



## INSIDE

*How should the U.S. react to the Bosnian crisis?*

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*"Riders on the Storm" protests the establishment*

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Cover art by Matt Johnson

## Naked in the eyes of the Lord

The three nudist-engineers who invaded chapel yesterday were the epitome of what NNC should stand for as an institution.

Obviously, these three men (yes, we all saw that they were men) had a reason for

### COLUMN ONE

their statement -- although probably not a good one -- and they acted on it. Like a real man. (Insert grunts here.)

The problem with the existing definition of the epitome of NNC is that this school breeds passive, herd-following wimps. You rat on someone that you saw (or in most cases might have seen) and you are automatically eligible for a departmental scholarship.

But when someone stands up for something that they believe is a worthy cause and acts on it, then administration at this school labels that person as a rabble-rouser or unfit to be an NNC student.

I feel that all educational-technician advisors (administrators) should be required to view the final scene from Al Pacino's *Scout of a Woman*. In this scene a student at a private institution refuses to tattle on fellow students despite a plethora of bribes offered by administrators at the school. When he stands up for his moral virtues, he is punished.

Meanwhile, the spineless piece of cow fodder that spills the beans on his peers is rewarded (not unlike another private school of high esteem found between Boise and Ontario). It really would help make this world a better place if they took this scene to heart.

As long as a student is right with God in his actions and is not treading on unholy ground by questioning something or withholding incriminating information, then that person is far more the man than the one who beneficially tells all.

*Jim Seaney*  
JIM SEANEY  
SPORTS EDITOR

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Published under the authority of the ASNCC Publications Board:

Carlos Antras (chair), Jason Boyd, Debbie Ellis, Amy Heritage, Cary Hill,  
Dr. Ken Hills, Sarah Pemberton, Laurel Schroeder, Kevin Six, Lisa VanSchyndel  
Printed by Mark Aman and Jamie Pennington at the Owyhee Avalanche, Homedale, ID  
The Crusader is published every Tuesday and distributed free on campus or mailed  
at the rate of \$6/quarter or \$15/year

NNC Box C • Nampa, Idaho 83686 • (208)467-9656 • FAX (208) 467-8469

## CAMPUS

# Catch the wave to Malibu

*Water games, "Cafe Malibu", and "Aladdin" set for this weekend*

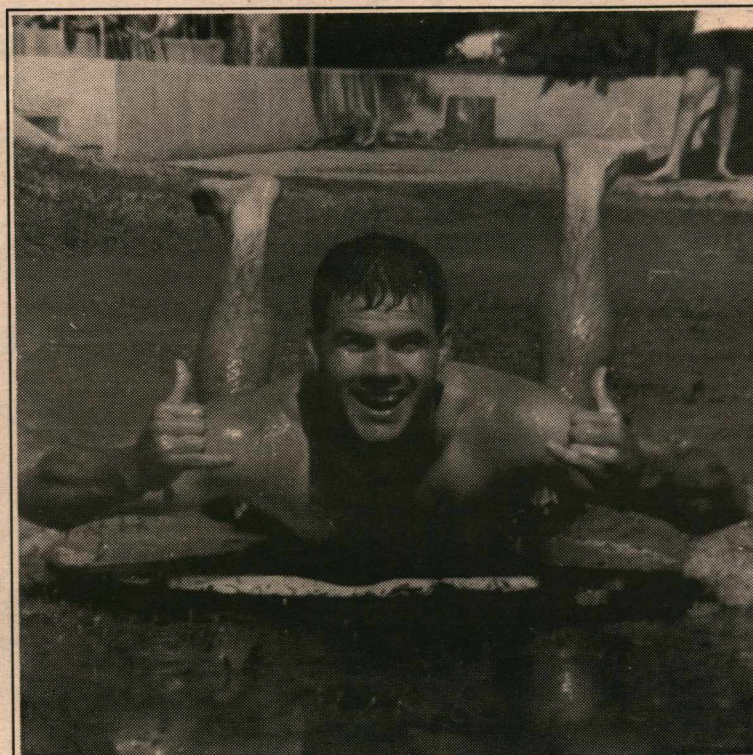
BY DEBBIE BARKER  
STAFF WRITER

Malibu activities are planned for Friday night, May 28th, and Saturday, May 29th, to provide a study break of fun from all those papers that have been put off until the last minute.

"Cafe Malibu" will open at 8p.m. on Friday night in the Student Center courtyard. There will be theater sports--which, according to Social Vice President Kristen Dalton, is somewhat like the Point Loma Players--and live music provided by the NNC Jazz Band. Bring a couple extra laundry quarters because non-alcoholic mocktails will be sold for 25 cents and IBC rootbeer for 50 cents.

Water sports will take place all afternoon on Saturday starting at noon. Check posters on campus later on this week for places where there will be skimboarding and slip-n-slide.

At 5p.m. on Saturday in the Student center courtyard, a luau, including roasted pig and shishkabobs, is planned.



Water sports promise wet and wild fun for this weekend's Malibu. (Brad Nelson)

Finally, at 9:30pm, on the new soccer field in front of Environmental Services, "Aladdin" will be showing on huge screens for your viewing pleasure, followed by a Malibu slide show.

Many Malibu activities are tradition, but one piece of tradition will be missing this year. Unlike years past, there will not be a Malibu variety show. "Usu-

ally in the past it didn't go over as well as the other shows," said Linda Swaim, Director of Campus Life, citing time constraints as the reason for a less popular show. "Third term is just so busy," she explained.

According to Dalton, the activities this year will still be a lot of fun. "A lot of work has been put into it," Dalton said. "It's going to be so exciting!"

## Globe Players & Readers Theatre to perform today

BY ANGELA PLIES  
NEWS EDITOR

Readers Theatre and the Globe Players team up today to provide back-to-back entertainment on the NNC lawn in front of the gazebo.

At 4 p.m. this afternoon, Readers Theatre, directed by Dr. Dennis Waller, will present a classic fairy tale of love and acceptance by the Brothers Grimm, "Beauty and the Beast."

Three hours later, at 7 p.m., the Globe Players will present their annual Shakespeare on the

Lawn performance.

This year's Shakespeare selections will be taken from his popular comedy, "A Midsummer Night's Dream." This tale of mixed up romance, jealousy and love follows the antics of mischievous sprites and fairies who taunt two Athenian couples in the woods outside Athens.

The Globe Players, directed by Dr. Earl Owens, will also present their religious plays, along with Shakespeare, on Thursday night at 7 p.m. in the Wiley Rotunda, located on the second floor of Wiley.

## Northwesterner graduation concert

NAMPA, ID-- Friday, June 5th, at 8 p.m., the Northwesterners will present a graduation concert recapping musical highlights from the 92-93 school year in the Emerson Administration Building Auditorium.

"We like to do this particularly for parents of the seniors who haven't had a chance to see previous concerts," said director Barry Swanson.

Seating is limited to 200 people, and tickets may be reserved by calling the music department at 467-8413. Tickets are being sold for \$5 general admission and \$3 for students.

## CAMPUS

# Streakers steal the show at all-school awards

*Three naked guys run through Monday's convocation; is it "incredibly inappropriate" or "hilarious?"*

BY JEFF GUNSTREAM  
LAYOUT EDITOR

Many unsuspecting eyes were opened at Monday's convocation as three unknown, masked men streaked their way across the gym floor missing a key part of their attire, their pants, when Dr. Lynn Neil announced Shane Bunn as the recipient of third place for the Freshmen writing prize.

The three men, who are still unknown to the general public, were dressed solely in shoes, socks and T-shirts. Interrupting the convocation which recognizes students who have achieved in their divisions or in athletics, many stared with disbelief and horror as others turned red with embarrassment and looked around to see what everyone else was doing.

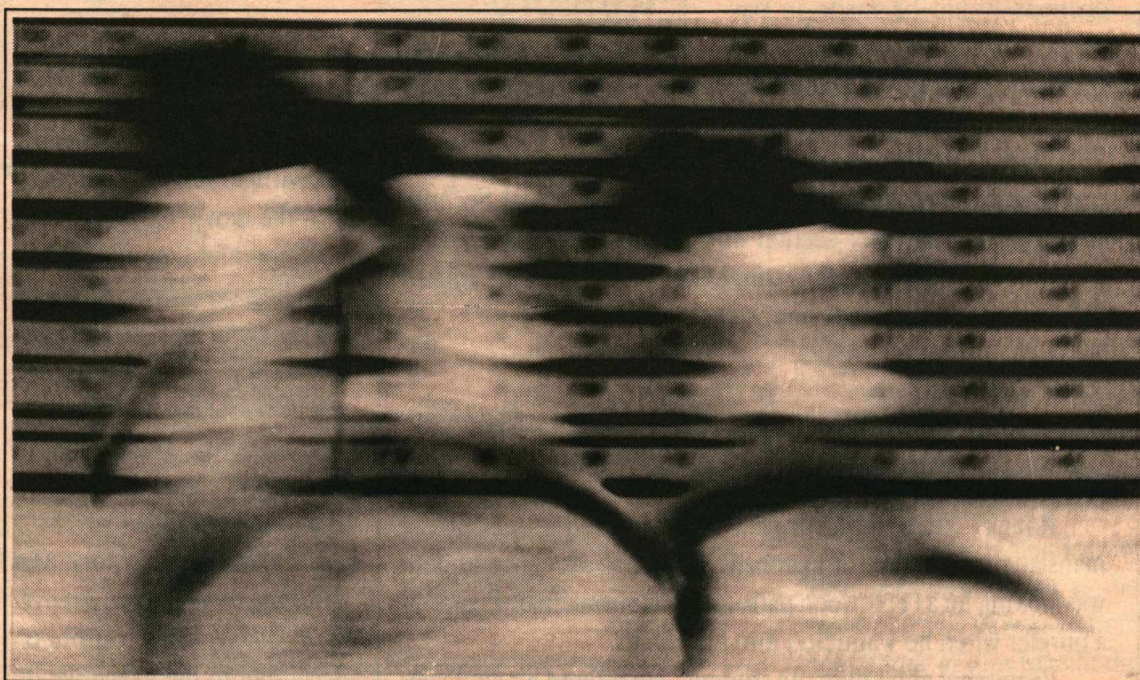
As the crowd recovered from the touch of nature that flashed so quickly before their pristine eyes, many expressed mixed feelings. On the black or

white side of the issue, many such as Gene Schandorff believed the event to be "Incredibly inappropriate," while others such as freshman Ross Jones believed the event to be "A work of art and simply beautiful."

Some students did not even know what was happening until they caught the tail-end of things running out the door. Many thought it was a continuation of the Malibu Days advertisement until they noticed that the trio was not wearing speedo swimsuits.

The overall reaction was one of "Did I just see what I thought I saw?" or "Was that what I think it was?", but the word spread like wild fire throughout campus that this was a convocation that no one should have missed.

The real shock, however, is that this is the fourth known streaking event that has made a public appearance on NNC's campus in the last twenty-five



Three unidentified students added an unexpected touch to Monday's all-school awards ceremony. (Lance Nelson)

years. Dr. Irving Laird, who was the Dean of Students between 1970 and 1980, recalls at least three incidents during his time as Dean when NNC students exposed to the student body what was better left unexposed.

