Marriott food service contract almost up
Board faced with decision

DEVON HAMMES
ASSISTANT NEWS EDITOR

The conclusion of the Marriott contract with the University of Idaho is approaching, and the board of directors has been trying to decide whether to renew the contract or look elsewhere for dining services. Dan Schoenberg, acting director for auxiliary services, said the board has not yet reached a decision on what action to take.

"We actually have this year and one more extension of another year left on our contract, and we know that it's out there in the future," Schoenberg said. "We're just starting to talk about what we're going to do." Schoenberg said.

The university's original contract was for five years with five one-year options, and each year they would evaluate current rates and renegotiate the rates as needed, he explained.

"We have student steering committees that give us continuous input on changes they'd like, and we don't have one at a time; we do it all the time. Usually we do an annual survey of customers' wants and needs, trying to establish a criteria," Schoenberg said.

The rates of the meal plans are another matter discussed at the beginning of each year. Schoenberg said the rates are not totally controlled by Marriott. The university has a great deal of say in prices.

"Each year we have rate hearings at which point we discuss rates, plans and options. We start with a proposal and then from that we make modifications based upon input from students," he said.

Schoenberg said the construction of the University Commons has a great deal to do with negotiations between the university and food services. He explained that even though it is a couple years away, they have been discussing possible ideas with Marriott.

"From the facility standpoint and the many new students who will be arriving on campus, we need to be prepared," he said.

Schoenberg said the university receives commissions in the contract, which go to Student Union operations.

"Every time you eat at Burger King, part of the money spent on that burger goes back to the Student Union," he explained.

Kari Burg, freshman living in the residence halls, said she would like to see more choices offered from the food services, especially in the Wallace Complex cafeteria.

"Maybe it wouldn't hurt to try another food provider for a year to see if they really like the Marriott provider," Burg said. "It's not the food, it's just it is the same old thing over and over again. It could be cooked a little healthier too. Some people want diet foods, and a lot of people don't have those options available to them. I think there needs to be some more choices." Schoenberg commends the services provided by Marriott and deems them "excellent." He said there are a number of corporations to choose from, estimating four or five major national companies.

Marriott also provides jobs for students, such as serving food in the SUI.

Patrol puts student safety first

JENNIFER KARHUS

University of Idaho night watch patrol is watching out for people, not buildings, now.

The ASUI Safety Board asked the patrol to rethink its emphasis. Night watch's focus was property security. They traversed the campus, rattling doors to ensure they were locked. They watched for burglary and vandalism.

They'll now spend less time checking buildings on the outskirts of campus and more time watching the areas students use at night.

"We've never ignored personal security," University of Idaho Safety Officer Fred Hutchison said. "Now it's our main emphasis."

"We wanted students to feel safer in the middle of campus at night," Angela Rauch, ASUI Safety Board chairman, said. "They'll know someone is out there in case of something."

"It's important to emphasize there have been no particular incidents," Rauch said about the change in emphasis.

There are tales that dart through mouths and ears over the semester. One flying story: a girl was raped on the Administration lawn.

"These are just rumors," Rauch stresses. "This is a very safe campus. In order to keep it safe we need to keep fine-tuning the process."

Hutchison said the same thing. He said if you look at the statistics you'd wonder "why all the concern?" It only takes one, he points out.

Night watch consists of two full-time employees. Garbed in blue uniforms, they patrol the areas in the center of campus that see the most student traffic late into the night. The Safety Board feels that weekday nights have the most student traffic. Students are at night labs, stay late to use computer centers or move into dormitories.

Hutchison warns that night watch consists of students who "are very safety. 'We're not the police — our biggest weapon is a radio.' He says night watch considers itself "the eyes of the Moscow Police Department."

Night watch concentrates on the interior of campus. Security at the residence halls and Greek housing are done by those facilities. Chuck Loline, interim director of University Residence, said a night assistance person patrols the residence halls, inside and out, all night. The parking lots are monitored with cameras. He says vandalism and theft have almost disappeared from the lots since the cameras were installed. Almost all the dormitories are secured only by Vandal Card at night. When a student can't use their card through the slot the information is recorded.

The university knows who came in and out at what time.

Hutchison and Rauch ask students to speak up if they notice and like the change in night watch emphasis. The ASUI Safety Board is planning more safety additions. They want to purchase several blue light phones to place on campus. These expensive phones offer a direct free call to 911. They are investigating in which location the phones would be most useful.

Reach can be reached at 885-ASUI.
Washington State settles discrimination lawsuit

PULLMAN, Wash. — Washington State University has reached settlement agreements with three women professors who filed a discrimination lawsuit.

The three professors in the education department contended they were denied promotions because they complained about budget-cutting plans and salary differences.

The school also made a rare admission of fault.

"WSU has recognized that there were serious concerns within the College of Education, and we've addressed some of those issues," said Geoffrey Gamble, vice provost for academic affairs, on Friday.

The settlements include payments of $70,000 to $80,000 to each woman, said Barbara Petersen, a university spokeswoman.

The lawsuit was filed in January in Whitman County Superior Court by Sue Durrant, Marilyn Mewett and Joanne Washburn.

They contended former Education Dean Bernard Oliver and Assistant Dean Lawrence Brys made retaliation against them for their vocal opposition to the budget cutting and for complaining about salary discrimination against women.

The women contended they were teaching 50 percent more courses than men and had fewer than twice as many students, the lawsuit said.

Durrant said it was unfortunate the women had to file a lawsuit to get results.

"It's been a long process," she said, "but with the university indicating a willingness to address this, we feel vindicated."

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Figure skater convicted of evading $187,578 in taxes

BOISE — Professional figure skater Gary B. Beacom, a Canadian citizen who lives in the Sun Valley area, has been convicted of federal income tax charges.


The U.S. attorney's office said evidence at Beacom's trial showed he earned $626,655 in gross income in the United States for the three years but paid almost no federal income taxes.

U.S. Attorney Betty Richardson said a jury found that Beacom willyingly failed to file a 1992 federal income tax return, even though he had gross income of $167,899 in the United States.

Richardson said Beacom was accused of tactics to avoid taxes such as having people who paid him income to pay that money to nominees and attempting to cause those who paid him income to stop filing reports with the Internal Revenue Service.

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Father sentenced to prison for throwing children out window

TACOMA — The father of two young children who were thrown out of a third-story window in January has been sentenced to almost 21 years in prison for the crime.

Attempted-murder charges against White were reduced in return for his guilty plea, because proving premeditation and intent to kill "would have been difficult at trial," said Pierce County Prosecutor John Ladenburg.

The fact that 2-year-old Senaj and 1-year-old Sirell suffered so severe injuries from the fall — they landed atop a car and then thumped to the pavement — was another factor in his decision to reduce the charges, Ladenburg said.

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Today

St. Mark's Episcopal Church of Moscow will host its annual giant rummage sale at the Latah County Fairgrounds from 1 - 8 p.m. and tomorrow from 8 a.m. to noon.

• The Wellenbarg Faculty Forum will be from 3:30 p.m. to 5 p.m. at the Campus Christian Center at 522 Elm Street.

