



Friday
November 9, 2001

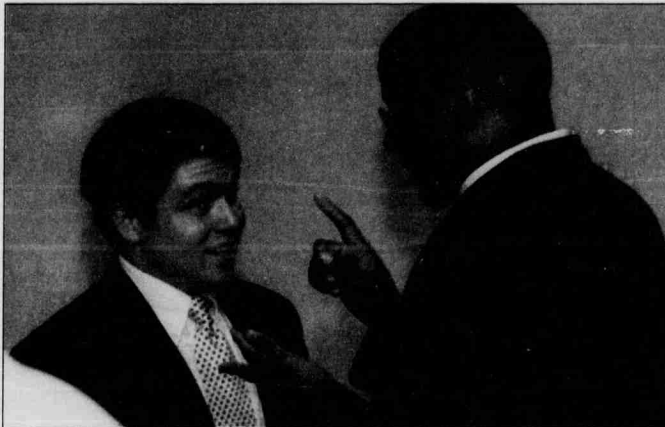
TECHNICIAN

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NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY'S STUDENT NEWSPAPER SINCE 1920

Today	
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Tomorrow	
Hi	77
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Student Senate discusses student fees, scoreboard advertising



Student Senate President Pro Tempore Brad Dixon talks with sophomore senator Lance Mangum at Wednesday night's Student Senate meeting.

◆ The senate passed a bill discouraging audio advertisements during football and basketball games.

Kara Rowland
Senior Staff Reporter

Wednesday's Student Senate meeting featured more discussion about student fees, a bill regarding scoreboard advertisements during games and guest speakers from Public Safety. Assistant Chief John Dailey and Sgt. Jon Barnwell briefed senators on the duties of Public Safety officers and cited crime statistics at N.C. State. "This is like a small city," said Dailey. "We have all the same problems," like larceny and even anthrax scares amidst the nationwide panic.

"The unique thing about being a police officer on campus is we get to take part in the educational process," he said. Explaining their policy for law infractions, he added, "Our goal is to do the least traumatic thing we can."

According to Dailey, so far this semester there have been 83 total student victims, three students have been arrested for drunk driving and two students have reported assaults. Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs Tom Stafford then spoke to clarify the current status of the student fee increases reviewed at the last senate meeting. After the senate voted on the recommendations made by the Tuition and Fees Committee, the increase requests were assessed by Chancellor Fox. "We looked carefully and completely

at the recommendations made by the student," said Stafford.

The approved increases will be finalized and sent to the Board of Trustees to be looked over before they are submitted to the Board of Governors.

Each of the senate's fee increase recommendations was approved by the chancellor except for the Student Center Operations fee, which requested an increase of \$25. The senate recommended a \$12.50 total increase — \$2.50 of which is to be used toward operations and the remaining \$10 for repairs and renovations. However, the decision was overridden by Chancellor Fox, who approved a \$20 general increase for Student Center Operations.

Stafford attributed the decision to the "significant facility needs" of student centers.

"The amount of money needed is at least in the \$20 range," he said, citing senate's rejection of a requested \$10 increase for Student Center Operations last year.

Many senators disagreed with the decision to increase the fee after the senate approved a lesser amount.

"Now the game has changed," said senior Natalie Diggins of the Tuition and Fees Committee. "We came to an agreement and now it is being violated. We need to be a part of the process." Sen. Eva Feucht disagreed.

"The money we approved is not enough to fund these things," said Feucht, referring to a list of repairs and other expenditures given by Student Center Operations. "The fight that some members in the senate are about to undertake is against students."

The majority of the senate did come together to adopt Resolution 45, a bill encouraging the Athletics Department to eliminate audio from advertisements during football and basketball games. The resolution attested that audio advertisements hinder the cheerleaders, dance team and band from encouraging

"spirit and participation by the students and fans" during games.

But in opposition of R45, Sen. Katie Harper said, "If the money's not coming in from [audio advertisements], it's coming from somewhere else."

At the end of the meeting, Student Senate President Michael Anthony gave what he called his "President's Vision," detailing his motivations and personal goals for the senate.

"I think to myself every day, 'How do I make this body better?'" said Anthony. "You're all here for a specific reason—know why you are here."