Dr. Laird remembers one time in particular where every school in Idaho reported a

streaking, except NNC. Apparently, a radio broadcaster at the local student station in Meridian, KFXD, dared NNC to complete the circle.

Four freshman men decided to do just that. They made their way out on the chilly evening to the radio station and proceeded to strip to their "bare necessities," proving that NNC

would not be outdone by rival colleges and universities.

The story continues on to say that the broadcaster went ballistic and announced over the radio that there were several representatives from NNC outside his window proudly displaying their manhood.

Streaking: today, yesterday, and forever.

## LOCAL

## Nampa students suspended for school walk-out

BY KONA LEW  
STAFF WRITER

Last Thursday, May 20, students from both West and South Junior High School and Nampa High School marched through Nampa, leaving their classes to protest the \$30.7 million construction bond that failed to obtain the two-thirds vote it needed to pass.

"We wanted to prove a point to the community and let them know how bad our schools are," said Melissa Harrill, a ninth grade student at West Junior High and one of the students who helped coordinate Thursday's walk out.

The majority of the students were from West Junior High; 107 students out of 970 walked out in protest of the failure of the bond. The bond needed 66.6 percent of the patrons to vote in favor of providing funds for the schools, but only 64.2 percent voted yes.

As a result of their actions, students who participated in the walk out were suspended from school on Friday.

Ray Rumpel, Principal at West Junior High, felt for the students who were protesting, but tried to present different ways for the students to express their feelings instead of walking out of school. "I sympathize

strongly with their feelings, and suggested any kind of rallying after school or on Saturday plus letters to the editor, calling T.V. and radio stations that would help them cope with the bond failure," Rumpel said.

Teachers were asked to take careful attendance and make sure the students did not walk out or leave the classroom. Geno Penrod, Physical Science teacher at West Junior High encouraged his students to not walk out. "I told them there were better ways to voice their opinion, but I think they were caught up in the emotion of it all," Penrod said.

Rumpel made announce-

ments over the intercom warning the students about the consequences of walking out of school. "I feel the kids must be held accountable for their actions. They were warned, and we were fair and showed them respect," explained Rumpel.

Rumpel has helped form a committee, made up primarily of ninth graders, to write letters to Congress to amend the bond.

"Kids are special individuals, but they need to understand fairness and the consequences that come to bear," Rumpel said. "I support their feelings, as I have been actively involved in trying to pass the bond, but I think it is necessary for them to

show respect to their teachers and other students by attending their classes."

Students expressed their concern for the passage of the bond, citing crowded classrooms and deteriorating facilities as reasons for their concern.

"They [the schools] are so crowded. Classes have 35-40 students in them, and I remember when school first started, in some of my classes there were no chairs to sit in," explained Sonia Garza, Student Body President at West Junior High. "We've got carpet from the Brady Bunch time. They could at least spend money to fix it [the school] up."

## NATION

*Clinton's bill spells more changes*

Clinton's big deficit reduction bill is short on spending cuts, but long on opposition, especially for veterans, farmers, and many medicaid recipients. Medicaid reductions would be made in payments to some hospitals and "the government would be given more power to recover its cost by seizing the assets and estates of hospitalized people."

The bill also includes a \$250 billion tax increase for the rich, corporations, energy users and higher-income Social Security recipients. In another section of Clinton's plan, he suggests spending \$1.4 billion for programs to keep neglected and abused children out of foster care and in their own homes.

## BRIEFLY . . .

*Louisiana man acquitted on charges of manslaughter*

Rodney Peairs of Louisiana was acquitted on charges of manslaughter Sunday. Apparently, a Japanese exchange student was looking for a Halloween party and was mistaken by Peairs for a burglar when he wandered into his home.

Peairs shot and killed the student. He offered his apologies to the student's parents, but they were denied by the student's father, who claimed, "You may be found innocent, but you still killed my son."

*Ethics violation complaints filed against new governor of Alabama*

To date, Gov. Jim Folsom of Alabama has had four complaints filed against him with the state Ethics Commission. The most recent complaint said Folsom received free construction work on a home on Lake Catoma for a promise to place the contractor on the state licensing board.

## WORLD

*Kuwait to purchase Russian weapons*

As part of a plan to spend \$12 billion on rebuilding its armed forces, Kuwait will purchase Russian weapons and send military staff personnel to Moscow for military training.

Although Defense Minister Sheik Ali would not elaborate on the types of weapons, he did say that he was travelling to Russia to purchase "light and heavy arms that are suitable for the capabilities and the needs of the Kuwaiti army."

*Afghan president promises to seize arms used on capital*

While Guerrillas adhered to a cease-fire agreement signed last week, rocket strikes and sporadic fighting were reported at the Afghan capital, Kabul, on Saturday and Sunday. Afghanistan's president, Burhanuddin Rabani, promised to seize the weapons used in last weekend's attack.

This confrontation follows a lull in fighting after more than 500 people, mostly civilians, were killed in two weeks of intense fighting. More than 5,000 were injured.

Newsbriefs compiled by Charlie Gibson

## NATION

## ACLJ leads attack on ACLU

BY LAURIE MEHRWEIN  
STAFF WRITER

The ACLU, American Civil Liberties Union, has a new opponent to balance their concern for civil liberties. Pat Robertson, with the newly formed American Center for Law and Justice, is leading a grass roots attack on the state and local government level. Ultimately, the outcome will be one of key social issues - censorship, separation of church and state, reproductive rights, and gay rights.

Unlike the old Moral Majority, the new right-wing movement is avoiding publicity. According to the executive director of the Christian Coalition, "We're flying under radar." The Crusader found this statement accurate as numerous

phone calls were unreturned. Reporters called the American Center for Law and Justice and the Christian Coalition but found no one willing to comment.

The ACLU is combatting effects of the union of republican presidencies and "moral majoritarians" by blaming the government for an anti-liberties judiciary and a new generation of Right-wing elected officials.

Though both the ACLU and the ACLJ stress that civil liberties are central to the eroding of "morality," the wall between church and state is in a state of reconstruction. While the ACLU maintains that "religious liberty requires the strict separation of church and state, Pat Robertson protested in a recent newsletter that the free-

dom of Christianity is being forced out of schools to make room for others--"there is no freedom involved in the issue as it stands."

Though the 1992 election of Clinton is expected to provide valuable support for the American Civil Liberties Union, Ira Glasser asserts, "The battle has reached a new level of intensity, because those who place themselves in opposition to liberty are powerfully entrenched. . . on the Supreme Court, the lower federal judiciary, . . . the state legislatures, . . . and in the councils of public opinion, which have been twisted and distorted by more than a decade of presidential hostility to liberties. None of this can be quickly changed by the 1992 election results."

## CAMPUS

*Fire shuts down front line for dinner*

(Angela Pflie)

Last Wednesday night, during dinner, Marriot had the home fires burning, literally. According to Richard White, Director of Marriot, "It was just an electrical fan in the ceiling that caught fire. They put it out, but called the fire department for fear it might spread. That's all there was to it."

The fire was first noticed by Chad Christensen. "I was standing in line waiting for a burrito, and this spark fell in front of me from the ceiling, and I thought to myself, that's a fire."

According to one Marriot worker though, "It wasn't on fire as much as it was glowing." Student assistant manager Scottie Scott was battling the fire with an extinguisher but wasn't able to put it out. That's when one of the cooks apparently called the fire department who then sent four fire trucks to battle the blaze.

But according to those involved, it was really no big deal. "I was a little disappointed," said the Marriot worker.

(story by Kieran Williams)

## WORLD

# Bosnia/Serbia conflict nearly 1600 years old

BY WENDY WHITE  
SENIOR STAFF WRITER  
AND ROSCO WILLIAMSON  
STAFF WRITER

Many people are confused about the politics involved in the Balkans. The area, the politics, and the history are all intricately interwoven, leaving many confused. Ethnic hatreds, nationalism, tribalism, and the collapse of Communism have all led to the violent breakdown of the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia into separate countries.

Located north of Greece, Yugoslavia has been the fault-line between East and West, Orthodoxy and Catholicism, and Islam and Christianity. The current problem in the Balkans began in 395 AD when the Roman Empire split in two. The eastern Empire received control over Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia, and the western Empire maintained control over Bosnia, Slovenia, and Croatia.

In 1712, Catholic Austria annexed Croatia and Slovenia, and Muslim Ottoman Turks controlled the other regions. Many in Bosnia were converted to Islam, but the Serbians remained loyal to the Serbian Orthodox Church.

Serbia gained its independence in 1878 and dreamed of a pan-slavic state or a "Greater Serbia," consisting of all the republics. However, the Austrians would not release Croatia or Slovenia and annexed Bosnia as a buffer against the Serbs.

In 1914, a Bosnian Serb, upset about the annexation, assassinated Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife. Assuming Serbia was involved, Austria declared war on Serbia. This started World War I.

At the end of WWI, a kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was created. It was renamed Yugoslavia in 1929. A



strong leader, King Alexander, suppressed nationalism by force during the period between the two world wars.

In 1941, Germany conquered Yugoslavia and set up puppet governments in the republics. The new Croat government killed 350,000 ethnic Serbs in their republic during the war. Communist partisans, mostly Serbs, set up a fierce resistance operation that eventually forced out the Germans. The partisans then killed 100,000 Croatian prisoners of war.

In 1945, the partisan leader, Josip Broz Tito, became dictator. Because of the Communist dictatorship and Tito's strong personality, ethnic strife was kept to a minimum.

Tito died in 1980 and ethnic separatist movements began to fill the political vacuum. Perestroika in the Soviet Union allowed the Yugoslav people to demand free elections, which they held in 1990. In all of the republics, the people elected nationalists.

The government of Yugoslavia was a federation. This meant that the seven republics each sent representatives to run the national government. As the largest republic and the largest ethnic group, Serbs con-

trolled the country during Communist rule. As a result, the Serbs elected Slobadan Milosevic as president of Serbia based on his platform of Serbian nationalism and ethnic unrest. He demanded a "Greater Serbia": all regions in Yugoslavia that were populated by Serbs would be joined into one country. Consequently, other republics elected separatists who demanded secession from the federation.

In early 1991, the federation's governmental policies led to increased economic and political distress and increased ethnic unrest in Croatia and Slovenia. By July 1991, Slovenia and Croatia had declared independence. The national government sent the Yugoslavian Army, mostly Serbian, to these regions to stop cessation.

The Serbian minority living in these regions began to form resistance groups of their own. They wanted to remain within the Serbian-controlled federation because within an independent Croatia, Serbs would be persecuted and discriminated against.

As a result of divided loyalties, countries within the United Nations took sides. Germany immediately gave recognition

to the break-away states, standing with their former allies of WWI, promoting "self-determination of people."

The British and French backed the Yugoslavian federation and its "territorial integrity." This difference of opinion is the reason no action on the matter occurred until the war had reached its peak.

Afraid that the Bosnian Muslims would declare independence, the 1.3 million Bosnian Serbs declared their independence from Bosnia-Herzegovina in January, 1992. Villages could be labeled as Muslim or Serbian; however, they were spread out and mixed together.

