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Shelton receives Bill Friday Award

On Friday, following a full day of activity at the Gen. Henry Hugh Shelton Leadership Initiative, Shelton was presented with the Bill Friday Award by the Park Scholars of 2002.

News Staff Report

When news broke that Gen. Henry Hugh Shelton had fallen and was suffering from temporary paralysis, the world held its breath. As one of the most decorated American military men, his accident commanded national attention.

But Shelton admitted eight months later that the first thing that went through his mind was "400 parachute jumps, and I've been done in by this darn ladder."

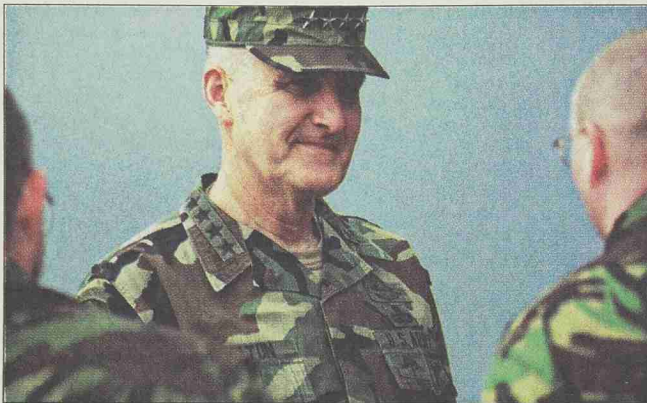
His accident and road to recovery, however, were just part of what he shared with an auditorium of N.C. State students, faculty and staff at the Bill Friday Award Ceremony on Nov. 14.

Shelton, an NCSU alum and former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was the man of the evening as he became the third person to receive the Bill Friday Award, a distinction given by the graduating Park Scholarship class.

The Park class of 2002 bestowed the honor on Shelton because of a belief that he embodies the ideals of the Park Scholarship: leadership, character and service.

After receiving his award, Shelton shared his personal experiences following the terrorist attacks on Sept. 11, comparing the event to the assassination of John F. Kennedy Jr. and noting each event's significance to its generation.

Shelton was en route to Hungary when the first plane hit the World Trade Centers. Someone on his aircraft reported that a plane had crashed into the first tower and immediate-



Gen. Henry Hugh Shelton of N.C. State is the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Photo courtesy U.S. Military

ly, Shelton said, the hair on the back of his neck stood up. When he received word that a second plane had hit, he knew what had happened.

"At that point, there was no doubt in my mind that this was terrorism," he said.

His immediate reaction was to return to Andrews Air Force Base, where he had departed that morning. At that point, all air travel had been grounded, and no planes were being granted permission to enter American air space. But Shelton was determined.

He told the crew, "Turn the plane around. I'll ask forgiveness if I can't ask permission."

As the plane returned to the United States, Shelton said he thought first of the victims and their families and then — retribution.

"I thought, 'Let's get our stuff together and go after whoever did this.'"

And as America prepared for a response, Shelton was heavily involved in what he called

a "first-class plan.

"I'm very confident that America will prevail in this war on terrorism," he said.

But little did he know, he would be fighting his own battle just six months later when he fell from a ladder at his home in Northern Virginia. After hitting the ground, he recalled he couldn't move, feel pain or breathe, initially. That was when he realized he had done significant damage. Later, at the hospital, a doctor told Shelton he would never walk again.

He joked that after checking the doctor's name tag to be sure it didn't read "God," he realized, "Well, I've still got a chance."

As the weeks went by, he proved the doctors wrong and slowly recovered. Looking back, Shelton said he took important lessons from the experience.

"What I'd like for you to remember," he told the crowd, "is that it can happen to you. You're not infallible."

He added that the fall helped him realize the three most important things in life: faith, family and friends.

"Success — yes — you want to work at that,

See SHELTON page 2

Above average

Approximately 1,700 of this semester's 20,000 undergraduate students are over the age of 25.

Rebecca Finch
Guest Reporter

"When I was in high school 30 years ago, I never studied a foreign language." Sound familiar? Perhaps it was part of a conversation with your parents over Fall Break, or maybe your grandmother was marveling at what they teach in schools nowadays.

This quote actually came from an N.C. State student.

Sandra Broome is 48, a wife, a mother — and an undergraduate student majoring in English.

When applying to major universities, most students realize they are about to enter classes with people from all different states and countries, full of ethnic and gender diversity — but age diversity?

The average age for an undergraduate college student is 21. However, a handful of the undergraduates at NCSU for this fall semester are "above average." In fact, 8.5 percent are at least 25 years old.

About 1,700 of 20,000 NCSU students are bringing a different perspective to classrooms. That's the number of undergraduate students over the age of 25 for the fall 2002 semester, according to enrollment reports. Broome is one of these "above-average" students.

In Broome's case, above-average doesn't just refer to age. Broome, like many older students, does an impressive juggling act.

"I have balanced family, full-time employment and homework and maintained over a 3.0 GPA," she said.

It's no secret that many average students would have a hard time

keeping up with Broome's schedule and academic record for four years, but Broome has done it for a decade. Since fall of 1992, she has taken one or two classes every semester while working full-time. "You have to want it badly to hang in for 10 years," said Broome.

Currently, she is on educational leave and looks forward to graduating this May. By graduating, Broome will make herself eligible for a pay upgrade as an administrative secretary. More importantly, she will have accomplished a lifelong personal goal.

Most adult students have an advantage over the average-aged undergraduate because of life experience and time-management skills, say a number of older students. After working full-time and living outside the realm of student life, going to school can take on an entirely different meaning and inspire a strong motivation. If the first try at school wasn't as successful, sometimes to wait and return pays off.

Rob Rankin, a 34-year-old English major, first came to NCSU in 1986 but dropped out by his junior year after changing from major to major.

"I just got discouraged and lost focus," he said.

However, since then, Rankin has returned to pursue a creative writing career, encouraged by a desire to write his own novel.

And to top it off, Rankin is now a straight-A student. He admits his first time in school he made mainly C's and B's, with the occasional A. However, now that he has come back, Rankin has been on the Dean's List every semester.

Rankin attributes most of this to the opportunities he has made for himself outside of school.

See OLDER page 2

Fox co-authors teaching evaluation report



Fox is a co-chair of the NRC committee. Photo courtesy NCSU News Services

The report calls for improvements in how colleges and universities evaluate the teaching of science, engineering, mathematics and technology.

News Staff Report

Co-authored by Chancellor Marye Anne Fox, a recently released report by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences is calling for improvements in how colleges and universities evaluate the teaching of science, engineering, mathematics and technology.

Norman Hackerman, co-author of the report and Rice University president emeritus,

and Fox serve as co-chairs of the NRC committee responsible for "recognizing, evaluating, rewarding and developing excellence in teaching undergraduate science, engineering, mathematics and technology."

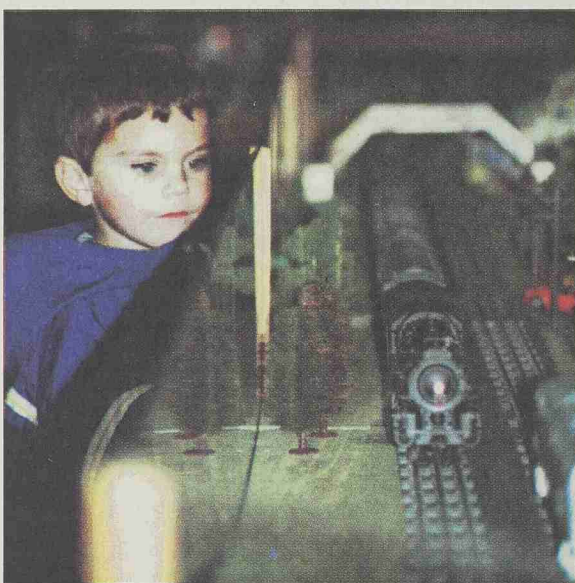
According to a News Services press release, the report says that while "academia and government have established rigorous peer-review systems to evaluate faculty research in science, engineering, mathematics and technology ... the evaluation of teaching in these fields has been haphazard and less exacting."

The authors of the report note that though it is difficult, "fair strategies for evaluating undergraduate teaching and learning ... do exist, and they deserve wider appreciation and use."

The report goes on to say that because colleges and universities vary from one to the next, there is no single superior method or path to take to evaluate professors or academic departments. Teaching and program effectiveness should instead be judged by the noticeable extent of student learning, says the report.

The authors of the report mention several ways to improve teaching at colleges and universities. Their suggestions include assessment tools and student/colleague feedback to show evidence of student learning.

All I want for Christmas ...



Benjamin Jeans of Raleigh checks out the model train show at the Scott Building at the North Carolina Fairgrounds. Staff photo by Anna Cade

FIND YOUR PLACE

Events to be held by N.C. State and student organizations for the week of Nov. 18-24.

Issues Forum — Mediated reality
NCSU selected faculty will talk about media literacy and criticism. Panelists will give examples from pop culture — films, TV shows, books and magazines.
Monday, 6 p.m.
Caldwell Lounge

Campus Cinema
The Good Girl
Thursday, 7 and 9 p.m.
Witherspoon Student Center

International Education Week
Study-abroad information table
Tuesday-Friday
Talley Student Center
For additional information:
www.ncsu.edu/studyabroad

Re-Create State
A group of students will volunteer to help beautify campus.
Saturday, 8:45 a.m.
NCSU Belltower
Free lunch

POLL POSITION

Should marijuana be legalized?

Vote online:
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TODAY

Opinion
points out problems with the contracting of military personnel,

blunders in elementary school newspapers and irradiation in meat. p. 4

WEATHER

Sports
has the story on the Pack's third loss in a row. p. 8



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Tomorrow
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SHELTON

continued from page 1

but when the chips are down, remember what's really important in life."

Shelton didn't only talk about Sept. 11. After opening the floor up for questions, he touched on the vulnerability of the nation in the wake of the terrorist attacks, allegations that Sept. 11 resulted from a lack of intelligence, his experiences under two presidents and the likelihood he would run for public office.

