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Montana Kaimin, October 31, 2002

Associated Students of the University of Montana

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MONTANA KAIMIN

Kaimin is a Salish word for paper

Halloween

October 31, 2002 — Issue 35

Commissioner to visit campus

ASUM plans to air concerns about student input

Chris Rodkey
Montana Kaimin

Montana Commissioner of Higher Education Richard Crofts will be on campus Thursday, and he isn't expecting any Halloween tricks to surprise him during his visit.

Crofts' visit to the University of Montana is an annual routine. He has a full schedule of meetings with administrators, faculty, staff and students. He

will be joined by Deputy Commissioner Joyce Scott and Associate Commissioner Rod Sundsted.

"We meet with a wide variety of groups, try to learn what's happening on campus, and see what's on the collective groups' minds," Crofts said. "It's communications; we talk, and we listen, and other people tell us what they think and ask us questions. It's part of an ongoing communication effort that we make."

Jon Swan, president of ASUM, said he is not expecting any confrontations with the commissioner when he meets

with the ASUM Senate at 2 p.m.

Swan will bring up points concerning same-sex health benefits and also will discuss the appeals process for trying to overturn administrative decisions.

Swan said the decisions concerning the design of the new Dornblaser student housing project were made without student input. He said he wants to find out how to appeal to the Board of Regents and force administrators to listen to students.

The executive committee of the Faculty Senate will meet

with Crofts at 3 p.m., and Karen Hill, the chairwoman of the Senate, said there are no pressing issues that she or any other members have planned to discuss.

"We have nothing burning for him to deal with," she said. "We will give him some time, and if anyone has something they want to say, they can."

At the end of the day, Crofts said, he and his team will take some of the ideas they hear back to Helena and work on them.

"Almost every campus visit we'll come back and follow up on things," he said.

ASUM debate gets hot

Resolution asks Dennison to hold public forums

Natalie Storey
Montana Kaimin

ASUM approved a resolution that asks University of Montana administrators to hold two public forums before making major decisions, but not without a heated debate.

Wednesday night's debate centered on an amendment to the resolution that would have included mandatory public forums before any decisions affecting the disabled community on campus were made.

The resolution was passed by a vote of 16-0, with 3 abstentions. It asks UM President George Dennison to sign a memorandum of understanding with ASUM. The agreement says Dennison and other administrators will hold two public forums before making decisions regarding new buildings, major renovations, contracts that limit choice of products on campus, the hiring of vice presidents, tuition and fee increases, general education requirement changes and program deletions or additions.

Disgusted with the resolution, Sen. Alex Rosenleaf threw a book at a wall during the debate.

The amendment, proposed by Sen. Dustin Hankinson, would have added any decision that affects the disabled community on campus to the list of decisions that cannot be made without two public forums.

ASUM President Jon Swan, who wrote the resolution, declined to accept the amendment, saying it "opened a can of worms" for other student groups to request being specifically named in the resolution. Swan said it was not fair to include only disabled students without including other groups such as

Few using Griz Card debit machine

New convenience easy to use, center says

Jeff Windmueller
Montana Kaimin

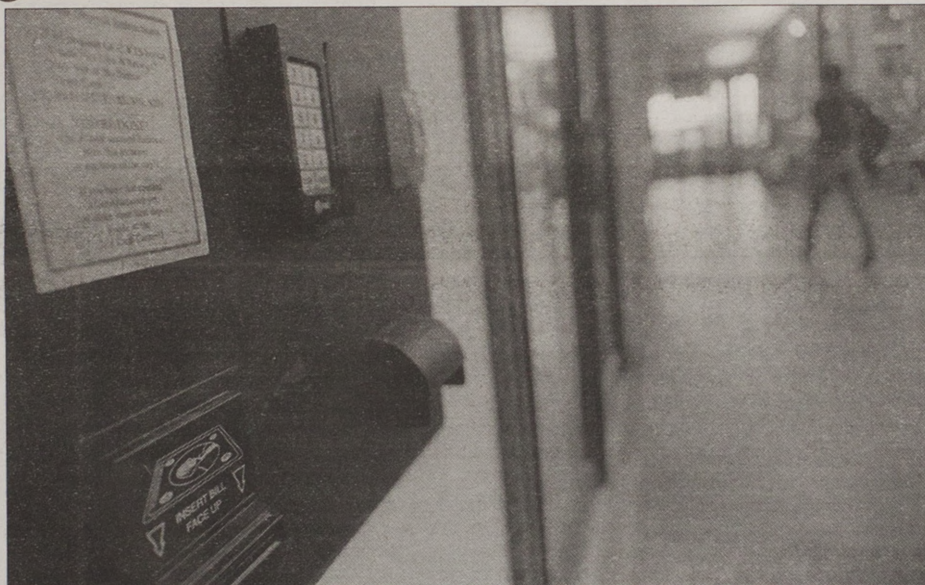
No more standing in lines or sitting around until business hours begin. Griz Card debit users can now add cash to their accounts through a machine at the Griz Card Center in the UC.

The Value Transfer Station — a big black box that resembles a vending machine, ATM and drop box all in one — automatically transforms dollar bills to debit card accounts without having to go through the Griz Card offices.

"It's one more convenience we are giving to debit users," said Jorrun Liston, director of the Griz Card Center.

Although it has been open for more than a week, the station has only been used by a few students, most of whom found out about it by fiddling around with the card slot and pressing buttons, said Kerry Ryder, who works in the Griz Card Center.

Transferring cash to the account takes four steps that



Lisa Hornstein/Montana Kaimin

The Griz Card Center located in the UC now offers the Value Transfer Station, which automatically transfers money from your hand to a debit balance on your Griz Card.

are listed on the front of the machine.

The Transfer Station is open during the UC business hours and students can check their debit balances any time, said Kerry Ryder, who works in the Griz Card Center.

Every student who signed up for a meal plan this year was given \$10 on their debit account. Those who do not have a debit account can sign up for one in the Griz Card Center.

Debit accounts are in use across the campus, including all

Dining Services areas.

The Griz Card Center is working with several areas on campus to extend the use and efficiency of the debit accounts. For example, the center is working to make vending machines across campus debit accessible.

Disability rights' supporters to rally Friday

Local groups: Government should comply with law

Jeff Windmueller
Montana Kaimin

With Montana's disability programs among the many on the governor's budget chopping block, members from a number

of organizations will respond with a rally at the Missoula County Courthouse.

The Missoula Coalition for Disability Rights and Montana People's Action are assembling organizations from across the state to hold a "Call to Action" rally on the courthouse steps Friday at 12:15 p.m.

The cuts will prove to be a

disaster to the programs that many disabled Montanans rely on, said Mike Mayer, executive director of the Summit Independent Living Center.

"Folks just don't have any other opportunity," he said.

According to a joint press release from the two groups, the budget cuts could affect prescription drug coverage,

Medicaid coverage for 9,000 poor children and mental health services.

Also, the budget cuts could be in violation of President Bush's New Freedom Initiative for people with disabilities, and the U.S. Supreme Court's Olmstead decision. The decision mandated care and treatment

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Inside

Election Special

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OPINION

Editorial

Use the Kaimin to become election savvy

Well here it is in black and white, a guide to the impending ballot. In just five days, almost all of you will be faced with a number of decisions to make. Some will be simple, while others are a bit more complex. All will affect the world around you.

Whether to vote or not should be obvious to any educated American. Now, just who and what to vote for — that isn't as cut and dry.

There's a lot weighing on this year's election, both here in Montana and across the country. War is on the horizon, and our nation's economy is in dire straits. The leaders we elect next week in the House and Senate races will face tough decisions about the direction in which our country should be led. They will decide if we go to war with Iraq, and they will decide how to straighten the backbone of our slouching economy.

As always, we are hearing the same rhetoric that is spouted before every election. Issues are skirted and while some problems are recognized, all too often few, if any tangible solutions are offered.

This also seems to be the case here on the home front. The Montana legislative races are putting funding for higher education on center stage, as they rightly should. But while many supported more funding for the Montana State University System at Tuesday's legislative forum, few could produce solid solutions to the funding problems that seem to plague Montana's universities.

In the next few days, do your research. Dissect the candidate profiles we're providing for you. Pick up one of the Montana Student Voter Guides compiled by ASUM. But be wary of the same old promises. Read between the lines and do your best to determine who is genuine in their convictions, and more important, who will genuinely work to effect change.

The money Montana's universities will or will not receive in the coming years will directly affect the teachers and resources you're provided with, the quality of the education you receive and the amount of debt you take with you.

Don't forget, in the barrage of local issues, that war is looming and we must make sure that the officials we elect will represent us nationally, and possibly more important, internationally. It is imperative at this stage that these officials are our voice because ultimately, we, or our peers will be fighting a war, should it come to that.

With the less than impressive turnout at Tuesday night's legislative forum, it looks as if UM students are falling right into the apathetic and disaffected stereotypes so frequently associated with our generation.

However, on Tuesday you have the chance to prove the stereotypes wrong and begin to reverse the statistics. More important, you have the chance to determine how our country, our state and our universities will function.

We aren't telling you which way to vote, but we are giving you all the information needed to make your own well-educated decisions. In the following pages you can read up on which Senate and House candidates endorse what, who this year's initiatives will affect most, and which Montana legislative candidates support the education you and students for years to come will receive.

Come Tuesday, you will be faced with a ballot full of choices, so take the time to formulate your decisions. Read beyond the rhetoric and realize there is a lot at stake in this year's election. Don't let you're ignorance or apathy get the best of you. Shape the world you'll be living in.

—Liam Gallagher

Guest Column

If Bush ran baseball like he does the U.S., he'd be fired

Column by

Joshua Skolnick

(U-WIRE) PROVIDENCE, R.I. — I'm starting to think we, as Americans, might need to begin looking for a new manager.

When the New York Mets finished in last place in the National League East this year, their management knew a change had to be made. They could not simply sit around waiting for the team to flourish while their once-assured potential became a laughable memory. While the move was criticized by some, few could argue seriously that the Mets were unjustified when they decided to fire Bobby Valentine. Whether the team's paltry performance could be traced directly back to Valentine is unclear. But when you're the man in charge when the bad times roll in, your head's rolling out.

President George Bush is a student of baseball. While he's not a student of history, foreign relations, or economics, at least he's a student of something. He knows better than most the harsh realities of winning and losing. In fact, as owner of the Texas Rangers in 1992, he had a similar set of circumstances as the Mets had this year and was forced to fire Valentine. Did he have complete evidence that the team's woes were due to incompetence on the part of Valentine? Certainly not. The lesson is, when you're the boss, you're accountable.

Bush better learn this lesson well if he expects to sign another four-year contract come November 2004. Since he took office, the country's strength and swagger have declined drastically. Consumer confidence is barreling lower each month, we are preparing to wage a war that virtually the entire world sees as immoral — if not illegal — and our main threat, al Qaida, remains potent and deadly, with most of its leadership intact.

Some may argue that Bush has been successful in leading this country through its "war on terrorism." They protest that the Taliban have been driven from Afghanistan, and that a new, non-terrorist government has taken its place. That's like saying that one can't fire a manager because he won that series back in June against the Devil Rays. Just like it's not hard to beat a team with a payroll slightly higher than that of the local Banana Republic, it's not hard to win a war when you're spending millions of dollars a day on the most sophisticated weaponry the world has even seen — while your opponent doesn't even have an air force.

The bottom line is that the country is in last place right now. Bush has no clear policy for dealing with the Israeli-Palestinian crisis, he has failed to rally the world to support war in Iraq, and al Qaida has not been rendered powerless. Has Bush himself

lived up to the qualities that he once promoted as those of a good baseball manager and president? Take a look for yourself at what Bush has to say: "The most important qualities for a (baseball) manager are to plan for the season and foster a team spirit that encourages hard work and the desire to win. A good president must set clear goals, recruit the best, build a spirit of teamwork, and be willing to share credit and take the blame."

(http://www.baseball-almanac.com/prz_qgwb.shtml)

Let's start with planning for the season. I can't really say much about Bush's plan to get us out of this economic downturn. That's because no such plan exists. It seems that he keeps going around the country hollering about lowering taxes to adoring Republican crowds. I'm not an economics major, but it seems unlikely that talking about cutting taxes (mostly for the rich) will get someone a job or a steady pension.

The lesson is, when you're the boss, you're accountable. Bush better learn this lesson well if he expects to sign another four-year contract come November 2004.

And what is Bush's plan for Iraq after we go in and hunt down Saddam Hussein? This is also unclear. He wants Iraq to form a democracy and stand out as a beacon for Western values in the Middle East. That's nice. I want the Knicks to win the championship. Sometimes, though, it takes more than the wish itself to actually get what you want.

According to Bush, a good manager needs to foster teamwork. Bush has failed on this front as well, most notably in the international relations department. Despite threats, vows and taunts, Bush has not mustered the international coalition that even most Republicans say is necessary to wage a successful and justifiable war in Iraq. In the "war on terror," it makes sense to proclaim, "Either you're with us, or against us." Bush apparently thinks this extends to every aspect of foreign relations. This doesn't sound like teamwork to me.

Finally, Bush thinks a good manager, like a good president, must be "willing to share credit and take the blame." Somehow, I can't envision Bush at the 2004 Republican Convention giving the Democratic Senate credit for quick action in Afghanistan, while taking the blame for the sinking economy and the fact that al Qaida remains a serious threat.

Bush may not be responsible for all the nation's varied woes. But the fact remains that he is our leader, and he should at least be proactive about getting us out of the mess we're in, instead of pretending that current policies are working. He is halfway through his term, and he's suffered two straight losing seasons. He can pencil war with Iraq and tax cuts into his lineup card from now until November 2004. Americans will be looking at the standings though, and like most baseball fans, the only thing that will matter to them when the season ends are wins and losses.



Montana Kaimin

Our 105th Year

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Letters to the editor

The Kaimin will run guest columns in "Campus Voices" on Fridays. Please submit 700-word opinion pieces to letters@kaimin.org or drop them off in the Kaimin office in Journalism 206 by Wednesday afternoons. Columns may be edited for clarity, brevity and length.

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NEWS

Debate to explore dam initiative

Chris Rodkey
Montana Kaimin

The merits and pitfalls of Initiative 145 — commonly known as the "buy back the dams initiative" — will be discussed in a debate Thursday in the law school at UM.