Ethnic groups were not confined to their own country. For example, Serbs live in all of the republics. In more cases than not, the individual is more loyal to the ethnic group than to the republic in which he or she lives.

In the quest for a Greater Serbia, the Bosnian Serbs began to forcibly evacuate Muslims from villages near the Serbian-Bosnian border to make room for future colonization by Serbians.

In one month alone, Serbs attacked and displaced 44% of the Bosnian Muslim population. The civil war in all of the prov-

inces has created a massive refugee problem. At the beginning of 1993, the UN reported 2,405,000 refugees and 650,000 war-affected people. This has worried the European countries who fear the influx of immigrants that will be coming over their borders.

Unlike what the media portrays, ethnic cleansing has been the policy on all sides. Concentration camps, also used by all sides, have been compared to the Nazi death camps of WWII. Also, both sides, predominantly Serbs, use tactics such as the large-scale rape of women from other ethnic groups to taint the race.

The UN has attempted to intervene. Even so, the UN has nothing more than a small peace-keeping force in the area to enforce its resolutions. As of yet, the UN has not committed a large-scale force to the region.

In an attempt to reach peace between republics, the UN mediator, Cyrus Vance, and the European Community mediator, Lord David Owen, have developed a peace plan. The Vance-Owen peace plan would divide the former Yugoslavia into ten separate regions. The Serbs would receive the most regions.

The peace plan reflects the ground situation as it stands now. It also calls for a UN ground force to enter the area and demobilize all combatants. As far as acceptance of the Vance-Owen plan, the plan is stalled because all sides must agree. Recently, all fighting forces agreed to the plan, but it was rejected by the Serbian parliament.

The civil war continues despite a tense cease-fire. The Bosnian capital, Sarajevo, now controlled by Muslims, is surrounded and being starved out by the Serbs, and refugees will soon no longer have any security zones within the area.

## EDITORIALS

*Nampa neglects kids again*

Last week the city of Nampa failed to pass the school bond which would have provided Nampa's children with adequate educational facilities. By doing this, residents of Nampa told their children that they are not worth the money it takes to provide them with proper educational facilities. Residents of Nampa should have passed the school bond.

All of Nampa's schools are lacking in educational supplies and facilities. In

## OUR VIEWS

many of Nampa's schools, principals are asking teachers to abstain from using the copy machine because they do not have any more money to make copies. Almost all of Nampa's schools are overcrowded: 35 children in a classroom that only accommodates 25 is not at all unusual.

Nampa residents suffer from the attitude of "how is this going to benefit me?" As a result, many residents who voted against the school bond found no answer as to how the school bond would benefit them. However, they seemed only to be thinking of the here and now instead of looking to the future. Nampa's children are the country's future doctors, lawyers, congresspeople, teachers, and voters.

Education frees everyone from the depths of ignorance. But when Nampa failed to pass its school bond, Nampa said "no" to its children and "yes" to ignorance.

*Evaluations still aren't fair*

Over the next few weeks, students will be asked to evaluate their courses. This procedure is valuable. But this year's evaluation forms are different from those of previous years. For the most part, the forms are the same for all courses. The need for uniformity stems from a May 1992 accreditation report, which asked NNC to adopt a "universal, standardized evaluation system."

But this standardization has not necessarily improved the validity of the evaluations. As the Academic Council continues to review the evaluation process, it should revamp the standardized forms so that they, first, apply to every class and, second, accurately assess the worth of the class and the performance of the professor.

Many standard questions don't apply to many courses. For example, more than a few upper division classes rely on written essays or oral presentations rather than exams, yet students are asked to critique the fairness and appropriateness of exams.

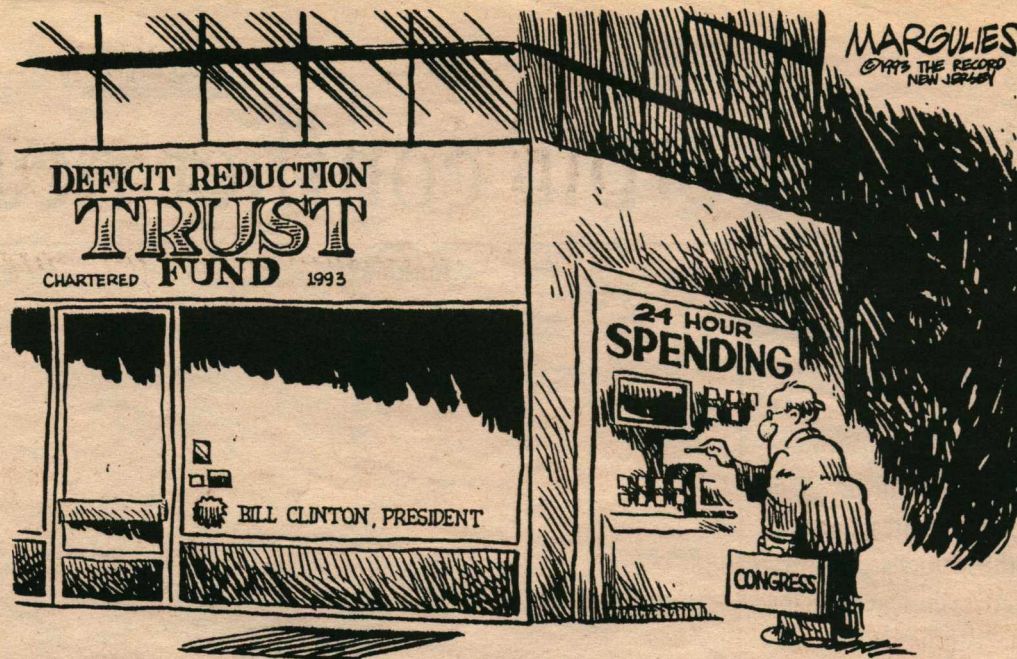
The standardized process has also been criticized because the multiple choice questions don't get to the heart of the matter. The bottom line is much simpler than the evaluations make it seem. Did you learn what you should have learned in this class? Did the professor teach what he/she should have taught in this class? And -- here's the kicker -- is this professor a good teacher?

Certainly it is important for teachers and administrators to know what is good or bad about a particular class. But the first priority of evaluations should be to determine students' overall attitude toward NNC's classes and professors.

**Editorial Policies**

The above editorials express the opinions of The Crusader as determined by the Editorial Board.

Signed editorials and letters reflect the opinions of solely the writer. Editorial Board: D. M. Bomar, Naomi Brown, Jeff Gunstream, Diana Nikkel, Angela Plies, Kevin Huisman, Matt Johnson, Amy Lancaster, Dave McEwen, John Nordstrom, Tessa Phillips, Ryan Pitts, and Wendy White.



## OPINION

# The ACLU: friend or foe?

BY MATT JOHNSON  
COVER STORY EDITOR

There was a time when I viewed the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) as a dangerous foe of church denominations. This beast lurked in America's legal system with the sole intention of devouring the fundamental backbone of these United States. . .

Then I started thinking about it.

Churches across the land view this legal entity as an enemy for a number of reasons, but the most predominant source of confrontation exists on the battlefield of the schoolyard.

Allow me to make something absolutely clear. Christianity does not belong in the classroom. Before you decide to torch my dorm room and lynch me, let me say this: neither does the condoning of any other religion.

The fact that people believe Christianity is the Truth and that all other religion is spiritually misleading does not justify any act which would impose our beliefs on a culture which is as diversified as ours.

The only way religious freedom can be practiced in a nation such as ours, is by the absolute absence of all religious empha-

sis outside of historical or political context.

Where does the ACLU come into all of this?

Not too long ago, back in the northern mid-west, there was a legal dispute concerning a painting of Jesus Christ which was on display somewhere in a public high school. The painting, evidently, had been hanging for years, maybe decades, without causing dispute. But time has brought change to our country, and someone finally complained. Well, the local Christians sure showed the ACLU, who defended the case, and the rest of the world. It was not long before every Christian in the county had a picture of Jesus displayed somewhere. Yep, those liberal pagans will think twice before messing with that community again.

What on earth was a portrait of Christ doing in a public high school in the first place? Several of us would be offended if we had to walk down high school hallways decorated like an elongated mosque.

Yet another complaint of the organized church directed at the ACLU happened a few years back. Some propaganda concerning the ACLU's political agenda was released among the Christian community. Among those devious objectives

was the idea of disallowing the right to write-off donations directed at church organizations. However, they wanted to make it legal for Satan-worshippers to be able to write off their donations.

Well, this is a contradiction -- if it's true. While I do not like the idea of people getting write-offs for sponsoring the work of Satan, I say "cheers" to the idea of disallowing wealthy people and Christians to take advantage of their government via the tool of the church. Giving comes from the heart, not from the great deal the IRS is willing to offer.

Finally, let me pose one more question. The ACLU operates as a public-friendly organization. Organizations are changed from within. If Christians are so uptight about this enemy, why don't they take advantage of their right to get involved and be a part of it? Use the enemy's weapon against itself, if it's so dangerous. Or, could it be that we exist on a solely reactionary level, and are not really concerned enough to get involved and take charge? Think about it. The ACLU defends those who are discriminated against. Don't think for a minute that the day will never come when we will need them. We will, and it will help if they don't see us as the enemy.

## OPINION

# Clinton should not commit forces to Bosnia

*Sending American military forces in Bosnia would do more harm than good to U.N. objectives*

BY ROSCO WILLIAMSON  
STAFF WRITER

There are four questions that governments must answer positively before committing forces to a foreign country: is there a humanitarian reason to intervene; is military action in the national interest; is there a reasonable chance of success; and can the state muster the requisite domestic support. In the Bosnian situation, only the first condition can be met with any certainty by the U.S.

It is not like Iraq. There is no oil to safeguard, no nuclear-armed dictator, and no strategic balance to be restored. The situation is more analogous to Lebanon. The objectives of the US involvement in Lebanon in the 1980's were basically the same as any Bosnian objectives would be. However, interventionist firepower did not remedy the ethnic problems in Lebanon and the Americans were forced to pull out, having solved nothing. The objectives would not reflect any national interests.

Is there a reasonable chance of success in foreign intervention? There are many reasons why success is not possible in Bosnia. First, Yugoslavia is an extremely mountainous and densely wooded country which provides excellent cover for guerrilla fighters.

Second, The Yugoslav army and Serb irregular units are heavily armed, highly-trained, and extremely well-organized. The Serbs are mostly veterans of the Yugoslav army and were trained and equipped during the Cold War to fight a prolonged guerilla war in defense of their country. This is the tactic that the local resistance movements used successfully in World War II to oust thirty Nazi and Axis army divisions.



Third, traditional alliances dating back to World War I are still pertinent. Russia, France, and Britain have ties that are not dead with the Serbs, while Germany has ties with the newly-independent states of Bosnia and Croatia. U.S. intervention, decidedly against the Serbian forces, could spark opposition among hard-liners in Russia, threatening the already unstable situation.

Fourth, The Vance-Owen Peace Plan that the proposed UN force would be defending is not worth defending. It appeases the aggressor by ceding occupied lands to Serbs, it disregards nationalism by dividing and isolating ethnic groups (similar to the Armenian situation), it gives the Serbs better tactical position for future conflicts, it does not suspend any motives of ethnic cleansing, it perpetuates the refugee problem, it allows the Serbs to turn their military force against

Macedonia and the Albanian province in the Kosovo Province, and it does not create a balance of power in the region.

