10-28-1998

Arbiter, October 28

Students of Boise State University

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Why is real estate so expensive? 'Cuz they're not making any more

Dale and Ira's alternative voting guide

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Global warming: Vanilla Ice melts into pathetic puddle

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'Biter of the Week . . . Thanks to everyone who contributed to The Arbiter's lengthy elections coverage this week. John Threet spent hours at the Channel 2 debates, Barry Malone wrote and wrote and wrote, and the rest of us did our part to make Idaho elections as much fun as they can be. Be sure to worship the Electoral House of Horrors that Troy Kurtz built. And now, after all our hard work, GET OUT AND VOTE!!

The Arbiter is the official student newspaper of Boise State University. Its mission is to provide a forum for the discussion of issues affecting students, faculty and staff. The Arbiter's budget consists of fees paid by students and advertising sales. The paper is distributed to the campus on Wednesdays during the school year. The first copy is free. Additional copies cost $1.00 each, payable at The Arbiter office.

Try it.
Discrepancies in Johnson hearing postpone sentencing

John Three facility

Boise State University's Department of Intercollegiate Athletics announced that BSU Head Football Coach Dirk Koetter dismissed freshman running back Myron "Marty" Johnson, 18, from the football team on Tuesday, Oct. 13 for violating team rules.

The dismissal followed misdemeanor charges brought against Johnson one month earlier. Johnson entered a plea of "guilty" to three misdemeanor charges in Ada County Court, Monday, Oct. 19.

Appearing before Magistrate Judge Robert Bennett, Johnson offered his guilty plea to amended charges of misdemeanor petty theft of a necklace, aggravated battery, and resisting and obstructing a police officer.

Bennett reset Johnson's sentencing to Oct. 26, citing "too much discrepancy" in the facts of the case.

"With that much discrepancy I wonder why a plea was entered in the first place," Bennett stated.

Noting neither the victim of the theft and battery, nor the supposedly injured sheriff's officer, were present in the court, Bennett instructed Ada County Deputy Prosecutor Jill Longhurst to insure the victims' presence at the Oct. 26 sentencing.

Longhurst recommended the court fine Johnson $1,600 and sentence him to 60 days in jail.

Johnson's lawyer, John Cox, offered a conflicting version of the events presented by Longhurst.

Cox indicated that the incidents of Oct. 13 grew from a dispute between Johnson and BSU student Ben Kunz regarding five dollars owed to Johnson.

Cox told the court a scuffle ensued between Kunz and Johnson. Cox noted Johnson "was not nec-

essarily able to defend himself in this scuffle." Due to a knee injury and dependence on crutches, Cox affirmed Johnson merely tried to "ward off" Kunz with a crutch.

Cox told Bennett Kunz "had to be forcibly removed" by the sheriff's officers who arrived on the scene.

"With that much discrepancy I wonder why a plea was entered in the first place," Bennett stated.

The allegedly stolen necklace, Cox admitted, was removed from Kunz by Johnson. Cox claimed Johnson then "lost control of the necklace."

Cox testified, "In the hearing through Student Services (at BSU) Johnson lost his financial scholarship for housing and was removed from student housing." At the Student Services hearing, "Kunz spoke in favor of Johnson saying they were friends."

Cox minimized the injuries sustained by Ada County Sheriff's Deputy Taddicken as merely two scratches to his hands. However, Cox admitted Johnson did resist the officers' arrest attempts.

Cox asked Bennett to sentence Johnson to three days in jail, which he has already served. Cox added that BSU ordered Johnson to take an anger management class through Student Health Services as a requirement to maintaining BSU enrollment.

Because of the incident Johnson was kicked off the football team, Cox told the court. Good academic standing allows Johnson to continue attending classes at BSU.

"There was a hearing held through the student services at BSU and Johnson was removed from the dormitory," Cox divulged to the court.

Cox claimed Kunz testified on behalf of Johnson at the BSU hearing. Johnson lost the housing portion of his scholarship due to the charges, Cox added.

He said the arresting officer Ada County Sheriff's Deputy Gary Miller approached Johnson and Koetter claiming, "If [Johnson] just pays for the necklace it will all be taken care of."

Cox asked the court to sentence Johnson to three days in jail, which he has already served. Cox added that BSU ordered Johnson to take an anger management class through Student Health Services as a requirement to maintaining BSU enrollment. Characterizing the prosecutor's office as "ridiculous" and Johnson as "not a threat," Cox asked the court for a sentence of the three days in jail, time served, with a suspended sentence. Concluding the hearing, Cox reversed himself regarding Johnson having an academic scholarship when he told the court, "Johnson cannot work because he is on an athletic scholarship." However, Cox accepted some fine being imposed on Johnson and requested a withheld judgment.

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Homelessness in Boise not a one-sided concern

Jessi Loerch  
News Writer

Jerry wouldn't mind living outside but police constantly move him from anywhere he tries to stay. Jerry is working but cannot make enough to afford housing.

Jim, his wife and five children own no home. In fact, if not for kind-hearted family members, all seven of them would be living out of a single truck. Jerry moved from California to escape family problems. But new ones arose in Boise.

Jerry wouldn't mind living outside but police constantly move him from anywhere he tries to stay. Jerry is working but cannot make enough to afford housing.

Joe doesn't consider himself homeless because he owns a tent. He once worked two jobs and lived in a place of his own.

The list of names continues: behind the statistics of the homeless, real, living human beings struggle just to make it through each week. Yet they don't receive all the help they need. Despite his situation Jim still asserts, "This is a great country which has the ability to do more for its less fortunate citizens. It only needs to recognize and assist them."

Boise Mayor Brent Coles signed a formal proclamation declaring the week of Oct. 18-24 Homeless Awareness Week. As part of the event, homeless support groups organized a conference, public awareness campaign and benefit dinner. Members of the Boise City/Ada County Coalition for the Homeless did this to "make the people of Boise more aware of homelessness here... All too often people tend to view the homeless situation as a result of external factors, not what is going on in Boise," says Linda Anooshian, member of the executive board of the Homeless Coalition and a professor of psychology at Boise State University.

"Homelessness is a long-term problem, and one that is likely to increase," she adds.

Recent estimates show homelessness increasing, but calculating exact numbers proves difficult. Families with children represent the fastest growing segment, and now make up nearly 40 percent of the homeless. Families living on the streets remain a problem in Boise. Every night Boise's Community House shelters up to 350 people, but many others may wait as long as several weeks for service. Additional housing at the Boise Rescue Mission, Women's and Children's Crisis Center, and the Salvation Army Safe Center also fills up quickly. Lisa Engleman, Clinic Manager for Terry Reilly Health Services, mentions, "Most people don't see the homeless... yet we are worn out taking care of them."

Anooshian cites the two main causes of homelessness in Boise as "insufficient income and a lack of affordable housing." In 1967 a five-person family could be supported by one parent working full time at minimum wage. Despite its recent increase, the minimum wage remains 15 percent below its effective purchasing power during the 1970's, according to a report published by the National Coalition for the Homeless. Minimum wage will no longer rent a decent one or two bedroom apartment and leave enough money for food.

While Boise does offer public housing, waiting lists and limited openings make affordable housing hard to obtain. Across the nation the average wait of 19 months for public housing leaves many people with nowhere to go. These folks find themselves living in cars, parks or crowded, unhealthy conditions.

Recent welfare reforms cut off aid to many people. In 1996 the federal government changed from a large entitlement program to a block grant format. States now may choose how to spend their money and Idaho chose to make cuts. In 1997 Idaho initiated a massive rework of its welfare system. The focus changed to work rather than assistance. Additional criteria were added to qualify, including stipulations which requires recipients to hold a job. Income must be well below the poverty line in order to receive assistance. If a family does qualify for welfare they can receive a maximum of $270 a month total for a lifetime limit of two years. About 100 different Medicaid programs help those with low income get health care. But once someone qualifies for Medicaid, finding a provider presents difficulties. For example, only 22 percent of the dentists in Idaho accept Medicaid.

Community-based programs such as Terry Reilly Health Services offer alternatives to expensive physician visits. These services try to help as many people as they can, but the need exceeds the funds and resources.

"Health problems are a cause of homelessness, as well as a consequence," explains Marsha

---

The truth about homelessness

Myth: Not many children are homeless.
Fact: Children make up about 25 percent of the homeless population. In Idaho, one in six children live below the poverty line.

Myth: Most homeless suffer from mental problems.
Fact: The mentally ill, including those who suffer from depression as a result of homelessness, comprise 25 percent of the homeless population.

Myth: They want to be homeless.
Fact: Fewer than six percent of the homeless say they prefer their situation.

Myth: They don't work.
Fact: Thirty percent of homeless hold jobs.

Myth: No one can be blamed but themselves for their situation.
Fact: Many homeless are victims. They fled abuse or lost a long term job.

Myth: They are uneducated.
Fact: Many homeless completed high school. Some even finished college and graduate school.

Additional facts
From 1973-1993 2.2 million low-rent units disappeared from the market, but the number of low-income renters increased by 4.7 million.
Only 26 percent of household eligible for assistance receive any.
As of 1996, 41.7 million Americans were not covered by any health insurance.
Fifty percent of homeless women and children have fled from domestic abuse.

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A Community House resident receives a basic physical as an alternative to costly doctor's visits.
McMurray, an employee of Health Care for the Homeless. One illness can completely destroy someone living on minimum wage and barely making rent. Once a person becomes homeless existing health problems compound.

McMurray says of the Boise Rescue Mission, as she watches residents interact with each other, "There are movies and novels and plays walking around here. Probably even a few sitcoms and tragedies as well."

and not just due to poor nutrition or shelter.

"It's hard to heal when your spirit is broken," says Engleman.

Developing health care programs for the homeless creates specific problems. A chronic condition which could be easily controlled in a home setting becomes life-threatening for the homeless. For example, proper diet easily controls diabetes but maintaining a healthy diet while living near the river is nearly impossible. Shelters try to provide nutritious food but must work within limited budgets.

Most people who spend time with the homeless emphasize the importance of awareness and sympathy.

"The people of Boise need to quit seeing the homeless people as another people. They are us, our brothers, sisters, mothers and fathers," insists Engleman.

Anooshian adds, "All too often people tend to view the homeless situation as a result of external factors, not what is going on in Boise."

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Senator Mikela French emphasized her desire to support the bill and show compassion, even if senators were opposed to Shepard's life style.

Senator Nate Peacher added, "This bill is not pro-homosexual; it is pro-freedom."

Additionally, Starr reported that Design West has unofficially been chosen as the architectural firm for the new student recreation facility.

ASBSU concludes human rights memorial debate

Jessi Laarch  News Writer

ASBSU concluded lengthy debate on Senate Memorial number one, sending it to President Christine Starr for signing.

The memorial, expressing Senator Mikela French emphasized her desire to support the bill and show compassion, even if senators were opposed to Shepard's life style.

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Witt earns prestigious recognition as Professor of the Year

Katie LeBlanc

Political science professor Stephanie Witt possesses a contagious enthusiasm for her work. Just ask any of her students. Alumni recommendations, along with hard work, dedication and an infectious love for teaching earned Witt the Idaho Professor of the Year, awarded by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (CFAT) two weeks ago.

The U.S. Professors of the Year program maintains the only national award recognizing college professors for teaching excellence. The foundation honors professors from all 50 states and Washington, D.C.; for their impact on students and teaching in and out of the classroom. Personal interaction with students and integrating research in the classroom serve as determining factors for the award. Witt excels in both areas.

Witt’s former students wrote recommendation letters in praise of her active classroom environment and effective leadership of the political science department’s internship program. CFAT recognized that this program produced a new collection of exceptional public servants in Idaho under Witt’s guidance.

“It is my fervent hope that all her students realize the tremendous opportunities available through her teaching and counsel,” wrote Linda Jochum, now a policy analyst with the Association of Idaho Cities. “I can think of no professor more deserving of recognition for the advancement of teaching.”

Graduates also applaud Witt for her dedication to the community as well as to her academic and professional career. As a Red Cross disaster services volunteer, she puts her enthusiasm into public service outside the classroom. For the past four years, Witt has volunteered for the Red Cross. In recent years, she has responded to floods in northern Idaho and two national disasters.

Witt’s example inspired many former students to follow in her footsteps. Daniel Ramirez, now executive director of the Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs, serves as an example of Witt’s far-reaching effectiveness.

“Dr. Witt has influenced many students like myself who are community leaders in this country today, as we try to make a difference in our community and contribute to society,” Ramirez explains.

Witt first discovered her interest in political and social affairs in high school when she participated in the Girls State Program of the American Legion. This interest was fostered in college where she found a mentor in Washington State University political science Professor Nick Loverich. Witt went on to receive bachelor’s degrees in sociology and political science from WSU. She joined Boise State in 1989 after earning her doctorate degree from the same university.

Witt’s vast educational background has led her to write several books as well. Her expertise includes urban issues and local governments. She co-edited her third and most recent book, Anti-Gay Rights: Assessing Voter Initiatives, which analyzes anti-gay rights ballot initiatives in Western states. Her next project includes two textbooks already under contract—Human Resource Management: A Public Perspective and Public Administration: Knowledge and Skills for Public Service.

Witt says she is constantly trying to learn and hopes that her passion for the subject matter rubs off in the classroom.

