



130 commit to drug-free lifestyle

Otey tells students to 'stay on track'

by Tim Maher
During a January 22 all-school assembly, Anthony Brent Otey offered his Students Taking A Right Stand (STARS) program to Riggs students.

As a result, approximately 130 high school students have already signed contracts to participate in STARS.

Otey is the vice-president of STARS, based in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and travels the country implementing the program in high schools. The STARS program allows any student to sign a contract stating that he or she will not use alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs during this school year.

"We started at Lookout Valley High School in Chattanooga, and it began to expand. The first year we had about 18 takers. The second year we had about 70. In the third year we had 250 kids involved out of a school of 400," Otey said.

Now STARS includes 150,000 students nationwide, reaching from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Maui, Hawaii, to Providence, Rhode Island.

"Alcohol will get you off track. Pregnancy will get you off track. Drugs will get you off track. Stay on track," Otey said.

Otey discussed eight phrases that will help kids stay on track. These phrases include the following: See the Reaching, Unite with Exceptional people, Commit to Abstinence, Cast away a Loser's limp, Expect the Impossible, Stay on Track, and Simply be Yourself.

"If you take the first letter of the first main word in each segment, they spell SUCCESS. When you take the first letter of the second main word, they spell REALITY. What we are trying to get across is SUCCESS in REALITY," Otey said.

Members of STARS also meet on a weekly or monthly basis, depending on involvement. Group discussions are held on such topics as sexuality, suicide prevention, drug usage, and parental divorce.

Being married, a father of two, and a past teacher, Otey offers his advice to teens. He stresses that abstinence from drugs will make a student a bet-



STARS sign up...Jerry Pier looks on as sophomores Mandy Casanova and Amy Menning sign up for the new STARS program. (photo by Stacie Suedkamp)

ter person.
"Who you are is a lot better than what people say you are," Otey said.

He related a story of how talk show host Oprah Winfrey went to his high school and by-passed parties to pursue her dreams.

"Kids think that the only thing to do is booze and cruise. That's wrong. We are giving them an alternative to that. We plan cookouts, retreats, discussions, and other activities to break that myth," Otey said.

As an educator, he believes that it is

his job to motivate kids to see their goals and to help them see that drug and alcohol usage is not a part of their dreams.

"We once were a great country. But now we risk not being a world superpower. It's not because Japan is taking it; we gave it away. High academics are slipping because kids think what looks good on the outside matters. That's wrong; what's on the inside is what counts. We are giving it away," Otey said.

No competition: Richards, Herrin take office

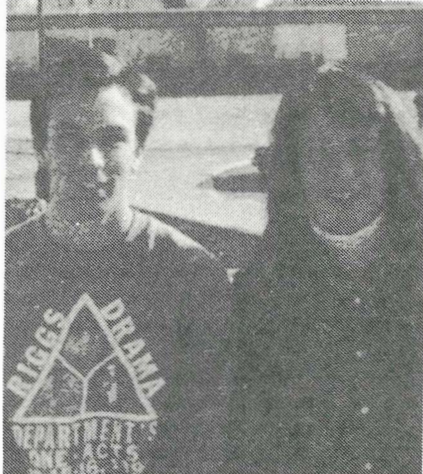
By Wyatt O'Day
New faces decorated the stage during the STARS assembly last week. The faces were those of Kyle Richards and Johanna Herrin. Richards and Herrin are taking over as president and vice president of the student body, after being unchallenged in the second semester race.

"I was really surprised that there were no other challengers for the spots, but I guess that's okay with me," Herrin said.

The two will be taking over the council that was run by Tim Maher and Chris Sonnenschein. "We plan on trying to get this mascot thing through by the end of the year, since Tim and Chris have been trying to get it for the whole year," Richards said.

Richards is active in IBA'S, IVA'S, NHS, chorus, oral interp, T.O.R.C.H., Odyssey of the Mind, band, Gumbo, dance, drama, and numerous community activities.

Herrin participates in boy's and girl's basketball, Gumbo, track, pep-club, NHS, and an assortment of community activities.



Taking charge...Kyle Richards and Joby Herrin became second semester president and vice-president. (photo by Stacie Suedkamp)

"I believe that we are able to represent a very large portion of the high school because we are involved in many of the activities that other kids are active in," Richards said.

Students rally at Capitol to support recycling bill

by Ashly Suedkamp and Deanna Prue

A group of about thirty Riggs students proved that they care about the environment by attending a rally at the Capitol in support of a recycling bill on January 23.

The comprehensive recycling bill that they were supporting was introduced by Senator Linda Stensland, a Democrat from Sioux Falls.

Matt Foster, the rally coordinator and a junior, said that the bill sets goals for waste reduction over the course of six to ten years.

If the bill passes, it will allow South Dakota to reject waste from any other state with recycling measures that are not up to our standards.

"If it passes, we (South Dakota) will be one mean, lean, recycling machine," said Foster.

Students from both the high school and junior high gathered on the capitol's steps, rallying with chants, carrying signs, and listening to speakers.

**"Recycling starts with us. It has to be an everyday thing, or it won't work."
--Kathy Wieczorek**

The students' thoughts on recycling echoed the message that now is the time for action.

"Recycling is a good idea. We need it for the future, and we need to take it upon ourselves to do it," said sophomore rally participant Kelly'O Erickson.

"Recycling starts with us. It has to be an everyday thing or it won't work," added sophomore Kathy Wieczorek.

These students are convinced that if we do not start taking care of the problem now, it will only get worse and will be more difficult to solve in the future.

Comment

Editorial: School to be praised for STARS program

The Pierre Public School System's idea of instituting the nationally renowned Students Taking A Right Stand program (STARS) into Riggs High School and Pierre Junior High School should be applauded.

Before expecting students to sign up for STARS, which helps students stay off drugs and alcohol, the administration allowed STARS vice-president Anthony Brent Otey to speak to all-school assemblies in an effort to explain what the program is all about.