"I've had 38 great years of public service — that's enough," he said.

It was not just the award ceremony that brought the retired general to Raleigh. Friday was the first Gen. Henry Hugh Shelton Leadership Forum at the McKimmon Center. The day-long event focused on leadership development.

Keynote speaker for the day was Gen. Richard B. Myers, current chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and retired Army Black Hawk pilot Michael Durant, who

gave the capnote presentation. Educational seminars were also conducted.

The forum is just one of the programs being offered as part of the Gen. Henry Hugh Shelton Leadership Initiative, which was announced in January. The program will bring Shelton back to campus several times to conduct seminars and motivational talks. In addition, he will serve as an advisor to faculty research projects that include military science components.

OLDER

continued from page 1

"Because of my age, I have experience in balancing my work, a good idea of time management, and my work ethic is better," Rankin said.

Most average-age undergraduates would think the idea of coming back to school would be scary for an older adult, but both Rankin and Broome prove this assumption isn't always true.

"I enjoy being with younger people because it gives me a college feeling," said Rankin. "I feel like I'm involved in the 'college scene.' I really haven't had much of a problem with younger students. It's usually just the freshmen who see it as a wider gap than, say, a junior or senior would."

Rankin had no problem becoming involved in the college community. In fact, last semester he joined Delta Lambda Phi fraternity and, despite being the second-oldest brother, has since made several friends through the group. He has also been published twice in Technician.

Broome feels the same way when asked about the so-called "inescapable age gap."

"I have become good friends with several students. In the classroom we all seek the same goals," she said. "It only bothers me when a student calls me 'Ma'am' when I talk to them."

Some undergraduate students may wonder why older adults come back and where they go once they finish. Do they float back to their families or try to start new jobs with their fresh education?

One answer comes from a freshman English instructor.

Wanda Ramm teaches freshman composition, developmental English and creative writing at NCSU. She understands what it's like to be an older adult returning to college. She knows because she did it. In 1993, Ramm

entered NCSU as a sophomore at age 42.

"I love having returning adult students in my classes," said Ramm. "They bring a different perspective because they've lived before arriving at NCSU."

Older students receive the same opportunities as average-age students. Scholarships, such as the Fischer Scholarship, the McGuire Scholarship and the Niebel Scholarship in Education, are offered specifically to returning students over the age of 24. The university also offers several opportunities for older students to enter the university, even if they aren't completely sure it is the right decision.

Bobby Puryear, director of adult credit programs and summer sessions, explained one of those opportunities. Puryear is the director of lifelong education at NCSU. The program is for those who want to return to school, for whatever their personal or professional reason might be. Not all returning students are lifelong education students, but lifelong education is one way adults can experience undergraduate classes.

"As long as they have the prerequisites and there's space in the class, they can take it," says Puryear. "I tell the students at orientation, 'Lifelong education is only one door of entrance to the university.'"

Puryear said about two-thirds or more of lifelong students want a degree while the other third takes courses for a variety of reasons. If lifelong students decide they want to pursue degrees, then they can apply through the undergraduate program into a specific college.

"The most popular programs are the College of Management, the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, Engineering and Education," Puryear says.

Most students return to continue their educations, jumpstart a bachelor's or master's degree or

for professional development. But reasons and ages can range all over the board.

"We've had a 12-year-old come for a math class because his school didn't offer enough choices, and we've had an 85-year-old take a literature class out of interest," Puryear said. "But mainly, students are usually in their 20s, 30s, or early 40s."

Puryear also explained the reasons most adult students, like Rankin and Broome, excel in the classroom.

"After people have worked for an employer, they have a work ethic that is phenomenal," he said. "A regular undergrad might be happy with an 85 on an exam, whereas older students who have experienced the real world have much higher expectations. They know in their jobs only 100 percent would be acceptable, not just 85."

So, does the average-age student notice this outstanding work ethic from his or her older classmates?

Elizabeth Williams, a senior, knows exactly what Puryear means when he talks about the performance from adult students. She has extensive one-to-one contact with older students, not only because the College of Management is a popular choice for returning students, but also because majors like accounting require a large amount of group work.

"If you get in a group with older students, they're typically more gung-ho," Williams said, "because it's either their second time around and they want to get it right, or sometimes they'll only be taking that one class, so they can spend all their time on it and really work hard."

But it's not an easy road for older students. Even though many have prior life experiences of juggling schedules, like with all undergraduates, time management can prove to be a problem.

"There have been times where we can't have group meetings because one of the guys has to get it approved by his wife," Williams said.

As an afterthought, she adds, "But, it's still kind of interesting having them around."

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Approval is expected for bill to arm pilots

A bill expected to clear Congress this week will enable airline pilots to voluntarily carry pistols on the flight deck after undergoing a training course tailored by the FBI.

Dave Montgomery

Knights Ridder Newspapers

WASHINGTON — After more than a year of debate amid fierce opposition from the airline industry, Congress is poised to give thousands of commercial pilots the right to carry guns in the cockpit.

A bill expected to clear Congress this week will enable airline pilots to voluntarily carry pistols on the flight deck after undergoing a training course tailored by the FBI. More than half of the nation's 80,000 to 100,000 passenger airline pilots may eventually participate, according to experts. The 484-page bill, which creates the Homeland Security Department, could pass the Senate as early as Monday to advance to the White House for President Bush's signature.

The provision arming pilots would be phased in over three months. Passage of the measure gives a hard-won victory to organized pilots, who clamored for the legislation after the terrorist hijackings on Sept. 11, 2001. Participating pilots will be deputized as unsalaried federal officers with perhaps the smallest jurisdiction on the planet — the narrow confines of their cockpits. The armed pilots, who will be called federal flight deck officers, will be authorized under the new law to defend the cockpit "against acts of criminal violence or air piracy."

They will be prohibited from taking the guns outside the cabin, even to face down terrorists threatening to kill hostage passengers. The thrust of the law is to enable pilots to remain in control of the cockpit and land their planes as quickly as possible if hijackers take control of the passenger section. The government has ordered that all cockpits be fitted with bulletproof doors by 2003. "It's not strapping a weapon to your thigh and boarding a plane," said Rep. John Mica, R-Fla., the House aviation subcommittee chairman. "It's going to be very closely monitored."

Although full details must be worked out by a federal regulatory agency, preliminary proposals envision pilots wearing tear-away chest pouches that would hold FBI-approved pistols. Two likely weapons of choice are the Glock and SIG Sauer .40-caliber semi-automatic pistols, which usually carry 10 shots but can be fitted with a high-capacity magazine of up to 15 rounds.

The pistols, widely used by federal officers and local police, normally sell for about \$500 to \$600 through firearms dealers. To doubters, the idea of pilots packing heat conjures up unsettling images of a flying Barney Fife, television's bumbling deputy, or a mid-air catastrophe caused by a stray bullet. "Yiii," exclaimed Stephanie Norrell in mock horror when she

was asked her views on arming pilots as she rushed to board an Austin-bound American Airlines flight at Washington's Dulles Airport. After a moment's reflection, however, the Herndon, Va., resident concluded that the step may be necessary as yet another protection in the age of terror. "I wouldn't normally think it's a good idea," she said, "but these aren't normal times."

Leaders of pilots associations who nudged their proposal past resistive airline bosses and lukewarm administration officials make the same argument — but much more emphatically.

"There is not a pilot here at American Airlines that has a personal agenda to carry a gun and act like Wild Bill Hickok," said Capt. Steve Blankenship, communications chairman for the Allied Pilots Association, which represents the 13,500 pilots at Fort Worth-based American Airlines. Instead, he said, the new law is intended to prevent another 9/11-style terrorist attack by enabling pilots to shoot or arrest hijackers who storm the cockpit with the intent of smashing the plane into a building or government structure. It is also intended to preempt a chilling final option. The government would order jet fighters to shoot down a captive airliner that refuses orders to land.

"It's going to add more responsibility on us, and more accountability on us," Blankenship said, "but we are willing to embrace that responsibility because it's in the best interest of the flying public."

The Air Transport Association, which represents American and more than 20 other airlines that fought the provision from its inception, softened its opposition in recent weeks after lawmakers exempted the industry from liability for mishaps or for paying the cost of firearms training. Still, association spokesman Michael Wascom said the industry believes that armed pilots constitute a safety hazard, either by inadvertently shooting a passenger or blasting a hole in the plane. "You don't need a shooting gallery in the sky," he said.

American declined to issue a response last week, referring questions to Wascom's group. American Airlines Chairman and CEO Donald J. Carty earlier co-signed an industry opposition letter urging Congress to "reject calls for the introduction of thousands of deadly weapons into the cockpits of our aircraft." The agency charged with implementing and overseeing the law is the Transportation Security Administration, which was created 10 months ago in response to last year's attacks. It will be folded into the new Cabinet-level Homeland Security Department.

One of the agency's assignments is to determine the "risk of catastrophic failure of the aircraft" if a bullet smashes into the airplane's electrical system, instrument panel or other sensitive areas. That question was addressed repeatedly during the legislative debate, with pilots maintaining that the risks are minimal.

John Mazor, spokesman for the

66,000-member Air Line Pilots Association, said that the image of a plane spinning out of control with a bullet hole in the fuselage is a Hollywood fantasy. "The worse thing that's going to happen is that you're going to get a hole in the side of the airplane, and you're going to get an annoying whistling sound," he said.

Others, however, believe that the issue remains unsettled, thus giving TSA the vaguely defined responsibility of resolving the matter. If agency officials discover a problem, they will "take actions to minimize the risk," according to the proposed statute.

Federal air marshals, a position created in 1960, will remain in force to ride undercover aboard airlines as an extra layer of protection.