“If you’re not interested, and you don’t have enthusiasm in the subject matter, it’s hard to create that in students,” she notes.

Witt joins BSU political science professor Greg Raymond and English professor Tom Trusky as professor of the year award recipients from Boise State.

“I’m very honored,” Witt says. “This is based on recognition given by my students, which is the highest honor. And, I’m joining the company of others I have tremendous respect for.”

Brownfield supporters look to turn abandoned property lots into Mecca of business opportunities

Sadie Babits

Fifteen years ago, Boise’s countryside appeared more open. Now, once open lots are being taken over by development, encompassing everything from subdivisions to industrial businesses. Redeveloping abandoned lots, known as “brownfields,” may provide the answer to saving land.

A diverse crowd gathered at Boise State University last Thursday to participate in the Boise Brownfields Mini-Conference. Officials with the Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, along with community leaders, discussed the tools needed to start a revitalization project.

The Environmental Finance Center at BSU hosted the conference.

Redeveloping abandoned lots, known as “brownfields,” may provide the answer to saving land.

Boise has its share of vacant lots. Jarocki believes these can be revitalized and made into productive areas. He does not see why businesses should consume land outside Boise when open and available areas exist right within the city. “Brownfields can be useful for commercial activity, especially for businesses that have an eight hour shift,” comments Jarocki.
Real or perceived contamination—everything from ground water pollutants to mine tailings—makes some developers stay clear of brownfields. "That's why people don't want to invest because of the contamination, and they have to clean it up," argues Jarocki, adding, "That's the interesting twist with these lands. They may or may not be contaminated." Sites range from old industrial properties to abandoned gas stations.

Boise started recycling land long before the issue of brownfields came to light. Jarocki cites the Boise Towne Square Mall as an old brownfield. "Northwest of the mall there's water contamination. Solvents from the previous company were left there. But the previous company was dealing with that and getting it cleaned up."

Pocatello also held a brownfield conference last week. The city selected four areas for redevelopment. Jarocki and others attending the meeting looked at land ownership patterns and market value, deciding on an area in the northwest as a main focus for redevelopment. Delegates then helped the city write a grant to jumpstart the project.

Boise started recycling land long before the issue of brownfields came to light. Jarocki cites the Boise Towne Square Mall as an old brownfield.

Redeveloping lots sports a far higher price tag than developing open land. And with potential or real contaminates, the costs of cleaning up the mess adds to the expense. But Jarocki feels this is a small price to pay to keep countryside open.

"Whatever the risks are with developing brownfields, those risks can be controlled," he says. States such as Idaho try to make the extra cost worthwhile. Idaho currently offers a tax incentive for recycling land.

"Idaho law provides protection," asserts Jarocki. "There's funding ahead of time which takes the uncertainty out of redevelopment."

Using abandoned land, increases property value and commercial activity. Surrounding roads and businesses around idle lots give an advantage to future developers because of the pre-existing infrastructure.

"Redevelopment gets rid of that urban blight," Jarocki says. He argues that building on the city outskirts often involves more roads.

"You already have public services that exist. The areas attract certain activities. And the chances of having public services such as a fire station, police department and infrastructure keeps costs down."

Jarocki believes the time has come when people can no longer watch the industrial consumption of agricultural land.

"We've got to look at what's the best use of the land. Agriculture is a big chunk. Once we give that up to development it has lost its greatest use. There is no potential left."

Conferences like last Thursday's, Jarocki feels, are "unusual" for BSU. But such meetings benefit everyone.

"It's necessary. No one group owns the brownfield idea," he points out.

Jarocki calls California "the center for land recycling" because the state currently looks at using abandoned areas.

"With their population increase they can't afford to develop open lands," muses Jarocki. "In their case, brownfield redevelopment is a great way. It's more economical and it makes sense."

Abandoned lands appear more common in areas like California, with their heavy industries and burgeoning populations. California's brownfields, including closed military bases, make up five to ten percent of all urban real estate. Those vacant lots could potentially sustain over a million new families.

From 1970 to 1990 the Los Angeles population grew 45 percent in the metropolitan area. Urban areas skyrocketed with a growth rate of 200 percent. Officials estimate that over the next 30 years, California will consume over 21 million acres of green land.

Here in Idaho, "The BSU Environmental Finance Center has taken the lead on this issue. We're developing the tools for land recycling so that when the time comes to work with brownfields we'll be ready," says Jarocki.

---

**On Nov. 3 let's reelect Gary Richardson commissioner (seat 3) Ada County Highway District**

**Gary works for you!**

He voted against student parking fee increases because your student fees already pay for the new parking garage.

He welcomes your input. He serves on the BSU Parking and Transportation Advisory Committee.

He supports better campus-area bus, walking and biking options, including bike lanes and crosswalks on streets serving campus.

If you don't see GARY RICHARDSON's name on your ballot, please support Roger Freudenberg (Seat 2), Richard Dierks (Seat 4) or Penny Swisher (Seat 5).

**vote for an independent ... moving people ... moving ahead**

Paid for by Richardson for ochd, Emmet Hendron, Treasurer
746 Santa Paula, Boise, ID 83712 – rescon@micron.net
Letters to the Editor

Don’t go quietly into the night

To the editor:

On October 14, there was a vigil at the Capital steps for a
young man who was beaten to death because of his sexuality.
Many comments at this vigil regarded a quiet power and/or a
gentle power. Well, I am not going to be gentle nor quiet. I am
angry. I am in your face. I am angry that a twenty-year old man
was murdered because he was gay. I am angry that our society
still tolerates discrimination on the basis of sexuality, race, gen-
der, and of course, the poor. This heinous crime represents only
one of many that are committed every day.

Every second a child dies from starvation; every eight min-
utes a woman is raped; every day someone is beaten or killed
on the basis of their religion or race, and on Monday October 12,
a young man died because of his sexuality. These are hate crimes,
and I think something should be done. These crimes go against
everything humane.

There is so much beauty in
diversity, and we as a society
should embrace diversity rather
than shun it. We as students
should not tolerate any form of
discrimination. We should revolt
gainst discrimination and revo-
 lutionize for a shared society.

Those who choose to discrim-
inate are ignorant! Hate crimes
should not be tolerated at all. I
will not be gentle nor quiet. I am
angry. I am angry because our society is capable of something
so much better than what cur-
rently exists.

Lori Gibbs
Anthropology Major
Feminist

Where is your anger?

To the editor:

Matthew Shepard died on
Monday October 12, 1998 from
wounds sustained during a cruel
beating at the hands of homopho-
bic killers. Matthew was 21 years
old, a college student much like
ourselves. I have been in a daze
since then, wandering this cam-
pus while trying to comprehend
the rage I feel. Everywhere I go
in the cafeteria, on the main
green, in the halls of this cam-
pus—people have been going
about their business, getting to
class, writing their papers, chil-
ing out in coffee bars at night.
That is good. It is important to all
of us that we succeed. But some-
things seem to be missing here.
Some things seem to be hidden,
obsured and undefined.

Where is your anger? Where
is your rage? I am a Resumed Education
student; it is my first semester at
Brown University. Five years ago
my roommate was viciously mur-
dered in our home by two men
who targeted him as homosexual.
They came one evening when I
wasn't there, tortured him with
lit cigarettes, then beat him mer-
cilessly with a hammer they had
brought with them. He bled to
death on the floor.

Naturally, the vicious murder
of Matthew Shepard has really
angered me, as it probably did
you. Like my roommate, Matthew
Shepard was targeted because of
his sexual orientation. We all may
have our own ideas concerning
what people should do in the pri-
vacy of their own home, but no
rational person would agree that
the way in which Matthew
Shepard was tortured, then
killed, was a reasonable reaction
to his sexual orientation.

I ask you again: Where is
your anger? Where is your rage?
Across this country, people
have been talking about
Matthew's murder and condemn-
ing this senseless act of violence
perpetrated against one of our
own, against a college student
who had only begun to question
himself and his role within the
world around him.

Though the tendency may be
great, we don't have to look at
Matthew and what happened to
him and say to ourselves, "Hey,
he was queer. Let the queers deal
with it." Regardless of our orienta-
tion, we can offer our support;
voice our anger, breath on the
flame of outrage that has begun
to burn over Matthew's vicious
murder. I do not advocate vio-
lence; I advocate dialogue.

"Why would I want to get
involved? I've got mid-terms. I've
got practice. I've got a relationship falling down the tube in
my face. Because it could happen
you too. Which one of us doesn't
have something going? We all
some opinion, some idea, some
look, that someone else might find reprehensible and focus their hatred upon it.

I am making a controversial
argument here. I argue that
we all have something to lose over
Matthew's murder. We all lose
our safety. We all lose our ability
to walk in this world freely. We
all lose that most precious peace
of all, peace of mind. But most
importantly, we stand to losethe
privacy of our own home, and
we are not going to tolerate
this.

I am asking you to do some-
thing. I am asking you to do some-
thing, despite the fact that you
are busy and that duties are
here, and that there are so
many other fun things to do.

I ask you to talk about
Matthew. I ask you to speak to
your friends and dorm mates,
your professors and TA's, even
with your parents. Speak of it on
the steps of your buildings. Find
out from each other what your
feelings are. Discuss what the
loss of this one single life means
to the rest of our own lives.

Let's open up the box that
must contain your rage. The uni-
versities of this great country are
filled with some of the brightest
people in the world. Let's try to
see if there is anything that can
be done.

I am sure something can be.

Sincerely,

Darren M. Jorgensen
Brown University
(Darren_Jorgensen@brown.edu)

PS. The hospital that treated
Shepard is accepting e-mail and
forwarding it to his family at
mshepard@lbra.pvh.org.

Double standards for Helen?

To the editor:

If presidents can be
impeached for misdemeanors,
what about members of
Congress? Rep. Helen Chenoweth
violated Idaho code section
18-6601 which makes adultery
a crime punishable by up to three
years in prison.

She then lied to Ken Olsen of
The Spokesman-Review when
confronted with the evidence.

Of course, adultery shouldn't
be a crime in the first place.

But, since Gem County prosecu-
tor Doug Varie prosecuted sev-
eral teenagers in Emmett for forni-
cation, a lesser crime than
Chenoweth's, shouldn't "family

Continued on page 10
values” champions like Chenoweth be willing to take their own medicine? Apparently not. The kids went to the pokey and Helen went to Washington to legislate family values.

William Bennett, speaking of Clinton to CNN’s Wolf Blitzer, said recently that “forgiveness without out loss of power amounts to cheap grace.” Bennett, strangely, isn’t offended by “cheap grace” for the hypocritical high priests of morality like Chenoweth. Nor is Newt Gingrich. He was here yesterday to tell the people of Idaho why they should tolerate Chenoweth’s high moral crimes, legal misdemeanors, and attempted coverups—while simultaneously feigning indignation over the president’s scuzzy behavior. I hope someone there asked Newt about his selective moral indignation.

Adrianne Cucich-Pittman

Profs protest Gilles story

To the editor:

As scholars who have an interest in better understanding and applying the First Amendment, we feel compelled to respond to last week’s article (“Extreme preacher challenges First Amendment”) on evangelist Jim Gilles. Broadly stated, our assessment of the situation is not that Gilles challenged the First Amendment—as the headline claimed. Rather, the BSU community was tested on the basic principles of free speech and failed the test. Unfortunately, that failure occurred at numerous levels on campus and has the potential to mislead students, faculty, and administrators into thinking we have set a reasonable norm for future incidents of this sort.

The simple issue we think must be addressed is the openness our campus has for diversity of social, political, moral and religious viewpoints. For diversity of social, political, moral and religious viewpoints. We realize that many members of the preacher’s audience perceived his words to be hateful. However, we also believe, as does the U.S. Supreme Court, that hate speech is protected speech. The danger with attempts to ban hate speech lies in the thorny problem of who gets to decide which forms of hate speech should be banned. The rhetoric of numerous unpopular groups in US history could have been considered “hateful” when heard by antagonistic audiences. A prime example is the ubiquitous anti-war speeches of the sixties and early seventies. Much of what was said in that context could have been labeled hateful to the president, members of the U.S. Congress, military leaders, and soldiers in general. Would the university have supported banning such speech because some considered it hateful? Let’s imagine a speaker standing where Mr. Gilles stood, arguing for gay rights and referring to Christians as “bigots.” Imagine this person is confronted by an angry group of students who choose to threaten and physically assault him or her. Would the university also support the removal of this speaker, and her or his views from campus?

Equally disturbing is the misapplication (in our eyes) of the First Amendment and the idea of “incitement to riot.” We understand fully that the Supreme Court has determined that some speech can be curbed due to threat of violence. However, that principle has consistently been applied to speakers who purposely incite an audience to act violently toward the speaker’s goals. In other words, had Mr. Gilles proclaimed his disdain for the Administration Building and called on students to take up torches and ignite the edifice, he would have crossed a line from speech to incitement. The Supreme Court has consistently denied the power of the “heckler’s veto.” In other words, we cannot, and should not, censor speech on the grounds that those who oppose the speaker’s point of view may choose to resort to violence in an attempt to suppress that point of view.