The main idea behind the program is based upon students offering positive peer support to one another to stay drug free. A student voluntarily signs a contract stating that he or she will not use drugs or alcohol for the remainder of the school year.

The advantages of being in STARS are belonging to a group that offers positive peer support, spending time discussing teen issues, and attending specially-planned activities.

This plan allows the Pierre School System to be leaders by being the first school in South Dakota to initiate STARS.

The program has shown a favorable success rate in other states, drawing in membership of over 150,000 students.

For bringing a voluntary drug prevention program to Pierre, the Pierre School System should be awarded a certificate of accomplishment.



Letter to the editor:

Bouchie defends studio's actions

Dear editor:

When reading your (Cally Winters') "Dear Editor" letter in the December 20 Riggs High School GOVERNOR, I felt a need to reply.

In reviewing your original negative, there was no negative damage on our part, but your eyes were closed, therefore necessitating a reshoot.

The decision for reshoots at the stu-

dio was made by the school. They wanted minimal disruption of school time; we concurred with the "new idea" and were willing to give it a try. It is apparent that it did not work for either party involved. A letter of explanation and apology from the school and myself was included with each packet of those individuals who were at the studio for reshoots.

It was also agreed that all reshoots would be delivered before Christmas break. Retakes were delivered to all Pierre schools before the start of school December 19.

Thank you for your comments.

Sincerely,
Debby Bouchie

Governor Staff

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The policy of the Riggs High Governor is to report the news accurately and objectively and to provide a forum for the expression of its readers' views. Views expressed in the editorial reflect the concerns and opinions of the editorial board and do not necessarily represent the opinions of the individual reporters, editors, adviser, faculty or administration. The staff encourages signed letters to the editor but reserves the right to accept or reject letters and to edit for length, grammar or libel.

What do you think about the new STARS program?



"I think that STARS has the right intent, but too many people will take advantage of getting out of class for meetings and discounts."

Beth Wahl, Jr.



"I think STARS will be a good program, but only for those directly involved."

Erik Nelson, Soph.



"I think STARS will be beneficial, but only to those who believe in the cause behind the program."

Carl Osberg, Sr.

Photos by Stacie Suedkamp

Comment

Voters may get opportunity to decide video lottery's fate

by Stacie Zastrow

Representative Joyce Hodges, R-Lake Preston, and 28 other legislators have introduced a bill to refer the fate of video lottery to a vote of people.

The bill will ask the voters to decide whether the legislature should repeal statutes allowing video lottery in South Dakota.

Hodges said she introduced the bill because people have expressed their concern about the rapid growth of video lottery. They want the opportunity to vote on the issue of video lottery. Senator JoAnn Morford-Burg, D-Wessington Springs, a co-sponsor of the bill, said people want it because they did not have a voice in approving video lottery.

When the question was put to several Riggs High seniors, two-thirds indicated they would oppose such a repeal. Hodges feels such student attitudes are the result of their "growing up with machines like Nintendo." Morford-Burg said, "People don't understand the full impact of video lottery."

Most of those students felt video lottery provided needed revenue to the state. But Hodges said South Dakota has lost money because the players are not spending money on food, clothing and other necessities needed by their families. Hodges said "Most of the people playing the video lottery are those who can least afford it."

One student responded, "Video lot-

tery should be legal; the money is being used for education." Morford-Burg said, "The money is not targeted directly to the schools."

The state's share of video lottery revenue--\$32 million in 1991--is deposited in the state general fund according to both legislators.

Riggs High government teacher, Harvey "Skip" Kurth, said he was not personally opposed to video lottery. He recognized there are people who may be hurt if they "go to the extreme." Yet Kurth feels people should have the right to that type of entertainment if they want.

Morford-Burg said video lottery is not a traditional form of entertainment. She said families budget for entertainment, but most people do not responsibly manage their money when playing video lottery.

The students that would repeal video lottery expressed common social concerns. They favor repeal because of the adverse financial and emotional impact on the players. Others are concerned by the problems of gambling addiction caused by video lottery.

Morford-Burg agrees that video lottery is causing many social problems. "It is damaging South Dakota's work ethic and morals."

Kurth expressed his opposition to any proposal to make video lottery available to 18-year olds. He said, "There are too many other ways 18-year olds should be

spending their money."

But sixty-percent of the seniors interviewed disagreed with Kurth. Their reasons included the following: "We are adults," "We can vote," and "We can buy (scratch and match) lottery tickets." Therefore, they conclude, "We should be able to play video lottery." One responded, "I have been playing since I was 16, so why not let me legally play now that I am 18."

"Eighteen-year olds should not play video lottery. It is bad enough adults are going crazy over it," wrote one sen-

ior.

Another replied, "Twenty-one year old people aren't even responsible enough to handle it, so how can 18-year olds?"

Forty percent of the students polled agreed 18-year olds should not be allowed to play. Most responses expressed common concern for the problems gambling could cause 18-year olds.

These concerns reflect studies conducted by National Institute of Mental Health. Its study showed 1.5% of adults are compulsive gamblers, but 5% of high school students are similarly addicted.

Plays: life, emotion shown onstage

by Jen Hauschild

The one-act plays premiered on Jan. 21 with a second showing on Jan. 23 and to those who didn't get a chance to see it, you missed out on some excellent acting.

The dramatic play "The Outsiders" featured Tim Schmidt as the young Greaser Ponyboy Curtis. His acting was superior, and he made you feel what Ponyboy was going through.

The roles of Johnny, Cherry, and Dallas, played by Bob Stiles, Kristin Smith, and Kyle Richards, were extremely well-done also. Stiles' portrayal of Johnny was one that made you think about being young and living your life to the fullest.

The other Greasers in the play did a fine job, too. They added life and emotion to the play.

This was not only a play of Greasers though. The acting of the Socs was wonderful, too. They may have it made, but they gave the story a contrast of "good versus evil."

The comedy, "Who am I This Time?", showed the diverse talent of Paula Wheeldryer. Her acting, spoken or unspoken, added spice to this play.