Opponents of the guns-for-pilots measure maintain that pistol-toting marshals make armed pilots superfluous. But the pilots say that will complement the marshals, whose numbers have never been disclosed. The TSA will also work with the FBI and pilot groups to develop a training program modeled after courses for law enforcement officers. Pilots have suggested an intensive, five-day program that would be carried out at 32 FBI training centers across the country, encompassing firearms training, classroom work, instruction in disarming adversaries and other aspects of law enforcement.

"The TSA is absolutely prepared to move forward once the legislation passes," agency spokeswoman Heather Rosenker said. "We are laying the groundwork so we can hit the ground running."

Pilots would be empowered to arrest and handcuff assailants, using flexible handcuffs already kept in cockpits. The only weapon currently available to pilots is a crash ax, resembling those used by firemen. Pilots applying to carry firearms would also undergo an extensive background check. Because armed pilots would be federal officers, the government would assume liability for an accident. Estimates of the government costs, including training and liability payments, have varied widely, from \$35 million to \$850 million.

Mica, who helped guide the provision through the House, said it could prove to be "an incredible deterrent." Passengers won't know if their pilot is armed, but the possibility might discourage a hijacker, he said. Surveys by pilot organizations have shown that up to 85 percent of their members favor carrying firearms, although it is unclear how many will apply. Many pilots are handy with guns through previous careers in the military or law enforcement.

Phillip Beall, a 39-year-old American Airlines captain, is a reserve law enforcement officer in Dallas County and practices with a .40-caliber Glock pistol on his ranch near McKinney. He was active in leading the fight for arming pilots and is eager to apply under the new law. "I personally believe if we had had this program in place on Sept. 11, 2001, we would have had a dramatically different outcome," he said.

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Conference provides more than expected for college students

Inward Bound organizers said their goal was to light a spiritual fire in the participants, to knock them out of their routines and get them to consider ways to live more spiritually authentic lives after they went back home.

Jeffrey Weiss
The Dallas Morning News

RALEIGH, N.C. — They thought they were coming for an unprecedented student-centered conference on spirituality. Promotional material touted Inward Bound as an intense, three-day exploration of the Big Questions by college students: "What do I want to do with my life? What is really, really, really important to me, when you come right down to it? What can I do about it right now?" "We'll hear from a Zen teacher who helped start MTV, a Catholic priest who was trained at Juilliard, a rabbi who counseled at Ground Zero, a Buddhist drug smuggler, and a punk music meditation teacher who spent his teenage years in juvenile hall ... among others."

The pitch worked, attracting more than 200 college students and about 40 educators to the North Carolina State University campus last month. What the promotional material didn't disclose: Participants would be urged to share their deepest, most painful secrets with people whom they met the day before. The experience would be less interfaith than interpersonal. Many students were left to figure out for themselves just what the connection was to spirituality. And they each probably cried at least once. Inward Bound organizers said their goal was to light a spiritual fire in the participants, to knock them out of their routines and get them to consider ways to live more spiritually authentic lives after they went back home. Did it work? Well, one of the educators, who is also a pastor, gave a sermon about Inward Bound on the Sunday after she got back home. Some of her students who attended the event say they're planning to work with other students they met in Raleigh to host a spirituality conference of their own. "I've been having dreams every night about this," said Catherine Torpey, Coordinator of Interfaith and Community Service for the multi-faith Duchesne Center for Religious and Social Justice at Manhattanville College in New York. But wait.

Torpey, a Unitarian minister, also believes that Inward Bound was a thinly disguised front for a cult, led by a man who she says she wouldn't be surprised if he one day asks his followers to "drink Kool-Aid." "I'm haunted by it," she said.

Katia Falcey, 20, from Goucher College in Baltimore, also had a jagged reaction to the event. "I wasn't expecting to be completely turned off to the whole experience on the first day. I didn't think that I would get as mad as I did about how everything was going," said Falcey, who is majoring in psychology and religion. But wait.

Ultimately, Falcey liked the conference.

"All I know is that my perception changed, and I feel like they set the conference up to do just that," she wrote in an e-mail several days later. "To make us all wake up to life and really learn to live it, instead of just doing the motions?" Even many of those who say they liked the experience say they had expected a weekend of interfaith education and spiritual exploration. But what they got was more Dr. Phil, less Dalai Lama. Much of the conference looked like group therapy with

religious overtones. "I had really specific expectations, and the first day I had to get rid of them," said Natalie Teague, 20, a junior majoring in Latin American studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. So was Inward Bound an edgy, in-your-face way to blast post-modern young adults out of their spiritual ruts? Or was it a potentially dangerous group-psychology ambush led by people so sure of their cause that they were willing to risk the emotional well being of the participants? Or maybe a bit of both? "Spirituality is more like napalm than most people want to deal with," said August Turak, 50. He is the founder and mentor of the Self Knowledge Symposium, the organization that produced Inward Bound. He's also the target of Torpey's concern. The SKS-produced conference pulled students from schools from Minnesota to Florida. More were women than men. They included freshmen through graduate students. They were mostly white, but included enough of a mix of blacks, browns and Asians that they probably roughly reflected the demographics of the American college population. Religions ranged through various flavors of Christianity, plus Judaism, Islam, paganism, atheism, Santeira, Sant Mat, Sikhism and a large dollop of "none of the above." Sixty-five registered as vegetarians. For some students, the tone for the entire conference was set at a confrontation that whistled in from out of nowhere late on the first afternoon. Participants had already heard a speech by Augie (everybody, but everybody, calls Turak "Augie"). His keynote address included movie clips from "Apocalypse Now" ("I love the smell napalm in the morning."), "American Beauty" (A young man finds transcendence in a plastic bag blown on the wind.) and "The Matrix" ("Let me tell you why you're here ..."). The speech ended with Augie asking everyone to scream the Japanese blessing and war cry "banzai!" three times. Though he didn't define it, the word means "may you live 10,000 years." Next, the students split into 15 affinity groups that they named: The Control Group, The Warrior Poets, Coat of Many Colors, Rooted in God. Each group had written a mission statement, in accord with the members' collective values: "We embrace our responsibilities for our actions to better ourselves and the world while also accepting the mystery of what is beyond us," read one. "Destiny is a combination of human choice and the influence of a higher power," said another. They had been given an essay to read that they were told would be the basis for the next two days of discussion. "The Cup of Trembling" was written several years ago by a nursing home social worker and offers a biblical, Catholic take on how to find meaning in suffering. And then Jermaine Bell, a 21-year-old theater major at Loyola University in Chicago, stood up to ask a question. "Where are we going?" he asked Augie, with a smile and a bit of attitude. "How am I going to get the truth in three days? What are we striving for and what is our focus?" "If I had an intellectual answer, I wouldn't give it to you now," Augie answered dismissively. "You're going to have to trust me." The answer - and the tone - made many of the students squirm. Bell's question had echoed their own thoughts. And why should they trust Augie - and by extension, the conference? Most of them had never heard of him or SKS before they signed up. Augie is a tall, balding, stocky man who talks in the idiom of his generation, not in the culturally careful language of the college

A night with Pavarotti



Singing for a packed RBC Center on Saturday night, Luciano Pavarotti entertained the crowd with a romantic duet encore with his soprano, Analisa Raspolosie. Staff photo by Matt Huffman

students that he has surrounded himself with for more than a decade. In the SKS promotional material, he's described as a former MTV executive and the head of a successful computer software company. In person, he's more direct about his successful career. "I sign my 1040 every year as 'salesman,'" he said. "Sales makes the world go round."

These days, what he's mostly trying to sell is the need for people to become spiritual questers. Bell was simply asking the wrong question at the wrong time, he said later. The SKS process of jumpstarting people into the chase for enlightenment requires a certain amount of surprise, he said. "It is like explaining that I am going to hide behind yonder chair and when you come out of the bathroom I'm going to jump out and say, 'Boo!' and scare the snot out of you," he wrote in an e-mail. "Of course, if I tell you all that, you won't be surprised." Plus, the process simply has to be experienced to be understood, he said, like a symphony. Before the conference, he had said that explaining the goal of the process was "like trying to explain butterfly-ness to caterpillars."

Augie himself had developed a taste for the quest back when he was the age of many of the Inward Bound participants. He had hooked up with an American-born "spiritual master" named Richard Rose in West Virginia. SKS materials describe Rose as a Zen teacher, but the spiritual gumbo that he served up seems to owe as much to many other faith traditions and an all-American spirit of individuality as it did the specific traditions of Zen. During his heyday, Rose had several hundred followers, was denounced as a cult leader and praised as a master of enlightenment. One of the tenets of the Rose system could be seen in action at Inward Bound: Spiritual advancement, Rose taught, "revolves around confrontation, both in friendly questioning that challenges each others' thinking to the point of retreating from error and in self-confrontational

meditation."

The Self Knowledge Symposium formed 13 years ago at N.C. State after Augie gave a talk there about his experiences with Rose. The organization is now active on that campus and the nearby campuses of North Carolina and Duke University. SKS bills itself as a nondenominational, spirituality self-help student group. Its current executive director, Kavita Kapur, joined while she was a student. Her parents are Hindu immigrants, but she had been unable to connect with that spiritual tradition, she said. Members meet regularly to discuss their quests for spiritual authenticity and are encouraged to get involved in activities that reflect their values. Some students have spent time at a monastery; others have been encouraged to take up rock climbing or skydiving. And while Augie broke away from Rose years before, a confrontational style is still central to the SKS process.

No more than 100 students have been members of SKS at any one time. Inward Bound was the organization's first attempt to play on a larger stage. One of the goals, organizers said, was to inspire students at other schools to start SKS-style groups. Inward Bound was also the third in a series of workshops sponsored by the Education as Transformation Project, a group of educators who want to incorporate religious pluralism and spirituality into higher education. The first meeting, in 1998, drew 850 people. The second, two years later, attracted several hundred people, mostly educators. Several SKS members were facilitators at the 2000 conference. Afterward, the organizers asked SKS to host an event aimed at students. Inward Bound was the result. Students responded to Augie's challenge — "You're going to have to trust me" — in two ways.

