

# TECHNICIAN

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Raleigh, North Carolina

# Johnson trial begins

## PROSECUTION, DEFENSE OUTLINE CASE IN OPENING STATEMENTS

Tyler Dukes  
News Editor

Monday marked the first day of the trial of Timothy Johnson, the alleged gunman in the tailgate shootings during N.C. State's football-season opener last fall.

Both prosecution and defense presented opening statements to a 12-member jury consisting of eight women and four men.

Johnson, a former NCSU student, stands accused of two counts of first-degree murder for the slaying of Kevin McCann and 2nd Lt. Brett Harman, both natives of the Chicago area.

Although both sides agree that Johnson pulled the trigger during the incident on Sept. 4, 2004, the defense and prosecution differ on Johnson's intentions.

The state will try to prove that the attacks against McCann and Harman were planned, while the defense will argue that Johnson's actions were made with a diminished capacity and out of self defense.

Assistant District Attorney Susan Spurlin began the prosecution's trial by explaining that this trial is about the decisions of one man — Timothy Johnson.

"This case is about choices, choices about his life," Spurlin said. "This is not a case about self defense."

Spurlin spoke to the jury next to an enlarged photograph of McCann and Harman at a tailgate party taken earlier the day they were killed.

She explained that the incident started after Tony Johnson, Timothy's younger brother and the second man charged in the killings, drove recklessly past pedestrians in the tail-

gate area, almost hitting one of the members of McCann and Harman's tailgate group.

She said the pair had approached Tony's vehicle — which was stopped by heavy pedestrian traffic — and grabbed him by his hair to tell him to slow down. They then walked away.

"Tony Johnson had been driving erratically, driving recklessly," Spurlin said.

"[Harman and McCann] did what needed to be done."

Tony, Spurlin said, then got out of the car and attempted to continue the altercation.

"There was pushing and shoving, and then it was over," Spurlin said. "It had been a non-event."

It was then that Tony went to his brother, suggesting he had been beaten up.

"[Tony] went on and on and wouldn't let it go," Spurlin said. "[Timothy] told his brother, 'I'll take care of it.'"

It is at this point, Spurlin said, that Timothy planned to use a newly acquired .45 caliber, semi-automatic handgun to "take care" of McCann and Harman.

The defense however, painted a different picture of Timothy.

Attorney Brad Bannon said the defense will illustrate the details of Timothy's background, including his family life and medical history.

According to Bannon, the jury would see how Timothy had been diagnosed with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder as an early teen.

The defense also focused on how Johnson's older, adopted brother Mitch had created an unhealthy environment for his family during his

bouts with gambling, drug addiction and theft.

"Mitch was a one-man crime wave," Bannon said. "There was nothing he would not do and nobody he would not hurt to support those habits."

He said that Timothy's relationship with his brother Tony was "forged in the fire of the chaos," instilling in a "great need" to protect his brother.

Bannon pointed out that this was a fact Tony exploited often and said the younger sibling was often the instigator of conflicts Timothy would later have to resolve.

The tailgate shootings were a similar incident, Bannon said.

"This is not about first-degree murder," Bannon said. "[This case] is about one man hellbent on getting into a fight that day."

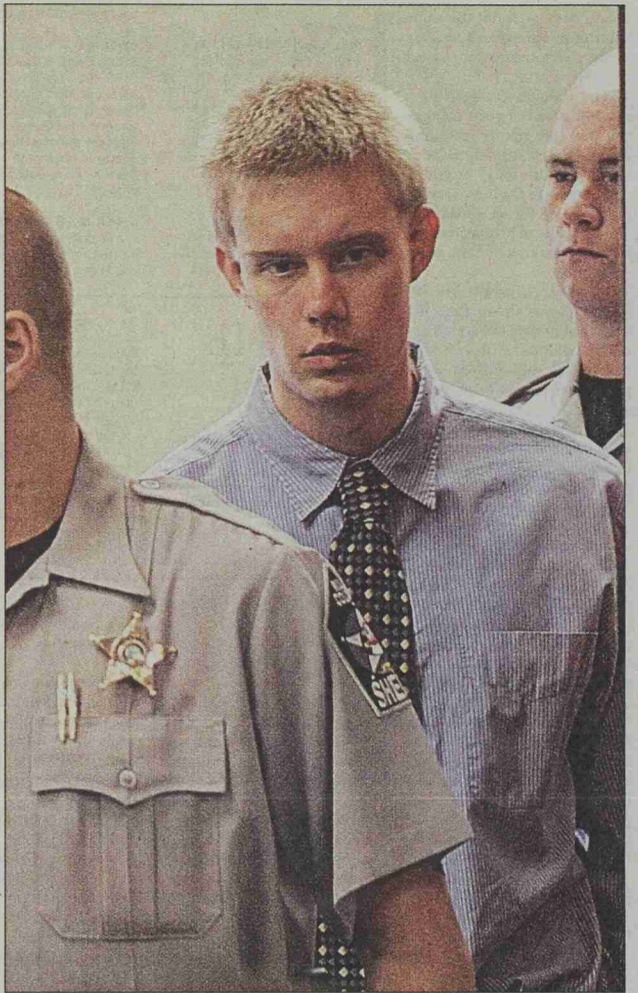
After Tony went back to the area where McCann and Harman were tailgating, Bannon said that although it was Tony who started the conflict, it was undeniable that Brett and Kevin, along with 4 to 5 other friends, chased him.