Representatives from MontPIRG and Taxpayers Against I-145 will meet at noon in Room 202 of the law school, where they will discuss the environmental, economic and political impacts of the initiative.

Cory Swanson, who will moderate the debate, said I-145 is an important topic to discuss. Swanson is a law student at UM.

"This initiative has perhaps the most long-lasting impact of anything that's on the ballot right now," he said. "It's a very important issue that's going to affect Montana for a long time."

I-145 is a citizen-driven initiative that will allow the state of Montana to study the possibility of purchasing and operating all the hydroelectric dams now owned by PPL and Avista.

Backers of the initiative say it will lower electricity rates and fix the problems with deregulation.

Those against the initiative say it will cost Montana important tax revenue and unfairly takes business away from private companies.

The Environmental Law Group and the Federalists Society are sponsoring the debate.

Grassroots chili feed to benefit food bank

Kellyn Brown
Montana Kaimin

Beans, beans, the magical fruit — the more you eat the more money goes to the Missoula Food Bank.

"I'll be making my special chili from my mama," said Shawn Graef, a junior in recreation management from Wisconsin. "She's flying in for the chili feed."

Area restaurants and aspiring chefs will battle Sunday to determine who makes the best chili in the city. The first Grizzly Chili Bowl begins at noon at the American Legion, and all proceeds will go to the Missoula Food Bank.

What started as a recreation management class assignment has escalated into a large community event.

"We're going to have at least 40 gallons of chili," Graef said.

Chili will be judged by stu-

dents from the College of Technology culinary program.

"The chili will be judged on taste, texture, aftertaste and aroma," said Seth Oakes, a senior in recreation management who is organizing the chili feed, along with Graef and five other students in the program.

Why chili? Graef said the meal was chosen for its heartiness and variety.

"There is white chili, vegetarian chili, green chili ..." Graef said.

But Oakes pointed out that while he expects a large crowd at the feed, it isn't all about the chili. He said the group wanted to organize an event that benefits not only its members' grades, but also the community. Area businesses have donated more than \$1,200, with the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation as the primary sponsor. The group's goal is to raise \$5,000 for the food bank,

which desperately needs donations as the holiday season approaches.

Canned food will be collected at the door in exchange for raffle tickets and prizes worth up to \$200 will be awarded every hour. Between raffle drawings, chili eaters can watch football on a big screen TV in the American Legion.

Oakes and Graef have spent hours promoting the event, collecting donations and encouraging sponsorship. They have hung a banner in the UC, handed out 700 fliers and printed T-shirts with a grizzly bear cooking chili over an open fire on the front.

The only stumbling block along the way, Graef said, has been the University of Montana. He said the University was unwilling to provide catering for the chili feed or allow promotion of the feed during the Griz football game.

"Everyone has been awe-

some except UM," Graef said. "It's not like we're getting anything out of this."

That hasn't deterred major sponsorships, which include Coca-Cola, Frito-Lay and Budweiser.

Graef and Oakes said they hoped that the Grizzly Chili Bowl will continue in the future and become a nationally sanctioned event.

"There are huge events like this in the Midwest, but not one here," Oakes said.

Both men said benefiting the Missoula Food Bank is the primary reason for the chili feed, but they have not completely forgotten about their grades.

"I hope we get As" Oakes said.

"We better," Graef added.

The American Legion is at 825 Ronan St., and the cost of the chili feed is \$3. For more information on the Grizzly Chili Bowl call 542-1492.

U.S.: We won't be 'handcuffed' by UN

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bush administration won't be "handcuffed" by the United Nations in responding to further defiance of weapons inspections by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, Secretary of State Colin Powell said.

Looking for hidden chemical and biological weapons through renewed U.N. inspections could take months, Powell said Wednesday. In the meantime, he said, President Bush will reserve the right to use force against Iraq.

Refusing to cooperate with inspections is "an immediate red line," Powell said, as he showed little inclination to shade the strong stand the Bush administration has taken against Saddam.

"At no time will the United States foreclose its ability to act in its interest in accordance with its constitutional obligation to protect the nation and protect the people," he said at the State Department.

With agreement on a new inspections resolution still

eluding diplomats in New York, the Bush administration is bracing for further delay with the expectation there will be no agreement before next week's congressional elections.

And even then, Powell said, the U.N. Security Council could wind up considering rival resolutions.

France's resistance to a provision in a U.S.-British draft resolution that could trigger an attack on Iraq if it foils U.N. weapons inspectors is the biggest hurdle to an agreement, a U.S. official said Wednesday.

The United States and Britain, with a scattering of support from other nations, wants to threaten Iraq with "serious consequences" if it does not cooperate with inspectors.

Powell said the United

States was agreeable to holding talks in the Security Council immediately after inspectors encounter resistance.

But at any point along the way, Bush retains the authority to use force against Iraq, Powell made plain in a joint news conference with German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer.

"There is nothing that we would propose in this resolution or we would find acceptable in a resolution that would handcuff the president of the United States in doing what he feels he must do," Powell said.

In an apparently coordinated public campaign, Condoleezza Rice, Bush's assistant for national security, also said "we'll not be handcuffed" by whatever decision the Security Council might take.



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TRICK OR EAT

Join fellow ghosts, goblins, and volunteers to collect canned food for the Missoula Food Bank and pick up some candy along the way. If interested, meet in the Davidson Honors College at 6:00 PM tonight. We'll meet back at the DHC at 8:00 PM for snacks. Remember to come dressed in your favorite costume and to bring a bag to collect food. Contact the Office of Civic Engagement with any questions at 243-4442.

Happy Halloween!

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NEWS

UC to have free Halloween food, movies

Will Cleveland
Montana Kaimin

Skeletons, mummies and zombies will be the norm around campus Thursday night at Halloween events.

Halloween Bash 2 will take place in the UC from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m. and will include free food, costume judging and scary movie screenings.

The resident assistants from Elrod and Duniway Halls are organizing the event under the supervision of junior Kyle Nicholson.

It is completely free to the nearly 2,400 stu-

dents who live on campus.

"Last year we had 500 people and this year we are expecting nearly double that," Nicholson said.

The events will culminate at 11 p.m. with the costume contest where participants will be judged in 10 categories. The prizes for best costumes will include a \$200 tuition waiver from Vice President of Student Affairs Barbara Hollman and gift certificates from nearly 75 businesses.

Sigma Phi Epsilon will host a free haunted house event Thursday night.

"Admission is one can of food that will be donated to the Missoula Food Bank," said Mike Markovich, president of the fraternity.

The event will take place from 7:30 to 10 p.m. in the Sigma Phi Epsilon house at 201 University Avenue.

Housegoers are encouraged to bring clothes to donate to help the fraternity in its ongoing clothing drive.

"This is one scary haunted house," Markovich said. "I think it is more geared toward older kids — from junior high schoolers to college kids."

Two days after shooting, gun rally draws heat

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP) — The National Rifle Association and its high-profile leader, Charlton Heston, went ahead with a rally here Wednesday, two days after a flunking student who collected guns shot three professors to death before killing himself.

An estimated 700 people attended the rally at the Tucson Convention Center, about four miles from the University of Arizona's nursing school, where Monday's shootings took place.

NRA Chief Executive Officer Wayne LaPierre defended the get-out-the-vote event for Arizona Republican candidates, saying it had long been planned and that there

was no connection between the gunman's actions and what the NRA stands for.

"I honestly think that if a madman had driven a car into a crowd and if there was a car convention scheduled, they wouldn't cancel the convention," LaPierre said.

A few dozen people protested outside.

"We're here to tell Charlton Heston to go the hell home," said Sean Hammond, 31, of Tucson. "We just had the worst shooting in the history of Tucson just two days ago."

Tucson resident Mike Middono, 41, who attended the rally, disagreed.

"That tragedy would not have happened if more people had guns," he said.

King-sized keg



Master brewer Juergen Knoeller looks on as brew kettles are loaded onto a flatbed trailer Wednesday afternoon at Bayern Brewing on Third Street. Bayern will be re-opening at its new location on Russell Street sometime between Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Halloween got ya scared?

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ELECTION SPECIAL

Fort Missoula expansion requires taxpayer's money

Scott Bennett
and Justin Bley
for the Kaimin

Missoula County voters will be asked to spend money to make money when the Fort Missoula Regional Park Initiative appears on Tuesday's ballot.

The request: \$4 million in property taxes over the next 20 years.

The new park would combine 60 acres of county-park land and 98 acres of open-space land that was purchased in 1998 by the city. An additional 86.5 acres south of Fort Missoula will be donated by JTL Group, Inc.

In addition to the plans for Fort Missoula, \$1 of every \$10 (or about \$60,000 a year) from the levy would go to park maintenance in Lolo, Frenchtown and Seeley Lake.

The regional park would offer 240 acres for a variety of recreational activities. Everything from hiking to duck feeding, to soccer and softball would be available to community members of all ages.

"You can visit the park, and a member of your family can garden while another one plays soccer, while another goes fishing, while another rollerblades," said Donna Gauckler, director of Missoula Parks and Recreation.

The planned expansion of Fort Missoula would be impossible without the participation of JTL, numerous speakers at a recent press conference said. If the initiative passes, in early winter JTL, a local gravel company, will remove gravel and other obstacles to make way for the construction.

Once the gravel is removed,

JTL will give the city 40 cents per ton in credit for the gravel, which will be used to make cement.

The city would use the credit to hire JTL for additional landscaping and construction. The difference would come out of the tax levy.

Mayor Mike Kadas, County Commissioner Barbara Evans, Gauckler and others involved held a press conference last week to discuss the Fort Missoula bond issue.

"Fort Missoula for a long time has been a key place in our community, both historically, in a military sense and now from a parks perspective," Kadas said.

Proposed plans for the regional park include: seven soccer fields, six softball fields, places for gardens, horseshoe and croquet courts, four to five miles of off-street trails, playgrounds and fishing access.

One of the primary benefits of the regional park would be keeping local athletes, many of whom now commute to other parts of the state to compete, in Missoula. Once the facilities are at tournament standard, they will bring other athletes, and their dollars, from around Montana.

Present facilities aren't up to tournament standards, Gauckler said.

Seventy percent of young athletes leave Missoula each weekend for tournaments in other cities, Gauckler said. She added that a typical softball tournament weekend can bring in \$700,000 to community businesses. With this kind of potential, the new facilities would pay for themselves in no time, she said.

Some voters have expressed concern that the focus is overly athletic and not as accessible to

non-athletes in the community, the initiative's coordinator Charlie Brown said. He maintains a variety of community needs can be met by the proposed regional park.

"I don't play rugby, soccer or football," Evans said. "I want a bench to sit on and feed the ducks."

Another dilemma is that of the overburdened taxpayer, Brown said.

"People are really feeling the burden of taxes," he said. "I talked to a little old lady who said it was very difficult for her, but she wanted to support this and she would. People on fixed incomes, when we're getting mill levy after mill levy have valid concerns (about rising taxes)."

The levy would cost the owner of a \$150,000 home an extra \$20 a year in property taxes.

Investment amendments ask voters to trust stock market

Dan D'Ambrosio
Montana News Service

The plummeting market has doomed two constitutional amendments that would allow public funds to be invested in stock, according to a former state budget director.

"To be absolutely honest, I think (these amendments) will pass when pigs fly," said Rep. Dave Lewis, R-Helena, who was budget director under governors Marc Racicot and Ted Schwinden.

Ballot measure Constitutional Amendment 36 would allow up to 25 percent of the funds in self-insurance programs of local Montana governments to be invested in the stock market; measure C-39 would allow public funds, such as coal trust and education trust money, to be invested in the market without limitations other than sound financial management.

The argument in favor of the amendments, Lewis said, is clear.

"Over time you should diversify your investments into (stocks)," said Lewis. "But I think convincing the public of that right now is going to be a tough go."

Rep. Tom Facey, a Democrat from Missoula, agrees that C-36 and C-39 face an uphill battle on Nov. 5. He won't be voting in favor of the amendments himself.

"I don't think those (amendments) are the best idea for us," Facey said. "The reason is because of the volatility of the stock market. Back in the late '90s some lawmakers got dollar signs in their eyes when they saw this increased rate of growth in the stock market. But what people forgot is that for every up market there's a down market."

Lewis realizes that many

voters share Facey's perspective on the stock market. Similar initiatives to C-36 and C-39 were defeated three times by Montana voters during Lewis's 30 years of service in state government, including a five-year stint as executive director of the Board of Investments, which oversees the state's investments.

"Montanans are pretty doggone cautious and (the market) has always been seen as a risky thing," said Lewis, who helped draft C-39, the measure dealing with state funds. "I've always tried to make the argument that in fact it's less risky. Right now, we have all our eggs in one basket. We've got everything in bonds. Any prudent person would spread it out over equities and bonds and real estate."

The entire amount of the \$700 million coal trust, for example, is invested in bonds and there is a risk of the low rate of return not keeping pace with inflation, according to Lewis. Worse, however, is the missed opportunity.

"Let's say we had put half of the coal trust into equities over the 30 years since it started," said Lewis.

"I mean, my goodness — we'd have billions and billions of dollars. Even with the recent decline, the market has probably gone up eight times (over the last 30 years)."

Rep. Roy Brown, R-Billings, agrees with Lewis's scenario of lost opportunity.

"A certain percentage of (the state's investments) in equities makes a lot of sense, because over the long term equities increase a lot more than low-interest bearing fixed assets," Brown said. "There hasn't been a 10-year period where (the stock market) hasn't increased by a much larger margin than fixed assets."

The funds that would

become available if the amendments pass could be tied up much longer than 10 years — a big advantage for investing, according to a financial planner who works with many school boards around the state.

"What we're really talking about here are funds invested for a long term — a lifetime," said Steve Fenter, a portfolio manager for Wells Fargo in Billings. "The coal trust fund and all of those funds that are in what are tantamount to foundations, or in the case of C-36, for insurance companies, you can see as far out as forever."

What the upcoming election really comes down to, says Fenter, is the sophistication level of voters as investors, and he's optimistic that both amendments may pass.

If they do pass, the amendments will have to overcome not only a down market, but also the skepticism among some voters that state government is capable of wisely investing in the stock market. Sen. Linda J. Nelson, a Democrat from Medicine Lake, understands that skepticism but believes Montanans are ready to take a risk.

"I would tend to favor both (amendments) simply because I feel there are good heads out there that are not going to squander the money," Nelson said. "I realize it's a tough time to make a vote for something like this right now, but there are still good investments to be made, and I think we're ready to make that step."