The obvious dilemma posed by The Arbiter’s misapplication of this principle is that it gives audiences an immediate means of quelling any speech they find discomforting. What it suggests is that anytime in the future that a speaker wishes to stand at the patio and express his/her views of the human condition, the audience need only toss a few tomatoes or create a scuffle and the speaker will be whisked away. That accomplished, the audience no longer needs to be exposed to ideas it finds unpalatable. This reading gives far too much power to audiences, and far too little power to those who feel their voice is not being heard because it somehow contradicts the spirit of the age.

In sum, college campuses across the country have tradition ally been places where wildly divergent ideas (some ludicrous perhaps, some even obnoxious to the common citizen) can be presented in public spaces. Should BSU choose to eliminate all such speech, so be it. We will have taken a strong stand against freedom of speech, and the notion that universities ought to serve as forums in which all ideas have a right to be heard, and contested. If we choose to expurgate that speech which causes commotion, we have denied that this is a place where people can grapple with truth and falsehood and learn to distinguish between the two.

We feel that one guiding principle of the academy is that students learn to do this grappling with the refined faculties that come from critical reflection. Others apparently feel that it is better to have benevolent censors tell students that some ideas are unworthy of any consideration at all. In our view, the university administration and at least some of our students have demonstrated a troubling lack of commitment to the most fundamental value of a democratic society—freedom of speech.

Peter Lutze
Rick Moore
Bob Rudd
Department of Communication

Editor’s response: In all sincerity, thank you. You expressed exactly what The Arbiter meant in its analysis of the Gilles incident and failed to do. As evidenced by our standing up for controversial advertisements such as the CoDoH website, we too seek to serve as proponents of free speech, even though it might be considered hateful. You’re right—hate speech is still free speech. We as students must realize that even though we do not like what someone like Gilles says, the university serves as a forum for different, opposing, often enlightening ideas. The last thing we at The Arbiter want to see happen and to have played any part in is censorship and the cover-up of free speech to protect students from hurt feelings.

Hunzeker to skip the perfunctory waltz

To the editor:

I’m writing in response to last week’s letter from Amanda Goode, in which she called me a dope and a half-wit. She also wrote, “Damon Hunzeker doesn’t have an original thought in his pea-sized head.” While I’d like to take this opportunity to commend Ms. Goode. I agree with her. I am indeed a half-witted dope. I can’t believe this erudite publication hasn’t fired me yet. And furthermore, my pea-sized head has embarrassed me for years. It has brought great shame upon my family and disgraced my ancestors.

I was, however, disturbed by her accusation that I’m possessed of a “pathetic little vocabulary,” because shocks, I always thought I was really, really, really, really, really good at that word stuff.

In her final paragraph, Goode implores me to “skip this perfunctory waltz (look it up) with BSU and move directly to greatness.” OK. Incidentally, as she demanded, I looked it up. Evidently, a waltz is some kind of dance or something.

She went on to write: “Apparently, no one here can teach you anything. If you pack now, you can still make it to Washington in time to join the presidential Lynch-mob!”

Godspeed!

Those fierce exclamations points frighten and confuse my pea-sized head. Anyway, once again, she’s right. So I think everybody should contribute at least $5 to the Send Damon to Washington to Lynch the President Fund c/o The Arbiter.”

Damon Hunzeker
The From Holy to Hag

Lesleigh Owen

Are you a good witch, or a bad witch?" Glenda asks Dorothy in The Wizard of Oz. The viewer knows Glenda, with her bevy of tiny, devoted "lollipop men" is "good" incarnate. Bad witches, we find out later, employ the services of tone-deaf soldiers and winged monkeys, while demonstrating poor fashion sense in footwear. Now let's be honest. It wasn't the munchkins' adoring songs that tipped us off--we knew Glenda was the "good" one the moment we saw her golden locks and heard her trilling voice. Likewise, the witches from the east and west, with their green skin, warty noses and cackly, old-woman voices, embodied the very essence of "evil." They were just begging to have a house dropped on them.

Ever wonder if it's always been this way? Ever think there might have existed a time when the mention of powerful old women at Halloween didn't automatically elicit images of pointy-nosed and cackly, old-woman voices, embodied the very essence of "evil." They were just begging to have a house dropped on them.

Once upon a time, when beauty meant more than the crack of cleavage peeking above a woman's neckline, humankind noticed how the year, much like the moon's phases and the stages of woman's life, waxed and waned. The beginning of the year, so similar to the waxing moon and the maidenly woman, offered new possibilities through birth and growth. The middle of the year, lush and fruitful, like the full moon and the mother, reached the pinnacle of vitality. The final crescent of the year marked the time of reaping, harvesting and reflecting on the year's accomplishments. It was a time when the earth and her children reveled and shared in the food, experiences and wisdom accumulated throughout the year. These ancient peoples honored harvest time by reaping their labor's fruits in preparation for next season's crops. Their older members they cherished as life's harvesters.

The ancients didn't pump their dead full of formaldehyde and use pine boughs to prop up their bodies from the ground. Nor did Albertson's sell them plastic-wrapped "plump meal" by the pound. First as scavengers and then as agrarians, they understood how the death of one fed the life of another. Old women and men, who had lived through many of these cycles, were renowned as keepers of the mysteries of life and death.

Women, especially, whose monthly life cycles so clearly mimicked those of nature, embodied life's lessons. Rather than injecting them with fat or spackling them with concealer, women wore their wrinkles with honor. Saging they regarded not as gravity's curse but as Mother Earth's loving plea for them to return to her embrace. The harvesting holiday, what we now call Halloween, celebrated the bounty and labor of life by honoring death's sacredness. Old women, whose cauldrons brewed last season's fruits while preparing the seeds for next year's planting, blurted the boundaries between death and birth. When prosperity meant beauty, the old woman was beautiful.

Eventually, nature-fearing civilizations arose, encouraging their people to turn their eyes from the natural cycles and concentrate instead on the grandiosities of chariots, skyscrapers and swords (oh my!). These societies' irreverence for nature and linear approach to life painted death as the fearful climax of a painful existence. Suddenly, death, and everything associated with it, became "bad." As keeper of death's mysteries, the old woman was disdained and her physical and spiritual hallmarks transformed into 'bogeymen. "Hag" and "Crone," once holy and prestigious titles, became badges of loathing. Representing the crossroads between the worlds of the living and the dead, they tediously evoked too many images of death. Necessarily, Halloween became scary.

This view of old woman's life, messenger of death, reached its zenith during the Western Age of Enlightenment, stretching from the fifteenth to the early eighteenth centuries. During this chaotic time, when the Church and the emerging scientific community vied for power and recognition, both needed a scapegoat to unify their warring factions. After centuries of ignoring older women, these institutions suddenly thrust them to the fore once again.

The Enlightenment witnessed the trials and convictions of between three hundred thousand and nine million of these "heretics" and "witches." (Impeccable records make it impossible to pinpoint the number, but a common estimate places the total at about three million.) Feminists call this era The Burning Times. Eighty-five percent of those burned or hanged were women, and the majority of them were over forty. Many of these women were healers or midwives, remnants of those cultures that lived in harmony with nature. The Malleus Maleficarum, the papal-sponsored handbook for the identification, capture, trial, torture and killing of witches, says: "For some [witches] both heal and harm; some harm, but cannot heal; and some seem able only to heal, that is, to take away injuries...Old women[s]... disturbed spirit looks through their eyes, for their countenances are most evil and harmful."

The attacks had their desired effects; today, religious and scientific communities remain powerful institutions. Old women remain feared and detested as witches whose dark powers reach their sinister peak during Halloween. From veneration to vilification, all within a few thousand years; not too bad, when you consider how long it took humanity to harness the power of fire.

Luckily, we modern women and men have seen beyond our own post-mortem insecurities and have come to value our elders. As symbols of harvest reapers who clear the fields to continue the cycle of life, we honor their powers as feasters and destroyers.

Well, okay, at least we don't burn them anymore.

We're much too civilized to tie our grandparents to a stake. We burn them instead with our jokes and caricaturizations. In our death-denying culture, fifteen-year-old models sell Oil of Olay and morticians put makeup on our dead to make them seem less...well, dead. Older people remind us of our own eventual harvesting. To keep reminding ourselves how "Us" we are (and not "Them," for God's sake), we tether our elders to the nearest cheap stereotype. From Dirty Old Man to Dotty Grandmother, we employ a vast supply of labels to keep us insulated from these reminders of our own mortality.

This is never more apparent than during Halloween, when our old fear of death and the Burning Times' legacy of scapegoating older women merge in a green-skinned, wrinkled wicked witch. In an attempt to rob our terror of its sting, this Las Vegas-ized caricature masks the majesty and wisdom once so revered in older women. Antiquity honored their natural beauty as completely as modernity worships the young woman's. We've forgotten that without the moon that wanes into darkness, the new moon's cycle cannot begin.

Modern feminists struggle to recapture this phase of women's history and rediscover the harmony between humankind and nature. On October 30 and 31, many local feminists will don black arm bands in memory of their three million lost sisters. After all, Halloween marks the time when the veil between the world of the dead and the world of the living wanes thin. What better time to commemorate these (mostly older) women and honor their contributions to the cycle of life and death?

Also, showing at 7 p.m. on October 30 at a college near you: The Burning Times, a documentary about the three-hundred-year persecution and prosecution of "witches." Learn just how those Renaissance men put the "light" in "Enlightenment."

Not that the documentary is any Wizard of Oz or anything. Still, it might offer a refreshing change for those who think the Wicked Witch of the West was understandable crankily after a house fell on her sister. It's definitely a relief for anyone who thinks Glenda is just way too blonde, bejeweled and downright perky.
Writers are horrible people. They can rationalize anything. If they don’t feel like working, they say, “I’m suffering from writer’s block.” And people accept it. “Oh, writer’s block,” they say. “I’ve heard about that.” But if you examine the claim closely, you’ll notice something interesting: it’s altogether groundless. I mean, you never hear about teacher’s block or hooker’s block. And when was the last time you had this conversation?

“I need to get my radiator hose replaced.”

“Ordinarily, that wouldn’t be a problem, but I can’t work right now.”

“Why not?”

“The wrenches just don’t seem to be turning.”

“Look, don’t get all philosophical on me. I need a new hose.”

“Have you no heart, no sense of compassion, no soul? I have mechanic’s block, for God’s sake!”

So it’s nothing more than a pathetic excuse for laziness. But admittedly, when I don’t have anything interesting to say, I too resort to declarations of writer’s block. I embrace every excuse in the book. (Hell, I wrote the book on excuses. Literally. It’s called The Ultimate Book of Excuses, written by Damon Hunzeker and John Thompson. Available at hospitals and bowling alleys across the country.)

Incidentally, I wonder why nobody who should be blocked ever gets blocked. I wish the affliction would infect Phil Collins, for instance. Just heard from him recently, so I expect the impending release of “Sussudio II.” Nobody who works for the government ever gets blocked, either. Just once I’d like to hear someone in Congress say, “Well, we intended to confiscate more taxes from you in order to establish the Department of Automobile Insurance, but frankly, all of us have politician’s block. So we’re going to adjourn for the year and go to a bunch of monster-truck shows.”

And what about world leaders and murderous despots? This century would have been much better if Hitler had simply caught a bad case of dictator’s block. Anyway, I’ve discovered a few ways to keep writer’s block from rearing its pestilent head, so I’d like to provide some advice to my fellow scribes. If you can’t think of a topic, ask your friends. They’ll probably say something like: “Hey, you should write about this guy I know. His car was towed away. What a dumb-ass. Oh wait—maybe you should write about airplane food. You know, because it sucks. That would be hilarious! Or you could just write about writer’s block.” Following a barrage of similarly useless suggestions, you’ll realize why you are a writer and your friends are not. The ensuing confidence will inspire you to compose brilliantly.

If, however, you’re still unable to decide upon a topic, I recommend drinking. Booze can solve all your problems. Never forget that, and you’ll undoubtedly succeed.

But what if, after finding an intriguing subject, you develop writer’s block in mid-sentence? I suggest quitting and coming back to the piece later, because if

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This week's episode: "Dale-n-Ira's Sad Attempt at an Alternate Voting Guide"

Ira Amyx & Dale Slack

Well, it's Wednesday; happy Wednesday. Unless you're writing a column for The Arbiter—then it's tense, nervous, try-to-meet-the-deadline-even-though-you-know-very-well-you-can't's Wednesday.

For those of you who have been working on Mike Crapo's campaign for the last four months, we'd like to introduce ourselves.

I'm Ira—Statesman, former Cuban dictator, art-smuggler, jewel-theif, cat burglar and fry-basket cleaner.

I'm Dale. Hey hello! It's election time! How can we tell, you ask? Well, besides the fact that November is approaching like James Carville behind the wheel of a Mack truck, we also watch TV, listen to the radio and breathe. Helen Chenoweth is bursting out of our screens, excited to tell us about her hard work with Idaho's precious senior citizen population saving Social Security; Mike Crapo is shown walking with farmers to prove that even though he graduated cum laude from Haaahavud he's still "one o' us." Bill Mauk's popping Bennzedrine and driving his blue school bus across Idaho non-stop to prove that he's for education, and Cecil Andrus is—where the hell is he? "Cec" anyway? And why isn't Dan Williams doing more television spots? Why are the Democrats even trying? Who is Vernon Jordan? All these and other questions plague us, so here, in simple-to-digest, non-drowsy formula is Dale-n-Ira's Pix and Panz for Election '98.