"You will hear about the increasing fear Tim felt while he watched a group of men that far outweighed him [come toward him], led by a man who looked like he could do some serious damage," Bannon said.

At this point, Bannon said, Timothy had consumed 12 beers and 7 to 10 shots of rum as well as significant quantities of cocaine and marijuana and was acting in a capacity diminished by fear, alcohol, drugs and a slew of other factors.

Bannon said the defense would prove that the shots Timothy fired were done so in self defense.

"It's the combination that diminishes. Not just one thing."



Jeff Reeves/Technician  
Timothy Johnson enters the courtroom Monday morning as his trial begins for double murder. Johnson and his brother allegedly shot and killed two men at last year's first home football game on Sept. 4, 2004.

## Counselors guide, entertain

Haley Huie  
Deputy News Editor

Summer heat and long hours are obstacles that this year's new student orientation counselors have had to battle over the past several weeks.

"The counselors were good. They knew what they were talking about and were really excited," Bill Webster, a rising freshman in computer science, said.

Webster said he enjoyed the free time during new student orientation and that the evening activities in Talley Student Center gave the students a great opportunity to meet people and play games.

Although Webster said many of the presentations were "boring," he had a good time and learned a lot about college.

"This year's staff has been the most outgoing staff that we've ever had," Roxanna McGraw, director of new student orientation, said of the 26 orientation counselors for 2005.

She added that the hours were extremely demanding with the counselors beginning their day around 8 a.m. and at 11:30 p.m. "they were still going strong."

McGraw said the heat has been a problem with the counselors,



Nick Pironio/Technician

Orientation counselor Angera Ma, sophomore in biomedical engineering, entertains new freshmen and deals the group into a game of black jack.

but that they made efforts to keep people hydrated and they scheduled the tours to keep students inside buildings as often as possible.

"The counselors get their energy from first-year students," McGraw said.

This year's orientation class included 4,400 first-year students, a number up from previous years,

according to McGraw.

"The goal of our program is to prepare students for their arrival in August, and for the first day of class," McGraw said.

McGraw pointed to the feedback from students, faculty and administration as being very positive and indicative of the success of the program.

This year's program featured

a new optional tour, with a haunted walk providing students with history of the University and eerie stories centering around the original parts of campus.

The haunted walk, McGraw said, was easily the most popular activity with close

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## University, Triangle to be in Jeopardy!

The long-standing institution of American culture will film its annual College Championship at N.C. State's RBC Center.

Tanner Kroeger  
Senior Staff Writer

The RBC Center and N.C. State will play host to a College Championship edition of the game show Jeopardy! on October 1-2.

The 10 episodes of the show, taped in early October, will not be aired until November 7-18 on Raleigh's ABC affiliate News Channel 11.

Before NCSU students are

invited to fill the 20,000-seat arena, however, they will have the chance to audition for the 21-year-old game show.

Producers from Sony Pictures Television will hold auditions for NCSU students Tuesday, August 23 on campus from noon until 2:30 p.m. The producers will audition students in the aptly named "Brain Bus."

Only undergraduate students with no other college degrees are eligible.

NCSU will follow Yale University and the University of Pittsburgh, which hosted the event in 2003 and 2004, respectively.

Jeopardy! executive producer Harry Friedman demonstrated

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### insidetechnician



'Science of combat'  
Jujitsu enthusiasts grapple for victory. See page 8.

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## SCIENCE &amp; TECH

## Researchers discover tree-specific genes

Matt Wilson  
Staff Writer

Researchers at N.C. State have recently discovered a new kind of gene in trees that may help scientists better understand how trees respond to stress.

Vincent Chiang, a professor of forestry, co-authored the paper publishing the results of the research in the July 1 online edition of "The Plant Cell".

The research began approximately two years ago, when he and other researchers developed an interest in microRNA, or miRNA, a short genetic strand discovered in other plants and animal.

"The miRNA in animals and plants was originally discovered in 2002," Chiang said.

The miRNA acts as a regulator of gene expression.

The miRNA bonds to a target gene and cleaves the gene, effectively shutting down that gene's function.

"Without this regulator, these genes are expressed randomly without any control. That will really perturb the development—it would become weird looking-curling leaves, no roots," Chi-

ang said.

"These small guys are maintaining the proper expression of these genes."

MicroRNA can also be found in humans and may be responsible for controlling cancer cells.

"They are predicting one-third of the genes in the human genome are controlled by miRNAs," Chiang said.

"It's a pretty large scale regulator." Chiang and other researchers at NCSU then became interested in looking for the miRNAs in trees.

"We started to become interested in isolating those endogenous small RNAs that have putative regulatory capability," Chiang said.

"That started this work that we published."

The scientists began looking into the Populus trichocarpa, a tree in the family that includes aspen and cottonwood trees.

The team isolated 21 miRNA gene families.

Because it is the only tree species whose genome is sequenced, the Populus trichocarpa is a model species for tree research.

"That's an advantage that we do have,

the knowledge of the genome sequence in order to accurately identify these small RNAs," Chiang said.

The researchers compared these miRNA genes with that of the Arabidopsis, a plant thought to share a large amount of the Populus genome.

"Nobody has done a detailed analysis about the similarity at the genome level but most of the genes in the two genomes are similar," Chiang said.

