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NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY'S STUDENT NEWSPAPER SINCE 1920

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Student senate ends the semester with several new bills



The Student Senate held its final meeting of the semester last Wednesday.

◆ In the last meeting of the semester, the senate finished strong with discussion on some crucial issues for students.

Kara Rowland
Senior Staff Reporter

Last Wednesday night, the Student Senate met for the last time this semester to hear and discuss issues ranging from tuition increases to legal services. The body also voted to adopt several new bills, including one supporting a tuition payment plan and one implementing a racial climate survey for N.C. State students.

Director of Student Legal Services Pamurah Gerace took a moment to brief senators on what she noted as an "overwhelming" number of landlord and tenant disputes. According to Gerace, most of the problems regard security deposits.

"I think we need to start doing something proactive," said Gerace, who prefers to mediate such matters outside of court.

As a solution, Gerace suggested a Web site for students to comment on certain landlords and notify other students of concerns. She asked for the senate's help to create the bulletin board, which would be reserved for

NCSU students. Senate President Michael Anthony promised a push next semester to further inform students about prepaid legal services.

Subsequently, Anthony read a letter from the North Carolina Independent Colleges and Universities (NCICU) in response to a senate resolution adopted in late September calling for the General Assembly to exercise a "more stringent formula to ensure that the state's financial aid money goes to the neediest students."

The President of the NCICU criticized the resolution, asserting that the senate's suggestion would actually result in higher costs per student to attend public universities. To address this issue, the senate later voted to send a motion to rescind the Higher Education Act to committee in order to determine its validity.

Chancellor Marye Anne Fox addressed the senate as a guest speaker to further discuss allocations for tuition increases. Because of the time the General Assembly took to approve the state budget, it was only last week that Fox had a working budget to make allocation recommendations.

The \$300 campus-based tuition increase this year projected a total of \$6.9 million — \$2.8 million of which will be used toward faculty salaries and equity, while another \$2.8 million will

be used for financial aid and graduate student support.

"We have met essentially all of your requests," said Fox, whose remaining recommendations amounted to \$1.3 million in permanent funding toward student programs and \$254,000 for other, one-time expenses, including new instruments for the band.

"I'm very pleased and excited about this," said Tom Stafford, vice chancellor for student affairs. Stafford emphasized the positive impact the tuition increase allocations would have on the long list of student programs.

In closing, Chancellor Fox warned of yet more budget cuts "if the state economy doesn't turn around. That's just reality," she added.

In September, there was a statewide budget cut of 3.5 percent, and because of a slowdown in tax revenue, the General Assembly later asked NCSU to identify and retain 4 percent of its budget in case of yet another budget cut. So far, the state has not taken the additional 4 percent.

According to Stafford, the system tuition task force has already recommended a 4.8 percent tuition increase next year that would amount to \$112 for NCSU students if approved.

The first new bills to be adopted were

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Students respond to U.S. war decisions

◆ NCSU students are for the most part supportive of U.S. efforts overseas but are also unsure of how much they support ground combat.

Carie Windham
Assistant News Editor

As the United States Marines seized a desert airstrip in Afghanistan without resistance and set up a new American base, Americans at home were suddenly faced with a new reality. The days of air raids and distant strikes were over; ground troops were moving in.

Surprisingly, however, polls have shown that most Americans support the use of ground troops in this new war against terrorism. In fact, according to a Gallup poll conducted earlier this month, an overwhelming 86 percent of Americans support U.S. military action in Afghanistan.

Even with documented citizen support, a survey conducted by the Harvard Institute of Politics showed that U.S. undergraduate students are less supportive than the general public. The difference is not staggering, however, with 79 percent supporting air strikes and 68 percent favoring the use of ground troops.

An overall feeling of trust for the armed forces was strong as well. Seventy-five percent of students expressed that they trust the military to "do the right thing."

Students from N.C. State have opinions that span both ends of the spectrum. Many believe that action in Afghanistan is a necessity, although they are not united on what type of action should be taken.

"I support action against terrorism," said Bryce Ball, a freshman in political science. "It bothers me that [the United States] is the primary force in the action against terrorism, but it is under-

standable considering that in the global economy, the U.S., Great Britain and few other countries are the most dominant powers."

Sophomore John McFarland, also in political science, agreed that action is necessary.

"The Afghan people themselves did not attack the United States, but their government harbored the man which we believe was behind it," he said. "Therefore, we are doing the right thing to get the person that was behind this horrific act."

McFarland also believes that air troops should be utilized instead of ground troops to prevent further loss of American life.

"With the technology we have today, I hope that we will be able to accomplish what we need to without involving ground troops," he said.

Ball did not agree. "Air attacks cannot accomplish what the U.S. desires to do, and that is to root out terrorists, who as we know, are slick characters," he said. "Ground troops are needed, both for their mobility and for their special training."

Sophomore Sam Lamir, in business management, agreed that ground troops should be used rather than air strikes but for the humanitarian aspects involved.

"These [air strikes] are killing innocent people, like women and children. Too many more lives are being lost," said Lamir.

The students also disagreed about how much Americans should trust the government and the army to "do the right thing."

Though Lamir said he was not totally confident in the government's judgment, Ball was much more supportive.

"The president, the military and the heads of the government are responsible for the protection of the people," he said. "And I trust their judgement."

Uphill battle for battered Afghan capital

◆ Kabul has been tested numerous times in numerous skirmishes over the years.

Peter Baker
The Washington Post

KABUL, Afghanistan—They grab at his hand, one after the other, begging, pleading with Abdul Raul Rashidi to come with them. Please come and see what has happened to our homes. See what has happened to our lives.

The kitchen where Ahmed Jawid Nasrullah used to cook chicken and rice has been reduced to rubble, the sink barely clinging to the wall and filled with debris. The front of Abdul Kalki's house, the side that faced the sun and seemed so bright, has collapsed into a pile of bricks and stones.

Not far from the battered mud-brick homes in the Qargha neighborhood of Kabul, just up the hill, was a Taliban military post, an anti-aircraft battery that was a target for U.S. warplanes. Stray bombs, shrapnel and explosives from an ammunition dump that was hit rained down on the people nearby.

