White City” because all of the buildings had shells of white stucco and marble. White columns graced the entrances of the exhibition halls. Domes and pediments of every sort covered the tops of the buildings. The buildings were enormous as well, as they were to house tens of thousands of people for education and information. The Manufactures and Liberal Arts building was the largest building in the world at the time of its completion. It could have fit the U.S. Capitol, Great Pyramid, Winchester Cathedral, Madison Square Garden and St. Paul’s Cathedral inside it at the same time.

The fair was also the first example of widespread electric lighting. Streetlights illuminated nearly every inch of pavement in the Exposition. The fair officially closed on October 30, 1893, after running for six months. For a time, the planners of the city considered refinishing the buildings in marble and making them permanent structures. However, an arsonist set fire to the fair in 1894, and nearly all of the White City burned to the ground.

Hyde Park has three remaining markers of the Columbian Exposition. The first is the statue of the Republic, a 20-foot tall bronze cast just south of the Wooded Island in Jackson Park. The statue, which is a 1/3 replica, marks the exact center of the Administration Building for the World’s Fair. The original statue, well over 50 feet tall, stood in the center of the central bay of the Exposition. The second is a full-size replica of the Santa Maria, which was sailed from Spain along with replicas of the Niña and Pinta for the 400th anniversary of Columbus’ discovery of America. It was left in Chicago and rotted, and is now a small island in Jackson Park.

Jackson Park and the Wooded Island were also present at the time of the fair. They served as a small lake with a secluded island in the center. Various boats from different cultures and countries floated serenely in the water, creating a peaceful area for visitors to relax between the commotion of the exhibits. After the Exposition burned, the city modified Jackson Park significantly to appear more natural. Its sole remaining feature from the World’s Fair is the northern edge of the lake, where the water laps against the steps of the Museum of Science and Industry.

At the time of the Columbian Exposition the Museum was known as the Palace of Fine Arts. Unlike the rest of the buildings on the fairgrounds, the Palace had a brick wall inside the stucco exterior, which has helped it survive the ages. It held artwork, obviously, and was situated on the northern edge of the fair. It was designed to look like the rest of the White City. The outside was covered in white stucco, making the building brilliantly bright. The inside was similarly fashioned, and was a large, open space. At the time of the exposition the main entrance was on the south side of the museum. The balconies and wings held paintings and sculpture from famous artists of the time.

After the Exposition closed the building was occupied by the Columbian Museum, which moved north in 1920 to become the Field Museum of Natural History. During the building’s conversion to the Museum of Science and Industry that we know today, the outside of the building was recast in limestone, creating its present appearance. Since then the building has undergone two crucial expansions. The first was the addition of the Henry Crown Space Center, a somewhat more modern wing that still is complementary of the original architecture. The second is a massive underground lobby, named the Great Hall, which connects to the lower floor of the museum. The lobby is starkly modern compared to the building above it. Metal and concrete dominate the inside of this gargantuan room. However, the differing design still combines seamlessly with the existing museum.

Hyde Park by itself is a great area to enjoy great architecture, but the rest of the city is an even greater experience. Chicago is a defining city for building trends, and its citizens should be aware of it. Go out for yourself and enjoy it.

The O’School Plugs Into Cable
By Rebecca
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seem to have made much of a difference. Derrick, a student in the Penguins dorm, said that he thinks having cable is “great.” However, when asked if he or other students had been watching more television, Derrick responded, “Not really. I’ve only watched it twice.” Many students have gotten so used to being without cable that the idea of watching it does not really even occur to them much. Also, the structure of dorm life does not allow much free time to watch TV. Another common complaint among students is that most of the shows they are interested in watching are blocked by the parental controls.

Although people seem to be watching slightly more TV since the school got cable, most staff and students, especially outside of TLC, seem to agree that there has not been an extreme increase in the amount of television that students are watching. The times when the cable is used appear to be mostly for planned dorm activities, such as watching and discussing the news or watching a particular show as a group. Having cable provides “opportunities for group activities [such as the] Oscars and Super Bowl,” according to Heather, a counselor in the Starz dorm. It is also used for watching cartoons on weekend mornings when not all students are awake.