"We are a powerful force on this campus, yet people don't know our Web site. People don't even know what we've done," he said. "The senate will make a change for the better this year."

"If we can just touch one life, we're satisfied," added Anthony. Earlier in the meeting, new senators were approved: sophomore Lesley Fair, College of Engineering; junior John Cooper, College of Engineering; Alan Bennett, First Year College; and junior Stuart Wright, College of Humanities and Social Sciences.



Student Senator Nicholas Stoute voices concern during discussion at the Student Senate meeting.

Iowa State U. lab creates disease database

◆ The database includes information on diseases and lists of experts agents diagnostic laboratory facilities.

Rebecca Cooper
Iowa State Daily (Iowa State U.)

(U-WIRE) AMES, Iowa - Iowa State University has given the nation's efforts against bioterrorism another tool.

An online database of the 14 most dangerous animal-to-human disease agents was created by scientists at the U.S. Department of Energy's Ames Laboratory.

This database is known as the

Identification and Documentation of Currently Available Veterinary Science Resources.

Scientists and researchers at the lab have been working on the database project for two years, said Gary Osweiler, Ames Lab associate scientist. The lab is a government-owned research facility housed at Iowa State. It uses expertise from the ISU Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory.

"The database includes background information on the diseases, a listing of experts on each of the agents and a list of diagnostic laboratory facilities testing for those diseases," Osweiler said.

"Right now there is no single place available 24 hours a day, seven days a week to get this information," said

Osweiler, who is also director of the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory. "The diseases on the Web site are ones that could have serious, acute effects."

David Baldwin, program director for the project and scientist at Ames Laboratory, said the Web site will help in the investigation and control bioterrorism attacks against livestock, should one happen. For security reasons, the database is available only to government officials and experts.

"The Web site allows federal officials to get knowledge about who and where the experts are," Baldwin said. "It's not something you would want made public, because if you tell terrorists where

See DISEASE, Page 3



Sophomore Becca Phipps and freshman Mark Yount sell baked good to raise money for the Lutheran Campus Ministry.

COURTESY OF JENNE SMITH

Web opens doors to gamblers

◆ There are currently 1,400 gambling sites on the Net, but organizations are offering help to compulsive gamblers.

Seth Rosen
Daily Northwestern (Northwestern U.)

(U-WIRE) EVANSTON, Ill. - With three clicks of the mouse, Karen P. lost another \$400. In six weeks of staring at the computer screen, she had squandered more than \$15,000. She had stolen money from her parents to pay the debts, and her marriage was falling apart.

Compulsive gambling has been destroying lives for years. Now the Internet is providing people like Karen even greater accessibility and opportunities to gamble.

Ten million people in the United States have gambled on the Web and that number is certain to grow as more people become connected to the Internet, says Scott Damiani of the Outreach Foundation, an organization that helps compulsive gamblers. According to the Foundation's research, 88 percent of Internet gamblers go into debt. In the future, cases like Karen's may become commonplace.

"There is a lot of talk about addiction to Internet gambling among counselors and mental health centers," says John Dunkle, Associate Director of Northwestern's Counseling and Psychological Services. "It isn't prevalent yet, but the more we learn about it the more it seems to be the next addiction."

There is currently no federal law banning gambling on the Internet. The Wire Tap Act of 1961 bans gambling over telephone and wire transmissions.

See GAMBLE, Page 3

VETERANS DAY CEREMONY

TO HONOR VETERANS AND LT. CMDR. ERIC CRANFORD, NCSU ALUMNUS KILLED IN THE SEPT. 11 ATTACK ON THE PENTAGON.

MONDAY NOV. 12 · 2 P.M.

EAST SIDE OF MEMORIAL BELL TOWER

"We'd love to have maximum participation, and for the community to come out and honor veterans and pay tribute to Cranford," said Capt. Ed Sager, marine officer instructor.