The talents of Brian Shekleton and

Michelle Phillips, who played Harry Nash and Helen Shaw, were displayed in such a way that they brought humor and delight to the stage.

The last comedy, "This is a Test", was one of the funniest plays that this reviewer has ever witnessed.

Alan, played by Eric Manus, was an extremely funny role, not only in acting but in costuming. The spiked-up hair was definitely an added plus.

Many times extras don't play a really important part in a play, but the extras in this play certainly added humor and life with their assorted cheating antics. I saw many new avenues of the cheating process, but please, kids, don't try them at school; these were trained professionals!

Let's not forget, though, the student directors and technicians that helped make these plays possible. They, too, did an excellent job with lighting, scenery, and the production ends of the play.

The caliber of talent within the school is incredible. If you missed these plays, you have just one more chance to see the talents of the "Outsiders" cast when they perform at the state One-Act Play festival here at Riggs theater on Feb. 7-8.

'Jungle Fever' explores interracial relationships

by Nathan Brakke

Spike Lee's latest film, "Jungle Fever", is now out on video cassette. Although it's not quite as good as his 1989 film "Do The Right Thing," it is definitely worth checking out.

"Jungle Fever" explores the motives and consequences of interracial relationships.

Flipper Purify, a successful black architect living in Harlem, has an affair with his white secretary, Angela Tucci, who lives in Bensonhurst.

Flipper is played by Wesley Snipes, who also can be seen in "New Jack City" as Neno Brown. Angela is played by Annabella Sciorra. As a result of their affair, both are ridiculed by and cast out of their families and their neighborhoods.

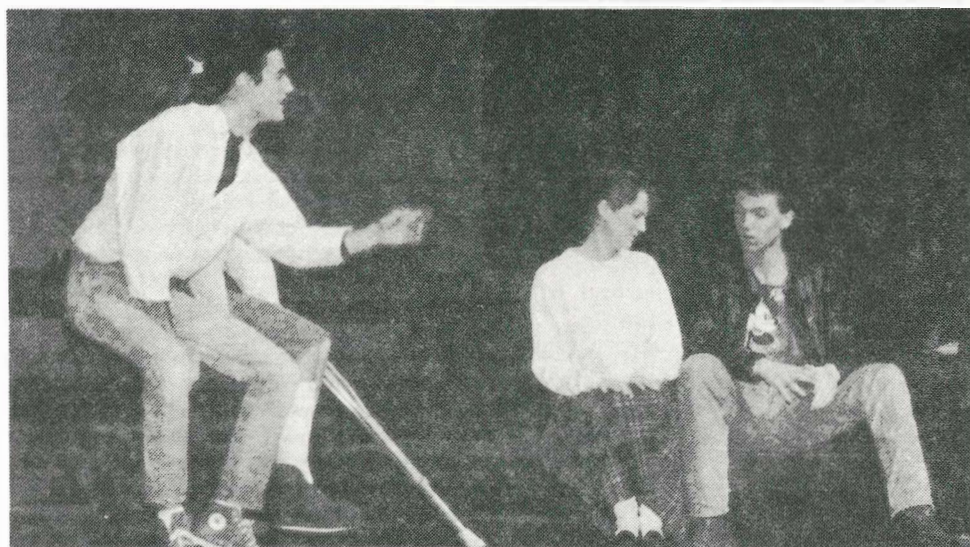
In the end, the treatment that Flipper and Angela go through is too much to bear. Flipper gives up. He says that he doesn't love Angela and never did. He simply says he was "curious" about white women.

This idea that love doesn't always conquer all is hard to accept. Flipper does go back to his wife and together they try to work it out. But the ending is not a very happy one.

"Jungle Fever" is laced with passion, humor, and sorrow. It is a typical "Spike Lee Joint" in that it is an excellent portrait of inner city life. The vivid scenes of racism and drugs (Flipper's brother is a junkie) are unforgettable. "Jungle Fever" leaves the audience with the realization that we are living in a cruel world and that there must be something done about it.

"Jungle Fever", however, fails to promote the idea that love knows no color. This, along with knowledge and understanding of each other's culture, is necessary to battle racism successfully.

Spike Lee is currently working on his next film, "Malcolm X", which will star Denzel Washington. Look for a preview in next month's issue.



And action...Seniors Tim Schmidt, Kristen Job and Jason Knox display their acting talents in "The Outsiders." (photo by Stacie Suedkamp)

Feature

Bill of Rights enters third

Students get most first amendment rights

by Matthew Foster
and Jacinta Wang

Pretend, for argument's sake, that a teen-age David Duke attended school at Riggs. And, again for argument's sake, pretend he wanted to distribute pamphlets extolling the virtues of the Ku Klux Klan.

What rights, and therefore, what responsibilities would Duke have? Furthermore, what forms of regulation would the Riggs administration have?

The First Amendment guarantees the right of free speech to all citizens; they are given to students whether or not they are exercised.

However, those rights and their limits have been challenged by several high school authorities in the past, especially when a student or students chose to dissent politically, religiously or culturally.

In 1969, the Supreme Court heard a landmark case—*Tinker vs. Des Moines Independent Community School District*. The case came about when three Des Moines students, John, Mary Beth and Christopher Tinker, planned to wear black armbands to school in protest of the war in Vietnam Nam.

The school board, which learned about the Tinkers' plans a few days beforehand and feared violence due to the political outspokenness of the Tinkers, quickly banned armbands from the school. The punishment for any student wearing an armband was suspension until the student could return without the band.

The Tinkers carried out their plans and, since they were in violation of the new rule, were suspended. They felt their rights were violated and, in order to return to school with their bands, sued the school district. The case eventually reached the Supreme Court; the Tinkers won, thus paving the way for students' free speech rights.

In its ruling the Court said, "Students do not lose their right to free expression under the First Amendment when they enter the school." But the Court also ruled that students' actions may be banned or censored in cases where the actions themselves may "materially or substantially" disrupt normal school activities.

According to the Student Press Law Center (SPLC), an organization that gives free legal assistance to students seeking help on First Amendment questions, such "material and substantial" disruptions due to the routine exercise of free speech seldom happen and, when they do happen, are hard to prove.