Abdul Rahman, 60, lost his home, three goats and a cow. "How can I repair it?" he cries. "... But it's not only my house. It's all over."

Rashidi, who is assessing the damage for the International Committee of the Red Cross, agrees. "Everywhere it is the same," he says.

After 22 years of nonstop warfare, from the disastrous Soviet invasion and the bombardments by rival warlords to civil war with the Taliban and finally a U.S. bombing campaign, Kabul is a city that has been shattered in every way possible. Rebuilding the Afghan capital will be easier said than done.

Only a quarter of the city still has electricity. Water is in short supply and often not safe where available. The wretched telephone system is run by three men hunched over a computer in an otherwise empty 18-story building. There is no mail, no Internet, no air transport, little bus service. Most traffic lights do not work.

Now, as the United States and its allies try to finish the job of dismantling the Taliban, attention is also focused on rebuilding Afghanistan—and, in particular, its ravaged capital. Donor countries are scheduled to meet in Berlin on Wednesday, and if talks now being held near Bonn on a new Afghan government bear fruit, Afghanistan could receive the first installments of billions of dollars in

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U.S. sees Somalia as growing haven for terror

◆ The United States is looking at other countries and organizations that may harbor potential problems.

Mark Matthews
The Baltimore Sun

WASHINGTON—The last time Americans paid close attention to Somalia, U.S. troops were being unceremoniously withdrawn after a humanitarian mission to feed the starving degenerated into an ugly brawl with the country's fiercest warlord. That was 1993.

Now, as U.S. officials eye the chaotic, desperate nation as a possible new front in the war on terrorism, they want to make sure any future mission won't go bad as well, or slide into a regional conflict.

"We do not want to see a war in the Horn of Africa. It needs to be planned, coordinated and well thought-out," a senior administration official said.

Somalia looms among potential U.S. military targets because it offers some of the features that made Afghanistan such a hospitable environment for Osama bin Laden and his al-Qaida terrorist network: a collapsed, conflict-ridden, impoverished state where a militant Islamic movement has gained a foothold.

The British government, whose statements often give a hint of future U.S. policy, said last week that allied military action beyond Afghanistan might be necessary in countries where local

authorities are too weak to fight terrorists themselves.

Neighboring Ethiopia, which has battled what it says are international terrorists who have infiltrated from Somalia, suspects that terrorists aim to turn the whole Horn into an Islamic state. It is eager to join forces with the United States, claiming what a diplomat here called a "convergence of interests."

The Horn of Africa, a bulge on the east coast of the continent, includes Somalia, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Eritrea.

The United States suspects that Somalia's largest company, the financial firm al Barakat, of being used to launder terrorist funds and has shut down its storefront money-transfer offices in this country.

In a separate move, the Treasury Department has identified Somalia's fundamentalist Islamic movement, al Ithaaq, as part of al-Qaida's terror network, blocking all transactions with the organization and demanding that other governments follow suit.

Fearing that bin Laden and other al-Qaida leaders might seek haven in Somalia, the Pentagon has dispatched warships to patrol the Indian Ocean off the Somali coast to intercept them if they manage to escape from Afghanistan, officials say.

But whether al-Qaida leaders would go to Somalia is debatable. One senior official gave strong reasons why bin Laden would be wary of seeking haven there.

Unlike mountainous Afghanistan, where many hidden caves offer sanctu-

ary, "there are not good hiding spots" on Somalia's dry, scrub-dotted savanna, he said, and there are few trustworthy local protectors.

"There is not a warlord or clan leader who wouldn't provide safe haven" for a price, he said. At the same time, "there is not a warlord or clan leader who wouldn't turn in bin Laden. These guys are for rent."

Some reports suggest al-Qaida is operating in Somalia. Ethiopian Prime Minister Meles Zenawi told the Arabic-language Al-Hayat newspaper in London that an al-Qaida network became more active after the terror attacks of Sept. 11.

Other reports say al-Qaida operatives were involved in the attack on Army Rangers and special forces in the capital, Mogadishu, that caused the deaths of 18 soldiers in 1993.

But the senior administration official, who is familiar with the region, said evidence of an al-Qaida presence and its involvement in the deadly 1993 gunbatle is sketchy. Now, he said, the country doesn't present obvious military targets.

See SOMALIA, Page 3

Talley Student Center open extended hours during exams!
Sunday, Dec. 9: 9 a.m. - 2 a.m.
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Rebecca Hunter, a senior in accounting, has a tough time deciding whether or not to take home this puppy from the flea market on Sunday.

KYLE RODGERS / STAFF

Salary increases to be commended

N.C. STATE IS SHOWING DEVOTION TO EQUALITY AND RETAINING FACULTY THROUGH SALARY INCREASES.

It's often hard to see or acknowledge the problems in one's own institution, whether it's for lack of perspective or fear of admitting it. The administration at NCSU has suspected for years that there exist certain gender and race salary inequities among faculty.

Technician that NCSU has been conducting gender-equity studies for years; however, this year's effort has been more productive as a result of the independent study. According to an October article in the News and Observer, NCSU is the first UNC System campus to have employed the work of independent consultants in exploring this issue.

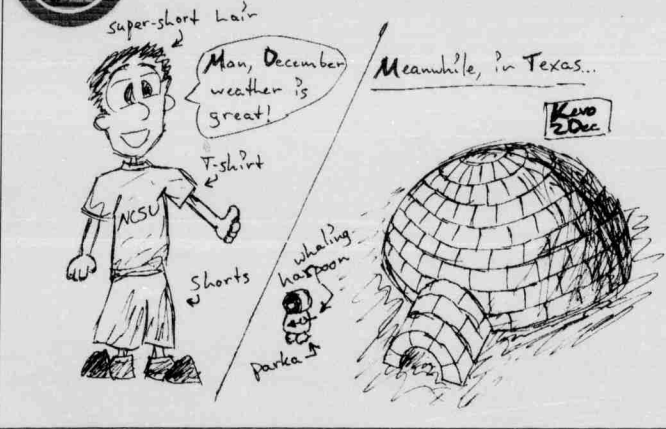
Technician reported Friday, November 30 that the study found female faculty earning an average of \$1,000 less than white males of the same position and minority male faculty members earning an average of \$2,000 less than their white male counterparts.