Most decided to go along with the program. They met in small groups with a facilitator — either an older member of SKS or one of six guest spiritual leaders — and talked about their "cup of trem-

bling." These were the aspects of their lives that were preventing them from living the way that they thought they should. Some of the facilitators explained the connection between this public psychological introspection and spirituality. SKS takes the position that only someone who is psychologically strong can successfully embark on a serious spiritual quest. In one session, a student said that her mother told her when she was a small child that she had a mission to bring joy to "all the people." How can one person possibly carry that burden, she asked. Other students talked about the impact of serious health problems, their fear of rejection and shame, fear of being too special, fear of not being special enough. Most of the group was in tears by the end.

This was the group therapy process that so troubled Torpey and a few of the other educators. Some psychologists say there was good cause to be troubled. Dr. Bonnie Jacobson, a psychologist and the director of the New York Institute for Psychological Change, has run group therapy for decades. She said three days is not long enough to accomplish much but plenty of time to create serious problems. "If there were any kids who were on the edge, this could push them right over," she said.

That's a risk that SKS considered small but necessary, said Dave Gold, a lawyer who works with SKS and met Augie when both of them lived with Rose almost 30 years ago. A dozen years of experience with SKS offered some confidence that serious harm was very unlikely, he said. "If you want to squeeze out all of the downside, you have to squeeze out all of the upside," said Gold, who was the facilitator for one group. "Any time you have change, you have risk." But other students decided they were not going to trust Augie or the process. Perhaps 15 percent of the students formed a sort of rebel alliance. Some of them pulled out of the small groups or refused to share their innermost secrets, and

initiated a forceful critique of the conference to the organizers that caught the SKS leaders by surprise. At the closing session, when representatives of each of the affinity groups told what they and their groups had learned at the conference, Bell and about a dozen other students were allowed to present their own evaluations. "If you felt positive or negative energy, there are others who feel it with you," Bell said. "There are others of us who had experiences that were uncomfortable who will also be forever changed by this conference." Both the rebels and the conference organizers later acknowledged an irony: The students who opted out had immediately met the goals the conference had set for the entire group: To discern their values and find a way to live them. "What's great about this is that THINKING FOR YOURSELF was really what the SKS apparently (in the brochures) wanted you to do," wrote Tiffany Dwileski, one of the rebels from Manhattanville College, in an e-mail several days after the conference. "I almost ran up on stage and hugged those kids," Augie said several days later. Other fruits of the conference were harder to immediately identify.

"I came looking for answers. I came away satisfied with the questions," said Jessica Long, 18, a freshman at North Carolina. "If we're disturbed, if this conference has knocked us off balance, I think that's good."

Some of those deeply involved in the conference said it was too soon to figure out the effect. The Rev. Francis Kline was the pianist-turned-priest referred to in the promotional information. The Juilliard-trained musician is now the abbot at Mepkin Abbey, a Trappist Monastery near Charleston, S.C. He served as one of the facilitators. "You might very well see a movement in 10 or 20 years that started right there," he said of Inward Bound. "That's where seeds are planted."



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TECHNICIAN'S VIEW

Contracting services may work for businesses, but not for military

A recent investigation by U.S. News and World Report has uncovered the depth of influence that private contractors have on the U.S. military. While the numbers of individuals supporting the U.S. may be beneficial, there are problems concerning the way in which these contractors are protected and their obligations to the country. Clearly, the outside assistance provides benefits to our country's defense, but when this support could theoretically pull out of duty with few consequences for its own organization, large problems could remain for the status of our military.

Civilians accompanying soldiers to war is not a new scenario — in the Civil War, the ratio of civilians to military soldiers was about 1:5, while in World War I the ratio was just 1:20. These civilians handled such tasks as hauling supplies, constructing military bases and feeding the soldiers. However, the controversy now arises because the number of these civilian workers has dramatically risen and is at a 1:1 ratio with military personnel in areas like Bosnia.

Contractors are under little oversight by Congress, and in some cases they are training U.S. military members. While agencies such as the Defense Science Board claim contractors can save up to \$6 billion a year for the government, there is no proof that such savings have occurred.

One problem with contractors is the government's lack of control over what contractors do, since they are bound by contract instead of oath. Jayson Spiegel, executive director of the Reserve Officers Association, told U.S. News, "The great thing about a soldier is if he doesn't show up, you can shoot him. You can't shoot contractors. You can sue them, but you can't shoot them."

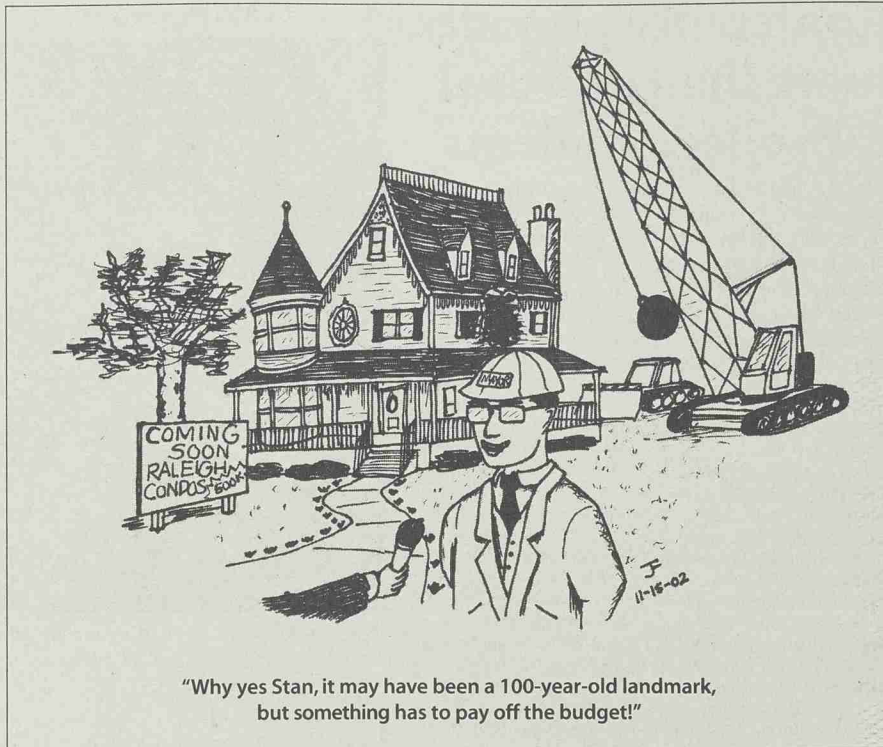
Some solutions have been offered to

put contractors under a more strict pledge of conduct, but doing so would take away the voluntary aspects of servitude that these contractors provide.

Another complex aspect of this situation is how to protect contractors during missions that are extremely dangerous. U.S. News says that now, operations that used to be the responsibility of the U.S. military are being handed to independent companies. "The work includes flying MedEvac missions, doing aerial surveillance, protecting embassies, training and equipping foreign militaries or eradicating drug crops," according to U.S. News.

For all the questions concerning how to force contractors to do their jobs, how to control them, how to decide who has legal jurisdiction over them and how to keep them safe, some would say it would be easiest — and most appropriate — to remove contractors all together. Yet, the fact remains that our military is currently stretched in many areas of the world, and these contractors provide a vital benefit.

So how should their presence be handled? Contracted sources can be a large assistance for minor peacekeeping missions and maintaining services such as cooking and cleaning for soldiers. However, as America looks to the possibility of war, our military should not rely so heavily on sources that can abandon a critical mission. The training of forces and dangerous endeavors, such as the use of major weapons, should be left to the U.S. military. This may be difficult during a time when the number of U.S. troops has been dramatically reduced. However, steps should be taken to ensure our country does not rely more heavily on corporations than its own personnel.



"Why yes Stan, it may have been a 100-year-old landmark, but something has to pay off the budget!"

Whale of a problem



Chris Hickling
Staff Columnist

When I was at summer camp, back in those crazy days of the 1980s, our counselors told us about the "rovergators" that lived in the bottom of the lake. As the story went, these mistakes of nature were holdovers from the time

when dinosaurs roamed the area around Clarksville, Va. They were 50 feet long and had teeth as sharp as razors. Only the bravest of the brave should swim out past the ropes unless he or she wanted to face the madness that is a rovergator.

Of course we were scared out of our minds! Most 9-year-olds would be! When a source of authority and knowledge tells you something, you unequivocally believe it. Which is exactly why Studies Weekly Inc. should be ashamed. "Every spring, the freshwater whales and freshwater dolphins begin their 1,300-mile migration from Hudson Bay to the warmer waters of Lake Michigan." This educational gem appeared in a recent issue of Michigan Studies Weekly. Studies Weekly publishes and distributes "Michigan Studies Weekly" to 462 teachers throughout the state. Fourth-grade teacher Deb Harris brought the obvious blunder to the editors of the newspaper.

As it turned out, Studies Weekly print-

ed a story with information from a Web site...a humor Web site. They realized the mistake (mind you, after editors doubted Harris' claims) and printed a retraction.

"We have taken this experience as a valuable lesson to always be thorough and check the accuracy of our sources," the retraction reads. "While the Internet can be a very powerful information tool, it can also be a powerful 'misinformation' tool. When researching, we should always look for a reliable site that has credentials [proof of truthfulness]." Ironically, the retraction was posted on the company's Web site.

This incident is symbolic of what has happened to education over the past decade. The wound of failing schools was plastered with a PC Band-Aid. The techno-fix of computers is counter-productive. What good is knowing how to point and click your way to information when you have no clue what the reference department of the library is?

The intentions were good; having a computer in every classroom has prepared the new generation for a future where computer knowledge is no longer an elective capability but one necessary to function in the 21st century. Computers and the Internet are the best and worst things to happen to public education since calculators. All are valuable resources to supplement education but ineffective when used as a crutch.