If you've ever ordered anything from a catalogue, given money to a homeless man, asked for directions at a Maverick or are now or ever have been a member of the Communist Party you've gotten a little happy "voter's guide" from our friend Pete T. Cennerusa in your mailbox this year. Pete is a good friend of ours, but let's face it: he's no Kurt Vonnegut. That damned-of-all-things is as interesting to read as a roll of toilet paper and not quite as useful. You kids today want bells and whistles, sound and fury, fire and muzak. Well then, when you want what mama's got here, friends.

**DALE'S PIX:**

Dale makes no secret about it. He's a White Anglo-Saxon Catholic (WASC) Straight Male who lives in Greenleaf (OK), he's tried to hide that). You're darn right he votes Republican.

If you've ever ordered anything from a catalogue, given money to a homeless man, asked for directions at a Maverick or are now or ever have been a member of the Communist Party you've gotten a little happy "voter's guide" from our friend Pete T. Cennerusa in your mailbox this year.

Fortunately, he's in District 2, so he doesn't have the emotional torment of deciding between Helen and Dan Williams. Phew! There's one decision no man should have to make. It's like "Lawyers or Tobacco Companies" or "Hungry Cranly Lion or Larry Flynt." Helen's a nice gal and all, but...

So, I get to choose between Mike Simpson and... whoever the hell is running against him (yes, I know it's Stallings. Calm down). Well, the choice is clear. Mike Simpson is a dentist, and while I personally don't endorse placing a non-lawyer in any position of political power, he's proven himself in state legislature. Back when I worked for KBSU (or "the bad place" as I now call it) I covered the statehouse action for two years. You'd think after two years I'd be a valued employee, but that's neither here nor there. Mike Simpson knows his crap(o).

Speaking of which, Mike Crapo versus Bill Mauk. How can I say this gently... Oh yeah—vote for Crapo.

Dirk Kempthorne or Robert Huntley. Not that there's actually a contest or anything, but I choose Kempthorne.

If you've ever ordered anything from a catalogue, given money to a homeless man, asked for directions at a Maverick or are now or ever have been a member of the Communist Party you've gotten a little happy "voter's guide" from our friend Pete T. Cennerusa in your mailbox this year.

Mike Crapo—he's just a nice guy. Talk to him. He's from Southern Idaho, but he's a nice guy. He graduated from Harvard (hey, JFK went there) and has been a good representative for years. He's not too conservative (he never mentioned black helicopters on the House floor) he's not too liberal (he's moderate in his environmental vote) and he's a nice guy. Did I mention he's nice—he is, real courteous and kind to kids.

Quite frankly, I don't care who wins Superintendent of Public Instruction. They're the same woman with different snap-on plastic hair.

The initiative this year is dumb—term limits. Let's be frank with ourselves, folks. If you were in line for a good job with perks, but you could only work there for eight years, would you do it? Just about the time the senator or representative is getting some respect, doesn't have to get coffee for the others anymore and riders of bills while our Idaho representatives get squat. All because they're still freshmen senators and representatives. The name of the game in Congress is SENIORITY. You can't get it if you don't have a chance to earn it.

This is an idea thought up by lazy voters—people who think that congressmen and women are "magically" appointed by the Electoral Leprechaun to their seats, so they don't need to vote. WAKE UP! If you don't like the S.O.B, don't vote for him! The majority will elect the winner anyway, so why not try to change the minds of the voters through common-sense commercials and mass-mailings (i.e. "Strom Thurmond has been in Congress since 1832 and has lost touch with you, the electorate") rather than whine, "Oh you people keep electing Strom! It's so not fair. Give someone else a chance! It's not fair!"? And if the candidate still wins, it's time to wonder if maybe you're actually (gasp) wrong! Maybe he is doing a good job. As I always say, the majority of voters get what they want all the time.

As for the piddling little pissant state offices under governor, I Continued on page 21...
A change of government is the joy of fools...

Chenoweth promises to uphold conservative agenda

Barry Malone

Helen Chenoweth, a pro-life advocate believes, "An individual does not have the right to end the life of an unborn child." She campaigned on this platform during the past election year and stood as a major proponent for 1994's Proposition 1, referred to in the media as "the anti-gay initiative".

The 1994 proposition also called for a ban on literature regarding homosexuals in public and school libraries

"I do not support same-sex marriages and would oppose any such legislation at the federal level," Chenoweth asserts. If re-elected to the First Congressional district seat in the House of Representatives, she plans to uphold her past stances on such legislation.

Chenoweth credits the 1994 legislature with strong welfare reform. She claims that returning state decision-making power over the issue created progress for Idaho's welfare system.

"Idaho seized the chance, and passed meaningful reform that reduced welfare roles in the state by 76 percent. Welfare reform is an example of what we can accomplish by returning power to the states," she says.

Chenoweth opposes affirmative action claiming, "We can never end discrimination by practicing discrimination. Quotas are not the answer."

She believes that in place of quotas, the public should eradicate any social boundaries and create a fair environment where opportunities will be available to those who assert their abilities the best.

Chenoweth does not support an increase in the federal minimum wage. The minimum wage currently ranks at $5.15 an hour nationally, although states are free to set their levels higher if they so choose. Idaho maintains the federal minimum wage of $5.15 per hour.

"Congress recently increased the federal minimum wage, and I do not believe that at this time the economy is prepared for another increase," Chenoweth comments.

Tuition costs continually rise across the nation and Chenoweth contests that the recent Higher Education Reauthorization Act will actively assist college students, particularly those in the lower and middle class. The act, says Chenoweth, intends to drop interest rates on student loans and nearly doubles the maximum amount available for Pell grants over the next five years.

"Our current financial aid system is carefully set up to provide federal grants and low-interest loans to the widest variety of students possible without breaking the federal budget," Chenoweth reasons.

Chenoweth argues against the plan laid out by Democrat gubernatorial hopeful Bob Huntley, to breach the earthen portion of four dams on the Lower Snake River. She has not said she agrees with the plan for the "fish-friendly turbines" offered by Republican candidate for governor, Dirk Kempthorne. Chenoweth says she offers "common sense solutions, like reducing predation, studying ocean conditions, limiting commercial and tribal fishing, and improving baring and fish passages around the dams."

For more information, contact Chenoweth for Congress at (208) 336-5525; email her at helen@helenchenoweth.org, or check out her web site at www.helenchenoweth.org

Hollier speaks for Crapo

Barry Malone

Seeking election as a United States Senator on the Republican ticket, Mike Crapo intends to continue working on welfare reform, educational issues and with the Department of Energy to remove waste from Idaho.

Crapo has served in the House of Representatives in 1992, sitting on the House Commerce Committee, the Energy and Power subcommittee, Finance and Hazardous Materials subcommittee, and the Oversight and Investigation subcommittee.

Crapo graduated from Brigham Young University in 1973 with a degree in political science, then went on to attend Harvard Law School and graduated in 1977. He is a lawyer with the Holden, Kidwell, Hahn and Crapo firm.

Crapo opposes the impending deregulation of electrical utilities. "He is the vice-chair of the Energy and Power Subcommittee. The main focus is to educate the other members of the committee on Idaho's low power rate. They provide the backbone of and beyond current law," says Crapo's campaign manager, Will Hollier.

The possibility of deregulation would allow all states to create open consumer markets in the area of electrical utilities.

Crapo served in Congress during the recent welfare reform. The bill allows people to stay on welfare for no more than two years. Hollier says that by "providing jobs, transportation, and health care, Idaho's [welfare population] is down approximately 60,000."

Hollier points out that to make the minimum wage more realistic for many Idahoans, Crapo intends to "reduce the tax burden and regulatory burden on business. Currently small business is so burdened by taxation at the federal level, we need to provide them with the ability for research and development."

"Mike supports the governor's agreement that guarantees a time line getting waste at the INEEL out of the state. If the Department of Energy renegotiates we will have a set date to get it out," Hollier continues. The time line began in April of this year and the waste has yet to move.

Crapo intends to support gubernatorial hopeful Dirk Kempthorne's plan to institute "fish-friendly turbines." Crapo "does not support breaching the dams or a fish flush as viable options. Both biologically and politically he supports restructuring of the dams in a more friendly way," Hollier says.

While in Congress, Crapo supported the Higher Education Reauthorization Act. The act, Hollier says, seeks to offer "the lowest interest rates on college loans since the sixties, increase Pell grants from $2,500 to $5,000 in the next five years, and open up opportunities to have loans deferred if you teach or go into low income areas."

To learn more about Crapo for Senate, call him at (208) 368-7983 or check out his web site at www.crapoforsenate.com

Howard concerned about university funding, keeping institutions current

Kelly Millington Teal

A longtime educator, Dr. Marilyn Howard surprised Idaho by winning the Democratic primaries for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and now seeks to topple current superintendent, Dr. Anne Fox, at the polls Nov. 3. Howard points to policies and ideas, especially concerning higher education, that she feels make her the best candidate for the job.

With legislators allotting fewer funds to Idaho universities each year, Howard says it’s important to petition for money and make certain the people asking maintain a strong, unified voice. She adds that she wants to balance how much money comes out of the general fund to go toward universities, as compared to other entities.

In addition, Howard says officials cannot keep Idaho’s general fund healthy when siphoning dollars for tax credits and vouchers.

Howard further argues that higher education needs to stay current in terms of technology and training to attract well-qualified and skilled professionals to the state. She says the number of students who graduate from Idaho universities, and then move to other states for better pay and costs-of-living, concerns her.

If elected, Howard notes she will focus on all areas of education, because she values each one. She says Fox has criticized such new programs as Boise State's Master's in Fine Arts for Creative Writing because they hold little money-making promise. Howard insists what matters is that people receive the education they want, not just what will earn them a living.

"I can make a difference," Howard points out. "I have a strong interest in supporting public education. I have strong leadership abilities and a style suitable for today."

Part of that leadership would include heightening research capabilities at Idaho's universities.

"It's important that [higher education] helps lead and inform because this is an era of accountability that can be a resource, because districts across the state..."
are struggling," Howard contends.

She adds that she wants to see the Department of Education identify communities of excellence and help feed some of their information to others as a means of increasing the state's expertise.

Similar to Fox, Howard says she remains dedicated to reading instruction in Idaho. However, she promotes an agenda that takes a version of Fox's phonics plan deeper. Howard performed research as a student—now quoted and validated in some other studies—that indicates students need to learn "phonemic awareness," techniques that provide the foundation to learning to read.

"It's great," Howard raves. "I'm really enthusiastic about this. Anyone who's learning ESL and mastering the sounds of that language . . . [will] work at a more foundational level of being aware of the sounds before moving into the reading."

Education, environmental concerns top Huntley's agenda
Barry Malone

The focus set forth by Democrat candidate for governor, Bob Huntley, centers around salmon recovery projects and increasing the quality of education in Idaho.

Huntley favors removing the earthen portion of the four dams on the Lower Snake River to aid the salmon and steelhead recovery effort. He says removing the dams will "bring the salmon population back to the 1960s level and would bring in $173 million into Idaho's economy."

Eliminating the dams, he explains, would also allow for development of an infrastructure needed to revitalize the economy in rural Idaho.

Huntley supports the Idaho National Environmental Engineering Laboratory's creation of the Integral Fast Reactor, meant to replace the EBR-II reactor. The project involves burning plutonium and weapons-grade uranium so neither can be used for weapons manufacture, yet each can still create energy.

Officials took the Integral Fast Reactor off the design table in 1994 because critics feared creating new fuels while burning old ones posed a nuclear proliferation threat.

Huntley addresses concern about the on-going abortion issue saying, "Such a personal decision should be left up to the woman and not the legislature." Huntley notes, "A legislature that was 83 percent male and 50 percent over the hill was not the correct people to make that decision. That decision should be made by the woman in consultation of her family, doctor or spiritual advisor."

Huntley asserts that the federal minimum wage law must be raised as well as that of the state, to allow for better paying jobs so residents can keep up with the cost of living. Huntley cited the need to reinstate the Little Davis Bacon Act which requires that unions receive fair wages on all public projects. Huntley also says he agrees with legislation enabling farm workers to earn at least the federal minimum wage.

Huntley sees a need for the legislature to adequately fund higher education through grants and loans. Huntley takes this agenda a step further, claiming the state should "provide matching grants for scholarships."

Huntley intends to raise teachers' salaries from fortieth in the nation to thirty-fifth by increasing the state's budget by $17.5 million. He says that money would come from a reduction in sales tax from five to four percent and a cut of 40 percent of state sales tax exemption recipients.

Huntley has yet to clarify which sales tax exemption recipients would be cut, only that current agricultural, industrial and production exemptions would remain in place. Huntley argues that the removed exemptions would stem from a legislative decision and he "will sign a bill, which incorporates any possible combination."

Having resided in Idaho for the last 50 years, Huntley has practiced employment law for 30 of them. He served in the Idaho House of Representatives from 1965-1967 and was a member of the Special Interim Taxation Committee. Huntley also sat on the Idaho Supreme Court from 1982-1989.

Huntley graduated from the University of Idaho in 1954 with a degree in political science and public affairs and later received a law degree. In 1988, Huntley received a Master's of Law from the University of Virginia.