In addition to the decision to conduct the study, the administration, specifically Provost Cooper's office, should be credited for its timely handling of these problems. Of the salary inequities found at NCSU and his response to them, Cooper told Technician, "We don't have to be ashamed. We want to fix it."

In response to the recognized disparities, NCSU estimates that 237 out of 371 women and 134 out of 161 minority men will be eligible to receive a share of \$600,000 in salary increases. The increases, starting this fall, are retroactive from July 1, 2001. The money for these increases will come from last year's tuition increases. This is a worthy use of student funds, as these increases are sure to encourage the retaining of quality faculty members previously affected by these discrepancies.

This should serve as a model for the exploration of problems among NCSU faculty and administration. When the problems being investigated may exist among the investigating body (the NCSU administration), the effective solution is to involve an objective third party. It is unlikely that there were any overt causes for the salary discrepancies; these problems are vestiges from past eras of inequity in salary and opportunity. NCSU, however, should be commended on their efforts to fix quickly these problems that shouldn't have existed in the first place.

Provost Stuart Cooper told



Dead week can kiss my booty

Dead week isn't dead in any way. Both professors and students know there is nothing dead to the last week of the semester. It has become a time when most of the semester's work and their grades are decided. It is the time in which we have to make sure we are passing our classes, and it is the time when professors find themselves behind and in need of catching up.

Students are good: we are masters of the psychological game. We get very upset when assignments are given during the dead week and complain and threaten to turn professors in to the dean when this happens. We don't care. Or at least in my three years here I have noticed that students really don't. Half of the people in these respective classes actually need more work from the professor to improve their grades. Dead week assignments provide the stimulus needed to keep a lot of people from failing.

We know what dead week is supposed to be, but we wouldn't want it that way. That means that if we have a failing grade in a class, we have to sit on that grade for a week and then take an exam that might not even help us out. Dead week is the week where we can attempt to butter the professors up, asking for extra work, asking to write more papers and where we attempt to undo the previous 12 weeks. I love it; even though I have a 20-page paper due and a possible test later this week, it all works out to my advantage. That's one more grade in my books, and it will most likely help instead of hurt.

academic process. We might use the week to go on vacation, go partying, or just go home. All these could make taking exams the next week a little harder. It is hard to remedy the problem I set forth. I do encourage that there be recognition by the administration that this is a source of many debates in the classrooms, the cafeterias and in our homes. Here is my solution and, Chancellor Fox, you might want to jot this down.

It would be a violation of policy for professors to give tests or new assignments on dead week, but this happens with great frequency. Professors find that they are very behind; this might be the result of illness or slow lecture progressions, and, as we have seen recently, national events have been a large distraction. All this adds up to a professor's talk to their class about needing some more assignments to complete the semester's work. The professor goes on to give a disclaimer saying they are sorry and all that other jazz.

The dean and department heads put them under pressure to finish the course objectives as stated, and using dead week for actual work can be their much-needed time to catch up on that work. They understand that they many times are robbing the students of much-needed time to study and get ready for exams. They know that we can't possibly be ready for the exam period when we are typing papers, filling out take-home tests and getting ready for a test

Don't call dead week anything. Just make it a plain week and let the professor decide if it is dead or not. There is too much confusion in the rules behind this "Dead Week," and there is too much breaking of those rules. Professors are being pressured, and students are too. I think the deletion of the "Dead" from the week would allow a more positive energy to take us into exam time.

Imagine this; as we go into the workforce in the coming years, there is no dead week. You think the troops in Afghanistan had a "Dead Week" before they went in to the area? No they didn't; they just had a review session. In my time here I have learned that a review session can be many times more helpful than a week to "study on my own." We need some consistency going into the hardest times for students. Dead Week doesn't give us any, nor does it give the professor the true opportunity to prepare the student. End the policy, and give me my educational freedom.

Chris Hickling
STAFF COLUMNIST

Herb, if you really want Decker to, we will rejoin the team, but only if he starts. Coach Sendek and anyone else can reach Decker at dmgonga@unity.ncsu.edu.

A break for private prisons

Washington Post Staff Editor
1992 conviction on federal securities fraud charges. While in prison, he developed a heart condition and so was allowed to use an elevator to reach his fifth-floor room, though most inmates had to use the stairs. One day, however, a guard prevented him from using the elevator; Malesko had a heart attack on his way up the stairs, fell and injured his ear. This might sound like the basis for a compelling lawsuit, and had Malesko been held in a normal federal facility, it might have been. But he was in a privately run prison, and because of that fact, the Supreme Court held last week, he is out of luck — and out of court.

Writing for the court, Chief Justice William Rehnquist noted that other remedies were available to Malesko — for example, state tort suits and the Bureau of Prisons' grievance procedures. Since the court did not rule on whether people like Malesko can sue the individuals who mistreated them — as opposed to the corporations that employ those individuals — privately held inmates may end up being able to bring such cases. At least in the meantime, however, there is a peculiar and dangerous anomaly in federal law. State prisoners, wherever they are held, can still sue in federal court because of a specific statute authorizing such actions. Federal inmates held in public facilities can still file Bivens actions. But privately held federal inmates have no clear cause of action against anyone. This is wrongheaded.

Ever since the Supreme Court's 1971 decision in *Bivens vs. Six Unknown Federal Narcotics Agents*, the victims of constitutional violations by federal officials have been able to go to federal court. The government itself is generally immune from suit, but so-called Bivens actions permit suits against individual government agents who commit violations. The idea is both to deter unconstitutional behavior and to offer a remedy to its victims. By a 5-to-4 vote, however, the Supreme Court declined to extend the logic of *Bivens* to the growth field of private prisons. The perverse result is that federal inmates held privately have no ability to sue corporations for violations of federal rights that those corporations are obliged to respect.