The one thing that basically everyone likes about having cable is that it provides much clearer picture and sound for watching big events, such as the Super Bowl and the Academy Awards.
It’s Not About The Medals
By Lizzy
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a 5K, all in under two hours. He has also participated in masters division speed skating, and cycling, and still, at 64, club lacrosse.

Every summer Coach plays lacrosse with his team, and goes down South during our summer break to play. He feels that lacrosse is the ultimate sport because it combines the best parts of all other sports; you need, the hand eye coordination of baseball, the speed of soccer, the team play of hockey, and the aggression of football. “I think it is the best sport out there.” In addition to playing lacrosse, he is also a tennis professional, and runs a tennis program downtown when he is not at the O’School.

Not only is Coach a teacher, an athlete, and an advocate for wheelchair sports, he is also in the process of making a movie based on the book a friend of his wrote on the Irish Famine. The movie is titled, “The Scattering,” and it is the untold story of the desperation of the Irish Famine of the 1800s.

Coach Frank is a truly the definition of the term “Renaissance Man.” He has traveled the world, built life changing programs from the ground up, led teams to victory after victory, and played sports all his life. Coach is doing what he loves, and is touching even more lives here at the Orthogenic School. You can Google Coach Frank Burns, and learn about his accomplishments with the NWBA online!

Prom Rocks the O’School
By Alice

Prom time is steadily approaching which means it’s time to get ready for an O’Schooltastic Prom! Prom is a dance which marks the end of the school year. In the past, prom has been a great experience.

How does the O’School prepare for the big day? Well, it starts off with our student council coming up with ideas and planning the theme. When the theme is decided, it time to think of decorations which can be some of the most creative you’ll ever see. Two years ago, the student council came up with the theme fire and ice. For the fire they decided to put a big volcano in the big gym which was basically the length of the gym and was taller than the basket ball hoops.

Out in the side yard is where the food is and most of the socializing happens. The side yard has a big white tent which is built right by the opening of the side yard. This is a very special event because the school also makes arrangements for this event to be catered. Ellie, one of the student council advisors, says that Michelle Z. has the skeleton structure of prom figured out, so all we have to do is be creative!

During the day the girls and some of the guys if they wish, go downtown to get their hair done at the Aveda institute in Chicago. While the girls are getting their hair done, the guys are helping with last minute details such as getting the balloons up. If there is time, they sometimes play a mean game of baseball that coach has arranged.

After the long day the girls come back and its off for make-up and getting ready for the dance. On the girls floor, it is a hectic time with girls running around trying to look their best and waiting patiently for the dance to start and to see their parents. Yes, this is an open event for parents and family members! Then it’s off to the big gym where the dancing begins with the lovely DJ Suave playing some tunes to get the party started!

New Students Bring New Energy to O’School
By David
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there are still other poke fans out there keeping the series alive.

Another very important part of life, not just for the O’School students but any high school kids, is the music they listen to. It is truly remarkable how much you can learn about people by just scrolling through their iTunes. The topic of music is also a great conversation starter.

Kyle is a fan of the band Threedays Grace. Julia doesn’t have a favorite band but enjoys listening to Cascada and Groove Coverage. Danica loves Fallout Boy and has listened to their music for a long time. Tyler has good taste in music despite his young age; his favorite band is Joan Jett and the Black Hearts who sang, “I love Rock N Roll.” Ryan doesn’t have a favorite band, but enjoys listening to rap. Alan rocks out to Venitian Snares in his spare time, and Kj’s favorite band is Voltaire.

Movies definitely hold an important place in my memories of the O’School. I remember going on a dorm outing to see Star Coverage. Danica loves Fallout Boy and has listened to their music for a long time. Tyler has good taste in music despite his young age; his favorite band is Joan Jett and the Black Hearts who sang, “I love Rock N Roll.” Ryan doesn’t have a favorite band, but enjoys listening to rap. Alan rocks out to Venitian Snares in his spare time, and Kj’s favorite band is Voltaire.

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Science Fair
By Ashley

“Why are we here? We are here because today we are scientists.” said Linda, beginning a short, but inspiring pep talk, prior to the opening of the science fair.

Every spring, for the past three years, the Orthogenic School has presented a science fair in the little gym, displaying students’ individual projects. For three months, students tirelessly researched and experimented, until their projects were perfected. The day of the science fair was invigorating. Every student who was involved in the science fair was thrilled to share their newfound knowledge, and show off their hard work.