The American Civil Liberties' Union (ACLU) has repeatedly stated that even if there is some interference in the handing out of literature or other activities, that disruption in itself doesn't "justify the across-the-board banning or censorship of literature completely."

Many lower courts have upheld that if there is an imminent and direct threat of danger, or if the "material or substantial" disruption of school may occur, administrations may, in fact,

ban the material posing the threat or all material in general. However, as SPLC noted, proving that sort of threat is very difficult.

The right of any student or group, therefore, to hand out literature or materials, including T-shirts, buttons, "underground" newspapers and pamphlets, generally remains free of obstacles and, says ACLU, shouldn't require any pre-distribution approval from the administration.

When sales of non-school-sponsored literature or materials is involved, the rules get somewhat hazy. Although the Supreme Court has never heard a case dealing with non-school literature, most lower courts have agreed verbatim that, when advertisements and solicitations for things such as yearbooks and class rings are allowed, the school cannot exclude any other solicitor unless, of course, the "material and substantial" rule applies.

Textbook companies have come under increasing pressure to exclude information about topics including evolution, human sexuality and the Holocaust—one group called the teaching of Hitler youth activities "child abuse"; another cited *The Diary of Anne Frank* as "a real downer."

Many groups that support scrapping Darwin's evolutionary theories, for example, want to replace those theories with ultra-orthodox religious dogma, says David Marsh, an anti-censorship crusader.

These same groups, Marsh writes, want to infringe on others' rights to interject their own values. The Parents' Music Resource Center, Marsh notes, wants to label all music with so-called occult material with an "O." That, says Marsh, is a direct violation of religious freedom.

Religious freedom, not unlike those Marsh mentions, is an unclear subject when dealing with students' rights. Of course, school is a public place and therefore religious rites, most notably prayer, should be allowed, as they are protected under the First Amendment.

But schools are publicly funded, and the government is to observe a strict division of religion and state, as the First Amendment also states. Where, then, do rights end and philosophies begin?

School prayer, it has been ruled, cannot be allowed on school time since that time is spent on money from the taxpayers, thus requiring no religious observance. However, a T-shirt with a pro-Christian slogan may be worn, as that is the student's own private property, unregulated by the government.

But other religions, Marsh says, moreover those "dark" religions such as witchcraft and Satanism, have often been challenged, even though, the ACLU notes, they and their members have every constitutional right to practice, so long as their rites do not infringe upon the rights of others.

The right to free expression, of course, is not just limited to religion and free speech. The length of one's hair,

the style of one's clothes and what jewelry one wears all indicate an individual's personality in today's society.

Even so, there have been many court cases involving the hair length of male students. And many fashions have been blamed, once again, for the material and substantial disruption of normal school activities.

During the counterculture revolution of the 1960s, many public schools threw out dress codes after many lower courts declared them unconstitutional; most courts found that suspensions many students received because of their personal style infringed upon their rights not

only to expression but also to privacy and education.

As the times and culture changed with earrings, hair styles and tattoos, so, too, have the schools' codes. Of course, certain limitations must be observed; a student, for his or her own personal health, many not wear a T-shirt and boxer shorts to school in the dead of winter.

Overall, the status of students' rights in general, says the ACLU, is fairly healthy. SPLC notes, however, that due to the Hazelwood case, many students aren't allowed the kind of rights most adults enjoy.

Celebrate freedom: read these banned books

by Matthew Foster

Censorship has a long history. Even though the First Amendment guarantees freedom of speech, books and other forms of media have been challenged, censored and even made unavailable to the general public.

The following list by the American Library Association contains some of the most frequently challenged books. An asterisk indicates a work that is read or watched in video form in our school system.

*1. *The Odyssey* by Homer. Plato suggested keeping Homer's works from immature readers (387 B.C.) and Caligula tried to suppress it because it expressed ideas of freedom.

2. *American Heritage Dictionary*. Removed from school libraries in Anchorage, Alaska (1976); Cedar Lake, Indiana (1976); Eldon, Missouri (1977) and Folsom, California (1982) for "objectionable" language.

*3. *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee. Challenged in Eden Valley, Minnesota (1977) and temporarily banned due to the words "damn" and "whore lady" in the book.

4. *The Satanic Verses* by Salman Rushdie. Banned in Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan, Malaysia, Qatar, Indonesia, South Africa and India because of its critique of Islam. Burned in West Yorkshire, England (1989).

5. *The Rolling Stone History of Rock and Roll* 1950-1980, Jim Miller, editor. Challenged in Jefferson County, Kentucky (1982) because it "will cause our children to become immoral and indecent."

6. *1984* by George Orwell. Challenged in Jackson County, Florida (1984) for being "pro-Communist" and containing "explicit sexual matter."

7. *On the Origin of Species* by Charles R. Darwin. Banned from Trinity College in Cambridge, England (1859); Yugoslavia (1935) and Greece (1937). The teaching of evolution was prohibited in Tennessee from 1925-1967.

8. *Brave New World* by Aldous Huxley. Banned on grounds of obscenity in Boston, Massachusetts (1930). A Baltimore, Maryland (1952) schoolteacher was dismissed for assigning Huxley's novel to a senior literature class.

*9. *A Separate Peace* by John Knowles.

*10. *The Crucible* by Arthur Miller for use of objectionable language.

11. *Are You There, God? It's Me, Margaret* by Judy Blume for confrontation of ethical matters and objectionable language.

*12. *The Grapes of Wrath* by John Steinbeck for inappropriateness for young readers, use of objectionable language, obscenity, political issues and religious issues.

13. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe for use of objectionable language.

*14. *Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain for use of the word "nigger" and other objectionable or ethnic language.

Feature

century of influence



Question:
is this Nazi Germany or
a meeting of the PMRC?

Student files:

Who has access?

By Matthew Foster

What if the government kept a permanent record on every worker in the United States that contained information on how many hours each person worked, how well each person did on the job, what other jobs each person held and what comments each person's superiors made about them?