Tomorrow

• There will be an Introduction to Meditation class from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. on the second floor of the Moscow Food Co-op. There is no fee for attending. For more information, call 354-4349.

Monday

• A blood drive will be outside the western entrance to the College of Law from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. It is hosted by the UI Women's Law Caucus and Minority Law Students Association.

Coming Events

• Seattle Jesus Colloquium will present Bruce Dell, lead wilderness guide and field manager, Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. in Room 10 of the College of Forestry Wildlife and Range Sciences.

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UI On-Campus Employment Opportunities

Student and Temporary Employment Services in the Student Union has three part-time and/or temporary positions posted.

Clerical Rover* Laborer Rover* *Children's Provider* Video Operator Copy Center Technician Assistant Mechanic Video Classroom Operator Tutors

• continuous recruitment

For a full description of a position, more information or to view a listing of off-campus employment opportunities please visit STES, first floor of the Student Union, or call 885-4500. STES office hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.
UI faculty salaries take a blow

ERIN SCHULTZ

In addition to the lag payroll system implemented last year to absorb budget cuts, University of Idaho faculty are facing a year without pay raises, and a change in their health benefits package.

What this means for the average faculty member is that normal cost of living increases were not compensated for by a salary raise, unless the faculty member received a promotion. In addition, some professors are facing increased costs in certain areas of health care which might have otherwise been covered in last year's plan.

Reasons for these seeming injustices, says Larry Brannen, executive director for Institutional Planning and Budgeting, is that the university is not funded by the state in many needed areas. As a result, administrators are left with tough decisions on how to absorb deficiencies.

"The state (of Idaho) did not fund salary increases for anyone in the whole state this year...this includes not just universities, but state workers all over," Brannen said.

Brannen says that the regularity of yearly salary raises, in the last 10 years, only two years have gone without pay increases.

With rising medical and health costs, UI decided to switch the health benefits package for faculty members, targeting the current plan for handling prescription drugs.

The changes were made in hopes of eventually stabilizing the rising cost of prescription drugs. However, this also means that many faculty are paying more out of their pocket this year when it comes to health costs.

"Overall, we are aware that most people will pay more out of their pocket for prescription drugs," said Carol Gropp, director of the Health Insurance Advisory Group.

"(Administrators) were between a rock and a hard place...I think (President) Hoover and (Provost) Pitcher realize it's a problem. I think they, and we, need to keep on letting our legislators know the issue," said Jennie Nelson, UI associate professor of English. Nelson has taught in three other states and says that this is one of the poorest health benefits packages she's encountered.

Underlying all these issues is the fact that nationwide UI faculty salaries remain about 10 percent below salary averages of comparable institutions.

UI administrators are currently working on submitting requests to state legislators to deal with salary issues from all these angles.

Brannen says that within the next couple of weeks a request will go to the governor asking for funds to help bring UI faculty salaries closer to par with peer institutions. Additionally, Brannen says the university plans on asking the state for an adjustment to help make up for this year's lack of pay raises.

Current facts from the 1996-97 faculty salary survey show that in '95-'96, UI Full professors lagged $13,650 behind the national average for public universities granting the Ph.D. degree. However, our instructor salary is higher.

Bringing salaries of Idaho colleges and universities up to par with comparable universities is listed as the Board of Education's top priority for this year.
Volunteers call freshmen, offer advice

CANDICE LONG

New students had an opportunity to voice their concerns and get answers concerning their first semester at the University of Idaho as the first "Freshman Follow-up" project came to a close yesterday.

Staff, faculty and student volunteers spent the week in a phone-a-thon setting for Student Affairs calling nearly 1,300 freshmen. Their purpose was to touch base and provide any information new students might have concerning their classes, their advisor, their living arrangements and the UI campus in general.

"This is a high risk time for the freshmen," Hal Godwin, vice president for Student Affairs, said. "The transition from high school and the home environment to a college environment can be startling."

Although volunteers were not allowed to counsel the freshmen, they were able to provide information and phone numbers for students who were concerned about their classes. Volunteers spoke with freshmen on topics that included everything from e-mail accounts to the academic services offered on campus.

"It's important for us as a university to make the freshmen feel welcome and to inform them as to where the resources are," Godwin said. "The most common observation among freshmen was the surprise in the amount of school work relative to high school."

"A lot of the freshmen didn't know who their advisor was after five weeks into school," said Chuck Morrison, coordinator for the project and licensed psychologist and associate professor at UI. "Most freshmen were surprised that the university was concerned how they were doing. They really appreciated the information we provided."

As much as the freshmen were glad to receive some help, volunteers were more than excited to provide support and information.

"I thought this was a really good way to actually talk to the freshmen and see what troubles they're having and try to help them before it gets worse," said Giannine Doyle, a senior peer mentor for anthropology and sociology. "I think if somebody had called me when I was a freshman it would have really helped."
Students interested in a year of study abroad had better get on the ball, as the deadline for submission in the Fulbright Program is Oct. 3.

Over 400 Fulbright grants will be awarded to American college students this year to help finance their study abroad. The Fulbright Program was created by Congress in 1946 to foster mutual understanding among nations through educational and cultural exchanges. Sen. J. William Fulbright, the sponsor of the original legislation, saw the program's emphasis on cross-cultural understanding as an important alternative to international conflict.

Today, Fulbright students can study in over 100 nations in any field they choose. Grants awarded range from full (covering all expenses relevant to foreign study) to grants covering only travel expenses. The grants fund one year of study abroad.

Students wishing to apply for Fulbright grants must be seniors (who would graduate this spring), graduate or doctoral students. This year at least seven students from the University of Idaho will apply, said Glorisse Wray, associate director of the International Programs Office.

The application for the Fulbright Program includes biographical information, a personal statement, a foreign language report (if necessary), three letters of reference and a research proposal. The proposal must include specific information on where and with whom the student plans to study. The key to having a solid proposal is finding someone abroad who will work with you," Wray said.

Applications are turned in to the International Programs Office at UI, where a three-member committee will interview the applicants and assist them in improving their applications. All applications are then sent to New York, where they are initially reviewed and screened before being forwarded to the particular country in which the student plans to study. Applicants generally hear by late January if they have passed the initial screening and will know by May if they have been accepted into the program.

Applicants must be United States citizens, and preference is given to students who have received their higher education in the United States. If the applicant wishes to study in a non-English speaking country, proficiency in the language must be demonstrated in the proposal.

Despite the fact that only one UI student has been awarded a Fulbright grant, Wray remains hopeful that more students will apply this year. "The Fulbright is very prestigious, and everybody knows about it, so entry into graduate school or employment is made that much easier," Wray said. "It really helps students interested in international work, who have baccalaureate degrees but don't know what they want to do. It helps them to clarify their career objectives."
Educators now required to spell the beans on student drug use

DAVINA MOORE
CONTRIBUTING WRITER

A new law passed last week in the Idaho Legislature makes it mandatory for teachers and counselors to report suspected or known drug use by students to parents.
The new law has raised controversy, especially since teachers were not questioned or apprised of the bill while it was in legislative process.

