Although this file was scanned from the highest-quality microfilm held by Boise State University, it reveals the limitations of the source microfilm. It is possible to perform a text search of much of this material; however, there are sections where the source microfilm was too faint or unreadable to allow for text scanning. For assistance with this collection of student newspapers, please contact Special Collections and Archives at archives@boisestate.edu.
96 Elections
Special Section

Which Froot Loop are you voting for...
Opinion

Former Governor John Evans lets his views be known.

Threat of snow doesn’t bust hemp festival.

Happy New Year!

News

Flicks host fund raiser for log cabin literary center.

Hootenanny

Out of Doors

Stop the Shipments. Vote for it and send a message, vote against it and send a message. Purely symbolic initiative won’t change the fact that the deal’s done, but would show the world Idaho’s not happy about it. The choices: having no agreement versus having a crappy agreement.

Sports

NBA in town. Lakers vs. Sonics.

1 Percent Initiative. Shift property taxes to other taxes, fine. Cut government spending, fine. Try to do both simultaneously with a butcher knife approach invokes a recipe for disaster.

Jack Kemp. Wants to reform system so that white, rich kids aren’t the only ones who can get the capital to own their own businesses. Trickle-down economics doesn’t work Jack, but at least your heart’s in the right place.

Term Limits Initiative. This measure assumes the citizenry is unable to limit terms by voting incumbents out of office—we can’t be trusted. If this is true, then what’s the point of having a democracy in the first place? Limiting democracy is bad, bad, bad.

The Arbiter is the official student newspaper of Boise State University. Its mission is to provide a forum for the discussion of issues impacting the campus and the community. The Arbiter’s budget consists of fees paid by students of BSU and advertising sales. The paper is distributed to the campus and community on Wednesdays during the school year. The first copy is free. Additional copies cost $1 each, payable at The Arbiter offices.

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Biter of the Week

This week’s Biter of the Week is Staff Writer Kelly Millington. She’s written a pair of insightful stories for our elections pullout. She’s never late and she can always be counted on. Thanks, Kelly. Sports Editor Amy Butler should also be recognized during recovery from her recent traumatic experience of seeing the Lakers and Sonics naked. Get well soon, Amy!
Liberal is not a four-letter word

by Josh Cesten
Senior Staff Writer

Ah, politics. So much of what we hear in commercials and debate is mere semantics, an exercise in choosing just the right word or phrase to appeal to the proper spin. And it shows up in all aspects of politics, from the inane to the monumental, and ranges in subtlety from that of a hummingbird to a tank. A politician says one thing, hoping listeners will interpret it in a different way.

Take the word liberal, for example. The American Heritage Dictionary defines liberal as "Broad-minded; tolerant;" and "Favoring civil liberties, democratic reforms, and the use of public resources to promote social programs." A more concise definition has been offered by Don Geronimo, of the radio duo Don and Mike, as: "cares about other people."

And what's wrong with that? If you're a Republican, apparently a lot. George Bush threw the word around as much as he could with Mike Dukakis, saying it like he might utter "communist" or "pedophile." He wanted the American public to believe liberalism is a bad thing, and kept repeating the L-word to that end. Probably Republicans feel if they ennunciate "liberal" as "liberal" the way they interpret the word and its meaning.

Or something like that. Anyway, they don't like liberals, that much is clear. But really now, how insulting is it to call a liberal a liberal? Flip the coin, and a Republican would probably stand up and say "damn right!" if you told a crowd he was conservative. They wear their conservative labels like war medals. But why should conservatives think Bill Clinton would be insulted by someone calling him liberal? He's a Democrat. Democrats are liberal. What's the problem?

Does the insult effect stem from the speaker, or listener? In the case of George Bush, probably the former. And people caught on to it, so now Grandpa Dole says it and his crowds erupt. The people now hear "liberal" as a negative label. How did that happen?

Any idea taken to an extreme is, of course, probably bad. Lots of liberalism leads to inflating taxes, more bureaucracy and more regulations—not necessarily good.

In the long run, it all balances out, but it's the short-term people tend to pay attention to. Thus, the party in power is held responsible for all sorts of problems, as the liberals haven't helped. Those nuchy guys.

They're the source of all our problems. But in a two-party system, liberalism is just as necessary as conservatism. They work together. Just as too much liberalism is bad, so too is an excess of conservatism.

But you don't see many liberals running around calling Newt Gingrich a conservative. Out of control, Nazi and corrupt maybe, but no one uses "conservative" like "liberal". So what do conservatives know that liberals don't? What are they hiding? Probably just a better understanding of semantics.

But back to my question. What's so bad about being called a liberal if that's what you are? Is someone implying it's shameful to be open-minded?

It looks that way. In a recent MTV political special, some genius defined liberals as "uneducated and ignorant," and chuckled gleefully.

Now, wait a minute. Some of the greatest, most educated minds in our history were liberal thinkers. And colleges and universities, populated by the least ignorant and most educated people in society, tend to lean collectively to the left. In essence, the liberal focus is on diversity and culture, whereas conservatives always seem to be concerned with the bottom line. Which seems more ignorant to you?

Then we move from the ignorant to the hypocritical. Conservatives seem to have the market cornered there.

First off: family values. Conservatives are so righteous when it comes to this, but consider the dark underbelly. Bob Packwood comes to mind. Bob Dole, who was accompanied by his daughter at the first debate, failed to mention he had divorced her and his ex-wife.

It's Newt Gingrich who really takes the cake, though. The guy served divorce papers on his first wife while she was on her hospital bed with chronic cancer. Aside from an almost inhuman act of insensitivity, what's the point? She'd be dead eventually. But Newt couldn't wait. Gee, way to stay loyal to the family.

Then there's the whole small government thing that Republicans keep talking about, how the Federal Government shouldn't interfere with us on a daily basis. So what do you call outlawing homosexuality, banning abortions and tearing young children away from their welfare mothers? Sounds like outright invasion to me. The reality of the situation is that Republicans want a small, unintrusive government for the rich and big industry, but will still use legislation to keep the rest of us in line.

Oh, but now we can drive 75 m.p.h. Bigger tickets is all that means. What it really boils down to is that language is a two-way street. A word has only as much power as you give it to it. If you don't take "liberal" as an insult or a negative label, eventually it will stop getting thrown around like one, especially after Clinton wins the election and Republicans recognize that "liberal" is not a four-letter word.

Environmental misdirection

by Kevin Whitesides
Columnist

The perception of the environmental movement in Idaho, and in certain segments of the nation's population, has been tainted. This perception, especially as it relates to Idaho, should be reexamined.

Meeting America's challenges

by Governor John and Lola Evans
Guest Editorial

Four years ago, President Clinton invited Americans to join him in building a brighter future, in shaping an America in which we meet our nation's challenges together as we move into the 21st Century. The president believed then, and still does, that America's most important challenge is to cherish our children and strengthen our families. This is the number one priority in his administration.

That's why the Family and Medical Leave Act was the very first piece of legislation President Clinton signed. It means parents can be both good parents and good workers, without risk of losing their jobs. New parents now have some time off to nurture their infants.

Family and Medical Leave has already worked 12 million times. Most employers say costs are negligible—many report their costs are actually less because of reduced turnover and increased productivity.

We just returned from Portland, Oregon, where we were visiting our daughter Susan and our new grandson. Susan is a working mother and is pleased that she is able to take a few weeks off to spend time with her baby...
Proposition four: term limits

YEA:

Yes" on Proposition 4 for congressional term limits

by Kristy J. Olaveson
Co-chairman Citizens for Federal Term Limits

Your "Yes" vote on Proposition 4 is the only way to get term limits on Congress.

Why do we need term limits? The national debt is more than five trillion dollars (that’s about $20,000 of debt for every man, woman, and child in America). The average family pays more in taxes than it does for housing, food, and clothing combined (about 40% of their earnings). Social Security and Medicare are nearly broke.

How did this happen? Politicians—who day-in and day-out seek to build support and raise money for their reelection campaigns—have refused to make the tough choices that are needed to put the nation’s fiscal house in order.

Despite burdening us with this mountain of debt and threatening our economic well-being, career politicians have given generous benefits to themselves: a base salary of $133,600 (with annual cost of living increases), free medical and dental care, free unlimited travel to districts and other so-called “business” locations, multi-million dollar pensions, and so on. Term limits are the only way to limit these perks.

Some say that if they’ve done such a poor job, we can just vote them out of office. This is much more readily said than done. Members of congress have also given themselves incredible campaign advantages: taxpayer-financed mail and elaborate broadcast studios in the Capitol ensure that their names and faces are ever-present in their districts.

The greatest campaign advantage of all, however, is Congress’s control of federal purse strings. Members habitually grant pork barrel projects and tax loopholes to the special interest clients who fund their massive reelection war chests. No wonder PAC’s contribute to incumbents at ten times the rate they do challengers.

Voters actually have little choice when they go to the polls. Candidates who challenge incumbents rarely have enough money to make their ideas and positions on the issues known. What is the likelihood of voters choosing someone whose name they barely recognize? The chances are slim to none.

Three out of four Americans support congressional term limits. The concept of term limits, or rotation in office, is not new. For centuries it has been viewed as a necessary component of democratic government. From the city-state of ancient Athens to the early American Republic, the virtue of citizen-legislators over career politicians has been recognized.

Our Founding Fathers envisioned that members of Congress would serve in office for a while, then return to live under the laws which they had made. Form 1790 to 1900, America abided by this principle of citizen Congress: average turnover in the House of Representatives was over 45 percent. In the past 50 years, however, Congress has become a body of career politicians. From 1945 to 1994 the average turnover dropped to just over 16 percent.

Terms limits are the only way to rein in an out-of-control federal government. Term limits are the only way to restore a citizen Congress, in which members work for the people instead of their own and special interests.

Vote “Yes” on Proposition Four. It’s the only way to get congressional Term Limits.

NAY:

Idaho’s term limits initiative threatens free speech and voting rights!

by Elizabeth Barker Brandt
ACLU Board Member, law professor

Idaho’s term limits initiative calls for a national constitutional convention so our voting rights can be limited. The idea of calling a constitutional convention to take away our right to vote is certainly scary—it makes me wonder what other rights the proponents of this constitutional convention want to shrink.

The ability to vote for the most qualified candidate is fundamental to the functioning of a democracy. Term limits would disqualify candidates for reasons completely unrelated to their ability to do their job, but rather because they are experienced at the job. It is hard to imagine a more intrusive limitation on the right to vote than the disqualification of the most experienced candidates for elective office.

The reason most often advanced to support term limits is the elimination of special interest influence. In addition to shrinking our voting rights, the initiative would not have the effect the proponents intend. Just who do they think citizen-legislators will depend upon to come up to speed on complex legislative issues? Inexperienced legislators will not have the time to become experts on all the issues before them. Special interests will fill the gap! And just who are these special interests? They include groups like the ACLU, funded through grass roots citizen contributions!

If voters believe a particular elective office holder is not representing their interests, they can vote that person out of office. Or may the proponents of this initiative think we are incapable of deciding whether an elected official is doing his or her job.

And there’s another problem with this term limits initiative: it requires future ballot initiatives to include the words “disregarded voters’ instructions on term limits” next to the names of the candidates who did not support a specific Congressional Term Limits Amendment. In this way, the initiative requires the state to speak with disfavor about certain candidates and, thereby, speak favorably of others.

The initiative sponsors obviously seek to influence the vote through these labels; why else include them? In this country we have always protected the sanctity and privacy of the voting booth. When we go behind that curtain there is nothing there except ourselves and the ballot. If the term limits initiative passes, there will be a term limits advocate whispering in our ears!

Indeed, should any candidate have to endure the state’s judgment regarding their acceptability? Worse, the initiative requires the state’s negative review be attached at the most critical moment in the electoral process: at the ballot box!

In short, this initiative threatens our freedoms in two ways. First, it would require the state to invade the sanctity of the voting booth and give an opinion at the ballot box regarding incumbents. And second, if passed, it would actually usurp the ballot box, replacing our freedom with government force, denying us the opportunity to vote for the candidate we prefer when that candidate’s term, in the view of the government, had reached its proper limit.

It reminds me of Alexander Hamilton’s words, when speaking of term limits in 1797 at the constitutional Convention, “Nothing appears more plausible at first sight, nor more ill-founded upon close inspection.” Surely, this is one initiative we can live without!

Help us stop 1 Percent

We are hopeful that ASBSU’s extensive efforts toward defeating the 1 Percent Initiative have informed students about the initiative. If passed, this initiative could devastate higher education in Idaho. Our aggressive campaign has included registering students to vote, forming a Students Against the 1 Percent Coalition, and providing them with information.

Continuing along the lies of informing students...
Feed Back

Opinion

Continued from page 4

The Oregon students who could afford tuition hikes now receive degrees that are less valuable. Do we want this to happen in Idaho?

When tuition increases, it reduces the number of students able to obtain higher education. Resident undergraduate enrollment in Oregon has decreased by 6,205 students since 1990...Oregon public schools no longer offer a degree in education, and only one school now offers journalism. Four thousand students may be involved. There are three things we need you to participate in:

1. We need you to participate in the statewide student walkout in which all Idaho public colleges and universities will be participating. You are asked to voluntarily leave classes at 11:10 am on Friday, November 1st to meet in the Quad and then march to the capitol. All students are encouraged to attend.

2. To show opposition to the 1 Percent, as well as to help defray the cost of this rally, ASBSU has designed and printed t-shirts to sell for the low price of $6. We want to see as many students as possible wearing the No on 1 Percent t-shirts at the rally. You may purchase them at the ASBSU offices.

3. Vote no on Proposition 1. If you have any questions, or wish to see any of the information we have about the 1 Percent Initiative or Measure 5, please stop by our offices or call 385-1440.

—Mickey Pedersen, ASBSU Student Relations
—Beth Rich, ASBSU Executive Assistant Office

Monkey see, monkey do

The architects of Proposition 2 have been very effective in camouflaging their extremist anti-hunting propaganda in the guise of hunting inhumane bear hunting practices. This carefully orchestrated campaign, that has been bought and paid for by anti-hunting entities in Washington D.C., is preying on the emotions of many Idaho citizens. It has become apparent to me that the framers of Proposition 2 have lumped almost all bear hunting into one piece of legislation in order to greatly reduce bear hunting in Idaho.

Using lures to entice a game animal to the hunter is an age-old hunting technique being widely accepted and not deemed unethical. Deer and elk are lured with scents designed to arouse the male for the purpose of mating. Various calls are used to lure big game animals for the purpose of mating or establishing dominance. Decoys are employed to attract animals and bring them within effective range of the hunter. Bear baiting is not inconsistent with these ethical standards.

Baiting is a method used to lure a bear to a controlled environment where the bear can be shot without being traumatized, without suffering, and at the same time virtually reducing any chance of losing a wounded animal. This would appear to me to be more humane than hunters attempting shots at several hundred yards, which will increase the chances of wounding, and possibly losing, a bear. Hunting from a stand, over bait, also reduces the risk of shooting a mother with cubs because of the fact that the hunter has the unique ability to observe the bear for long periods of time, which increases the ability to determine whether or not this bear has cubs. The Idaho Voter’s Pamphlet it states, “Only 5 young bears were found without a female adult last year, NOT the hundreds sponsered quoted (Idaho Statesman Oct. 29, 1995).”

Lynn Fritschman, chairman of Idaho Coalition United for Bears, in his letter to the Statesman dated Oct. 17, 1996, talked of the unwillingness of opponents to Proposition Two to compromise on these issues. I agree with the response that he received. Why compromise your stand when it is ethically sound and backed up by successful game management practices under the professional guidance of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game?

Their attack has been a well calculated one as they have swept through the western states. The proponents of Proposition 2 are using the monkey see—monkey do approach to this issue. The Idaho Voter’s Pamphlet, in favor of Proposition 2 states, “70% of Colorado voters approved an identical initiative in 1992.” I am still wondering what this has to do with the issue. Who cares what Colorado voters think? Why not let Idaho voters decide the future of Idaho? These people want so badly to emulate states like Pennsylvania, Colorado, and Oregon, they are willing to sign on to the campaign of ignorance.

I urge voters to think and analyze the facts before they vote, instead of conforming to the dogma that is being force fed to us from out of state.

—Bob Fruer, BSU student
Out of Doors

Leslie Gulch
by Clint Miller
Special to The Arbiter

In an unexpected turn of events this last weekend, I found myself magically transported to Idaho’s Land of Oz. It actually resembles Zion National Park in Utah. It was beautiful, Idaho’s own Leslie Gulch. Located about 35 miles out of Marsing, Leslie Gulch resembles a playground of funky rock formations. Much like Zion Park, Leslie Gulch represents an old stomping grounds for volcanic activity and related geological phenomena.

The erosion of the cliffs and watch towers has been working at it for a long time. As Ryan, Chris, Joe and I drove past Marsing, I started thinking my friends were lying to me. Eventually we passed a sign and turned off to the dirt road with twenty-five more miles to our destination. We jettisoned on the downward grade, passing through an evolution from a mountainous region to a cave-like landscape. The path led under the cliff. (looked in amazement at the perfect ceiling of nature and reached up to grab on. I wanted to get a few rock climbing moves on the ceiling. At the very first move, the soft stone broke off in my hand. Luckily, the soft sand on the floor of the trail cushioned my fall.

We followed the path around, looking at the incredible creatures in the rock formation. Ryan and I wanted to get a view of the entire area. We found a crack in the wall that would take us to the next level. The boulders that filled the crack were of smooth, red stone. I wish I could have put a name on the stones, but experienced no trouble getting over each huge formation. When I got to the top, there waiting for me sat an amusement park made completely of rock. Jungle gym, the ceiling, the ground. Waves of rock that crashed to the earth many years ago now stacked time. It felt like tossing down on the moon.