The researchers found that out of the 21 miRNA genes isolated from the Populus, only 10 were also found in the Arabidopsis—meaning 11 were tree-specific.

The scientists further found the targets of the miRNAs were genes involved in the response of trees to mechanical stress.

According to Chiang, one way for trees to deal with stress is to form wood.

"When trees are suffering heavy winds that blow the tree in one direction, or snow or rain add a load to the stand, that is a stress. In order for the tree to counteract stress, they develop a very special type of wood," Chiang said.

"The formation of the specialized wood is related to miRNA control."

Applications from Chiang's research could include trees that form wood in a shorter time and helping trees combat disease.

"We also have some preliminary results indicating that miRNAs control the disease response," Chiang said.

"We can make a tree healthier if we can understand which miRNAs are controlling what disease."

Chiang said he will now look more closely at the miRNA and how they control gene expression in trees.

"We are trying as much as we can to clone all the miRNAs from this model tree species, which is the only tree species having the full genome sequence completed," Chiang said.

"We want to see how many in total of these small RNAs are in trees and where they express during the growth of this plant."

The researchers will also examine which miRNAs control the tree's response to other stresses, such as disease, cold tolerance, and heat tolerance.

"We are trying to give a genome-wide view of how these small RNAs control the tree's growth and development," Chiang said.



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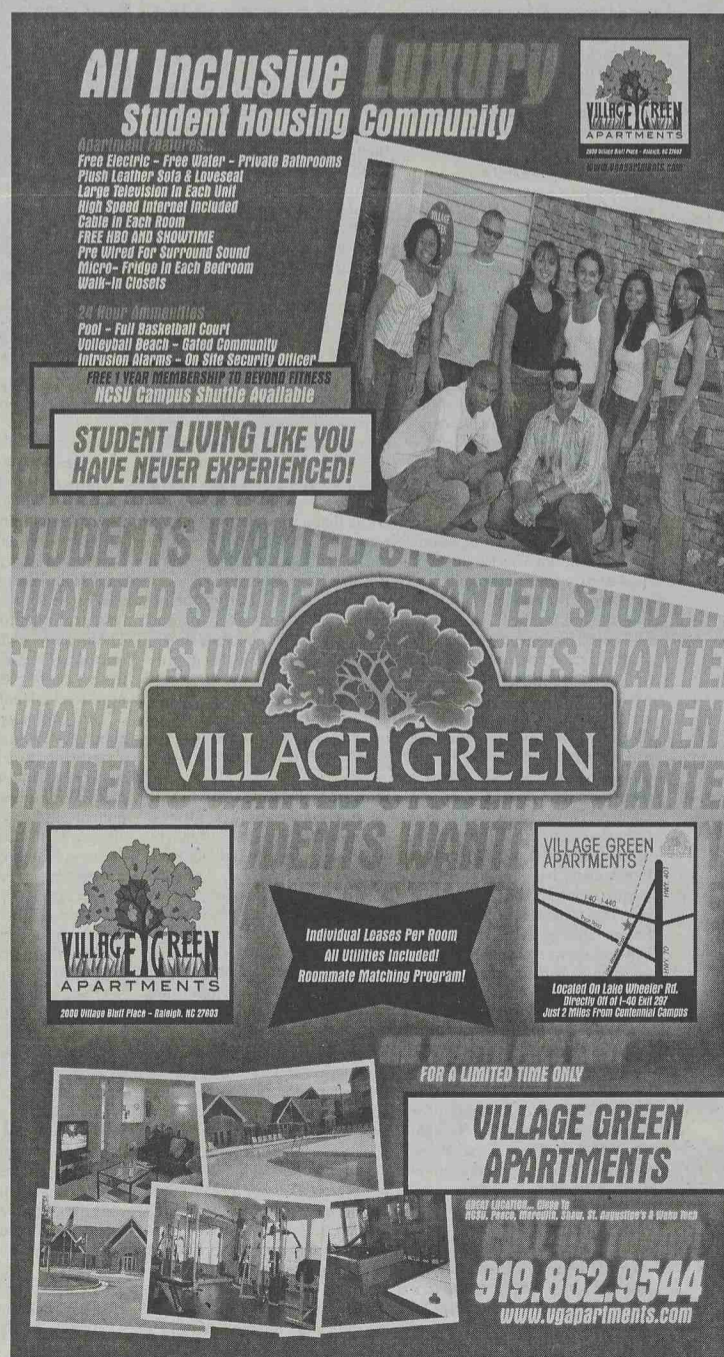
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# Real Life Aquatic

Elsa Youngsteadt  
Staff Writer

Start turning over rocks in a stream, and you will find an alien world of tiny six-legged creatures with bulging eyes, pulsing gills, and waving antennae.

The average citizen rarely meets the underwater insects of rivers and streams, but a few professors and students have made it their life's work to understand these animals and what they can tell us about the quality and health of the streams where they live.

## Canaries in a coal mine

Most underwater insects are the immature stages of species that spend their short adult lives on dry land. The adult life span of these insects is usually measured in days, but their immature, underwater development may take months or even years.

Because the immature stages of aquatic insects are long-lived and relatively immobile, they can provide valuable information about the prevailing water-quality conditions in the streams where they live. In fact, they can provide more information than a direct-chemical analysis of the water.