THE EVENT WILL BE SPONSORED BY N.C. STATE ROTC.

doughboy by marko

COME YOU MASTERS OF WAR
YOU THAT BUILD ALL THE GUNS
YOU THAT BUILD THE DEATH
PLANES
YOU THAT BUILD THE BIG BOMBS
YOU THAT HIDE BEHIND DESKS
I JUST WANT YOU TO KNOW
I CAN SEE THROUGH YOUR
MASKS

YOU FASTEN THE TRIGGERS
FOR THE OTHERS TO FIRE
THEN YOU SET BACK AND WATCH
WHEN THE DEATH COUNT GETS
HIGHER
YOU HIDE IN YOUR MANSION
AS YOUR PEOPLE'S BLOOD
FLOWS OUT OF THEIR BODIES
AND IS BURIED IN THE MUD

YOU'VE THROWN THE WORST
FEAR
THAT CAN EVER BE HURLED
FEAR TO BRING CHILDREN
INTO THE WORLD
FOR THREATENING MY BABY
UNBORN AND UNSAVED
YOU AIN'T WORTH THE BLOOD
THAT RUNS IN YOUR VEINS

HOW MUCH DO I KNOW
TO TALK OUT OF YOUR
MOUTH
YOU MIGHT SAY THAT I'M
YOUNG
YOU MIGHT SAY I'M UNLEARNED
BUT THERE'S ONE THING I KNOW
THOUGH I'M YOUNGER THAN
YOU
EVEN JESUS WOULD NEVER
FORGIVE WHAT YOU DO

LET ME ASK YOU ONE QUESTION
IS YOUR MONEY THAT GOOD
WILL IT BUY YOU FORGIVENESS
DO YOU THINK THAT IT COULD
I THINK YOU WILL FIND
WHEN YOUR DEATH TAKES ITS
TOLL
ALL THE MONEY YOU MADE
WILL NEVER BUY BACK YOUR
SOUL

AND I HOPE THAT YOU DIE
AND YOUR DEATHLIE COME
SOON
I WILL FOLLOW YOUR CASNET
IN THE PALE AFTERNOON
AND I'LL WATCH WHILE YOU'RE
LOWERED
DOWN TO YOUR DEATHBED
AND I'LL STAND O'ER YOUR
GRAVE
TIL I'M SURE THAT YOU'RE DEAD

-BOB DYLAN,
MASTERS OF WAR

rat and guy by john west



i.q. prerequisite by laura venning



Maxine and the samurai cat Matajuro have left the safe quarters of Mount Futara, where the feline's master Banzo resides, always perfecting his meditations.

The two venture some 300 miles southwest to the impact zone of the once-bustling futuristic metropolis of Achillia.

They search for survivors of the city, as a doomsday comet has lain waste to the urban district.

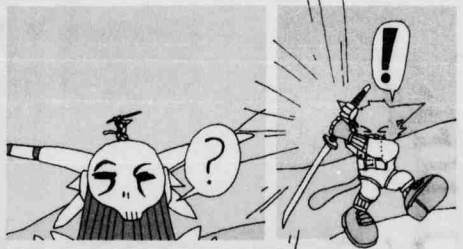
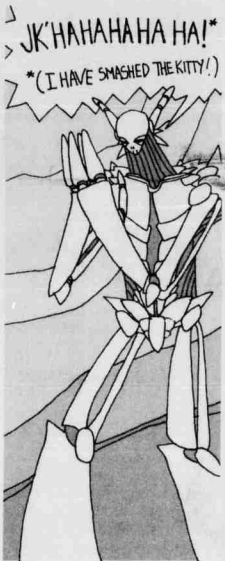
They soon discover a group of chalky-white skeleton men worshipping a strangley familiar figure. The pair hide behind a rock in hopes of remaining undiscovered.

But, alas, they are spotted and the horrible spirit the skeleton men have conjured seems hell-bent in destroying Maxine. The spectre aglow sends Maxine hurtling into a canyon wall. Hurt and defiant, she is not deterred.

With furious strength Maxine lifts the malicious shadow-dæmon over her head and prepares to drive him into the stoney earth, as a spear into a watery stream.

But as she holds him over her head she feels him stop kicking...and she ponders reasoning with the evil ghost...but Maxine isn't the sweetest thing herself.

But what has become of her compatriot, Matajuro? The feline eyes the skeleton-men with nerves of steel 'till a strange transformation occurs before his furry self. Lo! The



es muy bien by jackson brown



DISEASE

Continued from Page 1

the experts are, they become potential targets."