Not only were students proud of their work, but they were proud of their fellow students’ hard work. “My favorite part of the science fair was that we all get to collaborate as a school, people have really creative ideas and really interactive stuff this year.” said Shelby.

Staff and teachers were equally impressed with student’s hard work. Courtney stated “It’s truly nice to see how much effort people put into their project and that they truly seemed to like what they did.” Although Michael Dewhirst was definitely busy taking it down, he was very excited to be able to see all of the presentations. “I would like to congratulate Linda and Mallorie, and all of the students. They get better and better every year. I’m also glad they didn’t blow up the gym!” he said.

This year’s fair was a little bit different than the past two.

Ten Year Old Vet Tech Revolutionizes the Field
By David

Working hard to fulfill your dreams can lead you on the pathway to success, as did for Courtney Oliver, a ten year old who recently completed a college course and received online certification to pursue her life dream of working with animals as a veterinary assistant. In eight months, Courtney was able to receive the same certification as her adult co-workers, a very impressive feat.

According to a report by KOMO TV in Seattle, Courtney is the kind of person who knew what she wanted to do with her life at an early age and never gave up until she succeeded.

“I have a dog Maggie and two hamsters and I just thought: ‘well, if I have so many animals why don’t I just work with them?” At ten years old Courtney definitely raises the bar of how most children spend their time. “Might as well get it done early as get it done late,” she explained.

While at her job, Courtney overcame her biggest fear - the sight of blood.

“The first day it kind of made me nervous,” Courtney said. “But I’m like, ‘when can I do that?’”
Linux Triumphs Over Corporate Conglomerates
By Alan

Linux is a monolithic operating system kernel that was created by Linus Torvalds in 1991, first utilized in the GNU operating system, and now used by a plethora of Linux distributions such as Gentoo, Debian, and Red Hat, among others. For those of you who don’t know, a kernel is basically a program in an operating system whose job is to allocate resources and whatnot for various applications. It was created as a free alternative to the only other major operating system at its time- Unix. Linux is Linus’s version of Unix, hence the name. What separates it from Unix is the ability for the user to have complete freedom to do whatever they want with it, devoid of limitations which plague proprietary software and operating systems, such as Apple’s Mac OS X or Microsoft’s Windows.

The job of an operating system is to serve the user and aid programs which they use. They are also supposed to make it as easy as possible for the user to use and access their programs and files. When the operating system and other related software, though, is proprietary and closed-source, it severely limits what the user can do.

Linux distributions are open-source, meaning that their source code is publicly available and typically can be edited and redistributed by anyone without having to worry about violating copyright laws. In fact, Richard Stallman, founder of the GNU operating system and the Free Software Foundation created a “copyleft” which is somewhere in between being public domain and copyrighted, giving people the right to use, modify, and redistribute content, but not allowing them to claim it as their own or to sell it for financial gain. Software in general has been benefited greatly by the open-source movement because people are allowed to modify and make vast improvements on other people’s work.

Linux is more than just a kernel- it is also a philosophy... the belief that things should be free, universally accessible, and shared. It was founded on strong morals which still stand today. Despite giving the users the freedom to do as they wish, there are still many cynics who dislike Linux for various reasons.

Certain critics of open-source software say that it is similar to communism, and also state that developers cannot possibly profit if they have their software freely distributed. Linux however simply encourages people to share, whereas communism forces them. Software developers can still make a living producing open-source software because the “free” in “free open-source software,” commonly referred to just as “FOSS,” refers to the freedom the user has when using said software, not the price of the software itself. However, most Linux distributions are free of charge and the developers create and share them for no monetary gain because they care more about their ideals than profit.

Despite its many advantages, less than 1% of all home computers use Linux as their primary operating system. Microsoft dominates the market with over 90%, almost a monopoly. However, a large majority of all servers run some form of Linux due to its reliability and performance. So, why are closed-source OSs much more popular among the general public? Because Linux is not as user-friendly as Windows or OS X.

Instead of pointing and clicking most of the time, even though most distributions of Linux have graphical user interfaces of some type or another, there is still more command-line usage which takes some getting used to for those not akin to technology. However, with recent easy-to-use distributions such as Ubuntu, and certain computer manufacturers such as IBM, Dell, and Hewlett-Packard allowing consumers to buy PCs, servers, and laptops with Linux instead of Windows, it may eventually become more mainstream and gain popularity.