"If you go out and sample a stream for mercury contamination on one day, you may not detect anything if the mercury washed through four days ago," Tony Able, Watershed Coordinator for the Environmental Protection Agency, said. "You wouldn't detect the pollutant, but its impact on the insect community would still be there. Aquatic insects are like a canary in a coal mine. If the canary dies, you know the air is bad. If the insects die, you know the water around them has been bad at some point."

Dave Penrose, a research and extension associate in the Department of Biological and Agricultural Engineering, has dedicated his career to the interpretation of aquatic insects as water-quality indicators. Before coming to the University, Penrose spent some 30 years developing assessment criteria for the water quality division of the North Carolina state government.

Penrose led the development of an important and now widely used water quality index that is formally known as the EPT taxa richness metric. The index is named for three orders of aquatic insects that generally have a low tolerance for pollution: Ephemeroptera (mayflies), Plecoptera (stoneflies) and Trichoptera (caddis flies).

At least 10 orders of insects are associated with fresh water at some point in their life cycles, but Penrose and his colleagues found that mayflies, stoneflies and caddis flies were the best indicators of water quality, both because of their sensitivity to pollutants and their ease of identification.

"One of the reasons the EPT index

works is because these groups are relatively easy to identify to the family or genus level — unlike midge larvae, for example, which you have to decapitate and look at under high magnification," Penrose said. "The EPT taxa are the warm fuzzy groups of the aquatic world."

To calculate the EPT index for a given stream, a biologist counts the number of species of mayflies, stoneflies, and caddis flies that occur in that stream. This number is then compared to the number of EPT species found in a "reference stream," that is, a healthy undisturbed stream that is physically similar to the target stream. If the target stream has fewer EPT species than its reference stream, then its water quality is compromised.

Penrose and his colleagues began developing the EPT index in the late 1970s, and it took about ten years of testing, modifying and critiquing before they were confident they were "reading" their insects in a consistent and reliable way, Penrose said.

Today, the EPT index is based on a single sample of insects from the target stream. According to Penrose, it takes about an hour to collect a good sample of insects from all of a stream's habitats — by using a kick net in the riffle areas and a sweep net along the banks, taking "leaf pack" samples from the detritus that accumulates in slower water, and finally, by simply turning over and examining rocks and logs for clinging insects.

Although the details of the index are constantly evolving and improving, it has become an accepted measure of water quality worldwide.

"The EPT index seems to be working everywhere. It's turning up as far away as Australia and New Zealand," Penrose said.

## Spreading the word

Penrose's expertise in the identification and interpretation of aquatic insect samples is in high demand. Three times per year, students, consultants, government employees and volunteer groups travel from around the Southeast to participate in aquatic insect taxonomy workshops that Penrose offers as part of the University Extension program.

The workshop includes a day of lecture, a day of sampling at a pristine stream followed by practice identifying the insects collected and finally, a day of sampling at a lower quality urban stream.

Susan Howard, a master's student in natural resources, said she took the workshop in May, 2005, to prepare for a career in consulting or state government, where she would need to be familiar with the use of insects in water quality assessment.

"Aquatic insects are the biological indicators for the health of a stream," Howard said. "Insects are also used to define streams for buffer laws and development regulations. I took the workshop so I

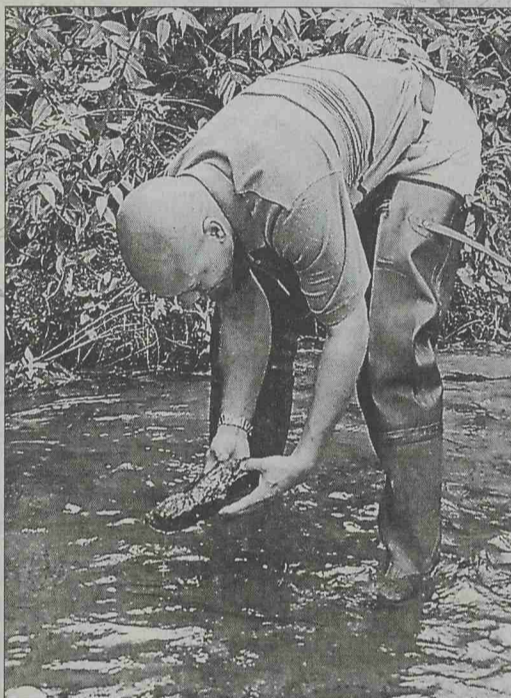


PHOTO COURTESY OF DAVE PENROSE  
A participant in one of Dave Penrose's aquatic insect taxonomy workshops practices a method of sampling bugs in a river in Asheville.

would know what [these regulations] are talking about."

Jennifer Williams, an environmental scientist for the consulting firm Wetland Studies and Solutions based in Virginia, came to North Carolina to learn about aquatic insects from Penrose. The firm has also hired Penrose to present in-house training to its consultants. The firm advises developers on permitting processes, which depend in part on the presence of streams near development sites.

"Our company needs to learn about aquatic insects for stream assessments, to determine whether the stream is intermittent or perennial," Williams said. "One component of our assessment sheets, along with the geography and hydrology of the stream, is to identify the stream's insect community."

Tony Able traveled all the way from his Atlanta, office to participate in the workshop. The EPA works to "build capacity" in local watershed organizations by helping these groups find funding and resources for watershed cleanups, according to Able. Able also took the class in order to understand local and state criteria for stream assessment.