Texas Lenz, a Sophomore in education, said teachers definitely should have had a say. "They (teachers) need protection from the government. If the teachers really didn't want this law, they would have been more effective in the outcome decision. Teachers need to be educated, too."

Educated is exactly what teachers weren't until they read last week's newspapers. School districts were not informed of the law by legislators.

Bird Derrick, a teacher in Rigby, Idaho, hadn't seen an article in the local papers. She was surprised to hear about the law and only said it was going to change things and make them more interesting.

The new law states that teachers and counselors must inform parents immediately if their child is known or suspected of using drugs or alcohol. "Parents would, or should, have knowledge of the most effective solution to the problem. Being honest with parents will help the child feel more comfortable when they need support," Lenz said.

However, some education students felt if the parents are informed right away, with or without the child knowing, it will bring trust between students and teachers and possibly between parents and children.

Yet Lenz maintains teachers and counselors are older and have more experience in facing different situations. "They (students) will understand when they're older," Lenz said.

Speed bump plan hits snag

JOE TUCKER
CONTRIBUTING WRITER

Parking Services and University Residences are battling over who should pay for speed bumps in family housing areas, Taylor and Sweet Avenues.

Chuck Labine, interim director of University Residences, said they want Parking Services to pay for the speed bumps because "residents already pay rent and buy parking permits."

At apartments Community Assistant Terry Ballard spoke with Parking Services numerous times and said they are unwilling to pay for the speed bumps because they did not approve of the walkway design in the first place. Ballard said Parking Services told University Residences if they wanted to build the walkway without their approval, then they would not pay for any further improvements.

Labine said the cost of the speed bumps is the primary delay.

Speed bump plan hits snag

More than half of the 40 veterans at the University of Idaho who hold jobs in the military are married and have families to support.

"They're dealing with a whole set of issues most students don't even think about," John Sawyer, advisor with UI Veterans Affairs, said.

Most of these students are employed part time or full time to make ends meet, Sawyer said. Because of added roles as parents and employees, they place it in a unique situation.

These veterans either try to get their degrees quickly or they take it slow, Sawyer said. The majority, eventually accomplish their goals, he said.

Sawyer's office helps veterans, dependents, reservists, and national guard persons who are eligible for education benefits through the U.S. Office of Veterans Affairs. He also provides information on financial aid, scholarships, arranging for tutoring services and a number of other issues related to veterans. The office does not give direct services but acts as a connection for veterans to get information.

The Reserve Officer Training Corp and Prisoner of War Mission in Action campus branch makes arrangements for all veterans' ceremonial arrangements. Sawyer said, "We try to help them in some ways. Mostly to notify veterans of what is going on."

"The university is very accommodating to veterans," he said. For example, during the Persian Gulf War, he said 40 veterans attending UI were called to active duty in the middle of the semester. The university had to come up with new policies to deal with their financial situation, Sawyer said. The question of whether they would get refunds or get credit for attending UI was handled by giving the veterans a choice.

"Almost all of them took the refund," Sawyer said. "Their families needed the money. Their families were also allowed to stay in the university housing units to the end of their service. Most of them came back to UI."

Sawyer, who has been with UI for 20 years, said over the years clubs were formed to get veterans involved in some service related activities. Unfortunately, their families were also allowed to stay in the university housing units to the end of their service. Most of them came back to UI."

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"It's a lot of fun," Frey said. "It makes a lot of money for a good cause."
SEATTLE — Barry Loukaitis was convicted of murder Wednesday in a 1996 classroom attack that killed three people and wounded a fourth at a Moss Lake Junior high school.

Quiet weeping pervaded the courtroom as Superior Court Judge Michael Cooper read the verdict, reached in the fifth day of jury deliberations.

Loukaitis, who was 14 at the time of the attack, was tried as an adult and pleaded innocent by reason of insanity. Now 16, he was the only one in the courtroom who did not react to the verdict.

An appeal is likely, defense attorney Mike Foint said. He also urged the Legislature to come up with a middle-ground charge, perhaps "guilty but mentally ill," to allow for both treatment and a penalty in each case.

"Either verdict would have been a tragedy. There's no happy ending here," said Alice Frait, whose youngest child and only son, Arnold, died in the brief and bloody classroom siege.

"We do still hope that Barry will get some help," said Mrs. Frait, who attended every day of the trial with her husband, Phillip. Their three daughters joined them Wednesday.

 Killed in Loukaitis' attack were classmates Manuel Vela and Frits, both 14, and teacher Leona Caires, 49. Natalie Hintz, then 13, was wounded and still has not fully recovered.

After the pale, slender Loukaitis was handcuffed and escorted out of the courtroom, the Frits and Natalie Hintz's grandparents tried to console his parents and grandfather.

The defendant's mother, Judy Phillips, sat with a woman friend in the emptied courtroom benches, tears streaming down her face, as the others offered hugs and murmured encouragement.

His father and grandfather, Terry and Dale Loukaitis, stood awkwardly by the door as the victims' relatives clustered around them, patting and hugging. Terry Loukaitis wept.

"Justice prevailed, I think," said Manuel Vela's uncle, Emilio Vela of Olympia. He said he had based his case on three guns and more than 70 rounds of ammunition. He threw open the door of his fifth-period algebra class, raised a 30-30 lever-action deer rifle to his shoulder and began shooting.

He was convicted of aggravated first-degree murder in the deaths of Vela and Frits, and second-degree murder in Mrs. Caires' death.

"There is a tendency to say if a defendant committed a crazy, irrational act, he's clearly insane. That is not the case," Grant County Prosecutor John Knodell said.

He said the second-degree murder verdict in Caires' death showed the jury "considered each case individually." Second-degree murder requires proof of intent but not of premeditation.

Loukaitis also was convicted of first-degree assault in Hintz' shooting; 16 counts of attempted murder, and another teacher hostage; and second-degree assault for threatening the other teacher, Jon Laze, who ended the attack when he pinned Loukaitis against a classroom wall.

Loukaitis faces life in prison without parole on the aggravated murder charges. The death penalty, the only other option, was not considered due to his age. Jurors added a weapons enhancement to each count, which would add five years in each penalty.

Cooper, a Kittitas County judge, said he had cleared the case after a Grant County judge disqualified himself, sentenced sentencing for Oct. 10 in Ephrata, the Grant County seat. Loukaitis will be transferred to the juvenile facility there to await sentencing.

The trial was held here because to concerns that extensive media accounts would make it impossible to select an impartial jury in the rural area where the crime occurred.

At least 15 students held in the classroom by Loukaitis 19 months ago testified at his trial. Most now attend Moss Lake High School.

At lunch hour, Moss Lake High School Superintendent Steve Chestnut said he saw students at the high school hugging each other. At least one teen was crying, he said.

The shootings shattered the rural quiet of Moss Lake, a town of 13,000 in the Columbia River seabands.

"You all will be gone tomorrow. We will live with this for the rest of our lives," Emilio Vela told reporters outside the courtroom.