So, Ryan stopped the car. Chris and Joe led us to a trail that worked its way into the back country. I was excited to go and interact with the amazing geological wonders. We walked through the sagebrush, into the unknown. Before long, we were hiking along cliffs reaching high into the air. At the first corner we came around, the trail led under the cliff. I looked at amazement at the perfect ceiling of nature and reached up to grab on. I wanted to try a few rock climbing moves on the ceiling. At the very first move, the soft stone broke off in my hand. Luckily, the soft sand on the floor of the trail cushioned my fall.

Finally, we got to the top. Off in the distance lay the red canyon the other road led to. It looked so rocky, just as a canyon should. After we turned towards Leslie Gulch, the land started to turn into a Martian landscape. The hills bore stretch marks, where the rocks under the earth showed. Tall towers of red rock stood high above the ground. Waves of rock that crashed to the earth many years ago were now frozen in time, forever. They never reached bottom and hovered inches, sometimes feet, above the ground. Bubbling floors of lava were now stacked time. It felt like tossing down on the moon.

Then we entered the playground, an amazing array of lava flow turned hard rock in the funniest shapes. Across from us loomed a wall obviously bubbling when it froze over. It turned out to look like the faces of a thousand men, captured in the stillness of time. Joe showed off the rock that had turned into a perfect recliner. It was, by far, the most comfortable rock ever. Ryan climbed along the catwalk that formed thirty or forty feet above the ground. He walked under these columns that looked as though they had been formed by Antoni Gaudi. Then I realized this was Antoni Gaudi and Salvador Dalí’s gift to the earth before they were born. It served as their practice place before graceing this earth.

None of what I have said could do justice to the beauty of Leslie Gulch. It is not a quality that can be captured on TV. The only way to see this alien landscape is to view it yourself. Head out to Marsing, via Kartcher Road through Nampa. Once through town, take the first left away from Nampa. Stay on that until the sign that says Leslie Gulch. The trip is well worth your time.

Ski Swap brings out snow-hopefuls
by Don Kelsey
Special to The Arbiter

An Indian summer didn’t deter a large contingent of the skiing faithful from attending BSU’s ski swap last Oct. 11 and 12. Many of the area’s skiers awoke from hibernation to paw through mounds of ski-gear goodies. An Indian summer didn’t deter a large contingent of the skiing faithful from attending BSU’s ski swap last Oct. 11 and 12. Many of the area’s skiers awoke from hibernation to paw through mounds of ski-gear goodies.

On the buying side, a number of skiers and would-be-skiers perused the goods as future moguls milled about between the clothing racks. Representing the grunge set, a few Generation X kids eagerly eyed snowboards populating a section of the gym floor.

Taylor Robbins couldn’t be happier at the positive comparison. As the organizer of the function, Robbins said the turnout so far was encouraging. “At least 50 people were waiting at the door,” he stated, referring to Friday night’s 7 p.m. opening. He also said about 500 people showed up that night, eager to save money on ski-related items.

Although the crowd was a little slow in materializing Saturday morning, Robbins said he believed it would pick up later in the day.

“This is the best place to buy inexpensive clothing,” he asserted. For families with kids who outgrow their clothing every year, there’s no substitute, he said.

The ski swap at BSU was Robbins’ first attempt. He had no difficulties in promising a repeat performance for next year. “I want to make this an annual event,” he said.

Up at the checkout counter a video featured skiers careening down huge powder-blanketed vistas as rapid-fire guitar licks screamed in the background.

The bell had rung. Skiers’ salivary glands were switched on. Get pumped! Get psyched! Get on the slope!

Outside the heat wave persisted. The dreams of an early winter melted faster than a snowman in a microwave. There was nothing left for a skier to do but break out some Warren Miller movies and pray to the snow gods.
November rhymes with adventure

by Rhett Tanner

Out of Doors Editor
BRRRRRR!

Autumn is upon us. Bears, squirrels and other animals prepare themselves for the long winter to come. Our valley is visited by flocks of wild geese who were told that “it was time to fly.” Centuries of evolutionary instinct has told these animals what to do when they start seeing their breath in the mornings, and when the trees you’ve walked beneath begin to turn brilliant oranges, reds and golds, and drop their leaves.

But not us wacky humans. Not content to let the outdoor adventures of summer escape into the past, we’ve engineered ways to keep the fun alive year round. By building heated, covered swimming pools and gyms, we can now enjoy nearly every summer activity in the middle of the blizzard.

The BSU Outdoor Adventure Program, intent on providing an outlet for outdoor enthusiasts, sponsors classes and activities for both experts and newcomers. For more information, call 385-1374 or pay a visit to the Outdoor Adventure Program’s Internet presence at http://www.bsous.edu/bsu/OAP.html

Kayaking

As the weather turns chilly, head to the Boise State University swimming pool each Sunday in November for a round of kayak water polo, or to practice your kayak rolls.

The pool will be open from 5-6:30 p.m. Nov. 3, 10, 17 and 24. Admission and equipment rentals cost $2 each.

SCUBA diving

A three-week class in SCUBA diving will meet twice weekly from 6:30-10 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Sea kayaking in Baja: the perfect Christmas present

by Clint Miller

staff writer

How does spending part of Christmas break in Mexico sound? It gets even better.

How about a sea kayak adventure in Baja?

The trip, sponsored by the Boise State University Outdoor Adventure Program and the University of California at San Diego-Outback Adventures, takes participants up at the San Diego Airport on Jan. 11 and take them to the University of California at San Diego to pick up the sea kayaking gear. From UCSD, they will travel by van to Ensenada for the night and then on to San Quintin-the site of the first paddle adventure. After kayaking out into the bay and finding a camping spot, who knows what could happen?

The cost for the bulk of the trip is $459, which includes the kayaks, kayaking lessons, camping fees, camping gear and other trip expenses. Not included is round-trip airfare to San Diego (between $168 and $181 on Southwest or United airlines), the hotel stays in Ensenada and San Diego, or the whale-watching boat ride.

A non-refundable deposit of $100 must be made payable to BSU Outdoor Adventure Program is due Nov. 1. The remainder is due Dec. 1.

If you are interested in this paddle and whale-spotting adventure, contact Natalie Barley at 853-2977.

"The circle is cast"
The reality of witchcraft, Part II

by Stacy Nelson

Special to The Arbiter

Editor's Note: You can read Part I by simply hippity-hoppity-hopping onto The Arbiter Online. Here's the address:
http://www.idbous.edu/arbiter/current/102396/index.html

The most accessible way for people to explore paganism is through practicing as a solitary. Solitary witches perform rituals alone, and feel free to make them as simple or grand as they desire. Although the sense of community that forms in a circle or coven is something that many people look for, a period of time as a solitary can help people to understand their own power and solidify their beliefs.

It is helpful for people new to paganism to spend time reading on the subject. Sage’s first book on the Craft was the Spiral Dance by Starhawk.

“As soon as I started reading,” she says, “I was filled with joy because I had resigned myself to being alone in my spirituality. I believed in order not to sell out to someone else’s dogma, I had to live my truths alone.”

“Realizing that I was connected in spirit with other people was the first tangible sign of the connections I already thought were theirs between everything and everyone.”

Sage cites a wealth of information on numerous forms of pagan belief as well books on how and when to perform ritual.

Historically, witches have met in groups of thirteen people called covens. Covens usually comprised of people who have worked together for some time, form a support group and extended family. Within the coven, all members are allowed and encouraged to grow to their fullest potential.

In many covens, members take turns acting as High Priestess or Priest so that each person is given the chance to develop her or his leadership ability and skills in organizing a ritual. This structure also dissuades hierarchy and ego-trips with the group.

Because of the strong bond that forms among coveners, it is often difficult for someone new to paganism to find a coven accepting new members. An alternative to waiting around for a spot in a coven to open up is to join or form a circle. Circles are like covens in that they contain groups of people who meet to practice rituals and celebrate holy days.

Circles are also likely to rotate leadership and planning responsibilities, and to remain open to new members. Numbers and participants are also more likely to fluctuate.

After working together for a time, a circle’s membership may solidify and the group can decide to close itself to new people and become an official coven.

The circle that forms around the circle in the left. Everyone speaks of the people and animals they have loved, a grandmother who was always happy to give a hug, a child who died in a car wreck, a cat who comforted people when they cried, a father who taught his son to ride a bike. There was laughter and tears from all members of the circle as the stories were told. Eventually the talking stick makes its way around the circle to the woman, who casts the circle.

"Although the beings we’ve spoken of tonight are no longer with us physically, as long as we can tell their stories and remember, they will be with us in spirit."
About a year and a half ago, I read the two books that led me out of the waiting place. The first was The Great Cosmic Mother by Barbara and Monica Sjo. This amazing work detailed the ancient religion of the Goddess in many countries and ages. It also told of the advent of patriarchy and its effects.

The second book was Barbara Ardinger’s A Woman’s Book of Rituals and Celebrations. Set up in a how-to kind of way, Ardinger’s text showed me how the Goddess could form an integral part of my life. I learned the basic tenets of paganism from that book, and expanded on with every tome about witchcraft the goddess I could get my hands on.

It is possible that paganism is different for each person who practices it. Because there is no authority telling us what to believe and feel, each person is free to create a personal mythology which suits her needs.

“Everybody has their own sense of spirituality,” says Zella Bardsley, an artist, writer, and practitioner of magic. “When I write or make art, I express the divine.”

While there are numerous structures of pagan beliefs, they tend to fall into four broad categories: ceremonial, kitchen, Dianic, and naturalist.

Ceremonial witchcraft tends to be formal, structured and dramatic. Ceremonial groups feature a designated High Priestess and Priest. Initiates are trained by the High Priestess and Priest, and are not allowed to become full members until they have completed a training period, usually a year and a day.

The tools of ceremonial magic are often quite stylized and ornate. They are not to be used for any purpose other than a magical one.

Kitchen magic is more relaxed and accessible.

Kitchen witches (which I am, so forgive me if my bias is showing) believe the Goddess is present not only in the cast circle, but in all of our daily lives. There usually is no High Priestess or Priest in groups of kitchen witches. Members take turns leading, and initiates become members of the group as soon as they and the others feel they are ready.

While kitchen witches may own tools used only for ritual, they are as likely to use whatever is around. The ceremonial knife, or athame, might be a pocket knife or a really great bread knife. The chalice used might be a crystal goblet or someone’s childhood Snoopy thermos.

Dianic witches’ primary focus is the Goddess. They do not invoke the God in their rituals. Dianic witches are usually also strongly feminist and their organizations are planned so as not to be hierarchical.

Dianic covens can provide safe spaces for women to regain their power in the company of other women. The world we live in is not safe for women. According to Sage Caro, every year as many women are killed by their partners as U.S. soldiers lost in the Vietnam war. Many women have been hurt by the patriarchal system we live under.

Naturalists may not be readily identified as pagans. They are closely tied to environmental causes, and their system of beliefs is one of realism. Naturalists believe nature is inherently powerful and there is much to be learned from the natural world. In a naturalist view, a rock or tree is not the embodiment of the Goddess, but strong and beautiful in its own right.

Naturalism surfaces in all forms of pagan belief, though. Pagans worship what they can see, the trees, water, earth, and sky, as well as the spirit and energy they feel in all living organisms. There is a sense of activism within the naturalist perspective that all pagan people can learn from.

As Starhawk says in her novel, The Fifth Sacred Thing, “The Earth is our mother; we must take care of her.”

“I’m going to close the circle now unless anyone has something else to add,” The members shake their heads and she rises and walks to the east.

“Powers of the East, thank you for being part of our circle. Return to your realms in peace. Hail and farewell.”

She offers the blessing to the West, South, and East and returns to the North.

The Goddess Spirituality movement is very much an environmental movement. The sacredness of the natural world lies at the core belief of all pagans. Sage says “nature is an integral part of paganism. Our relationship to the Earth is what connects us all.”

Witches do not separate the physical from the spiritual. Protection of the environment is protection of the Goddess. When men and machines strip mine a hill, they are injuring the body of the Great Mother.

While many witches believe in reincarnation, it is only on this world that we live our life of lives. The Craft does not teach performing good deeds to get to some higher, better level of existence. Rather, the deed that is good and right merits its own integrity. As Zella states, “I don’t need to transcend nature. I’m part of the Earth and I belong on Earth.”

Nature may be seen as violent. Animals hunt with great ferocity and what seems like no regard for their prey. However, there is a violence of need, not greed. Early people asked permission of the animal spirits before they began their hunt, and gave great thanks when they finished.

Many witches (myself included) believe that a return to the values of pre-patriarchal cultures is needed today. If we had this respect for and connectedness with nature today, the world would be a very different place.

“The circle is open but never broken. May the peace of the Goddess be in our hearts. May our feet meet, our part, and our will meet again. Blessed be.”

Blessed be, renews the group.

During the 1960s and 1970s, people (especially women) began looking for a new way of living and thinking. The hierarchical and dominator mentality of western civilization was becoming increasingly intolerable for those who hoped for equality and peace. The burgeoning feminist and environmental movements became places where people could meet to dream of, and construct a new world. Influential research into ancient magical cultures, such as Elizabeth Grosset Davis’ The First Sex and Merlin Stones’ When God Was a Woman, showed women and men a view of the world that few had seen. The non-violent, non-hierarchical, nature-revering Goddess cultures seemed to be exactly what many were looking for. So people began to research old rituals and legends and came in contact with witches whose families had never stopped practicing the Craft.

Witchcraft today consists of old and new rituals and legends. It speaks to Craft’s diversity and openness that anything that affirms life and respects the Earth and her children can become part of a ritual. Every person who enters the Craft brings with them history and talents which enable witchcraft to grow. All who seek oneness with nature and other people are welcome within the Goddess’ circle.

Everyone hugs and adjourns to the kitchen where food is waiting for the feast. They celebrate far into the night, sharing stories of the living and the dead.

The Wheel of the Year

The eight pagan holy days, or sabbats, represent the observances and celebrations of points along the Wheel of the Year. They are closely tied to the season in which they occur.

The sabbats recognize the cycles of the Earth, the growing season, and the path of the Sun. The Spring and Fall Equinoxes are the days when the day and the night achieve equal length. The Spring Equinox (March 21) or Ostara, is the beginning of the growing season, when the trees begin to bud and the flowers to bloom. The Fall Equinox (Sept. 21) is the witches’ Thanksgiving. The Fall Equinox, also called Mabon, is the time to give thanks for the fruitful harvest, not only from the fields, but also from our work, motifs, and projects.

The Summer and Winter Solstices are the longest and shortest days of the year, respectively. Litha, the Summer Solstice (June 21), represents the Sun’s victory over the darkness. Yet after Litha, the days begin to shorten once again. Yule, or the Winter Solstice (Dec. 21), is the darkest night of the year. However, it is also the day when the sun child, who will bring the return of light and warmth, is born.

The other four sabbats fall on the cross-quarter days. In Celtic traditions they are five festivals, with huge bonfires fit to celebrate them. At Beltane (May 1), which comes between Yule and Ostara, the days begin to be noticeably longer. It is often dedicated to Brigid, the Celtic goddess of poetry and inspiration.

Beltane (May 1), coming between Ostara and Litha, is a celebration of passion and the growing warmth. It is at Beltane that many witches dance around the Maypole, weaving ribbons in colors which correspond to the things they wish to bring into their lives.

Lughnasadh (Aug. 1), celebrated between Litha and Mabon, is sometimes called the wake of Lugh, the sun god. The days become noticeably shorter and witches begin to turn their energy and attention inward, focusing on inner growth. It is a time to anticipate the harvest, to hope that it will be bountiful.

Halloween/Samhain (pronounced “SOW-un”) (Oct. 31) is the witches New Year, Coming between the Fall Equinox and Winter Solstice, the days are very short and much of our time is spent in darkness. At Samhain, it is said that the veil between the worlds of the living and the dead is very thin. It is the time when witches meet to remember and honor the dead. Samhain is a good time to pay homage not only to our friends and family members who have passed over, but to the memories of all the women and men who have been murdered for the "crime" of witchcraft.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1996 THE ARBITER
**Clippings**

compiled by Rhett Tanner

Out of Doors Editor

**Thirteen is a lucky number for Redfish Lake sockeye**

Thirteen came up a lucky number for endan-
getered Snake River sockeye salmon this week, as biologists counted 13 nests in Redfish Lake cre-
ated by mated pairs. The fish came from a group of 120 hatchery-raised adult sockeye, released into the central Idaho lake last month.

In tracking 15 of the salmon implanted with sonic tags prior to their release at Sockeye Beach in mid-September, Idaho Department of Fish and Game researchers discovered 50 fish had moved into shallow spawning areas around the lake. The nests (called redds) appear as light-colored patches on the gravel lake bottom. Like other salmon species, sockeye bury their eggs to protect them from predators.

- An adult sockeye female lays approximately 2000 eggs, so the potential production from 13 redds appears impressive. Biologists hold out hope that more of the five-pound salmon will mate and spawn this month in Redfish Lake. The 120 sock-
eye are the progeny of eight wild adults that returned from the Pacific Ocean to Redfish Lake in 1993. They were raised at Eagle Fish Hatchery near Boise by Idaho Fish and Game and at Big Beef Creek Hatchery in western Washington by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The marathon migrants have dwindled in num-
ber chiefly due to the high mortality of juveniles, as they travel downstream through the eight hydroelectric dams and reservoirs in their path to the ocean. Because of low numbers of returning adults, the Fisheries Service listed Snake River sockeye salmon as endangered in 1991. In the same year, Idaho Fish and Game and NMFS initi-
ted captive broodstock programs to preserve enough sockeye to allow recovery once the migra-
tion problem is fixed.