The aquatic insect taxonomy workshop is also popular among citizen stream teams. According to Penrose, a volunteer stream watch group in Gaston County began collecting aquatic insect data, and used the information to influence their county planners' development decisions.

## Healing a campus stream

Although the University's aquatic insect workshops draw participants from all over the Southeast, there is no need to leave campus to find stream restoration and monitoring

in action. Long Branch Creek runs across campus before flowing into Walnut Creek, a tributary of the Neuse River.

In 1978, Rocky Branch was the state's most polluted urban stream. It had been channelized, suffered severe erosion, and its floodplain had been filled and developed, according to the North Carolina Sea Grant website.

Barbara Doll, a water quality specialist with the North Carolina Sea Grant and a doctorate student in biological and agricultural engineering, has been involved with the restoration of Rocky Branch since 1994.

"The project has two main goals," Doll said. "First is implementing the restoration of Rocky Branch to stabilize the stream, improve the water quality and have a positive impact downstream. Second is to create an outdoor classroom. We want to restore the stream so it's not just a drainage ditch, but it's a healthy aquatic ecosystem that serves as an outdoor lab."

Since its humble beginnings in 1994, the Rocky Branch restoration project has been awarded a total of \$5.5 million in grants for the physical and ecological restoration of the stream and its incorporation into the Raleigh Greenway System.

Stormwater control was the first step in bringing Rocky Branch Creek back to life.

"It's a typical urban stream. It gets tons of stormwater," Penrose said. "Active management of stormwater is absolutely critical to urban stream management."

A stormwater pond and three bioretention areas were installed in the Rocky Branch watershed to filter, treat and slow down dirty urban runoff from roads and parking lots before it could enter the creek

itself.

The creek is also being liberated from its straight channels and culverts into a natural meandering channel and floodplain, designed by hydrologists from the Civil Engineering Department and landscape architects from the College of Design.

The stretch from Gorman Street to Dan Allen Drive is completed, and Pullen Road is now closed to accommodate additional work on Rocky Branch and its associated Greenway trail.

When work on this phase is completed, an additional 230 feet of stream will be brought out of underground culverts and into natural channel and the stream and greenway will cross Pullen Road in a pedestrian underpass. Finally, plans are being made to continue the restoration of Rocky Branch from Dan Allen to Morrill Drive.

However, stream restoration is not just about the physical stream channel, it is also about the stream's biological health.

"The question is whether a restored stream has normal ecological processes," Penrose said. "Does it act like a stream?"

Aquatic insects can answer this question.

Sam Mozley, emeritus associate professor of zoology, led the sampling of aquatic insects in Rocky Branch until 2004.

In 1997, the Student Environmental Action Coalition asked Mozley to help monitor the health of Rocky Branch.

"I decided that sampling Rocky Branch would be a worthwhile addition to laboratory classes," Mozley said. "In 1997, my classes started to take qualitative samples of the insect community to see if it was responding to the restoration efforts."

Mozley and his students found that the stream did, in fact, improve. In 2004, they found seven different EPT families in the stream, compared to their previous maximum record of two. By comparison, truly pristine streams in this area can harbor more than 20 EPT families, Penrose said.

Mozley predicts that even if no additional changes are made to the stream and its watershed, the aquatic insect community will increase in complexity over the next ten years as trees grow around the stream. Trees will moderate the temperature of the stream, and fallen leaves will create a food supply that supports a new set of aquatic insects and their predators.

"It will never be the pristine forest basin it was in the 1850s," Mozley said. "But no one knows how far the improvements will go."

Biologists agree that stream restoration is a new science, and most restoration projects are too young to judge.

"The science of stream restoration is in its infancy," said Desiree Tullios, who received her Ph.D. in biological and agricultural engineering in 2005 under the supervision of Penrose. "It takes ecosystems some time to readjust, and no one really knows what this time period is for restored streams."

## CAMPUS FORUM

To submit letters to Campus Forum, send your thoughts to [viewpoint@technicianonline.com](mailto:viewpoint@technicianonline.com). Please limit responses to 350 words. Technician reserves the right to edit for grammar, style and size.

## Header

A fraternity brother of mine who still lives in the Raleigh area sent me your recent article concerning the problems with Greek life at N.C. State (July 27, 2005). Fortunately, I was at State when Greek life was strong (1975-1979), and the fondest memories I have of my college experience are centered around Fraternity Row.

Thus I am very concerned about the current situation regarding the direction of Greek life at my alma mater, and the seeming lack of support given by the University.

Certainly fraternities nationwide have gotten a bad wrap in the movies and the press over the years in general — even prior to my era. Still, the benefits of the Greek system far outweigh the problems especially in a school

of the size of State. Even in my day the sheer size of the school was a little overwhelming, and it has nearly doubled in size since I was a freshman. A strong Greek system with many different fraternities and sororities to choose from is one avenue available to students looking to find a sense of community and belonging in the huge "city" that NCSU has become. Having recently spent the better part of a year evaluating college choices with my oldest son, I have realized the importance of the Greek system to potential students even more. While State was never on his list of choices due to the direction of his academic interests, he used the strength of the Greek system as one of the important factors in his final decision-making process. In fact even though he was

offered a partial scholarship from Duke, he ended up choosing Virginia partly because of Duke's lack of fraternity houses and overall weaker Greek system. At UVA the support of the university toward Greek life is strong, and they seem to see the system as an asset.