On the other hand, being not quite as popular as other operating systems has definite advantages- there’s virtually no malware for Linux, because people who develop malicious programs can reach a broader range of people if they write their programs for Windows, so they do. Linux is very secure anyway, so even if there were viruses created for it, they’d be no real threat.

Aside from being user-friendly, Microsoft Windows also has a lot of third party developers creating applications for their platform, meaning that the amount of programs available for their OS is quite high. Most PC game developers only create versions for Windows and do not offer support for...
less popular operating systems such as Solaris, OS X, BSD, and Linux. This is one of the main reasons why Windows is much more popular than any other current OS. However, there are many Windows emulators/virtual machines for Linux which allow it to simulate Microsoft’s platform, allowing Linux users to use many applications which do not have any official support for Linux.

That’s not to say that there are no good native applications for Linux distributions. In fact, the Apache Web Server was one of the sole reasons why many people used Linux as opposed to other operating systems. It was the first really important application native to Linux. It’s available for most distributions and makes the cost of hosting a web server cheaper. It is not only more reliable than Windows/Sun/OS X equivalents which cost money, but it is also free, unlike its competitors.

You may be wondering “Why should I use Linux?” Aside from being open-source, what else would prompt someone to switch to it from another OS?” Well, as you may or may not know, Microsoft has recently implemented something into their latest OS versions called DRM, or Digital Rights Management. It constantly searches for files which have been illegitimately obtained, possibly from a peer-to-peer network, and deletes them. DRM is not perfect and sometimes deletes legitimate files, not to mention wastes system resources, and that’s just the tip of the iceberg. Among other problems, OS X and Windows are extremely “bloated” and waste lots of memory and processor usage.

In closing, Linux is a great platform which is overlooked by most. So if you’ve got some spare time, either download a Linux distribution on the Internet or order a free installation CD and give it a try so you can liberate yourself from proprietary software. You won’t regret it!

Linux Triumphs Over Corporate Conglomerates

By Alan
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Ten Year Old Vet Tech Revolutionizes the Field

By David
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New Students Bring New Energy to O’School

By David
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Wars Episode III with my dorm. Not only was it fun, but it is still a day I hold close to my heart because it was a great opportunity to be with my friends and socialize with them before and after the movie. It gave us something we could relate to.

When I asked Tyler about his favorite movie, he told me he was a big fan of the Star Wars Series. Ryan told me about his favorite movie Captain Zoom, while Danica loves Will Ferrell in the movie Elf. “He is hilarious” she tells me. When asked about his favorite movie, Kyle expressed deep appreciation for the second Lord of the Rings film. Julia told me that she hasn’t seen a new movie in over 8 years so she doesn’t have a favorite.

The more people I interview, the less I realize I know about movies. I’ve never even heard of the movie, This is England, Kj’s favorite film, or Alan’s favorite movie, Revolution OS. I guess I’ll need to go to Block Buster so I can understand what I’m writing a bit better.

I enjoyed writing this article. It was fun for me to get to know the new students better. I hope this helped you to learn about them. If you see them in the hallways, don’t forget to make sure they feel welcome because we all were new at one point or another. Take the time to share your interests with them. An action as small as taking time to socialize could get you a new best friend for life.

Editor’s note: Denzel, Eddie and Kayla, Natalie and Sean arrived after the deadline for this article. Look for information about them in future issues of the YDC.


SPORTS & ENTERTAINMENT

Media Educates; The Brighter Side of the Media Subculture
By Casey

Continued from Page 1

as NBC, Fox, CNN on television and the internet, or newspapers such as The Chicago Tribune, The New York Times, Chicago Sun Times, aims to inform and educate its audience, through news articles or articles such as this one aimed at educating others on certain relevant topics of modern society. Televised news can be helpful to give you fast, up-to-date news about the area around you as well as pressing issues in the country or world. The newspaper is very good for finding out the gritty details of a topic or news story. These, along with the internet are excellent sources of media education.

Now, it’s not just education specific channels that do their part in education. For instance, Nickelodeon, during Turn Off the TV Day, shuts down their broadcast for the entire day to encourage young kids to go outside and enjoy things besides media, which in and of itself is a valuable lesson. This is just among many things that channels like Nickelodeon do to encourage healthy lifestyles.