- Rod Nichols

Clearwater Region, Idaho Department of Fish and Game

**Pheasant hunting opener beats average**

Despite cold, rainy weather in many pheasant-
ning areas, southern Idaho hunters reported seeing more pheasants in 1996 than last year.

In the Idaho Department of Fish and Game’s Southwestern Region, biologists reported that 1996, was one of the two best openings in the last decade. Birds per hunter was up about 50% over the 10-
year average at the Tilden Bridge and American Falls check stations.

In the Magic Valley, birds per hunter checked were the highest of any area in the state. Department biologists reported fewer hunters in the field because of the inclement weather but those who did venture out found about 12% more birds than the 10-year average and twice as many as the 1995 opener.

Pheasant hunting in the Treasure Valley was similar to 1995 and the 10-year average, though some hunters reported finding good numbers of birds in areas with better habitat. Quail and chukar populations continued to be the brightest for bird hunters in the Southwestern Region with quail numbers at the highest level in recent years and chukar numbers good in most traditional hunt-
ing areas.

- Habitat continues to be a big problem for all Idaho upland game birds, especially pheasants. The need for adequate cover over during the winter is especially important for pheasants because they live in the most intensively farmed areas of the state. In the last eight years, the department, in cooperation with landowners and local Pheasants Forever chapters, has completed more than 3,500 habitat projects to benefit Idaho’s gamebirds, including pheasants. If you know of places where the department could cost-share with a landowner to improve pheasant habitat, please contact your local Fish and Game office.

**Steelhead counts encouraging**

Steelhead counts continue to be mostly encour-
gaging as the fall fishing season gets on.

Fisheries managers expect the season total to be around 203,000, compared to 202,410 in 1995. The count over McNary Dam through October 17 was 116,643 exceeding last year’s total count of 114,592. The current season projection is around 120,000.

The count at Ice Harbor Dam of 90,407 through October 17 has almost exceeded last year’s season count of 91,764. Currently about 18,000 steelhead are projected to cross Ice Harbor and enter the lower Snake River.

So far, the run at Lower Granite Dam is 70,826 steelhead, about 28% ahead of last year at this time. Total runs of is projected to be 85,000-90,000 fish, compared to last year’s 79,448. The majority of the steelhead are hatchery A-run, which should provide great fall fishing. There is some indication that, with their early arrival, steelhead may have moved farther upriver than normal. Check with Fish and Game regional offices for the latest creel information.

The news for the B-run steelhead is less encouraging. Fish managers project that about 9,000 hatchery B-run steelhead will cross Lower Granite Dam, enough to support fishing and hatch-
ery escapement. Even so, it will be the third low-
est hatchery B-run in the last 11 years. Hatchery B-runs were lower in 1994-95 and 1995-96.

Managers were initially more optimistic about the size of this year’s B-run based on last year’s one-ocean return of B-run steelhead, but the fish never materialized at Bonneville Dam. This race of steelhead primarily returns as a two-ocean fish.

**Selected well and groundwater chemistry data compiled for the Boise River Valley**

Selected information from 902 wells and chemical analyses of 1357 water samples collected from January 1990 through December 1995 are compiled in a new report by the US Geological Survey of the US Department of the Interior. The report was prepared in cooperation with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare’s Division of Environmental Quality.

Analyses include physical properties and con-
centrations of nutrients, bacteria, major ions, selected trace elements, radion-222, volatile organ-
ic compounds and pesticides. This information was collected as part of a larger study, which began in October 1992, to determine the nature and extent of groundwater contamination in the Boise River Valley.

Copies of this report, Open-File Report 96-246, "Selected Well and Ground-Water Chemistry Data from the Boise River Valley, Southwestern Idaho, 1990-95," by D.J. Partilan, are available for inspection at the Boise office of the US Geological Survey (230 Collins Road, 83713). Ordering information may be obtained from the US Geological Survey Information Services, Box 25296, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225-0046.
Minority Leaders Fellowship Program seeks nominations

Boise State University has been invited to submit nominations for the Minority Leaders Fellowship Program based in Washington, D.C. Ethnic minority students from across the country will be selected to participate in this experiential and academic-based program designed to provide talented and motivated ethnic students the opportunity to investigate various aspects of governance and leadership. To be eligible for selection, a student must be at least a sophomore in good standing, a U.S. citizen or permanent resident, and a member of one of the following minority groups: African-American, Asian-American, Hispanic/Latino, Native American, or Pacific Islander. Candidates must demonstrate personal initiative and an active role in campus or community affairs with a desire to serve the broad welfare of the community and the nation.

Boise State students should contact their academic college dean or department chairperson, or the Office of the Vice President for Minority Leaders Fellowship Program.

Residence halls looking for escort service volunteers

BSU residence halls are looking for volunteers to be part of their escort service program. The escorts would be on call on various nights during the week to walk students back to the residence halls from late night classes or study sessions. Students interested in applying should stop by the front desk in their individual halls and ask for an application. Students will be subject to an interview by hall council members. Their background is also subject to a criminal check.

Residents interested in a late escort home from class should call the Boise State residence halls looking for volunteers to be part of their escort service program. The escorts would be on call on various nights during the week to walk students back to the residence halls from late night classes or study sessions. Students interested in applying should stop by the front desk in their individual halls and ask for an application. Students will be subject to an interview by hall council members. Their background is also subject to a criminal check.

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"Rake up Boise" coming up

Student organizations still looking for community service projects can join other Boiseans for the 11th annual "Rake up Boise." The project was designed to help Boise's elderly and disabled citizens rake up their yards in the fall. Groups interested in participating can call the Boise Neighborhood Housing Services Inc. at 343-4085 to sign up. This year's event will be sponsored by the City of Boise, Browning Ferris Industries, First Security Bank, KBOI AM 67 AM, KICL Channel 2 Television, Idaho Power, Saint Alphonsus Hospital and BNIIS.

Recyclable bags will be provided at the front desk for hours and details.

Deadbeat parents soon face problems if behind on support

A second warning for deadbeat parents was issued last week by the Bureau of Child Services, a branch of the state Department of Health and Welfare. Specifically targeted were parents who are more than $2,000 or three months behind in child support. According to the Health and Welfare, "There are 11,000 Idaho parents who collectively owe $109 million in overdue support.

Beginning Jan. 1, 1997, the state can suspend licenses and permits of parents who have not made payments or arrangements to satisfy the debt.

"It's simply not acceptable for a parent not to pay their child support contract," said Judy Brooks, administrator of welfare programs.

The Idaho Code is similar to one instituted by the 43 other states. It is the only one, however, to address the issue of visitation disputes. As long as payments are being made visitation should be granted unless there are mitigating circumstances. Those receiving a warning letter are urged to contact their case worker.

Students urged to walk out

by Amber Cadrum
Special to The Arbiter

On Friday, Nov. 1 at 11:00 a.m., colleges and universities across the state of Idaho will be holding a walk-out. A march to the capitol steps has been organized for Boise State students to show their support in the heated battle against the 1 percent initiative. BSU students are asked to walk out of their classes and assemble in the quad, where a march will be led by ASBSU President Dan Nabors and Vice President Stuif Adams. The march will take them down Capitol Boulevard, straight to the capitol steps where a rally will be held.

Nabors stresses that demonstrations are not a common occurrence for this university, but he encourages as many students as possible to participate in the event.

Letters have been sent to the deans and chairmen of all campus departments, notifying them of the walk-out. Most were supportive of the demonstration.

Early snowfall couldn’t bust hemp festival

by Don Kelsoy
Staff Writer

Without a crfp in sight, only an occasional snow shower attempted to discourage celebrations at the Hemp Festival Oct. 19 at the Julia Davis Park.

Billed as "Earth Healing Gathering and Hemp Festival," the Boise Eco-Fair created a 60s style atmosphere which attracted a curious crowd of about 200.

The fair, which had scheduled speakers for salvage logging and other regional environmental issues, was sponsored by Northern Rockies Preservation Project, BSU Students for Environmental Education and Preservation, the Salmon River Coalition, and the International Community Action Network.

Focusing on ecological and industrial possibilities, the fair’s celebration of hemp as a textile promoted high interest among the mostly non-traditional attendees. Although a wide range of age groups were represented, the majority of the gathering was under 20 years old.

Laid-back hippie attire knew no age restriction. Tie-die shirts, fleece sweaters and funky hats were the order of the day. Kids sporting flower painted faces chased balloons across the grass, while stinky teenagers enjoyed the ever-broadening ecological benefits, connection to the illegal consumption of marijuana couldn’t be snuffed out.

With the occasional scent of burning cannabis wafting through the day’s chilled air, it was evident that a portion of the crowd had a more recreational agenda planned for the versatile plant. Baking this viewpoint were baby boomers Steve Marman and John and Gretchen Kennedy. They were among the self-described "mellow gallery" advocating legalizing marijuana for personal pleasure.

Although the threesome agreed hemp could play an important role in resolving some of our country’s economic and ecological problems, they wanted personal use of marijuana decriminalized. "It should be left up to the people to vote on," Marman said, while munching on a hemp-seed bag.

Gretchen, who is concerned about smoke-related health risks, hopes legalizing pot will bring its cost down. She feels this would make eating marijuana an alternative to food. "The part hemp, or marijuana, will play in this culture’s future, be it industrial or recreational, is being shaped by grass-root festivals like the Boise Eco-Fair. In this election year, voters may want to consider candidates sympathetic to their beliefs on this issue.

Or, as one timely T-shirt proclaimed: "Role/Hemp '96"
**Technically Speaking offers up data bytes**

by Don Kelsey
Staff Writer

**Trade show**

Expo '96, sponsored by a handful of computer manufacturers and the BSU Bookstore, took place at the Student Union Building Oct. 10 and 11. Representatives from Apple and Zenith computers made themselves available, answering questions and promoting their new products. Also key were new software bundles and lower student pricing.

Although Hewlett-Packard was also one of the Expo’s sponsors, the Boise-based company did not send a representative to the show. Zenith, weighing in for PCs, touted a new partnership with Microsoft. This enabled Zenith to include a wide range of popular software titles with their Pentium computers. Windows 95, MS Office Professional, Bookshelf and a slew of games create a tempting package.

Of considerable note is the inclusion of an auto-recover disk and training materials on the use of the systems and its software—essential for the novice user. Top this off with Zenith’s student financing, currently under 1.1 percent, and students may find an offer too good to refuse.

Not to be outdone, Apple works hard to keep the educational market from slipping through its fingers. Despite suffering some recent setbacks, the innovative computer company is gearing up for a major offensive.

No longer sending the “end-of-life” products to schools, the Apple representative promised colleges would start receiving computers coming off the line first, or perhaps machines that haven’t even been offered to the public yet.

Apple also includes a number of software titles with their computers, although not quite as many as Zenith. As for pricing, Apple has placed BSU at their top agreement level, allowing students to purchase below federal price levels.

For further information and demonstrations of these products, check out the BSU Bookstore in the SUB.

**WordPerfect disappearance**

As of April 1, BSU is no longer a licensed carrier for WordPerfect. This may seem like a bad April fool’s joke to some, but when WordPerfect was purchased by Corel Inc. the new owners opted not to renew any of their site licenses.

Although WordPerfect now comes in a beefed-up software suite, at an educational price of $39, the door has been opened for Microsoft and their word processor, Microsoft Word.

Since new PC computers ordered by BSU usually include Microsoft Word, this provides Bill Gates and company an advantage in overtake the once-venerable WordPerfect.

Licensing administrators for the Data Center concur and add that changing over to a new word processor has not created problems. In fact, they said most instructors welcomed the change because of Word’s ability to better integrate with software applications they already use—Excel, PowerPoint and Access.

Corel may indeed be in an uphill battle if it hopes to fend off the circling sharks now that WordPerfect’s blood flows freely in educational waters.

**Free long distance**

For computer users wishing to curb their ever-growing long-distance bills, help can come in the form of communications software found on the World Wide Web.

Freetel is one of a number of programs that can carry real-time voice conversations utilizing the Internet. The program can be downloaded at no charge from http://www.freetel.com.

The application works by using the microphone and speakers attached to your computer and those of the party you wish to call. If you don’t have a microphone or speakers, don’t worry; you can carry on a two-way conversation by simply using the computer’s keyboards. Either way, there are no costs associated with the call other than those already charged by your Internet provider.
Basques and Boise State

Community enjoys largest population of minority outside of Europe

by Joe Rekk
Staff Writer

Walking around Boise doesn’t evoke a sense of being surrounded by minorities. Yet the City of Trees plays home to the largest concentration of Basques outside of their native lands in northeast Spain and southwest France, called Euskadi. “People are aware of the Basques, but people aren’t aware of who exactly is Basque,” says BSU student Ryan Schaffner, himself of Basque decent.

Though they blend in with other European people in the United States, Basques possess their own non-Caucasian language and history, which predates the Roman Empire. They even feature genetic differences, including distinct skeletal peculiarities, and are the probable originators of the RH negative blood factor. No one knows where they, or the mysterious language, Euskara, comes from.

“The Basque history is lost in antiquity, purely a matter of historical speculation,” according to The Basques in Idaho by Pat Bieter. One thing is clear, however: they maintain a unique culture, separate from the Caucasian tribes which settled most of the rest of Europe around them.

As this distinctness which continues to bring them together, even in far-off Idaho. According to the 1990 census (the last census to offer a separate category for this ethnicity), 5,587 Idahoans claim Basque ancestry. However, many in the Basque community estimate a higher number, as much as 7,500 to 30,000.

About half of Idaho’s Basques live in Ada County (2,242), and the majority of those reside in Boise (1,683). Boise hosts many Basque festivals, a Basque museum, and a troop of Basque dancers who tour “all over the world.”

Cathy Clarkson is one such dancer. She also learned to play the txistu, a recorder-type instrument, while studying in the Basque town of Oñati, part of the Basque region of the Basque Country. Clarkson remains enthusiastic about Basque culture. When asked why she decided to embrace Basque tradition, she explains that “it embraced me.”

The kicker—Clarkson is not Basque.

BSU students in Euskadi

Josie Bilbao, who oversees BSU’s International Programs, says it’s not unusual for students who go on the Basque overseas study program to “become Basque.” Of the two to five students who choose to study the Basque language each semester on the program (most go for Spanish), Bilbao says at least one is non-Basque. Bilbao says these students are “not Basque by blood, but Basque in spirit.”

Bilbao Gambrell, who isn’t Basque, lived with a Basque family for a year while she studied in San Sebastian (the current location of the BSU program). Though originally sent to study Spanish and travel, she soon found herself “much more aware” about politics in general, and Basque history and culture in particular.

Bilbao says the experience provided an eye-opener even for students with a Basque background.

“Students come back understanding the complexity of the situation, instead of saying it should be this way or that way,” she says.

Though many students use the program to travel and learn Spanish, others go to retrace their roots and discover their heritage.

“The first and second generations were trying to blend in, but now we’re coming to a time when most of us are third, maybe fourth generation, and we’re assimilated into U.S. culture. Yet we’re very lucky to have this cohesive and active Basque community in Boise that helps us keep the culture alive and maintain bridges with the Basque country,” says Bilbao, also a Basque.

John Bieter, who’s writing a book about youth interest in Basque heritage, notes this interest isn’t unusual—he calls it “third generation phenomenon.”

Stephanie Itza, a quarter Basque who came to BSU from Nevada, got to know her relatives while participating in the Basque program.

“It’s incredibly how much of a difference it made between families,” says Itza.

She says part of BSU’s appeal was its Basque community.

“The Basque community in Elko is a lot like here, but smaller...” she said and dances at home and I do want to keep dancing,” says Itza.

Bilbao says the Basque community draws students to BSU, but a large part of the Basque student population remains home grown.

“Since there’s such a large number of Basques here, it goes to say that there’s going to be a large representation in our university,” says Bilbao.

She says creating a Basque student group would be redundant, considering the amount of Basque groups and resources already in Boise.

Boise State is also setting the groundwork for an ESL institute, which would include native Basques and other foreign students from June 16 to July 25, 1997.

Bilbao feels cautiously optimistic about a future Basque studies minor, but rules following a civil war in the 1970s, where the Basques paid for supporting the failing side. As retribution for their support of Loyalist forces in another civil war (1936-39), the Fascists uprooted the oak tree in the town of Gernika, long a symbol of Basque liberty. If Gernika sounds familiar, maybe it’s because a bar of the same name thrives on the corner of Capitol Boulevard and Grove Street in Boise.

Though oppression of Basque culture has lessened since fascist dictator Francisco Franco died in 1975, the call for Basque independence, and resulting tension between the Basque and Spanish, continues today.

“You can feel it when you get there, that there is an internal war going on,” says Gambrell. Her host parents didn’t let her go to school on days they knew pro-independence demonstrations could get nasty. One of Gambrell’s classmates had rocks thrown at his bus, and bombings occurred “during the whole course of the year.”

A small minority of Basques don’t content with demonstrations and resort to violent terrorist activities.

Gambrell describes the sometimes turbulent political climate as strangely out of place given the beautiful surroundings of San Sebastian. She says the pro-independence movement is strongest with the 30- to 40-year-old age group.

“Every single night without fail there was some manifestation—rallies, marches, demonstrations—about independence or against the violence that it’s creating,” says Itza.