For more information, log on to www.cyberhighway.net/~bob4gov/

Kemptthorne pushes for zero tolerance, "fish-friendly turbines"
Barry Malone

Though Republican gubernatorial candidate Dirk Kempthorne has remained silent through most of the campaign season, his intention to eliminate Idaho's marijuana problem, adhere to Governor Batt's agreement to remove waste stored at INEL and implement "fish-friendly turbines" dominates his commercials and media contacts.

Kemptthorne says he considers education a top priority in the gubernatorial race. He plans, if elected, to convene the first inaugural Governor's Symposium on Excellence in Education noting, "Kids make up 25 percent of our population, but they make up 100 percent of our future and we must invest in our children."

Campaign manager Jeff Malmem says, "As governor, Kempthorne will push for funding education, environment and other salient issues that I think that the people of Idaho want to see."

Continued on page 18
Dams, salmon and nuclear waste—candidates

John Tierney  Ren White

Debates among candidates for Idaho's governor, senator, both congressional districts and superintendent of public instruction were held at Boise State University and monitored by KBCI Channel 2 Monday, Oct. 19 and Tuesday, Oct. 20.

A diminutive handful of BSU students and virtually no one from the public attended the debates. Originally scheduled as closed door television tapings, KBCI decided to invite BSU students into the audience by the request of the BSU Student Programs Board Members. Members of The Arbiter staff sat on the panel to pose questions of the candidates.

The debates were aired on Channel 2 during the week of Oct. 19.

Kemphorne maintains silence while Huntley and Rickards tackle issues

Democratic candidate Robert Huntley and Independent candidate Peter Rickards appeared for the debate, tackling an array of issues, while the Republican candidate maintained his notorious silence by declining to engage his opponents.

"Kemphorne has refused to debate" eighteen times during the campaign, Huntley pointed out to the primarily television audience. Huntley criticized Kemphorne's refusal to debate and emphasized the point by placing a miniature chair decorated with a "Where's Dirk?" button on the table where Kemphorne's name sat.

Rickards followed Huntley's criticisms by challenging the allegations his opponent made about his platform. In rebuttal, Rickards denied being a one-issue candidate, making many stabs at both his opponents' nuclear policies. His assertions pointed the clear platform of an anti-nuclear agenda.

Rickards portrayed Kemphorne and Huntley as "salesmen for nuclear power." He singled Kemphorne out for "knowing the plutonium would be left in place" over the Snake River aquifer at the Idaho Nuclear Engineering and Environmental Site (INEEL).

Huntley objected to Rickards' claims, saying, "INEEL is very important to Idaho." He favors "development of the Integral Fast Reactor" at INEEL, because "we must have a replacement for light water nuclear reactors.

Huntley offered the IFR as an alternative nuclear power source.

Kemphorne recently proposed "fish-friendly turbines" as a solution to the declining stocks of salmon and steelhead, instead of breaching the lower Snake River dams.

Huntley declared Kemphorne's proposal a "fraud on the public and it won't work, resulting in the loss of 1.3 million acre feet of water currently devoted to Idaho agriculture.

Rickards maintained, "It's amazing that 85 percent of salmon get through the current turbines, and more power to them."

Asked how the candidates propose to teach values to children and the role of the schools in this process, Huntley pointed to value instruction in schools by saying, "The real problem is we have to rely on teachers" because of the necessity of two-income households. Huntley added, "There are not enough teachers to address teaching values because of the large class sizes.

Huntley and Rickards were quick to attack their Republican opponent throughout the debate. "Kemphorne believes just being a nice person and having lots of money can buy the governorship," Huntley noted.

Rickards asked, "Do people know Kemphorne gets tobacco money?"

Idaho's high dropout rate for Hispanic students in public high schools brought some agreement between Huntley and Rickards.

Rickards asserted, "I want to fund Head Start, get high school students to teach reading to the lower grades and make classes more interesting."

Huntley pointed out that, "We need more Hispanic teachers." He also agreed on the need to fund Head Start, noting, "Idaho puts nothing into Head Start." He also advocated supporting the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

Rickards criticized Huntley's proposal saying, "Nobody wants to pay more taxes. Huntley has proposed a $72 million tax increase and spending an additional $114 million. That's a tax-and-spend Democrat."

Huntley and Rickards agreed on bonding prison building projects rather than directly appropriating money for their construction.

As for the projected $84 million in tax revenue shortfall in FY '99, Rickards asked, "How would you refinance Head Start?"

High school students complained their-BSU counterparts were audience for the governor's debate tapping. Senator Amanda Umphress, the Republican Jacobsen, 17 were among seven Borah students who came to listen.

Both could not understand why Kemphorne wasn't attending the event. They agreed that Huntley impressed them more than Rickards. "Rickards only had a few issues to discuss," Jacobsen observed.

Mauk and Mansfeld challenge ideologies

Republican Candidate Mike Crapo failed to appear for Senate campaign debates due to engagements in Washington, D.C. regarding the Appropriations Bill currently occupying Congress.

Democratic Party candidate Bill Mauk opened the debate, insisting he was not a career politician, Mauk bristled at Natural Law Party candidate Mike Mansfeld's portrayal of him as such. Mauk responded, "I didn't get paid a penny for being the Chair of the (Idaho) Democratic Party for four years." Mauk said he entered the senatorial race "because it's time for leadership."

Mansfeld explained that he had decided to run because "the two parties have colluded" and "for 30 or 40 years" controlled the government.

"How is replacing a Republican with a Democrat better?" Mansfeld asked. Mansfeld consistently compared the two parties he opposes as mere reflections of the same politics.

Mauk noted, "Crapo is not here today but he's not exactly getting to the business of United States. He explains things as if he's been engaged in an inquisition.

Regarding the dismissal of the nuclear power plants, Mauk said, "It is an appropriate place to judge the evidence," yet adding defense of nuclear power.

Consider other possibility that "if any abuse has ever occurred," Mauk said. The nuclear bubble has been "Penned in bits and pieces" and "deceit" and "selling interests" and cited Council connection to the tobacco industry and the businesses.

"We need the ability," Mauk claimed, "to create access to financial assistance for students. I support HOPE scholarships and deduction of interest on student loans," adding that he "will support increasing that availability and quantity of student financial assistance.

Williams dismisses Che Noveth in one-sided debate

Republican incumbent Helen Che Noveth declined to appear for the First Congressional debate against her Democratic challenger Dan Williams.

Regarding how he would vote on a decision to impeach President Bill Clinton, Williams said, "I forced to vote now...it would vote no." He explained that his position stemmed from the constitutional definition of an impeachable offense as "high crimes and misdemeanors."

Williams tread softly on the question of the personal morals of his opponent. "I don't think voters are interested in every detail of a candidate's life," he observed. He
Williams' television advertising accuses Chenoweth of working to sell federal lands to the highest bidder. Williams insisted Chenoweth's record supported his accusations. "For 20 years as a lobbyist and then as a Congressman, Chenoweth has supported the transfer of land from federal to state control," Williams said.

"The state of Idaho doesn't have the resources to manage" these lands, Williams explained. "He asserted that some public lands would be sold out of necessity, to defray the cost of their management.

Williams, said, "I have no apologies. I'm prepared to vote for more reserves on the Columbia River."

Williams listed some of his obligations based on the amount of tax-free money generated. He added, "My first obligation is to the people of Idaho."

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) proved unacceptable to Williams in its present form. "We need to change NAFTA," he said. He cited foreign government subsidies of their agriculture and industries as creating an unfair trade environment for U.S. producers and companies.

Expanding the state crime legislation and sentencing penalties drew support from Williams. "I think we need state crime legislation that makes clear that Violence strikes at the heart of what America is about," he emphasized.

Breaching the dams on the lower Snake River did not have a definitive endorsement from Williams. Citing "many unanswered questions," he insisted that before endorsing breaching he must first be convinced the solution will work.

Williams shrugged off the question of how effective he could be as a Democrat in a Republican-dominated Congress.

"I learned from Cecil Andrus a different way of doing politics," Williams explained. He said he would work to bring together all aspects of public controversy for consensus building.

"I have never been interested in hiring a bunch of bureaucrats to make decisions for us," Williams told the cameras.

Stallings hands Simpson free publicity

The Second Congressional debate fizzled into a half-hour speech when Democrat candidate Richard Stallings declined to attend.

Republican candidate Marilyn Simpson became the focus of what best be termed a 30-minute conference. Stallings asked whether he believed it's appropriate to deny financial aid to those who are convicted of possession of marijuana, Simpson maintained that the drug under federal law.

The two candidates are going to get ahead of the society is with tough laws, Simpson declared. Simpson recently admitted to youthful experimentation with marijuana.

Simpson insisted the crisis in Idaho's agricultural sector would best be served by electing the candidate who represents the majority party in Congress himself.

Simpson has promised a seat on the Agricultural Committee by Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich, Simpson told the camera.

The question of raising minimum wage brought a guarded response from the candidate. "I supported raising the minimum wage in the past," he said. Regarding another raise he added, "How will that affect young people entering the job market? A job at minimum wage is better than no job at all."

Like Stallings, Simpson maintains membership in the Church of Latter Day Saints and professed that voters should vote for Simpson, rather than his opponent. "I think people of the LDS church should vote for the best candidate."

Simpson spoke in favor of contributing $18 billion to the International Monetary Fund for aid to foreign countries. He added the caveat, "We can't use our money to support competitors to our industries."

"I'm against breaching the dams," Simpson declared emphatically. Simpson recommended halting the predators, such as seals, at the mouth of the Columbia River as an alternative.

Understanding that one child in five lives in poverty in the U.S., Simpson noted, "We are going to have some children who are poor no matter what we do." In defense of maintaining the current welfare system, he announced, "So far, we've reduced welfare roles by 70 percent."

Simmons cited the effects on the federal welfare recipients. He cited dental costs. Simpson declared, "We want welfare to save people's lives."

Although Simpson refused to say how he would vote on impeachment, he averred, "I think we've gone too far, when we elected an independent prosecutor... if the president had cooperated and not lied, the process would have been much shorter."

Simpson stated he believed irregularities in campaign financing deserve greater attention than the president's affair.

He blamed environmentalists against the federal government for delaying removal of radioactive waste from Idaho, citing his support for opening the Yucca Mountain site in Nevada as a final repository for nuclear waste.

Superintendent candidates differ in aim—Fox alienates audience

The largest audience of the debates on campus attended the Superintendent of Public Instruction debate between Republican incumbent Anne Fox and her Democratic Party challenger Marilyn Howard.

Approximately 22 people were in the audience.

Fox said characterizations of her as controversial and therefore ineffectual were "dead wrong." She cited the passage of over 20 bills in the Idaho legislature and a decline in Hispanic student dropout rates as two of many examples of her leadership.

Howard disagreed, arguing that Fox's agenda alienated both teachers and the Parent Teachers Association.

Fox and Howard disagreed vehemently on the issue of taking federal dollars for education. "We do take a lot of money from the federal government," Fox asserted, noting her position as a refusal to take Department of Education dollars if local control is lost.

Howard said, "It's not an issue of dictation but accountability." She clarified her position, saying the federal government offered guidelines for fiscally responsible expenditures.

Both candidates heavily favored local control of schools. Howard insisted Fox "attempted to erode local control." Fox countered that her tenure "gave more local control."

An example of their positions on local control came around the issues of gay rights and suicide prevention.

Regarding whether a gay high school student should be allowed to publish an ad in a student newspaper for a support group, Fox said, "Local school boards set policy for student newspapers." She added "I think it's inappropriate" to publish such an ad.

"It's a local issue and local school boards should have the right to deny publication," Howard contended.

Informing of the fact that suicide is the second-leading cause of death for Idahoans ages 15-24, Fox maintained that suicide prevention is also "a local issue."

"I believe there is a role for the state," Howard chimed in. "Local school boards must allocate resources for suicide prevention at their discretion, Howard explained."

The backlog of $700 million for school facilities spending issue brought a direct response from Howard. "I support reducing the super-majority requirement."

Fox revealed that she had called together a group she said would come forward with a plan in December.

Disagreement on high school exiting standards demonstrated the vast polarity between the candidates on almost all issues. "The standards have set the bar high," said Howard. "We need to look beyond exiting standards," she added.

"I sat on the exiting standards commission and we wanted a standard where students wouldn't be re-mediated," Fox avowed in defense.

After the debate, Carolina Velasquez, 24, noted, "I liked Fox's goal of a zero percent dropout rate for Hispanic students."

Velasquez took a minority stance, as many audience members were critical of Fox.

Stan Steiner, BSU Professor of Education, accused Fox of alienating those who teach teachers. "We have spent our lives in training teachers. We're the ones who work with pre-service teachers and we have been excluded by Anne Fox."

Steiner expressed disbelief for Fox's claims that her leadership resulted in a reduction of the dropout rate for Hispanic students.

Heather Whaley, 24, a junior Bilingual Education major at BSU explained, "I don't like the disrespect Anne Fox has shown towards teachers." She said her main point of contention is that "Fox takes decisions out of the teachers' hands and I think teachers know their students capabilities and needs best."
Continued from page 15 for colleges and universities from partnerships between colleges and universities and the private sector. Not only to provide funding, but for students and professors to interact with business communities.

