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Morris Graves (1910-2001), *American, Bird in Moonlight*, 1939, watercolor on paper, Nancy Wilson-Ross collection, Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art, 1986:115. (Original in color.)

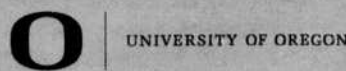
a slide lecture by noted art critic

Theodore Wolff

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Generous support for this program was provided by Roger Hall. EO/AA/ADA institution committed to cultural diversity.



Tourism industry troubled by possible passport rules

BY MELANTHIA MITCHELL
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEATTLE — Tourism officials in Washington state are concerned that proposed rules requiring Americans to have passports to re-enter the United States from Canada will be bad for business.

By 2008, any U.S. citizen returning to the United States from Canada, Mexico, Panama and Bermuda will have to show a passport under guidelines the Bush administration proposed Tuesday in the latest effort to deter terrorists from entering the country.

Some in the travel industry, however, doubt people will apply for a passport just to go to Canada and are worried business will decline.

"So few Americans travel abroad that there is not a compelling need or case to get a passport," said Darrell Bryan, executive vice president for Victoria Clipper, a private ferry service that carries about 300,000 people annually on daily trips between Seattle and Victoria, British Columbia. "This is just going to make it much more difficult for us to attract customers."

Others don't foresee any major problems, but with travel to Washington from Canada beginning to bounce back, they're being cautiously optimistic.

"We're going to pay close attention to this new development," said Peter McMillin, director of tourism and film for Washington.

About 60 million Americans, roughly 20 percent of the national population, currently have passports, according to the U.S. State Department.

Canadians also would have to present a passport to enter the United States beginning at the end of next year for air and sea travelers, and a year later at land crossings.

There are concerns that travel into Washington will suffer, but McMillin said his agency will continue working with both federal government and industry officials to try to prevent that from happening.

Congress called for the new rules in intelligence legislation it passed last year as part of a post-Sept. 11 move toward tightening border security.

Customs officials in Washington state said Tuesday they were aware of the proposed regulations but had little information about how it would affect traffic at border check points.

"One of the things that it's designed to do is create more uniformity," said Mike Milne, public affairs officer for U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

On average, 1.1 million people cross daily into the United States at any one of its more than 300 ports of entry, including seaports, airports and land crossings, Milne said. Border agents refuse access to some 1,237 each day, about 54 of whom are non-citizens with criminal records.

Procedures already in place require travelers to show documents establishing identity and citizenship, Milne said. Although passports have not been mandated in the past, a form of government-issued picture identification, a birth certificate or both is needed.

Border agents also screen people by asking where they were born, where they currently live and what travelers did on their visits.

"For most people that are crossing, it's fairly typical kinds of things," Milne said.

While a passport will be the document of choice for all travelers, another acceptable document at land crossings will be the Border Crossing Card, or land visa, used by Mexican citizens traveling to the United States.

"I really think this all just stems from a need to validate someone's true identity," said Joe Giuliano, deputy chief for the U.S. Border Patrol's Blaine sector, covering Western Washington, Oregon and Alaska.

The new rules will require a level of consistency, reducing the burden on border inspectors who now must validate multiple forms of identification and therefore expediting the process, Giuliano said.

As with any change, Giuliano said he expects it will be seen as inconvenient at first, but eventually people will adjust.

"Ultimately ... we're going to see a broader requirement for passports in just about any international

Passport becomes key to return home

By 2008, Americans will need a passport to return home from countries that previously required only a driver's license, or a license and one additional proof of citizenship such as a birth certificate, according to the Department of State.

Countries where a passport will be required for re-entry



Estimated number of out-bound trips to each country by U.S. residents in 2003*

Mexico	17.6 million
Canada	14.2 million
Panama	196,000
Bermuda	140,000**

* Staying one or more nights
** Data is for 2002 (2003 not available)

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, Office of Travel and Tourism Industries; ESRI

travel in this world," Giuliano said. "It's just going to become one of those things that becomes another everyday aspect of our lives."

The proposed rules are scheduled to be finalized this fall. Until then, the government will solicit comments from the public.

Lawmakers indicate strong support for civil-union bill

BY SUSAN HAIGH
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HARTFORD, Conn. — Lawmakers said Tuesday they believe they have enough votes to pass a bill that would make Connecticut the first state to recognize civil unions between same-sex couples without intervention from the courts.

The Democrat-controlled Senate is scheduled to vote Wednesday on the bill. It will then go to the House, where it is also expected to pass.

"Our responsibility as a state is to have laws that ensure the well-being of each of our citizens," said the Rev. Davida Foy Crabtree, minister for the Connecticut Conference of the United Church of Christ.

But opponents said they believe there is still time to scuttle the bill or amend it with language defining marriage as a union between a man and a woman. If the bill passes both chambers, opponents vowed to pressure Republican Gov. M. Jodi Rell to veto it.

Rell has said she supports the concept of civil unions. However,

she has not taken a stand on the bill, which extends all rights and privileges of marriage without an actual marriage license to same-sex couples.

"The legislators have not yet heard from the people. They're not listening," said Brian Brown, executive director of the Family Institute of Connecticut. "Connecticut — we're the ones that are doing something far, far different than the rest of the United States."

Voters in Kansas went to the polls Tuesday to decide whether to approve a constitutional amendment prohibiting gay marriage. If approved, Kansas would become the 18th state with such a prohibition in its constitution.

Alabama, South Dakota and Tennessee plan elections next year on constitutional gay marriage bans, and proposals are pending in 13 other states, according to the National Conference of State Legislatures.

Vermont is the only state that recognizes civil unions; Massachusetts allows same-sex couples to marry.

Kansans may approve ban on gay marriage

TOPEKA, Kan. — Early results showed a wide margin of Kansas voters approving a constitutional amendment Tuesday to prohibit same-sex couples from marrying or entering into civil unions.

Gay marriage is already banned under Kansas law, and the law is not being challenged. But supporters of the ballot measure say the ban must be put in the Kansas Constitution to insulate it from legal challenge.

"The marriage amendment is an unfortunate, necessary reaction to activist courts," Republican state Attorney General Phill Kline said.

Democratic Gov. Kathleen Sebelius said she supports the existing state law and views it as sufficient.

"I don't think we need a constitutional amendment, and particularly a constitutional amendment that goes far beyond the bounds of that law," she said.

— The Associated Press