Osweller said experts from 15 labs across the country provide information for the Web site. As the project continues, Osweller said he hopes all 50 existing labs will provide information to the database.

Federal agencies such as the FBI, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, United States Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration have said they would like to see the Web site become even larger.

"The FDA has shown great interest in the project and expanding the scope of it, which we are willing to do with further funding," said Baldwin. "At this point we still need more complete information and need to gather more funding to continue this project into the future and keep it up to date so it's as useful as possible."

GAMBLE

Continued from Page 1

The government has said this law applies to the Internet but rarely prosecutes anyone under it, says Sue Cox, chief executive of the Texas Council on Problem Gambling. The reason is that all the Internet gambling sites are run offshore. Fifty-five countries currently allow Internet gambling, most of which are in the Caribbean.

"The federal government is not going to send troops into Antigua to shut down Internet gambling sites," Cox says. "The government also isn't going to ban adults from gambling, so there is not much anyone can do to stop the trend. Technology is always ahead of the law."

"It gives a new definition to the term 'quickie,'" Cox adds. "A woman can go get the mail, and before she has come back, her husband may have just bet their week's income. It's the most fun and dangerous thing people can do in pajamas."

Accessibility was the reason Karen started gambling on the Net. She had promised her husband she wouldn't go to any

more casinos. Her computer gave her isolation and secrecy. Her husband never knew she was gambling on the Net until all their credit cards were maxed out.

"Gambling is a horrible disease," says Anderson, 42, an Evanston resident. "The suicide rate among compulsive gamblers is higher than in alcoholics and drug addicts. The main reason is that gamblers deny they have a problem until it is too late and they see suicide as the only answer."

"You cannot be addicted to gambling," says W. Scott Wood, a professor of psychology at Drake University. "There is no substance there. It's like being addicted to shopping. Internet gambling is no more addictive or harmful than Internet porn or AOL Instant Messenger."

Karen received her education the hard way. She has been seeing an individual therapist and going to bi-weekly meetings at Gamblers Anonymous. She hasn't gambled in six months months. Unfortunately, gambling on the Internet is here to stay.

Adds Cox: "We may have only seen the tip of the iceberg."

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Fingers in town



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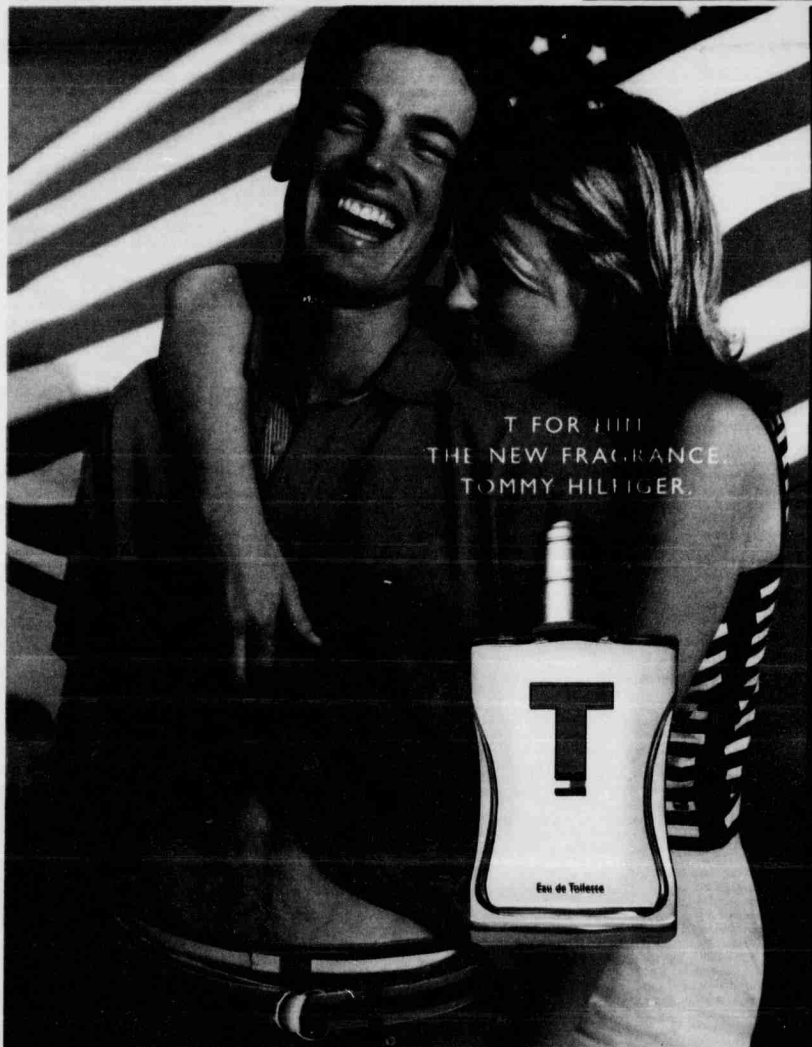
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TECHNICIAN'S VIEW Non-tenured faculty deserving of increases