Another notable form of education in the media on television is educational commercials. Campaigns such as the Above the Influence campaign attempt to discourage people from using drugs, and are targeted at a younger audience. There are many campaigns similar to this one on television and the Internet, such as those against smoking.

A study by the American Academy of Pediatrics suggests that educational television broadens children’s knowledge as well as develops their minds on social issues such as race, and blooming their imagination to its fullest. It suggests shows like Sesame Street and Mr. Rogers for this purpose. However, it also forewarns about watching aggressive or violent media, because it can cause kids to act on it.

Cubs Without Win For a Century: Here’s Why
By Ryan

It’s been 100 years, and it’s time for a change.
The beginning of this year’s season marks a century since the last time the Chicago Cubs won the World Series. It’s the longest championship drought in every major American sports league, and it’s something that many Cubs fans hope to see broken year after year. This phenomena has been attributed to many things.

The most popular is the purported Billy Goat curse, which most any Chicagoan knows. In 1945, the Cubs were in the World Series. In game 4, a man named Billy Sianis entered the park, having bought two box seats – one for him, and one for his pet goat. After walking around the park for several innings, the manager, P.K. Wrigley, forced Sianis from the park, complaining that his goat had an unpleasant odor. Upon leaving, Sianis cursed the Cubs, saying that they would never win again. The Cubs went on to lose the game and the World Series. They haven’t returned to the World Series since.

Another “curse” afflicting the team is Steve Bartman, the infamous spectator who attempted to catch a pop-up foul at Wrigley during a game versus the Florida Marlins in 2003. The umpire did not call the act as fan interference, causing uproar throughout the entire stadium. Bartman was escorted from the field by security for his own safety, and the game was delayed by six minutes. The Cubs ended up losing the game.

Naturally, the media exploded with coverage, and reactions were largely negative. Bartman was the subject of several specials and news stories, and was parodied and made fun of by Jay Leno, David Letterman and the TV show Family Guy. Illinois governor Rod Blagojevich joked that he should be placed in the witness protection program. Florida governor Jeb Bush reportedly offered him asylum.

Continued on Page 18
On the 12th of February, 2008, K-Run’s Park Me In First, also known as, Uno, won best in show at the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show. Uno is the first Beagle to ever win the competition in the club’s 131-year history. One of his owners, Eddie Dziuk, told reporters that he was named Uno because they always knew that he was number one.

Uno has four owners, Caroline Dowell, Eddie Dziuk, Jon Woodring, and Kathy Weichert. He was named after his mother or dam, Legacy’s Lil Secret At K-Run and his father or sire, Windkist A Walk In The Park. Uno stands at 15 inches tall, and is white and tan with a black spot on his back. According to Dog News, Uno was ranked sixth dog in the country last year.

On February 12th he defeated 25 other dogs to win the title of Best in Show. His handler, Aaron Wilkerson, said that Uno was relaxed and, “perfect as always, [his] usual self.” The Judge of the competition, Ralph Lemcke, said that Uno was, “one of the best hounds [he’s] ever seen.” Uno has only gotten raves, and is now the number one, true to his name, dog in the country.

Beagles are a regal breed, developed in England. The modern day Beagle was bred by Reverend Phillip Honeywood in the 1830s in Britain. Bred from the Talbot Hound, the North Country Beagle, the Southern Hound, and possibly the Harrier. Queen Elizabeth I had a breed of Beagle known as the Pocket Beagle, because they could fit in your pocket. Standing at 8 to 9 inches, they were very petite dogs.

Kings Edward II and Henry VII also kept Beagles, known as Glove Beagles, because they were so little that they could fit in a glove. These varieties of Beagles are now extinct, along with the Southern Hound, although breeders have attempted to recreate the breed fruitlessly. The modern day Beagle stands between 13 and 16 inches tall, and weighs between 18 and 35 pounds. Female Beagles tend to be smaller than males.

The Westminster Kennel Club was founded in 1877, and is the second oldest continuously held sporting event. The Kentucky Derby, which started two years before in 1875, is the oldest. The very first prizes given out at the dog show were items such as pearl handled pistols, which have now been replaced by blue ribbons and silver bowl trophies. The show is held in Madison Square Gardens in New York City every year, and is judged by American Kennel Club (AKC) judges.