This is not, however, a "what if" situation. The United States government, in the form of public school, keeps records on each student with that very information on them.

According to the National Education Association's Code of Student Rights and Responsibilities, student records are "kept to assist the school in offering appropriate educational experiences to the student. The interest of the student must supersede all other purposes to which records might be put."

According to Mavis Booze, a guidance counselor, Riggs includes information in students' permanent records such as family history, test history, school pictures, medical history and letters that relate to student academic interests.

The American Civil Liberties Union has claimed that school officials "frequently use a student's (permanent) record against him or her as a threat...or as the basis for a suspension or other serious disciplinary action." They cite cases in New York City public school where such remarks as "(student) spoke strangely to girls in class," "Black militant," "disrespectful while class was saluting flag" and "is unkind to old people."

One court, in the case of *Shakin v. Schuker* of Queens County, New York, held that student records are not to be hear-say and gossip and ordered a principal to remove a comment about a student who had, in the words of the principal, "criticized the school and the principal on a radio program."

"If there is anything personal or derogatory," Booze said, "it's not in there

(Riggs student records)." Booze also said that the guidance office keeps special court and psychological records separate from the permanent files, but those records are confidential.

"No one sees those records--no one," Booze said. "If a teacher would like to see psychological records for academic reasons, then we allow them to see those records. Other than that, they are confidential."

Booze also said the court records are kept for her personal reference only and are destroyed when the student graduates.

But by far the most controversy arising from school records is that of access. Questions regarding legal access to student records have come up, resulting in several court cases and laws.

Under the 1974 Family Education Rights and Privacy Act--Buckley Amendment, the right of access to records is guaranteed to parents and to students who themselves are over 18 and attending a post-secondary school. In matters where students under 18 are involved, the school has the option of granting access with or without parental permission.

Any student wishing to see his or her own records may do so, said Booze. That student can view the records in the guidance office only. The same rules apply to teachers who want to view the records. The only person allowed to check records out, Booze said, is the school principal.

However, when a student applies for a job, does the potential employer have a right to see the records? The Buckley Amendment bars any person who doesn't have a "legitimate educational interest" in the student's records from looking at them.

Although many states and cities now require most information on students to be destroyed after a given amount of time, those files are kept at Riggs for reference, according to Booze.

"I've had people come back years later wanting information," she said.

Students' press rights limited

by Tim Maher

Congress shall make no law...abridging the freedom...of the press..." says the first amendment to the U.S. Constitution. One first amendment issue that surfaces in school systems is censorship of students' speech and expression, particularly in the form of school newspapers.

According to the Supreme Court's 1988 decision in the Hazelwood case, anyone considered to be in an administrative capacity has the right to censor school sponsored publications.

"Before the Hazelwood case, students had almost as much freedom as any commercial newspaper," Governor adviser Elizabeth Vogt said. "The 1969 Tinker case guaranteed students free expression rights."

The Hazelwood case rose from an article printed in a school sponsored newspaper which dealt with teen pregnancy. The administration decided to pull the article before publication. The student felt his constitutional rights were being unfairly limited, so he took his case to court. Eventually, his case arrived at the United States Supreme Court where the justices ruled that school administrations have the right to suppress ideas.

"Students aren't trained journalists; they are beginners. A student might not present a whole issue fairly or get bound up with only one side," Vogt said.

"This decision has really impacted some high school newspapers," Vogt said.

Although administrators have the right to censor student publications, the law doesn't require it.

"I have had virtually no interference from our administration," Vogt said. "In the three years that I have taught at Riggs, I have discussed articles with Mr. Lonbaken only three times, and he has never told me that we couldn't print something. I consider us lucky here at Riggs. In other schools censorship can be a really big issue."

"I have had no problem with our administration. They expect us to be responsible with what we print, and I like to think that we are responsible," Gumbo adviser Terry Peterson said.

During the Tinker era (1969-1988), most courts didn't want to suppress students' rights. Their interpretations were very liberal. After 1988, however, the pendulum has swung the other way, and now a more conservative philosophy is coming back.

"Before taking on a story, you want to look at the positive and negative affects of your actions. The rule of thumb is that you need to look at the benefits of the story as well as the liabilities," Vogt said.

With restrictions on student publications, problems can be nipped in the bud before they have a chance to fester into great problems. But when censorship goes too far, students' civil liberties are challenged.

"Freedom of the press is what separates us from Third World Countries," senior Len Cooper said.

Merkwan explains policies for search, seizure at Riggs

by Matthew Foster

Searches of student property and students themselves, under a well-established suspicion, is legal in the United States.

Though it is legal, Gary Merkwan, Riggs vice-principal, says that he can think of few instances of students being searched or of locker searches.

"One time," Merkwan said, "there were four or five kids on a band trip to Saint Louis that we suspected of having alcohol. But that's the only time I can remember."

If a search were to occur, be it here or any where, there are certain guidelines and rules that officials of the school must follow.

Most courts have established that school officials are all but exempt from Fourth Amendment restrictions and do not need a warrant to search students or student property.

Although Merkwan says that the lockers are legally the school's property, searches of students or their property are rare.

"People see me in the hallway in

someone's locker," he said. "But almost all of the time I'm working on the locker. I don't feel very good working on lockers when the kids aren't there."

When person searches do occur, such as pat-downs and visual searches, they must pass two tests before they occur. First, is there a reasonable suspicion for the search? Second, will the search be done in a manner that is least intrusive for the student? Mass searches and strip searches are, therefore, illegal because they are too intrusive.

In addition, so-called biological searches, those involving urine or blood in search of drugs, are also prohibited.

In many cases, courts have found that school officials' reasoning behind a search has been unfounded, ruling out the admissibility into court of any evidence found on the student.

The advice given to students by the American Civil Liberties Union is "don't put anything in your locker you wouldn't want school officials or the police to see." This, ACLU says, will protect all students against an infringement upon Fourth Amendment rights.