Though the program stresses students stay out of politics, Itza found involvement difficult to abstain from, since her own cousins who try to avoid serving in the military.

“A lot of Basque kids are in prison because they refused to serve in Spain’s military,” says Itza. She says there are ways around military service—going to the university or other national service, but that it’s tough to get out of.

Despite the air of political turmoil, Itza says, “There are just as many people against independence as there are for it. A lot of people are just tired of it and want peace.”

Beautiful country, violent politics

Attracted originally by the lure of California’s gold rush, and silver riches in Nevada, Basques began moving to the American West—largely Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and California—en masse, in the late 1870s. Factors at home also contributed to the migration, including the tradition of passing land on to only one son or daughter, and oppressive Spanish
Perot plays the dark horse

by Asencio Ramirez
News Editor

H. Ross Perot has made some significant changes since the last time he ran for president. However, the Texas billionaire’s tune remains the same—repair the nation’s deficit and get the nation up and running like a good corporation.

The biggest move Perot has made since the ’92 election has been adopting a party platform. Perot is now the presidential candidate of the Reform Party. While he helped found the party he was not automatically its candidate for the presidency. The party held its own nominations, primaries and even a national convention. Perot clinched his party’s nomination, not unexpectedly.

The Reform has fielded candidates locally, in Caldwell and Riggins. They are expected to support the party’s efforts to reform government and defend and uphold the “right of every qualified American voter to full and equal participation in the electoral process.” The Reform platform also promises to “present candidates who tell the truth and do not try to put political spin on that truth.”

When Perot ran his ’92 campaign he was accused of trying to buy the presidency. Now, with the Reform Party, he has pledged to spend only $50,000 out of his own pocket. The rest he will raise from donations. He has also accepted taxpayer money to run this time. While it’s contrary to his original stand, he now takes that money because it is freely donated by taxpayers when they file their federal income tax forms.

On the issues, the billionaire attacks the tax breaks promised this year by both Clinton and Dole as efforts to gain the presidency. According to the Perot campaign, the other candidates leave the toughest sacrifices in budget cuts “until the later years of their agenda.” This causes their promises to get scrapped after two or three years.

“We need a plan that can be enacted and executed while the elected official is in office,” reads Reform Party literature.

Perot also intends to attack corporate welfare. Large American corporations are often given money by the U.S. government, to promote their products abroad. Campbell’s Soup receives money to push its products in Argentina, and the USA Rice Federation helps promote Uncle But’s Rice. The Reform campaign claims that, “Mr. Perot and the candidates of the Reform Party cannot be bought by the special interests and will work to end corporate welfare.”

The presidential hopeful also promises to make the damaged Medicare system his top priority.

Does your vote really count?
How the Electoral College works

In case you haven’t heard yet, We The People do not elect the president directly. How the Electoral College works confuses many an undergraduate.

Idaho has only four electoral votes. This number is determined by the number of U.S. Senators, plus the number of representatives in the U.S. House. Each political party selects four electors, from among those who have contributed work to the party, to vote for the candidates from that party.

All electoral votes must be cast for the candidate who wins by at least a 50-percent-plus-1 vote of the people. In other words, if just over 50 percent of Idahoans vote for Dole, he will get 100 percent of Idaho’s electoral votes, cast by the electors chosen by the Republican Party. Because of these rules, Electoral College results can be tallied immediately after the general election, although the College itself does not meet to vote until much later. The official results of the election are announced in Congress in early January. —Kate Bell, Editor in Chief
THE INITIATIVES

If 1 Percent Initiative costs BSU $16 million, students may pick up tab

by Joe Reik
Staff Writer

1 Percent backers advocate transferring what they
claim is an unfair financial burden off the shoulders of
property tax owners. But who will pick up the millions
of dollars in revenue shortfall? Most analysts agree that
financially strapped students will be tapped to pick up at
least some of the slack.

Evan Land Maxwell, with Idahoans for Tax Reform, concedes the initiative does not protect higher education
from funding cuts. Maxwell argues that students will
benefit from lower rents and a more efficient and atten-
tive university if the initiative passes (see Oct. 2, page 7).

This potential new burden comes to students at a time
to when tuition skyrockets at twice the rate of inflation, 42
percent since 1989 nationally. BSU’s cost crept up
another $140 million this year. Many students say they are bare-
ly making it as it is.

“These are not traditional students whose parents are
paying for them to go to college. These are people that
are paying their own way, these are families that have
full-time jobs, who are trying to be better themselves
through education,” says ASBSU President Dan Nabors.

A similar initiative in Oregon, Measure 5, passed in
1990, forcing universities to operate on a budget of
about $600 million a year, about $200 million less than
they would have had without the measure. Those cuts
dominated 90 programs statewide and sent 8,000
Oregon students on a mass exodus out of the state to
other schools, including BSU. Tuition was raised 80 percent
— about $1,200 higher — as a result of the measure.
BSU President Charles Rech says the initiative could
cost BSU $16.1 million. Rech says this would mean a
25 percent reduction in enrollment, or closing three of
BSU’s six academic colleges and the athletic program,
or a 78 percent hike in student fees next fall.

Initiative sponsor Ron Rankin says that’s simply not
true. He claims the total costs to public schools would be
about $140 million, not even close to the $226 million
estimated by the state Tax Commission.

Votes have been deluged with a plethora of informa-
tion from both sides, much of it contradictory. For
instance, the most basic question of the debate, how
much the initiative will cost, is itself highly contested.
Figures range between $100 million to 300 million.

“I just recently estimated that the actual cost will
be a total of about $249 million,” says Allen Dalton, an
economist lecturer at BSU.

But Dalton says the revenue loss can be partially
made up by the same property tax cut that caused the
shortfall in the first place. He says cutting property taxes
will raise corporate profits, disposable income, and
demand for property which will, respectively, contrib-
tute to increased state revenues in income, sales and
property taxes. He also says lowering the cost of doing
business will contribute to higher economic growth,
which, while moderate, means more taxable income in
the long run. Dalton claims the state Tax Commission
doesn’t account for these factors when they compile
their estimates.

Dalton says the 1 Percent Initiative isn’t just about
economics, but is also about “returning power to the
people to decide how much they’re going to be taxed.”

“The only people who can object to that philosophi-
cal point are those who think the people ought to be the
servants rather than the masters of government,” con-
cludes Dalton.

But BSU economics professor Dick Payne says sales
and income taxes drop down during hard economic
times, property taxes remain far less vulnerable to
changing times.

Payne says people should think long and hard before
scraping a property tax system that has been a stable
source of revenue for schools and local government.
He explains the sales, income, and property taxes work
together like three legs of a table. Cutting off one leg of
the chair, he warns, could upset a fragile balance “that
has worked for a long time.”

Payne says federal waste and mismanagement have
unfairly given state and local government a bad name.
“Idaho has done a pretty good job of living within
budgets and trying to be judicious,” says Payne.

“I really question that there is enough fat or waste to
make up for the shortfall that would be caused by the 1
Percent,” contends Payne.

Payne is also skeptical about the numbers both sides
in the debate have used.

“Those numbers are as good as we’ve got, and
they’re not good,” says Payne.

If the 1 Percent Initiative passes there will be no easy
way to absorb the revenue loss, either by raising other
taxes or cutting government, according to Idaho Gov.
Phil Batt.

But, who came out against the initiative back in
March, estimates the state will have to add a 3 percent
hike to Idaho’s 5 percent sales tax, or a 50 percent
increase in income taxes, to make up for the revenue
shortfall. Rankin says cutting government may not be
easy, but it is possible, and a “matter of pri-
oritizing.”

Whether it passes or not, wide popularity
for the initiative this year (around 50 percent)
dwarfs a similar measure defeated in ‘92, which was defeated by a 2-1 margin. If
this support doesn’t lead to the initiative’s
call, then property tax relief will cer-
tainly become a major issue for the legisla-
ture next session — again.

In ’92 the legislature provided $40 million
in property tax relief and set a 3 per-
cent annual cap on budgets supported by
property taxes. But 1 Percent supporters say
that’s far short of relief promised in ‘94
election year campaign rhetoric.

Republicans promised in their Contract
With Idaho to remove maintenance and
operations from local school property taxes.

“They’ve broken their word,” says Rankin.

ASBSU has voiced strong and early
opposition to the initiative by anonymously
passing Senate Resolution 1, which details
why the senate feels the 1 Percent Initiative
would have a detrimental effect on BSU.

ASBSU has also held rallies (see Sept. 18),
published “No 1 Percent” fliers, and registered well
over 1,000 students to vote.

ASBSU President Dan Nabors says the success of the
registration drive is due largely to student concerns over
education budget cuts. He says ASBSU opposition to the
measure reflects the general mood of the campus.

“One student is informed on the actual importance
to the state of Idaho, and to education, and to him-

Themselves, I haven’t heard one student say they’re in favor
of the 1 Percent,” says Nabors.

But an initiative popular with around half of Idaho’s
voters must have some supporters on a campus of
more than 15,000 students. These students can’t be overjiged
with the amount of attention, and student funds, ASBSU
is giving the boone.

Should student government be involved in political
matters beyond the jurisdiction of the campus, or should
it remain politically neutral, out of respect for students’
ability to study the issues and decide on their own? This
question was raised when ASBSU passed a resolution
two years ago, in opposition to the ICA’s anti-special
right/tax-gate rights initiative.

Nabors and many student senators argue that in situ-
ations where politics have a direct effect on education
and Boise State, the ASBSU has not only a right, but a
“responsibility and obligation” to enter the political
arena, especially when the issue cuts across partisan
lines, like the 1 Percent Initiative.

Nabors says he’s not against the idea of property tax
relief, but opposes “this initiative because it is so poorly
written.” He says the complexity of property tax relief
requires more investigation by a larger group of people
than the narrow group proposing the 1 Percent.

“It’s not too late to register to vote, even on the last
day,” emphasizes Nabors.

Indeed, according to political science professor James
Weatherby, “in a close race like this, mobilizing the stu-
dent vote could be very significant.”

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THE ARBITER
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1996 THE ARBITER

OCTOBER 30, 1996
Term Limits Initiative asks legislature to call convention

by Kate Bell
Editor-in-chief

Incumbent extras such as PAC money, fracturing privileges, and free trips home, all contribute to increased visibility and—90 percent of the time—to re-election. On Nov. 5, voters will decide if term limiting constitutes the best way to help challengers tackle incumbents.

Citizens for Federal Term Limits—Idaho Campaign, a non-partisan, non-profit organization dedicated to passing the Idaho Congressional Term Limits Initiative, submitted petitions with more than 43,000 signatures on July 5 to the Secretary of State, qualifying the 1996 Congressional Term Limits Initiative for the Nov. 5 ballot. The initiative would limit U.S. Representatives to three terms, and U.S. Senators to two.

A constitutional amendment to limit federal lawmakers' terms would require a bipartisan, two-thirds vote in each chamber of Congress. Thirty-eight state legislatures would then have to ratify the proposed amendment.

Campaign chairwoman Danna Weaver said, "Long-term career politicians in Washington have mortgaged America's future with a mountain of debt for a bloated, intrusive and expensive federal bureaucracy. Our citizens are saddled with excessive taxes and red tape with no hope of change. Our system of government needs the fundamental reform that term limits will provide."

While the president of the United States remains term-limited, members of the U.S. House and Senate are not. According to the Citizens for Federal Term Limits—Idaho Campaign, for the last 20 years, more than 80 percent of all Senate and 90 percent of all House incumbents have been reelected. The Citizens for Federal Term Limits hope their initiative will level the playing field for challengers. More than 25 million Americans have already voted for term limits for their federal lawmakers.

The initiative would require U.S. senators and representatives, as well as state legislators, to push along passage of an amendment to the U.S. Constitution placing 12-year term limits on federal lawmakers. If members of the Idaho congressional delegation fail to support term limits, this information will be printed next to their names on the next election ballot. This sanction would also apply to any state legislators who do not support making application to Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. Non-incumbents who decline to sign a pledge to help pass the Congressional Term Limits Amendment would have a similar notation next to their names on the ballot.

John Freemuth, ISU associate professor of political science, says it would be "stupid" to have such statements next to candidates' names. "Where would it stop?" he asked, suggesting that other groups may want similar statements concerning other issues, such as abortion, added to the ballots.

Freemuth pointed out that the language of the Federal Term Limits Initiative requires the Secretary of State to determine what the statements should appear next to a candidate's name on the ballot, and any candidate can appeal a decision to place the phrase next to their name to the Idaho Supreme Court.

Wait Minnick, the Democratic challenger for the U.S. Senate seat, has made his own pledge to Idahoans to abide by a "no-escape" term limit of two consecutive terms, or 12 years, in the U.S. Senate. Minnick's incumbent opponent, Larry Craig, has spoken out in favor of congressional term limits by saying, "Clearly without question the American people understand that if they want to change the mindset in Washington, they have to change the players."

"I've always supported term limits," said Craig. "Idaho strongly supports them and I've encouraged Idahoans to do that at the federal level."

"Term limits are coming and those who oppose them had better get out of the way or they will be hit by the force of a speeding train when the 1996 elections come around," said Craig, who believes a constitutional amendment provides the only way to ensure term limits hold up legally.

Democratic 1st District Congressional candidate Dan Chenoweth and 2nd District Congressman Mike Crapo have both supported term limits bills proposed by Rep. Bill McCollum (R-Florida) and Rep. Van Hilleary (R-Tennessee). Crapo, also a Republican, has acted as co-sponsor of the McCollum Bill since first entering Congress in 1993.

The McCollum bill provides for 12-year term limits on members of both houses of Congress so long that they become comfortable with it. And, the Constitution was never meant to provide permanent jobs for people who liked to play politics, said 1st District Congresswoman Helen Chenoweth.

"Congress should be made up of citizen legislators—not professional politicians," said Chenoweth, who supports limits proposed by the initiative.

Chenoweth and 2nd District Congressman Mike Crapo have both supported term limits bills proposed by Rep. Bill McCollum (R-Florida) and Rep. Van Hilleary (R-Tennessee). Crapo, also a Republican, has acted as co-sponsor of the McCollum Bill since first entering Congress in 1993.

The McCollum bill provides for 12-year term limits on members of both the U.S. House and Senate. The Hilleary amendment also called for 12-year term limits for the House and Senate, but allowed states to select shorter term limits if they desired.

Mike Crapo declined to sign the Citizens for Federal Term Limits petition and Susan Seidl, his press secretary, Crapo is concerned that it calls for a constitutional convention. Crapo opposes such conventions because they cannot be limited to a single issue.

Crapo's Democratic opponent John Seidl doesn't see a need for constitutional convention, or even a term limit initiative for that matter.

"We do have term limits right now and they're called elections," said Seidl.

While Seidl does not think this country needs mandatory term limits, he believes the power of incumbency requires curbing. "And the best way to do that is campaign finance reform," he said.

Seidl has not signed the Citizens for Federal Term Limits pledge, but says if the group's initiative is passed, the will of the people should be heeded.

Citizens for Federal Term Limits has a home page at http://termnow.micronet.is/fieldlimits

Proposition 2: the bear facts

by Clint Miller
Staff Writer

Bears all over the state are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the vote on Proposition 2, which will restrict certain methods now used in the hunting of bears.

First, it will eliminate hunting with bait such as grease, stale donuts, or any other substance with a strong odor; bears find attractive. It will also limit the use of dogs to track bears. Transmitters are often strapped to dogs, so when the hounds track the bear, the hunter can follow the transmitter's signal. The proposition forbids hunting between March 1 and Sept. 1, which is when bears come out of hibernation and are raising new cubs. Clause three of the proposition allows special agents to use these methods to hunt and kill bears as necessary. Idaho is currently the only state in the continental U.S. that allows both the use of dogs and bait.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game is worried about the effects of the ban. It feels it is losing some of the management responsibilities it was given upon its creation in 1938. Its plan for managing bears was put forth in 1992, and was supposed to run through the year 2000. It set ideal numbers for bear populations in certain areas of the state and also provided guidelines for dealing with populations above or below ideal levels. Some of the methods to control populations were spring hunting, along with baiting and hunting with dogs. Fish and Game believes it will have to use its employees to control the bear population at taxpayer costs, using the same hunting methods that would be banned for other hunters.

The Idaho Coalition United for Bears believes it is unethical to hunt bears with these methods. I-CUB believes it is not fair for the hunter to put out food that will draw the bear to him, while he sits and waits for it behind a blind. When a hunter who uses transmitters on their dogs figures the dog has the bear cornered, he jumps on his ATV, finds the bear, shoots it, and says he hunted it down. Many times the dogs are found ripped apart by the bear. Taking a mother bear in the spring from her new cubs leaves the young to starve for the rest of the year. These are the unethical hunting habits that I-CUB would like to see stopped.

The Sportsmen's Heritage Defense Fund is the main opponent of Proposition Two. The Defense Fund fears that people have been misinformed about the issue at hand. They also say this represents the end of hunting in Idaho. In Colorado, 110 bears had to be hunted and killed at tax payers' expense because the state passed a similar law last year. The Heritage Defense Fund cites the loss of state revenue, as well as spending money to hunt the bears, as reasons to vote against Proposition Two.

The question is, will the hunting of bears with the controversial methods continue? It may, at taxpayer expense. Would we rather pay the state to hunt bears with dogs and bait in the springtime? The bears await our verdict.
Stop the Shipments Initiative
nukes Batt’s deal with feds

by Mary Doherty
Staff Writer

It was not uncommon to see bright yellow and black striped signs with the radioactive waste caution symbol replacing the “s” of “Stop the Shipments” everywhere in Idaho. That phrase has been coined by politicians, petitioners and environmentalists. It will appear again on Nov. 5, on top of Proposition Three.