Natalie Hintz, still struggling to regain use of her right hand, "will make the best of things," said her grandfather, Helmet Hintz, who attended the trial daily with his wife, Myrtle. "I know she'll look forward, not backward."

The trial "wasn't about winning or losing," Hintz said. "It wasn't about that at all."

But he said thought the verdict would help his granddaughter.

"I'm just glad this is coming to an end," Hintz said.

Asked if Loukaitis had gotten what he deserved, Mrs. Frits cried, "No!" In comments that appeared to go beyond the verdicts, she said she felt Loukaitis deserved some kind of life.

"I just don't want anyone to think that there is a spirit of anger towards Barry Loukaitis," she told reporters, adding through her tears, "That would really dishonor our son."
Chasing the American Dream

J.R. WRIGHT

Mr. D.SectionsIn had it all — he could get his hands on anything one way or another. He lived in a three-bedroom, four-bathroom, sky-blue house with white trim cozily tucked into a niche of a gently sloping, leafy suburban church. The church was right next door. All he had to do was open the latch on his white-picket fence and there he was, riding with others in the presence of God.

Mr. D.alborgt went through all the motions: graduated from high school, went to southern California on his motion for two years, married Wendy Smith from Salt Lake City, and bought a house in Arizona. He stayed home with John S. Dilibert, the oldest of his children, Brigham Y. Dilibert, and little Nicole S. Dilibert. The couple followed in a house in a suburb of a small Idaho town and quickly took out the loan for the down payment. Mr. Dilibert was quite good at earning respect and was his new job and was extremely popular at the church. He had gathered the same kind of friends he had in high school and junior high, and surrounded himself with typically the same kind of people that he entirely his life. His family never missed a church service, and he was a church function. Mr. Dilibert was in decent shape — he was rapidly losing his hair and was getting a little thin in the middle but still watched what he ate and went on frequent walks around the local Community Park 3-mile walkway.

One early Friday evening when there had been a snowfall and the golden warmth of summer and the community was bustling with life in every direction, the last sign of chill gone from the air, the springtime breathing into summer, Mr. Dilibert put a snapshot into his wallet and ended it for all and for all. At that point, after the funeral, enough time for Mrs. Dilibert to actually gain some sanity, the went through her last husband's papers and found his journal. The journal was engaged with both optimistic writings and a big log of menial activities in his everyday life. The last journal entry, 1968, Mrs. Dilibert just couldn't understand.

It read as follows:

"The cheese is always there. Always. Never does it leave my sight, never does the stool fail to permeate every cell in my nose. The yellow seasoned, marbled American sharp cheddar, remains just outside my cage. The speck of the constantly swirling spit is the only sound I ever hear. That, and the sound of my stomach growing. Hunger always grows at a quickening pace when it is almost gone. It doesn't become more painful in increasing increments but rather random threats of exercising pain always bringing me to a higher plateau of agony."

"Sometimes I think the hunger becomes so insidious it is the only thing I can give myself to give hope, put the pain isn't going away. The hunger is always there, just getting used to the amount of pain currently eating away at my stomach."

When I think it is going away, it's back. Worse than ever. But I keep on running. The unbearable hunger is the only thing sweeter than running on the wheel. I say to myself, during my rare moments of contemplation, that someday I will get that darn cheese and the hunger will go away. It smells so good and looks so delicious the cheese consumes my every thought. A day doesn't go by without looking at the cheese through my running glass."

"All this time the wheel dictated how fast I ran, not the other way around."

"I realize that the speed of the wheel, the persistent hunger, but now I realize how absolutely miserable I am. I realize that this entire structure is a cock, and that I've wasted my entire life running in this wheel, chasing the cheese, and I want out. But I'm stuck. Chasing the cheese is all I know. It was all right when I thought I would someday get the cheese, but now I know I am a fool, and have been deceived this entire time. So I constantly run in place, miserable and unhappy, with an overwhelming hunger that is only getting worse. I realize I am stuck, I realize I will never get the cheese. I wish death would come and stop this absurdity once and for all."

"But every young, so the Grim Reaper won't be paying me a visit for a while."

"I realize I am a caged rat. I all have to do is stop running."

"Then I am free."

Change Things

Students can influence university policies. Your departments are deciding what, if any, classes they will offer next summer. They are doing this right now.

Waiting until next summer to voice your opinion will be too late.

E-mail your choice summer selections, along with other concerns, to editor@sub.uidaho.edu

Your e-mail will be forwarded to Summer Programs for their evaluation.

Letters to the editor

Democracy is others deciding your fate

The following are sentences that appear in William Burrows's "Abortion and Constitution Impounded in Yankhill County" (Volume 3, 1997):

"It is utterly preposterous in a nation where our two major political parties are dominated by two counten constitutions can decide the future course of someone else's life.

"Money is not the issue here. The political parties are using its issues to force their morals and values onto us."

If you could again quote and add to Mr. Rains's sentence:

"It is utterly preposterous that in a nation we call a democracy" to be able to pass laws that can force someone else's morality and values onto America.

That is why the January 1973 Supreme Court decision on legal abortion ( Roe v. Wade ) millions of unborn children in America have lost their lives. So much for democracy.

—Michael T. McGee

We need to log our national forests

I am writing this in partial response to Wade Creek's editorial regarding whether or not to stop logging on National Forests. Someday, it seems, it is going to happen to be a forester and a woodw. I believe that I am an honest and decent, I appreciate good wildlife hunting and fishing, committed to helping to preserve and protect the qualities which healthy forests provide. I also believe that I have been here in the forest industry for many years, some of it has been reading. It has been interesting to see what is going on in the forest industry and what the government has been doing to try and combat what seems to be a growing trend towards more and more forest destruction.

"We need to log our national forests."

Every year, the United States government spends millions of dollars on forest management, which includes logging, replanting, and maintaining the forests. The national forests are a valuable resource for the country and are a source of income for many people. Logging on the national forests is important for the economy, and it helps to ensure that the forests continue to be healthy and productive. However, it is important to be mindful of the environment and to make sure that logging is done in a responsible and sustainable way. It is important to consider the long-term benefits of logging, and not just focus on the short-term gains. It is important to ensure that the forests continue to be a source of income for the country and a valuable resource for future generations.
The poor are also to blame

LANCE R. CURTIS
COLUMNIST

I know a lot of people out there believe that life is unfair because the rich get so much while the poor get so little. Many people say that if the rich would only share their wealth we would be better off. They like to blame the rich for much of the unfairness in life, but that, to me, is unfair. You can't judge a book by its cover. It's unfair to call all CEOs and rich people greedy and selfish. I know some well-to-do who are anything but self-centered. They give plenty of time, effort, and money to worthy causes, helping those who are not as fortunate as themselves.

I also know some well-to-do in management who see their employees in dead-end, low-paying jobs. Many speak bitterly of the CEO's and managers of huge corporations. They state, or at least insinuate, that CEOs and corporations are inherently evil. Why? Because they're rich, and all the people who work for them are poor. It's not right, they say, that one guy makes so much while so many make so little.