The show was first broadcast on television in 1948, and has been aired ever since. The first show spanned over three to four days, but now it is a two-day event. Dogs are categorized into seven distinct groups; Terrier Group, Sporting Group, Working Group, Non-Sporting Group, Toy Group, Hound Group, and Herding Group. Dogs must first win best in-group to be able to go on to qualify for best in show.

In the history of the Westminster Kennel Club’s Dog Show, forty-four dogs from the Terrier Group have won, eighteen from the Sporting Group, fifteen from the Working Group, ten from the Non-Sporting Group, nine from the Toy Group, four from the Hound Group, including this year’s winner, Uno, and only one from the Herding Group.

One interesting fact about the Club is that in 1984 they ruled that dogs competing may not have a name that is longer than seven words. Dogs that show up at the competition have very flamboyant gaudy names, such as past winners, including, Rocky Top’s Sundance Kid, the 2006 winner, Darbydale’s All Rise Pouch Cove, the 2004 winner, and Loteki Supernatural Being, the 1999 winner. Part of the fun of the show is the variety and creativity of the stage names of the dogs competing.

To be included in the dog show you must have already won a regional dog competition. There are still thousands of dogs that show up to compete, although, not all do.
Cubs Without Win For a Century: Here’s Why

By Ryan

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in his state, where fans of the Marlins were more sympathetic to him. It was also rumored that the Marlins offered him a job. Bartman eventually disappeared from the public eye. Hype has largely died down since.

However, there are four other, more logical reasons for the Cubs championship drought. The most surprising is the field itself. Wrigley Field is one of the oldest baseball fields in the MLB, and it’s been remodeled considerably. An addition in 1937 added bleachers that extended into the left field, shortening the distance from home plate to the wall from 372 feet to 350 feet. This shorter power alley allows more left-field home runs than most other parks would. This makes Wrigley an easy park to score home runs in, and subsequently a difficult park to pitch in, which may contribute to the Cubs’ losses. Despite this, most Cubs fans would fight to keep Wrigley their own.

The second reason is the mixed ownership of the Cubs. William Wrigley, Jr., the owner of Wrigley Gum and an avid baseball fan, owned the cubs from 1925 until he died in 1932. The ownership passed to P.K. Wrigley, his son. He was not as interested in baseball as his father was but didn’t sell the team due to a sense of family obligation. He treated the Cubs less like a sports team and more like a business, where he introduced certain practices that often failed.

Wrigley died in 1977, and the team passed onto his son, who sold it to the Chicago Tribune. The Tribune is generally considered to be better managers than its predecessors. Under their leadership, lights were installed at Wrigley Field in 1988.

The third reason is the reorganization of MLB divisions in 1994, which placed the Cubs in the NL Central division. With the addition of the Florida Marlins and Colorado Rockies, commissioner Fay Vincent thought that it was the right time to realign the Western and Eastern divisions to make the sides more geographically accurate. This would have moved both the Cubs and the St. Louis Cardinals to the NL West division. However, these teams objected, saying that it would force local viewers to watch more games with later broadcast times due to the time zone difference. Instead, a three-division system was proposed, and the NL Central division was created to include the Cubs, Cardinals and four other teams.

The creation of NL Central has produced complications for the teams in it. It is the largest division in the MLB, containing six teams. Nearly every other division in the MLB has five teams in it. Based on basic probability, this would mean that any given team in NL Central would only win a division title every six years, versus five years for the other divisions.

The Cubs’ World Series drought has also been attributed to the large amount of day games that they play. As every Chicago resident knows and hates, summer days in the city are mostly very hot and humid. This has a detrimental effect on the players during the games, and may contribute to exhaustion over time. The Cubs team

Beagle Wins Westminster Cup

By Lizzy

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dogs in packs for hunting rabbit. The Beagle did not reach America until the 1840’s and was strictly a hunting dog, and did not become popular as a breed until much later. It has stayed much more popular in America and Canada than in it’s country of origin, England.

Recently, the trend has been to breed Beagles with Pugs, now known as “Puggles.” In the 1850’s, Beagles were crossed with the Scottish Terrier to create a retriever dog. The crossbreed has been known to be smaller, quieter, hard working, and very obedient, although, they are not used as hunting dogs because they are so small they can barely carry a hare.