They even promoted it during orientation pointing out that the GPAs of Greek members on average was higher than the student population overall. I hope that the administration at NCSU wakes up and realizes the benefits the Greek system can provide to students before it is too late for them to save it.

Mark Gosnell  
NCSU class of 1979  
Hickory, N.C.

## A summer wasted

This is it. The final summer issue of N.C. State's finest newspaper. Fall classes are creeping up on us faster than the second cancellation of Family Guy. I ask you, fellow students, what do you do to show for yourselves?



**Kenneth Ball**  
Staff Columnist

Did you take a few classes this summer? Have you got six more hours under your belt, enough to bump you up a class level? If this is all you

have to show for your existence during the past three months, I've got bad news for you my friend. You seem to have largely wasted your summer.

Perhaps you felt the call of tourism and decided to travel abroad. Did you bum around Europe for a few months, or waste your parents' money sweating it out in the Australian Outback?

Maybe you flew to a third world country and built a house, or you were on a mission of religious nature. If that is the case, you are a wonderful person. However, I still say that something is missing from your summer.

I have no doubt that many of you have spent your summer employed in the service industries of our fair country. Have you been operating heavy machinery, busing tables, stocking shelves and maybe even peddling cutlery? Do you have an exciting internship in which you are poorly compensated for making coffee and copying papers? The hard-earned wad of cash you may find in your pocket at the end of these few months is no guarantee that you have gained or learned anything of value.

I submit that no matter how much money you made this summer, no matter how much good you did in the world, no matter

how much you broadened your cultural horizons and no matter how many credit hours you earned, you may still have wasted the beautiful freedom of summer vacation. If you did not have fun this summer, then you have not only done yourself an injustice, but you have disgraced the very ideal of this precious season.

Back in the day we all knew how to have fun during summer vacation. I've seen the elementary school kids in my old neighborhood having a blast and making the most of their brief school-free status. In the heat of the day they run around shooting each other with Super Soakers and racing their bikes through the streets. Neighborhood games of capture the flag are organized as the afternoon wears on, and as dusk approaches the kids head home, gratified with the knowledge that they had fun today and will have more of it tomorrow.

Summer fun is a completely different animal than fun to be had in other seasons. When we were kids we all had fun after school and on the weekends. However, the adventures we had during these oppressed times were marred by the knowledge that we would soon be herded back into our dreary classrooms.

Fun during the summer vacation, on the other hand, was and still is something to be done on a more formidable scale. The wide expanse of freedom in front of us should inspire grand designs and grander exploits in the name of fun.

Fun is not only what you have at parties or something you experience when you do something exciting. Fun can be sad or outrageous, as long as it is out of the ordinary. You can have fun by breaking the rules or by following them, by experiencing something profound or by profoundly impacting the experiences of others.

My personal litmus test for fun is to ask myself if what is happen-

ing will make a good story. When I tell my friends what I am doing or what is being done to me, will they laugh or cry? Will my tale be the object of sympathy and entertainment? A truly fun experience is one worth recounting after the fact to another person's benefit.

There is nothing wrong with doing stuff over the summer. It is important for us to advance academically and to broaden our horizons. We all want to make a little money, and we all need to serve other people.

However, it is easy to fall into a trap of becoming self-absorbed in the routines of our summer-time pursuits, to the extent that we lose site of the lessons we should be learning and the fun we should be having.

Now that August is upon us and you are probably finishing your summer experiences, I would encourage you to take a mental step back from your job, studies, service or travel. Try to take in the big picture as you evaluate your experiences over the past three months. Ask yourself whether or not you have become a better person: smarter, wiser or stronger than you used to be.

Most importantly, ask yourself if you have any good stories to tell. If you can think of an experience that makes you feel happy, sad, guilty or outraged or if something has happened to you that provokes an emotion or stimulates an idea, you have not spent your summer in vain.

If your summer seems to blur together in your quest for self-improvement but you cannot recall a single instance in which you actually improved yourself, I encourage you to have some fun before it is too late.

Do it for the summer ideal.  
Do it for yourself.  
Do it for the kids.

E-mail Kenneth your fun stories at [viewpoint@technicianonline.com](mailto:viewpoint@technicianonline.com)

## TECHNICIAN'S VIEW

## WOLFLINE OVERHAUL NEEDED

**OUR OPINION:** TRANSPORTATION NEEDS TO RE-EVALUATE WOLFLINE ROUTES TO ACCOMMODATE THE CHANGING AND GROWING CAMPUS.

The University has, in recent years, shed its skin of being a central oriented campus and has stretched into its surrounding area. Answering a simple question like "Where is the campus?" becomes complicated when considering that the area between Western Boulevard and Hillsborough Street is no longer the only place where classes are held. The growth of Centennial Campus and the Veterinary school has produced a campus with a radius that encompasses a lot of the area.

Also, as apartment complexes and townhouse divisions have flooded the major arteries that flow into the area, students have found living accommodations farther and farther away from the campuses.

But as the University continues to grow the only things that seem to stay the same are the Wolfline routes that do not accommodate our new look.

When looking at a map of the Wolfline routes, the eye is flooded with a spectrum of color that surrounds the small area of what is known as Central and North campus, while roads that lead to the areas where students live and learn today have few colors designating Wolfline routes, or none at all.