One problem in discussions of this type has been defining the word “rich.” I define it as having more than enough to meet one's needs; having a surplus. But what constitutes a surplus for one man might not pay the bills of another. So this definition is very individual in application. It also precludes labeling, stereotyping, and judging others without knowing all the facts. A man with a cancerous tumor requires more than one without a tumor because the former must pay expensive medical bills. A married man with four children has more need than a single guy because he has responsibilities for six people whereas the latter only has responsibility for one.

But not everyone earns enough to pay the bills. And some earn even more than they need. So it makes sense that the rich (those with cashes) should work to improve the status of those less fortunate than themselves. But what about the obligations of the poor? Few seem willing to talk about that. They always want to talk about how management screws the poor, or how unfair it is that the rich are the only ones who win in "the battle of life," or how wrong it is that the rich don't share enough of what they have with the rest of us.

What bitterness? These impoverished people are just as prideful as those who refuse to share their excesses. They fault others for the very imperfections that they themselves possess.

Sure, there are too many rich people who refuse to share what they have. But there are also too many poor people in this country who refuse to work for what they want. There are too many poor people who prefer to ease the burden of others and hate their owners even when they can do things differently. There's too little forgiveness.

Really, the blame should go to both rich and poor. There are too many people, rich and poor, who cannot be satisfied with enough to meet their basic needs. There's too much greed and bitterness running rampant, and so very many, rich and poor, are blinded by those attitudes that fail to see things from anything but a self-centered perspective. Both rich and poor need to forgive.

Look at the recent UPS strike. Strikers in some areas physically assaulted managers doing the jobs the strikers refused to do. Some died. How different the scene might have been had the drivers not stricken. Had the harrassed up the anger and bitterness demonstrated by their violence! No disparity between any two people gives one the right to take the life of the other.

Many say that the economic gap between the rich and the poor will tear this nation apart. They say that redistribution of wealth will solve everything. But it's not differences in income but the bitterness espoused by class envy that really will break us into pieces.

Learning to forgive won't pay the bills, but who wants to live while his soul is eaten inside out? Harvesting bitterness and hatred toward the rich is not the answer. If the rich refuse to help the less fortunate, then their love of riches will harass their heart and eat away at their soul. But if the poor choose to harbor ill will and hatred towards the rich who do not share, how very much worse are they, for the bitterness and the hatred that they espouse will likewise harass their heart and eat away at their soul.

As imperfect beings, we should understand and tolerate the imperfections of our imperfect world. We must forgive. No, it doesn't pay the bills. But we will all rich and poor alike, be a better and a stronger people if we can learn to forgive and to satisfy ourselves with enough to meet our needs.

After all, if wealth really were redistributed so that everyone had the same net income, how could we ever live together if we refused to forgive one another?
Cracking the stereotype: Skaters are not just punks

AMY SANDERSON

The bumper sticker on the back of the VW Bug parked by the Coeur d'Alene skate park reads, "Skateboarding is not a crime." It may seem like just another cliché attempting to create an image, but to some skateboarders, this statement is not far from the truth.

Bryan Wood, a skater from Coeur d'Alene, gave one story that he feels describes the discrimination against skateboarders. Wood was skateboarding with some friends one evening when two officers appeared with guns drawn. They said there were reports of a robbery downtown but the only reason they were stopping us is because we were skateboarding," Wood said.

Stereotypes by the media and a few bad examples have caused skateboarders to undergo verbal and often physical attacks from people who feel skaters are trouble-making punks. Although the attitude towards skateboarders has changed since this sport has become so incredibly popular, many still remember the confrontations they had before skateboarding was "cool".

Chris Gedock, a student at the University of Idaho, has been skateboarding for over 12 years, and has had his fair share of harassment in his home town, Idaho Falls. "You used to get chases around town and called 'water faggot,'" Gedock said.

"Now it's kind of the happening thing; it's becoming more of a popular sport."

Gedock explained that people on campus and even professors have treated him differently because of his appearance. "They look at me like I'm some young punk who got mixed up and wandered into the wrong class," Gedock said, and added that teachers change their opinion when they see him is a serious and capable student.

Ben Scofield is another skater from Moscow and has watched friends get into fights with people who are angry by skateboarders. "Definitely people might think straight-out that you're just a loser or a drug user or something like that," Scofield said. "They think you're just a punk causing trouble, when really you're just trying to have some fun."

There are limited areas in Moscow for skating and most skateboarders can be found on the UI campus and sidewalks downtown. Possibly because there is no place to go, negative attitudes about skaters are created when business owners and others using the streets and sidewalks conflict with skaters.

"There is definitely a stereotypical type of outlook towards skateboarding just because it can be destructive and it does get in the way and that's why we need a skate park," Gedock said.

The skate park in Coeur d'Alene was recently built with the help of local skaters. Attitudes toward skaters made the process of getting the park built difficult, and it wasn't until parents got involved that the project finally got off the ground.

Wood is grateful for all the city has done for them after several skaters asked for help at city council meetings but there are still some problems. "I'm still kind of bummed out because our skate park is one of the most used skate parks in the state of Idaho and they haven't even put lights in or a drinking fountain or proper bathroom facilities," Wood said.

"It's a public park and they expect us to raise our own money."

Skaters in Coeur d'Alene helped with the park's construction over the summer and a few supplied some of the materials.

Wood and other skateboarders are contradictions to the destructive, irresponsible stereotype skaters have.

"I think the media maybe is partially responsible because it tends to glorify that 'woa, he's a rebel — he's a skater guy' and all that kind of crap," Gedock said.

Wood wants other skaters to avoid rebelling against police just for the sake of rebelling, because it might keep them from getting help from the city for the park. "You've got to understand that they're just doing their job, checking for underage smokers and stuff," Wood said.

Wood and other skaters are making efforts to be in good favor with the city. "We've been trying to be more considerate of the laws and everything, not skateboarding on the sidewalks on Sherman where you are not allowed to skate and just cleaning up our skate park," Wood said.

Most skaters serious about enjoying the sport will agree that it is most important to have somewhere to skate freely. Despite their intentions and the growing acceptance of this sport, the negative stereotypes still hang over them.
Seed planted for skate park

T. Scott Carpenter
Assistant Entertainment Writer

A

 impressive turnout of skaters and parents filled City Hall last Thursday, Sept. 18, to discuss the possibilities of a skate park being constructed in Moscow. The meeting was the result of months of hard work on the part of local skaters such as Michael Wilson, Wilson and his friends played a large part in gathering the support needed to bring up the matter to City Hall.

"We made donation cans, put them around, and went to the fair and sold hamburgers. Then today we called everybody and told them to come to the park," Wilson said.

The need for a skate park is an issue that has been growing in popularity thanks to local skaters, concerned parents, and even some of the Moscow police. Strict rules concerning skateboarding on sidewalks and in public places has left skaters with virtually no areas to work with. It wasn't until a young skateboarder named Aaron Ament brought the idea to the Parks and Recreation Task Force that the wheels of democracy began to roll.