RECENT EFFORTS BY CHASS FACULTY TO RAISE THE SALARY OF ITS LOWEST PAID LECTURERS SHOULD NOT BE IGNORED BY UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION

Seventy-five English and foreign language teachers from the College of Humanities and Social Sciences (CHASS) will present a petition to Provost Stuart Cooper, voicing concerns over the salaries and working conditions of non-tenure track faculty in CHASS and the rest of the university. The newly formed group of teachers, called Faculty Association for Campus Equity, assert that large disparities between non-tenure track faculty at N.C. State and non-tenure track faculty at other UNC system schools stands as "the shame of N.C. State."

A flyer released by the group notes that starting salaries for non-tenure track teachers in the English department begin at \$20,000, lower than North Carolina Public School teachers. FACE members point out that the starting public school teachers mostly have bachelor's degrees, while those who occupy the non-tenure track positions at N.C. State mostly have graduate and doctorate degrees.

Within the UNC system, FACE also says there are large pay disparities. Graduate students at UNC-Chapel Hill get paid \$5000 for teaching courses that NCSU faculty get paid \$2400 to teach. CHASS professors are responsible for teaching two courses of English to every incoming freshman. With about 70 non-tenure track lecturers shouldering most of the burden, FACE members say that N.C. State faculty are among the most poorly treated in the UNC system.

The non-tenure track faculty have a long-term goal of raising salaries to a \$33,000 minimum, but within the next three years, they would like to see modest salary floors put into place. Their proposal, called the Compact Plan, would split lecturers into three groups — visiting, regular and senior lecturers — each with different pay scales. By 2003, the Compact Plan would institute a \$28,500 salary floor for visiting lecturers and a \$31,360 floor for senior lecturers.

FACE pleads for better salaries and teaching conditions are far from unreasonable. For the largest university in the state, non-tenure track CHASS faculty is paid alarmingly poorly. The faculty in CHASS, though, faces a natural disadvantage because 80 percent of its funding comes from the state. Other departments receive significant funding from industry relationships.

Though salary disparities in CHASS have been present for quite some time, FACE members should be patient with their requests, as the group has only recently incorporated. The group's short-term goal, as explained by CHASS lecturer Amy Martin, is to increase the importance of CHASS faculty "in the eyes of the Provost, and mainly, the chancellor," one that should be acknowledged by NCSU administration.

In future allocations, the NCSU administration also needs to pay specific attention to the situation of non-tenure track teachers in CHASS. The university is already spending \$600,000 of the recent tuition increase to pay for pay inequities of minorities and women, but no special attention has been paid to non-tenure track faculty. The university has devoted another \$2.2 million of the tuition money to salaries, but that money is mostly intended to protect tenured positions. Some of this money should be going to the non-tenured track lecturers who make up the base of the teaching faculty.

Though NCSU is a technology-oriented college, it also subscribes to a classic liberal philosophy. University administration needs to recognize the importance non-tenure track CHASS faculty plays in realizing the ideals of a liberal education. The new concerted efforts of CHASS faculty to improve their working conditions should not go unheard by NCSU administration.