As Justice John Paul Stevens worried in dissent, companies that manage prisons are no less agents of the government than are government employees, and they are no less in need of deterrence from unconstitutional behavior. A "traagic consequence" of this decision, Justice Stevens wrote, "is the clear incentive it gives to corporate managers ... to adopt cost-saving policies that would erode the constitutional rights of the tens of thousands of inmates in their custody." This should be unacceptable, and Congress, if not the court, needs to clarify that it is.

The following editorial appeared in Sunday's Washington Post.

Do you have opinions? Technician Opinion needs writers. Technician is also looking for student organizations for one-time guest columns for the Spring. Email to oped1@hotmail.com for more info.

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| Jason Ivester | Adrien Gonzalez | 315-2769-8606 |
| Mark McLawhorn | Adrien Gonzalez | 315-2769-8606 |



Chris Hickling
STAFF COLUMNIST

George Harrison has died. Four words that I didn't want to see. Four words I knew I would see one day. On Thursday, the man who stroked the six strings for the biggest band in the world passed from the earth that he helped make a little more melodious.

As flags fly at half-staff in Liverpool, I'm still coming to terms with the fact that a friend is gone. Not a friend in the sense that I could jump on a plane and go out to the pub and get a pint with him, but in the sense that his music has comforting power that humans sometimes fail at. Gladly, George lives on through the music he has left us.

In a band that had arguably the two most prolific songwriters ever, Harrison's contribution to music cannot be denied. "A Hard Day's Night" can be told after one note, and the sonic sound of Harrison's twelve-string Rickenbacker. The eastern sound that gave the Beatles new dimension came from George Harrison. Without the sitar in "Norwegian Wood," the song would simply not be complete. Without Harrison, the world wouldn't have such hits as "While My Guitar Gently

Weeps," "Here Comes The Sun," or "Something" (on a side note, Frank Sinatra called that song the best love song written in the past 50 years — and then attributed it to McCartney and Lennon). More importantly, at least for Beatles fans, we would not have "Taxman," "Think For Yourself," "Blue Jay Way," or the star-saturated "Within You Without You." People have said that the world changed the day after "Sergeant Pepper" was released, without the eastern influence, that record loses something.

But George Harrison isn't just a Beatle. He was a successful solo artist, the first Beatle to have a number-one hit after the band's breakup. He was a man who obviously had more on his mind than just music. While shooting one of the Beatles' movies, an Indian man gave him a book on religion, and Harrison took the book and ran with it. After the other three Beatles had given up on the teachings of the Maharishi, Harrison delved that much deeper into eastern religion.

Further than that, he was a husband to Olivia and a father to Dhani. He enjoyed planting trees at his house. It was while gardening that he noticed a lump in his throat. While he could beat his throat cancer, he would lose his fight against lung and brain cancer. But death didn't stop to bother him: "You go on being reincarnated until you reach the actual Truth. Heaven and Hell are just a state of mind," he said. As

much as I mourn the loss of George Harrison, I am given solace by what his family has said: "He left this world as he lived in it, conscious of God, fearless of death and at peace, surrounded by family and friends. He often said, 'Everything else can wait, but the search for God cannot wait, and love one another.'" Whenever my time here is up, I hope that people say the same thing about me.

As I stared at the full moon, and the clouds swirling in the strangely comfortable last night of November, I sat thinking of what George's legacy would be. By the time the ink is printed on this newspaper, the story will be lost in the rush of war and all the other things that fill up life. Ironically, I will remember what "the silent Beatle" told me in "All Things Must Pass." He said "Sunrise doesn't last all morning/A cloudburst doesn't last all day/Seems like my love is up and left you no warning/All's not always going to be this grey/All things must pass/All things must pass away." While George Harrison has passed away like the morning sunrise, he will never be forgotten.

SENATE

Continued from Page 1

the Disaster Relief Allocation Act and the Disaster Relief Authorization Act (AB 34 and FB 37 respectively). In the initial resolution, the senate would donate \$500 to the New York Firefighters 911 Relief Fund and \$1,000 for on-campus activities relating to the Sept. 11 attacks.

However, there was disagreement among senators about whether to send the money to the firefighters' fund or to the Red Cross, where some \$15,000 raised by NCSU students had been sent. Other senators maintained that the money should stay on campus, and the bill was amended so that the combined \$1,500 would be used for on-campus activities. Half of that sum will be required to go through the spring allocations process.

Money for the donation will come from the \$4,000 that would have been used for the senate's annual retreat, which was not held this year.

U.S. Marine combat helicopters added in southern Afghanistan

Additional forces have been added to the U.S. efforts in Afghanistan.

Carol Morello

The Washington Post

Combat helicopters from the 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit arrived at this forward operating base in the Afghan desert Sunday, enhancing the ability of U.S. reconnaissance patrols to hunt Taliban forces in a war that one senior Marine officer said "seems to be reaching a culmination point."

Helicopters arrived throughout the night and into Sunday at this base, a compound once owned by a wealthy Arab hunter — seized by U.S. Marines a week ago. The new aircraft nearly doubled the number of attack and support helicopters operating from the desert airstrip.

Senior officers Sunday acknowledged the presence on the base of fewer than a dozen liaison officers from Britain, Germany and Australia, and said more were on the way. Capt. Stewart T. Upton, a spokesman for Marine Task Force 58, which combines the 15th and the 26th Marine Expeditionary Units, with air and naval support, said the liaison officers are present primarily for coordination purposes. "It's a very light footprint," he said.

As the size of the U.S. force here grew, U.S. warplanes bombed targets around nearby Kandahar, the last major Afghan city under Taliban control. The continuing airstrikes are designed to weaken Taliban defenses and support opposition tribal militias as they battle their way toward Kandahar. A spokesman for one tribal leader reported fierce fighting at the city's airport.

With the Taliban and tribal militias struggling for control of southern Afghanistan and the Northern Alliance now in control of the north, Afghan factions and foreign diplomats continued negotiations near Bonn, Germany, to establish a governing council to fill the country's political vacuum. Participants in

Citing the fact that NCSU students had "runnet financial need exceeding \$12.6 million" this year, the Tuition Payment Act (R 57) proposed the implementation of an interest-free monthly plan for the payment of tuition and fees. The resolution was adopted without objection.