Shawn Clayted, a member of the task force, was the speaker at the meeting.

"The attendance really shows that there is a substantial number of people who are serious about this," Clayted told the crowd. The first phase of the agenda was for everyone at the table to discuss possible locations for the skate park, which were later announced to everyone. It was decided that an important quality for the finished product to possess is sufficient room for future expansion.

Size was another issue. Suggestions were made for construction of a 150 square foot skate park and the possibility of turning the inside of the Ernst Hardware building into a skate park.

The most important aspect of a skate park is the obstacles within it. To make sure that local skaters got what they wanted, a sheet of paper was handed around picturing all the available obstacles, such as half-pipes, rails, and fun boxes. It was then discussed whether it would be better to use wood materials, or more expensive concrete ones. Some argued concrete would save more money in the long run due to its durability. The groups were asked to separately come up with suggestions for park rules. The most common suggestion was "skate at your own risk" and "be courteous to other skaters." There was one group that suggested a solitary rule that basically went, "We love our children and don't want to see their brains dashed out." Rather than pay someone to watch over the park and make sure rules are followed, the rules will most likely be enforced by the skaters themselves.

The need for a skate park was made at the meeting Thursday night. It was time for a representative body of the community to discuss and express exactly what they think the skate park should be like, and how to achieve their goal.

Although this was only a step in the long process of convincing the city to build a skate park, it was nonetheless a very important step.

Rollerblading is for the skating impaired

Justin Casdon (Staff)

If you ask most people, they'll tell you a lot of good came out of the 1960's, and they'd be right. There was civil rights legislation, Woodstock, and men walking on the moon.

For a small but growing percentage of the American population, none of that achievement would have to be tasked on skateboards.

That's right. All the thrashers we grew up with in junior high and high school—as well as the skateboarders outside our Student Union Building—have their history too, and it began over 30 years ago.

The skateboard was actually conceived as early as the 1950's in California, but it wasn't until the following decade that skating took its well-intentioned teeth into the nation's youth for the first time.

The purpose of the skateboard's invention is less obscure. Originally designed as a way for surfers to practice their waves when there were no waves, skateboards were first constructed by simply nailing a plank of wood—sometimes a 2 X 4—to roller skate wheels. The wheels were either metal or clay, and the deck was flat with no grips. Pretty simple stuff.

Nowadays, killing time in-between surfing is one of the least prevalent reasons for skateboarding.

"I like the feeling of gliding above the ground, the satisfaction of a trick caught clean," said Mark St Drew, editor-in-chief of Earlham College's student newspaper in Richmond, Ind., and a skateboarder for almost a decade. "Skateboarding leaves you rooms to be imaginative and creative—to make up your own tricks and rules," St Drew said.

The same, no-hold-barred mentality appears to permeate all skaters, no matter what the age.

"It's you versus your fears and the laws of physics, and it is the greatest fun you can imagine, except maybe sex or snowboarding," said Dr. John Nixon, a 32-year-old postdoctoral student at the University of Adelaide in Australia.

Eventually, in the late '70's and early '80's, the metal rolls (always ready to lock up when they hit loose gravel or rocks) were replaced with polyurethane ones. The bearings were imp's, and a kicktail was added to its concrete shape. The deck itself progressed from plastic or cheap wood to today's most popular model: seven layers of Canadian Rock Maple, which are run in different directions for added strength.

The general form of the board was not the only aspect of skateboarding that progressed. With these new innovations in technology came a renewed, somewhat cyclical public interest in the sport itself.

There was a major peak in the late '70's (caused by polyurethane wheels and the "wide-top" deck), followed by a short decline. In the '80's, however, skating reached a climax again, affecting the kids of the baby boomer generation like never before. Recently, the skating trend has been picking up steam again, bringing along the development of private skate structures, a rise in popularity of such skate magazines as Thrasher (the mother of all skate mags) and Transworld Skateboarding, and the popular maxim: "Rollerblading is for the skateboarding impaired."

So what has attracted this new-found attention in skateboarding?

"It's a form of self-expression and it's great for fitness," Nixon said. "It is in some aspects aggression without violence and thus a form of stress release."

Unfortunately, for skaters of all ages and abilities, the new-found appeal for skateboarding has also brought into light more anti-boarding laws as well. The California State Assembly last year voted skateboarding a "hazardous activity," therefore making the city not liable for any skateboarding accidents that occur on public property. Plus, the cities that are still liable for skateboarding accidents make it a point to kick out any skaters so the city doesn't have to worry about lawsuits.

New York City passed a law banning "reckless operation" of skateboards. The judgment of what is "reckless" will apparently be left up to the ticketing police officials. How long this current cycle of skateboarding will last is up for grabs. What is known, however, is that skateboarding as a whole will never die out.

It has hit its highlights and its down periods, but there has always been at least a small faction of skaters who have carried the grip-tape torch ever since the early days of the halfpipe boards with roller skate wheels and wooden planks on top.

The famous slogan reads, "skateboarding is not a crime." It certainly isn't just a fad, either.
The Game plays with troubled psyches

AMY SANDERSON
STAFF

A warning label should be placed outside of boxes for moviegoers arriving to watch The Game: Caution, film may cause fits of paranoia."

This film, directed by David Fincher, is the stuff of nightmares. The Game is one big, fun-house trip that recreates the fear of loss and control. Fincher, in his latest film since Seven, creates an intense mystery thriller with twists and turns that are impossible to anticipate. Even the ending is unexpected and it finishes with the same suspense present throughout the entire film.

Michael Douglas is wonderful as Nicholas Van Orton, the wealthy, well-read businessman who gets pushed to an emotional and psychological breakdown. In The Game, Van Orton finds himself reduced to humility and humanity. Douglas' character is reminiscent of previous roles: the corporate power, Gordon Gekko, in Wall Street, and the unemployable engineer in Falling Down.

Van Orton's ordered life falls apart after he receives a gift from his brother, Cordell, the family's bad seed who is free out of drug rehab. Cordell, played by Sean Penn, is a kinder, gentler, and more brother to his brother the game will "change your life."

In the film Van Orton must deal with skeletons in his closet; he has just turned 48, the same age as his father who committed suicide by jumping off of the family's lavish mansion. The detected bachelor in search of something else signs up with Consumer Recreation Services, a company that designs elaborately staged "life games."

Like Seven, where the allegorical climate reflects the insecurities and psyche of Joel Pitt's character, The Game addresses the idea of potentially dangerous evils floating around in our own subconsciously. The players in the game, like the detectives in Seven, are toyed with by something larger and evil orchestrating the whole, confusing puzzle.

The polished look of The Game is created with technical skill and sharp imagery. Like Seven, evil seems to lurk in dark corners and the viewers feel closer than is comfortable to these disturbing and frightening situations.

The only problem with this film is the suspension of disbelief required in order to buy the elaborate scheme. Still, this minor point hardly detracts from the film's intelligent use of suspense, attention to detail, and characterization.

After seeing the movie, check out its web-site at <http://www.the-game.com> and play it for yourself. This professional looking site appears to be just an online version of Consumer Recreation Services. Fill out a short profile that is fortunately not as involved as in the film, CRS later sends an email with the deviated game included.