Fifth, there is no end in sight, and no quick solution. The question arises, at what point can the troops pull out and still achieve the UN objectives?

Sixth, Serbia will see a humanitarian force as an aggressor. Serbs have declared a total war in which denying food to the population is a military tactic. Any UN force delivering humanitarian supplies to civilians will be seen as a military target.

Seventh, a UN force will be costly both economically and in human lives. At the very least the UN must control the 180 miles of winding, mountainous road stretching from the sea to Sarajevo to maintain supply lines, thus making the troops sitting ducks for ambush. Hit-and-run attacks will become commonplace.

Since ground intervention would be disastrous, what is the solution? There are several steps the U.S. must take to deal with the Balkan situation. First, tighten economic sanctions against Yugoslavia. Economic hard times may turn the Serbs against President Milosevic. Sanctions are already more successful than anticipated, especially on oil.

Second, lift the arms embargo selectively. The UN arms embargo should be waived for Bosnia and Macedonia so they can obtain defensive weaponry. The Serbs control almost all of the former Yugoslav army and the arms industry. No settlement will stick until a balance of power exists on the ground. This would allow Bosnian forces to reassert political authority over areas captured by the Serbs by force.

Third, UN forces should be ready to be placed in Macedonia and Kosovo. Intervention at this point is too soon. The Macedonian government

does not want foreign intervention, despite Clinton's insistence on sending it. However, the time may come in the future where it is needed. We need to be ready to help before civil war breaks out. Preventative diplomacy is the real mission of the UN: stop trouble before it explodes out of control.

Fourth, compel the Serbs to stop sieges of Bosnian towns. The UN must be prepared to send limited air strikes to encourage Serbian withdrawal. However, air strikes must be very limited. Unlike Iraq, there are few targets vulnerable to air strikes because the army units are mostly small groups with small arms. Topography and cloud cover will make precision more difficult also. In addition, there must be no strikes against Serbia itself, since this would tend to unite the Serbians behind Milosevic rather than divide them. Air power can not be seen as a solution, only as a limited means of coercion.

Fifth, and most importantly, the U.S. must arm and train Bosnian and Muslim forces. This would be similar to the successful program run during the 1980's to aid the Afghan Mujahideen.

The West can be involved for humanitarian reasons without needlessly sacrificing lives. The dream of peace in the unstable Balkans does not rest in foreign imposition of troops, but rather in providing the ability for self-determination of the individual ethnic groups in the region. Numerous cases have shown that UN intervention does not alter the attitudes of people in afflicted countries. The root of the Balkan problem is deeper than the present civil war. Therefore, ground forces should not be seen as the solution.

# TIMBER?

## *Northwest Identity: Waiting for a decision on a debate with a deadline due decades ago.*

BY JOHN NORDSTROM  
SENIOR STAFF WRITER

It is not uncommon to hear a person from the Pacific Northwest say that the forests are the most important resource of the area. Often, however, the meaning of that statement is different from person to person.

The forest is valuable for business - jobs and money -- for the area. If it were not for the lush forests, loggers, mill workers, and truckers would not be able to live in these tiny bergs surrounded by the beauty of nature. Many small town timber workers enjoy their job because of the surroundings as well as the living they can make.

But that brings up the other point. The green giants that are used to support the many jobs and economies of these towns are also valuable for what they are as they stand on their own. These vast forests are home to many animals and

environmental groups across the northwest want to preserve these habitats and the lives of the many creatures who live there.

Many of the men and women who work timber jobs want to see the forests preserved, to a point. The timber companies also understand the importance of reforestation. For every tree cut down, most companies replant five or more. As an Oregon commercial states, "Oregon will never grow out of trees."

However, many of the environmental groups do not want to see many areas used for clear cutting. In their opinion, the old growth areas of forest and the wildlife within them needs to be preserved. They do not want to see the local economies destroyed, but would like them to be less dependant on trees.

Regardless, hundreds of jobs and dozens of communities have been abandoned since Congress created a law protecting the spotted owl in 1990. Therefore many unemployed workers and dy-

ing communities want more forests opened up for logging while many environmentalists would like to see more areas protected by law.

On April 2, 1993, newly elected President Clinton visited Portland, Oregon to listen to both sides of the issue and try to help both groups. In one week, the president promise to release his plan to try and help both sides resolve this issue that touches the heart and soul of many Pacific Northwesterners.

In his closing remarks, the president also stated five fundamental principals that would guide his efforts. He said, "First, we must never forget the human and the economic dimensions of these problems. Where sound management policies can preserve the health of forest lands, sales should go forward. Where this requirement cannot be met, we need to do our best to offer new economic opportunities for year-round, high-wage, high-skill jobs.

"Second, as we craft a plan, we need

to protect the long-term health of our forests, our wildlife, and our waterways.

"Third, our efforts must be, insofar as we are wise enough to know it, scientifically sound, ecologically credible, and legally responsible.

"Fourth, the plan should produce a predictable and sustainable level of timber sales and non-timber resources that will not degrade or destroy our forest environment.

"And, fifth, to achieve these goals, we will do our best, as I said, to make the federal government work together and work for you."

Both sides are anxiously awaiting Clinton's decision and wonder if he can work a compromise that can keep both sides happy.

Even if both sides receive concessions with the Clinton Administration's plan, the issue should still exist, because to the residents of the Pacific Northwest, trees are central to their way of life.

## *Corporate Power: Feeling the heat and keeping a wary eye on the power source.*

BY LAURIE MEHRWEIN  
STAFF WRITER

In the sixty day period prescribed by Clinton before the new Government proposal emerges, the timber industry has waited cautiously, anxious for the outcome, knowing it all won't come up roses. Or profits.

Composed of both public and private sectors, the timber industry's roots go deep, affecting environment and economics, politics and people. While there has yet to be a response or public notification of the results of the timber summit, it is widely acknowledged that the conference, engineered more by politics than by science will be pleasing to none, but hopes among professionals in the

industry run veer far from bitter. According to James Mehrwein, a private forestry consultant for a Portland based company, public and private sectors hope to ease the gridlock.

From each sector of the industry comes a concern for the enhancement and maintenance of the ecology. Careful considerations of the ecology of the forest are taken with each venture to ensure overall health and viability of the environment. As in every profession, practices ill suited to what is termed "topography", or the state of the environment, occur with devastating effects. In these cases, the individual is in violation of environmental code and national law. However, the timber summit addresses much different issues than inappropriate timber harvesting. The measures to be

revealed at the end of the 60-day period will revolve around old growth, its preservation and maintenance.

The first phases of the preservation of old growth forests, initiated by President Theodore Roosevelt, called for the setting aside of vast tracts of land for the preservation of the national park system. These tracts were to be kept wilderness condition without management, left untouched by any hand, save nature. At the same time, smaller margins of timberland were marked for the timber needs of the country. These stands were to be managed according to topography to ensure continual resources of volume and value.

In recent years, the species listed as threatened have increased rapidly. The spotted owl and the marbled murrelet

have caused most areas formerly available for harvest to be put on hold until resolution. The forest service has dried to a trickle, causing economic hardship and mill closings.

According to Mehrwein, "we have an obligation to provide environment and encourage species but we must achieve a balance of other needs and not place a single species above all else in prioritizing, as is so often done now, and has become a very popular movement in its extreme manner. However, you cannot do anything without an impact on anything else."

The continual expansion of old growth stands take more and more timber out of the base made available from the prior distribution of land. Less timber is available for national use and to



Though the export trade of logs is repeatedly pinpointed as the source of the problem for timber mills, the fact is that federal law allow only secondary timber exported. To outlaw foreign shipping of logs altogether would not aid the mills or the country's economy. Exporters are in fact, receiving more money for the timber than can be received from within the country. To place an embargo of timber to foreign countries would do

perpetuate economic stability. In the past several years, mills have closed that were planned in accordance to forest distribution. More and more people are out of work with no place to go in an economy that has barely any room for college graduates, much less retrained forestry specialists. Old growth timber stands whose assets are now frozen have ceased in their volume growth. As the trees die, the volume offsets the growth, causing the

overall growth on a per-acre growth to be negative. After harvesting, new growth in stands designated for harvest grow faster than old growth, producing more volume because they are healthier. Thus, millions of dollars are withheld from the faltering industry and the economy it perpetuates due to frozen assets.

Timber from the private land sector of the industry alone cannot keep the mills open and the people employed.

more harm to the international sphere of politics for the U.S. than can be burdened. A balance must be struck between economy, politics, man, and the environment. There is an obligation to environment and to species, to man and to economy, but the tenuous balance, swayed either way, will have an impact not easily accommodated.

## *Environmental Protection: Dispelling myths and fighting the bureaucratic dragon.*

BY JOHN FILLMORE  
STAFF WRITER

Many people in the Northwest have tried to boil down the timber controversy into Jobs vs. Owls. The real issues at stake are not that simple. In order to make an educated judgment about the issue, one needs to get to the root of the problem.

The origins of the timber problem can be traced back to the origins of the U. S. Forest Service itself. In 1905, the Forest Service was founded with the mandate to manage the natural resources found in our nation's forests. They stated in that year that the demand for wood products would continue to rise and there would be a shortage of timber to fill this need. The Forest Service has remained true to this original statement. However, the demand for wood products has not increased. In fact, according to the Congressional Research Service, an independent arm of the Library of Congress, the demand for timber products has decreased since 1920. The number one use of trees when the forest service was founded was for firewood. With the advent of heating oils and electricity, the need for wood has been reduced.

Perri Kinze, a former Forest Service employee, outlined three prevalent myths about the timber controversy in the Oct. 1991 issue of *The Atlantic Monthly*. The first is that federal timber is needed to supply an increasing demand. The fact that demand has actually decreased and that signs of a glutted timber market are abundant shows the flaws in this argument. According to Robert Wolf, formerly of the Congressional Research Service, the American timber industry managed to export nearly 5 billion board feet of raw logs and lumber in 1990, this

during the height of the spotted owl controversy and amid claims that environmental laws were causing a timber shortage.

The second myth, according to Kinze, is that timber sales make a profit for the federal treasury. On paper, the numbers are impressive. In 1990, the Forest Service claimed to have turned a \$630 million profit. Wolf states that these figures are so misleading, that they would border on fraud in the private sector.

If one takes the \$630 million figure and subtracts the receipts paid to the counties from which the timber has been taken, the cost of road repair and maintenance, land line surveys, mapmaking, insect and disease control, and fire protection all of which are needed by the timber companies to harvest and none of which are included in the cost-one comes up with a different figure.

Add to that a number of "creative accounting" techniques used by the Forest Service and one will get an even different figure. One of these gimmicks is called "amortization". When road costs are added to a budget, their cost can be spread over the useful life of the road, or amortized. In order to deflate costs, the Forest Service has spread the cost of roads over 240 years. (One year in Alaska, the roads were amortized over 1800 years.) On average, the life of a logging road is 25 years.

According to Wolf, after a more realistic assessment of costs, the forest service actually operated with a net loss of \$186 million in 1990. He also found that of the 122 National Forests, only 15 showed a profit in that year.