The senate also passed the Patel Removal Act (SR 59) in order to vacate the seat of a senator elected in April who cannot be located.

The last bill passed by the senate this semester was the Racial Climate Survey Act (R 63), a bill designed to "promote further research into the university's racial climate" by distributing a survey to students. Early last semester, a resolution by the same name was passed, but the requested funding to distribute the survey did not gain administrative support and thus never materialized.

"Other than tuition, I can't think of an issue that's more important than diversity," said the bill's co-author, Sen. Gary Palin. According to Palin, a racial climate survey is needed to identify problems in order to gain support from the adminis-

tration to help solve them. "I'll be appalled if I don't see this replaced by a large margin," added Palin.

However, some senators claimed that despite good intentions, such a survey would create a negative atmosphere. "It just draws too many divisions," said Sen. Jeffrey Ennis, College of Management. Ennis asserted that analyzing only emphasizes the differences between people.

In other business, senators were encouraged to attend the Transportation Director Search Forums in an effort to question and assess potential candidates for the job.

Emotions ran high as retiring senators Melissa Wicks, vice chair of the Tuition and Fees Committee, and Craig Price, Sergeant-at-Arms, said their goodbyes. Sen. Philip Denton of the College of Engineering was elected as the new Sergeant-at-Arms and Prashant Gupta was also appointed as a new graduate student senator.

Although the first semester is over, Anthony stressed to senators that "there's still plenty of work to be done."

the United Nations-sponsored conference said the four factions had agreed on how the council should be set up but still differed over who would serve on it.

The United States and other foreign powers have been eager to see the negotiations yield a workable post-Taliban political framework before the Taliban collapses and the Afghan factions turn against one another. But with the capture of Kandahar, the Taliban's birthplace and headquarters — appearing inevitable, developments on the political front seemed to be lagging behind military realities.

Marine Maj. James B. Higgins, the chief intelligence officer here at the forward operating base, said the increasing military pressure on the Taliban in Kandahar appeared to be bringing the U.S.-led campaign against the radical Islamic militia close to "a culmination point."

You have lots of forces at play — opposition groups coming from the north down, the southeast up, and we coming potentially from where we are," Higgins said.

Describing the situation as "a snake squeezing in on them," he added, "Hopefully, we can get them out of here in the pretty near future."

Higgins said the Taliban, which two months ago controlled 90 percent of Afghanistan, had crumbled faster than anyone had expected. But he said he thought Kandahar would have fallen a week ago.

"We're in preparation mode," he said. "You see more Marines coming in. Our perimeter is secured. You see more helicopters. We are getting prepared for what lies ahead."

U.S. bombers also continued to attack targets near the eastern city of Jalalabad, where U.S. officials said accused terrorist Osama bin Laden and members of his al-Qaida network, as well as Taliban leaders, may be hiding in mountain caves.

Afghan officials in Jalalabad said two U.S. airstrikes in the area destroyed a building used by an anti-Taliban militia. Local officials had said Friday and

Saturday that U.S. bombs had killed civilians in villages near Jalalabad, but U.S. officials denied the accounts. None of the reports could be independently verified.

If any Taliban troops are in the immediate vicinity of the Marine base here, they are proving an elusive target. Since the Marines arrived Nov. 25, reconnaissance patrols have sighted only one Taliban convoy, which AH-1 Cobra attack helicopters and Navy F-14 Tomcats attacked the night of Nov. 26.

Neither air nor foot patrols encountered any Taliban forces overnight, and pilots arriving Sunday morning said they had seen nothing but camels and small villages as they flew low over the desert. The reconnaissance patrols have sporadically seen civilian cars and trucks, some carrying a few barrels of fuel or wood. They are being monitored, but have not been interfered with, said Capt. David Romley, a Marine spokesman.

One of the helicopter pilots who arrived here Sunday, Capt. Alex K. Fulford, 30, of Tucker, Ga., said he has no illusions that the Taliban, for all its losses, has been defeated.

"They still have teeth," he said, standing beside a Cobra, its nose painted with a U.S. flag superimposed on an eagle's head. "We have pliers. I don't know when the next move is going to be. But we're here."

The military buildup in the middle of a vast desert has been dramatic. Though most of the troops on the ground are Marines, there are also Army, Navy and Air Force personnel here. The Pentagon said Thursday that more than 1,000 U.S. ground troops were in the area.

The detachment from the 26th Marine Expeditionary Force that arrived Sunday came from the USS Bataan in the northern Arabian Sea. As the helicopters lined up in desert sand as finely grained as talcum powder, Marines laid out concrete squares to create firm landing beds for the Cobras, Vietnam-era UH-1 Huey reconnaissance craft, troop-transporting CH-46 Sea Knights and heavy-lift CH-53 Super Stallions.

CAPITAL

Continued from Page 1

promised reconstruction aid.

For the international community, this is not simply about charity. The events of the past few months have forged a consensus that when the major powers abandoned Afghanistan following the proxy war between the Soviet Union and the United States, they simply fostered an anarchic state and the conditions that made it a haven for terrorists. This time, foreign leaders have vowed not to walk away after the fight is won.

"The big problem is, can you sustain a situation that now has all the world's attention?" said Daniel Endres, head of the Kabul office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. "Now you can virtually move mountains, but can you sustain this support for years which, even in a pacified Afghanistan, we'll need?"

There was a time, maybe a quarter-century ago, when the Afghan capital was a reasonably modern city, at least in the context of Central Asia. But that was before the Soviet occupation and the fighting among rival Islamic militias that reduced most of Kabul to rubble. This city was already in shambles when U.S. and British airstrikes began on Oct. 7, dislodging the repressive Taliban and making way for the capture of the capital by the Northern Alliance. While neighborhoods such as Qargha suffered unintended collateral damage, the airstrikes concentrated on military targets and could hardly destroy what was already destroyed.

"This is not the first time we've experienced this," noted Nasrullah, 22, a former military officer who is trying to repair his house piece by piece. "This is what happens here."