Former state Sen. John Peavey heads up the effort to stop the shipments in response to a deal Gov. Phil Batt made with the federal government. The governor’s arrangement was also endorsed by Attorney General Al Lance and will allow the federal government to bring a maximum of 1,133 shipments to the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. The deal also stipulates a plan for the removal of nuclear waste from INEL, to a permanent, suitable storage facility. The clean-up effort entails shipping the spent fuel to the WIPP site in New Mexico beginning in 1997.

“The deal made by Governor Phil Batt and Attorney General Lance is a fraud,” Peavey said at a debate with Lieutenant Attorney General Kathleen Trover. “This deal is the death warrant of the Snake River and a noose around the necks of our children.” Peavey also criticized the attorney general: “Alain Lance has no experience in dealing with nuclear deals. Idaho citizens were kept in the dark on this one.”

Peavey contends that once the federal government is given the invitation to bring in nuclear waste from all over this country and 41 others, there will be no end to it. Also, he claims the only waste leaving the INEL site is the bag of garments worn by people working around radioactive material. He said the shipments of waste going into the site is 6,000 times more dangerous than the waste leaving it.

Lockheed is the world’s largest military contractor and holds the contract to operate INEL. Peavey claims that the Lockheed Corporation will make two billion dollars a year by ininerating spent fuel. He thinks Batt’s deal is a “sham so Lockheed can get rich.”

The Snake River Alliance and former Sen. Clint Steenstra have joined Peavey in his efforts to overturn Batt’s deal. The INEL site sits 500 feet directly above the Snake River aquifer, from which 270,000 people draw their drinking and irrigation water. The INEL is located right along a major fault line that has been the scene of the two largest mainland U.S. earthquakes in the past 40 years. Another one of the group’s concerns is the fact that the waste is being transported on public roads and by railway, on lines that have seen five derailments during the past two years.

Lieutenant Attorney General Kathleen Trover spoke on behalf of Attorney General Al Lance and Governor Phil Batt at the Oct. 9 debate. Trover rebutted the claim that nobody wants nuclear waste in Idaho. She said Gov. Batt exercised the best effort to keep as much waste out as possible. The federal government reserves the right to regulate nuclear waste storage. Trover (working with Lance) was involved in the actions Cecil Andrus took to prevent radioactive waste storage in Idaho. Andrus went as far as setting up a border patrol, consisting of National Guard troops, to prevent shipments from entering the state. The federal government then enforced a court order specifically preventing the governor of Idaho from interfering with shipments of spent fuel.

Trover stated 34 states other than Idaho also store nuclear waste. The initiative won’t prevent the government from stopping any shipments. It will only allow Idaho to go back to court over the issue. The only shipments to cease will be those leaving INEL, under the current deal. Trevor stressed that this initiative will inhibit the clean-up of the INEL site.

“If Idaho were to take this issue back to court, we would be up against the national government and 34 other states who would love to send us all of their waste as well,” said Trover, and added, “No state has gone up against the national government in the U.S. Supreme Court on this issue and won.”

Trevor said Gov. Batt did the only thing he could to improve a bad situation. His deal made it possible for Idaho to avoid having to accept as much waste as other states. There are 2 million gallons of liquid waste sitting in below-ground wet storage sites above the aquifer. Batt’s deal requires a plan to bring that waste to a suitable above-ground storage facility, where it can no longer threaten to contaminate our water.

One statement Peavey and Trevor did agree on was that eastern Idaho is “the most dangerous nuclear storage site in the world.”

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VOTE November 5!
by Kelly Millington  
Staff Writer

Big names, big race. This time around, incumbent Sen. Larry Craig is up against Walt Minnick, former president and CEO of Trus Joist International.

There are many issues to consider in this election, but, first, take a look at each candidate's background.

Larry Craig is finishing his first term in the U.S. Senate, and previously served five terms in the House. He participated in the National Guard for 18 months until receiving an honorable medical discharge. Craig also operated his family's ranch for 10 years, mostly after high school.

Walt Minnick grew up on a farm in Washington. He has practiced law with degrees earned from Whitman College and Harvard University. He was on active duty in the U.S. Army, then served on the White House staff during the Nixon administration. After his time in Washington, D.C., Minnick moved to Idaho and joined what became Trus Joist International. He participates in business and education, as well as organizations such as the Conservation League.

When it comes to each candidate's platform, Minnick begins with nuclear waste. He says he's "very concerned about the issue of nuclear waste" and plans to clean up the waste. The first step toward accomplishing this, he says, includes re-negotiating an agreement "that has real financial penalties to it and will give Idaho the right to go back and sue for damages and ask the judge for an injunction."

Minnick considers nuclear waste Idaho's most pressing issue right now, but says education, a balanced budget, and campaign finance reform are also in great need of attention.

He's pushing for a higher quality of education and greater support for education in order for America to become the global economic leader of the 21st century. To do this, he says, programs can't be cut, but kept. He says it's vital to keep programs that help students and improve low-income families. He says he's also in favor of a system that makes education possible, including student loans. He supports the idea of a direct-lending program because that eliminates stress students experience from having to pay banks back quickly.

"I think that any high school senior that wants a college education and is willing to borrow money for it and pay it back, well, we ought to find a way for that young person to get a loan," Minnick says.

He explains that he'll help keep programs and student loans by never voting for an unbalanced budget. He says he's found a way to balance this year's budget, and promises he would refuse to vote for an unbalanced budget unless the country encountered a deep recession or became involved in war.

Minnick's plan to balance the budget begins by dealing with social problems via cutting corporate welfare. He says he won't allow special interests like cigarette companies to deduct advertising expenses, forcing taxpayers to pay for advertising they may not agree with. He plans to eliminate congressional homesteads such as subsidies to ethanol manufacturers and other special interests. And, says Minnick, cutting bureaucracy and closing tax loopholes would balance the budget by $120 billion. He says none of these cuts would effect education, medical research, environmental clean-up, or funding for the arts.

Minnick also stands for campaign finance reform. He says it's too easy for politicians to be bought-out by special interest groups, and suggests limits be placed on spending. He also thinks PAC's should be banned, and that greater access be made to issue-related debates and discussion on television.

Craig says his platform is conservative and stands for limited government and greater states' rights. Many of his efforts center around balancing the budget, an issue he says he's worked on for many years.

He also claims he was one of the first in government to examine nuclear waste issues. In 1982, he began looking for areas in which to store low-level nuclear waste. The Carlsbad site he chose was recently approved as safe for low-level radiation storage by the National Academy of Science. Craig says Idaho should never become a nuclear waste storage site.

Education is a less pressing issue for Craig than Minnick, but that doesn't mean he doesn't value education or think it doesn't need improvement. Part of Craig's reasoning is that most decisions regarding education are made at state and local levels. Craig says he's a strong supporter of HeadStart, a program for low-income families, as well as programs like school lunch. He also opposes direct-lending to college students and programs like Pell Grants. Minnick says Craig voted to cut student loan programs by one-third, but Craig refutes the accusation. Craig is a supporter of the direct-lending program because he feels it's a cost-effective way of ensuring that students get the financial aid they need.

Balancing the budget becomes a key part of Craig's campaign. He feels he's the symbolic godfather of the balanced budget movement, which he instigated in 1982. Craig says it's important to keep the growth of the federal budget compatible with the growth of America's gross national product. He admits that, under his plan, it will take six to seven years until the U.S. sees a balanced budget, but he says a "gradual, responsible approach will not create a recession or dramatic new taxes."

In order to influence Idaho voters, each candidate looks to their roots. Craig grew up in Idaho and previously served five terms in the House, then became involved in the Nixon administration. After his time in Washington, D.C., Minnick moved to Idaho and joined what became Trus Joist International. He participates in business and education, as well as organizations such as the Conservation League.

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Mary Charbonneau offers voters alternative to donkeys, elephants

by Mark David Holladay and Kelly Millington

Mary Charbonneau is the idea candidate. She's running for a seat in the U.S. Senate, as an independent. Charbonneau proposes redesigning the entire governmental system and wants to earn the title of Idaho's progressive senator. With this in mind, her platform focuses on improving education, promoting employment and increasing prosperity.

Charbonneau ran for Congress in 1992 in Massachusetts, also on the Independent ticket. She does not have a college degree, but considers herself to have a "master's in life." Charbonneau says involvement in business and real estate have given her the ability to relate to people, and that popular participation in government is essential to her.

Even without a degree, Charbonneau says five years of experience in the Massachusetts court system have taught her to be good in a courtroom and to excel in law. However, she was disappointed in the Massachusetts court system because she found it unethical and felt there was no point in living in that state.

Consequently Charbonneau moved to Idaho on what she calls a "venture trip." Since her time here, she's been working in retail distribution and realizes "the need for a light manufacturing company here in Idaho."

Charbonneau decided to run for the Senate because she feels her level of thinking coincides with the federal level of politics. As an Independent candidate, she claims to view citizens as individual human beings, not party members. She doesn't think Craig or Minnick would be beneficial for Idaho because, as she puts it, "Their minds aren't good for the federal level—I have a very good mind."

Education a priority

Charbonneau targets the Department of Education as the first area for change. She wants to create a national learning system, where all students learn at the same pace and work at identical levels. She believes in focusing intensely on the three Rs—reading, writing and arithmetic. But in addition, she wants to emphasize areas lacking cohesive national standards today. In turn, Charbonneau says, the system would network itself across the country to affect today's youth more rapidly because, she explains, "you can't buy back time."

Charbonneau also wants to see the elimination of special interest groups in education. "We should treat them like everyone else," she says. Charbonneau feels there is no need to fund programs such as English as a second language.

"I don't think we should cater to any foreigners to learn the language. If they're citizens, everybody gets the same [treatment]."

However, Charbonneau favors a second language requirement earlier in the school systems. This would allow future generations to better interact with the rest of the world, she says.

Charbonneau also perceives a need for schools to teach more practical issues. She wants students to learn how to balance a checkbook, employ good hygiene, and develop a healthy mind and attitude. In addition, Charbonneau says an early knowledge of anatomy and reproductive functions will teach children not to think about sex, and not abuse it.

And when it comes to college students and financial aid, Charbonneau favors the allotment of loans, Pell grants, and the like, on the basis of grades, not financial need. This, she says, will equalize availability.

"Whatever happens to one, happens to all," she explains.

When discussing the changes she would like to implement, Charbonneau says redesigning the educational system forms the first step. Then, she says, the tax structure will fall into place when the changes need to be funded.

"Money doesn't dictate education," she declares.

Growth, prosperity

Minimum wage represents an issue Charbonneau considers belonging to a special interest group, and doesn't feel it's "a federal issue a senator should have to answer to. This, adds Charbonneau, "should change the tune about how valuable education is." She says educated people won't be working for minimum wage.

The economy, welfare reform

Welfare and its impact on the economy is another area Charbonneau wants to redesign. She says that if everyone in America had a job, a balanced budget would be possible with a flat tax system. An exorbitant tax would not be necessary because taxes would be paid, rather than the government having to fund welfare benefits for a large population.

Again, Charbonneau feels redesigning is essential, this time, for the country. "Rakes and shovels" will provide the alternative to unskilled labor, Charbonneau says, and explains there will be employment for everyone.

"We will literally be rebuilding America, thereby creating newer and exciting jobs for everyone. They'll starve if they don't want it," she says.

Charbonneau feels all 50 states should carry their own weight and not be federally dependent. She does not believe in "picking up anyone else's baggage."

National health care

Next on Charbonneau's list comes a national health care system, which she proposes one that still includes Medicare and Medicaid, but doesn't involve unions or special interest groups. She feels access to the best doctors will allow everyone to receive stress-free health care, thereby eliminating insurance needs.

Charbonneau adds that, if her system materializes, there will be less dependence on prescribed drugs. She qualifies her claim by saying most drugs are used to cure nervousness caused by medical stress.

Again, Charbonneau supports redesigning the system before addressing where funding will come from.

Tour the INEL

In an issue closer to home, and in response to campaigns such as "Stop the Shipments," Charbonneau says nuclear technology "is not a thing to fear. If anything, it's your future."

Because the nuclear waste stored at the INEL is not in solid form, Charbonneau says it's safe. Therefore, she doesn't oppose waste shipments into Idaho and says it's the best storage facility in the world. And, she adds, everyone should tour the INEL, because "the more you listen [to the people at the INEL], the better you feel."

Logging

Charbonneau supports the logging industry, saying that "we need to have lumber. Everything is fine if it is all done in moderation—balance."

Funding of her campaign

Charbonneau funds her own campaign. This is why, she says, you don't see her on TV.

Against term limits

Term limits, Charbonneau says, take away the power away from each citizen's vote. "If you don't like a candidate, vote them out," she says.

As the Independent candidate, Charbonneau says she has good balance and provides a measuring stick for the Republican and Democratic parties, which she feels both lack direction. She says America is in an exciting stage, and feels optimistic about the future.

"It is important to appreciate this country we live in," she says, "and take the time and opportunity to improve upon it and put aside our petty differences."
Vagors vies for U.S. Senate on Natural Law platform

by Mark David Holladay & Kelly Millington
Staff Writers

Susan Vagors is running for U.S. Senate on the Idaho Natural Law Party. Natural Law's platform is based on prevention-oriented government, "using proven solutions to America's problems" and conflict-free politics, with special focus on preventive health care, the INEL and organic foods.

Another important priority is the reduction of both government waste and special interest control of politics. “Government should be based on what works—not what is politically expedient, or bought and paid for by special-interest groups.”

Vagors was born in Idaho Falls. Holding a doctorate in psychology with a focus on self-development, she has no previous interest in politics.

Her campaign is paid for entirely by individual donations.

Prevention-oriented health care systems

Holistic health care forms one of the primary concerns of Vagors' campaign. “Good health is our most valuable resource.” Vagors says insurance companies are not encouraging preventive medicine, which is also prohibited in most federally-funded programs. “Over 70 percent of all disease can be traced to bad health habits, but Medicare and private insurers generally reject funding of prevention services.”

The government tries to control health care costs by suggesting cuts in programs for senior citizens and America’s uninsured poor. Preventive medicine provides a higher quality of service, with dramatic cuts in cost. “Modern medicine waits for individuals to fall sick, and then treats them with progressively more expensive drugs and surgery.”

Most people like options and freedom when choosing their medical care. If people first ponder the benefits of prevention, “lifestyle changes need to be made.” The cost benefits will speak for themselves. With preventative health care in place, Vagors feels money would go a lot further for programs like Social Security.

INEL

Vagors stated she would like to keep as much nuclear waste out of Idaho as possible. She feels changes must be made in the current legal system first. “You can’t stop the federal government from putting waste on federal land.”

Vagors suggests taxing the federal government for waste already stored here in Idaho, to support new energy programs. “Over 40 years of nuclear waste lies buried in Idaho. Idahoans say, ‘Ship it to Nevada,’ and people in Nevada say, ‘Ship it to Idaho.’ We need a better solution.”

Vagors' answer is to "preserve the environment through renewable energy production and energy conservation." By destroying nuclear waste and developing alternative energy sources such as solar, biofuels and geothermal, Vagors sees a bright new future for the INEL.

Organic foods

Vagors is more concerned about genetically-engineered foods than nuclear waste. She feels that the potential harmful effects of genetically-altered foods are far more dangerous to citizens.

Genetic-engineered foods are pouring out of laboratories with the possibility of "incredible" dangers to the public. She says companies with a "cavalier attitude" are pressuring the federal government to decrease regulations around these potentially unsafe foods. Genetically-modified foods do not currently require labeling. "If genetically-engineered foods are as good as their proponents say they are, companies should be proud to label them as such.”

Next fall corn, soybeans, squash and potatoes will be in supermarket produce sections and people won’t recognize them. "If a product is not labeled, then you cannot choose not to eat it.”

Vagors wants natural sustainable agriculture to be encouraged. "The lack of organic farms in America has more to do with discriminatory government policies than it does with economic viability. Currently the U.S. government actively discourages organic farming by using price subsidies to support chemical farming.”

Government

Vagors would like to "implement a pro-growth economic policy with a balanced budget in 1999" by looking at all areas of the federal budget and economy, and making the necessary changes. "A person who works 40 hours a week should be able to afford to put food on the table and a roof over their heads. They shouldn’t have to work 80 hours a week just to survive.”

She proposes doing this by “lowering taxes responsibly through proven solutions to costly social programs.” These include a simple and fair flat tax system without exemptions. This system would allow wealthy to pay a fair share without it being excessively burdensome to them.

Programs like Social Security, which is owed to our parents, would remain. However, programs like welfare would be modified to reduce government costs.

Vagors feels welfare can be divided into three categories: people who are on it who don’t need it; people who are on it and could get by without it if they were trained; and people who need it. Currently the government allows people with children out of wedlock a “20-year vacation.” Vagors knows some will be hurt but feels we have to go back to supporting society’s family structure. “I do think society should implement welfare reform.”

The funding of education is extremely important. Effective crime prevention programs would allow more funds for education. Vagors would like to see educational systems and programs focus more on the development of the creativity and intelligence of students.

Vagors is also a strong environmentalist. "We need to treat Idaho as a valuable resource.” She believes we must take better care of our resources by preserving Idaho’s unique and majestic forest lands and park systems. "Supporting the Clean Air and Water Act will improve the quality of life for all. Vagors feels the purity of our air, water and social environment is the foundation of a beautiful future.”