Increase in custom houses builds niche for local artists

SUN VALLEY, Idaho — The dramatic increase in construction of large, elaborate houses around the Wood River Valley has created an opportunity for many artists to bring their craft into someone's personal space.

Among them are metalworkers who fabricate chandeliers, fireplace inserts, furniture, gates and other functional metal items.

And two artists with years of experience in the Valley, Mark Sheehan and David Harris, say the proliferation of big homes in the past eight to 10 years has improved their ability to make beautiful art.

"It's a challenge to work in these environments, because the people aren't going to take stock," Harris said. His Triumph Metal Works has been around for more than 20 years. The company recently received a contract to design interior lighting fixtures and cabinet hardware for Albionton's corporate headquarters in Boise.

"It builds everything, all the time," Harris said. "It comes to me because I've been here so long, I get paid for doing nice work."

Sheehan, owner of Cherry Glow Forge and Fabrication, also has more than 20 years in creating metalwork designs for homeowners in the Wood River Valley and elsewhere.

Their reputations have increased the demand for custom metal work, and their local architects and builders.

"People are in general asking for more of that," said Dale Bates of Living Architecture in Ketchum, "because they have the money, it's available and it's different from what they are used to seeing."

Bates said the quality of craftsmen such as Sheehan and Harris makes homeshowers seek them out for special touches.

"The craftsmen are here, and willing and able to create it," Bates said. "We have craftsmen here like Mark and David who are educated and sophisticated yet are working in this old Western, regional material."

Bates said mountain houses, with their typical exposed beams and many fireplaces, are natural showcases for metal artists.

"There's an opportunity to be expressive," he said.

The artists agree, within limits.

"Very rarely do I get to do exactly what I want to do," Sheehan said. "I build for a specific space to fit a specific design."

Clients ask that they follow their basic style, whether French, Italian, Southwest or rustic. Still, he said, "You're striving for beauty."

Harris agreed. "I have to be sensitive to what I'm working on. It's not rustic, Italianate or Adirondack," Harris said. "I try to accommodate the client with something that is most suitable for their space."

Harris said in recent years, he has worked in houses with total living footages between 15,000 and 20,000. "We're talking huge," he said.

His typical project, whether a series of fireplace screens or patterned ironwall screens, costs the client $60,000 to $120,000. Although his projects usually take three to four months to complete, they sometimes extend to more than a year.
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Small team dreams big, wins it all once again

When the Idaho football team wins a huge game over Boise State, the Vandals beat them about it. When the men's basketball team is in the midst of a five-game winning streak, the Vandals beat them about it. We at the University of Idaho seem to take our sports seriously. Seriously guys, who are we fooling?

Believe it or not, Idaho sports does indeed have its unsung heroes. After only one year in the Big West conference, UI already has a conference title to its name and a reputation for being one of the best programs in the conference. All you Vandals fans out there say hello to Mike Keller and the reigning Big West Outdoor Track and Field Champions.

In this spring's Big West meet, Idaho stopped the field with 193 points with Utah State finishing second behind the Vandals with 158.5. Among the UI first-place finishers were Nick Kreisler in long jump (24-07), Oscar Ditzian in javelin (213-02), and Frank Broder in the 3000 meter steeplechase (8:44.49).

Kyle Day finished second in the hammer throw with a distance of 197-02 feet while Steve Bluhm placed third in the discus.

Coach Keller picked up the honor of Big West Coach of the Year while Vandals Tawanda Chiwira earned the title of athlete of the year.

This championship is the first Big West Championship in any sport since Idaho entered the conference last year, an impressive feat, but one that has gone without much recognition.

"By the time we finish with the conference championships, everyone's gone home for the summer," said men's track and field coach Mike Keller. "These athletes compete not just for themselves, but for their school and recognition, and they're not getting the credit they deserve."

After two Big Sky outdoor championships in 1995 and '96, a Mountain Pacific indoor championship in 1997, and the recent Big West title last spring, recognition has been a long time in coming.

"I'm always answering questions for athletes like, 'why don't we get coverage?' Keller said. "Just because we don't get coverage doesn't mean we're not working as hard."

Despite the lack of press and recognition, the Idaho program is flourishing. With a men's team of only 39, Keller focuses more on quality than quantity, with most athletes competing in more than one event.

With only 10 scholarships available to the team at a time and a non-existent recruitment budget, most of the athletes that are competing for Idaho are walk-ons with no monetary compensation. Keller has his own idea of success.

"I tell my kids, 'When you leave here, you won't remember how high you jumped, how fast you ran, or how far you threw. What you will take with you is the ability to be proud, responsible individual and citizen.'"

Keller's recipe for success is paying off not only on the track, but in life and school as well. Of the 53 foreign athletes who have competed on his team, 31 have graduated, many have gone on to pursue their masters, and six have completed doctorates.

"In my job, I don't consider myself a coach," Keller said. "I came here as a teacher and that's what I do."

This season, Keller expects to have another small but successful team. He would love to see the team finish in the top three of the Big West.

Keller, in his 25th year of coaching, certainly has cooked up a winning program.
Many aspects are developing as Big West football heads into its fifth week of competition.

Oct. 4 marks the opening of conference play between Big West opponents. Up to this point, all six Big West Conference teams have been defeated, with Idaho in a three-way tie for the lead with Utah State and North Texas, and with a 2-2 record among non-league opponents.

Here is a look at the Big West Conference teams — their accomplishments, defeats, and possible outcomes of the conference.

**Boise State**

The Broncos move the ball very efficiently this season, averaging 24 points per game. They are led by junior quarterback Nate Spurrier, who is second in the Big West behind UT's Brian Brennan in pass efficiency (121.64), and total offense averaging 246 yards per game. A major weakness for Boise is when they go to the ground, which they love to do, averaging 43 rushing attempts per game.

Against the Big Sky's Weber State, the Broncos had no success running the ball — 269 yards in three games and 119 carries.

Boise State is second to last in both pass and rush defense, allowing 463.5 yards and 35.5 points per game. The only mismatch on a very dismal defense is junior linebacker Jeff Davis who was named Big West Defensive Player of the Week after a strong defensive showing against Wisconsin with a interception, fumble recovery and six tackles.

Boise State lacks the speed and experience to make a good showing in the Big West Conference. If they are still kicking Nov. 22 when they visit the Kibbie Dome, it should be a replay of last year. Idaho 64 — Boise State.

**New Mexico State**

The defending Big West Champions are off to a slow start, first with their losses to tough opponents, they have little to worry about. The Wolf Pack's three losses come from high caliber teams — Colorado State, Oregon, and Southern Mississippi. Their only win was against UNLV.

Quarterback John Dutton returns. Last year he led Nevada as the national leader in total offense with 527 yards per game. This year (against very tough opponents), the Wolf Pack has decreased that number but are still looking strong with 375 yards, including 290 through the air which ranks their passing offense at 13 nationally.