Dave Lewis thinks otherwise.

"I just wish the timing had been better," he said. "Chances are, by November, the headlines are going to be something like 'Market Crashes.' Frankly, that's probably the best time to put some money in, but I think it's going to scare people to death."

C-37, 38 could alter way initiatives are introduced

Greg Lemon
Montana News Service

It is a question of democracy; how does Montana let its voters voice their opinions the best — by population or by geography?

"It is an issue of fairness for me," said state Rep. Jeff Mangan, a Democrat from Great Falls, who supports Constitutional Amendment 37, which will appear on the ballot for the Nov. 5 general election.

If Constitutional Amendments 37 and 38 pass it will mean Montanans who want to change the state constitution or pass new laws using initiatives will have to look for signatures farther from Montana's population centers.

Essentially, these amendments would make petitioners get signatures from more parts of the state, said Mangan.

Montana is still a rural state, said Mangan. It is wrong when someone can get an initiative on the ballot by only getting signatures from legislative districts clustered around Missoula, Billings and Great Falls. That's not representative of the state, he said.

But democracy isn't about geography, said Rep. Joan Hurdle, a Democrat from Billings. Legislative districts are based on population and change every 10 years. The new amendment would make a signature in a remote part of the state worth more than one from Missoula or Great Falls, said Hurdle.

"Do they deserve more representation because they live in isolation? No," she said.

Sen. Lorents Grosfield, a Republican from Big Timber, asked the 2001 Legislature to put both measures on this year's ballot. Constitutional Amendments 37 and 38 were introduced during the session

as Senate Bills 396 and 397 respectively.

According to Montana's constitution, a citizen effort to change the state constitution must collect signatures from 10 percent of the registered voters who participated in the last gubernatorial election.

Today that would be 41,020 signatures. These signatures must be gathered from 40 of the 100 legislative districts in the state. Amendment 37 would keep the number of signatures at 10 percent, but require signature-gatherers to get John Hancocks from at least half of Montana's counties.

The standard is lower for Montanans to enact laws through initiatives. The constitution now requires that petitioners gather as many signatures as 5 percent of the voters who voted in the last gubernatorial election (20,510 voters) and to gather those signatures from 34 of the state's legislative districts.

Constitutional Amendment 38 would change this from 34 legislative districts to at least one-half of the counties in the state.

To focus signature-gathering on geography rather than population just doesn't make sense, said state Sen. Steve Doherty, a Democrat from Great Falls.

"Rocks and trees don't vote; people do," he said.

The initiative process gives people a voice in government they wouldn't otherwise have, Doherty said. These amendments will make it harder for people to get initiatives on the ballot, and that is their true purpose, Doherty said.

"They (the amendments) disenfranchise the voters in Montana," he said. "What it's about is people being responsive and that is what politics and government is all about."

ELECTION SPECIAL

Power, profits at stake in dam initiative

Yoshiaki Nohara
Montana News Service

Like many motel owners in Montana, William Sebens draws expensive wintertime power bills.

"It will be a bigger dread this November," said the owner of Lewis & Clark Motel in Bozeman.

This summer the 50-unit motel's power bill rose 30 percent after a rate freeze expired, a last vestige of electricity deregulation, Sebens said. From November through May, he is expecting to pay \$7,800 per month for electricity – an increase of \$1,800 per month from last year.

Sebens believes deregulation was "the worst thing to do," and wants the state to be in charge of the electricity industry. A few months ago, he put a giant revolving sign in his motel's parking lot: "Buy back our dams. We need cheap electricity. Vote November 5th."

Montanans are to vote Nov. 5 on Initiative 145, or the buy-the-dams initiative, which would create an elected public power commission. The five commissioners would assess whether buying 12 hydroelectric dams – 11 owned

by PPL Montana (a subsidiary of PPL Inc., a corporation that began as Pennsylvania Power & Light) and one owned by Washington-based Avista – is in the public interest. If so, they would negotiate with PPL Montana and Avista to purchase the dams. If the power companies won't sell the dams, the commission would use the power of eminent domain to condemn the dams and buy them at a fair market value.

For acquisition of the dams, the state could issue up to \$500 million in revenue bonds to be repaid by the sale of generated electricity, not through tax increases, the initiative says. Costs of the study are estimated to be from \$6 million to \$12 million. Montana's small consumers would get priority to purchase the electricity.

For decades, Montana enjoyed cheap and stable energy prices. Regulation stabilized rates for consumers and profits for Montana Power Company, which served most state consumers.

But in 1997, Montana's Republican-led Legislature deregulated the electric industry. What followed was a substantial increase in the price of energy.

Deregulation has damaged

the state economy, said Sen. Ken Toole, a Democrat from Helena.

"If anything had a negative impact on business investment in Montana, it was letting our electric rates go up as much as they have," said Toole, a main author of I-145.

After the deregulation, Montana Power sold off its power plants in the state. PPL Montana bought most of the power plants in 1999. Now, NorthWestern Energy, which bought Montana Power's utility business, has a contract to buy power from PPL Montana.

But Montana has to compete with other states to get power from PPL Inc., a multi-national corporation, said David Ponder, executive director of the Montana Public Interest Research Group, a non-profit organization that supports the initiative.

"(Consumers in Montana) lost control over the resources they previously had control of ... including the dams," Ponder said.

Montana has to take whatever price other states will pay, Ponder said.

"There is more market power in California because there are more people, so there is more demand there," he said. "They

set the price."

Buying the dams will allow the state to set the price for its consumers, Ponder said.

"What we have to do is we have to regain control of energy prices," he said. "And the way to do that is to regain these (energy) generating resources."

Opponents of the initiative say it will lead to the confiscation of private properties.

"(PPL Inc.) agreed to become our neighbors, agreed to make substantial investment in the state, agreed to conduct their businesses according to our rules, regulations and expectations. And we turn around and say, 'Gee, we think we would like to take it from you now,'" said Tammy Johnson, campaign director of Taxpayers Against I-145, a coalition of PPL Montana, Avista, some labor and business groups and individuals.

It is "highly unlikely" that a government entity can run the business as efficiently as private companies, Johnson said.

"(The initiative) will create a new government bureaucracy with no experience required," she said. "That could potentially put the state into a pretty volatile business of energy production and marketing."

PPL Montana and Avista pay

state taxes for the dams they own, Johnson said. They pay about \$10 million for property taxes and \$7 million for income, generation and other taxes. Buying the dams means state and local governments lose these tax revenues.

Taxpayers Against I-145 filed a lawsuit nine days after the initiative officially qualified.

Opponents of I-145, led by PPL Montana and Avista, have spent about \$1.3 million on their campaign. Meanwhile, a group of proponents, Dam Cheap Power, has spent \$23,000 to run its campaign.

"These guys are defending tens of millions and over the years, hundreds of millions of dollars in profits. Of course, they are going to spend millions," said Don Judge, the campaign coordinator of Dam Cheap Power.

Helena District Judge Jeffrey Sherlock decided Sept. 23 to allow the initiative to stay on the ballot, rejecting the argument of Taxpayers Against I-145 that the initiative is unconstitutional. Opponents of the initiative decided to appeal the decision to the Montana Supreme Court. The Court announced Sept. 30 that it will not make its decision until after the elections.

Energy referendum charged with partisan politics

Yoshiaki Nohara
Montana News Service

More than a year later, Michelle Lee still wants to kill House Bill 474.

Republicans passed the electricity bill on the last day of the 2001 Montana Legislature. It was intended to control rising energy costs, but passed with little public

input, Lee said.

That made Lee, a Democratic legislator from Livingston, furious. She and Rep. Christopher Harris, D-Gallatin Gateway, became the driving forces to gather signatures and qualify an initiative referendum for this year's ballot. Referendum 117 will allow Montanans to accept or reject HB 474 on

the Nov. 5 general election.

"I hope that Republicans realize that people are paying attention," Lee said. "And this issue, energy, is a critical issue and it needs to be handled in a responsible manner, not in a hodgepodge piece of legislation that only addresses certain pieces of the energy situation."

Senate Majority Leader

Fred Thomas said Lee's referendum is unnecessary because the bill was passed according to the legislative process.

"If you don't like the process, you'd better work on what's there," said Thomas, R-Stevensville. "I don't think they clearly understand the legislation."

A provision of the much-

amended bill is to direct the Public Service Commission to guarantee full recovery of prudently incurred costs by power suppliers and to remove any risk of losing money should wholesale rates for power suppliers climb above the rates the PSC approved as being appropriate to charge consumers.

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ELECTION SPECIAL

Activism at issue in Court race

Bryan O'Connor
Montana News Service

A recent decision by the U.S. Supreme Court could play a hand in the way Montana Supreme Court justices run for election and how those races turn out.

The race for Montana Supreme Court justice between incumbent Bill Leahart and challenger Bob Eddleman in the Nov. 5 election will be the first one in Montana under the new ruling.

Prior to this campaign, incumbent justices were prevented from speaking about past case rulings or about their political views. But on June 27, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled, 5-4, that this was a violation of those justices' First Amendment rights. In Republican Party of Minnesota vs. White, the court upheld an Eighth Circuit ruling that the "announce clause" contained in Minnesota's code of judicial conduct was unconstitutional.

Montana also had a code of judicial conduct that contained an announce clause. The clause was intended to keep states whose judicial elections are non-partisan — such as Montana and Minnesota — free of political influence. The announce clause prevented judges from publicly taking stands on topics such as abortion, privacy, gun control and other controversial issues.

Leahart agreed with the four justices who dissented because he fears that partisan judicial races will lead to a politicized court. Justices must be open minded, he said.

"I think that the people who come before the court as litigants have a due process right to have an impartial judge," he said. Even though the U.S. Supreme Court has given him the right to speak his views, Leahart will reserve his right not to if he can help it.

"If I go around during the course of the campaign announcing what my views are on topics," Leahart said, "then I'm going to become wedded to

those views and cemented in." Leahart went on to say that it would make his job more difficult because he may not look at cases with an open mind, which is his duty.

Eddleman, currently the Stillwater County attorney, said he is frustrated because he cannot debate Leahart on specific topics. But the challenger still accuses Leahart of being part of an "activist court."

It is not the duty of the court to make public policy, Eddleman said. That should be done by the Legislature.

"Instead of just interpreting the law," Eddleman said, "they make law. They're legislating from the bench."

Leahart disagreed. The Montana Supreme Court does its job when it interprets past cases or the constitution, he said. The court is trying to sort out ambiguities or things that were not taken into consideration when laws were written.

"We're not being activists," Leahart said, "we're just interpreting what is a relatively new constitution."

The Montana Constitution was ratified in 1972, the year Leahart graduated from the University of Montana's School of Law.

Leahart then worked for two years as a clerk for a federal district court judge in Butte. After that, he worked in private practice for 21 years with his father in Helena. He ran unopposed for the State Supreme Court in 1994, and just completed his first eight-year term.

Eddleman earned his law degree at UM in 1994.

He then worked as a part-time deputy attorney in Stillwater County for a year before moving into private practice for one year in Columbus. He was then chosen from a field of eight other applicants to replace the previous Stillwater County attorney, who had resigned in 1996. He has since been re-elected twice without opposition.

As a prosecutor, Eddleman is tired of seeing past case law

overturned, he said. He used a sports analogy: If appeals cases are like games, then the court is the referee, and the Legislature writes the rule book. The problem, as he sees it, is that the court rewrites the rulebook.

"By overturning prior cases, no one knows what the rules are anymore," Eddleman said. "It causes chaos and confusion."

It also causes more cases to go before the Montana Supreme Court, Eddleman said, because attorneys think the court is erratic. Attorneys are more likely to appeal because there is always a chance that the court will rule for their client, even if past case law suggests otherwise, he said.

The caseload has increased, Leahart said, but he disagrees with Eddleman's assessment of the court.

"That has been a perception not only of this court, but probably most appellate courts in the country," Leahart said. "This is kind of an ongoing criticism of the court."

Leahart said he recently read a criticism from 1981, before any of the current justices were serving, that made the same allegations.

Also, he noted, from July 2001 to July 2002, 75 percent of the appeals in criminal cases coming before the Montana Supreme Court were upheld. In the year before, 83 percent of criminal appeals were upheld by the court. Those figures are the same compiled by the state attorney general's office.

"To me that isn't a bad win factor if you're a prosecutor," Leahart said, "I just disagree that there is a problem there."

If re-elected, Leahart said, he will take the cases as they come.

"You have absolutely no control over what issues are going to be appealed in the next eight years," he said.

Eddleman's goal is to keep the court from swaying too far to the left or right. The court rules on appeals without any feedback from the parties involved, he said. There is only one way for the public to show approval or disapproval for the actions of the court.

"It should never be easy to take it up yourself as a justice to set public policy," Eddleman said.

Tobacco vote could up prevention spending

Dan D'Ambrosio
Montana News Service

If the tobacco initiative passes in the Nov. 5 election, as expected, the state will be required to spend millions on tobacco prevention programs, adding to a budget deficit projected at \$250 million for next year.

Initiative 146 would require the state to re-allocate the \$30 million it receives each year from a nationwide settlement with tobacco companies. Currently, Montana takes about \$18 million of that for its general fund; with the passage of Initiative 146, the state would only be able to take about \$3 million. The difference would have to be spent on a variety of health care and tobacco-use prevention programs.

In a recent Lee newspapers poll, Initiative 146 was supported by 66 percent of Montana voters.

"It seems clear to me that the voters have correctly discerned that tobacco is a huge public health problem," said Democratic Sen. Jon Ellingson of Missoula. "It's a problem particularly for young people because if you hook them when they're young, they stay hooked."

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta has said that \$9.6 million would pay for an effective year-long program aimed at preventing children from beginning to smoke and encouraging those who are smoking to quit.

Backers of the initiative contend it is money well spent, considering that tobacco use-related diseases cost the state \$216 million annually.

Republican Sen. Ed Butcher of Winifred has a different perspective on the initiative.

"I think it's an absolute total waste to blow (money) on a bunch of show-and-tell stuff that's going to have absolutely no effect," Butcher said. "To put (the money) into cigarette education is the biggest farce I've ever heard. When all is said and done you're going to have a bunch of bureaucrats running around drawing diagrams on boards and talking to kids. But is it going to do any good for anybody? No."