Vagors stands in favor of education rather than legislation to promote fewer abortions, and discourages federal funding for them.

The Natural Law candidate also believes the government should not intervene in certain areas of life. For example, gay marriage represents a personal choice and should be left that way.

Crapo and Seidl battle it out for District 2 seat

by Mary Doherty
Staff Writer

The cleanest campaign this election season has taken place in the second district, between Boise home builder John Seidl and Rep. Mike Crapo. These two candidates used strong partisan opposition as a campaign vehicle, instead of character-bashing commercials.

Mike Crapo (Republican), a long supporter in acroate-the-board cuts to reduce the deficit, suggests a balanced budget plan which would freeze government spending for one year, and then let it grow at one or two percent below the economic growth rate to balance the budget in seven years or sooner.

Crapo voted in favor of a constitutional amendment requiring twelve year term limits in both the house and the senate. The measure lacked the two-thirds vote it needed to become law, but Idahoans will see this issue on the November ballot as Proposition 4.

On the house floor, Crapo fought for continued funding for research in spent nuclear fuel treatment and reduction. He opposed a proposal for an anti-nuclear amendment to the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act. The legislation would cut all funding for radioactive waste treatment research at Argonne National Laboratory, which would result in the direct loss of 250 jobs in eastern Idaho. He also co-authored a piece of legislation that passed the house and senate in November that supports the deal made by Phil Batt and the government. The measure put the action in motion for WIPP to receive its first shipment of waste nine months ahead of schedule. WIPP is a site in New Mexico that will soon qualify as a proper nuclear waste storage facility, and in particular waste currently being stored at INEL.

Crapo stated he wants to provide significant increases in the amount of funds available to students in the form of Title VII block grants, Pell grants, Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and other educational programs. In September, Crapo and other members of Congress sent a letter to Speaker Newt Gingrich endorsing funding up to $3 billion for educational programs.

"In avoiding more money directly to students and local authorities, we can increase the effectiveness of federal education funds," Crapo said. "Now we have learned that between two and three billion dollars in additional funds may be available for education. I strongly support putting that money into programs that will directly make a difference in the lives and education of our children.”

Crapo said in a press release that, "Pell grants and the College Work Study program enable college students to pursue higher education goals through grants and community service jobs.”

John Seidl (Democrat) is in favor of balancing the budget by first cutting corporate welfare. He said businesses such as the McDonough Partnership gets paid tax dollars to advertise overseas. Nearly $52 billion dollars in corporate spending could be used to decrease the deficit, and Seidl says he promises to challenge that if elected. Since the beginning of the race, Seidl has emphasized reform of campaign finance laws. He challenged Crapo to agree to a pact not to accept PAC money and limit campaign spending to $200,000. Crapo refused to sign the pact, saying it was a "gimmick.”

2ND DISTRICT

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Democrat Dan Williams hopes to claim First District House seat for "moderate majority"

by Asencion Ramirez
News Editor

Boise lawyer Dan Williams runs his campaign out of a modest office on Franklin Street. He was born in and raised in Boise and went on to graduate from Yale University. He received his degree in law from the University of Michigan and began his own practice in 1993 and served as legal counsel to former Governor Cecil Andrus in 1994. He volunteered for the late Senator Frank Church and worked for former congressman Larry LaRocco’s campaign. At age 34 he is the youngest candidate for either of the major parties this election.

Williams, along with Senate candidate Walt Minnick and second district Congressional candidate John Seidl, is part of the Democratic Party’s efforts to retain some legislative power. "Bloodbath" is the term he uses to describe the defeats suffered by Idaho Democrats in the '94 elections. He points to President Clinton’s unpopularity at the time and says that the GOP made use of that to defeat local Democrats. He hopes to be part of a Democratic re-surge, but cautioned to "ask me November 6th whether or not I was part of the rebirth of the Democratic Party.

"[The] more the Republicans offer candidates like Helen [Chenoweth] the more there will be a need for Democratic candidates," said Williams, adding that he feels his chances of winning were good.

"I share the priorities of Idahoans for what government should and should not do. I’d be an effective, reasonable voice for Idaho," said the congressional hopeful when asked why Idahoans should vote for him.

Locally, Williams is opposed to the 1 Percent Initiative. He believes tax cuts should not come at the cost of education. He believes it is possible to protect Idaho’s public lands without sacrificing jobs. He sites the efforts of timber industry, conservationists and the U.S. Forest Service to "achieve consensus" on what to do with Forest Service lands in Idaho. As a representative he says he would work to encourage that kind of dialogue.

Williams thinks Idahoans need to elect leaders willing to protect the state from more nuclear waste. The young attorney cites the fact that no one from Idaho’s political delegation "was willing to put up a fight and help Governor Batt." He said he thinks the governor’s current deal risks turning the state into the permanent site for the radioactive material.

Nationally, Williams is opposed to the balanced budget amendment.

"We don’t need to muck up the constitution every time we have a political problem," said the aspiring congressman.

To balance the budget he suggest spreading the sacrifice and not imposing massive cuts on important areas. Education, Medicare and the environment are areas he would like to protect. He would also like to do away with "corporate welfare." He noted a program that subsidized soup ads for American corporations in Europe as government fluff he’d like to cut.

Chenoweth defends congressional post

by Asencion Ramirez
News Editor

Congresswoman Helen Chenoweth finds herself in a close race for the privilege of representing Idaho’s first district. She was born in eastern Kansas and grew up in California and Oregon. She came to Idaho in 1964. The 58-year-old is a graduate of Whitworth College in Spokane, Wash.

Chenoweth served as executive director for the Idaho Republican Party, beginning in 1975. After 1977, she served as chief of staff to a young congressman named Steve Symms. In ’78 Chenoweth founded Consulting Associates Inc., specializing in consulting on energy policy, natural resources and political management.

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Seidl wants to improve education by supporting programs such as “Stay in School,” AmeriCorps, Federal Direct Loans and Pell grants. He backs President Clinton’s plan to encourage more people to become educators, by providing a free education to those interested in becoming teachers. He is a believer in Head Start and school nutrition programs to help working families.

Seidl strongly opposes Proposition One, saying few Idahoans would really benefit from this legislation. He opposes Proposition Two (the bear-hunting initiative), because he feels it should remain a decision left up to the Idaho Fish and Game Department. Seidl supports Proposition Three (Stop the Shipments), because he thinks Idaho could make a better deal than the one Governor Phil Batt negotiated if Idaho takes it back to court. Seidl also opposes Proposition Four, because he says the best term limit is the vote. He feels voters should have the power to determine how long each person can stay in office.

Seidl labels Crapo a professional politician whose ideals are in the hands of the Republican special interest groups that support him. He points out that Crapo voted against raising the minimum wage, saying that it would hurt the small businessman. Seidl contends that he is a small businessman and doesn’t think the increase in minimum wages will hurt his company. Seidl claims his method for balancing the budget is better than Crapo’s, because Crapo originally wanted to cut funding for education to balance the budget.

"I want voters to remember that government is here to help people," Seidl said, and added with a laugh, "I can also relate better to college students, because I’m closer to them in age than Mike Crapo."

Chenoweth says she supports Gov. Batt’s plan to remove waste from Idaho. The governor’s plan includes all removal of nuclear waste from Idaho by the year 2035, with the first shipments to leave the state no later than 1999.

The incumbent stands “opposed to any form of gun control laws.” She believes gun registration has no place in a free society. Furthermore, she would support instant computer background checks to prevent the sale of firearms to convicted felons.

“Washington, D.C., has the strictest gun control laws in the nation, but it is commonly known as the ‘crime capital’ of the nation. This is ample proof that guns are not the offenders—people are,” writes the congresswoman.

Reptr. Chenoweth did not make herself available for an Arbiter interview, and instead provided press material regarding her stance on the various issues.

Chenoweth is an adamant voice for individual property rights and believes that encroaching government bureaucracies threaten them. She says, “Future development on the Snake River, and irrigation rights in Owyhee County were threatened by a snail the size of No. 1 buckshot,” as an example. She believes the nation has taken on a “Green Guild” of “colossal proportions.”

“What has emerged out of the governmental programs to enforce environmental laws is environmental bureaucracies that are systematically shutting down the productive sector in our state and in our nation,” states Chenoweth’s press release.

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The Basque community in Boise has succeeded brilliantly in keeping traditions alive and dynamic, while other ethnic groups, with much larger populations, have not fared as well. “I’m also part Irish and German, but the main reason l chose Basque was because of my grandmother, who showed me the culture and dancing... Our parents have done such a great job of keeping the traditions alive, and we want to keep them alive by example,” explains Ryan Schaffner, a BSU Basque who plans on dancing and learning the language in the Basque country. He says a group of Basque dancers who came to Boise were “really impressed” with the Basque community.

“They heard about Basques in this region of the U.S., but they were really surprised when they came over,” says Schaffner.

John Bieter says the relatively small Basque population worldwide works to keep the Basque community close. “When there’s fewer salmon left you feel compelled to save them,” says Bieter.

Izta adds that the Basques’ struggles have kept them cohesive. Izta, an anthropology major, says, “Ethnic groups develop out of conflict. There is a lot of conflict which brings them together.”

Bieter says the Basques in Boise draw non-Basques into their culture because it is so rich and unique, and because it offers them a feeling of affinity and fraternity, something lacking in an America which stresses the individual.

“It gives people a sense of community that we lack in general in America; it gives them something more meaningful to do besides bowling,” says Bieter.

Gambrell says her studies in the Basque country have made her “much more aware” of the Basque culture here in Boise. A library will be dedicated on Nov. 3 at the Basque Museum, following a special Omenahia Memorial Mass at St. Paul’s Catholic Student Center. The event also includes a fund drive for the Anoschust Fereday Memorial Scholarship. Lynn Fereday, for whom the scholarship is partly named, wasn’t Basque, but her enchantment with the Basque people led her to study them. She was studying in the Basque country when an accident claimed her life.

Gambrell, a non-Basque who received the scholarship, says she’ll be there.

NSE gives students a choice of more than 100 schools

by Erin Burden

Staff Writer

Close to 136 schools in the United States and its territories form the National Student Exchange. Boise State University, Idaho State University, and the University of Idaho all participate in the program, sending students to and receiving students from all over.

Six national exchange students have arrived for the fall and spring semesters at BSU, with three more expected in the spring. Nine students have left Boise for other universities, but will return next fall.

This program can offer quite an advantage to some students. Michelle Baeza, 19, from the University of Puerto Rico, decided to attend BSU in order to better her English because the medical school entrance exams are worded in English. Before that, “I only knew enough English to defend myself,” said Baeza.

On arrival she found there were activities that she couldn’t enjoy in Puerto Rico, like camping and skiing, which she is going to try this season. An avid pool player, she has joined the Organization de Estudiantes Latino-Americanos.

According to her friend Cindy Ramos, “she likes to dance,” which explains her appearance at Bogie’s on some weekends.

Baeza views Boise and its people as pleasant and helpful. Fellow exchange student Carlos Rodriguez, of Texas, shares her opinion. Rodriguez, 20, participated annually at the University of Texas-El Paso and for the past three years has been working toward an international business degree. He hopes to work someday for a large corporation, so he will be able to travel. He attributes being sent to Idaho partially to fate, but did choose to stay here because, “Boise is a small city, the school is big and there is a lot of things to do like ski.” Rodriguez is an avid soccer player and hopes to contribute to the school’s soccer club. On Sundays, Carlos attends St. Paul’s Catholic Center.

Other NSE participants have come from as far away as the Carolinas, while others have made the shorter trip from California schools. Andrea Park, an English major, arrived from California State University-Bakersfield. Erin Martin traveled to Idaho from the College of Charleston, South Carolina. East Carolina University sent Jason Adams to study environmental health. Andrea Pence left the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire for a school year to study here.

To become an exchange student an application and a $100 non-refundable application fee must be submitted with an unofficious transcript, two letters of recommendation, and a personal statement describing why the applicant wants to participate.

Anyone interested in the National Student Exchange program can call NSE Coordinator Jenna Richter at 385-1280.

**Upcoming Basque events**

“Omenahia” Memorial Mass—Sunday, Nov. 3, 12:30 p.m. at St. Paul’s Catholic Student Center (195 University Drive). Offered to honor lost loved ones during the past year.

Reception and library dedication—following the mass, at the Basque Museum (343-2671). Past recipients of the Anoschust-Fereday Memorial Scholarship will be available to answer questions and accept donations to the scholarship fund. The Joseph V. Eigaren Memorial Library will also be dedicated. Eigaren held the distinction of writing the first Basque/English dictionary, despite only two years of formal schooling. Born in 1915, at Jordan Valley, Eigaren wanted to do something else other than tend sheep, so he tried to enlist in the U.S. Navy immediately after Pearl Harbor. He was rejected, because he couldn’t speak English, but was later drafted by the Army. He was awarded the Bronze Star and Purple Heart. A German artillery shell cut his service career short. After marrying and settling in Homedale, Eigaren started writing a variety of books on the Basque and served as a member of the Basque Museum’s Board of Directors. Eigaren passed away March 8, 1996.

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El Salvador recovers from civil war
Two community leaders speak on changes and goals

by Kelly Millington
Staff Writer

El Salvador is the smallest country in Central America, with a dense population of 5.2 million. Its history of violence and war begins in the 1870s, when the coffee business was booming and elite landowners took over property rightfully held by communal settlements. These elite felt their actions were justified, because, as Erré Jones, chairman of the Department of History, explains, the idea of Indians owning lands in communal settlements "went against the idea of turning land into commodities that would produce exports." In response to the takeovers, the El Salvadoran government began to pass vagrancy and other laws to reduce unemployment, which made people feel cheated and angry.

Jones is qualified to speak on El Salvador because, in cooperation with Centennial High School and chapters of Amnesty International, the BU History Department presented a public forum on the topic last week. The panel was made up of two El Salvadoran citizens, Pedro Tovar and Zonia Aleman. They survived the civil war, and lost many friends and family members along the way, but form part of a group which began a self-sufficient community, Ignacio Ellacuria. Before introducing Tovar and Aleman to the audience, Jones offered a brief history of El Salvador. Several issues there came to a head in 1979, when workers began to demand land and civil rights from the government. However, when they took to the polls, nothing changed, and general sentiment concluded the elections were rigged and corrupt. Feeling they had no other options, labor unions and peasant groups combined forces, and decided to challenge military control via military tactics. The result was a civil war lasting from 1979 to 1992. At this point, Zonia Aleman took over to describe her story. Wartime was hard. Thousands were killed during intermittent massacres, and hundreds of citizens fled their villages. Refugees roamed the country, searching for a safe haven. Aleman describes the years of war as "very difficult...we were out in the wilderness, in the desert...we had to put up with a lot of rainfall. We had no medicine and no supplies. The women gave birth to babies underneath the trees and sagebrush. We believed at that time that we were not going to be able to survive, and we decided to take refuge in the adjoining country of Honduras."

The time in Honduras was also difficult, Aleman says, but people learned a fundamental lesson: how to live united within a community. At the beginning of 1989, Aleman and her group "began to unite in blocks so that we could return to our country." The land to which they returned was, at that time, no more than a desert, but this grew into what is now the village of Ignacio Ellacuria. Ignacio Ellacuria now houses 530 people. The teaching of children used to take place under the trees, according to Aleman, but now a school teaches through the fifth grade. The leaders of Ignacio Ellacuria are searching for teachers to begin sixth grade. The community also supports a small clinic, running water, electricity, and "other small projects under development," says Aleman.

The growth and protection of Ignacio Ellacuria was made possible by 1992 United Nations peace accords. In that year, the UN brought the guerrilla forces together with the military government, to agree to peace. Since the accords, Tovar states, the lands owned by the community are protected, and growth has been positive. But there has been tragedy as well. For without a certain martyred priest, the village of Ignacio Ellacuria would not be so named.

Tovar recounts the day the military invaded the area, killing six Jesuit priests. One of them was Ignacio Ellacuria, "a priest who identified with our cause and gave us support," says Tovar. Three months later, the village was bombarded again, and, that time, four children and one adult were killed, and another 15 injured. These massacres weren't Tovar's only encounter with violence. At 15 years old, he was involved in one of the greatest agricultural workers' massacres. He lost some family members and was forced to quit school to flee the military.

But now, thanks to the peace accords, Tovar sits on the community's governing council, as does Aleman. The set-up follows a democratic structure because new board members are elected every year, as well as representatives for different areas of community life. For example, Aleman serves as the representative for women, while others stand for health care, youth and young adults, and employment. The council meets once each month with other communities to share ideas and experiences. The goal, continues Aleman, is to develop the community of people and their families. "We are very much united," she adds, and united by more than ideas. Members grow food in order to become self-sufficient, and are trying to establish businesses within the villages to produe their economies. Aleman has seen drastic changes in life since the war. Even though conflict was a horrible experience, and she lost brothers, sisters, and relatives, she feels secure she came out of it. People became less selfish, she says, and the idea of community and helping one another arose out of the tragedy. "We believe it was thanks to God that we didn't die," she says. "All of us could die. Some of us had to remain to tell the story."

And, so far, the story has not reached a final chapter.
Log Cabin Lit Center presents The Grass Harp

by Josh Casten
Hootenanny Editor

The Grass Harp, a film directed by Charles Mathau and starring Walter Mathau, Jack Lemmon, Sissy Spacek, Charles Durning and others, will feature at a sneak-preview showing at the Flicks Nov. 7 at 7 p.m. The film, a poignant tale of love and redemption, is set in the American South in the 1940s. The screenplay is based on a novel by Truman Capote.