Lazy students aren't born in college — they are born in elementary school. Un-

derpaid, overworked teachers must act like triage doctors. They can't teach to the top third of their class; the other two-thirds would be left behind. They can't teach to the lower third; the other two-thirds would be bored. So teachers go to the middle, which still leaves two-thirds of their class unsatisfied; the upper third bored, the lower third lost. Throw everyone on a computer to play Number Munchers, and life is OK.

As time goes along, the upper third is losing out on the potential challenges that could be brought as early as elementary school. The lower third begins the snowball roll, gaining the inertia that makes it possible for students to make it to high school without functional literacy.

In order to "Leave No Child Behind," as our president has put it, we must look behind us. Back to a day when math was more than punching numbers into a machine, back to a day when writing book reports had nothing to do with Cliffs Notes, back to a day when research papers weren't cut and pasted from a computer screen. Technology is important for the students of the new millennium. But it is a low-cost answer to a problem that needs solutions beyond electronics.

Chris hopes his computer won't read this column. His computer crashes when its owner is mean to it. Write Chris a letter in case cwhickli@unity.ncsu.edu has broken down.

Law enforcement needed for credibility

Staff Editorial

Iowa State Daily
Iowa State U.

AMES, Iowa — With the resolution and implementation of a

sexual abuse policy in the United States this week — pending approval from the Holy See at the Vatican — U.S. bishops have given unprecedented power to lay Catholics to monitor and enforce the church's promise to remove all abusers from active ministry.

Three entities have been established to oversee the progress of the bishops and prevent future scandals.

One is a series of local review boards in the 195 dioceses, another is an office for child and youth protection in Washington, D.C., and the third is a National Review Board to act as a watchdog on the abuse issue.

Many church officials feel this action represents a large stride in the Catholic

Church seeking the accountability it so desperately needs to re-establish its credibility.

But there is another change to the adopted abuse policy that has rank-and-file Catholics — and the general public — questioning the church's credibility still.

Clergy-run church courts created to handle the abuse cases are being instituted by the bishops to help shield the accused from the public. Preliminary investigations and tribunals will take the place of much-needed civil intervention. It is this secretive and behind-closed-doors action that directly affects the Roman Catholic Church's credibility.

Many groups and organizations that have lobbied for harsher penalties and swifter justice feel the new plan is a slap in the face to the abused and the families

See ENFORCEMENT page 5

Effects of irradiation are uncertain



Ariel Urena
Staff Columnist

I write this column with this bias: a little over a year ago I became a vegetarian, and since then I've noticed that most people simply don't want to know what their food has been through before it ends up on their plate. I find that

most foods, especially meats, are processed in unsafe manners that the general public is unaware of.

I recently discovered that our government is pushing to have irradiated meat distributed in public schools, which I found disturbing. Some background info on this process: irradiated meat has been treated with radiation in order to kill Salmonella, E. coli and Listeria. The process destroys the DNA of any living material. Some reasons for a growing interest in this method are that the unsanitary conditions of slaughterhouses have raised the risk of having these bacteria present in foods, and irradiation is also a means of putting radioactive byproduct to use.

For those who consume meat, this process seems to be a healthy solution to the diseases that are caused by meat-dwelling bacteria. One cause for alarm is that there are reported cases of animals that have been fed irradiated foods

and have experienced premature death, genetic mutations and tumors. Irradiation also changes the chemical composition of the meat, unlike, for example, microwaves, which simply heat it up.

It's believed that the side effects only become problematic if irradiated foods are consumed in large quantities, and the majority of the public should not be alarmed. From my understanding, a group of five studies out of 400 was selected by the Food and Drug Administration in order to back claims that this process is safe.

Opponents of irradiation feel there haven't been enough studies to support these claims. I'm not convinced this is a terribly safe practice. You could think of it in these terms: if you have ever needed an X-ray, you might have noticed that your doctor left the room. Radiation is not the kind of thing a person needs to be exposed to every day.

Slaughterhouses are terribly unsanitary places, and the bacteria that festers in them could be dramatically reduced by minimizing overcrowding, disinfecting the drinking water and maintaining otherwise clean living conditions for the animals. At one time, it was to a farmer's advantage to keep the livestock happy, so they could grow healthy and be profitable.

The technology available now deems healthy living conditions unnecessary; it's easier to treat meat with radiation than to provide the livestock with a clean-

er living environment (Ever seen the "animal husbandry" building around campus? That's what it used to be called. Now it's "animal science").

Farmers who work for large, national conglomerates find irradiation necessary because it's easier to clean up the mess they made than to avoid making it begin with, in the process making it more acceptable to expose meat to feces and other unhealthy substances.

I find all this to be cause for alarm because livestock are increasingly being treated as products, not as living things that need nurturing and development in sanitary, healthy environments. The practice of animal husbandry was more respectable in that the livestock lived well until the time came for them to be sold for meat; they were exposed to the outdoors and were fed nutritious foods.

With the technology available now, sanitary conditions are not profitable when animals can be crammed in cages for their entire lifetimes, be forced to live in their own excrement and be fed the remains of their own kind.

The meat industry has been creating more problems for itself in order to generate more profit; then it solves these problems by bombarding the food that we eat with radiation.

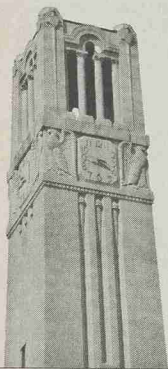
This practice is becoming mainstream, which I find to be evidence of two things: the meat producers are willing to continue creating problems for themselves

See URENA page 5

TECHNICIAN

Jerry Moore • Matthew Pelland
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323 Witherspoon Student Center • Box 8608, NCSU Campus • Raleigh, NC 27695-8608

Editorial

515-2411

Fax

515-5133

Press Releases

releases@technicianstaff.com

Advertising

515-2029

Technician Online

www.technicianonline.com

Information

editor@technicianstaff.com

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I'm hip to hip-hop



Decker Ngongang Staff Columnist

I love the art form, the expressionistic pastime, the verbal release — that thing we call hip-hop. My love affair with it started a long time ago, when I was at the skating rink and heard Bobby Brown rap a line after his hook. It was then that I picked up on what exactly rap was and how it factored into my concept of music.

I started to listen to LL Cool J, I got hip to Vanilla Ice, and I had my shell toes and rhymed along with every Run DMC track. Hip-hop in its short existence has changed music in ways not many other genres can claim.

Rap and hip-hop were created as an art form used as a way to express themselves musically, but also to put forth messages that wouldn't normally be heard. It gave many an avenue to voice problems they had or just to say how good life is for them. Rap has been the method by which many artists are able to detail and express the living conditions of cities in which they live, most notably the "ghettos."

Regular Americans would be clueless to the horrible conditions in some of America's cities if it weren't for hip-hop. From California to New York City, rap has helped to make known the conditions of the streets and the things young people are exposed to in their community. Artists do this by taking a three- or four-minute song and using it to give a little snippet of the way life is.

Sometimes they are criticized for the vulgarity and the violent nature in some of their lyrics, but for some artists, it is the truth about the place they grew up. Most of these artists would simply say there should be "no cen-

sorship on reality."

Rap has also helped to organize a generation behind social causes. Just recently Russell Simmons, one of hip-hop's executive pioneers and owner of Def Jam Recordings, held a summit to gauge the climate and the social potential of hip-hop. Artists have used their lyrics to push for education reform in the schools, they have brought light to rampant police brutality in some of our communities, and they have brought political education to people who aren't necessarily exposed to it.

My mother is a teacher in a Charlotte high school, and she tells me most of her students wouldn't know what a Democrat or Republican was, or even who was president, if they didn't listen to rap music. That can definitely be taken as good or bad, but the fact is that rap provides a message to those who wouldn't have heard anything at all before.

Rap has lit a spark in so many other musical genres. I look at Country Music Television with my roommate, and I hear a country artist singing the same lyrics I saw on BET. I see our most popular rock artists and alternative artists dipping into hip-hop's bag of beats and hooks for inspiration. At almost every sporting event in America, some hip-hop song finds its way into the pregame rotation, and after the game most players will be bobbing their heads to somebody's beat. I even saw the chancellor driving down Hillsborough Street bumping her Mos Def album.

Rap and hip-hop have made many people very well-off and have given an avenue of achievement to some who otherwise didn't see themselves going the conventional routes. It has influenced a generation into social activism, and it has brought to light the plight of America's low-income communities and the strug-

gle of living in government housing.

Rap and hip-hop have also done a lot more that isn't too positive. In its currently more popular phase, rap and hip-hop serve as tools that perpetuate racism, sexual assault and ignorance within a generation.

One of my favorite Web sites is OHHLA (www.ohhla.com), which has the lyrics to pretty much any hip-hop song you can think of. I look at the most popular songs that we hear on the radio, and the number of references to the cash they have and the bitches they "got" is amazing. As I stated above, hip-hop has a tremendous influence on a great section of the world's young people.

As I ponder a career in teaching, I can't help but see the way hip-hop has tainted the school kids I have mentored in Charlotte. The glorification of "ice," "Cristal or Moet champagne" and having lots of women has pervaded their psyches. Far removed are we from the days when Chuck D and Run DMC spoke lyrics about the problems in their hood.

I hesitate to say Tupac was refreshing because he had some messed-up lyrics, but Tupac was unique in his time. He was one of the last poets in the art form.

He was able to reach a large group and provide messages and knowledge little-known to the masses he rapped for. Now I get no messages — I get P.Diddy and his women, ice and cars.

I won't deny that I listen to the music, because I do, but I must say I want more. At the heart, this art form is the most dynamic and powerful medium of expression.

Check your local music dealer for Decker and Chancellor Fox's new album, "Ballin' in 'da 919." You can e-mail Decker to get an advance copy at dmgongang@unity.ncsu.edu.

No reason for Cuban embargo

Andrea Falkenhagen The Daily Cardinal U. Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis. — During the past months, some prominent Americans

have visited the shores of Cuba, including Jimmy Carter, Jesse Ventura and just last week, Steven Spielberg.

I have been surprised by the angry responses these visits have provoked from a small, yet vocal minority of Americans. Even in Madison, another campus paper published an opinion piece last month that lambasted Americans for even suggesting we normalize relations with Cuba.