One of the reasons that national forest timber doesn't make money is that, compared to other timber, it is practically worthless. The shorter growing seasons and poor, unstable soil mean that these

trees may need 120 years to reach maturity. The privately-held tree farms, which are easily accessed, and produce higher quality timber in a shorter time, are a more viable source of lumber.

The third myth is one that is much harder to deal with. It is that federal timber, even if sold at a loss, aids those in timber dependant communities. One cannot turn one's back on that fact that many workers would be displaced if timber harvesting were shut down in national forests. However, these jobs will be lost in any event. There has been a steady trend in the industry toward automation, and employment has been falling for many years. According to forest service data, between 1961 and 1987, timber production in Oregon and Washington has increased from 11.9 billion board feet to 15.26 billion board feet, while employment has dropped 3 percent, from 108,700 to 105,700. According to Kinze, "The small family mill is destined to go the way of the small family farm, and leveling the national forests won't save it."

However, the situation is not as bleak as it seems. In the Pacific Northwest, only an estimated 6000 jobs would be lost if national forests were closed to logging. According to Tim Hermach, economist and founder of the Eugene, Oregon based Native Forest Council, many of these lost jobs could be replaced by jobs rehabilitating the forests themselves, sort of a green "New Deal". In addition, he states that there is more money to be made in a broad based recreational/environmental economy than in a relatively narrow timber economy.

When one takes a close look at the situation, one quickly sees that it is not simply a choice of what we want, jobs or environment. We are losing the jobs, and destroying the environment will not save

them. In fact, the current methods will, in the long term, seriously hinder those communities in transition to a non-timber based economy.

The problem lies not with the environmentalist, who want to save a rapidly dwindling resource. Nor does the problem lie with the timber worker who just wants to support his family. It doesn't even lie with the big timber companies, many of whom would increase profits if federal timber were not available. The problem lies with the forest service. It is the forest service, with its perverse quota system that is destroying our forests. Congress apportions money to the forest service, and the forest service, to prove that it deserves the money, seeks to fill quotas of timber sales. The forest service gets money for selling trees, and so, to fill their quotas, they put roads in, spray for bugs, control fires, and then take what price the timber company offers. In many national forests in the northwest, forest service workers spend their days searching for marketable timber to fill these quotas, often wandering onto land designated as wilderness, and still they cannot fill them.

Some, like Hermach, propose shutting off the national forests altogether, forcing the privately held land to take up the slack. Others call for an end to the forest service's fraudulent system of quotas, allowing the market to dictate which trees will be harvested. Others want a more closely regulated use of the national forests, based on usage fees, proposed to generate \$5 billion in revenue, compared to \$1.2 billion produced by the timber industry. But whatever the proposition, it stands to reason that pork-barrel politics and governmental bureaucracies will go unchecked until the nation speaks out against them, or until there is nothing left to destroy.

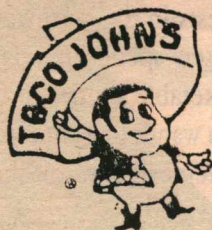
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## INTRAMURALS

# Crunch time for IM softball

BY RICK SKEEN  
STAFF WRITER

It is now crunch time as the softball regular season is over and the single elimination tournament begins.

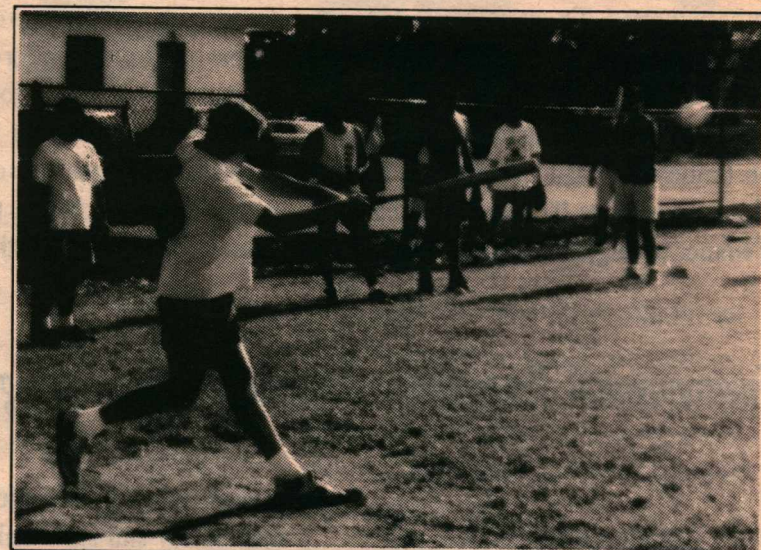
Kaptain Crunch lost their first game of the season by forfeit as they were out of town at a weekend softball tournament. They are the heavy favorite as the tournament begins. However, anything can happen in a five-inning softball game.

"Anybody can beat anybody in the playoffs," commented Indians captain Brett Weiserber.

Teams that will challenge Kaptain Crunch for the championship are Unforgiven, Pepply, Faculty, and Kissitgoodbye.

The Johnsons are another team to watch in the playoffs. After losing their first four games, they have won eight games in a row.

"We are just taking it one game at a time," said team member Ric Cook, "and God-willing, we hope to keep on winning."



Scott Wilde whallops a pitch in recent softball action. (Lyndon Shakespeare)

Dan Mahon, alias Weez, had this to say about his team's loss to the Weez Killers on Saturday.

"It was a very painful loss. I was knocked down twice and was hit in the back by a ball."

In women's action, the Swingin' Sisters, Party Time, and the Moosenuggets are the three teams who will most likely fight for the championship. These three teams have dominated the women's league throughout the season.

Everyone has seemed to enjoy themselves during this year's softball season.

Brett Weiserber noted, "This year was more fun than last year even though there were fewer teams."

Rod Emery took an interesting approach to this year's softball season.

"We have all the cool guys on our team. I don't really care about playing, I just like to make fun of the other team."

Intramural director and umpire Jay Hughes commented, "This was a real good season, except for all the whiners. Things were well organized and ran smoothly for the most part."

# IM volleyball smashing success

BY GLENN SMITH  
SPECIAL TO THE CRUSADER

Intramural Volleyball came to an end with a smashing success which proved Animal Kingdom (B-League) and Staff-N-Stuff (A-League) to be the victors.

Action began Monday night in B competition with Dig This! defeating the Tree People in the first round. Take Down was then eliminated by the #1 ranked Animal Kingdom to start the second round of action.

Meanwhile, downstairs, the A-League began play with a great match between Cave's Diggers and Jam-It. The Digger's won the first game only to see Jam-It literally jam it to them in the next game.

The third game went into rally

scoring with Jam-It victorious.

The next match pitted Bummer Dude against the tall Wahl and Roof team of basketball players and friends. Wahl and Roof proved to be an insurmountable obstacle, winning in two games.

The last match of the night had the hot Jam-It playing the first ranked Kiddy Korner (A.K.A. BSI). Jam-It surprised the Kids, but the Kids proved too tough, winning the second game and then coming from behind to win the third game 16 to 14.

The action resumed with the B-League championship. Animal Kingdom started out strong with hard hitting and serving led by Bob Tamminga.

Dig This! then turned up

the heat by using their namesake, digging. They held on to win the second game but could not come up with another upset.

The A action continued with Staff-N-Stuff playing Wahl and Roof.

The Stuff won the first game only to see a roof develop as Wahl and Roof made a great come from behind to win at the limit, 17 to 16.

The Stuff picked it up defensively and found a few holes to win the third game and move on to the Championship.

The difference was the hitting with Vance Kellogg leading in kills and great defense by the Sprague's as Stuff ran away with the second game and won the A-League Championship.

## BASKETBALL

## Glass-shattering seven footer to lace 'em up for Saders

BY RICK SKEEN  
STAFF WRITER

He stands seven feet tall and weighs 275 pounds. He has a wingspan of seven feet four inches and wears size 16 shoes. With one shattered backboard already to his credit, one wonders how long the new backboards at the Montgomery Field House will last with his thundering dunks. No, he is not Shaquille, but he is a Neal.

Neal Pollard will be wearing the Sader black and white when basketball season rolls around next fall.

"I'm real excited about playing here," commented Pollard.

Neal's road to NNC has been a long and improbable one. After graduating from high school in 1988, he signed on to play at San Diego State. Neal red shirted his first year at San Diego State, and was then away from the courts for two years as he went on a mission. After playing part of the 1991-92 season at San Diego State, he decided to transfer to Utah State.

However, things did not work out at Utah State either and Neal left there after one

term. He then spent a short time in Texas where he started his own asphalt business. Neal and his wife Greta then came to Kennewick, Washington where he had a tryout with a CBA (Continental Basketball Association) team.

Neal decided to wait on professional ball until he finishes his education. He was working out with his brother's high school team when the coach, who is a friend of coach Weidenbach, asked Neal if he would consider playing ball for NNC. Neal and Greta decided to come and look at the school and now they are here to stay.

"Coming to Nampa was a big change for us, and we were a little bit uneasy about it at first," said Neal. "But now that we have been here for a couple of months, we just love it. The people here are so nice. The coaching staff and the administration have been very helpful in getting me admitted to school."

It is no wonder where Neal gets his height from. His dad is 6'8" and his mom is 6'2". He has four brothers that range in height from 6'10" to 7'3" and a sister who is 6'2".

Neal laughed as he said, "When my whole family gets together and goes somewhere, everyone thinks we are a basketball team. People come up and ask us what team we play for."

According to Neal, one of his seven-foot brothers is looking into playing with NNC as well.

"They are looking at his transcripts right now to determine whether or not he has any eligibility left. Hopefully, he will be playing with us this fall."

With two seven-footers and 6'10" Eric Spencer, NNC would have a bigger team than some NCAA Division I schools

Due to the fact that Neal is working 40 to 60 hours a week for Idaho Sand and Gravel, his time with the team is limited.

"When we get a rain day, I come in and work out with the team," remarked Neal. "Most of the time I have to shoot, lift weights, and run on my own."

Neal is extremely excited about the possibilities of next year's team.

"I think we are going to have a real strong team. We have a number of key players from last year's team coming back and hopefully I will fit in well with them."

So far, Neal seems to be fitting in just fine with his teammates.

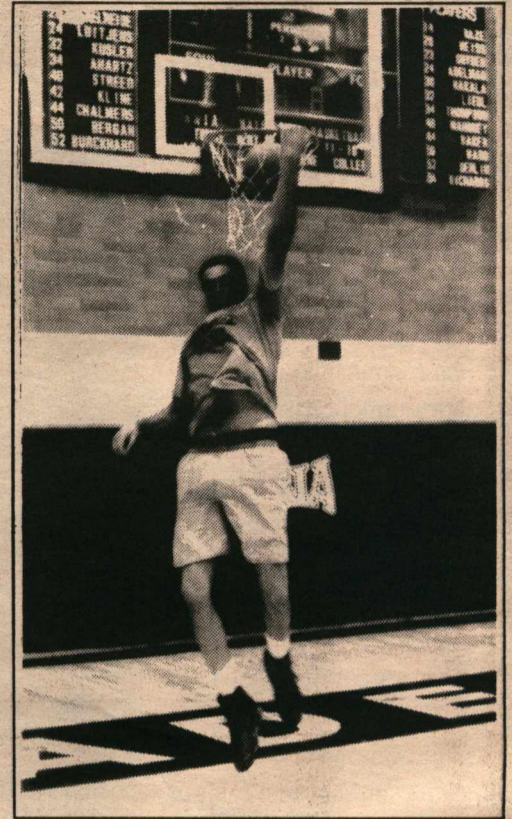
Junior guard Reid Kornstad commented, "It is real unusual for a guy to come in and fit in as well as Neal has. Everyone seems to like him a lot."