This showing will also serve as a fund raiser for the Literary Center. Admission is $10 for members and students, $15 general.

The Log Cabin Literary Center was founded to support writers and readers, says Executive Director Paul Schaffer. It grew out of the Boise City Arts Commission, and Snake River Writers association—the literary committee for the arts commission. With funding from the Idaho Commission on the Arts, the program secured a thirty-year lease on the log cabin adjacent to the Boise public library.

The progress so far has exceeded Schaffer's expectations. "We had set out to have 200 members by the end of '97, more than a year from now. Right now, we have more than 300 members, so we've been real pleased," says Schaffer.

"I think it indicates a real depth of interest and passion for cultural diversity in Boise," says Schaffer, countering common misconceptions about the arts in Boise.

The showing of The Grass Harp was arranged by Log Cabin Literary Center board member Judith McConnel-Steele, and Carol Skinner at the Flicks. "Carol thought it would be a great idea to have a fund raiser, and the literary tie-in was very appropriate with The Grass Harp," says Schaffer.

The film centers around Collin Fenwick, a young boy (Edward Furlong, of T2 fame) who moves in with his father's cousins after his mother dies. Sissy Spacek and Piper Laurie portray two polar opposites, as Collin receives a unique upbringing from these eccentric women.

Charles Mathau, son of Walter, read the book on a friend's recommendation and loved it immediately. "It made me laugh a lot and touched me in a way that was very uplifting," says Mathau. He readily assembled the remarkable ensemble cast. Once they read the script, they connected to it the way he had.

Directing his father was a fun experience, says Mathau. "He made the work a delightful experience because he was determined to help make this the best film possible. He did things that I've never seen him do for another director. Besides, it's every kid's dream to tell his father what to do."

The film showing will be followed by a discussion led by BSU English Professor Lonnie Willis.
Van Halen’s Best Of a great retrospective

by Mark Taylor
Staff Writer

Are you still believing? The release of Van Halen’s Best Of Vol. I has been marked by a great deal of media attention, and almost none of it concerning the music. Sammy Hagar, lead singer since 1986 and appearing on the previous five albums, left the group earlier this year to pursue his dormant solo career. Soon after, to the joy and shock of many longtime VH fans like myself, serious rumors circulated that founding member David Lee Roth would be returning to the fold in Hagar’s absence.

When Roth and once-acrimonious bandmates Edward and Alex Van Halen (guitar and drums respectively) and bassist Michael Anthony fraternally took the stage of the MTV Awards, I thought it was a sure thing. I was prepared to shell out big bucks for an upcoming tour.

Awards, I thought it was a sure thing. I was prepared to shell out big bucks for an upcoming tour.

Nope. Within days it was announced that the two songs Roth recorded with the band would make the disc, but Hagar’s permanent successor will be Gary Cherone, of the now-defunct Boston based pop metal band Extreme, to the amazement of many long-time fans.

Shortly after, both released a spiteful open letter to the press. Then the Van Halen brothers got nasty about Roth on MTV. I had no idea one could be nostalgic for break-ups, but had the feeling we were back in 1986 all over again.

Then the album was released. Opening with the guitar solo “Eruption” from 1978’s Van Halen, the piece reminds listeners of Edward’s long-established reputation as the premiere American guitar hero, regardless of who’s fronting his band.

Songs from the early Roth period like “ Ain’t Talkin’ ‘Bout Love” and “Runnin’ With the Devil” have been remastered and sound better than ever. Late Roth hits like “Jump” and “ Panama” serve to demonstrate that Van Halen’s status as a classic American rock band came from this era.

The Hagar period is adequately documented as well. Starting with “Why Can’t This Be Love,” the hit that introduced the Red Rocker as Roth’s replacement, the Hagar years are well covered. Power ballads like “Dreams” and “When It’s Love” are ditched alongside the energetic “Poundcake” and Hagar’s 1990s stab at social consciousness “Right Now.” “Humans Being,” a song originally recorded for the “Twister” soundtrack, points in the direction the band was heading with Hagar: relentless vocal phrasing and longer instrumental passages.

The real gems of the album (everything else here is available elsewhere) are the two new tracks with Roth. “Can’t Get This Stuff No More” is a mellow shuffle, somewhat reminiscent of “Secrets” from 1982’s Diver Down album. The harmonies of Roth and Anthony never sounded better than they do here.

“Me Wise Magic” stands out as one of the most intense songs ever recorded by the band, in any incarnation. The instrumental opening builds and builds before Roth opens his mouth to growl the opening verse. Later, during the bridge, he hits notes more commonly in the range of Hagar than those associated with Diamond Dave. Lyrically, he approaches metaphysicality, strange for a man best known for singing about his libido.

Clocking in at over six minutes, “Magic” is one of the longest songs the group has ever released.

Overall, this is a great compilation of music, and the new material whets one’s appetite for what Van Halen in 1996 could sound like. It also disappoints because this probably represents the last we hear from them, arguably the best version of the group, at least until 2006.

Head downtown on Halloween
by Josh Costen
Hootenanny Editor

Looking for something besides cheesy haunted houses on Halloween night? Head downtown for the “Halloween Costume Block Party.” A group of clubs and restaurants will offer discounts and Halloween festivities from 6 p.m. until 2 a.m.

Blues Bouquet will offer free show passes to costumed patrons, and $1.25 well drinks. Neodux will also party with DJ Tim and drink specials. Mulligan’s will provide beer specials and costume prizes. In the all-ages bracket, Dreamwalker will host psychic readings at 6 p.m. plus an interactive art exhibit and smart drink specials.

Oriental Express, a new restaurant occupying the location of the late, great T&K Cafe, will serve $4 dinners until midnight, and Ten-G Two will feature a 30 percent discount for costumed patrons.

Decor Creations will also get into on the action, providing free masks to the first 40 people, free hot chocolate, coffee and candy and a drawing for a mystery vase.

The highlight will culminate in a series of costume contests at the various clubs. Dreamwalker is first, with a competition at 10 p.m., followed by Blues Bouquet at 11 p.m. and Neodux at midnight.

Enter as often as you like, and may The Pagan Force be with you!

Hootie! Hootie! Shake Yo’ Bootie! Hootie and the Blowfish Play the Pavilion Nov. 13. At 8 p.m. At least it isn’t retro, eh?

Me’Shell Ndegeocello will open for the Dave Matthews Band Nov. 2. Her second album, Peace Beyond Passion has received rave reviews from all sorts of smart people, so it should be a memorable show.
Stars to judge 1997 Best Unsigned Band competition.

Musician magazine is proud to announce the launch of its 1997 Best Unsigned Band Competition, and is currently accepting entries. Open to all unsigned bands and artists of every genre, this contest is designed to bring high-profile attention to unsigned talent in the music industry, from top music critics and editors to established national recognition. The entrants' music will be heard by people in major music publications, twelve BUB winners will be decided by a panel of artist-judges featuring platinum recording artist Tori Amos, guitar god Joe Satriani, alternative rock veteran Bob Mould, champion country picker Vince Gill, and blues legend Buddy Guy.

Winning bands will be featured in Musician magazine and appear on Musician's "Best of the BUBs" CD, manufactured by Atlantic Records and distributed to all major and indie label A&R contacts. The top winner will also receive equipment from JBL Professional and Lexicon.

Liner Notes

Three Idaho writers to give reading Nov. 1

Idaho writers Diane Raptosh, Sean O'Grady and Bill Studebaker will read from their work at 7:30 p.m. Nov. 1 at the Log Cabin Literary Center, 801 S. Capitol Blvd. in Boise. Admission is free.


O'Grady is an English professor at Boise State University. Born and raised in New Jersey, he earned a bachelor's degree in forestry from the University of Maine and a Ph.D. in American literature from the University of California at Davis. Author of Pilgrims to the Wild, he is currently working on a book titled Grave Goods, a study of death and nature in the American literary imagination.

Studebaker is the author of several books of poetry, including The Cleaving and The Rat Lady at the Company Dump, published by Limberlost Press. He has edited two anthologies, Idaho's Poetry: A Centennial Anthology and Where the Morning Light's Still Blue: Personal Essays about Idaho. He earned a bachelor's degree in forestry from the University of Idaho and a master's degree in environmental studies from the University of California at Davis.

The reading is sponsored by the Log Cabin Literary Center, a statewide resource for writers and readers. For more information, call 331-4000.

The Boise Master Chorale to perform

Under the direction of James Jirak of the Department of Music at Boise State University, a Veterans' Day concert of patriotic music will be presented in conjunction with the Treasure Valley Concert Band at 7:30 p.m. on Nov. 11 at Boise High School.

The Boise Master Chorale will open the program with a special arrangement of the Star-Spangled Banner by Hall Johnson. The music of American-born composer Howard Hanson will be featured, beginning with "How Excellent Thy Name" and "The Cherubic Hymn." Music is then set to the poetry of Walt Whitman as the chorale continues with Hanson's "Songs from Drum Taps" and "Song of Democracy."

The program closes with a special arrangement of "America the Beautiful" by James Quinn Mahlholm. This concert is offered as a tribute to those who have served our country, and presented with the cooperation of the Idaho State Veterans' Home. Tickets are available through Select-a-Seat; general admission, $12; seniors, $11. Tickets bought the door cost $1 more. Residents of the Idaho State Veterans' Home will be admitted gratis. For more information, call 344-7901.

Live at the Lude

The Interlude Bar & Grill will start its fourth year presenting "Live at the Lude." This is a performance art forum bringing together some of the finest performers in local entertainment. The event will take place on this upcoming "First Thursday," November 7th at 7:00 p.m.

The night will begin with "Visions United," an assortment of videos and films produced by video production students of Boise State University. The viewing will be followed by a brief discussion with the producers and directors of the videos shown. This segment of "Live at the Lude" is sponsored by Dead Eight Productions, an on campus video production organization operated and managed by BSU students.

Every month we will have a featured artists on display in the Interlude. This month's artist is David Garzone, a photographer from Belpo Photos.

Rounding out the night will be performances by some of Boise's best musicians, comedians, poets and other performance artists. If you are interested in signing up to perform contact Brian Dyas at 343-5257 or 342-7593.

William Wegman exhibition to open at BAM Nov 29

The Boise Art Museum will present a new exhibit by William Wegman, "Photographs, Paintings, Drawings and Video." Best known for humorous Polaroids of his Weimaraners Man Ray and Fay Ray, William Wegman has been a force in the art world for twenty-five years. Although his dog photographs have brought him international acclaim, Wegman has also worked in other media throughout his career. In addition to featuring sixteen of his popular Polaroids, this exhibition includes early black and white photographs, drawings and paintings as well as rarely seen video works from the 1970's and his new video, "Hardly Boys in Hardly Gold," which was screened at the 1996 Sundance Film Festival.

The exhibit will run through Feb. 2 of next year. Museum hours are Tuesday-Friday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., weekends Noon-5 p.m.

JANE WIEDLIN, FORMERLY OF THE GO-GO'S, WILL PLAY THE NEUROLUX OCT. 30 WITH HER NEW ENERGETIC PUNK BAND FROSTED
Lakers and Sonics dazzle basketball fans

by Amy Butler
Sports Editor

In front of a sold-out crowd in the BSU Pavilion last Friday night, the Lakers and the Sonics rocked the gym during their exhibition game. Some die-hard fans cheered for their teams, but, in general, most viewers were there for the pure excitement of seeing famous stars such as Shaquille O'Neal and Shawn Kemp. And, of course, the sight of the Laker Girls brought smiles to many male spectators as the cheerleaders danced in front of the crowd.

"I'm not really rooting for any team in particular," said Boise spectator Suzanne Humbolt. "I just brought the kids, who are basketball fanatics, to see their favorite players."

That was the consensus of most of the fans, except the devoted Lakers' fans who kept taunting Kemp at the free throw line, after he missed a shot.

"Come on Kemp, you're not worth your money," they chanted.

But Kemp proved he was, as he led the Sonics to a 99-94 victory.

At the tip-off, 7-foot-1-inch Shaq went eye-to-eye with Sonics' Jim McIlvane. Lakers' guard Nick Van Exel snagged the ball and the Lakers led from the start.

The first half was full of slam dunks by O'Neal, layups and steals by Van Exel, Cedric Ceballos, and Eddie Jones, and several technical fouls given to Sonics' forward Detlef Schrempf and their guard Gary Payton. The first half ended 32-14, Lakers ahead.

Payton brought more excitement to the game with 10:19 on the clock in the beginning of the third quarter, as he badgered a referee after a call.

"You got a problem with me?" Payton bellowed.

Apparently the referee did, as he gave Payton his second technical foul and ejected him from the game.

But the Sonics continued, without Payton, as guard Eric Snow came in to dazzle the crowd.

The Sonics gained their lead in the middle of the third quarter when Sam Perkins hit a three-pointer to bring the team ahead, 61-60.

The rest of the game was a battle as the score flipped back and forth between the Sonics and the Lakers. At 1:29 left in the game, a hook shot from Shrenchf, followed by a jump shot by Kemp, brought the Sonics up by five, at 95-90.

Last minute fouls, time outs, and desperate shots were not enough for the Lakers to gain their lead again as the game ended at 99-94.

A bit of trivia...

Shaquille O'Neal played his last collegiate game at the BSU Pavilion, during the 1992 NCAA Championships while enrolled at Louisiana State University.

Even in a bye week, the Broncos still can't get a break: updates on the football team

by Amy Butler
Sports Editor

Boise State's football team, which lost six games in a row, took a break last week before their contest this weekend against Fresno State. But even though they didn't play a game, the Broncos still suffered another loss.

Senior defensive tackle Sione Fifita was dismissed last Thursday for the remainder of the season for breaking team rules. The precipitating incident was alcohol-related and ended in Fifita breaking a window in the Varsity Center at BSU. Although police were summoned, no arrests were made. Interim Head Coach Tom Moon, Athletic Director Gene Blaymaier and BSU President Charles Rueh decided to dismiss the senior from the team. No further comments were available from the Athletic Department.

Fifita was a key defensive lineman who totaled 67 tackles this season, along with four quarterback sacks, and was ranked third in the Big West Conference for tackles behind the line of scrimmage, at 11.

Ikebe passes 3,000-yard mark

After gaining 179 yards in the game against Utah State, Ryan Ikebe has become the fifth player in Bronco history to surpass the 3,000-yard mark in all-purpose yards in a career. During the 37 games he has played with the Broncos, Ikebe has gained 24 yards rushing, 2,451 pass receiving and 693 on kickoff returns for an 85.6 yards-per-game average and a career total of 3,168. His 2,451 yards gained in pass receiving puts him in second place in the BSU books.

Ikebe also ranks third in the Bronco records for catches, with 143.
Farris and Davis garner first interceptions as Broncos

Sophomore Jeff Davis and true freshman Ross Farris made their first career interceptions as Broncos in the Utah State game. During the first half, Farris picked off his first opposing team pass and returned it 33 yards. Davis also returned his reception for another 33 yards in the second half.

Update on Pokey Allen

Head Coach Pokey Allen continues to fight his battle against cancer. Since last August, Allen has been undergoing surgery and radiation therapy in Seattle and Canada. He ends his radiation treatments this week. Allen's condition remains unsure, and it has yet to be determined if he will return to coach the BSU team.

On the injured list...

Several Broncos remain on the injured list, but most will be back on the field this weekend. Ikebe still suffers from sore ribs from the Nevada State game and is also recovering from a slight concussion acquired during last week's Utah State game. Tony Hilde continues to heal from a knee injury. Jim Brekke, who has been recovering from a slight concussion acquired during last week's Utah State game. He also stands in seventh place in the Big West for tackles for a loss behind the line of scrimmage.

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The Las Vegas Bowl, consisting of the Big West Champion and the Mid-American Conference Champion, is scheduled for Dec. 19. The key contenders for the Big West spot is University of Idaho, ranked second in the Big West, and Utah State, at first. These two teams went head to head last weekend, with Utah winning 35-28.

Tickets for the Las Vegas Bowl can be purchased through Ticketmaster at (702) 474-4000.

Homecoming intramural results

by Amy Butler

Sports Editor

Flag Football:
The final game of the season, for bragging rights for the entire year as university champion, was won by The Wrestlers over Gearh, Wind, and Fire, 26-14.

Pool Tournament:
The pool tournament quintupled in size this year, with the support of the Cue Ball Club. After two hours of play, Bob Franks emerged as champion of the men’s division with a win over Dean Palmer. Michelle Baeca defeated Paulina Trachimowicz for the women’s title.

Homecoming Basketball Tournament:
The tournament was quite exciting and achieved an outstanding turnout. House of Pain won the Men’s A League, defeating Just in Time in the final game, 12 to 9. But Munchers took the Men’s B League with a win over Treadwell, 11-8. Finally, Towers Girls garnered the women’s championship with little difficulty.

Homecoming Ultimate Frisbee:
The No Names, coming from nowhere, dominated the game. They were the indisputable champions, with Chad’s Team placing second, and Jo Mama’s taking third.

Homecoming Chili Cook-Off:
1st - Lisa Stuppy - Black Bean Chicken Supreme
2nd - John McChesney - Bud’s Chili
3rd - Sam Sandmire - Scrumptious Sirloin Supreme
4th - Sarita and Darryl - Lonestar Chili
5th - Kevin Israel - Hot Chili Mama
6th - Nate Meele - Gate’s Nili
7th - Val Stewart - Plain Ol’ Chili
8th - Dean Barr - Green Death Armadillo Chili
9th - Page Rost - Papa’s Chili

The presentation award was given to Darryl and Sarita for an exquisite display of chili. Dean Barr ran a close second. However, some judges were put off by the armadillo emerging from his pot of broth.