Kempthorne remained instrumental in the push to expand the bombing range in the Owyhee Canyon lands. The proposed practice range will only be used during the spring on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays to minimize conflicts with area ranchers and allow recreation opportunities.

Kempthorne plans to uphold Governor Batt's agreement with the federal government to remove waste stored at the INEEL. "While we have the finest scientists, we do not want Idaho to be a storage facility for waste," Malmen explains. The toxic material, originally scheduled for removal in April of this year, remains on site.

Kempthorne promised to tackle Idaho's methamphetamine problem, pointing at plans to coordinate federal, state, local and school law enforcement efforts that would enforce a zero-tolerance policy for drugs at schools. Malmen says, "We and other illicit drugs are illegal and we have to crack down on those who peddle drugs."

Kempthorne supports returning salmon to Idaho through implementing "fish-friendly turbines" at dams along the Lower Salmon River. The proposed turbines can take one of two forms. The first is a corkscrew turbine with fewer blades and reduced pressure changes which would uphold efficiency. The second is a minimum gap runner turbine with close blades slanted at an angle, which would eliminate gaps where fish are caught and killed.

Kempthorne received a degree in political science from the University of Idaho in 1979. He served as mayor of Boise for seven years and has spent the last six as a United States Senator in Washington, D.C. Kempthorne serves as a member of the Environment and Public Works Committee, the Armed Services Committee, and the Senate Small Business Committee. He also chairs the Drinking Water, Fisheries and Wildlife subcommittee and the Strategic Forces subcommittee.

To contact Kempthorne for Governor for more information, call his campaign headquarters at (208) 338-1100 or check out his website at www.kempthorne.org.

Fox "crazy" about higher ed, seeks to boost test scores

Kelly Millington Teal

S tate Superintendent of Public Instruction Anne Fox didn't show up for Boise State's Rock the Vote event two weeks ago, nor did she delegate a representative to visit with students about her campaign. Her absence was interpreted as a strong message to Rock the Vote participants, that her campaign excludes higher education.

"I was booked for another engagement," Fox says. "I'm booked sometimes two to three months in advance."

She adds that she didn't send a staff member to the event because, "it probably didn't get on the list of things to do."

In spite of seemingly shuffling university students to the wayside, Fox says her re-election campaign takes into account the needs and concerns of Idaho's over 30,000 college attendees. She says she knows of the little money sent to state universities from the legislature, and, to help make it up for, proposes "writing a piece of legislation during the catch-up years." Say this is a year of surplus: A rainy-day fund of $32 million would go back out to universities first.

Fox adds that she is "crazy" about university students. She taught at the University of Kentucky and students selected her as a finalist for assistant professor of the year recognition.

"I have a track record for voting to help students; [we need to] treat them as customers and teach excellence. Those are the things I've pushed for."

Fox says she seeks re-election as superintendent because she has proven her worth as a public servant.

"We've had great results since I've been in office," she claims. "We have a focus on the basics and strong accountability."

Fox says such basics as increased test scores make her the person to continue as superintendent.

"Test scores are at or above the national average. We feel we can be number one in the next four years," she says.

Fox has caught criticism during her term for seeking to implement the teaching of creationism in public schools, as well as her famed phonics program. She says she does not aim to teach religion in schools, but that "molecular biology, fossil theories and [creationism] be taught along with the theory of evolution" in the interest of balancing curricula bias.

If re-elected, Fox plans to continue asking for money to pay for teachers to teach reading with phonics.

"We feel that reading instruction will be balanced," she says.

Opponents of Fox's phonics plan say it excludes Hispanic students who may already have a difficult time grasping English as a second language.

But, "Oh no," says Fox. "They need to understand the rules of the English language."

Phonics is a way of learning the language because [students] are taught the sounds of the language. Flashing a card is not good; there has to be sound and sight recognition."

If she retains her office, Fox says she will continue pursuing an Early Childhood program with funding from the Albertson's Foundation. She seeks 20 sites around the state where children would meet with mentors because says studies prove, "a mentor increases a child's intelligence."

Fox also focuses on "Schools Within Schools," to help prevent high drop-out rates, particularly among Hispanic students. She wants to promote "stronger structures so they feel bonded and want to stay in school."

Overall, Fox says, "change is very difficult and I look upon the direction of education. I was the change agent... I helped shore up the system, turned the train around... I'm doing this job to make life better for students."

Mansfeld vows to donate one-third of his income to education if elected

Barry Malone

Perhaps the most conspicuous campaign promise of this year's election comes from Natural Law candidate George Mansfeld. Mansfeld vows to donate one-third of his senatorial pay to Idaho education, if elected. He plans to distribute this in the form of scholarships for higher education.

Beyond promising to empty his own wallet, Mansfeld looks to upholding the Constitution of the United States and favoring legislation that strengthens the Bill of Rights. Protecting individual rights follows these priorities.

Preserving social programs and middle and working class incomes also grabs Mansfeld's attention as he looks to potential actions in a senator's chair.

"People in this country are working until May just to pay the government," Mansfeld says of the need to reform current tax laws. Additionally, he intends to uphold the promises made by Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal to maintain Social Security and Medicare for future generations.

Mansfeld questions lifetime positions in Congress, as he supports term limits.

"I believe it is not the right, nor was it the intent of the founding fathers, to be governed by career politicians," Mansfeld wrote in his Sept. 1998 statement to voters.

Mansfeld chose to run on a third party ticket to encourage a multi-party system and provide voters additional choices at the ballot box.

The Natural Law Party holds a place as the fastest growing third political party in the United States. In 1996 it boasted 400 candidates in 48 states and gained 2.5 million votes across the country.

Born in Prague, Mansfeld was an active resister of the Communist regime. He attended the Chemical Engineering Institute in Prague, receiving the European equivalent to a Bachelor of Science in industrial chemistry in 1982.

After migrating to the U.S., he attended the Canada College in Redwood City, CA, receiving an Associate's of Science in 1986. In 1989, he earned a Bachelor of Science in manufacturing engineering from the University of California at Berkeley. Following graduation he attended Stanford University and was awarded, a Master of Science in engineering economic systems in 1992. He currently seeks a Doctorate of Philosophy in mechanical engineering at Colorado State University in Fort Collins, Co.

For more information about Mansfeld for Senate contact: georgemansfeld@hotmail.com or look up his web site at www.geoci-lities.com/capitolhill/senate/8528.

If you're interested in the Natural Law Party, send e-mail to info@natural-law.org or log on at www.natural-law.org.
Mauk advocates education, raising minimum wage

Barry Malone

Cover

Social support pulls Stallings' attention

Carissa Wolf

News Editor

"I am adamantly opposed to deregulation of utilities. They will increase utility bills for Idaho consumers by as much as 37 percent and jeopardize Idaho's water."

If elected, Mauk says he will vote in favor of increasing the amount of financial aid available for students of higher education. Additionally, Mauk aims to create a competitive federal minimum wage and reform current campaign finance policies.

A graduate in political science from the University of Southern California, Mauk also studied at Columbia University and the Antioch School of Law, receiving law degrees from both. He has served as a trial lawyer in Idaho, taught employment law at the University of Idaho, was a judge in the Shoshone-Bannock Tribal Court, and spent thirteen years on the faculty at the National College of Advocacy. Mauk spent four years as Chair of the Idaho Democratic Party and served as president of the Idaho Trial Lawyers.

While advocating for educational enhancement, Mauk says he will also support continuing affirmative action.

"I am a child of the sixties who remembers when we had segregated class rooms, restaurants and busses. I believe affirmative action has been necessary and good in permitting greater equal opportunity in education and jobs. I am not convinced we should abandon the principles behind affirmative action."

The current minimum wage failed to keep up with inflation due to freezes on wage increases in both the Reagan and Bush administrations, Mauk notes. Minimum wage, based on a 40-hour work week, falls $2000 below the poverty line.

"If wages had kept pace with inflation then the federal minimum wage would be $7.33 an hour," Mauk pointed out in the recent KBCI debates.

"I am wholeheartedly in favor of campaign finance reform. Money is corrupting politics in America," he maintains, adding that, if elected, he will more stiffly regulate campaign contributions.

In the next few years, the possibility of deregulation of electrical power might become a reality. Deregulation would allow an open consumer market on electricity, so that Idahoans could buy electrical power from companies other than Idaho Power. Mauk views this deregulation of utilities as a potential danger for Idaho businesses and consumers.

"I am adamantly opposed to deregulation of utilities. They will increase utility bills for Idaho consumers by as much as 37 percent and jeopardize Idaho's water."

Mauk upholds the ideal that reproductive choice should rest entirely with the woman when in "consultation with her family, doctor and spiritual advisor." He insists it should not be a decision made by the Idaho state legislature or the federal government.

To learn more, contact Mauk for Senate at (208) 338-8953, mauk4sen@micron.net, or his website at www.webpak.net/-mauk4sen

Stallings suggests allocating additional finding for education through restructuring of the prison system. Non-violent offenders and those who have substance abuse crimes might fair better in non-institutional programs and under house arrest, Stallings notes.

As the nation moves toward technology and computer-based operations, Stallings says it's even more important that public schools provide ample resources to equip students with the skills and brain power needed to function in a world where "machines can do what a high school graduate can do."

Stallings suggests allocating additional finding for education through restructuring of the prison system. Non-violent offenders and those convicted of substance abuse crimes might fair better in non-institutional programs and under house arrest, Stallings notes. Clearing correctional facilities of these types of offenders could free up millions which might be funneled back into the school system.

"I think it's ridiculous, and we're balancing on the back of children... Prisons are an expense alternative to education," Stallings observes of the current system. "I don't believe [prisoners] are cattle. I [question] the authority of private prison wardens and guards."

Stallings looks at education as a means of preventing violence and heightening low self-esteem, which often leads to deviant behavior. He also sees school as a ticket out of the welfare system.

Stallings points to Idaho's harsh welfare restrictions, saying that under the current two-year limit it's almost impossible for mothers, the largest group of recipients, to receive advanced degrees. Without a college degree, Stallings knows difficulties are rampant when seeking a job that could support a family. "This is something that is going to be difficult to deal with. When their two years are up, where will they go?" Stallings asks, citing fears that the system will only produce another generation of welfare recipients.

Stallings now looks to what lawmakers can do on the federal level to alleviate burdens created by the current system, saying, "[Idaho's] legislature has no experience [dealing with women's issues]. It's a bunch of men saying "We know best, we need to get these free loaders off welfare.'"

The future of small farms pulls at Stallings' attention as he considers the growing trend of corporations taking over family holdings. Stallings says the impact of these buyouts could prove devastating to Idaho. "My concern is the monopolies... Once they own a lot of the land, Idaho farmers will never recover."

Stallings would like to keep state farmers competitive through support of the Agricultural Relief Bill, which would encourage the government to set higher prices on commodities.
HIGH MARKS FROM MORNINGSTAR, S&P, MOODY’S, MONEY MAGAZINE AND BILL.

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**source: Morningstar, Inc., July 31, 1998. Morningstar is an independent service that rates mutual funds and variable annuities. The top 10% of funds in an investment category receive five stars and the next 25% receive four stars. Morningstar proprietary rating reflects historical risk-adjusted performance and is subject to change every month. They are calculated from the fund’s returns, Inc., and use your average annual returns in excess of 90-day Treasury bills with appropriate for adjustments, and a risk factor that reflects performances below 90-day T-bill returns. The overall star ratings referred to above are Morningstar’s published ratings, which are weighted averages of these, Inc., and one-year ratings for periods ending July 31, 1998. The ratings (unpublished) range for each of the periods are:

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Why is everybody obsessed with going local?

Asercion Ramirez

I f Idaho's conservative congressional delegation has had a rallying cry for the 1990s, it's been "returning government to local control." If there has been one central fear of the 1990s, for those who remember their history, it has been "returning government to local control." Anyone who watches this year's election debates or listens to any of the rhetoric espoused in campaign advertising can see Idaho's G.O.P. candidates chanting the mantra of "more clout in the hands of Idahoans." But the whole idea of Idahoans with more power feels just a little frightening.

The concept of local control is not original to Republican, congressional leaders, though. Previous to them, Southerners opposed to desegregating their schools felt that "local control" was in the best interest of their children and communities. Frightening, isn't it? Stuck in their ethnocentricities, Southerners needed pressure on a national scale to recognize the evil of their ways. They wanted to preserve apartheid in America based on the fact that they did not want the rest of the nation interfering with their culture. Did they know what was best for kids? Was the rest of the nation wrong in desegregating their schools? One would hope not.

Are Idahoans capable of the same delusions? Perhaps not on the same level, but what seems important on the small scale can look ridiculously diminutive in the grander scheme of things. Besides, in the case of schools, what stands more important to Idahoans? How would we differ from the rest of the nation? Would potential farming form part of the curriculum of south-eastern schools?

Would children in North Idaho be taught to cut down trees? Would students in Ada County learn to make crystal meth in chemistry?

Another aspect of political consultants in their quest for success is the management of public lands. Under the influence of her constituents, Helen Chenoweth would love to allow more trees to be cut down. It's in her best interests to keep her voters employed. An employed voter is a happy voter. A happy voter chooses to reelect her public officials. A happy voter doesn't want to think too far into the future and see a day when forests get depleted and she has worked herself out of a job.