"I get along with the guys real well," said Neal. "They seem to like me around so that's good."

Coach Weidenbach also commented about Neal and what he will do for the team next year.

"He will give us some much needed strength inside both in rebounding and defense. He has a great touch with both hands for a big man and will give us some inside scoring." Weidenbach further noted, "Having Neal gives us the freedom to move Emiko (Etete) to his natural position out away from the basket."

After watching the national



Seven foot Neal Pollard shows what hopefully will be a regular sight next season. (Lyndon Shakespeare)

tournament, Neal had a great deal of praise for the Sader fans.

"They are a real great crowd. When they scream and yell they get the place rocking and you can definitely feel the energy."

The Saderdome will continue to rock next season when the Sader men have another successful season, and Neal Pollard will be a "big" part of that success.

## NBA PLAYOFFS

## Team to emerge with NBA championship crown up in the air

*Sport's Editor's note: As the 1993 NBA season enters its final round of playoffs, there is widespread debate over which teams will advance to the championships. The following article is a transcript of a brief conversation between several fanatics, John Nordstrom, Dave McEwen, and Rick Skeen...*

John: Let's start with the exciting Knicks-Bulls series, the one everyone has been talking about. Dave...

Dave: I think the Knicks are going to pull it off in six. Here's why: I think in the playoffs the

Bulls are relying too much on Jordan and the Knicks defense forces Jordan to shoot outside. Jordan will win a couple for them, but the Knicks have a deeper bench, a better coach, and have won three out of five during the regular season.

Rick: I like the Knicks. I think John Starks is the key. If he keeps his head in the game, the Knicks win in five. If not, the Knicks win in seven.

John: I want to say that the Knicks will win it in seven, but you can't give up on any team

that has Michael Jordan. In any game winning circumstance, Jordan can take control better than anyone in the league. If the Knicks lose the home court advantage, the Bulls could break away to a three-peat, but with 26 straight wins at home, the Knicks look tough to beat. Still, the Bulls get this series via the Air. Now what about the Sonics versus the Suns?

Rick: I like the Suns in seven. An extremely good series with two extremely athletic teams. The Suns have a proven superstar, Charles Barkley, to put

them over the top.

John: These two teams have rarely been beat by anyone but themselves. Whichever team beats itself the fewest number of times will win. Seattle probably will be the team to defuse itself because it isn't just the uniforms that are green on this team. Look for the Suns to pull it out in game seven. However, if the Suns falter, the Sonics will dispose of them.

Dave: When Seattle has been on this year, they have played extremely well. They have laid

dormant in the playoffs, squeaking by weaker teams, but they know how to turn it up a notch in crunch time. Look at overtime in game seven with the Rockets. This will be a close series, but I think Seattle will win their games in the fourth quarter. Look for Seattle to use its size. Seattle in five.

(Championship predictions...)

John: Bulls vs. Suns -- Suns in seven.

Dave: Sonics vs. Knicks -- Knicks in four.

Rick: Knicks vs. Suns -- Knicks in six.

## CAMPUS

# An out of the ordinary look at college life

*"...Something out there that is more than just being comfortable and cozy in your Corlett bathroom."*

BY LAURIE MEHRWEIN  
STAFF WRITER

The performance of "Riders on the Storm," edited and compiled by Micah Montague is a brutal examination of the personalities unnoticed within the realms of NNC.

"It was meant to show students on campus there is more out there than Mr. and Mrs. NNC," said Micah, when asked about his intent in performing a construction of five separate monologues of "the real."

"This, however, was not difficult to present to a campus where everyone thinks alike--considering the intellectual. . . incest highly visible on campus. It's just ideas intermarrying ideas to avoid contact with anything outside the doctrine."

"Performance dates were set for May 19, 21, and 22 immediately following Fiddler on the Roof-- one of the inspirations for the play," said Garrett sarcastically. "Since none of us could get the larger roles that went to the Northwesterners, we looked elsewhere." Set in the rotunda of the Wiley Learning Center, "Riders" offered the "intimate, off-center theatre that NNC avoids--we weren't center stage, we were



Edited and compiled by Micah Montague, "Riders on the Storm" was a non-conventional look at life. (Lance Nelson)

off in a corner somewhere. You had to look for it, to want to see it for the sake of the content, not for who showed up to watch who else showed up," said Micah. Though somewhat disappointed

by the turnout, those who showed up were inspired to look a little harder for the interesting people often overlooked.

The performance itself was not without mishap-- opening

night, the door mysteriously jammed, sealing the cast in a darkened room while praying three minutes before curtain. In a panic, the cast pounded on the door until Dr. Owens conveniently came to the rescue, unlocking the door just in time for the curtain. No injuries occurred other than a minor coronary failure of the director. The play continued despite blown fuses, lost matches, and squalling babies, teaching the cast improvisation skills first hand.

Each monologue, performed by Garrett Schmelzenbach, Lance McGrath, Fonda Portales, Jon Coose, and Tami Bradshaw, and linked by Micah Montague, gave portrayals of "people marked by life and it's experiences," said Micah. "The characters went beyond the NNC uniform of teeshirts, plaid shorts, and teevee's-- it showed the individuality that is so sorely lacking. There is something out there that is more than just being comfortable and cozy in your Corlett bathroom-- it doesn't matter what it is, what is important is to just realize that there is something out there that stretches beyond the confines of doctrinal boundaries."

A strong sense of discontentment with the state of NNC ac-

tivities pervaded the reasons for participation of some of the cast members. Many expressed disapproval at the interference of doctrinal issues with the content of plays performed on campus. With Fiddler, many expressed disapproval at the bastardization of content and intent outlined by the author, citing a moral difference between minor editing and the alteration of content to censor the author's intent. "If the mention of the word 'schnapps' causes anyone to become an alcoholic, I will personally take responsibility--there is a point where you can dogmatize anything. I don't mean to turn NNC into a moral junkyard, but I believe a relaxation of committee standards is long overdue," said Micah. "In order to broaden the artistic scope, NNC must take a more lenient stance toward ideas that are uncomfortable-- I'm not undermining God and his principles, I'm just giving an accurate portrayal of the way life is."

This play is an exciting indication of the life that can be found on campus-- if you look. The individualistic manner of this acting crew has set them apart. Maybe next year will bring another performance-- with a more enthusiastic audience.

## Music in a darkened theater for a meager \$4000?

BY KONA LEW  
STAFF WRITER

Concert Band and College Choir presented Music from a Darkened Theater, on Friday evening in the Science Lecture Hall. The concert was a combination of soundtracks from Beauty and the Beast, Robin Hood, and Hook with inspirational praise songs played by the band.

The choir sang some Hungarian folks songs, pieces from

Six Folk Songs, and one piece from the musical, Carousel.

"It was a light, fun spring concert. The students enjoyed playing and the audience enjoyed listening. They did a super job in their performance," said Michael Bankston, Band Director.

Antiphonal Brass surrounded the audience by lining up in the aisles and playing an upbeat spiritual "Little David."

"The acoustical surround sound of the brass section around the audience is very enjoyable to

listen to," explained Bankston.

Dr. Marvin Stallcop, Choir Director, stated, "A combined effort between the choral and band department hasn't happened for a long time. It was a fun evening; the literature was well chosen, and the concert was executed very well."

The music was very enjoyable and different from other concert band concerts in the past. Anyone who has seen the three movies could envision different scenes that correlated with the

music played by the band.

Professor Bankston was hoping to have scenes from the movies on screen while the band played, but "Disney would not allow them to, and Warner Brothers and Columbia Tri-Star Pictures agreed to let the band show a one minute clip for a meager \$4000," stated Bankston. The band had chosen some really excellent scenes, but realized there was no way they could justify it financially.

Members of the band found

the concert to be an enjoyable and entertaining performance. "My favorite was Robin Hood, because I had to play five different instruments. It was challenging," stated Tim Olson, percussionist. "We performed our best on "Praise to the Lord" as compared to all our performances when we were on band tour."

Debbie Barker, who plays piccolo and flute said, "It was fun to play the music from the movies because it was something different."

## COMMUNITY

## Idaho program heals hurts in young lives

BY TESSA PHILLIPS  
SENIOR STAFF WRITER

For the past forty years, the Idaho Youth Ranch (IYR) has served teens, and sometimes younger boys, who have been abused or neglected, or have been picked up for vandalism, drug use, loitering or as runaways. All are usually referred by the Department of Health and Welfare.

The Ranch helps an average of 120 young people yearly from Idaho and the northwest. In early years the boys did chores and farmwork under the direction of houseparents who also sent them to area schools. It was made sure they were kept busy from dawn until dusk with homework or various chores around the Ranch.

The 90s are seeing a new trend of "more seriously disturbed" kids who come from violent backgrounds and have been abused sexually and physically by parents and others. The most disturbing trend is the increase of juvenile sex offenders.

According to Mike Jones, IYR President since 1992, the Ranch won't accept violent kids

or those considered "predatory sex offenders."

Jones emphasized, "Our primary consideration is community safety. We won't and can't accept anyone who could pose a threat, and we have to believe that what the client needs and what the Ranch offers match."

Life at the Ranch offers specifically designed programs for each individual's needs in the residential, psychological, educational, social and recreational aspects of their lives.

To accommodate the number of young people, the IYR has facilities in Rupert, Nampa, Boise and Coeur d'Alene.

At the Ranch in Rupert, the boys are expected to do chores on the five hundred acre working operation, as well as work in a



Boys help with vaccination day at the Idaho Youth Ranch. (Courtesy of IYR)

structured program to resolve personal issues and begin making permanent changes in their behavior.

Boys at all facilities attend school where programs to stop substance abuse and alcohol addiction, special help for teenage sexual offenders and victims, and family counseling services are also available.

The Emancipation Home in Boise serves older boys, teach-

ing them independent living skills such as shopping, cooking, cleaning and balancing a check-book.

Setting goals and acquiring other life skills are also empha-

sized as they complete their education and begin searching for jobs.

The Idaho Youth Ranch recently launched a new program in the Treasure Valley called Family Preservation Services. New to Idaho but active in thirty-seven other states, Family Preservation Services is a partnership between IYR, the department of Health and Welfare, and each family who receives counseling.

The provision for short-term, in-home, early intervention services allows families to stay together and work through their difficulties.

Funds for the upkeep of the ranches and their programs are raised through the private contributions of individuals in the northwest.

Idaho and the Idaho Youth Ranch is a network of involved caring individuals who have devoted their lives to foster an environment where youth with problems become adults with promise.



Mixing work with a little play, youth participate in balloon volleyball.

## CAMPUS

## Campus Security introduces women's lib to NNC

BY WENDY WHITE  
SENIOR STAFF WRITER

Students who are out and about at night may notice something different about NNC's campus security. Or make that someone different.