Butcher believes the money would be better used in other ways.

"If they want to put it into an endowment where the interest could go toward health care for the low income or whatever I wouldn't have a problem with that," he said.

Currently, 40 percent of Montana's annual payment from the tobacco settlement is going into a trust fund to pay for future health care costs associated with smoking. The Legislature spends the rest as part of its general fund.

If the initiative passes, the 40 percent would still go to the trust fund. Of what remains, new prevention programs would get about \$9.6 million and about \$5 million would go to the Children's Health Insurance Program and the Montana Comprehensive Health Association, both of which provide health insurance to Montanans who can't afford it. That leaves about \$3 million for the state's general fund.

Backers of the initiative point out that the tobacco settlement funds were never intended to balance the budget. The problem, according to Ellingson, is that the state has limited its options in dealing with the budget crisis.

"The current administration and Legislature has boxed itself into a position where they've pledged they are not going to raise any taxes, so if they're going to stick with their pledges, public services are going to suffer," Ellingson said.

Gov. Judy Martz has promised not to raise taxes. And when it comes to the tobacco initiative, or any other of the initiatives on the Nov. 5 ballot, she is taking no positions prior to the election, said Mada Boyer, Martz's spokeswoman.

The current deficit is the result, mostly, of a dramatic reduction in capital gains revenue, thanks to a stock market that is nearly 3,800 points off of its high prior to the attacks of Sept. 11, according to Ellingson.

Before Sept. 11, tax income from capital gains was rising spectacularly along with the market.

Ultimately, the voters of the state appear to be convinced that budget concerns are irrelevant when it comes to the logic of Initiative 146.

"(Tobacco) is a public health problem that should be dealt with money that comes from the compensation the state receives for monies we previously spent for tobacco-related illnesses," Ellingson said. "There's a strong and logical connection to that."

The only logic Butcher sees, however, is the logic of greed.

"This whole tobacco thing was a joke in the first place," Butcher said, "because what you have is a bunch of lawyers who got rich."

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ELECTION SPECIAL

Baucus brings experience, compromise to the plate

Dan D'Ambrosio
Montana News Service

After 28 years in Congress, Democratic Sen. Max Baucus either understands that compromise is the way to get things done — or he is plain spineless. It depends who you ask.

"He votes one way for five years, then come election year he tries to imitate a Republican, and we think it's not going to work this time," said Mike Kiedrowski, executive director of the Montana Republican Party, of Baucus' recent support for the Bush tax cut.

To bolster its case, the Montana Republican party Web site points to a survey in the September 2002 Washingtonian magazine, which ranks Baucus third under the heading, "Weakest Spine." Every two years, Washingtonian polls Senate and House staffers, including chiefs of staff, press secretaries and legislative directors, to rank senators and representatives in a variety of categories.

"No one knows the members of Congress better than their top aides," writes the magazine. "The voting can be partisan, of course, but staffers often defied party orthodoxy to praise a foe — and prick a friend."

On Nov. 5, Baucus faces Republican challenger Mike Taylor in the election for the Senate. Baucus' campaign staff declined to arrange an interview with Baucus for this story.

Baucus was first elected to the House in 1974 before successfully running for the Senate in 1978. Jerry Driscoll, executive secretary of the Montana AFL-CIO, believes Baucus should stay right where he is.

"Max is easy to work with, you know, trying to reach a compromise everyone can live with," Driscoll said. "You can fight like hell and maybe when you win you win everything, but how many times do you win? Compromise to me is the way the world works."

Driscoll says Baucus has been great for Montana, bringing highway construction and job training to the state. Highway construction has accounted for 11,000 jobs annually for the past five years — "good paying jobs," Driscoll said — and Baucus is working to renew the construction contracts for the next five years.

Driscoll also credits Baucus with bringing about \$15 million into the state for job training.

"Years ago people would work someplace until they retired," Driscoll said. "That's not the fact any more. People get laid off at the paper mill and are probably never going back to the paper mill, so they need something else to do in their lives."

David Ellenberger of the Sierra Club in Bozeman tempers his praise of Baucus with criticism. He begins with the praise.

"Max has always been a pretty solid environmental vote in the Senate," Ellenberger said. "He's certainly been with us on a host of issues, including protecting the (Rocky Mountain) Front from oil and gas development and working to preserve the public's right to be involved

in issues affecting their national forests, i.e. the Bush fire plan, which proposes taking people out of the process so they can expedite timber harvesting."

The Bush proposal eliminates the public appeals process required by the National Environmental Protection Act when contractors are cutting trees and clearing undergrowth for fire prevention. Environmentalists see this as a loophole big enough to drive a logging truck through.

Baucus' compromise plan would require the secretaries of Interior and Agriculture to exclude areas from the appeals process based solely on the need to protect towns and community watersheds, and to salvage trees damaged by insects, disease or wind. All other logging would remain subject to public appeals.

While he quickly responded to the logging controversy, Baucus is not always so responsive to environmental issues, Ellenberger said.

"He doesn't avoid the issues — all of them — but you certainly have to work him," Ellenberger said. "You can never take it for granted that he's going to be on your side, because on certain things he's not going to be."

For example, take the issue of banning snowmobiles from Yellowstone National Park. Baucus was nowhere to be found, Ellenberger said.

"He stayed away from that one like the plague," he said. "We met with (Baucus) officials last summer and they said, 'We're not going to be with you on this one.' And they weren't."

Even worse, Ellenberger said, last summer Baucus called the Sierra Club a "radical" environmental group while addressing a group of timber lobbyists. "I sent in a letter about that because it really raised my eyebrows," Ellenberger said. "Here at the Sierra Club we work in the political realm, not outside of it. We're not affiliated in any way with Earth First! and we'd never want to be."

Baucus said he was misquoted in newspaper reports of the speech and that he was merely repeating what the questioner said about the Sierra Club, Ellenberger said. Others at the meeting backed up Baucus, but the controversy illustrates the senator's reputation for fickleness.

"That's where he gets in a lot of trouble," Ellenberger said. "He gets in front of different groups of people and changes his hat. Basically, people see through that."

Another recent Washington poll by yourcongress.com, a government watchdog group, held that Baucus is the "third most powerful" senator in Congress.

"In Congress, power is the ability to get things done and influence other people's ability to get things done," writes yourcongress.com on its Web site. "Bottom line, passing legislation or securing money for projects means effectiveness, which translates into votes."

A poll of staffers on Capitol Hill led to yourcongress.com's results; it was the same method used by Washingtonian magazine in its search for the most spineless.



Max Baucus

Taylor pushes for jobs, cleaner campaigning

Kellyn Brown
Montana News Service

Mike Taylor put more than 100,000 miles on his car before suspending his campaign for the U.S. Senate. He traveled to every city in Montana, many of them twice.

Now, after a 10-day suspension, he is back on the road — this time on a bus tour funded by the GOP. He has resumed a limited campaign that aims to clean up Montana elections.

Taylor suspended his campaign Oct. 10, saying that television ads produced by the Democratic Party portrayed him as a gay hairdresser and ruined his chances of winning the contest.

Taylor said he hopes to surprise Democratic incumbent Max Baucus and win his seat in the upcoming elections.

The race has had its share of mudslinging and seems to only get dirtier as the election approaches.

"What's really amazing is Baucus is a chameleon," Taylor said. "Who is Max Baucus? What does he stand for?"

Taylor said his stance is simple — to create jobs in Montana. And he said he believes he has the experience to do it.

Taylor opened a haircutting shop in Lewistown at a young age, and his business expanded fast. That one shop became a chain, and soon Taylor was manufacturing the hair products his business used to buy. He sold the hair care business in the early 1990s and started a sheep operation in Columbia Falls. He was elected to the Montana State Senate in 1996.

In the 2001 legislative session Taylor served as chairman of the Business and Labor committee, and he was listed as a primary sponsor for nine bills that became law. Among those were several concerning noxious weeds, including one that allows district weed boards to work with county jails, using inmate labor to pick or spray noxious weeds. Taylor was also the primary sponsor of a bill that reorganized the Department of Commerce, giving many of its duties to other parts of the state government. For example, the bill created the Governor's Office of Economic Development.

With Montana ranking 46th in the nation in personal income, Taylor said he wants to bring more high-paying jobs to Montana. Good jobs won't come with more regulations and higher taxes, he said, so he will work to limit those.

Baucus recently supported President George W. Bush's \$1.3 million tax cut, but that, Taylor said, was only a smoke-screen.

"He's cozying up to the president because he knows he has to," Taylor said.

Taylor said he would go beyond a tax

cut to encourage economic development. Small businesses create most of the jobs in Montana, and the state needs to make it easier for new businesses to open and for existing ones to grow, he said. Easing regulations and paperwork is a sure route to a stronger economy for Montana, Taylor said.

Bowen Greenwood, the communication director of Taylor for U.S. Senate, insists the government can create jobs without raising taxes.

"Our budget problems are caused primarily by Sept. 11," Greenwood said. "The stock market is down, and consumer investment is down — temporarily. But you don't get out of recession by raising taxes."

Democrats have attacked Taylor's stance on the environment and education, which they say he doesn't support.

"I've always supported education in any form," Taylor said. "Look at my record. I've voted for education."

For example, he said, he supported the Yellow Bay Scientific Station at the University of Montana.

"Those people that work there give us scientific evidence that helps us make hard decisions," Taylor said.

As for the environment, "I am a Teddy Roosevelt environmentalist," Taylor said. "I believe there is multiple uses for the environment and believe you can fish, hunt, hike and cut timber without harming it."

Taylor would vote for local control of natural resources and seek reform of the environmental appeals process, he said. Also, he would support real forest management, including salvage logging, he said, so Montana can both create jobs and protect its lands from renewed risks of forest fires.

Montanans overwhelmingly voted for Bush during his 2000 presidential bid. Taylor hopes that support for the president will translate into support for the Taylor campaign. He emphasizes his conservative views. Taylor is adamantly against gun control, abortion and burning the flag.

The Republican Party has offered some support for Taylor and his campaign. Senate Minority Leader Trent Lott of Mississippi visited Montana to support Taylor.

But with the election approaching, and a Lee Newspapers' poll reporting that Baucus has mounted a wide lead over the Republican, momentum has to increase for Taylor to upset the incumbent.

A week before the elections, Taylor continues to drive and drum up support. He will soon see if all that driving pays off.



Mike Taylor

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MONTANA

ELECTION SPECIAL

Green Senate candidate lacks party's backing

Kellyn Brown
Montana News Service

Bob Kelleher isn't the typical shade of Green.

He is not a young, pro-choice college student who opposes the World Trade Organization and touts environmental restrictions.

He is a 78-year-old lawyer from Butte. He opposes abortion because he is Catholic. He wants to ship coal out of Montana to Pacific Rim countries.

And he is Montana's Green Party candidate for U.S. Senate, running on the ticket without the party's endorsement. But, without any competition from the party in Montana's primary, the spot on the ballot went to him.

Kelleher, a longtime Democrat, now attacks his former party, which he said left him. He says Max Baucus is the U.S. Senator from Wall Street who refuses to aid in cutting prescription drug costs and in securing retirement.

"Baucus won't come up with a prescription plan or health care plan," Kelleher said. "We could run our own damn health care without the feds, but I would prefer

to do it on a national level."

Kelleher is in line with the Green Party on several main issues, including free universal health care, gay rights and opposition to NAFTA.

He said he is not against small or all-domestic corporations, but does oppose multinational corporations.

"They really stick it to us," Kelleher said.

Like many third-party candidates, Kelleher is running on a few key issues that he says separate him from the Democrats and Republicans. One of those issues involves the state taking control of the railroads owned by Burlington Northern Railroad. Kelleher wants to have additional passenger services added throughout southern Montana on existing track. He compared the plan to state-owned ferries in Washington.

"A state-owned railroad can't be taxed by the feds," Kelleher said. "I went door-to-door and the only people to oppose this idea owned a Greyhound franchise."

Kelleher said. His plan is to have a train travel from downtown Billings to downtown Denver

at 160 mph. Kelleher said he would fund the expanded rail service using Homeland Security money. The railroad would move both troops and civilians.

His plan would not only drop the cost of shipping a bushel of wheat, Kelleher said, but also allow Montana to offer competitive freight service throughout the north.

State control of Montana's railroads may seem like an extreme idea, but Kelleher said it is issues like these that separate him from Democrats and Republicans.

Kelleher has other ideas that have raised a few eyebrows.

In 1972, as a delegate to the state constitutional convention, Kelleher pushed for a one-house government mimicking Scandinavian parliamentary style. The idea was opposed by both major parties.

Both parties were in line when Baucus used his clout on the Finance Committee to pass Bush's \$1.35 trillion tax relief for the rich, he said, but forgot about the poor in Montana.

"I was at a grocery store in Billings and the cashier told me that she works 72 hours a week so she can support her five kids on her own," Kelleher said. "That's obscene. In my opinion that violates the 13th Amendment."

The 13th Amendment abolished slavery.

Now families in Montana are forced to choose between heat and food since Republicans and Democrats passed electricity deregulation in 1997, Kelleher said.

"Baucus refused to vote on an amend-

ment that would allow the federal government to regulate electric power contracts," Kelleher said. "That's evidence he is into Wall Street."

This isn't the first time Kelleher has run for office, but it is the first time he has not run on a Democratic ticket.

Kelleher ran for Congress in 1964, and went on to run for president, governor, the state legislature, district judge and the state constitutional convention in 1972. All were unsuccessful except

the last.

The Democrats and the Baucus campaign sound as bitter toward Kelleher as he is toward his former party.

"Bob Kelleher hijacked the Green Party," said Barrett Kaiser, Baucus's campaign press secretary. "Max takes all candidates seriously but he's confident in his proven record of doing what's right for Montana."

Kelleher could have an impact on the election if people who generally support the Green card are fooled into thinking Kelleher supports a clean and healthy environment, Kaiser said.

A recent poll by Lee Newspapers showed Kelleher with 1 percent of projected votes, trailing Baucus's 54 percent and Republican Mike Taylor's 35 percent.

Kelleher said he is not fooling anyone. Corporate propaganda drives the belief that jobs and a clean environment cannot go together, he said. This is why he supports shipping coal, although it is an unpopular idea among many in the Green Party, who traditionally are against coal extraction.