Two weeks ago, I returned from spending 10 days in Havana with a human rights delegation and after my trip I became more certain that the United States must end its embargo against Cuba.

The Bush administration would have you believe the island nation is a communist hell full of starving children, poverty and oppression. However, I experienced a very different Cuba. Unlike nearly all developing countries, there are virtually no homeless people and no children skipping school to beg. There is little violent crime and, at 98 percent, the literacy rate is the highest in Latin America.

Like any country, Cuba does indeed have its problems. However, many of these problems are due to the 40-year-old economic blockade the United States has instituted against the nation. And instead of letting the embargo die a death along with the Cold War, our government has continually reinforced it. The Helms Burton Act of 1996 banned food and medicine sales to Cuba, not only by U.S. companies but also by foreign companies selling medicine or equipment with the United States.

Due to this embargo, Cubans lack basic medical, food and even school supplies. While Cuba once had a public health system extolled by the World Health Organization as a "model for the world," it is now suffering due to

dangerous shortages of medical supplies. Due to the blockade, many drugs for cancer, diabetes and asthma are available only periodically. In fact, the embargo prevents Cuba from purchasing nearly one half of the new drugs on the market.

The United States is waging this embargo not against Castro, but against ordinary Cubans. The American Association of World Health led a delegation to a Cuban pediatric ward that had been without nausea-preventing drugs normally used in chemotherapy for almost a month. The 35 children in the ward were vomiting an average of 29 times a day.

The outright ban on sales of American foodstuffs contributes to serious nutritional deficiencies, especially in pregnant women who then give birth to underweight babies.

Even for a cold, heartless American who is only concerned with U.S. interests, there are still compelling reasons to end the embargo. The United States could benefit by selling its products to the country of over 11 million people. The Washington-based Cuba Policy Foundation estimated that U.S. farmers lose an estimated \$1.24 billion annually because of sanctions against Cuba. Living in Wisconsin, we all know America's farmers need all the help they can get.

Not only does the embargo hurt American business interests; the travel ban violates Americans constitutional and international rights. Under the Helsinki Agreements of 1975, the United States is committed to the free flow of people and ideas across national frontiers. Also, the travel ban violates Article 12 of the United Nations International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, and Article 13 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

Our government has ignored these reasons to end the embargo for several reasons, the first stemming from a supposed respect for human rights. This excuse is laughable. True, Cuba does

violate some of its citizen's rights. However, human rights organizations have never accused Cuba of the kinds of genocide, torture and abuse of women and minority groups that go on in countries with which the United States has perfectly normal relations.

Over the past 20 years our government has ignored, even supported regimes in places such as Chile and Guatemala that have murdered and "disappeared" thousands. More recently, the United States has ignored abuses in countries such as China because it serves its economic interests. The Taliban's horrendous treatment of women did not stop the United States from doing business in Afghanistan prior to Sept. 11.

The United States also uses the outdated excuse that it cannot trade with a communist nation. Yet China, the largest communist country, has been granted "most favored nation" status. The embargo against Vietnam has even been lifted.

The Bush administration now claims Cuba is a terrorist nation. However, many security experts disagree. A Center for Defense Information study notes that in one year Cuba spends on its military what the United States spends in 12 hours. Not to mention that the Cuban government immediately condemned the attacks of Sept. 11, expressed solidarity with the American people and offered assistance such as blood donations, medical personnel and the use of its air bases.

Regardless of whether or not Americans think the original embargo was justified, it is clear that in a post-Cold War world, there is no reason for the embargo to exist. It is an inhumane, indiscriminate blockade that hurts the entire Cuban population by denying them access to food and lifesaving medical supplies and has been condemned by the United Nations for the last 10 years. All the embargo is doing is hurting Cubans and isolating the United States at a time when it needs to be building international support.

I'm keeping my gun

Yousef Munayyer Massachusetts Daily Collegian U. Massachusetts-Amherst

AMHERST, Mass. — After all of this news about the sniper and all those who were killed and the families that were affected and after the release of Michael Moore's new movie Bowling for Columbine, the debate about gun control policy has begun to grow again.

I remember thinking about the sniper a few weeks ago when I was in the D.C./Montgomery County area when he/they were somewhere between victims eight and nine. I also remember looking at the rooftops as I walked through the area thinking I might catch a glimpse of the sniper on the run.

There is no doubt that gun control is an important issue in American politics and many people have strong feelings about it. This is one of the issues in national policy that has featured much emotion and strong feeling. It also seems as though it is one of those issues that creates debate and most people feel it is an issue that needs to be addressed.

So last week I wrote a letter to the BIC Corporation in Milford, Conn. asking them to fully refund me for my package of pens which I bought made by their company. Legitimized my demand by telling them that I failed an English paper on account of their pen misspelling half the words on the paper. I have yet to hear back from the BIC Corp. Did this really happen?

No of course not, such a story is ridiculous and just plain stupid. How could I possibly blame a pen for making a spelling mistake? It is obvious that the person holding the pen is responsible for the mistake, not the pen or the maker of the pen.

We live in a society today in which a large amount of people believe that guns are responsible for killing people and use this statute to build their convictions on gun control policy. We should not remove guns from our society. I do concede that guns make it easier for a person to commit a crime. In fact there are statistics showing that guns help criminal commit crimes. This is no surprise.

When thinking of gun control policy, a simple equation comes to mind regarding crime: Intent to kill, injure or persuade plus the handgun plus the soon to be victim equals injury/death. Many simply look at the equation and believe that removing the handgun would prevent the death of the victim, which is the ultimate goal of the policy reform.

This would be true to an extent. In the short term the lack of a gun would prevent the killing temporarily. But the intent to kill, or commit the crime remains. This means that there is nothing stopping the criminal from getting a knife and attempting the same crime. And if we remove the knife from the equation, what stops the criminal from using his hands and brute force?

Regardless of the weapon used, the best way to lessen the number of those who die of violent crimes (again, the goal of the gun policy reformists) would be to change the way people think about each other. Removing the gun from the equation will not remove the hate nor will it remove the intent to commit a crime against society.

The right to bear arms is guaranteed by the Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and I believe that each and every person should have the right to carry arms to protect themselves as long as they comply with the proper regulations.

This was a right given to us when the constitution was drafted. This happened after the Revolution. In this war, if the people did not have firearms, they would have stood no chance to successfully revolt against a strong, repressive government. We should have the right to bear arms, not only for protection against criminals but also for protection against repressive government.

If we want to lower the number of deaths among society in the long term, removing guns is the wrong way to go about it. Programs should be instituted to teach children from youth about the danger of guns and getting involved with people or places where guns are present. We live in a society today that allows children to watch movies in which people mow each other down with machine guns and play video games in which their character gets shot up and lives to play more and more levels only until the "game" is over.

The problem is that too many people are growing up thinking life is a game. Our society glorifies rappers that preach about how they hate everything and want to shoot everything up, the "thug" or the "gansta" is they way to be, yo. If we teach children from their youth to love and respect each other, to forgive each other, to stay away from drugs and gangs, and to allow the justice system to work without vigilantes running around, then maybe we can live in a world where fewer people will think about killing another person.

When we are prepared to change the way people think we will be prepared to lower the number of violent deaths that happen in our society today, and in the future as well.

I don't own a gun, but if I did, I'd want to keep it.

CAMPUS FORUM

Little sympathy for those discriminated against by Boy Scouts

Michele DeCamp's column Friday was about the situation in which Darrell Lambert finds himself. He's an atheist and his friends at the Boy Scouts of America have decided, after all these years of shared experience, that his atheism makes him an unfit colleague. Change your mind in a week, they told him, or depart from our sight, ye cursed.

Freethinking people all over the country object. We atheists have

many things to oppose:

The Texas State Constitution says there shall be no religious test to hold office as long as the candidate believes in a god.

George Bush Sr. said last decade that atheists shouldn't really be considered Americans.

Teachers in some counties have no choice but to recite a pledge to the effect that they represent a nation under God.

Sure, these are all pretentious and idiotic positions. But the BSA wasn't the president. The BSA isn't a state or a school board. They are a private club, united by a

common set of beliefs with no official power over me whatsoever — as long as I don't sign up. They can believe that girls have cooties for all I care; it can't affect me. And it wouldn't affect Darryl either, if years ago he hadn't signed up with a group that is openly hostile toward people who don't believe in mystical beings in the sky. While I sympathize with him, I can't get all that worked up.

Steve Story Physics Lifelong Ed

URENA

continued from page 4

and the animals they raise in order to generate profit, and many Americans are willing to expose themselves to harmful substances rather than make changes to their diets.

Irradiated meat may also be called pasteurized, as recent lawmakers made permissible. I urge people to become more aware of the foods they buy; thoroughly cooking food kills off as many germs as radiation and has no harmful side effects. Or, if you can stomach it, you might want to consider forgoing the animal matter all together.

Ariel gets plenty of protein and takes her multivitamins every day. Respond to her column at midnitelamp55@yahoo.com.

Recycle Technician

ENFORCEMENT

continued from page 4

of the abused. David Clohessy, national director of the Survivors Network of Those Abused by Priests, said setting up the clerical tribunals comes out of left field. He continued by saying he feels greater involvement of independent law enforcement and Catholic parents is the real solution to the problem.

Clohessy makes a valid point — the only way the Catholic church will hope to win back its credibility is to allow public law

enforcement agencies to act upon abuse accusations, and there is no difference between a lay person who sexually abuses a child and a priest who abuses.