Kim Crow has broken all stereotypes about campus security. She is the first woman ever to be an NNC campus security officer.

"I thought it would be neat to help keep this campus safe," she explained. "I'm fairly strong; I think quickly, and I know I can handle it," explained Kim

in talking about her job.

Director of Campus Security Larry Tomlinson agrees. "Sometimes the best man for the job is a woman," he explained. "In her interview she answered the questions really well so we hired her," Tomlinson said.

Her fellow security officers also find Crow more than qualified for the job. "I think she'll do a good job. She's one of the few females on campus that will do a good job," said Chad Traver.

"I'm confident that she can do the job," said Jason Wileman,

also a member of the security staff.

Tomlinson said that he has received no negative feedback concerning his decision to hire a female for the job. In fact, he said that he has received positive comments. "Some of the campus ladies commented how much they appreciated it," he said.

"I think that it's a wonderful opportunity for Kim to show that women are just as capable as men at handling a demanding, male-dominated position," said senior Angela Plies.

However, some people

have wondered whether or not it is safe to have a female on the security staff. But Tomlinson explained that security officers do not do physical kinds of tasks.

"If they are faced with a confrontation, they have to call the police," he explained. "We are basically the eyes and ears of the campus--we're a deterrent."

Despite some cynicism, Crow maintains her belief that she can do a good job. "People don't take me seriously yet. I guess they don't think a woman can do the job. I think a woman can do the job, and I think I can do the job."

Freshman Jeff Gunstream agrees with Kim's belief that women can handle the position of security officer. "I think she's got a lot of guts because if and when the police do not arrive on time, she is stuck there with the perpetrators," Gunstream explained.

Gunstream also acknowledged the risks while admitting the advantages of having Crow on staff. "Accepting this challenge takes a lot of courage, but, hypothetically speaking, if I were a potential vandal, I would run like the wind if I saw her chasing after me," he said.

## Hanna calls for a "Time Out"

Greetings! If you're anything like me, you're probably saying to yourself, "Aye Carumba! There are only two weeks left in this whole school year and I've still got a ton of stuff to do! Yikes!!" With finals just around the corner and the sweet anticipation of summer coming up, the last thing on our minds is just another thing to do. From a heavy academic load to a rigorous social/dating life (we hope), there is plenty for each of us to already do.

That's why we have Time Out. It's a way of taking some personal time for ourselves to focus on Christ and what He is doing in our lives despite our busy schedules. Time Out's are happenin' Wednesday nights in the North Dining Room at 6:30 pm. Come, fellowship with others, and take some 'time out' of your busy schedule to give praise and worship to the One who always takes time for us.

JOHN HANNA  
CAMPUS MINISTRIES COORDINATOR

## ASNNC

By RYAN PITTS, MATT JOHNSON,  
AND JOHN NORDSTROM

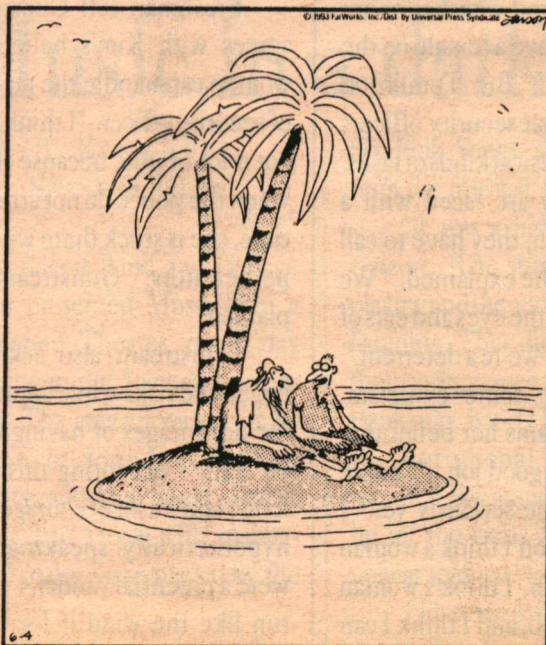
## TOP 10

### Top Ten Awards Not Given at the School Awards Assembly

10. Best use of secular words during NNC sporting event
9. Best transparency specialist during a convocation or chapel
8. The Mr. Morrison Award
7. Ed-media jack-of-all trades award including television pushing
6. Best singing performance of "Happy Birthday" during a lunch or dinner
5. Male who hasn't changed his sheets all year award
4. Most likely to die next year of skin cancer
3. Couple caught most times by security
2. Best Marriot scanner technician/supervisor team
1. Best dressed trio

## THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



"Thanks for being my friend, Wayne."

## HUMOR

# The joys of summer camp

Summer's almost here, and it's time for you parents to decide about summer camp.

"Sounds great!" you're saying. "I'll start packing now!"

No, not YOU. You're not allowed to have fun; you're a parent. I'm talking about summer camp for your CHILD.

First you need to select the type of camp. Today, in addition to the traditional category of Camps with Comical Names Like "Camp Wabonga," there are many specialty camps, including Tennis Camp, Art Camp, Drama Camp, Diet Camp, Gorge Yourself Camp, Homesickness Camp, Cramp Camp, Enemy Camp and Space Camp, at the end of which your child is actually launched into orbit (this one is all booked up).

Whatever type of camp you choose, you need not worry about the quality of the supervision your child will receive, because summer camps make a determined effort to hire staff members who meet the highest possible standards of maturity and responsibility. But eventually they give up and hire college students. Sometimes they even hire HIGH SCHOOL students. I know this because when I was in high school, I worked at (really) Camp Sharparoon. (Everybody: "Waniko! Wanako! Wanik Wa-nak- Wan-O! Maroon! Maroon! Sharp-a-ROON!")

I was on the Maintenance Crew with the Rotando brothers, Hank and Lou. Here is the kind of Maintenance Crew we were: Rather than walk as many as 15 feet to an approved trash can, we stuffed our garbage down into a hole in the floorboards of our cabin. By the end of the summer the entire cabin was bobbing up and down on a pulsating wave of crud.

Our job was to maintain the camp facilities, which was hard work, so instead we spent virtually the entire summer of 1962 trying to make an exploding arrow. I can't remember why we chose this particular

objective, but it became very important to us, and we spent many hours constructing and testing various arrow designs, none of which

## DAVE BARRY

worked except when you pounded them directly with a hammer. Thus they would have been ineffective as actual weapons, unless you had a really stupid enemy, in which case you could mail him an arrow with a little note that said "DIRECTIONS: PLACE ARROW ON HEAD AND HIT WITH HAMMER."

Speaking of exploding, the highlight for the Maintenance Crew that summer was when we helped the head maintenance person, whose name was Hans, attempt to revive a former freshwater spring that had turned into a swamp. Hans had decided that the way to get the spring flowing again was to use dynamite. This is a true anecdote. I don't know where Hans got the dynamite, but he had a big wooden

start flowing. The spring turned into a geological formation that future generations will call Big Inexplicable Muck Crater.

Rest assured that there will probably not be dynamite in use at the camp where you send your child. It will probably be more like the camp we sent our son to last summer. After considering all the possible types of camps, we sent him to Losing All Your Stuff Camp. The camp sent us a detailed list of exactly what he would need -- how many pairs of socks, underwear, etc. -- and his mom spent many hours getting all this stuff together and labeling it. Then, as soon as he got there, he embarked on a rigorous program, supervised by college students, of losing everything. By the time we got there for Parents' Day, he had virtually nothing left. We found him -- I am not making this up -- wearing one sneaker, boxer shorts and a T-shirt that would have to be laundered with nuclear weapons. He had not brushed his teeth since the first day, when he lost his toothbrush.

He could not have been happier. He was living in a cabin with seven boys, all of whom had also lost everything. Nobody had a clue where anything was. By thinking hard and examining the area carefully for clues, we were

able to deduce that the majority of lost stuff was probably located on the floor. The key piece of evidence was that we couldn't actually see the floor. The campers were walking around on a six-inch-deep layer of discarded clothing mixed with food and comic books.

Naturally this made me concerned about whether modern camps are doing a good job of teaching traditional American moral values. In my day, we would have put that stuff where it belonged. Under the floor.

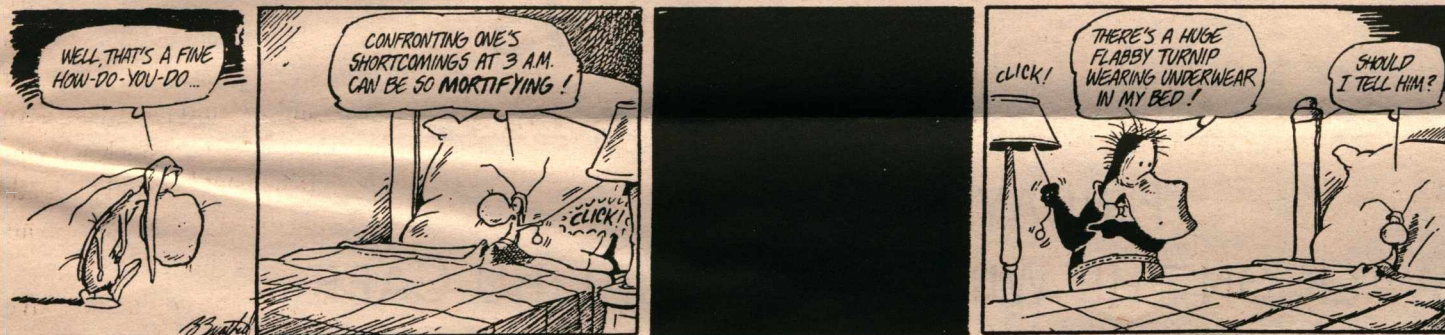
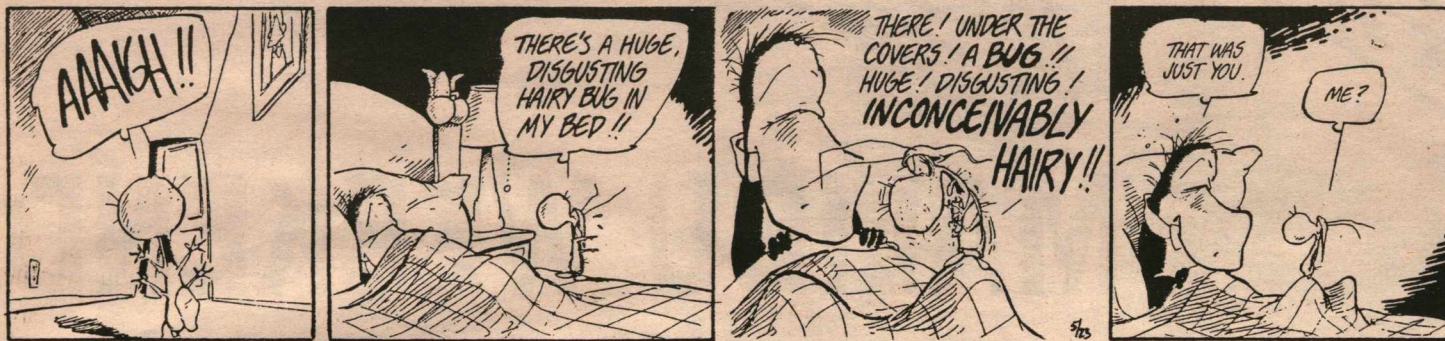
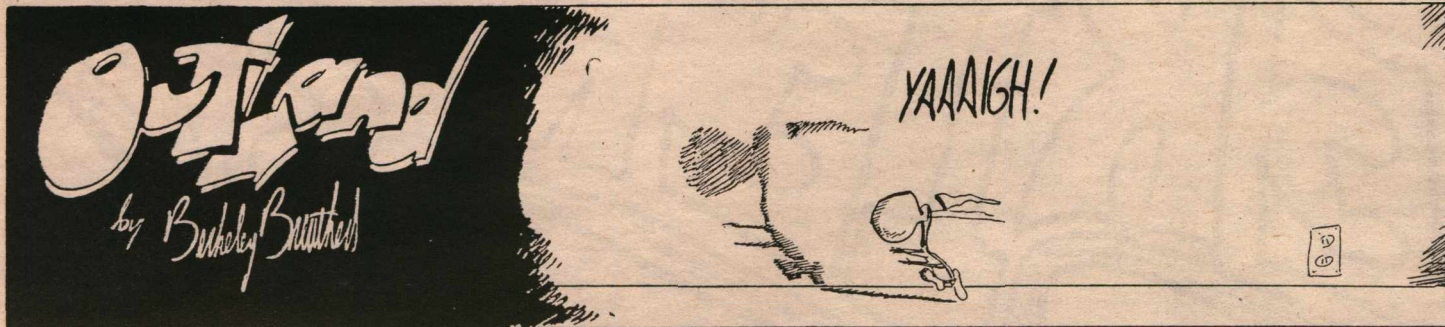