The problem with energy, for instance, dates back to the fighting that brought down the Kremlin-backed communist regime of President Najibullah in 1992. Four of the city's six electrical substations were wrecked then and have never been restored. While the city lost its remaining power during the current U.S.-led bombing

campaign, it was only because the Taliban turned it off in vain hopes of hiding from warplanes.

At the Shamir substitution in the northern part of the city, Mohammed Nader watches over a wall of dials and switches that looks as if it came straight from a 1950s movie. Even here at one of the city's few power sources, the only heat comes from a couple of small stoves that Nader has plugged into wall sockets.

Nader's substitution has to do the work of three, but does not succeed. "Without the help of the United Nations or some other countries, there's no way for us to repair it," said Nader. 55, a small man with a white beard and a sad smile who has worked here for 30 years. "We use the wires in the city but they do not work very well. All the network has to be changed."

According to government figures, the city's electrical system produces just 67 megawatts of power, compared with the 122 megawatts once available. By comparison, Washington's two power plants produce 806 megawatts, according to the U.S. Department of Energy.

Kabul has prioritized customers, trying to guarantee 24-hour service to important buildings such as government ministries, hospitals, factories, pumping stations and radio and television stations, while providing power to homes from 3 p.m. to 6 a.m. And that's just for those who are hooked up to the system. Most people are not.

Also not hooked up is a modern water facility that was built by the Oxfam humanitarian group in 1998 but never operated because of a lack of electricity. The abandoned wells could provide water to about 350,000 people, and international aid groups are trying to revive the project but must first lay 12 miles of high-tension power lines.

Without the facility, residents have had to rely on a patchwork of municipal water lines and wells, but pumps have decayed and the water table is contaminated. The U.S. bombing cut off a major pipeline that Afghan workers managed to patch, and few of the most serious problems of the water supply stem from the attack.

Problems with basic communication also have been exacerbated by the most recent warfare. The telephone office where residents could go to make international calls has been closed since the Taliban fled Kabul on Nov. 13; overseas mail has likewise been cut off since Pakistan closed the border to delivery trucks and other transport after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks on the United States.

But those services were spotty to begin with thanks to the civil war of the early 1990s. Even before the U.S.-led airstrikes began, Kabul had just 26,000 subscriber telephone lines. Of those, perhaps 14,000 are working today, though not well.

"We don't actually know how many work because so many parts of Kabul have been destroyed," said Kramudin Nesar, 27, the director of switching for the Communications Ministry.

SOMALIA

Continued from Page 1

Ethiopia also says the al Itihaad movement, which draws support and money from abroad, wields strong influence with the struggling government of Somalia, which is trying to establish its authority nationwide but so far controls little beyond the capital.

Regardless of whether that is true, U.S. officials believe al Itihaad presents enough of a long-term terrorist danger to warrant action.

But analysts caution that al Itihaad should not be likened to Afghanistan's Taliban, which subjected the country to draconian Islamic restrictions and appears to have been widely hated.

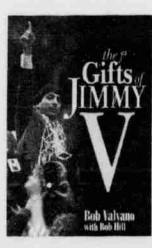
"Here you have an organization with significant support for providing security in the absence of authority and social services for people who have been neglected," said Ted Dagne, an analyst of African affairs at the Congressional Research Service, a think tank for lawmakers.

"I'm not entirely convinced al Itihaad fits the definition of international terrorism," he added. "They did not target Americans. Forget about global reach. They don't have regional reach."

James Valvano

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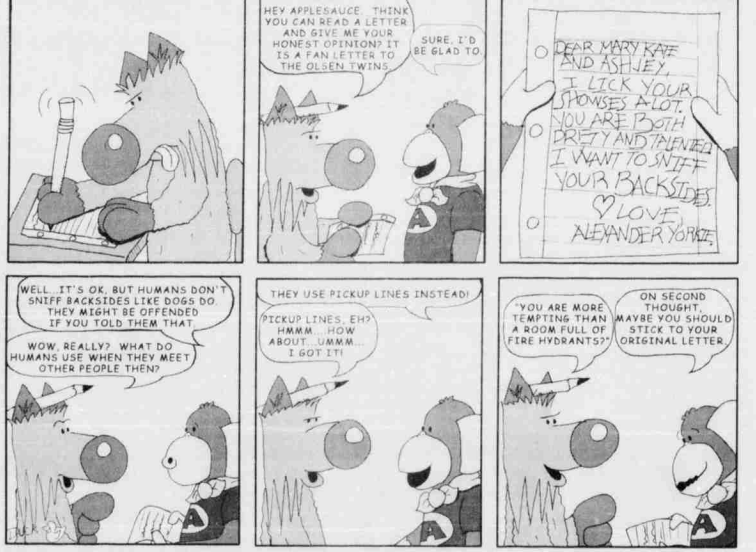
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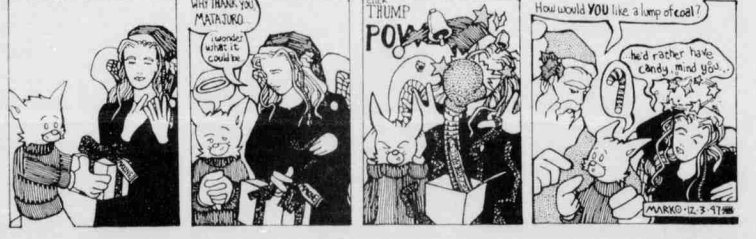
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BOWL

Continued from Page 8

last five games after a 1-5 start. Since the Tangerine will be played relatively early in the bowl season, both coaching staffs will have little time to study film, which Amato said State will begin doing today.

The early date also causes conflicts with the players' exam schedules. Amato said the team will practice through Sunday before focusing on finals.

Meanwhile, Athletics Director Lee Fowler said the athletics department has already begun taking ticket orders for the game.

UMASS

Continued from Page 8

pointer (his only basket of the game) to knot the score at 35-35. State then rebounded the ball and pushed it quickly up the court, allowing Josh Powell to finish, giving State the 37-35 lead.

It was the last lead the Wolfpack would have.

The offense again stagnated, allowing UMass to go on the decisive 13-4 run. State did close to within four points at 54-58 near the end of the game.