No
photo
available

Libertarian candidate wages low-budget Senate campaign

Bryan O'Connor
Montana News Service

Stan Jones, the Montana Libertarian Party candidate for U.S. Senate, admits that his campaign is a somewhat futile attempt to win a seat from opponents whose campaign funds total more than \$6 million.

"It's more than a long shot," Jones said. "It would be more like a miracle."

Regardless, the 63-year-old retired Air Force officer is waging a low-budget campaign in an attempt to give his party exposure and educate voters on the Libertarians' constitutional views.

"If Libertarians stop running," Jones said, "people wouldn't hear about us, and the party would die. We have to keep running and get people to realize that those are good ideas."

Jones was once a Republican but left the party when he thought it was becoming too liberal and eroding the intent of the founding fathers in writing the Constitution. Libertarians' ideas are very different from what voters will hear from the Democratic and Republican senate candidates, who Jones said are nearly identical. He, on the other hand, is tired of the govern-

ment intruding in people's lives, he says, and believes it's time for Americans regain their personal freedom.

"It is time to save our Constitution," Jones said.

Jones takes pride in knowing nearly every article, section and paragraph of the U.S. Constitution by heart. During the past three statewide debates — involving all four candidates — Jones has tried to explain his party's small-government idealism. He said a few people come up to him after the debates and want to know more, fulfilling his ultimate goal of educating the public.

The debates are crucial if Jones wants to get the word out because he is not putting up signs, buying TV or radio advertisements or printing flyers. His low-budget campaign is based solely on word of mouth, his Web site and attending debates, gun shows, parades and any other public event where people are willing to listen to his ideas.

According to the Center for Responsive Politics, incumbent Democrat Max Baucus raised \$5.6 million in campaign funds as of June 30. Republican chal-

lenger Mike Taylor had amassed \$860,000 in campaign money by the same date. Jones and Green Party candidate Bob Kelleher both reported zero campaign contributions.

Jones has accepted the uneven playing field, he said.

"You realize that going in," Jones said, "You can't afford the commercials or billboards. That takes a great deal of money and a lot of people to support you. For some time, we won't be able to come up with that."

This is Jones' second run for office. He made an unsuccessful bid for governor of Montana in the 2000 campaign and won about 8,000 votes, or 2 percent of the total votes for governor that year.

Here are some of Jones' views:

- Federal Income Tax Jones said he would like to revoke the power of the federal government to impose income taxes, granted in the 16th Amendment to the Constitution. He said the government confiscates money from everyone, then redistributes it to those it favors.

- Internal Revenue Service Jones said the IRS has no

right to intrude on Americans' privacy by digging through their financial records, sharing them with the FBI or seizing personal property without a court order. He said this is a violation of people's Fourth Amendment rights.

- Social Security

The social security system is also unconstitutional, Jones said, and should be abolished.

"Americans are not so dumb that they can't come up with their own retirement plan," Jones said.

- Gun Control

Jones is a staunch supporter of the Second Amendment. Gun control is in the hands of the individual, he said, and people must take responsibility for their actions if they harm others.

- Homeland Security

"The Department of Homeland Security is an excuse for violating our rights," Jones said.

Jones worries that the FBI's powers will be increased to a level that violates Americans' privacy, he said. The FBI should not have blanket wiretapping capabilities without a court order, he said. He also said he fears the rights of patriotic groups could be taken away if they are labeled as terrorists. The government's

definition of terrorists is loose, he said, and therefore dangerous.

Jones said he realizes that selling his idea of small government will be difficult. It is hard to convince people that government should not provide as many services, he said.

"There's hardly a person in America not getting a paycheck from the government," Jones said.

That may also be a hard sell in Montana, where Baucus has funneled millions of dollars in subsidies and highway funds into the state during his stay in office. But the Libertarian Party in Montana wants sustainable income, not temporary work, said Mike Fellows, head of Montana's Libertarians. The highway funds Baucus has redistributed to Montana are not the answer to the state's economic woes, he said.

"That creates short-term jobs," Fellows said, "but we need those companies that want to come here and do long-term jobs."

Jones said his party's platform is often misunderstood, or not well researched by voters.

"We want small government, personal freedom and personal responsibility," Jones said. "That is what we're fighting for."



Stan Jones

ELECTION SPECIAL

Rehberg re-election run on solid ground

Nathaniel M. Cerf
Montana News Service

Dennis Rehberg, the first-term Republican Congressman running for re-election, and his staff are feeling confident about their chances in the Nov. 5 election after the recent release of poll results that put him firmly in the lead.

The poll, paid for by Lee Newspapers, states that Rehberg would win 57 percent of the vote and is 29 percentage points ahead of his nearest challenger, Democrat Steve Kelly. Libertarian candidate Mike Fellows has only garnered one percent of the vote, leaving 14 percent of the voters polled undecided.

"Denny's really worked hard in the last two years in office," said Mike Kiedrowski, executive director of the Montana Republican Party. "And the polls really show that."

Erik Iverson, chief of staff at Rehberg's Congressional office is not surprised by how well the campaign seems to be going, he said, because of how much time Rehberg spends with his constituents in Montana.

"I think he's best served (Montana) by the fact that he's so accessible," Iverson said. "He visited all 56 counties in Montana during his first year (in office)."

Rehberg spent a lot of time this summer campaigning at county fairs, going to fund-raisers and participating in parades, Iverson said.

"He's in Montana every single weekend," Iverson said.

If re-elected, Rehberg's biggest goal is to help to make both the U.S. and Montana more secure, Iverson said.

"He really wants to provide a more secure future for Montana," Iverson said.

Rehberg has already voted for the USA PATRIOT Act, which was drafted shortly after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks and designed to tighten homeland security.

Both Rehberg's challengers believe that the act strips away too many civil liberties in the name of security and have promised, if elected, to work to dismantle portions of the bill to restore liberties that they believe were lost.

Rehberg believes that the bill hasn't damaged America's civil liberties, Iverson said.

"He felt that the Patriot Act struck a balance between the two," Iverson said. "You don't have to sacrifice one to have the other."

Additionally, Iverson said, Rehberg wants to continue to promote an energy bill that will reduce America's dependence on foreign oil. While that bill would involve developing more efficient solar and wind power energy production, it would also include drilling for oil along the Rocky Mountain front and in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The importance, he said, is to have secure fuel and energy supplies.



Dennis Rehberg

Another issue important to Rehberg, Iverson said, is passing the House's prescription drug plan.

However, Brad Martin, executive director of the Montana Democratic Party, is particularly upset with the House's plan.

"Rehberg is supporting an HMO-based prescription drug plan that doesn't help Montana seniors," Martin said. "Montana doesn't have an HMO-based health care system."

Republican leadership is also focusing on Rehberg's accomplishments during the past two years in Congress, where he sits on the committees handling agriculture, resources, and transportation and infrastructure.

Iverson said that Rehberg has fulfilled many of his campaign promises by supporting President George W. Bush's tax cuts, working to give the military a pay raise, writing a portion of the Farm Bill which provides grant money for value-added farming and working to increase federal funding of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

Rehberg has sponsored about a dozen bills in the current legislative session, according to a Web site run by the Library of Congress. Of those, two have become law, renaming federal buildings in Montana for the late Sen. Mike Mansfield and for the late Francis Bardonou, a legislator from Harlem.

Democrat Kelly focuses on 'regular people'

Nathaniel M. Cerf
Montana News Service

This time, Steve Kelly is running as a Democrat.

The former independent and Republican candidate for public office is taking on incumbent Republican Dennis Rehberg and Libertarian Mike Fellows in the Nov. 5 election for Montana's sole seat in the U.S. House of Representatives.

In Kelly's two previous (and unsuccessful) election bids, he ran as an independent against Pat Williams for Congress in 1994, and as a Republican for the Gallatin County commissioner's office in 1998. The latter he lost in the primary.

Jumping parties does not daunt Kelly and his political ambitions. He said he doesn't like to be pinned down by political labels.

"The party status has very little to do with my views," Kelly said. He said he still believes some Republican ideas are good.

"I'm fiscally conservative," Kelly said, "but against borrow-and-spend Republicans like Rehberg."

Kelly has also worked with the Green Party to help it organize in Montana.

Yet Democratic leadership in Helena is optimistic about Kelly's chances this November.

"I think Steve is running a good campaign," said Brad Martin, executive director of the Montana Democratic Party.

"He's a good contrast to Rehberg."

Kelly has the edge on Rehberg, Martin said, because Kelly is running a more personable and voter friendly campaign.

"The personal parts of his campaign are important parts that we don't see from Rehberg," Martin said.

A recent Lee Newspapers poll showed Kelly trailing Rehberg. Twenty-eight percent said they would vote for Kelly, versus 57 percent for Rehberg. Libertarian Fellows garnered one percent, while 14 percent remained undecided.

Kelly is focusing his campaign on everyday people and small businesses.

"Regular people can make a difference," Kelly said. "I'll do everything I can to enhance that participation level."

Kelly, the owner of a small art gallery

and flower shop in Bozeman, said he is concerned with the way the Bush administration treats small businesses. He said he is familiar with "how difficult government makes it to compete with big businesses."

Government gives too many advantages to big businesses such as lowering their taxes even though they make much more money than the smaller family businesses, which pay higher tax rates, Kelly said. He also said that there are too many loopholes written into the tax code that help big businesses avoid paying their fair share of taxes.

"Give small businesses the same opportunities as the big ones," he said. "Change the tax code ... simplify it and eliminate the loopholes."

Additionally, Kelly is concerned with the way the government has eroded America's civil liberties since the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks.

Terrorists are not the worst threat against the United States, Kelly said. The USA PATRIOT Act and some of the right-wing politicians in Washington, D.C., are doing more harm to America than good, he said.

"Our greatest threats are within our borders," he said. "I will stand up for these Constitutional rights that are being pressured and undermined ... I don't think we've had a fair hearing as to why we need to give up our rights as free citizens."

Regardless of his party affiliation, Kelly said, he has always been a strong supporter of environmental protection. In fact, it is his dedication to environmental concerns that has attracted many of his campaign volunteers.

Kelly's campaign has drawn few donations when compared to Rehberg's. Most of Kelly's money has come from family, friends and acquaintances, he said.

The Rehberg campaign is outspending Kelly at a ratio of 100 to 1, according to campaign expense reports released June 30 and reported by the Center for Responsive Politics. Rehberg had already spent approximately \$600,000 to Kelly's \$6,000.

Kelly will persevere despite the lack of funding.

"It's not necessarily all about the money," Kelly said. "There are times when people are more interested in things more important than money."



Steve Kelly

Fellows wants to protect rights of individuals

Nathaniel M. Cerf
Montana News Service

Libertarian Mike Fellows is running a campaign for the U.S. House of Representatives with virtually no budget, using word-of-mouth to offer ideas outside of traditional mainstream politics.

He is considered a long shot at best.

A recent Lee Newspapers poll showed Fellows with 1 percent of potential votes in the Nov. 5 election. Incumbent Dennis Rehberg, a Republican, garnered 57 percent in the poll to 28 percent for his closest challenger, Democrat Steve Kelly.

In spite of all that, Fellows has a message he believes in and a deep concern about the future of America.

"We're losing a lot of our liberties in the name of security," Fellows said, citing passage of the USA Patriot Act and other recent homeland security laws

that critics say infringe upon the constitutional rights of Americans. "I think there's a lot of people who are worried we're becoming a police state."

Fellows worries that in the wake of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks there are too few people in Congress willing to protect Americans' rights. That is why he decided to run for Montana's lone seat in the House.

"We have to be on guard to be sure we aren't losing these things guaranteed by the Bill of Rights," he said.

One of the ways Fellows wants to encourage people to protect their rights is by having them act on their consciences on laws they believe are unjust. He believes that people who serve on juries can refuse to find people guilty of breaking what Fellows calls unjust laws — such

as federal laws against medical marijuana use.

Fellows is for the legalization of medical marijuana because he believes that the government should not interfere with what people do in the privacy of their own homes.

Fellows has been endorsed by the Montana Shooting Sports Association and supports of gun-owner rights.

He is the only House candidate willing to guarantee he would vote against the Brady Bill and a bill by Sen. Diane Feinstein, D-Calif., which are coming up for renewal and would strengthen gun control measures, according to Gary Marbut, president of the MSSA. Fellows has also promised to let Montana voters recall him if he were to break that promise.

Additionally, Fellows wants to cut taxes and federal spend-

ing and is against President Bush's proposed budget for the coming year, which he believes is too big. Although Fellows would not specify what cuts should be made, he did say that the whole budget needs trimming.

"The more money we have in our pockets," Fellows said, "the more money we'll have to get our economy jump started."

Many Montanans disagree with Rehberg's voting record and the Democrats are fielding a weaker candidate for the House so they can put more energy into securing another term for Sen. Max Baucus, Fellows said.

Officials at Libertarian National Party headquarters are also optimistic.

"We don't consider that (campaign) to be a winnable race," said George Getz, the LNP press secretary. "But we do hope to make an impact. We are hoping he'll get the message out and maybe bring in some new

members."

Fellows said he's been getting "good responses" from the voters he's been meeting. But his campaign has only a small fraction of the funding Rehberg's campaign has. Most of his campaign money has come from supporters from around Montana and members of the Libertarian Party, he said.

He believes that he has not received any money from political action committees or the federal government for his campaign. He is disgusted by the way many politicians are bought and sold and he would turn down that type of campaign contribution, he said.

"We've got principles, and we wouldn't take the money anyway," he said.

By remaining a viable candidate, Fellows said, he helps voters to, "hold the incumbent accountable and send a message that we're not happy, and it's time for a change."



Mike Fellows

ELECTION SPECIAL

House District 63 candidates tackle education

Chris Rodkey
and Jeff Windmueller
Montana Kaimin

The outcome of the race for the legislative seat in House District 63 could be one of the most important in the upcoming election. In a battle of experience versus new ideas, both democrats and republicans are looking at this district, which reaches from the Farviews neighborhood to the southern edges of Missoula and could potentially change the power of the Montana House.

Rep. Dick Haines, the incumbent, is looking to be elected to a third term in office as a member of the House in the Montana Legislature. He said his experience there places him in a strong position to make effective change for his district, number 63.

A supporter of both higher education and the business community, Haines calls himself a moderate Republican. As the next Legislature must deal with a deficit of more than \$200 million, Haines sits on the committee that will decide who gets state money and who doesn't.