box full of it. We took this out to the spring, where Hans, looking as though he knew what he was doing, stuck numerous sticks of dynamite into the muck. Then we moved back, uncoiling the detonation wire, and when we were what Hans felt was a safe distance away, he touched the wire to a tractor battery. This was followed by what came to be known as the Rain of Frogs. There was also a good deal of airborne muck, but you never forget the sensation of an actual live high-speed frog coming out of the sky and landing on your actual body, both of you too stunned for words.

Of course the spring did not

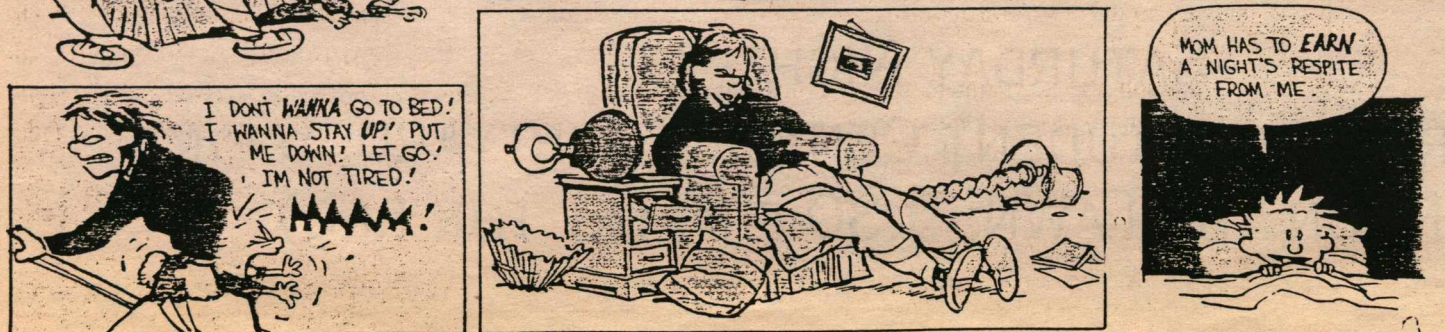
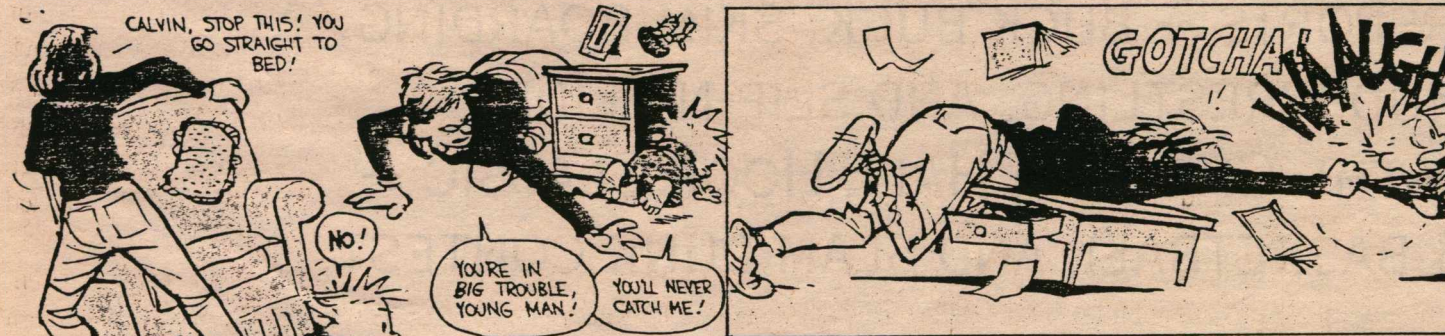
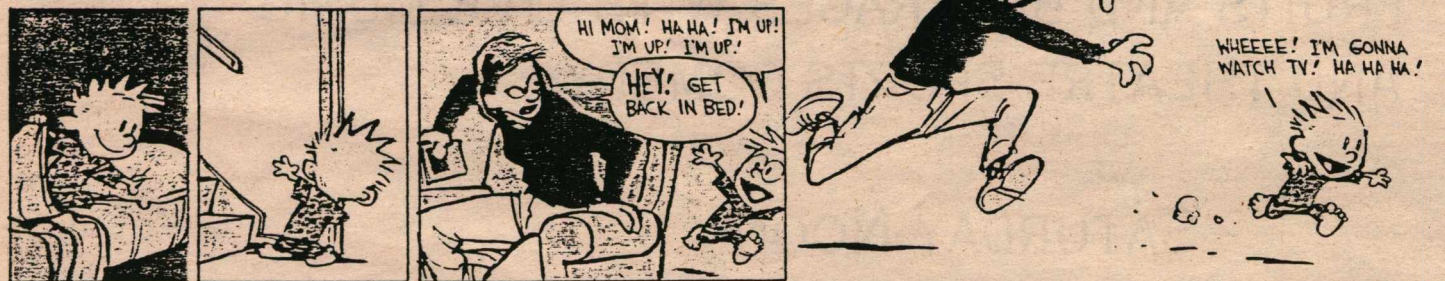
CALENDAR

<p><b>Tuesday, May 25</b></p> <p><b>Beauty and the Beast</b> 4:00 pm @ the gazebo</p> <p><b>Shakespeare on the lawn</b> 7:00 pm @ the gazebo</p> <p><b>Carmen</b> BSU Pavilion 7:00 pm <b>FREE!!</b></p>	<p><b>Thursday, May 27</b></p> <p>"Angry Housewives" 807 W. Idaho #385-0021 \$20/dinner @ 6:45pm \$7.50/show only @ 8:00pm</p> <p>"Room Service" Stagecoach @ 8:15 \$5.00 #342-2000</p>	<p><b>Friday, May 28</b></p> <p><b>Cafe Malibu</b> 8:00 pm @ the Student Center</p>	<p><b>Saturday, May 29</b></p> <p><b>Water Sports</b> 12:00 pm @ Kurtz Park</p>	<p><b>The Luau</b> 5:00 pm @ the Student Center</p>	<p><b>Aladdin &amp; Slide Show</b> 9:30 pm @ the new Soccer field</p>
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calvin and hobbes

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syndicate 4-25



ON SCREEN

**Nampa Cineplex-Odeon**

2104 Caldwell Blvd. 465-4957  
\$4.50 (\$2.50 on Tuesdays)  
Benny and Joon (PG)--7:30, 9:35  
Indian Summer (PG-13)--9:00  
Aladdin (G)--7:00  
Dave (PG-13)--7:10, 9:40  
Lost In Yonkers (PG)--7:00, 9:30  
The Sandlot (PG)--7:20, 9:25  
Sidekicks (PG)--7:15, 9:20

**The Flicks**

646 Fulton Boise 342-4222  
\$3.50 w/ student ID card  
Strictly Ballroom (PG)--5:15  
Tous les matins du monde  
(All the Mornings of the World)  
(NR)--7:10, 9:20  
The Lover (R)--5:30, 7:30, & 9:30

**Karcher Reel Theater**

Karcher Mall 467-2231  
\$1.50 (\$1 on Tuesdays)  
Groundhog Day (PG)--3:05, 5:10, 9:45  
Sommersby (PG-13)--7:20  
A Far Off Place (PG)--4:30, 7:00  
A Few Good Men (R)--9:25

**Linden 3 Theaters**

2312 E. Linden, Caldwell; 454-8687  
\$5.00 (\$2.50 on Tuesdays)  
Dragon (PG-13)--5:00, 7:20, & 9:45  
Hot Shots: Part Deux (PG-13)--5:15, 7:10, & 9:30  
Sliver (R)--5:10, 7:30, & 9:40

NOTE: The Crusader's list of movie showtimes is provided only to save students the trouble of making a phone call. The above movies are not endorsed by The Crusader.

CAMPUS BILLBOARD

Classic NNC Letterman's Jacket, leather sleeves, in great shape, I'm just too old and fat to wear it, size 44, & only \$40, John Brasch at 467-1049 or contact Darlene in the career center.

HH just you wait. Eliza.

Three males in dire need of clothing, preferably something for the lower halves of our bodies, please contact us through student development.

Campus Billboard ad space may be purchased by anyone who wants to pay for it. RATES: First three lines = \$.50; Additional lines = \$.25 per line. TO PLACE AN AD, use Classified Ad Forms available at The Crusader office, upstairs in the student center. Off-campus and out-of-town advertisers may send their ads to THE CRUSADER, NORTHWEST NAZARENE COLLEGE, BOX C, NAMPA, IDAHO, 83686; or call 467-8656

# TAKE A WALK ON THE WILD SIDE EXPERIENCE

## MALIBU WEEKEND 1993

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### -FRIDAY NIGHT-

TAKE A WALK ON THE WILD AT THE MALIBU CAFE,  
IN THE STUDENT CENTER COURTYARD.  
TROPICAL FRUITS AND BEVERAGES WITH LIVE MUSIC  
AND THEATRE SPORTS COMEDY.

### - SATURDAY NOON-

WATERSPORTS -- BUCK BUCK, SKIM-BOARDING,  
MUD WRESTLING, AND SLIP-N-SLIDE.  
ALSO, THE CHAPMAN HALL HOOP CLASSIC --  
3 ON 3 BASKETBALL AND SLAM DUNK CONTEST.

### -SATURDAY NIGHT-

LUAU DINNER IN THE STUDENT CENTER COURTYARD, 5 P.M.  
"ALADDIN" ON THE LAWN, 9:30 P.M. (AT THE REC)