VOLS

Continued from Page 8

12 and 11, respectively.

Moody and Simpson were the only double-digit scorers for the Pack, but Adeola Olanrewaju added seven, and Kaayla Chones and Ivy Gardner posted six apiece.

State will return to the court on Saturday with a game at Wisconsin.

"We want to make sure that our fans do come to Orlando and show that Wolfpack fans are ones that will support great bowls," Fowler said.

Associate Athletics Director for External Operations Charlie Cobb said Sunday that students can purchase tickets for the Tangerine Bowl through the State ticket office at a discounted rate of \$20. Students can sign up pay for tickets over the next two weeks at the Stroud Center. Tickets will be distributed at the Citrus Bowl's will call window on the day of the game, and a section of the stadium will be reserved specifically for State students.

The ticket office is open during the week from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

But Brand hit a 10-foot jumper along the left baseline to finish the game.

"That score on the left baseline was a big basket," said Lappas. "It was perhaps the score of the game."

After that basket, UMass only had to convert from the free throw line to emerge victorious, and it did.

The Wolfpack is left with another close loss to a solid, but not spectacular, out-of-conference team.

"It was definitely winnable," said Miller. "I think the last two games we played this week are very telling. We have to get better."

WolfpackNotes

Men's tennis announces signing

The N.C. State men's tennis squad has signed one player for the fall of 2002, head coach Eric Hayes announced last week.

Will Shaw, a native of Sevenoaks Kent, England, is a top-10 player in his home country and sports a top-20 ranking in doubles competition.

The Wolfpack men will look to add Shaw to a fine mix of players to compete at the highest level in the ACC to compensate for the loss of All-ACC honoree Eric Jackson due to graduation.

Volleyball adds pair of recruits

N.C. State volleyball coach Mary Byrne added a pair of recruits to the Wolfpack fold during the fall signing period.

Right-side hitter Adeola Kosoko of Millard North High School in Omaha, Neb., and middle blocker Kelly Althaus of Riverside High School in Durham will join the program beginning in the fall of 2002.

An honorable-mention all-

metro choice by The Omaha World-Herald, Kosoko helped lead Millard North to a berth in the Nebraska Division 1 state tournament and a No. 8 ranking in the final Nebraska Division 1 poll.

At 5-11, she is an outstanding athlete with excellent height and leaping ability. She also played for the Omaha Momentum club team, and, prior to her family moving to Omaha, she was an all-country selection at East Roosevelt High School in Prince George's County, Md.

Althaus, the PAC 6 Conference Player of the Year and one of the best players in the state of North Carolina, led Riverside to a 21-4 record and the 2001 North Carolina 4-A state championship.

A two-time team MVP and all-conference honoree, she was the best player on the best team in the state this season and has been a driving force behind a tremendously successful Riverside program, which also won the state championship in 1998, finished second in 1999 and was a regional finalist in 2000.



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AROUND THE ACC

Standings:

| Team | ACC Record | Overall |
|----------------|------------|---------|
| Maryland | 7-1 | 10-1 |
| Florida State | 6-2 | 7-4 |
| North Carolina | 5-3 | 7-5 |
| N.C. State | 4-4 | 7-4 |
| Georgia Tech | 4-4 | 7-5 |
| Clemson | 4-4 | 6-5 |
| Wake Forest | 3-5 | 6-5 |
| Virginia | 3-5 | 5-7 |
| Duke | 0-8 | 0-11 |

Saturday's results:

Virginia 20, Penn State 14

The Cavaliers won't be going to a bowl game this year, and after Saturday, the Nittany Lions won't either. Antwoine Womack rushed 31 times for 153 yards to carry Virginia.

Clemson 59, Duke 31

Woodrow Dantzler threw for four touchdowns and ran for another, leading Clemson to a blowout win. With the victory, the Tigers became bowl-eligible.

North Carolina 19, SMU 10

The Tar Heels held off SMU on Saturday behind 82 rushing yards from Willie Parker. UNC was rewarded with a trip to the Peach Bowl following the game.

No. 24 Florida State 28, Georgia Tech 17

Since both teams already knew where they'd be spending Christmas break, this game didn't mean as much as it could have. Nevertheless, the Seminoles got two touchdown passes and a touchdown run from Chris Rix to go on for the win.

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UMass 69, M. Basketball 62
Tennessee 93, W. Basketball 56



Monday Sports



Football vs. Pittsburgh, 12/20, 7:30
M. Basketball vs. Wofford, 12/25, 7:30
W. Basketball @ Wisconsin, 12/8
Wrestling, State Duals, 12/8, 11 a.m.

UMass downs cold-shooting Pack

◆ The N.C. State men's basketball team again had trouble from the field, allowing UMass to invade Raleigh and emerge with a 69-62 victory.

Steve Thompson
Assistant Sports Editor

Bogged down by a second straight game of subpar shooting, N.C. State fell to Massachusetts Sunday afternoon at the Entertainment and Sports Arena. UMass (4-0) was hitting on all cylinders all day offensively, displaying a varied inside-outside attack to perfection. The Wolfpack (5-2), however, was forced to rely on a steady diet of outside shots — many of which didn't fall. The Minutemen used a 13-4 second-half run to take control of the game and

cruised to a 69-62 victory. UMass was led by Shannon Crooks and Micah Brand, who scored 20 and 14 points, respectively. Archie Miller was the leading scorer from State with 18 points on 5-of-6 shooting from the field.

The game was decided in the half-court offense, where UMass was fairly effective and State was abysmal.

Following up on its 27-percent shooting performance at Ohio State, the Wolfpack missed 42 shots en route to a 33.9 percent shooting performance. State launched 25 three pointers, but only five were on target. The Minutemen shot 48.1 percent from the field and a scorching 44.4 percent from behind the three-point arc.

State head coach Herb Sendek pointed to the shooting discrepancies as the key to the game.

"I think we're still really finding our way with our offense, trying to determine what is a good shot and what isn't," said Sendek. "We just have to become a better offensive team in knowing when the light is green, when it is yellow and when it is red."