Haines said that, more than anything else, his leadership position qualifies him

above his opponent, Judith Smith, the democratic candidate. After 25 years as a high school teacher and counselor in Indiana, Smith retired to Missoula five years ago to be closer to her family. With her grandchildren getting older and the continuing problems with public schools and the university system, Smith said something must be done.

Smith said Republicans in the Legislature haven't solved any problems.

"The state has been cutting back on its contribution to the public schools, and now teachers' salaries are second lowest in the nation," she said. "Something is definitely wrong here, and I found out that the Republicans have been in charge for 12 years, and they have done nothing but cut, cut, cut."

Smith's solution to budget problems is to find new ways to tax Montanans.

"We can do it without the general sales tax," she said. "We can go after the cigarette tax, which is now 18 cents and we can quadruple (it) ... Gambling is low — 15 percent."

Box stores like Costco and Wal-Mart can be taxed higher. It wouldn't hurt the

major corporations and could give a hand to many of the local businesses, she said.

Haines said he would support the so-called "sin-taxes," and he does not support sales taxes, including the governor's proposed local sales tax, unless there is a significant reduction in property taxes.

Haines said he thinks if anybody wants to just tax without cutting, they're in for a rude awakening next year.

"If you start playing with a \$6 billion business, you better know what you're doing," he said.

Haines stands apart from some of his Republican colleagues as a supporter of higher education. Many of his constituents are involved with the University of Montana, and he said he believes that UM and other state schools provide an important economic base for the state. He said it is sometimes difficult working with his party while funding higher education.

"I vote for a lot of things. Some of my Republican colleagues look at me and go, 'Why did you do that?'" he said. "But when I can walk into a caucus or committee meeting, arguing for higher

education from the Republican side of the fence, it carries more weight than a Democrat would in the same chair."

Although she has never held a political office, Smith has had a life in politics for more than 30 years. Her activity began in 1968 when she joined the Gary Indiana Human Relations

Commission. The commission's goal was to combat institutional bigotry and racism through local media.

Haines worked in the last legislative session to pass a bill that would allow professors doing research at state schools to profit from their studies. This equity bill prompted UM President George Dennison to thank Rep. Haines by name in his 2001 state of the university speech.

Dennison said he still is thankful for what Haines has done for the University.

"I appreciate what he did and what he's done for the University," he said. "He's worked hard to help us."

With so many problems in the state, Smith said, she supports a number of ideas to help alleviate issues such as overcrowding prisons.

"Non-violent criminals belong in drug programs, alcohol programs, and that

would take some of the pressure off the prisons," she said. "We spend more on a person in prison than it takes to go to Harvard."

Selective treatment programs that help the mentally ill and disabled by giving them low-paying jobs are the best treatment for those with problems, but they are the programs getting cut, Smith said.

"It is proven that good family services, doing an adequate job, is a stabilizing effect, and it helps the economy," Smith said. "Because you're putting them to work."

John Morrison, Montana's state auditor, originally asked Smith's son, John Jr., to run as a Democrat for House District 63. With a growing law firm and two children, he declined the offer.

Carol, John Jr.'s wife and Judith's daughter-in-law, was the first to mention Judith as a prime candidate.

"I've always felt it necessary to give back to your community, and what am I going to do?" she said. "I'm retired; my children are grown up, and I'm not working. I really didn't have an excuse."

Longtime local politicians vie for House District 64

Erin Strickland
and Nick Lockridge
for the Kaimin

Larry Anderson wants to get Montana's university system out of the export business.

"Our biggest export is folks such as yourself (students), leaving the area to find good-paying jobs," said Anderson, the Republican candidate in House District 64.

This fall, Anderson is challenging Democratic incumbent Ron Erickson for the seat from Missoula's south side. Both men have ties to the University of Montana and agree that higher education is a central issue in the race.

Erickson, 69, wants to increase funding for higher education.

"Education is the basic foundation of all civilization," Erickson said. "It also happens to be the key to economic development in the state. To slight education is suicide. Any time you ask a company what they look for, it's a well-educated work force."

Anderson, 59, believes the state can get by with streamlining the system.

"Given the budget situation, we'll have to tighten our belt on education," Anderson said.

Both candidates are vying



Larry
Anderson

for a diverse district. House District 64 covers roughly 30 square miles, extending from the Lewis and Clark neighborhood across Dornblaser Field to the base of Mount Sentinel and into Pattee Canyon.

Years of politics and involvement in the community have shaped the two contenders. While they share ideas on revenue and taxation and both say education is important, that's where the similarities end.

Erickson, a former UM professor of chemistry and humanities, came to Missoula in 1965 and spent the next three decades teaching. He became increasingly interested in the environment and helped to create UM's environmental studies program.

Erickson said he became "radicalized" and politically active during the Vietnam War. America's poorly conceived policies at the time are what initially sparked his interest in politics.

"I've always been really policy-oriented," he said.

Erickson sees America falling into the same problem

with Iraq.

"Bush is making the same mistakes that Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon made," he said. "There are a lot of people that live in Baghdad, and they're just as nice, as far as I can tell, as those in the Twin Towers."

Erickson was also a key figure when lobbying the state Legislature for higher education funding. When he retired in 1995, Erickson kept his interest in public service as a member of Missoula's Open Space Advisory Committee.

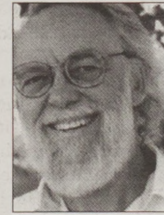
When the legislative seat opened in his district in 1998, Erickson ran and won. He was re-elected to a second term in 2000.

As vice-chairman of the House Taxation Committee, Erickson is squarely focused on finding new sources of revenue, such as taxing tobacco.

"The nice thing about a cigarette and tobacco tax is that you get more revenue and less people smoking," Erickson said.

Anderson, who graduated from UM with a degree in forestry, parallels Erickson's ideas on taxing commodities people choose to use, like liquor, cigarettes and gambling.

However, Anderson is more invested in economic growth and ways to foster development of natural resources



Ron
Erickson

and energy production, two areas that he said are Montana's strengths. He stressed the importance of doing this in an environmentally sustainable way while making a long-term commitment to businesses.

Anderson used Montana's timber industry to illustrate his point. Good-paying jobs have been sacrificed to "frivolous lawsuits that prevent industry from doing what it can do," he said.

"The lumber and wood products industry was growing and the Montana economy was strong, but the environment was bad," Anderson said. "We solved a lot of the pollution problems, but lost a lot of good-paying jobs."

Anderson speaks from experience. He worked for the Bureau of Land Management in Oregon and Idaho after getting his masters' degree from Oregon State in 1975. He also served in the U.S. Army after graduating from the UM's forestry school in 1967.

He moved back to Missoula in 1986 to take a position as Missoula's chief administrative officer under Bob Lovegrove, a friend and for-

mer Missoula mayor.

Anderson held that position for four years.

Anderson stayed involved with city government as a City Council member from 1996 to 1999 while running his own small business, Eastgate Party Center and Rental.

Oddly enough, it was during Anderson's term on the City Council that he and Erickson worked together on the open-space initiative.

"I used to have to go to him to get his vote," Erickson said.

They also crossed paths when Anderson served as treasurer for Erickson's opponent two years ago.

Anderson sold his rental store of 10 years last February so he could pursue his political interests.

He describes himself as an advocate of small business and maintains that Montana should do a better job of keeping its students here by providing better jobs.

"That's primarily why I am running," Anderson said.

"Both my kids had to leave the state to find good-paying jobs. I want to get back our economy."

Anderson has a son and a daughter, both of whom took work outside Montana. Erickson also raised a family in Missoula. His two daughters now have jobs out of state.

ELECTION SPECIAL

Money woes challenge District 68 candidates

Redfern, Wanzenried face off for seat

Matt Hayes
and Curtis Wackerle
for the Kaimin

The two men running for House District 68 in the state Legislature are as diverse as the district itself, which includes rich and poor, shanties and palaces, and urban and rural areas in its geographic reach.

Although 50-year-old Pascal Redfern is passionate about politics, he won't refer to himself as a politician. Instead, he prefers the term statesman. According to Redfern, a politician follows the people, while a statesman leads them.

"If I were to win, I wouldn't change my views to keep winning," Redfern said.

Redfern's experience in politics stems from the 2000 election when he ran for office unsuccessfully in House District 70. But his interest in politics was sparked in 1982 when he and his wife, Mona, had to decide where to send their first of nine children to school.

Having positive role models was something Redfern was adamant about in an education, so he thought keeping his children at home would be best. Since then, all nine children have been home schooled.

As the Republican candidate and a Christian, he supports the concept of "principles over politics" and said he believes one should not have the government do what one can do themselves. Redfern says a favorite political quote is by former President John Kennedy: "Ask not what your country can do for you but what you can do for your country."

"When's the last time you heard a Democrat repeat that principle?" Redfern asked.

Incumbent Democrat Dave Wanzenried, 52, who is seeking a fourth term as a legislator, said his interest in politics was sparked early in life. He was inspired by inaugural speeches given by former presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy and cited them as early influences.

After finishing graduate school at the University of Montana, Wanzenried went to work as a government bureaucrat in Helena. His political career began in 1980 when he was appointed by former Gov. Ted Schwinden to be a department head.

Following a series of political appointments in the 1980s, Wanzenried was elected to the state Legislature in 1990 and again in 1992 representing Kalispell. Upon moving to Missoula after his second term, Wanzenried learned that despite perceived differences of the two towns the people are more or less the same.

"People are concerned about the same things," Wanzenried said. "They're concerned about their family, their home, their neighborhood



Pascal Redfern



Dave Wanzenried

and their community, in that order. It doesn't make a difference where I live."

In 2000 Wanzenried re-entered politics representing Missoula's House District 68. The Westside district, straddling urban, suburban and rural Missoula County, extends from Russell Street, south of Seventh Avenue, all the way to Clements Road. Its southern boundary is the Bitterroot River and Brooks Street, south of Malfunction Junction.

Redfern, if elected, said he would fight to make substantial changes to Montana's education system. He thinks UM's low admission standards not only encourages a high dropout rate but makes the school less attractive to out-of-state students and professors, hurting the school's long-term revenue. In the long run, higher admission standards would bring in more tuition and money as the University became more prestigious, but the problem is people want results now, Redfern said.

"If elected, I would put a lot of pressure on the Board of Regents to raise admission standards," he said.

He also wants to see a K-12 education system based on free-market principles, which he thinks could be achieved by allowing each individual school board to set its own credential standards.

"If local school boards certified their own teachers then we could have local control," Redfern said. "Today in schools there really isn't any local control."

While Wanzenried is not as critical of current educational methods, he is critical of how massive financial shortfalls have been handled in Helena, particularly with regard to education.

"For the last 20 years, every time we talk about a government expenditure it's perceived as a cost," Wanzenried said. "I think it's time we started looking at expenditure on the public sector as an investment. Other states have invested in education as part of their economic recovery. Have we? No."

If re-elected, Wanzenried said, he will introduce a bill that would establish a "rainy day" fund for the state to dip into when the budget doesn't add up, taking the pressure off health care and education — sectors that most often receive funding cuts.

Wanzenried said he's not afraid to ask tough questions when it comes to government spending.

"We need to level with the public," Wanzenried said. "If we really don't want to raise revenue, then we have got to make some very significant changes in the way the public is serviced by government."

District 70 candidates focus on taxes, education funds

Newcomer Jourdonnais challenges incumbent Raser for office

Jared Ritz
and Vanessa Dunham
for the Kaimin



Tyler Jourdonnais



Holly Raser

Swimming has always been a big part of Tyler Jourdonnais' life. Now the 37-year-old coach of the Hellgate High School swim team has qualified for two Olympic trial competitions, competed in one, and in 2000 set two world swimming records, both of which still stand.

While confident and experienced in a pool, he has no political experience.

Jourdonnais is the Republican candidate in House District 70, which includes most of the Target Range and Orchard Homes areas, follows Mullan Road to Frenchtown and stretches north to the Lake County line.

Holly Raser, the Democratic incumbent, is finishing her first term.

Jourdonnais said his lack of experience is not a hindrance, but a tool to bring change to Montana and get people's voices heard.

"I think it helps me, because I can go in open-minded," he said. "We have a representative form of government; I seek only to be a representative of my district. I don't see why experience is necessary to represent the best and collective interest of the people."

Raser, 50, said her experience is not only a good thing, but also a helpful tool to reach people in her district. She said she spends three to four hours per day walking door to door to talk with the people she represents. It's important to see how she is doing in the Legislature, she said, and to get feedback on issues affecting her district and the state.

"I've been doing this (door-to-door campaigning) since school started in September," Raser said. "It helps having the name recognition, but now I have a record for people to potentially attack. I haven't heard anything derogatory, and I'm hoping I've represented people well. If not, they should vote me out."

Jourdonnais, a self-proclaimed "Montana boy at heart," moved back to Montana from Las Vegas in 1997. He was born and raised in Great Falls, and came back to his home state because he felt like it was home.

"I just longed for Montana," he said. "I was homesick, and I wanted to be back with my mountains and my family."

Though a native of Hermosa Beach, Calif., Raser has lived in the Missoula area for 27 years. She graduated from the University of Montana with a degree in education and has taught at Target Range School for 22 years.

"I fell in love with Missoula," Raser said about finding the "perfect place" after a series of travels.

As a small business owner for nearly a decade, Jourdonnais said dealing with tight economic situa-

tions — such as the one Montana is facing — is second nature to him.

"I know what it is like when we spend more than we have," Jourdonnais said. "I understand economic realities."

One way to revitalize Montana's economy, he said, would be to take advantage of what the earth has to offer.

"Montana is known as the Treasure State for good reason," Jourdonnais said, listing timber, coal and natural gas as prime resources. "We should have controlled access to these resources."

He said a few overzealous environmentalists are hampering the extraction of these materials, and that the funds gained from these resources could help the Montana economy as a whole — specifically funding for college education.

"I'm not one that believes the increased costs for higher education should continue to fall on the taxpayer," he said.

Jourdonnais said a relationship exists between the dollars earned from Montana's natural resources and the dollars spent on education, and that the Montana Legislature cannot put more money into education until it has more money to spend.

Money received from taxing mining and logging companies would fatten the tax base of Montana, he said, freeing up a substantial amount of funding for education.

Raser said the Legislature pushes aside issues concerning higher education. She said this surprises her because the University brings so many things to Missoula — from economic development to a higher quality of life.