However, the forests of Idaho are, for the most part, National Forests. Hence, one would think, the nation maintains a vested interest in what is done with those lands. It's not just about Idaho anymore. These lands were originally set aside by the national government to preserve wood for national defense. Today, these resource reserves remain important, but more than that, we appreciate their aesthetic and recreational qualities. The woodlands are more than neighborhood money makers; they represent part of the American heritage and culture. They should never be given over to local interests if funded for restoration and reforestation, by the nation as a whole.

Those who would suggest that local control is better than our federal system too easily ignore the lessons of the past. That idea was tried, twice, and failed, twice. The Articles of Confederation provided just enough direction to leave early Americans without orientation. The states, absorbed by their personal interests, bickered and bantered with each other so nothing was accomplished except disarray. The states, in their country-bumpkin wisdom, viewed each other as competitors rather than colleagues, and made the country a laughingstock.

The second local fall came when the South asserted that states were sovereign over the national government. The withdrawal from the union resulted in a bloody conflict costing too many American lives. In the end, the loosely-knit Confederate lacked sufficient central direction. This absence of leadership was worse than the lack of industrial might that plagued the rebels.

In the final analysis, it is the American people and their Constitution who remain sovereign. States should be viewed more as voting and zoning districts with funny accents. Idaho's congressional leaders should take more responsibility in creating effective systems of national management. Instead, they eagerly pass the buck and responsibility for making decisions to those who blindly look after their own needs first.

On an aside: Why do Idaho farmers, who are anti-big government and anti-taxes, eagerly accept federal bailouts like the one found in the latest spending package? They claim that high taxes overburden them, but aren't those bailouts funded by taxes? Where did this vicious cycle originate? Were the taxes too harsh at first? Or did farmers not plan well enough, and turn to big government for help?

Continued from page 13

don't have the time to waste. I know who they'll be, and the word "incumbent" springs menacingly to mind. J.D. Williams isn't such a bad guy.


Well, since my knowledge of politics equals my knowledge of needlepoint and birthing methods, I won't be quite as long-winded as you, Dale.

My theory is that none of it really matters. We elect this liar or this cheater and none of it matters, because The United States is on an impending downward spiral—no one can save us now. This country needs a complete overhaul, a rebuild.

Now, as an opinionated individual with observation skills, I can rant a little bit about Helen Chenoweth just because she says and does so many stupid things. First off, every time I look at her, I wonder what her body looks like under all those turtleneck polyester suits. Is it metal and wires, wood, legos, or just a bizarre naked little body that someone made from useless items in their junk drawer?

Everytime she speaks I get the cool sensation that I've just bitten into a York Peppermint Patty™, and that I've just gotten a gasoline nozzle enema from a horny Republican. Her hair? I simply can't believe she keeps getting re-elected in this state. What does that say about our friends and neighbors? The people you live near must be voting for you, because God knows it's not you, right?

Larry Craig, I know, he's not up for re-election, but why can't anyone see, this Republican dance has got to stop. He's an alien, he is! Just look at him! He's been in office for what, 75 years now?

Besides, Helen is a liar and a hypocrite. Yeah, sure, Helen it's easy to sit back at throw allegations at Mr. Clinton, when in fact you're banging doors down all over town to satisfy your need for political position power. Heh!

Go Dan Williams. The only suggestion I have for him is to lose the flannel shirt. Democrats don't wear flannel. Plaid is okay, but no flannel. Democrats wear baggy pants and loose-fitting sweatshirts. Other than that, you got it! You'll win my friend, not that it matters.

Not to mention that I think Helen is a hermaphrodite. Come on, she looks like both man and woman. When she talks she sounds like a man, but she makes decisions like a woman. She wears a bra like a woman, but I think she has other anatomical parts.

Mike Crapo, change your name! Jesus, man!

On a final note, Helen Chenoweth is an insincere hot air balloon who, upon more research, we will find has more skeletons in her closet that Clinton ever did.

Thanks for reading this week, and we apologize for writing political jargon like everyone else. Next week will rock your own personal Cazba!

Wisdom Nugget-

"L-L-L-L-Lo-o-ove Th-Th-Th-The Ch-Ch-Ch-Chill-ll-lld-d-d-dren."
-Annette Funicello

You might be a yuppie if...
If you think W.I.C is a candle store in the mall...

What if they were alien?

James Carvallien
Idaho politics: not a beauty contest anymore

Barry Malone

Oct. 22, 1998. What a year it's been. We've had terrorist acts committed against our nation on foreign land. We've retaliated against terrorism on foreign soil. The president lied. The rich got richer. A good portion of Asia got poorer. Indonesian students led the way toward political change through demonstrations and riots. Dirk Kempthorne ran a campaign for Idaho governor, rarely appearing in public.

Kempthorne seems to be proving that in America you only have a voice if you have a savings account to back it up. The new American Way must represent freedom of speech for those who can afford it. Kempthorne has declined public debates repeatedly, with the exception of the Idaho League of Women Voters' gubernatorial debate on Thursday, Oct. 22, 1998. Maybe if all students offered to contribute $1,000 apiece to his campaign he'd grace us with his presence.

I don't understand a governor for the people who doesn't seem to want to have anything to do with the people. If he isn't our governor then whose is he?

Kempthorne has offered painfully little about his platform. He has taken the time to come out in The Idaho Statesman and discuss his plan for "fish-friendly turbines." His opponent, Bob Huntley, wants to breach the earthen portion of four dams on the lower Snake River. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Columbia River tribes and a panel of the world's top fisheries biologists all agree with Huntley.

Breaching the dams will cost $250-500 million while the construction of "fish-friendly turbines" will cost more than $500 million, according to Pat Ford, executive director of Save Our Salmon.

Kempthorne also has attacked methamphetamine dealers and manufacturers. Good for Dirk. It's important to clean up this terrible drug problem. For example, in class the other day, I heard that about 5,000 Americans die each year from using illicit drugs. That's just awful. Speaking of awful, did you know that every year 470,000 Americans die from smoking tobacco? Help us out, Dirk—clean up the tobacco problem.

Some of those 470,000 could be potential Kempthorne voters. Help us out, Dirk—clean up the tobacco problem. Some of those 470,000 could be potential Kempthorne voters.

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BSU departments combine for Halloween tale

Erica Hill

Boise State University's theater, music and dance departments will work together to present a harrowing tale of one soldier selling his soul. Theater arts department chairman Richard Klautsch, dance professor Marla Hansen and music professor David Saunders will combine their talents to perform A Soldier's Tale in the Morrison Center's Recital Hall Nov. 1.

The story traces the journey of a WWI veteran who, on his way home for military leave, encounters Satan. The devil tricks him into handing over his prized violin, which represents his soul. In exchange, Satan offers a book that tells him how to make lots of money. They then play a game of cards and the soldier loses all his money but gets his violin back.

The story moves on to trace the interchange between the two and the struggle over the soldier's soul.

Saunders explains that the story actually developed from a combination of several Russian folk stories that Egor Stravinsky and Swiss poet C.F. Ramuz compiled in 1918. It was originally intended for stage performance.

But Klautsch, Hansen and Saunders will perform the piece using theater, music and dance. "It was really intended to be on stage with the roles of the soldier and devil acted out, but I think music has so much to do with the story. But just producing a musical production isn't what I wanted to do," Saunders says.

The show features Hansen dancing, Klautsch narrating and Saunders conducting guest artists from the Boise Philharmonic and BSU faculty members.

Saunders says he has worked on the piece before with his wife, violinist Phyllis Mazzas-Saunders, and wanted to share it with BSU.

Phyllis will also perform a solo in the second part of the program, which features an orchestra of BSU students and faculty playing J.S. Bach's "Brandenburg Concert No. 5." Other solos include Music Department Chairman James Cook on the harpsichord and music professor Liana Tyson on flute.

Tickets cost $5 for general admission and $3 for students, faculty and staff at the door. The performance starts at 4 p.m.
Chucky sequel shows dolls can get lucky too

Mark Taylor
Arts & Entertainment Writer

Horror films seem to be making a tremendous comeback in recent years. Movies like Scream and I Know What You Did Last Summer, along with their respective sequels, bring in astounding revenues and many studios are churning out new editions to long-abandoned series. Gus Van Sant's remake of the Alfred Hitchcock classic Psycho will hit theaters soon. Friday the 13th and Halloween are edging towards the double-digit sequels. Now, with the release of Bride of Chucky, one long-buried, multi-murdering doll has risen from the grave with some company.

When Chucky (Brad Dourif) last appeared on the big screen, he was torn up and considered dead. Now Tiffany, an old girlfriend, finds her life lacks zing without the red-headed rubber model of the man she loved, so she pieces him back together and performs an exorcism.

Life has changed since the dawn of the 90's and Chucky's methods of murder and carnage seem passé. The matrimonially minded Tiffany starts applying pressure on Chucky to change his ways, and the doll soon must contend with Tiffany's fixation with Martha Stewart. So Chucky does what any doll with a Napoleon complex would do when his woman towers above him: kills her and puts her soul into a doll's body.

Undeterred, Tiffany and Chucky embark on a roadtrip to Chucky's human gravesite. They seek an amulet containing mystical powers that would enable them both to become human once more. Along the way, they find potential new bodies in the teenagers driving them, Jesse (Nick Stabile) and Jade (Katherine Heigl).

Also on the road, Chucky finds his lust for blood can only be matched by his love for Tiffany. In one of the most bizarre film sequences I can think of, Chucky and Tiffany consummate their passion. The posters don't lie because indeed, "Chucky gets lucky!"

Bride of Chucky proves a fun comedy with little gore to bog it down. The concept of a serial killing doll sounds ludicrous to begin with, but add the romance factor and you have the ultimate Halloween date flick.

Merril Bainbridge

Between the Days
Universal Records
Grade: B

Merril Bainbridge strayed from the spotlight shortly after her lone hit single "Mouth" was certified gold in 1996, but she's back this year with her second release Between the Days. The 10-track album offers a wispy, pop-styled rendition of a modern day Joni Mitchell. "Stars Collide" proves one example of this. With lyrics like, "Through endless days eternal night/we could last forever/or just until we hit the ground/time goes by/but together you and I/we could see the end of century," Bainbridge delivers a romantic and meditative ballad.

Her first release The Garden offered a similar collection, but now her sound has been refined and her lyrics sound more interesting. "Mouth" hit number four on the Billboard Hot 100 and Bainbridge says she hopes a similar success will arise from this album.

"By experimenting with new sounds and unusual rhythms, it enabled me to take a different approach in the development of my songs. I like the combination of using sweet melody to betray something that's quite dark and sad."

Such blending occurs on nearly all the tracks but most specifically on "Good-bye To Day" where Bainbridge cries, "You walk alone/a different kind of stride from what you've known/and in your eyes there is a knowing/that I've seen before."

The emotional and playful nature of the album makes it a success and worthy of at least a few listens.

-Erica Hill
Arts & Entertainment Editor

My Superhero

Solid State 14
Risk Records
Grade: B

Even though I was unable to see this band open for The Aquabats a few weeks ago, I assumed that My Superhero was a run-of-the-mill West Coast ska band. After all, The Aquabats fit into that category. Now, after listening to their new CD, Solid State 14, it's obvious that this band offers another typical rendition of horn-filled music.

This does not say that no good tunes can be found on the CD. It just shows how devoid of originality the over-saturated ska music market seems right now. The genre does prove enjoyable but it's time for it to take a firm kick in the pants in order to start moving forward again, or stop moving all together.

My Superhero doesn't seem to let this lack of new ideas keep them from making music. After getting over the initial disappointment of the "nothing new here" sound, most listeners will probably enjoy the album.

Filled with skankin' jams and rockin' beats, this CD's 15 songs seem sure to please. Don't let the 17 tracks listed on the back cover you. The intermission, although groovy, can't really be considered a 'song' and the title track should be called 'intro;' at least it would be if this were a rap CD.

There are a few stand-outs on this release. "Another Kind" provides the catchy, radio playable song of the album and "Just Plain Fish" sounds just plain Phish. They even perform a cover of the great oldie's radio classic, "Groovy," which Phil Collins remade way back in the eighties. The low point of the album comes only five tracks (four songs) into the CD, when My Superhero decides to fulfill their obligation as a west coast ska band and play some surf music.

Underground California bands should have stopped playing surf music after Agent Orange released Living In Darkness back in 1980. After all, no one can do it better than them.

After My Superhero completed the 12-step program of how to make it in the ska biz with the release of this album, they still managed to impress me just enough so that their CD will stay in my collection.

-Gene Piccotti
Arts & Entertainment Writer
Composer scheduled to mentor music students

Boise State University music students will have a chance to hear advice from an Idaho composer on how to fully develop their works. On October 29 and 30, the BSU Music Department will offer a symposium featuring musician William Billingsly.

Billingsly will present a series of lectures for music theory and composition students. He will also consult with individuals currently working on their own compositions.

"Landscapes" and inspired by the poetry of Idaho writer and College of Southern Idaho English Professor, William Studebaker.

A string quartet will perform a number from the ballet Man and Planet and a selection created for a solo violinist, Rhapsody.