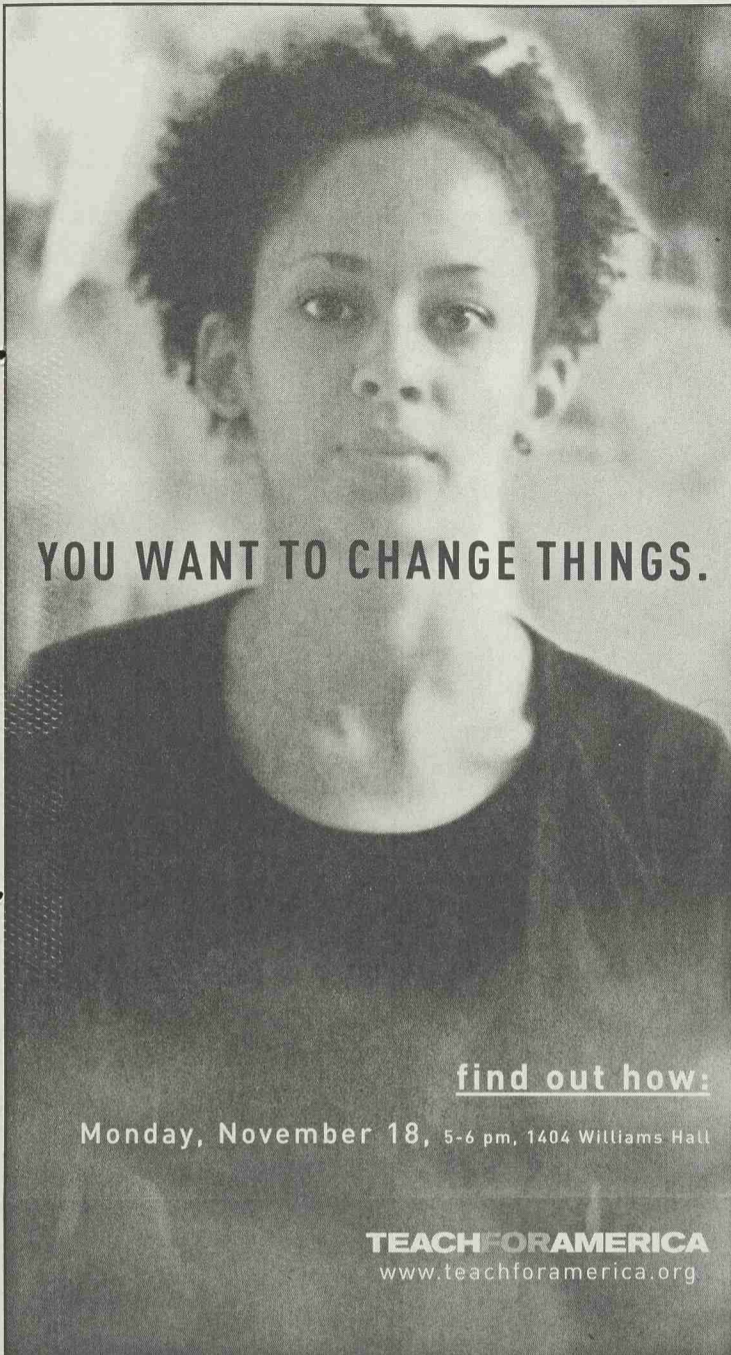
The Catholic Church's belief that it is more prepared and qualified to investigate, judge and sentence the abusers is absurd, because the judicial system has been in place for a number of years and has had quite a successful run prosecuting sex offenders. The Catholic Church should not obstruct secular law and punishment through its own policies.

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GROUND

continued from page 8

7-3. "I really felt good at halftime [because] we had taken a great shot from them," said Amato, referring to the Cavs solid first-half play.

Bruised and battered, T.A. McLendon was held in check for the third straight game — all State losses — after gaining 659 yards in the previous five games.

Playing with his right wrist still in a cast and coming off a shoulder injury that sat the freshman out of the second half in last week's three-point loss at Mary-

land, McLendon netted 75 yards on the ground, but it came on 22 carries. Eighteen of those 75 yards were on a first quarter run, which gave him just 57 yards on his other 21 carries, or roughly 2.5 per attempt.

Listed as doubtful for the game all week because of the right shoulder injury, McLendon fumbled twice in the game, including an especially costly one on the Cavalier goal line in the first half. He did most of his damage receiving the ball, hauling in a career-high 10 catches for 70 yards.

Amato is still pleased with his freshman's performance.

"I know T.A. put the ball on the

ground twice playing with that cast on his right hand," Amato said. "He gained close to 80 though, hard-fought yards and kept coming back and back and back."

Recycle Technician

DROP

continued from page 8

including an 11-yard conversion on third-and-2.

The reception not only kept the drive alive, but it gave Cotchery more than 1,000 yards receiving for the season. He becomes only the third player in State history to accomplish that feat. The other two were Torry Holt in 1997 and '98, and Koren Robinson in 2000.

"[Getting open] is all about being competitive," said Cotchery. "You have to be more competitive than other guys out there."

On the next play Rivers ran the ball in for a 2-yard touchdown to pull the Pack within a touchdown. Kiker missed the extra point to make the score 14-9 with two minutes remaining in the third quarter.

State had another drive going to begin the fourth quarter that included a third-and-16 conversion on a 25-yard pass to Cotchery. But Rivers threw an errant pass that was intercepted at the Virginia 16-yard line by junior cor-

nerback Almondo Curry. It was the third consecutive game in which Rivers has thrown a fourth-quarter interception.

With possession and the lead, the Cavaliers ran the ball right at a tired State defense. Runs by sophomore tailback Marquis Weeks of 32 and 7 yards put the Cavaliers in State territory.

On the same drive, UVa converted on fourth-and-4 with a fake field goal; Schaub took the snap and ran for an 8-yard gain.

The Pack was outrushed in the game 197 to 96, and Weeks had the first 100-yard game of his career, finishing with 129 rushing yards.

But sophomore linebacker Freddie Aughtry-Lindsay made a momentum-changing play when he knocked the ball out of junior wide receiver Michael McGrew's hands and recovered the fumble.

"When we got the fumble recovery, it just threw life right into our team," said Amato.

State drove down the field and kept making the tough plays. The Wolfpack had four successful third-down conversions on the

VOLLEYBALL

continued from page 8

derson and sophomores Melanie Rowe and Ensminger added six kills apiece. Rowe also recorded a team-best 10 digs. Sheppard finished the evening with 25 assists, while fellow setter Crystal Shannon tacked on another seven to go along with five digs.

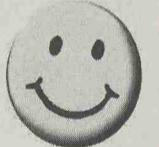
Senior outside hitter Alex Sevillano recorded a match-high 16 kills to go with her 12 digs for the Seminoles, while fellow seniors Erica Bunch, Dawn Hough and Kristin Frye finished with 14, 12 and 10 kills, respectively. Libero Kameelah Omar saw action in games two and three, tallying 12 digs, while setter Jennifer Anderson dished out a match-high 55 assists on the night.

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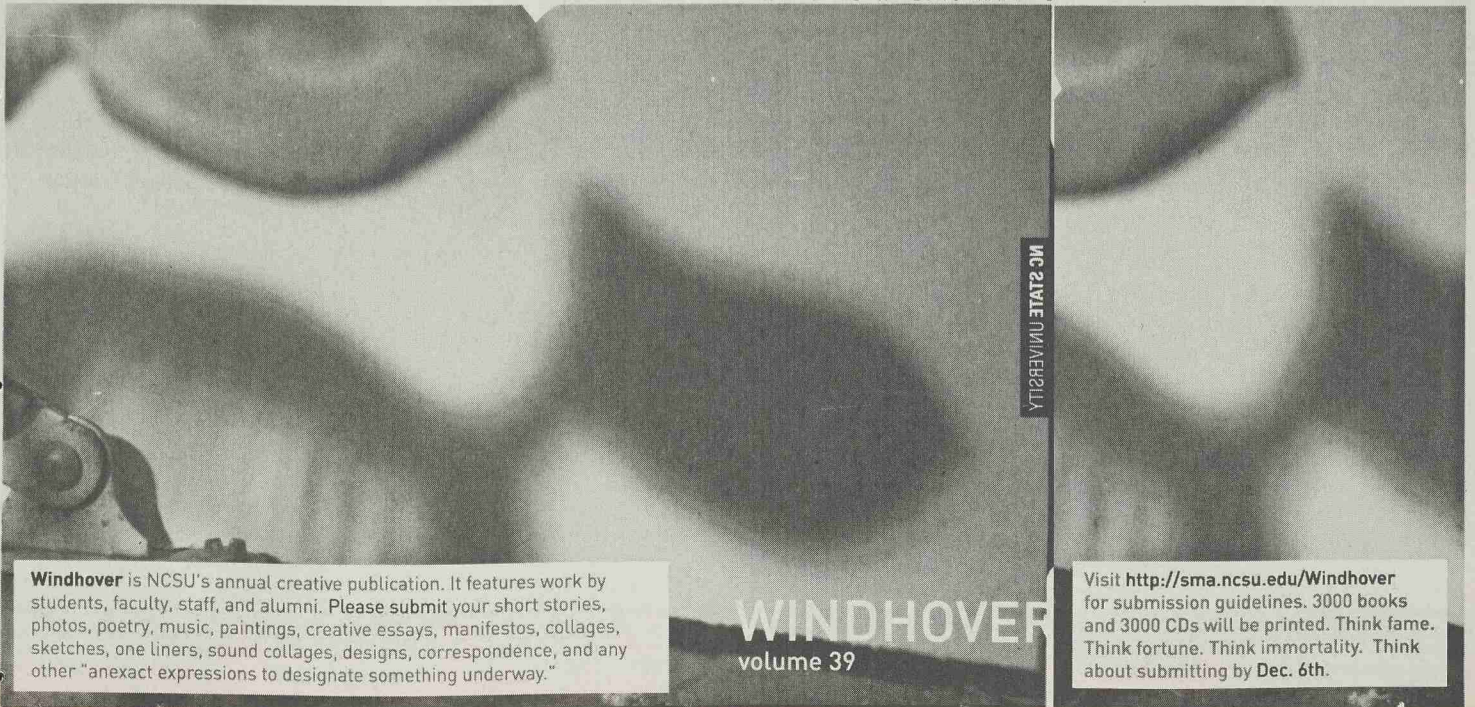
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WINDHOVER
volume 39

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Monday Sports

Schedule

Football vs. Florida State, 11/23, 3:30
M. Basketball vs. Mt. St. Mary's, 11/22, 7:30
W. Basketball vs. UC-Santa Barbara, 11/22, 7
Wrestling @ Navy Invitational, 11/23

Scores

Virginia 14, Football 9
Virginia 3, Volleyball 0



TECHNICIAN

State drops third straight

For the third straight game, a disappointing fourth quarter resulted in a Wolfpack loss.