Beagles are great family dogs. They love children and are very friendly. They can be easily won over, so they make for poor guard dogs, but have a very distinct and loud howl, so they can make for good watch
By Casey

You know what I get rather sick of? Hearing people whine and moan about the government, most of whom don’t even know exactly why they just know that they don’t like where things are. How often do you find someone who can say they’ve actually sent an official complaint about what they believe in or actually DONE something about it?

Sure, complaining is easy, but if you’re going to do that, you can at least take the time to think of exactly why you’re complaining and what you can do about it. Complaining and debating with your friends and family about political issues will not change anything. Actions speak louder than words, people! If you really believe there is an injustice, then do something about it. Send a letter to someone important, start an awareness group, there has to be something you can do other than whine about it.

By no means am I asking you to start a riot or a large protest, but there’s more you can do besides saying “Bush is an idiot!” and then going back to watching the football game. A democracy doesn’t run on complaints, it runs on unity and participation of its citizens. I’m not saying that I approve of Bush, but at the very least, you can give some constructive criticism that stretches further than “Bush is a terrible president” to the point where you can say “And this is how I think it could be solved . . .” At the very least, that is what you could do.

Even if you don’t start something you can always join something. Join an anti-war protest, join a political awareness group, sign a petition, all of these things put you in a position to make a difference, so if you’re really concerned about the course of our country, it will show by your activism and participation.

What do you think the people who make decisions for our country care more about, one whiner, or 5,000 slightly angry citizens who are pushing for change? If you want to change something, you need to

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He Does His Part, Do You?

By Casey

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seek others who do as well. There is definitely power in numbers, especially when it comes to politics. A good example of this at work is the influence of Christianity in modern American politics. Why is this so? Because the majority of American politicians are Christian, and others often get shunned away. Power in numbers.

Do you even know much about the subject you're complaining about? Are you educated enough to make an educated complaint about it? I know for sure that many aren't, yet still find ways to muck up political debates with their unsupported arguments in which what people have told you supersedes facts. Just because your parents or friends or co-workers believe one thing, doesn't mean you have to believe it as well.

I encourage anyone who has the means to do so to do some research and formulate their own conclusions based on what they've learned. You can start right at the source, the federal or Illinois government websites, or more obscurely you may search google for sites dedicated to this kind of education, there are plenty. Surely you're not going to let other people's political beliefs scare you out of your own.

You might ask, “Where do you have any room to talk about activism?” What do you think I’m writing this article for? I WANT people to step up, and by writing this it may be encouraging others to do the same. America needs more people to step up to the plate and say publicly, “I think this is WRONG,” and the more people who do that, the better chance we, the ordinary citizens, have at making our democracy a better place.

Hey, I’ll even give you a start, make it easy for you. You can go to Barack Obama’s Illinois Senator website, where there is a section made specifically for contacting him. All you have to do is go to http://obama.senate.gov/contact and select your issue and what you have to say about it. It’s pretty simple and has plenty of issues for you to select.

Another wonderful example a grassroots political women’s organization, which as well as giving good information on women’s role in grassroots politics, links to many great sites which can help you get involved. You can find the links at http://www.politicalgrassroots.org/links.html, and you can search the rest of the site for other information.

Still don’t believe that participating in politics can make a difference? Then you're looking past the obvious. Voting is a right and obligation we have to perform. America needs more people to step up, and by writing this article for? I WANT you to step up, and by writing this article for? I WANT people to step up, and by writing this it may be encouraging others to do the same.

Media Educates; The Brighter Side of the Media Subculture

By Casey

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Another interesting note of this survey is that this organization recommends not watching TV much at all, including educational television. Obviously, because of the violence that is embedded into many shows and just the prospect of sitting around vegetating on the couch at age 8 is not good. It might cause the child to become what is known as a couch potato by many later on in life. Learning healthy living habits at a young age is good, and that includes being careful about your dosage of media.

Although educational media exists, a major issue with it is that many viewers, especially younger viewers and teenagers, would rather watch or read something more interesting such as reality TV, comedy shows or dramas. In the interest of facts, I sent around a survey asking the population of the O'School if they utilize educational media and to what degree. Overall, the surveys that I received back indicated that the O'School population believed that educational media and news was very important in educating people. Most also stated that they believed that they had a good intake of news and educational media. Most also believe that their balance between entertainment media and educational media is good. Everyone felt that they utilize educational media very well overall. One other viewpoint that I received in a side-note was that the news can be a negative influence in society today.