U.S. foreign interventions examined

Holly Bezat
STAFF COLUMNIST

Picture yourself sitting on the front porch of a grand colonial plantation home. You're peacefully rocking in your chair when, suddenly, troops from the Confederacy come running out of the forest. BOOM! Four or five soldiers fall to the ground while the rest keep running. Then, you see another troop of soldiers run out of the same forest. Expecting to see the blue coats of the Union, instead, you see red! It's an army of English soldiers!

What if it had really happened that way? We were involved in a civil war. Would we have wanted England or Spain or another country to interfere with the war? I think not. In fact, I don't recall ever learning of Abraham Lincoln asking for aid in the war. Instead, we fought it on our own, the right end came about and we were united. Think about it — would you, if we had to go through another civil war, want the Russians or the French to come to the aid of one side?

back to their respective communities. The U.S. media is very different, reporting back to us every riot and every strike that may be going on in the Middle East or elsewhere.

I watched a meeting of the New Black Panther organization that has gotten back together, and, while it pissed me off, it also made it clear that maybe we go a little too far with the blame for the Sept. 11 attacks and other issues.

One reason the meeting raised my ire was because a Muslim bishop took the podium and fiercely claimed that the United States is the actual terrorist. He said that we have a history of dropping bombs and getting into other countries' businesses. He then placed blame on Israel for the attacks on the United States because we are placing blame on the Muslims in the Middle East. He threw in some sympathy-getters such as women and children getting killed or hurt. Now, I am worried that when they see the Black Panthers getting back together (although it was stated that the 'new' one is not related to the old one), the Ku Klux Klan will rise again. I feel like I am in the early 1900s.

Some military actions taken by the United States are necessary in helping the ever-warring world peace issue. Others just aren't necessary. The United States is trying to take on the

role of mother to the rest of the countries in the world. For example, the United States has supplied Taiwan with support in the form of weapons and other things, while at the same time, helping China. At the time, China was attempting to reunify with Taiwan to form 'one China,' and Taiwan was vehemently protesting the attempt. If the United States wavers from supporting either country, the other will rise up in a violent or other negative manner.

The United States has sent supplies to the poor, provided shelter for refugees, stopped wars and helped battered women among a host of other things. But sometimes the foreign intervention that is so loved by the United States can be a little too much and may bring about negative effects instead of the attempted positive. To avoid problems, if the United States continues on its path with helping disadvantaged people in other countries, then it also needs to end its path of interfering with personal disruptions in the countries as well.

Feel free to email Holly at puz_rata@yahoo.com with any questions or comments.

CAMPUS FORUM

Editor's note: Chris Hickling's column, "Putting the athlete in the student-athlete" (November 7), was originally written to be part of a pro/con feature that would show the possible benefits and drawbacks of student-athletes being granted certain privileges not allowed to non-athlete students. Technician regrets running this piece as an independent column when it was designed to be run as a "con" along with a "pro" to provide a balanced discussion of the issue; however, Technician reminds its readers that Mr. Hickling's column, as are all columns in Technician Opinion, is his opinion and does not reflect the opinion of Technician as a whole. The 400-word limit for Campus Forum submissions has been waived to allow this issue to be discussed properly. It is our hope that this clarifies things for readers.

the students involved in them? There are a number of athletes who continue to be at the top of their classes and who are able to endure tough curriculums while meeting the demands of their sport. It's not fair to those many athletes who work hard in all of the dimensions of college. I know what many people may think, and, no, I am not just one of them. I am actually one of many student athletes who are just what the shirt describes ... a student first, athlete second.

Tammy Montgomery
Sophomore
Computer Science

Athletes are students first

I was a little upset at the article "Putting the athlete in student-athlete" (Nov 7). I am a student-athlete, and I was a bit offended by the apparent bashing of the student-athlete. I am on the rifle team, and I have been since my freshman year. But I'm not only an athlete. I am also a Park scholar, president of the Kappa Omega Chapter of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, Inc., a member of the National Society of Black Engineers, and I am active in many campus activities, both academic and social. I live in Bragaw Hall, and I eat in Fountain Dining Hall ... everyday. I also wear my student athlete shirt proudly along with the many other student athletes who not only excel in sports, but also in academics. I'm tired of people assuming that student athletes serve no other purpose other than to entertain fans. No one pays me to play my sport. No one praises me or thinks me better than the "average" student either. I do what I do because I enjoy and excel at my sport, which is the very same reason I am active academically and as a member of the student body. Why do people insist on wasting energy pointing out the few negatives of athletics that are only exhibited by a small fraction of student athletes rather than focusing on the many positive aspects of athletics and