Event coordinators promise the evening will provide music students an opportunity to analyze the transition from Billingsly’s early compositions to his later pieces. Coordinators also say participants will take away some helpful advice in both music theory and composition.

Anyone can attend the recital. Admission costs $3 for students and $5 general. Faculty members are admitted free.

The program begins promptly at 7 p.m. in the Morrison Center Recital Hall and all BSU students are invited to sit in on the lectures.

Call 426-1133 for more information.

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**Attention all actors:**

**Cinderella** auditions open to campus

Autumn Haynes, Arts & Entertainment Writer

Interested in helping bring the magic of Cinderella come to life? The Music and Theater Departments have announced they will work together to perform Rodgers and Hammerstein’s Cinderella in the Morrison Center this coming February, and they want students to participate.

Cinderella’s directors include Associate Professor of Theater Arts, Dr. Stephen Buss and Professor of Music, Dr. Lynn Berg.

Boise State University students may audition October 27-30. Anyone interested may sign up for an interview time in the Morrison Center near the theater office.

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With ID
Aliens, conspiracies and lies: A new book seeks to expose the truth

Erica Hill

Paranoia lives in some of us according to author Robert Anton Wilson who, in his new book *Everything Is Under Control: Conspiracies, Cults and Cover-ups*, writes, "Just because you're not paranoid doesn't mean they're not plotting against you." Wilson offers a dictionary-style list of conspiracy theories that have been developed in response to a number of questionable government and media-related activities.

Wilson details some theories and offers his own evidence to add credibility. At one point, he claims the Area 51 base holds the "most sinister reputation of any U.S. government facility known to the general public." He explains that Area 51, also known as the Groom Lake Air Force Base in Nevada, will not allow citizens closer than 25 miles. He alleges the government seems to be hiding something and could be conducting alien experimentation on the base. Wilson offers a transcript of a 1997 phone call into the Art Bell radio show, which features a standing invitation for former employees of Area 51 to call in:

**Male caller:** Hello Art?

**Art:** Yes. Are you an employee or are you now?

**Caller:** I'm a former employee. I was let go on a medical discharge about a week ago and, and... (chokes) I kinda been running across the country. Damn, I don't know where to start, they're, they're gonna, they'll triangulate on this position real soon.

**Art:** So you can't spend a lot of time on the phone, so give us something quick.

**Caller:** [voice breaking up with apparent suppressed crying] OK, um, um, OK, what we're thinking of as aliens, Art, they're extra-dimensional beings, an earlier precursor of the space program they made contact with. They are not what they claim to be. They've infiltrated a lot of aspects of, of, of the military establishment, particularly the Area 51. The disasters that are coming, they, the military, I'm sorry, the government knows about them. And there's a lot of safe areas in the world that they could be moving the population to now, Art.

**Art:** So they're not doing, doing anything.

**Caller:** They are not. They want those major population centers wiped out so that the few that are left will be more easily controllable.

**Art [fragment]:** . . . discharged . . .

**Caller [sobbing, then fragment]:** I say we g . . .

The call went off the air and Wilson says officials claimed a technical failure was responsible.

In addition to alien controversies, Wilson also addresses some theories on AIDS conspiracies such as allegations that the Food and Drug Administration hid old AZT data so the drug would not be approved for AIDS patients sooner. According to Wilson, some gay theorists believe that was part of a "planned campaign to kill off the homosexual community worldwide."

The 435-page book also talks about financial conspiracies involving the Bank of America. Wilson writes that the initials of the organization, B.O.A., to some people, reveals their "true motives and attitudes."

Wilson first worked as a Playboy editor and later co-authored *The Illuminatus! Trilogy* with Robert Shea, which earned them the 1986 Prometheus Hall of Fame Award. He has written over 30 books and offered seminars at New Age centers.
**The Arbiter’s Artist of the Week**

From: Born and raised in Boise

**Piece title:** “Live Young, Have Fun”

**Medium:** prisma color

**Inspiration:** Anderson created the piece after seeing the picture in a magazine, and as part of his efforts to pursue a realistic form of art. He worked on the illustration for a high school Advanced Placement art class where the instructions were: “Just do what you want.” Anderson says that fit into his idea of where inspiration comes from.

“When I see something I like, I just go from there.”

**Experience:** BSU classes such as basic design and drawing.

**Passion:** Realistic illustration of people or wildlife.

**Life goals:** Anderson claims he wouldn’t mind designing clothing, creating logos or taking part in photography, but wants to draw.

Name: Braden Anderson

Year: Freshman

BSU freshman Braden Anderson uses prisma color pencils for his piece titled “Live Young, Have Fun.”

Interplanetary beings to Earthlings: Now the whole galaxy knows—The Arbiter doesn’t suck anymore!
Renowned Colorado String Quartet hits Boise stage

Rebecca Turner
Arts and Entertainment Writer

The Colorado String Quartet has performed everywhere from Carnegie Hall in New York to the Kennedy Center in Washington D.C.

Its next stop will be the Special Events Center at Boise State University on Friday, October 30 at 8 p.m.

This will mark the quartet's third performance in Boise. Their last visit took place in 1989.

"I love Boise. It reminds me of my home in Boulder, Colorado," exclaims the quartet's violinist Deborah Redding.

The group formed in 1982 at the University of Colorado, where Redding attended school. It retained its name after relocating to New York.

Redding, violinist Julie Rosenfeld and violist Francesca Martin Silos have been with the ensemble since 1982. Cellist Diane Chaplin joined in 1988.

Although the quartet consists exclusively of females, this does not influence the repertoire the group performs.

"A lot of people ask why we don't play music by female composers," Redding says. "She explains that they do play music written by females, although they don't limit themselves to compositions by women. The group bases its repertoire on whether or not the music sounds "good," according to Redding.

"We resent the fact that they are known as women composers or that we are known as women musicians," Redding notes. "We refuse to be typecast women anything. We just want to be the best musicians we can be."

The ensemble plans to perform pieces by Haydn, Beethoven and Ginastera this Friday.

"We're really looking forward to coming back," adds Redding.

She says they feel especially excited about spending Halloween in Boise. Martin Silos is bringing her three-year old daughter and Redding claims they "plan to go trick-or-treating."

Tickets are available at Select-a-Seat or at the Box Office and cost $5 for students, faculty, staff and senior citizens, and $10 for general admission.
Junior safety Ross Farris (27) makes a hit in a 30-16 win over Utah State. The Bronco defense came up big (again) against the defending conference champion Aggies, including three interceptions in the final three minutes of the game. Here Shawn Sandavol and Jeff Davis return for two touchdowns and Dempsey Dees picks off a desperation attempt with five seconds left in the game.
Exuberant Taki likes soccer team’s progress

Charlie Jokisaari Sports Writer

Rachael Taki, the first--and only--woman on the Boise State's soccer team to earn a red card this year, doesn't play with a temper. As a sophomore on a team comprised mainly of freshmen, she feels somewhat of an obligation to play aggressively while maintaining a level head, which doesn't exclude her from getting vocal on the field.

"I like to keep people working hard," says Taki.

As captain of her high school soccer team at Highland High in Pocatello, Taki received all-state honors for her playing style.

She began her college career with Southern Colorado in 1997, but did not hesitate at the chance to enter the new program at Boise State—an enticing proposition, apparently, as six other women also left schools for the first-year soccer team at BSU.

"You have every opportunity in a new program to make any mark you can," Taki points out.

Looking back on the season, Taki speaks of the team as the whole.

"We're all improved playing together. We had a lot of freshman this year and you have to get used to playing as a team. We're working well together now."

Though the last two conference games ended in losses, the Broncos improved noticeably with each match. One of their best efforts surfaced recently in a loss against North Texas. Posing as an additional opponent, a gusty wind forced them to play more as a single unit. What should have ended in a 1-1 draw turned into a loss when the final shot seemed to ride the breeze just out of reach of Bronco goalkeeper Jeanne Curtsie.

"Weather was a factor in the (North Texas) game, but we played hard and never quit," mentions Taki. "It was one of the best games we've played as a team."

While the Broncos endure the growing pains of a first year team, Taki remains optimistic about their future.

Boise State’s Aikido club taps source of continuity

Douglas Dana Sports Writer

With the rigor of a seemingly disconnected universe—exemplified through attempts of compartmentalizing our lives only leading to imbalance—Boise State’s Aikido club offers a new approach.

Citing club literature, "Aikido is one of the most recently and most beautifully conceived of the Japanese martial arts." Developed during the early part of this century by Morhei Ueshiba, Aikido remains one of the few martial art disciplines traceable to its origin from one single person. Ueshiba developed the physical movements of Aikido by combining and modifying techniques learned in other disciplines including Jujitsu and Kenjitsu (swordmanship).

During his early training in Budo (martial disciplines), Ueshiba became disenchanted with the competitive nature posed by these other styles, realizing "true self-defense is not winning over others, but rather winning over the discord within one's self."

"(Ueshiba) hoped the training of each individual—their body, mind and spirit toward personal refinement—would reflect back and brighten society." Using these ideas as a foundation, he set out to create his own discipline and the art of Aikido was born.

In accordance with Ueshiba's teaching, Aikido incorporates no formal system of competition. The foundation of instruction does not pit students against each other on a competitive basis, but rather bases its approach on respect for each other, the Sensei, and the founder of the art. Practitioners of Aikido reverently refer to Ueshiba as "O Sensei," a Japanese term meaning 'great teacher.'

Aikido is widely considered among the most spiritual of commonly practiced martial arts. While the study of Aikido concerns itself largely with the spiritual and moral development of the student, it differentiates from other disciplines in its emphasis on the use and cultivation of one's internal energy, or 'chi'. This energy, however, is not transmitted to an opponent by punching or kicking.

"Opponents are subdued primarily by twisting and locking their wrist, elbow or shoulder joints," says Herman Kauzin in his book, The Martial Spirit. "The attacker is not permitted to recover his balance, is thrown to the ground and forced to submit under threat of the dislocation of an arm or shoulder joint. It receives high marks for its usefulness as defense against an unarmed assailant."

While this may be true, club President Michael Campbell emphasizes that reaching such a high level of ability in Aikido may require years of practice.

"Most students aren't at the level and I'm certainly not at the level where I could use Aikido to defend myself effectively in the physical sense," admits Campbell. "It really does take a very long time."

But he adds, "I'm defending myself all the time by avoiding bad situations."

A student of Aikido for about three years, Campbell has yet to test for advancement.

"Other martial arts would force you to be better than the other guy in order to win. You have to be faster or stronger, or have some superior technique," notes Campbell. "But in Aikido all you have to do is maintain these principals of movement and it takes care of all that other stuff. You don't have to be fast, you don't have to be strong. You don't use muscle when you do it correctly."

Club literature supports this, saying, "...the movement of Aikido is the movement of nature whose secret is profound and infinite."

Aikido uses natural, fluid spiral movements to blend with a partner's energy, resolving their conflict in a mutually protective way.

In the words of "O Sensei" Morhei Ueshiba: "...budo does not consist of bringing down the enemy by force, nor is it a means to destroy the world with weapons; the pure spirit of budo means accepting the spirit of the universe, spreading peace throughout the world, speaking correctly, protecting and honoring all nature's creatures."

Students and non-students alike are encouraged to attend club practices which take place on Monday and Wednesday nights from 7-9 p.m. in the Varsity Center wrestling room. For more details, contact Campbell at 336-3248 or club treasurer Daniel Schmidt at 321-8533. Club officials can also be reached by email at shogun@execu.net.
Aggies hold on for win in Broncos' final home conference game

Charlie Jokisaari
Sports Writer

The Utah State University soccer team outscored the Broncos by a single goal in a 2-1 victory over Boise State, marking the final home conference game for BSU.

Their meeting at the Simplot Sports Complex soccer fields got off to a bad start when key Bronco defender Kate Bowles rolled her ankle during pre-game warm-ups. She was not able to start the game and the last minute lineup change caused some confusion for the Bronco defenders.

Defensive miscommunication resulted in an early Utah State lead as the Aggie's Jayme Gordy shot one past goalkeeper Jeanee Curtice on a breakaway, putting U.S. on top in the opening minutes of the match.

The Broncos answered at the 21 minute mark when Stacie Heigh scored a goal off a Ginger Sellick pass, tying the game.

The Aggies earned their second goal of the first half when Sara Boile put one in the net, giving Utah State a 2-1 advantage.

The second half proved frustrating for the Broncos. Boise State outshot and outplayed the Aggies, but could not come up with any points.

BSU controlled the ball at Utah State's end of the field while the Bronco defenders shut down Utah State's offense. During the entire second half, the Broncos did not allow the Aggies a single shot on goal.

The Broncos, on the other hand, took a total of 11 shots. Coming from the corner, from the middle of the field, some as close as six feet, and some as far as forty feet, the Broncos were unable to find the net. The Aggies held onto their one-goal edge for the win.

The tough loss for the Bronco women came in the form of one of the best games all year.

"Other than the first 15 minutes, we outplayed them the rest of the game," remarked coach Julie Orlowksi.

The Broncos fell to 5-8-1 on the year, and 3-3-2 in the Big West Conference. BSU goes on the road for their final two conference games, playing UC Irvine and Cal State Fullerton, to wrap up their season at home against Denver on Halloween day.

Freshman forward Ginger Sellick breaks away from Utah State defenders.

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