From this it can be concluded that our population appears to be very educated and up-to-date on current events, and feel it is partially because of educational media.

Despite the overwhelming amounts of negatively affecting media, there is a lot of positive and educational media, and hopefully that side of the media will grow more. While it is true that in this day and age entertainment media will always be on top, there will always be educational media at your disposal to use and learn from, and it is important that we do utilize what is provided for us.
April 14, 2008

Hot Topic:
How Do You Feel About Having Cable at The O’School?
By Alice

Internet would be better. – Nick F.
I like it a lot. – Anonymous
Feels Good. – Anonymous
I don’t really watch TV so I don’t care. I’d rather have the Internet access in the dorms instead of cable. – Anonymous
I like it, but I don’t see why the Disney channel is also password protected. It’s nice having cable, I like it – Anonymous
Cable rocks and so do I. Man, cable rocks so much, and I can hardly believe it. – Jeff
I think that it’s pretty awesome that we have cable. – Anonymous
It ‘s Pretty Great. – Anonymous
Ever since we got cable, I watch way too much TV during the week – Anonymous
Doesn’t apply to me. - day student
We have Cable. – Anonymous
I don’t really care about it. – Anonymous

I’m not really affected. I don’t really watch it. I think it drains our time, when we could be doing more productive things. And that I barely and only watch it when the other option is not available. I think presuming a normal life is good, but this is not what were here for, and it is not productive. – Felicia
Waste of Money! – Anonymous
I love it, but I really wish we had “IMF”! – Nick A.

I think it’s a good idea – Anonymous
I only have known the O’School with cable so I have no opinion, but I will pretend, so “yes, I can now watch The Hills” – KJ
Good – Anonymous
It’s Terrible! All anyone does is watch TV in TLC. I think we should spend the money on something else…. Like water beds! – Casey

Beagle Wins Westminster Cup
By Lizzy
Continued from Page 15

Beagles are one of the most beloved dogs in the world. They were ranked fifth in 2006 out of the one hundred and fifty five varieties of dog as that most popular in the world. After Uno won the West Minster Kennel Club this year, they are sure to become even more popular. back centuries, first bred in England, Beagles are one of the most beloved dogs in the world. They were ranked fifth in 2006 out of the one hundred and fifty five varieties of dog as that most popular in the world. After Uno won the West Minster Kennel Club this year, they are sure to become even more popular.

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A Note from the Yellow Door Chronicles Staff:
If you are interested in contributing to our paper please submit your articles, poems or artwork to Michelle P. or Michelle Z.
Your work will be reviewed by the YDC team for our next issue.

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Robie House, Frank Lloyd

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Coach Frank, (Photo by YDC Staff)

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Rally (Sarah J. Glover/Philadelphia Inquirer/MCT)

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Cable box with TV (Photo by YDC Staff)

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Science Fair Photos (Photos taken by YDC Staff)
Science Fair in Action 2008
Great work everyone!

Keeping your computer cool!
Making bubble gum
How Biodegradable is it?
Horticulture grows paper whites
All about taste buds
If Dragons Existed
Biodegradable samples
Bird behavior

The students and the staff give special thanks to Linda and Mallorie for organizing such a fascinating event!

Cubs Without Win For a Century: Here’s Why
By Ryan
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of 1969 team had one of the best starting records in team history, but collapsed later in the season. This was attributed to playing all 81 home games during Chicago’s stifling summer afternoons.

The installation of lights in 1988 hasn’t improved the situation greatly; and the Cubs still play more day games than any other team in major league baseball. The management has addressed this issue on previous occasions, scheduling more night games on behalf of the players, but both residents of Lakeview and Mayor Richard J. Daley, an avid White Sox fan, have fought to keep the number low.

The fact that the Cubs have not won the World Series in a century is indisputable, but Cubs fans still keep their hopes up and support their team despite their shortfalls. This season thus far has had a bright start. At the time of this writing the Cubs have a 5-3 win-lose ratio and a 4-win streak. The Cubs have a great team this year with an excellent mix of players. It seems that a century is just what the Cubs need to break the curses and finally win the World Series.