Transportation has made it so simple to see the inefficiency of the current routes. They do not seem to take into account the two thirds

of students who live off campus. These students are forced to either drive their cars to park and ride lots or pay for parking on or around the campuses. While some can afford to pay each day, many cannot.

A complete re-evaluation of the routes needs to be performed. Transportation that will take into account the student's opinions on either why they ride the Wolfline or not, where the majority of students are currently living and which routes are busier than others.

The Wolfline seems to focus on shutting students from one end of a small campus to the other, causing congestion, and leaving many students waiting at bus stops just to get to their classes.

What Transportation needs to realize is that the central idea behind public transportation, whether it is on a campus or in a city, is to cut down on the amount of cars and provide transportation for those who do not have it. The system in place forces more cars to come to campus, causing more lots to be built and more students to pay for parking spaces.

New routes need to be planned and others removed as the campus continues to grow and evolve, because at the moment the Wolfline seems to be trying its hardest to accommodate the campus rather than the campus community.

The unsigned editorial that appears above is the opinion of the members of Technician's editorial board excluding the News department and is the responsibility of the editor in chief.



## TECHNICIAN

THE STUDENT NEWSPAPER OF NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY

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## An Islamic Iraq could be a bad Iraq

I almost passed out when I read the headline the other day, "Iraq Draft Constitution Gives Islam Key Role."

I could see everything our troops are fighting for in Iraq going up in a big puff of smoke. Once Saddam was removed there was hope of better days to come, for both Americans and Iraqis.

But now that Islam may be taking an even stronger hold upon Iraq — being constitutional law, as opposed to simply the mood of the culture — these dreams may be short lived.

The draft constitution boldly declares that "Islam is the official religion of the state and is the main source of legislation." Apparently this is not an attempt to placate temperamental Shiite and Sunni politicians, but the establishment of radical religious government. The framers of the draft constitution unequivocally place Islamic law, or Sharia, as the sole source of legislation: "No law that contradicts with [Islamic] rules can be promulgated," reads the draft.

Obviously, a nation can be a threat to human

rights without being Islamic. By the same token, just because a nation is Islamic does not make it a threat to human rights.

Many governments which have incorporated Sharia law into their policymaking, yet they have remained sufficiently secular to ensure the human rights of non-Muslims; Indonesia and Jordan are two prime examples.

But when nations choose the path of pure Islam, the entitlements are often far from desirable. According to *The New York Times*, in Saudi Arabia stoning and amputation are penalties for crimes such as adultery and petty theft. An article in *The Straits Times* (Singapore) succinctly noted that much of Islamic law propagated in Saudi Arabia "prevent[s] Saudis from embracing a world where religious tolerance and a diversity of ideas hold the key to the survival and prosperity of all nations." Another flagship of the "religion of peace" is the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. According to *The New York Times*, any Pakistani law can be invalidated by an Islamic court; and women are only worth half as much as men in the majority of legal matters. If a woman is raped, before she has any legal standing she must produce at least four male witnesses.

These radical and inhumane laws are arguably the natural logical conclusions of govern-

ments which derive their laws explicitly from fundamental Islamic teachings. According to an English Shaker translation of the Koran, "Men are the maintainers of women because Allah has made some of them to excel others" (4:34). Even the fourth caliph (one of Mohammed's successors as the head of Islam), who happens to be Mohammed's son-in-law, once said, "Men, never ever obey your women. Never let them advise you on any matter concerning your daily life."

While much can be said in favor of Islam, the liberation of its women is not exactly revolutionary. We hear blistering diatribes about how such civil rights abuses are not "true" Islam; and how al-Qaida terrorists do not epitomize "true" Islamic Jihad.

But in light of verses that stress to "slay the idolaters wherever you find them, and take them captives and besiege them," (9:5) I think educated people can understand why Iraq's Islamic Draft Constitution might raise a few eyebrows.

When women are killed by their government after being raped and then accused of adultery, are not permitted to drive or vote, and are required to cover themselves from head to toe in public, the radical feminist groups in America are silent.

But if somebody suggested that a mother really

ought not to kill her unborn child — as inconvenient as the little slugger might be — then bring out crowd control, you are about to witness a 20,000-woman march in Washington DC.

I have heard feminist castigate Christianity and old television shows for portraying women as inferior. But when this virtual enslavement actually occurs, as inscribed in much of Islamic law, radical American feminists are silent.

Also, if Hillary Clinton can parade around the country denouncing the video game industry for selling "outrageously violent material" to minors — which she claims "is stealing the innocence of our children" — she ought to have the wherewithal to denounce the gratuitous violence and human rights abuses occurring under the tyranny of Islamic law in much of the world.

Sadly, Iraq may turn out to be more oppressive than when Saddam was in power. The American people need to fortify their minds by being aware of the threat posed by Islamic governments; and many of these silly little activist groups need to take off their blinders and recognize real human rights abuses, not these phony excuses for court-cases and injunctions constantly spat out of ACLU headquarters.

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**Daniel Underwood**  
Staff Columnist

*"I've always looked up to my dad. He played football. My dad's been a great guy his entire life."*

-Katie Kelley, member of the Carolina Cardinals



JOSH MICHEL/TECHNICIAN

Katie Kelley, an N.C. State junior with plans for medical school, stands outside the practice grounds for the all-female Carolina Cardinals professional football team during tryouts in Durham.