The judges represented the ASBSU, ASBSU alumni, and the local fire departments. Special thanks to these people for volunteering their time.
Big West Conference Cross-Country Preview

by Brian Goos
Special to the Arbiter

Boise State athletic fans enjoy a golden opportunity to view excellent competitors on the Division I level this coming Saturday, as the Broncos host their first Big West Conference Championship men's and women's cross-country meet.

The event will take place at the Simplot Sports Complex at Columbia Village, located just off Federal Way in southeast Boise.

The 10:30 a.m. women's race will stretch over 5,000 meters (3.1 miles) while, at 11 a.m., the men's five mile race begins. The start/finish stands adjacent to the east-side parking lot of the complex.

"The course is very spectator-friendly," confirmed BSU's head coach Mike Dilley. "It is set up on a European design, where virtually the entire race can be easily viewed, with a minimum of required spectator movement around the course. The men will run two-plus loops, the women one loop. Everything will be in plain sight."

The Broncos, by virtue of their standing as the only team in the conference to achieve national ranking, appear the favorites to win both races. Other contenders, according to Dilley, should be both Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo teams and last year's defending Big West champions, the University of California-Santa Barbara men and UC-Irvine women.

Individually, several Broncos rank as top contenders for the individual titles. Dilley looks to junior Cormac Smith and seniors Jose Uribe and Josh Danielson to be up front from the gun in the men's race. Seniors Niama Biene and Brenda Funk should serve as trail-blazers for the women. Both Uribe and Biene have national-level experience, having competed in last year's NCAA championship. Smith has made a jump in his competitive level this year, becoming BSU's top finisher in every meet so far this season. Both Danielson and Funk have indicated an impressive return to action after health woes put an early end to their last year's spring track season.

Dilley is understandably excited about BSU hosting the conference meet, for two reasons:

"This will be the first Big West Championship to be held in Boise in any sport and, thus, is a very historic event for Boise State," said Dilley.

"Also, it's a chance for us to run at home. No travel! We can now use our style of competing to our best advantage."

That style is one of a consistent hard-paced effort throughout the race, with a lean toward early-race aggressiveness. The Broncos teams start out fast, daring others to either stay with them or play desperate catch-up later. Dilley describes it as a strength-oriented style of running which quickly eliminates all pretenders, and allows only the toughest athletes to shine. It embodies an attitude of "go hard or go home," and generates an excitement level comparable to any in sports.

On Saturday, November 2, the Big West Conference schools had better be physically and mentally prepared to go hard.

Or go home.

Broncos lose two on the road

by Jill Winje
Sports Writer

The Boise State volleyball team returned home last weekend after losing to Cal Poly (1-3) and Santa Barbara (0-3).

On Friday night, Cal Poly out-hit the Broncos to take the win. BSU's hitting average was 0.207 and Cal Poly's achieved 0.248.

Julie Kaulius distinguished herself as the one Bronco with a consistent, well-played match. She pounded out 10 kills, 10 digs and 4 blocks. Her hitting average for the match was 0.320. Cyndi Neece crushed 12 kills and came up with 12 digs. Becky Meek added 11 kills for BSU.

The Saturday night meeting with Santa Barbara didn't prove much better for the Broncos. Boise State's defense was there, but the offense wasn't. The Broncos earned a team total of 51 digs and averaged 0.216 hits. Santa Barbara's brought in 52 digs, with a hitting average of 0.341.

Robin Phipps crushed 12 kills, Jeni Elson scored 12 digs, Brandy Manizuka racked in 11 digs, and Jennifer Korne totaled 10 digs.

Boise's record for the Big West Conference is now 5-5, bringing their overall seasonal record to 9-14.

The Broncos host New Mexico State, who they defeated earlier this month (3-0), this Thursday. In celebration of Halloween, candy will be thrown to the spectators. Boise also takes on North Texas, who they bested earlier this month (3-1), on Saturday, Nov. 2.

Broncos suffer preseason aches

by Amy Butler
Sports Editor

As any athlete knows, the first couple of practices in a new season seem endless. Forgotten muscles shout to be heard. The Boise State men's basketball team is being reminded of this, as they undergo the initial weeks of practice before their High Five America exhibition game here on November 12.

Of the 14 players, the hardest-hit Bronco is guard Steve Shephard, who still recovering from two knee surgeries. Guard Roberto Bergeson is struggling to overcome an open-disc finger location.

Sore back muscles seem popular, as center Kenny Van Kirk and forward Clinton Fox visit their trainer, Todd Hine, for these problems.

Despite minor aches, the team looks forward to its upcoming season.

"This is the best group I've seen in here in awhile," said Hine, who watches the team daily.

"They're slamming all the time, don't seem clumsy, and all of them seem to be pure athletes."

ATTENTION BSU STUDENTS
PURCHASE UP TO 4 GUEST TICKETS for the BSU vs NORTH TEXAS FOOTBALL GAME
Bring your Friends & Family to the game.
Saturday, November 9 Kickoff 1:05 p.m.

All full-time and part-time BSU students can purchase up to 4 Guest Tickets! Cost is $8 per ticket. Purchase guest tickets beginning Monday, November 4 at the Student Union Building, Pavilion Box Office #2, Morrison Center, and Varsity Center. Tickets available until 5:00 p.m. Friday, November 8, 1996 or until student section is sold out.

Boise State Football... See a pregame flyby provided by the Idaho Air National Guard.
YOUR UNREAL HOROSCOPE

by Mark David Holladay
Staff Demagogue

This week my interpretation of the stars’ messages to you will focus on the political issues of our times. Politics are serious in nature and not really all that funny, aside from political humorists, so I will try to reflect that way of thinking here.

Scorpio: (Oct. 24—Nov. 21) Nuclear Waste: It’s much smaller than your waist unless there is more than a barrel full of spent plutonium. Ship it to Iraq. Go Broncos!

Sagittarius: (Nov. 22—Dec. 21) Selecting a Political Party: Go for the one with more Beernuts.


Aquarius: (Jan. 20—Feb. 18) Welfare Reform: Give a man a fish and he will eat for a day. Teach a man to fish and he will have a run-in with the Fish and Game Department. Look at all 39 sides of a problem before making a decision this week.

Pieces: (Feb. 19—Mar. 20) Campaign Reform

Recommendations: Twenty-to-Life. No conjugal-visit privileges.

Aries: (Mar. 21—Apr. 19) Military Costs: Do you really want our borders over-run with people trying to take away our way of life? Spit on a Californian this week.

Taurus: (Apr. 20—May 20) Taxes: Your taxes pay the wages of the people who tax you. Get an under-the-table job this week.

Gemini: (May 21—June 21) The Economy: If first copy of the Arbiter is free and each additional copy costs a dollar, does that mean if you share a copy you should get a dollar back?

Cancer: (June 22—July 22) Pac Money: Who cares if they get money from Pac Man anyway? Besides, he’s just a character in a video game. Isn’t that illegal?

Leo: (July 23—Aug. 22) Candidate’s Image: Frosted Flakes are still flakes.

Virgo: (Aug. 23—Sept. 22) Education: Impress and amaze your friends, open a book this week.

Libra: (Sept. 23—Oct. 23) Morality: Ha, ha, ha. As if!

For entertainment purposes only. Back the vote, choose people not life.

FISHBOWL
by ERIC ELLIS

THE BOYS HERE IN THE FISHBOWL WOULD LIKE TO WISH EVERYONE A HAPPY HALLOWEEN, AND THEY WOULD LIKE TO SHOW YOU THEIR EXTRA SCARY COSTUMES! OOOOH, SPOOKY!

HI, WELCOME ABOARD TWA FLIGHT 666! I'M FREDDY, YOUR PILOT, JUST BACK FROM LUNCH! *KICH*

THAT'S NOTHING, FREDDY! I'M DENNIS ROSMAN IN DRAG, AND I'M HERE TO BABYSIT YOUR KIDS!

NICE TRY GUYS, BUT HERES THE DEAL: I AM LOONIER THAN A LOBSTER-MIZED MAC ON CRACK, AND I'M CONTROLLING THE USA! I'M PRESIDENT PEROT!

INSTANT CREDIT

Guaranteed Credit Cards With Credit Limits
Up To $10,000 Within Days!
no credit · bad credit · no income?

You Can Qualify To Receive
Two Of The Most Widely Used
Credit Cards In The World Today!

Want VISA & MasterCard Credit Cards?

ORDER FORM

YES!
I want Credit Cards Immediately. 100% GUARANTEED!

Name:
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Phone ( )
Signature:

Guaranteed $10,000 In Credit!
DON'T VOTE

Urggg! I'm becoming elitist.

by Joe Reilk

Opinion Editor

"The people want to be deceived, let them be deceived." Carlo Carafa, 16th century Cardinal.

"What good fortune for governments that men do not think." Adolf Hitler

"Come on try it, everybody’s doing it, don’t be such a chicken, it’ll make you feel good, make you feel good..." Selling drugs really isn’t that much different from selling democracy.

I’m going against the grain on this one, despite the embarrassment of our voter turnout (habitually around fifty percent), we shouldn’t try to coax people into voting like it’s some kind of religious duty. It’s shameful that people don’t want to take advantage of a freedom previous generations fought and died for, but it’s equally disgraceful to have to cajole and entice people to vote.

Many voting activists have blamed our meager voter turnouts on the lack of accessibility. They say we should make it easier to vote. Suggestions include: voting on weekends so working people don’t have to take off from work to vote, allowing voting by e-mail or snail mail, and even hooking up special TV adapters to allow us to cast our ballot via the boob tube.

Not bad ideas, but is it really too much to ask of people to physically move their butts to polling booths and pull a lever or punch a card? If convenience is the reason some people won’t vote, who needs ‘em? The future leader of the country, we now have all the tools to become fewer people are reading the paper, dying for, but it’s equally disgraceful to
democracy would be fun?

No wonder most Americans limit their campaign research to bumper stickers and thirty-second TV ads.

When people try to reestablish my withering faith in US democracy, they often cite the fact that ’92 and ’94 saw increases in voting. Yes, buxomv quality does not equal quantity.

The USSR achieved a consistent voter turnout of around 99 percent; that doesn’t mean the choice was meaningful, the people informed, or the result desirable. Australia’s 96 percent voter participation rate sounds wonderful, unless you consider voting there is compulsory. Cheer up America, voter turnout isn’t the be-all-end-all measure of democratic worth.

The premise that a democracy’s value depends on the amount of voter turnout misses the point. More people may be voting, but statistics indicate fewer people are reading the paper, watching the news, or listening to debates.

When Jay Leno was asked why Americans hate politics but love political humor, he replied it wasn’t that people are secretly excited about politics, rather they are interested in “the power, money, and sex of politics”—the soap opera, not the substance.

Democracy works best when people are seriously interested voters; the quality of voters is at least as important as their quantity. But there is no objective way to measure the quality of a person’s vote and I’m not suggesting we try. Thus, we have to assume every citizen has the same command of relevant issues, the same good intentions for the long term prosperity of the nation, and grant them an equal value at the polls.

But is everyone a valuable voter? Look around you: these are the people pulling the level.

Voter participation in other countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Turnout</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Electoral Studies, Vol. 8, No. 3 (1990); Vol. 10, No. 3 (1991) and The World Almanac

My brother concluded that complete democracy is the opposite of logical government. "Even Freud said most people are idiots," he says, "and you want these people to decide how the government should be run?"

Though I couldn’t find the Freud quote ("Almost all of us still think as savages," was the closest I could find) there does seem to be ample proof that most people are politically illiterate.

We are not consumers of democracy like the shopper who reads consumer reports, compares prices and makes thoughtful decisions. Rather we resemble the kid who rushes into 7-11 and hastily grabs the products with the most advertisement, name recognition and flashing lights around them. Instead of bread and butter democracy, we have Snupie and Stridex democracy, something we can hoard and educate over.

I’ve heard many voters say, "Let’s just run up the deficit, I won’t have to pay for it." Even among those who aren’t as vocal, there seems to be ample support for voting in the short term interest—fiddling while Rome burns. Are we too selfish to be trusted with the responsibility of self-governance?

Urggg! I’m becoming elitist.

But what’s the alternative? Benevolent dictatorship?

Blacks and poor whites in the south weren’t generally well educated, and the southern establishment tried to keep them from voting with poll taxes and voting tests.

An old friend of the family once told me he was glad America had such a low voter turnout. "That means my vote is worth more," he said.

I gave him an icy look, my junior high-school notions of civic responsibility and participatory democracy temporarily overcoming my usual complacent nod.

All men may be created equal, but only those who vote are counted by the politicians. This is why candidates ignore college age students. We don’t vote, we don’t matter.

Unfortunately the educated elites aren’t always enlightened stewards of government, but rather work to pad their positions and wallets. The common people can’t trust the elites to govern fairly; they must vote, educated or not.

At the very least, though, voters should be interested in the process, if not entirely up to speed on the pros and cons of every issue. People who don’t want to vote are either too lazy, apathetic, or ignorant, so let them stay home. Voting is a privilege we take for granted, or even view as a nuisance.

Some co-workers of mine tried to motivate a friend by telling her "If you don’t vote, you can’t complain." Strange, I don’t remember complaining as one of the rights our forefathers fought for.

Yes, people have a responsibility to vote, but they also have a responsibility to know why they are voting and what they are voting for.

Do some research on the issues and candidates before you vote, even if it’s only a few magazine articles; some knowledge is better than none. If you can’t do that then maybe you should stay at home, and people shouldn’t try to light a fire under you to vote.

Faith in democracy is like religion: "Just as no one can be forced into belief, so no one can be forced into unbelief" (Freud). If people don’t want to vote, leave them alone.

Voting may be a patriotic duty, but so is casting an informed vote—if you’re too lazy for the latter, you shouldn’t attempt the former.
The Arbitrator
October 30, 1996

The Calendar

The deadline for listings is 5 p.m. Wednesday, one week before desired publication date. Be sure to include the event’s time, date and location, as well as a phone number to contact for more information, before faxing or delivering listings.

**FRIDAY, NOV. 1**

**SINGER JOHN CANAAN**, sponsored by the LDS Institute, 7 p.m., Special Events Center.

**LDS INSTITUTE DANCE** at the LDS Stake Center, 9:30 p.m. to midnight, 2150 Boise Ave.

**C.C. RAE COMEDY SHOW (TIX AT RETRO)** at Neurolux, 111 N. 11th St., ages 21 and over, 343-0886.

**AFTER HOURS DANCE PARTY** at Dreamwalker, midnight, ages 18 and up, $5 cover, 343-4196.

**FRIDAY, NOV. 1**

**ROSAKY**

at St. Paul's Catholic Student Center, 11:50 a.m., 1915 University Drive (across from the Administration Building), 343-2128.

**FLU SHOTS** from BSU Student Health Services next to Copy Central in the SUB, 9 to 11 a.m., $6 students, $10 for others.

**RITE OF CHRISTIAN INITIATION OF ADULTS** at St. Paul's Catholic Student Center, 7 p.m., 1915 University Drive, 343-2128.

**COMMUNION SERVICE at St. Paul's Catholic Student Center, 12:10 p.m., 1915 University Drive (across from the Administration Building), 343-2128.

**COMMUNION SERVICE at St. Paul's Catholic Student Center, 12:10 p.m., 1915 University Drive (across from the Administration Building), 343-2128.

**FLU SHOTS** from BSU Student Health Services next to Copy Central in the SUB, 1 to 3 p.m., $6 students, $10 for others.

**SIGN LANGUAGE SILENT LUNCH** sponsored by the LDS Institute, 7 p.m., Special Events Center.

**AFTER HOURS DANCE PARTY** at Dreamwalker, midnight, ages 18 and up, $5 cover, 343-4196.

**WEDNESDAY NOV. 1**

**ROSAKY**

at St. Paul's Catholic Student Center, noon, 1915 University Drive (across from the Administration Building), 343-2128.

**FLU SHOTS** from BSU Student Health Services next to Copy Central in the SUB, 1 to 3 p.m., $6 students, $10 for others.

**SIGN LANGUAGE SILENT LUNCH** sponsored by the LDS Institute, 7 p.m., Special Events Center.

**Sunday, Nov. 3**

**ANN EVENING WITH GRANT OLSEN AND KEVIN HARRISON** at Neurolux, 111 N. 11th St., ages 21 and over, free, 343-0886.

**FLU SHOTS** from BSU Student Health Services next to Copy Central in the SUB, 9 to 11 a.m., $6 students, $10 for others.

**COMMUNION SERVICE at St. Paul's Catholic Student Center, 12:10 p.m., 1915 University Drive (across from the Administration Building), 343-2128.

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Employment


HOLIDAY CASH-Phone recruiters. Part-time, temp. Days/Even. $5.50/hr. Start Immediately. American Heart Association. 384-S966


WORK AT HOME-Earn $1000 weekly processing mail at home. Send SASE to: Infoservices Box 792 Boise, Id. 83701

The Arbiter is not responsible for the credibility of our advertisers. If you have any questions concerning any of the job listings, contact the Better Business Bureau.

Fundraising

FAST FUNDRAISER- Raise $500 in 5 Days. Greeks, Groups, Clubs, Motivated individuals. Fast, Easy. No Financial Obligation. (800) 862 - 1982 ext. 33

ATTENTION STUDENTS!

Join the walkout/rally against the 1 Percent Initiative, a statewide effort at Idaho’s college and universities.

Just skip class and meet at the BSU Quad at 11:10 a.m. Friday, Nov. 1, to march to the Statehouse. See you there!