"Someone has no clue about the other person," Raser said. "(Someone on) the government's side, or education's side, and it's probably halfway in-between."

Raser represents the Democratic Party, but calls herself a moderate.

"I've never been really partisan," Raser said. "I value moderates who recognize the value of both sides."

On the economic issue, she focuses on the burden local businesses and citizens carry when state taxes are raised.

"Communities have to pick up the shift in state taxes," Raser said. "I want to find out what the state can do to assist Missoula in developing its economy."

Raser said House District 70 is a "swing district." Residents are not always fully Democrats or Republicans, but take a moderate approach.

Raser said Jourdonnais "seems like a very nice man. I can't say anything bad about him."

ELECTION SPECIAL

HD 71 stumpers on opposite ends of education issue

Kristen Cates
and Alisha Wyman
for the Kaimin

Sylvia Bookout-Reinicke, the Republican incumbent in House District 71, wants to regulate the shipment of nuclear waste through the Alberton Gorge.

Her Democrat opponent, Pat Hayes, doesn't think it's an issue.

The federal government has already decided to route nuclear waste through the central part of the country, and the chance it will change its mind is small, Hayes said. He believes the government won't route it through Montana, let alone their district, which includes parts of Mineral, Missoula and Sanders counties.

"I'm interested in the maximum sense of safety possible," said Bookout-Reinicke, running for her fourth and final term.

If re-elected, Bookout-Reinicke said, she will introduce a bill that imposes inspections and fees on companies shipping radioactive materials. Proceeds would go to training officials to handle the waste, she said.

Hayes countered that the federal government regulates hazardous shipments under interstate commerce laws. The state's influence over the

trucking and railroad industry is limited.

That doesn't warrant idleness on the state's part, he said.

"Given the amount of material, we should have some kind of county-by-county response teams and have some kind of funding for it," Hayes said.

Bookout-Reinicke's worries stem from a 1996 train wreck in Alberton that leaked chlorine gas onto her property and throughout Alberton. As a result, she said, she's lost her short-term memory and developed chemical asthma, which keeps her on medications to prevent emphysema.

Another issue both candidates face is the state's projected \$250 million budget deficit.

Bookout-Reinicke said she thinks balancing the budget means more program cuts — including education.

"Education has, every legislative session since I've been involved, received over \$30 million more than they did the time before," she said.

State law requires the Legislature to balance the budget before spending money

on programs like education, she said.

Another law requires the state to fund education, Hayes said. The Legislature gives schools only 60 to 80 percent of what the state's constitution requires.

"The state has to step up and meet its constitutional obligation," he said.

Balancing the budget and funding education don't have to compete, Hayes said. The money is there, but things like sports and new equipment for interscholastic activities are taking priority. Reading, writing and arithmetic should get the money, he said.

"Every function of state government needs to come to the table with their cuts," Bookout-Reinicke said. Her constituents, she said, do not want any new taxes and she rarely strays from their wishes.

Hayes agreed that cuts are an important part of decreasing the state's deficit. But cuts alone aren't enough.

"It's going to be taken care of through a combination of cutting programs and raising taxes," he said.

Hayes said his approach would be to cut smaller programs and create one large health care program.

"One of the greatest successes in this country in terms of social programming is Social

Security," he said. "Social Security provides benefits to somewhere in the neighborhood of 40 million Americans, and their administrative costs are under 3 percent."

Bookout-Reinicke, a mother of two and grandmother of three, is originally from Wichita, Kan., where she remembers riding the bus across town at age 8 to piano lessons.

"I thought I was so grown up," she said. "Those were innocent days, weren't they? That you could allow an 8-year-old child to travel across town on a public bus. Now, we just don't have that sense of security."

Bookout-Reinicke retired in 1989 and moved to Montana after a career selling packaging equipment and living along the west coast. In 1978, her first husband died of heart disease. She said that it has taught her a lot about life.

"I really kind of lost my faith then," she said. "But I got it back."

Bookout-Reinicke met her current husband, Norman Reinicke, square dancing in



Pat Hayes

Missoula. They were married in 1996.

As a child, Hayes attended Catholic schools in Europe. He doesn't practice the religion anymore, but acknowledges its influence on him.

"In the back of your mind there's always the realization that the nuns might have been right," he said. "So you know, you try and live your life as best as you can just in case they were right."

His Catholic education was in part what inspired him to enter politics. Public service and Catholicism were the same, he said. Since graduating from the University of Montana in 1978, he has worked in public service in various areas.

In 1997, he settled in Rivulet — a small town northwest of Missoula — and started work as a mechanic in Missoula and is currently working for Midas Auto Service Experts. When the Democrats needed a candidate for District 71, the politician in him couldn't refuse, he said.

He entered the race because he would want to see Montana return to the level of leadership of politicians like the late Sen. Mike Mansfield, Hayes said.

"The quality of leadership in the western states in the '60s and '70s was pretty awe-inspiring," he said.



Sylvia Bookout-Reinicke

SD 34 race focuses on health care, universities

Brenna Rice
and Alissa Herbaly Coons
for the Kaimin

Republican Jim Sadler and Democrat Carolyn Squires, candidates for Senate District 34, care about similar issues. Both are focused on education, health care and employment. Both are long-time residents of Missoula. Both have expertise that could benefit their constituents.

Their differences are in the types of public service they have undertaken, and in their domestic animals.

From this angle, the race is between a sleek flock of homing pigeons and an 18-pound tomcat that likes to have his belly scratched. The birds are fast. The cat has staying power.

The area the winning candidate will represent stretches from Clements Road in the west through the Slant-Street neighborhood to Higgins Avenue and Brooks Street in the east, north to the Clark Fork River, and south to the Bitterroot River.

Sadler, whose back yard is a National Wildlife Federation backyard habitat, raises European homing pigeons and has a flock of white birds that he releases at weddings.

Sadler served one term as

a Ward 5 city councilman, and he has served on the Missoula County Public School Board for seven years. He has worked with Montana Indian People's Action to create a non-discriminatory school policy and helped develop the alternative high school program.

He has been on negotiating teams for teachers' contracts and has experience with declining budgets. He is a social work administration consultant for the Department of Health and Human Services in Washington, D.C. His wife, Linda, teaches middle school.

Squires, whose cat weighs 18 pounds with one foot still on the floor, spent 14 years as a state representative from House District 68 before reaching her term limit in 1999.

She got her start in politics years ago, leading an 8 1/2 month nurses' strike against Community Hospital. After spending 38 years at Community, Squires started working for the AFL-CIO, where she coordinates retraining and job placement

for laid-off Montana workers. Her campaign is union-endorsed. Her husband, Harold, is a retired Stimson Lumber Co. worker.

Squires and Sadler are both in favor of increased state support for higher education. Both support using interest money from the state coal trust fund to reduce student costs.

"Students should not go out (after graduating) with \$17,000 debt," Squires said. "It's ludicrous."

She does not know if the Democratic plan for reducing education costs will apply to in-state students only or include out-of-state students.

Sadler wants to develop a separate trust for education with coal trust interest and give each Montana high school graduate a \$1,000 college scholarship.

Sadler said with Montana's low-paying jobs, the price of a college education is disproportionately high.

He is helping his son pay to attend the University of Montana and identifies with the financial sacrifice needed to get through school.

When he first went to Helena to lobby for Missoula schools, he found that a lot of Republicans didn't understand the issues surrounding education and was shocked to see partisan divisions in

education debates, he said.

"I'm a great believer in building consensus," he said. "I like to make sure everyone has their say."

As a one-time divorced mother with two children and no marketable skills, Squires said she knows the need for and advantage that comes with education. To get on her feet, she received government-funded training to become a licensed practical nurse.

Now she helps people in situations similar to her own pursue new educational opportunities before they re-enter the work force. Squires advocates funding vocational training and apprenticeship programs, as well as the university system.

"I've been a strong proponent of education, and my record shows it," she said. "I have tried to fund education from the day I walked in the door."

Squires said a good educational system makes for good jobs, which benefits the economy.

Sadler, who doesn't believe the economic situation in Montana is as bleak



Carolyn Squires

as often portrayed, said he thinks the predicted budget shortfall is just a "worst-case scenario" forecast.

"I don't see how we could have miscalculated \$250 million," he said. "I'm skeptical."

He does believe there is room for economic improvement. "It's hard to find a job where you can stay in Montana," he said.

Both candidates said they believe government has a responsibility to attract business to the state.

Squires and Sadler also emphasize the importance of health care and keeping prescription drug costs down. Both promise to fight to keep Montana's Children's Health Insurance Plan, which provides health insurance for uninsured children. Under Gov. Judy Martz's proposed budget for next year, the program would be cut.

"These cuts are horrendous," Squires said.

She believes paying for better health care earlier in life will eventually reduce medical expenses among senior citizens, and that no child should go without health care.

Squires also promotes random nursing home inspections and increasing the availability of in-home health care.



Jim Sadler

ELECTION SPECIAL

Commissioner race pits veteran against amateur

Chelsi Moy and
Adam Weinacker
for the Kaimin

In Tuesday's election, Missoula County voters will have to decide whether a candidate with experience or one with a new perspective should grace the seat of county commissioner.

Barbara Evans, 68, started as a county commissioner before most University of Montana undergraduates were born. After almost 24 years serving the county, the Republican candidate knows the ins and outs of her post.

"I think experience is very valuable," she said, "and I guess if I were sitting around doing nothing, then folks could say 'It's broke, let's fix it.' I'd understand that, but I don't think I'm a sit-around, do-nothing commissioner."

Democratic challenger Phoebe Patterson, 48, was UM's student body president in 1984. Although she has never held a public office, Patterson said, her amateur status gives her a fresh outlook on community issues.

"One of my greatest strengths is I have a brand new set of glasses,"

Patterson said.

The successful candidate will influence the direction Missoula County heads over the next six years, amid possible legislative budget cuts.

"Helena is where a lot of the big decisions are made, but the community is where you feel the repercussions," Patterson said.

Missoula County may feel financial repercussions after the 2003 Montana Legislature deals with the state's deficit.

Evans said her long-established relationships with political leaders will help deal with financial shortfalls.

"I'm experienced," Evans said. "A brand new person needs to learn a whole lot of things, and in the middle of a crisis isn't the best time to learn."

Patterson said she feels ready for the upcoming Legislature and intends to deal with budget cuts if necessary. Although Patterson



Barbara
Evans

is not familiar with the county's budget, she said, she is prepared to find ways to reallocate funds.

"Everyone's brand new once," she said. "You can't be brand new for very long."

Evans said she would like to see the Milltown Reservoir cleaned up, a process that she has been working on for much of 20 years, hoping to remove the dam and restore the rivers.

"People live here because they like the environment," Evans said. "They like the wildlife. They like the quality of life we have here."

Patterson also would like to see the reservoir cleaned up, but said there should be more public agreement before action is taken.

Solutions will evolve in a timely manner, she said. Until that time, Patterson thinks the dam could be used for scientific study.

"Let's not lose this opportunity to use it as research," she said. "Let's turn it into a research center for reclamation and restoration."

If elected, Evans plans to continue supporting Canyon Creek Village, a high-density housing area near the airport. She would like to see more affordable housing in

Missoula and said UM should build more housing for its students.

Patterson would dedicate a portion of her time in office to establish more recreational facilities around Missoula. She said this would do two things: bring money into Missoula's economy, and appeal to retailers interested in bringing business here.

The county has experienced major growth and development over the last 24 years, and Patterson said it is important to accommodate those changes. She can offer new skills, energy and a positive outlook as county commissioner, she said.

"(County commissioners) maintain the safety, health and welfare of the community," she said. "The issues they embrace are right up my alley."

Patterson said she likes to focus on community service rather than the political realm.

Evans couldn't agree more with the nonpartisan ideals. She said a 1996 article on Evans' office wall describes her well. "People, Not Process" reads the headline.

"We represent everybody, and party designation is not



Phoebe
Patterson Republican." But

Evans' list of accomplishments goes far beyond fixing road blemishes. She has helped bring \$40 million to the county with help from Montana's congressmen, she said. She has helped to get money for animal crossings in the Bitterroot, bridge and roadwork in the Miller Creek area and sewers on Mullan Road.

Patterson defines her accomplishments as "building a factory," a phrase she uses to describe developing an idea into something productive and profitable. She takes pride in her business Cradle & All, a baby store at 225 N. Higgins Ave.

Through her business, she has become active in child-safety issues and low-income housing projects around Missoula. She said community service is the best way to help people at the local level.

Justice Court candidates committed to community

Amy Caplis
and Hilary Oitzinger
for the Kaimin

On the second floor of the Missoula County Courthouse sits a tiny courtroom where nearly 9,000 cases are tried each year.

The Nov. 5 election will decide who sits in the judge's seat as Missoula County justice of the peace for the next four years — incumbent Karen Orzech or her opponent, R.J. Nelsen. The Justice Court race is non-partisan.

In August 1994, Orzech loaded her small sports car with a few essential items: her bird, American Indian rugs and clay pots.

She was heading to Missoula to be a professor at the University of Montana. Orzech holds a doctorate in microbiology and was hired while still in Oklahoma. Soon after starting her job, she began planting roots in the community.

"I moved to Missoula and for the very first time in my life I can call a place home,"

Orzech said. "It's a genuine, sincere, open-minded community."

The UM job was temporary, and after a year she became the crime victim advocate for the city and county. Through her contact with the courts she gained an interest in the justice system.

Nelsen, a native Montanan, came to Missoula after leaving the state to attend Chapman University in Orange, Calif. He graduated with a degree in criminal justice and worked as a

sheriff for five years in Los Angeles County.

Nelsen came back to Montana and moved to Missoula to pursue a master's in public administration. He's been the community service coordinator for Missoula County for six years. A connection to the city and the community keep him here, Nelsen said.

"This is definitely where I'm going to stay," he said.

Nelsen said if he was elected, his main priority would be managing the

Justice Court caseload.

"Those are the people that deserve your time," he said. "Fairness and maintaining an unbiased approach are very important."

Nelsen said he has strong feelings about judicial procedure, specifically about

keeping emotions out of the courtroom. "Decisions should be based on the facts," he said.

Orzech says she has developed her own system, which she calls Community Circles.

"I give people every, every, every chance to restore themselves to society," Orzech said. "It's very powerful to be able to give people the mediation to be able to solve their own problems."