Debunking the myth

I recently read an article so aptly titled "Putting the athlete in student athlete" written by Chris Hickling. Being a member of the varsity football team, his words struck a cord deep inside me, and after reading this same article for the fourth year in a row I decided to respond to Mr. Hickling's blatant ignorance. Athletes do not live this life of luxury as Mr. Hickling so adamantly argues. We (student-athletes) live long and difficult days, many times wishing that we could have a day made up of rising (around 10:00 a.m.), going to class (around 12:00 p.m.) and having the rest of the day off. Instead, we rise (around 6:00 a.m.), get to class (around 8:00 a.m.), go to practice (around 1:00 p.m.) and go home (around 8:00 p.m.). Then, in those bleak hours between 8:00 p.m. and 12:00 a.m., we have to study, cram in a social life and eat caviar as Mr. Hickling points out. Our (student-athletes) facilities are all part of N.C. State, a public university. Case Dining Hall, Weisiger-Brown, Avenet Ferry Dorm and the currently closed Stroud Center are open to the public, especially university students, including Mr. Hickling. We (student-athletes) eat the same food, and lift the same weights and sleep in the same beds as our fellow students. It just so happens that we eat more, lift much more weight and are a lot more tired that the average student here at N.C. State. As a result of all this luxurious treatment, student-athletes maintain higher GPAs, better graduation rates and don't cause nearly

WTC lawsuits inappropriate

Robert Jaiail
STAFF COLUMNIST

The "Economist" reports the Obama bin Laden and the government of Afghanistan. When the defendant is a terrorist state, the U.S. Treasury pays the claims. While the naming of Afghanistan as a defendant might prove politically advantageous because it avoids the ugly matter of showing U.S. government responsibility, the suit foreshadows a potentially expensive wave of annoying lawsuits.

To be sure, the ability to sue for wrongly inflicted damages is an important right. Using economic levers is perhaps the surest way to ensure that harmful behavior is changed quickly and effectively. The threat of being sued out of business is a powerful motivator to do the right thing, a motivator whose role, if eliminated, would have to be filled by government regulation or voluntary initiative.

For civil litigation to work, though, erroneous lawsuits must not be allowed to succeed. Sept. 11-inspired lawsuits do not seem to be free from error. In justifying Sept. 11 suits, plaintiffs have to show extraordinary negligence, if not causality, between the government's actions and the terrorists' action. Gross negligence implies the government knowingly let a harmful situation fester until someone got hurt.

With regards to the specifics of the terrorist attacks, there is not much the government could have done without the ability to sue the future. Even if the government had strong suspicions an attack was going to happen, there is little it could have done to act in a timely manner once the terrorists started their attack. Moreover, policies the govern-

ment had in place, such as allowing passengers to carry knives and box cutters on a plane, are not outside of reason.

Causality is harder to prove. While it is not unthinkable that U.S. foreign policy antagonized the terrorists, it remains unclear what the government could have done differently to stop terrorists' attacks. Moreover, if expectations of the government's ideal behavior have to be feasible. Suggesting, for example, that the government should have created Middle East peace to stop the attacks should be considered out of the realm of feasibility.

The government simply cannot be held directly responsible for the attacks. It's not reasonable to sue the police (operating as they should) for not catching criminals. The fact that the government is creating a lifetime payout fund should nullify the potency of lawsuits, if they do succeed. The government is already willing to pay a more than necessary amount for something in which it has no part (and couldn't reasonably have one). The tremendous aid being raised, allocated and donated to WTC victims largely stems from goodwill — the desire to help people who were fantastically devastated. Answering goodwill with needless and baseless lawsuits proves to be somewhat distasteful.

Make frivolous lawsuits at www.whitehouse.gov. Send comments and questions to evilbobb@NCU@yahoo.com