The gateway to defeating the Wolf Pack is through their defense. They are second to last in front of New Mexico State in total defense, allowing 451 yards per game.

Once Nevada starts playing inside the Big West Conference, they will be very tough. With games against Utah State and Idaho at home, the road to the Boise Bowl may be right through Reno.

**North Texas**

After disappointing losses in the first two outings for the Eagles against Arkansas (12-29) and Oregon State (7-33), North Texas is currently enjoying a two game winning streak against Indiana State and Texas Tech.

Currently ranked last in the Big West Conference in total offense, the Eagles look to improve this after a rocky first two games. Quarterback Jason Mills was named Offensive Player of the Week for his effort Saturday defeating Texas Tech 30-27. He completed 14 of 26 passes for 147 yards, two touchdowns, and no interceptions, including the game-winning 80 yard drive with 1:19 to play. His experience and poise as a senior may cause problems for inter-league opponents.

Benny Cherry took the Defensive Player of the Week honor this week, recording a season high 17 tackles, 10 solo and broke up two passes. North Texas is allowing almost 400 yards per game, though Idaho's offense should control the game if the line can keep Cherry out of the backfield.

**Utah State**

Although Utah State may be overlooked due to Nevada, they are a definite contender for the Big West Championship.

After an exciting win over Utah 21-14 in their season opener, the Aggies enjoyed a win over Idaho State and then suffered losses to Colorado State and New Mexico State.

They are leading the Big West in total offense with 381.3 yards per game next to Idaho's 380-3 yards per game. They are second in scoring offense behind Idaho with 27 points per game.

Senior quarterback Matt South is having an average season completing 73 of 142 passes and averaging 219 yards per game.

When Utah State appears in the Dome, defense will be the deciding factor of the game. Both offenses are evenly matched so it depends on which defense can stop which offense. Utah State is first in the Big West in defense allowing 240 yards per game to Idaho's 271 yards.

This will be the best game of the year in the Kibbie Dome.

If Idaho can defeat John Dutton and the Nevada Wolf Pack in Mackay Stadium, the Big West Championship could be decided in the Kibbie Dome, Oct. 25 against Utah State.
UNLV and Ohio State to win.
Juniors Katrina Burke and Lisa Mulholland will lead the women's team.
Both players are from Australia and will be trying to help the team improve on its impressive second-place finish in the Big West last year.
Burke garnered all-Big West honors last year for both singles and doubles.
Tennis, unlike most sports, continues throughout the year, concluding with the Big West Championships in April.
When the weather gets bad the teams will play in the Kibbie Dome until spring.
The Big West should provide plenty of competition for both men and women.
South said the conference is one of the top five tennis conferences in the nation.
Boise State is very strong and their men's team was ranked as high as seventh in the nation last year.
BSU will have six players competing this weekend.
South encourages everyone to come out and see Idaho's only home match of the fall season.
"It would be a great event for people to come out and watch," South said.
"Admission is free, the competition will be really good, and it's a great tournament."

VANDAL
News and Notes

VOLLEYBALL
The Vandal volleyball team looks to continue their momentum on the road as they travel to Reno, Nev. and Logan, Utah to face Big West rivals Nevada and Utah State.

Idaho will take on Nevada first tonight, kicking off their conference play at 7:30 p.m. The Wolf Pack is 4-1 after coming into the Friday night match-up.

Nevada, coached by first year coach Devin Scruggs, is coming off a devastating 3-0 loss to San Diego last Saturday. Senior outside hitter Tiffany Neumiller made her fourth straight all-tournament team last weekend at the Minaus Tournament, averaging 4.4 kills, 3.7 digs and .42 blocks, hitting for an impressive .291 attack average. She is second in the Big West in kills.

To access the match on the Web, contact www.cablevisionetwork.com.

Currently, the Utah State Aggies are on the winning side of things boasting a 9-4 non-conference record before their match-up with Boise State today before their meeting with the Vandals Sunday in Logan.
Returning eight letter-winners under the direction of coach Ginney Alexander, the Aggies look to seal off the Idaho teams this weekend.

Strong at the net position, Utah State's Lori Sargent, sophomore, passed for a career-high 69 assists against Portland at the Utah State Invitational Tournament last weekend, the sixth-highest single-match total in school history. For her efforts, she was selected to the all-tournament team.

Idaho, Nevada and Utah State all have one opponent in common. Each team has beaten Portland in five games.

CROSS COUNTRY
The men's and women's cross country teams head to the Sundodger Invitational Meet this weekend in Seattle.

STRIDE FOR GOLD
"Stride for Gold," a fundraising event which benefits UI women's athletic teams, is collecting pledges and looking for striders. Pledges help with recruitment, equipment and travel costs for women's teams.

Striders will receive free tickets to the UI volleyball match-up against Cal Poly along with a celebration brunch. "Stride for Gold" will be held in the Kibbie Dome Saturday, Oct. 25 from 9-10 a.m. where striders will exercise with student-athletes, coaches, cheerleaders and the UI marching band.

Anyone who would like to participate as a strider in this important fund-raising activity can contact UI Athletics at 885-0200, or Pam Farmer at 883-0151 for more information.
NHL gears up for another smashing season

“Most of all, you have the blood, sweat and tears of grown men who have more courage and competitive fire than teeth.”

In professional sports today, winning is the main objective for every team. That is why you compete for a championship. But, sometimes, as a viewer, problems can arise. One of the biggest for me relates to rooting for your favorite team or individual when they come from outside the United States. For example, during a major tennis tournament like the U.S. Open, I will always root for the underdog or a personal favorite player, which usually is not American. I only do that because of the different style that most European players tend to use. It isn’t because I am a communist or anti-American. It only relates to the fact that my favorite player, a professional ATP men’s tennis tour use a style that is not an American trademark.

However, during Davis Cup play, which involves the best singles players from a particular country playing as a squad for the team world championship, I will always root for the American team. The basic assumption that can be made about that is that the line is not as fine as when team goals are put above individual achievements. The Olympic games support that fact. When the United States competes as a team in the Games, it is safe to assume that people in this defense in the world, will watch wholeheartedly and cheer for our athletes.

However, when an individual, for instance, boos, e.g. Lennaos Lewis (who is English) and he opposes Evander Holyfield, many people in this country, including myself, may cheer Lewis and even go as far as to boo Holyfield. And that may not come down to a particular dislike for Holyfield but a genuine like for Lewis’ style or ability as a prize fighter. The same can be said for professional hockey, where a huge influx of European players has made an impact in the NHL.

Your favorite team could be comprised of 40 percent (I am exaggerating about the percentage) Russian competitors. Does that mean that you should not root for that team because they may not be a “real American squad? Or does it matter? I tend to believe that fans usually do not worry about the number of foreign competitors on a team. Basically, people feel that as long as a player, no matter where he is from, can help their team win, let him play here.

However, when the U.S. faces the rest of the world in a team competition, the “us against the world” mentality begins to show and people take sides. It is interesting to see that some people such as myself, when it involves individual athletes from around the globe, choose to take sides not by citizenship but by ability and style.

The rooting dilemma

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