Despite early jumpers by Miller and Marcus Melvin, State was unable to get stops on the defensive end, allowing UMass to jump out to a 14-7 lead.

During that run, Brand and center Kitwana Rhymer rejected three Wolfpack layup attempts. State seemed hesitant to approach the basket for the rest of the game, settling for many outside shots.

"We know that [the inside presence] was something we had," said Lappas.

"Our big guys are good and experienced and they know how to play."

"We have to work inside to out more than we are," said Sendek. "Too often we settle without moving the defense and probing inside."

State stayed close, however, with shooting from Miller and Anthony Grundy. The Wolfpack was able to close within a point on numerous occasions, but UMass was always able to counter with a run of its own.

Near the end of the half, State had a chance to take the lead down 29-28. The Pack, however, lost the ball and Crooks finished a layup on the other end to give the Minutemen the 31-28 halftime lead.

State opened the second half and was finally able to regain the lead. Freshman Julius Hodge hit a three



After coming off a scoreless game against Ohio State, Archie Miller led the men's basketball team in scoring with 18 points in the loss to Massachusetts.

| Men's Basketball | |
|------------------|----|
| NCSU | 62 |
| MASS. | 69 |

See UMass, Page 7

TANGERINE PICKS PACK



Chuck Amato spoke to the media Sunday about N.C. State's acceptance of the bid to play in the 2001 Tangerine Bowl. The Wolfpack (7-4) will face Pittsburgh (6-5) in Orlando, Fla., on Dec. 20. In 1978, State defeated the Panthers 30-14 in the Tangerine Bowl.

◆ N.C. State and Pittsburgh will play in the Tangerine Bowl on Dec. 20 in Orlando, Fla.

Jeremy Ashton
Sports Editor

After a week of uncertainty and drama, the N.C. State football team finally found out where it will be going for winter break — Orlando, Fla.

The Wolfpack (7-4, 4-4 ACC) received an invitation from Florida Citrus Sports on Sunday afternoon to play in the recently reborn Tangerine Bowl on Dec. 20. The game will be televised live on ESPN at 7:30 p.m.

State's opponent will be Pittsburgh (6-5, 4-3 Big East), which defeated Alabama - Birmingham 24-6 Saturday to become bowl eligible. The Panthers received their bid to the Tangerine immediately after that game.

State head coach Chuck Amato called his players together following the announcement and broke the news to them.

"I told them that I was really disappointed for them, and the most disappointing thing in the world happened to me," Amato said. "I had a really straight face on it, and they all got silent real quick. I said, 'You're going to have to go home and pull out your Mickey Mouse ears because we're going to Orlando.'"

"They went absolutely nuts. You'd think we told them that we were going to Pasadena to play in the Rose Bowl because everybody else forfeited, and we were the only team left that could go."

The invitation ended a week of intense speculation that had the Pack's postseason whereabouts ranging from the Peach Bowl to the Silicon Valley Classic to no bowl at all.

Tangerine Bowl Executive Director Chuck Rowe said State was ultimately chosen to represent the ACC over Clemson (6-5, 4-4 ACC) after a "spir-

ited discussion" among the bowl's 100-member selection committee that lasted more than two hours. Tom Mickle, the bowl's incoming executive director, said 40-50 of the scouts voiced their impressions of the two teams before conducting a secret ballot.

According to Mickle, the committee saw State and Clemson as very similar teams, but the Pack's 4-1 finish, which included a road win over Florida State, appeared to give it the edge.

"We'd go down game by game, and it was almost identical, very similar scores," Mickle said. "It was just a really tough decision. It was an embarrassment of riches from our standpoint to be the fourth or fifth selection from the ACC and have two teams of that caliber that wanted to come to the game that badly and represent the conference."

As of press time, Clemson had yet to receive a bowl invitation.

With the bowl bid secured, the Pack must now turn its attention to preparing for the Panthers, who won their



See BOWL, Page 7



Philip Rivers (17) and company learned Sunday that their season is not over yet.

No. 2 Vols hand Pack first loss

◆ No. 2 Tennessee proved to be too much for the eighth-ranked N.C. State women's basketball team to handle Sunday afternoon.

Sports Staff Report

No. 8 N.C. State started well against No. 2 Tennessee but withered in the second half as the Volunteers (5-0) rolled to a 93-56 win in women's basketball action at the Elite Four Holiday Classic held at Disney's Wide World of Sports Complex.

Kara Lawson scored a game-high 20 points as the Vols' offense broke through the Wolfpack's usually stingy defense. Entering the game, State (6-1) had allowed its opponents an average of 52 points and 33 percent shooting from the floor.

Sunday afternoon, it was Tennessee's defense that was stifling, holding the Pack to 32 percent field-goal shooting and forcing 28 turnovers.

Carrisie Moody led the team with 18 points and nine rebounds. Amy Simpson scored 12.

State jumped out to a 19-16 lead early in the game. After the initial charge, however, the Pack went cold, and the Vols capitalized.

Lawson made a three to tie the score at 19. She would go on to connect on 4-of-5 from long range in the game.

Tennessee outscored State by 18 points in the final 12 minutes of the first half and led 36-21 at the break. At one point, the Pack went 7-32 without scoring an point and missed the last 13 shots of the half.

After trailing 42-23 early in the second frame, State mounted a comeback effort to cut into the deficit. A steal and layup by Simpson pulled the Pack to within 11 at 44-33.

Tennessee promptly responded, however, by scoring seven unanswered points in 30 seconds. April McDivitt converted a three-point play to give her team an 18-point lead with 14:13 remaining.

The Vols' offense cruised from there, outscoring the Pack 42-23 the rest of the way. Tennessee shot 59 percent as a team in the half and swiped 15 steals, many of which led to easy breakaways.

Gwen Jackson scored 14 for the Vols before fouling out with nine minutes left in the game. Michelle Snow and Courtney McDaniel also reached double figures with

| Women's Basketball | |
|--------------------|----|
| NCSU | 56 |
| TENN. | 93 |

See VOLS, Page 7



Amelia Labador (31) and the women's basketball team fell to No. 2 Tennessee 93-56 in Orlando, Fla., on Sunday.