Austin Johnson
Staff Writer

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va. — N.C. State senior wide receiver Bryan Peterson could see the ball falling to him. Junior quarterback Phillip Rivers had thrown a desperation pass into the end zone on fourth down with 25 seconds left in the fourth quarter against Virginia on a wet Saturday afternoon in Charlottesville with State down 14-9.

The ball had been batted up into the air by cornerback Jamaine Winborne in the right corner of the end zone, but the ball looked as though it might fall right into the lap of Peterson. Then freshman safety Willie Davis of Virginia swatted away the football and ended the Wolfpack's hopes of a comeback victory.

"My eyes got big when the ball was coming down," said Peterson. "[Davis] just made a good play and batted the ball away."

For the third week in a row the Pack was unable to come through in the fourth quarter, walking away with three straight losses and falling to 9-3 on the season after a perfect 9-0 start.

"It's kind of ditto for the last three weeks," said head coach Chuck Amato.

The game began ominously for the Pack as it went three-and-out on its first possession. It was only the third time this year the team had failed to score on the opening drive of a game.



Virginia running back Marquis Weeks broke out for 129 yards against the Pack. Staff photo by Matthew Huffman

The Cavaliers (7-4, 5-2 ACC) got the game's first score when a blitz by State left sophomore wide receiver Ottawa Anderson wide open. Junior quarterback Matt Schaub found Anderson for a 21-yard TD pass to give Virginia a 7-0 lead.

State (9-3, 4-3) answered with a long drive of its own, but a costly fumble by freshmen running back T.A. McLendon was recovered by the Cavs at their own 3-yard line.

The State defense held Virginia after the fumble, giving the offense good field position. But again the State offense failed to convert a touchdown, settling for a 27-yard field goal by junior Adam Kiker. State would have trouble finishing drives all game.

"We're just not getting in the end zone," said Rivers. "We're making plays; we're just not finishing. We're not executing at 100 percent."

Virginia opened the second half with an 85-yard drive that ended with a 6-yard touchdown throw from Schaub to sophomore tight end Patrick Estes. The touchdown gave Virginia a 14-3 lead.

After a State punt and a Virginia turnover on downs, State put together its first successful scoring drive of the day. Junior wide receiver Jericho Cotchery keyed the drive with three receptions,

See DROP page 7

Ground game the difference — again



T.A. McLendon fumbled twice in the first half of Saturday's game at Virginia. Staff photo by Matthew Huffman

Virginia sophomore Marquis Weeks came out of nowhere to rush for 129 yards and make his team bowl-eligible.

Matt Middleton
Assistant Sports Editor

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va. — For the second time in as many years, the running game proved to be the deciding factor in an N.C. State-Virginia football game.

Last year in Raleigh, Ray Robinson rushed for 105 yards in a 24-0 Wolfpack shutout victory. This year, the Cavaliers turned the tables on the Pack.

Sophomore Marquis Weeks rushed for his first career 100-yard game by gaining 129 yards on 19 carries against a defense that had allowed just one back to crack the century mark all season (Texas Tech's Taurean Henderson). Prior to the game, Weeks had rushed for 53 yards in his entire two-year career.

As a team, Virginia more than doubled the Pack's rushing effort of 96 yards by

gaining nearly 200 yards (197) and left State head coach Chuck Amato somewhat puzzled about the success the Cavs had on the ground.

"They ran the ball on us more than I thought they would and could," said Amato.

Four Cavs had double-digit rushing yardage, led by Weeks and Michael Johnson, who netted 23 yards on just three carries.

Offensive coordinator Bill Musgrave made it a point to establish the run early and often, even though Virginia was without second-leading rusher Alvin Pearman and started the league's second-rated passer in Matt Schaub. For the game, the Cavs rushed the ball 28 times and threw only 24 passes.

The former NFL offensive coordinator outlined that plan on his offense's first play from scrimmage, which saw wide receiver Mike McGrew take the handoff on a reverse and gain four yards.

The Cavs would run a couple more reverses and, more importantly, several fake reverses that tricked the Pack de-

fense and allowed Weeks to rush for the team's first 100-yard game of the season.

"Today Marquis Weeks was just symbolic of what a lot of players have done during the course of this season — stepping up when something had to be done," said Virginia head coach Al Groh.

Weeks was particularly effective on the Cavs' opening drive of the second half — the drive that gave them what would turn out to be an insurmountable lead. After quarterback Matt Schaub opened the drive with three straight passes, Weeks carried the ball on four of the next seven plays and gained valuable chunks of yardage, highlighted by a 17-yard scamper off right tackle that moved the ball deep into State territory.

The drive culminated in a six-yard touchdown pass from Schaub to tight end Patrick Estes but not until Weeks had done the bulk of the work.

The drive negated the positive feeling that Pack head coach Chuck Amato had at halftime, despite his team's being down

See GROUND page 7

Volleyball ends regular season

N.C. State closed the books on its regular season with losses to Virginia and Florida State.

Sports Staff Report

The N.C. State volleyball team dropped its final two regular-season matches this weekend, losing 3-0 to both Virginia and Florida State.

The Wolfpack finishes the regular season with a record of 3-31, 0-16 in the ACC. State will meet Virginia next week in the play-in game of the ACC tournament.

Wolfpack senior outside hitter Rebecca Anderson notched five kills and a team-high 11 digs on Senior Night Saturday, but it wasn't enough, as the Wolfpack volleyball team was defeated in three games by Virginia, 30-25, 30-19, 30-17.

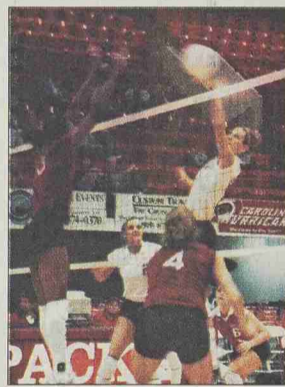
State was led offensively by middle blocker Maya Mapp and freshman Adela Kosoko, who each recorded a team-best six kills. Kosoko and sophomore middle blocker Sarah Ensinger stepped up defensively as well, finishing with two and four total blocks, respectively. Sophomore setter Lindi Sheppard finished the evening dishing out 21 assists for the Wolfpack.

Simona Kuipers had 11 kills, and Paige Davis notched 10 of her own to lead the Cavaliers to victory. Davis, along with libero Whitney Ashcraft, tallied 13 digs each. Alexis Geocaris rounded out Virginia's offensive attack with eight kills and a .350 attack percentage.

In Friday's match, four Seminoles finished with double-digit kills to lead Florida State over State by the scores of 30-24, 30-18, 30-19.

Mapp led the way for the Wolfpack, finishing with a team-high eight kills and a .412 attack percentage, while An-

See VOLLEYBALL page 7



The N.C. State volleyball team finished the regular season winless in ACC play. Staff photo by Carl Hudson

PIGSKIN PICKS



Marye Anne Fox
Chancellor

Record (84-41)
Place T-4th

Virginia 14, N.C. State 9
Florida State 40, North Carolina 14
Maryland 30, Clemson 12
Georgia Tech 17, Duke 2
Georgia 24, Auburn 21
Kansas State 49, Nebraska 13
Alabama 31, LSU 0
Colorado 41, Iowa State 27
Purdue 45, Michigan State 42
Southern Cal. 34, Arizona State 13



Stuart Cooper
Provost

Record (85-40)
Place 3rd

N.C. State
Florida State
Maryland
Georgia Tech
Georgia
Kansas State
LSU
Colorado
Michigan State
Southern Cal.



Lee Fowler
Athletics Director

Record (84-41)
Place T-4th

N.C. State
Florida State
Clemson
Georgia Tech
Georgia
Kansas State
Alabama
Colorado
Purdue
Southern Cal.



Kay Yow
Women's Basketball Coach

Record (76-49)
Place 7th

N.C. State
Florida State
Maryland
Georgia Tech
Auburn
Kansas State
LSU
Colorado
Michigan State
Southern Cal.



Mike Anthony
Student Body President

Record (86-39)
Place T-1st

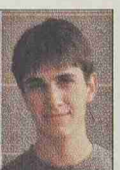
N.C. State
Florida State
Maryland
Georgia Tech
Georgia
Kansas State
LSU
Iowa State
Purdue
Southern Cal.



Jerry Moore
Editor in Chief

Record (84-41)
Place T-4th

N.C. State
Florida State
Maryland
Georgia Tech
Georgia
Kansas State
LSU
Colorado
Purdue
Arizona State



Steve Thompson
Sports Editor

Record (86-39)
Place T-1st

N.C. State
Florida State
Maryland
Georgia Tech
Georgia
Kansas State
Alabama
Colorado
Michigan State
Southern Cal.



Matt Middleton
Assistant Sports Editor

Record (74-51)
Place 8th

N.C. State
Florida State
Clemson
Georgia Tech
Auburn
Kansas State
Alabama
Colorado
Michigan State
Southern Cal.



David Hare
Guest picker

Record (9-1-last week)
Place (9-1-best)

N.C. State
Florida State
Maryland
Georgia Tech
Georgia
Kansas State
Alabama
Colorado
Southern Cal.

Monday's trivia question: When was the last time N.C. State lost three consecutive games?

Send answers to ncstrivia@yahoo.com. Be the first person to send the correct answer and win the chance to be next week's student guest picker.

The guest picker with the most correct picks in one week will win a Chuck Amato autographed Wolfpack football helmet. Ties will be broken during the bowl schedule.

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