Community Circles, a mediation program, schedules a regular meeting for everyone affected by a crime to discuss the impact of the crime, assess the underlying causes and come up with preventive measures.

"It's about turning people around, but I don't do this — they do this," Orzech said.

"They turn themselves around. I provide the support and the opportunity."

Nelsen said Orzech did not start Community Circles and believes she is getting too much campaign airtime for a program that already existed.

"Our entire system is based on restorative justice," Nelsen said. "Community Circles is something we're already doing. We're duplicating something that already exists and giving it a new name for election purposes."

Orzech said she has the head for science but the heart for people. She belongs to many groups and received the local Kiwanian of the Year award in 2001 for community service.

"It's important to my health and mental well-being to be working in the community," Orzech said. "It just makes me a better judge."

Nelsen criticized his opponent for spending too much time away from the court for her "extra-curricular activities." It's important to be



R.J. Nelsen



Karen
Orzech

Remember to vote
Tuesday, Nov. 5

KAIMIN SPORTS

UM fencers take two golds at home meet

Griz rookie perforates MSU's hopes

Myers Reece
For the Kaimin

The clinking of metal and the squeaking of shoes in the dimly lit Schreiber Gym was the setting for a fencing tournament Saturday at the University of Montana.

The UM fencing club's eighth annual Blizzard Bowl featured competitors ranging from novice to experienced fencers from across the Pacific Northwest, including: Kennewick, Wash.;

Washington State University; Spokane, Wash.; Montana State University - Bozeman; and Missoula.

"This is a smaller tournament than I'm used to, but there's some good competition," said Spokane participant Andrew Wilson.

The Blizzard Bowl was composed of foil, epee, sabre

and novice foil events. The foil event lasted for half the day as 17 competitors thrust and parried their way to the gold-medal round. UM's Matt Clausen won first place.

WSU's captain, Nick "The Strawberry Defiler" Hopkins placed second, and MSU's Michael "The Thin Man" Holland made a strong showing for third.

During the epee event, which is the most like no-holds barred rapier dueling, MSU captain Joe Stoffers took first, followed by Hopkins and Holland who again claimed second and third respectively.

MSU dominated the hacking and slashing cavalry-style sabre event. Team coach Brian Segal won as his top student, Glen Sorensen, took second. WSU's Tim Post rounded out the winners' circle.

UM rookie fencer Aaron Sosebee fended off a strong contingent of Bobcat fencers to take home the gold. MSU's



Alan Worf, a member of the UM fencing team, fences in this year's Blizzard Bowl. Worf took fourth place in novice foil. Nick Wolcott/Montana Kaimin

Scott Wheeler earned the silver and Wade Schmaing won the bronze medal.

UM's captain, Nathaniel Cerf - who finished fifth in

foil - was pleased to see his teammates win two gold medals.

"Matt was unstoppable today," Cerf said. "He just

had everyone's number. As for Aaron, he's really learning the sport quickly, and I'm not at all surprised that he dominated the novice event."

Harrison breaks leg, out for the season

Bryan Haines
Kaimin Sports Editor

The injury bug has infected the University of Montana Grizzly football team, this time taking down senior running back Jelani Harrison, who broke his right leg Saturday against Portland State.

The injury was originally diagnosed as a bone bruise, but later tests determined the bone was broken. The injury ended Harrison's season.

Harrison, who was on crutches and wearing a cast on his right leg Tuesday morning, refused to comment on the injury, saying he did not feel like talking about it.

Griz head coach Joe Glenn said it was a shame that Harrison's college career was cut short.

"The same way with Curt Colter or (Brian) Pelc, any time a senior is injured and has their final year taken away from them, it is a heartbreak," Glenn said. "I hurt for them badly."

Harrison had helped ease the transition for the Grizzlies, who were entering their first season in the post-Yohance Humphery era. Along with red-shirt freshmen David Gober and JR Waller, the three combined to form a strong, three-headed monster at tailback. The past three games Harrison and Waller were taking the majority of the carries as Gober recov-

ered from a sprained ankle. Before his injury, Harrison rushed for 302 yards and three touchdowns on 56 carries.

Although it was Harrison's first year as a Grizzly, his experience was a great help to the young backs.

"He enabled a couple of our younger backs to come along," Glenn said. "Even though it was his first year here, he showed our kids toughness and experience as a senior."

While Harrison's injury is unfortunate for the Grizzlies, the runningback situation will not be as thin as it appears right now.

Gober practiced Monday for the first time in almost a month, and is getting close to being able to play, Glenn said.

Harrison's injury is another in a long list of season-ending injuries that seem to happen weekly now. Jonny Varona, Ciche Pitcher, Colter, Pelc and now Harrison have all had their seasons cut short by injury. Pelc is trying to rehab though his injured knee and hopes to play again this season.

It is something that Glenn knows he has no control over, and can only hope his team moves on.

"I can't spend any time worrying about it," Glenn said. "The only thing you can do is go to the next guy and hope that he is good enough, tough enough and can get the job done."

Monte latest athlete to get bad attention

Column by



Bryan Haines

As the college football season draws nearer to its end and the campaigning by players for individual awards increases like your waistline during Thanksgiving, once again a marquee name appeared in the headlines for the wrong reasons.

You know, college athletes or programs getting discounts on shoes or clothes, players arrested for assaulting their girlfriends or driving while intoxicated.

Most notable of these quality players was Florida State wide receiver Peter Warrick, who lost the Heisman trophy three years ago because he took the term "employee discount" at a Dillard's store to a whole new level, buying - yeah right - over \$400 worth of clothes for around \$30.

Now, as he is making his way toward college mascot of the year, Monte has joined this dubious list.

But hey, everyone makes mistakes, and should we damn the man for a little screw-up? Well, not before we let the mascot defend himself and give his side of the story.

There is one problem, though. Monte may be one hell of a dancer, but he is a man of no words. None.

Because of this, here is what I think Monte would say in an interview, if he could speak.

Kaimin Sports: First of all, if the fight doesn't get broken up, who comes out on top?

Monte: Seriously, are you going to bore me with questions everyone knows the answer to? Better questions get better answers,

don't you know? I kicked his ass, hands down. Next question.

KS: What brought the whole fight on?

Monte: Well, all I was doing was waving the car keys to the fans. It's not like I was going to go cruising in that busted up old car. And then that mascot goes crazy and attacks me.

KS: So basically you were just playing one of your antics that you always do, nothing more?

Monte: Yeah. I think the mascot and the rest of the fans knew their football team was about to get drilled. It's been, what, more than two years since a Big Sky team beat Montana, and it sure wasn't going to happen Saturday night.

KS: It looked as if the Vikings' mascot was trying to remove your mask. Is there a sacred code about that sort of thing? Is it as big of a deal that the cheerleaders' assistant coach made it out to be?

Monte: You're damn right there is a code about that. Everyone knows no matter what happens, never, I mean never, take off a mascot's mask. It should never happen under any circumstances. There is a certain mystery the mascot holds with the fans, and it should never be broken.

KS: So she wasn't overreacting?

Monte: Oh, no, that is a serious offense. Especially for me. I wear that mask for a reason, if you know what I mean. I'll put it to you this way. Spend three hours running around in that suit and I guarantee you will look like a baby from Dom DeLuise and Courtney Love. Not pretty.

KS: Regardless of all that, though, do you think this scuffle could potentially hurt your chances in the Capital One Mascot of the Year award?

Monte: I don't think so. This was just one isolated incident. Monte isn't a troublemaker, that isn't what Monte is about. Monte

is about bringing the crowd to its feet at the opening kickoff and keeping them standing the entire game. Oh, and having the sweetest dance moves this side of a 1970s discotheque.

KS: Currently, according to the Capital One Web site, you haven't received enough votes to have one percent of the total voting. The Bird from the Air Force Academy is leading with 42 percent of the vote, with Sebastian the Ibis of the Miami Hurricanes in second place with 35 percent. Even the red blob from Western Kentucky has one percent. How, coupled with your incident at Portland State, will you be able to overcome such a large deficit?

Monte: First of all, like I said, the Portland State fiasco shouldn't even matter. I was the one who was attacked in the first place. Secondly, are you sure those figures are right? Am I really losing to a giant red blob?

KS: As of Tuesday night, that is what the national voting was.

Monte: Well I'll be damned. I can't explain that. I thought the fans and the students here at Missoula and around the state of Montana were behind me. I bet those bastards down in Bozeman are voting for that bird guy from Air Force. Actually, who am I kidding, everyone knows the Internet is too complicated for MSU students.

KS: Wasn't that a little low Monte?

Monte: Hey, the truth hurts.

KS: Honestly though, do you think it is time to throw in the towel and admit defeat?

Monte: No way. As Joe Glenn once said, the only way to eat an elephant is one bite at a time. If everyone would just start voting, every day when they are on the net, then by December, I should be in good shape.

There you have it folks, right from the bear's mouth, so to speak. So get on the Internet and cast your vote. Monte needs your help.

NEWS

Rally

Continued from Page 1

for older and disabled Americans in an integrated or community setting because it found that segregation in institutional settings was a violation of disabled people's civil rights, the press release said.

Instead of patients having their medications and being able to live free in a community environment, they will end up in an institution, Mayer said.

"Or if they get worse, they could have problems with the law," he said.

Gov. Judy Martz's administration is working to remain compliant with the Olmstead decision, said Ken Pekoc, information officer for the Department of Public Health and Human Services.

"The Olmstead decision is a very broad ruling," said Jeff Sturm, director of the Developmentally Disabled Program in Martz's administration.

There is no federal mandate, and it will be hard to tell if the cuts would necessarily be unlawful, he said.

The Alliance for Disability and Students of the University of Montana is among the organizations aligned with the Montana Coalition for Disability

Rights. The student organization is especially concerned with the budget cuts since it will see the effects on both medical health and education funds, said Travis Hoffman, vice president of ADSUM.

"With all the cuts they're making, students with disabilities will be affected twofold," Hoffman said.

Hoffman, along with other ADSUM members, plans to participate in the rally.

The Martz administration is targeting groups that have the least severe disabilities and is trying to stay away from those who rely on group homes, Sturm said.

Because the federal government "matches" Montana's funds, (approximately \$1.67 for every \$1) the budget cuts could result in an actual loss of nearly \$4 worth of services for every dollar cut, the press release said.

The administration is working to reduce funding in programs that receive the least amount of money matched, Sturm said.

"We are in agreement with these groups," Pekoc said. "We don't want these programs cut either."

With several months before the budget is finalized, the administration is just working to abide by its requirements.

"No more, no less," Pekoc said.

his ASUM name card. "Add them; let's add them, all people."

The amendment failed by a vote of 9-10.

ASUM also passed a resolution in support of MontPIRG's efforts to create a coalition that would reduce what the organization calls "predatory" lending. Predatory lending is done by pay-day lenders, which offer short-term loans and large finance charges, said Aaron Augsburger, a MontPIRG intern. Augsburger wrote the resolution.

In other ASUM news, Sen. Heidi Loendorf resigned Wednesday, making her the sixth ASUM Senator to resign this semester.

Carvin' like the devil



Macall McGillis/Montana Kaimin
Monica Koemans was one of the many Knowles Hall residents who entered the pumpkin carving contest held Monday. Koemans said she got the idea from looking at the UM Web site.

Debate

Continued from Page 1

American Indian students.

In response, Hankinson said, "I just want a frickin' chance to talk about my education and a chance to say, 'Don't take the University away from me.'"

Sen. Dustin Frost agreed with Swan because he said disabled students were already included in the amendment.

Rosenleaf wanted to name more student groups in the amendment.

"As for opening a can of worms, I think it might open a can of worms the size of a jar or maybe the size of this card," he said, holding up

Run DMC's Jam Master Jay shot, killed

NEW YORK (AP) — Jam Master Jay, part of the pioneering rap trio Run DMC, was shot and killed at a New York City recording studio Wednesday, the group's publicist said.

Publicist Tracy Miller confirmed the death of the 37-year-old disc jockey, whose real name was Jason Mizell.

He was shot once in the head and was dead at the scene, said Detective Robert Price, a police spokesman.

He said the shooter remained at large and police had no information on a motive.

Run DMC is widely credited with helping bring hip-hop into music's mainstream, including the group's smash collaboration with Aerosmith on the 1980s standard "Walk This Way."

"We always knew rap was for everyone," Mizell said in a 2001 interview with MTV. "Anyone could rap over all

kinds of music."

"It wasn't the soulful R&B of the '70s and '80s," he said of the group's early work.

"So we didn't want to be like the soft R&B. We wanted to go hardcore, so we put the rock-and-roll on our rap."

Mizell served as the group's disc jockey, providing background for singers Joseph Simmons, better known as DJ Run, and Darryl McDaniels, better known as DMC.

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TRICK-OR-EAT Join fellow costumed volunteers in an effort to collect canned food for the Missoula Food Bank! Meet in the Davidson Honors College on October 31st at 6:00pm. The event should last until 8:00pm. Contact the Office for Civic Engagement at 243-4442 with questions. Happy Halloween!

FLU SHOTS! November 6th and 21st. UC Atrium 7am-5pm.

GET YOUR FLU SHOT AT THE FLU CLINIC! At risk people - those who have chronic illnesses, such as asthma or diabetes - should receive the flu vaccine. If you have any questions, check with your provider.

BEREAVEMENT SUPPORT GROUP. The death of a friend or family member, combined with the responsibilities of college, can sometimes be overwhelming. You are invited to a supportive setting where you can share your thoughts and feelings with other students who have also experienced the death of a loved one. THURSDAYS, 10-11:30 am. CALL COUNSELING AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES (CAPS) in the Curry Health Center at 243-4711 for more information.

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A child in Missoula needs your help. Volunteer to tutor one afternoon a week at a local elementary school. Call Sarah Parker or Grier Phillips at WORD 543-3550 x54

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KAIMIN CLASSIFIEDS

The Kaimin runs classifieds four days a week. Prepayment is required. Classifieds may be placed at Journalism 206 or via FAX: (406)243-5475 or email: kaiminad@selway.umd.edu.

Student/Faculty/Staff Off Campus
\$9.00 per 5-word line/day RATES \$1 per 5-word line/day

LOST AND FOUND: The Kaimin runs classified ads for lost or found items free of charge. They can be 3 lines long and run for 3 days.

Free private tutoring and writing instruction for UM students at The Writing Center, 211 Continuing Education. Call 243-2266 or see www.umd.edu /writingcenter

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