Sports

Engberg earns 'wings'

by Tim Maher

The four passenger Cherokee N75387 plane taxied to its position at the west end of the runway, turned, and stared down a mile long stretch of concrete.

The pilot radioed the Pierre Municipal Airport tower for clearance and soon heard, "Cherokee N75387, clear for takeoff. Over."

He revved the four cylinder, 180 horse power engine, as the white and gold plane stood still, eyeing its path.

With a jerk, the plane lurched down its path, gaining speed with every passing second. When it reached 90 miles per hour, the pilot pulled back on the wheel, and the 1,000 pound plane leaped into the sky.

As the plane continued its ascent, senior Aaron Engberg glanced out of the corner of his eye at his passenger and asked jokingly, "Do you like roller coasters?"

Just over a month earlier, on December 8, 1991, Engberg had earned his private flying license.

"I've been flying since I was 13 years old, but I've dreamed about flying since I was a little kid. It was my dream to fly fighters for the Air Force," Engberg said.

During second grade at Washington Elementary School, Engberg went to the doctor's office for a regular eye examination. He found out that he was color blind in both eyes.

"I can remember that doctor saying, 'You'll be able to do anything, just as long as you don't want to fly jets,'" Engberg said. "Of course that was exactly what I wanted to do."

Being color blind didn't stop Engberg from fulfilling his dream; he just side-stepped the problem.

"I knew that I wouldn't be able to get into the service, but I could still fly. I can fly commercial jets," Engberg said.

During his seventh grade year, Engberg flew with his longtime friend Tom Forchuner, who soon thereafter took a job flying corporate jets.

"The first time I went up I was really nervous," Engberg said.

After Forchuner left Pierre, retired Air Force fighter pilot Forest Wixon helped Engberg learn more basics of flight. He watched his teachers enthu-



Up, up and away...Senior Aaron Engberg stands by the plane that he flies. (photo by Stacie Suedkamp)

siastically and gobbled up as much information as he could. He learned to set courses, read altimeters, operate the radio, decipher wind conditions, and maneuver the plane.

Finally, in October 1991, Engberg received his solo flying license.

To get a solo license, the applicant must be at least 16 years of age, have a certain number of hours, and have his or her instructor endorse the log book to be able to fly anywhere.

"Once I got the license, I could fly as long as my instructor signed me off in the log book. I wasn't allowed to take people up for rides. Basically, I tried to log in miles with cross country trips so that I could move on to my private license," Engberg said.

Engberg flew cross country trips in South Dakota to Huron, Yankton, Moberly, and Sturgis. He also studied video tapes to learn more information on piloting.

"I saved course money by not taking any lessons from instructors. I just bought video tapes and rented a plane from Piper Aviation for 24 bucks per half hour. I had to hire a flight instructor whenever I went up, so that cost another 13 bucks per hour," Engberg said.

To qualify for a private license, the applicant must be 17 years old, fly a check run with his or her instructor, and pass a written test.

"The private test is extremely difficult because there is so much information that you have to know. I studied for two to three months before I took the written test," Engberg said.

Federal Aviation Administration instructor Bernie Christianson administered the 45 minute written test and supervised the check ride.

"Even though I passed the test, I knew I wasn't in the clear. I had heard that Bernie was a really tough instructor to pass," Engberg said. "A friend of mine told me that he only passes 25 percent of the students he supervises. That compares to the 98 percent that pass the Rapid City instructor's examinations. You could say I was a little nervous."

Engberg passed his check ride and now can take passengers up with him in his rented plane; he just can not make them pay to ride along.

"Now that I have my private license, I can fly commercial jets by going to flight school. I have been accepted at the University of North Dakota and

plan to study normal classes and attend flight school on the same campus," Engberg said.

This college-bound teenager has had his close calls though.

He became disoriented flying solo over Agar, SD, and landed badly in Huron, SD.

"I was approaching Huron's short runway and began to slow down. The problem was that I didn't slow down enough. When I hit concrete, the plane was going way too fast. I got on the brakes too hard and the plane skidded sideways. Fortunately, no one saw it. That would have been embarrassing," Engberg said.

As the plane rose over Pierre and approached the Oahe Dam, Engberg had viewed the blue water stretching back behind the reservoir.

The Cherokee N75387 climbed up in the sky to an elevation of 3,000 feet above sea level. Engberg looked out of the cockpit and checked the area for planes. He eased the wheel right, and the plane banked down towards the blue water below.

Now Engberg can do what he had always wanted to do. He can fly.

Gymorama tops ladies' agenda

by Tim Maher

Before heading to ESD competition in Mitchell on February 8, the gymnasts travel to the Rapid City Gymorama tomorrow to take on some of the region's top competitors.

"The Gymorama will feature Rapid City Central and Dickinson, N.D.," head coach Vicki Semmler said. "These two are the favorites, since they have scored in the 140 range. A majority of the other teams have scored in the 135 range. We will be in tough competition with them."

Striking up a season high 136.4 at

the January 18 Pierre Invitational puts the gymnasts in contention at the Gymorama, held at Rapid City Central High School.

"What has helped the team is that we haven't had unexpected injuries. No one has shin splints or tendinitis," Semmler said.

Although the team has experienced no unexpected mishaps, they have their share of pains to work with. Senior Dana Ertz's knee injury, which she suffered last year, keeps her competition restricted to the uneven bars and balance beam.

Although Ertz is coping with an inju-

ry, her scores continue to improve, having reached a career best of 8.7 on the beam.

"Her knee isn't holding out real well, but she grins and bears it," Semmler said.

Junior Kelly Meagher also participates strictly in the uneven bars and balance beam. She had a career-high, near-school record of 9.3 on the uneven bars earlier in the season.

Juniors Kara Klein, Annie Kenyon, and Keri Kuszmaul have taken turn beating each other in different events and have thus improved their individual scores.

These three all-around gymnasts each concentrate on particular areas. Klein focuses on vault; Kenyon, on floor; Kuszmaul, on bars.

"We are simply going to do well. We've been improving with every meet," Ertz said.

Living up to team goals also helps put an ESD championship within grasp for the Lady Gobs Gymnastics team.

"One goal that we set for ourselves was to beat every team score we had in every meet the previous year. And so far, we've accomplished this," Semmler said.

Sports

Ladies' efforts should inspire improvements in all athletes

by Nathan Brakke

As a new semester and a new year begins, we look back at first semester's top sports story--the Lady Govies' almost unbelievable performance at the State AA's in Mitchell.

So how did the Lady Govies do it? Some might say it was luck. Most people, however, would agree that it all came down to heart. There is a saying that goes like this: "It's not the size of the dog that counts--it's the size of the fight in the dog." Well, that was true December 5-7, 1991 in Mitchell, South Dakota.

Those who were there will never forget it. It was rockin' in the Corn Palace. Just being in the stands was one heck of a rush--imagine how it would have felt to be on the court!

The Lady Govies success should serve as an inspiration for other Riggs athletes to go out and win a state championship of their own. This tournament should illustrate that the chance is always there, never out of reach.

As other seasons progress, athletes need to remember how great it was to win a state championship and to work towards making their dreams a reality, just like the Lady Govies did.

Those girls showed that no dream is out of reach if they want it with all their heart. After all, being state champions is the stuff dreams are made of. Athletes, remember the Lady Govies' example, and "may the force be with you."



Injuries hinder youths

by Ashly Suedkamp

The Governor wrestlers have the home town advantage as they dual with the number one ranked team, the Watertown Arrows, at home tonight.

Varsity coach Rick Jensen said, "We are going to try to gain some respect tonight when we dual Watertown."

The varsity team had a slow start at the beginning of the season, and many players have been hindered with injuries.

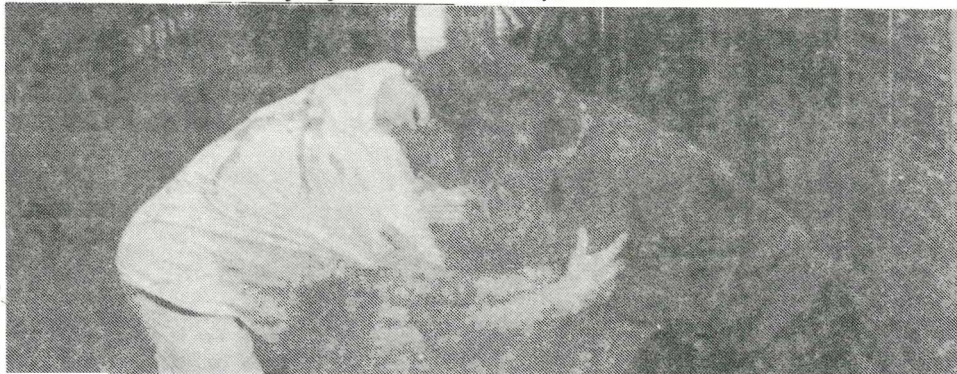
"We have had so many injuries that

we are not sure of the line up from one day to the next.

Ryan Noyes, a state placer, has been out and it will be nice to have him back on the line up again," said Jensen.

With the varsity team consisting of only three upperclassmen (one senior and two juniors), it is a fairly young team.

"The youth on our team has gained a lot of experience. We have had a number of let-downs, but we have kept plugging away and are doing much better," said Jensen.



Goin' down...Two wrestlers take a moment from their after-practice run to test their strength. (photo by Stacie Suedkamp)

IBA's: reds, whites engage for court supremacy

by Tim Maher

The whites backed into their zone and assumed defensive stances. They shuffled, picking up their men.

The reds came forward slowly, biding their time, looking for the right opening. In a flash, the red point-guard chucked the ball to the red center. The center looked for the shot, which wasn't there, and pivoted to throw the ball to the perimeter. The red forward pounced on the orange sphere and, in the same motion, bounded towards the hoop.

The whites moved to block his advance but to no avail. Nothing could stop the onslaught of the 6' 3" human plow.

Shad Harford had two well-earned points on a finely executed layup.

This was the scenario for the first game of the Tuesday night Intramural Basketball Association (IBA) game.

"All the points I've had have made me the leading scorer in IBA's," Harford said.

Over 90 players make-up the 12 different IBA teams of sophomore, junior, and senior boys. Each team consists of about eight players led by a senior captain.

"Being able to pick my own team is great," said senior captain Eric Unkenholz. "It's fun to be able to be on the same team as my friends."

In a game, one team is red while the other is white. The game consists of four ten minute quarters. The team captains are responsible for having referees to call the game and scorers to work at the scoring table.

"The refs weren't calling the fouls. There were definitely a lot of fouls on both sides, but that's what makes it IBA's," senior Alan Berheim said.



Up and in...IBA players put the basketball up for two points during Tuesday night games. (photo by Stacie Suedkamp)

The rough and tumble atmosphere of IBA's is supervised by varsity football coach Jon Hoover. He referees games when a shortage of referees occurs and keeps the time for the quarters.

"We really appreciate Mr. Hoover. It's really great that he can take time to let us kids, who weren't good enough for varsity basketball, play in the gym," senior David Vavra said.

Along with individual games, there are championship and consolation championship games that allow focus for two teams.

Different teams have their own ideas for climbing to the top of the IBA ladder.

"Our plan is to score at least five points and then stall," junior Ryan "Doyle" Alexander said.

"What we wanna do is have the ball passed to me or Brakke, and we will hit net all night long," senior Chris Ott said.

IBA's are really a way to keep young adults occupied and entertained. It gives them an excellent chance to relax and play a game that's good clean fun.

"It really keeps us out of trouble by providing an activity for us to do so we won't be out on the streets," senior captain Damon Parks said. "It's just too bad that the refs made us lose our first game. We got ripped (off) by the refs."

Team looks to avenge past loss

by Mandy Johnson

After last weekend's hard-fought contests against Brookings and Rapid City Stevens, the basketball team will travel to Watertown tonight and host Pine Ridge tomorrow night in a non-ESD contest.

"Watertown beat us handily the first time. They took us out of our game plan. We need to overcome their aggressiveness and shoot a better percentage than we did the first time around," said head coach Skip Kurth.

Kurth also mentioned that Watertown has one of the best players in the state in Jason Sutherland.

Saturday night's game will be a non-conference game with "A" school Pine Ridge.

The Govies are coming off an exciting come-back win against Stevens last Saturday night. In that game, the Govies were tied with Stevens at the end of the first quarter, behind by fourteen at the half, and behind by seven at the end of the third quarter.

They overcame what was at one time in the third quarter a 17 point deficit and won by five.

"I am pleased with the character the kids showed in coming back. To me, that says a lot about them," said Kurth.

Friday night's contest against Brookings went into overtime.

Kurth attributed that loss to too many missed high percentage shots and too many turnovers in the half court game.

Interest

Students explore Spanish in-depth

by Tim Maher

For the first time, a fourth year foreign language class has been meeting. Spanish IV is a new class that its students think is pretty special.

Last year, 13 Spanish III students signed up for Spanish IV. Since any class must have ten students signed up for it to be offered, the class was actually made the cut into this year's schedule. Marcia Graney is the instructor.

Of the original thirteen who signed up last spring, four students eventually ended up unavailable for the class, but since the class was already instituted, the other nine still got to take Spanish IV.

Graney is pleased with having as advanced of a class of this kind in her school day.

"It's GREAT! Now after all of these years of studying, all of what they have

learned is coming together. It's seeing success after three long years," Graney said.

The class of nine is made up of seniors: Galen Andrews, Jeremy Ellwein, Rachel Gates, Teresa Gunderson, Brian Jackson, Brian Madigan, Jenny Murphy, Mike Post, and Julie Shangreaux.

"It's a really nice number to work with," Graney said.

The students in the class explore the practical applications of everything that the students have learned in the previous levels. Students learn to use their language in such areas as business, marketing, correspondence. They also look into the fields of being professional translators and guides.

Emphasis is placed on oral comprehension and use, while further studies of Spanish literature and culture continue.



Taking a break...Spanish IV students include Jeremy Ellwein, Mike Post, Julie Shangreaux, Rachel Gates, Jenni Murphy, Galen Andrews, and Teresa Gunderson. (photo by Stacie Suedkamp)



Students of the month...Students of the month for December and January are Tiffany Sonnenschein, Kyle Richards, Sara Stulken, and Tim Maher. (photo by Stacie Suedkamp)

Buy your 'Gumbo' today

by Jen Hauschild

Sales were normal this year. We didn't sell any more books or any less," said Gumbo adviser Terry Peterson. Approximately 400 books have been ordered so far, but Peterson does expect to sell a few more books.

The Gumbo was sold in the lobby January 15-17. "On the first day of the sale, a few people buy books. Then on the second day a few more buy books. Finally on the third day, we get a lot more students buying books," said Peterson.

Students who bought a Gumbo were also eligible for a prize. "The Gumbo staff goes out to local businesses and asks if they would like to donate prizes for our sale. Most businesses do comply and we get prizes like gift certificates,

CDs, and free video rentals," said Peterson.

The \$18 for this year's book is up from last year's \$17. "The price is up due to higher production costs. The school also wants the students to pay a larger amount of the cost," said Peterson.

An extra for seniors is the option of getting their name printed on the cover of their book. "We put it on seniors' books only mainly because it's a tradition; we don't make any money off it," said Peterson.

Books are still available for sale in Room 107. "Any student can purchase one until January 31. After that, if a student still wants a Gumbo, they can get one at next year's school registration in August for \$22," said Peterson.

Wahl proposes class on career choices

by Brian Madigan

The school board is considering a new class for the 1992-93 school year that would allow students to get more experience in the job world before making a decision on their careers.

The program, proposed by business teacher Stan Wahl, would let students observe people at their jobs to get a better understanding of what their occupation involves.

The first few weeks of the course, according to Wahl, would be spent finding out what occupations the students are interested in.

"Then the student could shadow or observe people at their jobs for three to eight days," Wahl said.

The student's grade would be taken from class projects and an evaluation from the student's supervisor at the job site.

The new course, according to Wahl, is different from other job programs because the student is not likely to have to work at the job sites, and the program is during school hours.

As proposed by Wahl, the semester course would be available for sophomores, juniors, and seniors, and would provide one full credit.

Wahl is optimistic about the school board's decision to create the job experience course. The school board will consider final approval of the proposal at the February 10 school board meeting.

Students compete statewide for spots in All-State Band

by Molly Robertson

After nearly three months of practice and preparation, fifteen Riggs students tried out for All-State Band. Regional auditions were held January 16 in Pierre and recently in seven other centers across the state.

An audition consists of a prepared solo; 26 major, minor, and chromatic scales; a written test over 150 music terms; and sight reading. All this must be accomplished in seven minutes. Percussionists have twelve minutes for tryouts, but they must also try out on two instruments. Judges are music professors from area universities.

All-State Band this year is held March 26-28 in Mitchell. Weston Noble, guest conductor, is from Luther College in Decorah, Iowa. He also directed South Dakota's All-State chorus. The 160 top high school musicians gather and perform for the public on the last

night.

Larry Johnson, Riggs' band director, considers All-State band tryouts "a priority". He encourages everyone to try out. "Just having fifteen people put in that much work improves the whole band," he said.

Competition is very difficult. Last year two Riggs students made it to All-State. This is the highest number that Johnson has ever had or can remember. "I'm not even going to guess how many we will have this year," he said. "I don't want to jinx it. Hopefully we'll get someone in."

Students trying out included seniors Tammy Heubner, Jessika Evenstad, Lora Den Ouden, and Tim Schmidt; juniors Andrea Viken, Jen Hauschild, Trina Jensen, and Kelly Lucas; and sophomores Ryan Beck, Sara Harens, Erin Harmon, and Kristin Viken. Three freshmen--Allison Mickelson, Andrea Clarke, and Jaime Clair--also tried out.