## A fatherly foundation

*A former competitive wrestler, junior Katie Kelley continues the family football succession from her father, a former Clemson linebacker*

**Clark Leonard**  
Staff Writer

For many reasons growing up, Katie Kelley looked up to her father. The athletically-driven N.C. State junior admires the way he takes care of their family, as well as the fact that he played college football at Clemson from 1972-76.

"I've always looked up to my dad. He played football," Kelley said. "My dad's been a great guy his entire life."

Now she is following in his athletic footsteps.

Kelley recently joined the Carolina Cardinals, a women's professional football team that will begin its inaugural season as part of the National Women's Football Association in April.

The team has held some of its tryouts over the last few weeks and will start mini-camp on August 19 in Efland, N.C., located between Raleigh and Burlington.

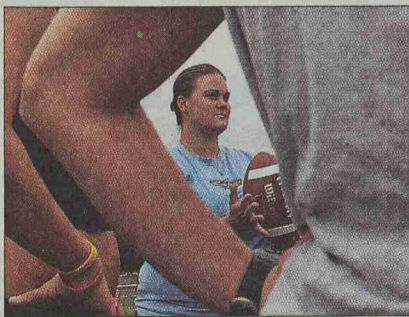
With football often on the television as she grew up, Kelley said that her desire to play the game grew.

"I've always known about it and had to listen to it," Kelley said. "My dad played for Clemson so when it's on the TV, it's on the TV. There's no watching anything else."

While playing football is exciting for her, the future medical school applicant said the people on the team are the best part of her football experience.

"I've been involved in so many different sports in my lifetime that football...is just something else to play and more people to be around," Kelley said.

Kelley said in the short time she has been with the team she has developed a unique bond with some of the players



JOSH MICHEL/TECHNICIAN

Alongside her new and age-varied group of teammates, Katie Kelley listens to the Carolina Cardinals coaching staff during the open tryouts last week in Durham.

on the team.

One of these teammates is the oldest player on the team — 50-year old Marilyn Williams. The self-proclaimed nickname of the grandmother of five is "Grandma," and she is the player who keeps her teammates laughing at her jokes.

Williams said she tries to keep the game in perspective instead of focusing on her salary of \$65 per game, the same for each player of the Cardinals.

"It's all about the game," Williams said. "We're not making those millions of dollars so it's for the love of the game that we play."

Coach Brian Pajak said Kelley is a solid part of the team in a number of ways.

"Katie's tough. Katie's a hard worker. She's very dedicated to this," Pajak said. "She has a lot of good ideas about how we can promote the team...she really is an asset to this organization."

He added that her previous experience with competitive wrestling, which included four years of All-American honors, and her toughness will be her strengths on the field.

"I think her best skill is her prior training with the fighting that she does," Pajak said. "She knows about leverage and movement and how to incorporate those things successfully. Her being extremely tough is also going to be important for us."

Kelley said using her toughness and smarts are the qualities required to be successful in her new sport.

"It takes a lot of strength and a lot of talent," Kelley said. "You have to know what you're doing or you're going to get injured."

Cardinals General Manager Tracey Williams said he feels the most important thing about the team is the opportunity that it affords to Kelley and her teammates.

"They always wanted to play, never had a mechanism," Williams said. "Now we're providing them an opportunity to play."

Sam Kelley, Katie's father, said he feels that it's an exciting chance for his daughter to play a different sport.

"I think it's a great opportunity for her. I wish she had been able to play in high school, but they weren't allowed," he said. "She's always liked football. I was real excited when she called me."

After learning of the news and visiting the team website, he said it made him think of his playing days as an All-Conference linebacker.

"It made me wish I...played again," the elder Kelley said.

Sports

JUJITSU

continued from page 8

Ju-jitsu have spread to other sports in America like ultimate fighting. Ju-jitsu is considered its forerunner.

Participants were divided Saturday based on their belt-rank and weight. However, age was not a limiting factor as competitors ranged from children in elementary school to middle-aged adults.

Attending Saturday's event was 11-year-old Jay Speight, who has participated in Brazilian ju-jitsu for five years. He said his father runs a martial arts gym and taught him ju-jitsu moves from an early age.

"It teaches you how to be obedient," Speight said. "It helps you not to hurt people, but if you have to, fight them."

Speight, along with 14-year-old sister Christy, also help their father train newcomers to the sport.

More than outright competition, Brazilian ju-jitsu is about teamwork and mutual support. When Michelle Benedict, 25, was sparring Saturday, she said all of her teammates and instructors were right beside her, encouraging and pushing her.

"Here it's camaraderie," Benedict said. "[During the match] five guys were coaching me each step."

Late into Saturday's action, middleweights Steve Linton and Jeremy Frazier sparred with each other in the purple-belt final. The match exhausted all of the allotted time until the final minute, when Frazier claimed victory in what transpired as one of the more intense matches of the day. After the match,

however, Linton and Frazier congratulated and hugged one another — a mutual sign of respect, they said.

"Good sportsmanship is more common," Frazier said. "It's nothing but love."

Linton and Frazier both said the respect between Brazilian ju-jitsu competitors creates common bonds and friendships. "I've made more friends [in ju-jitsu] than in any other sport," Linton said.

Today's Solution

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers and letters.

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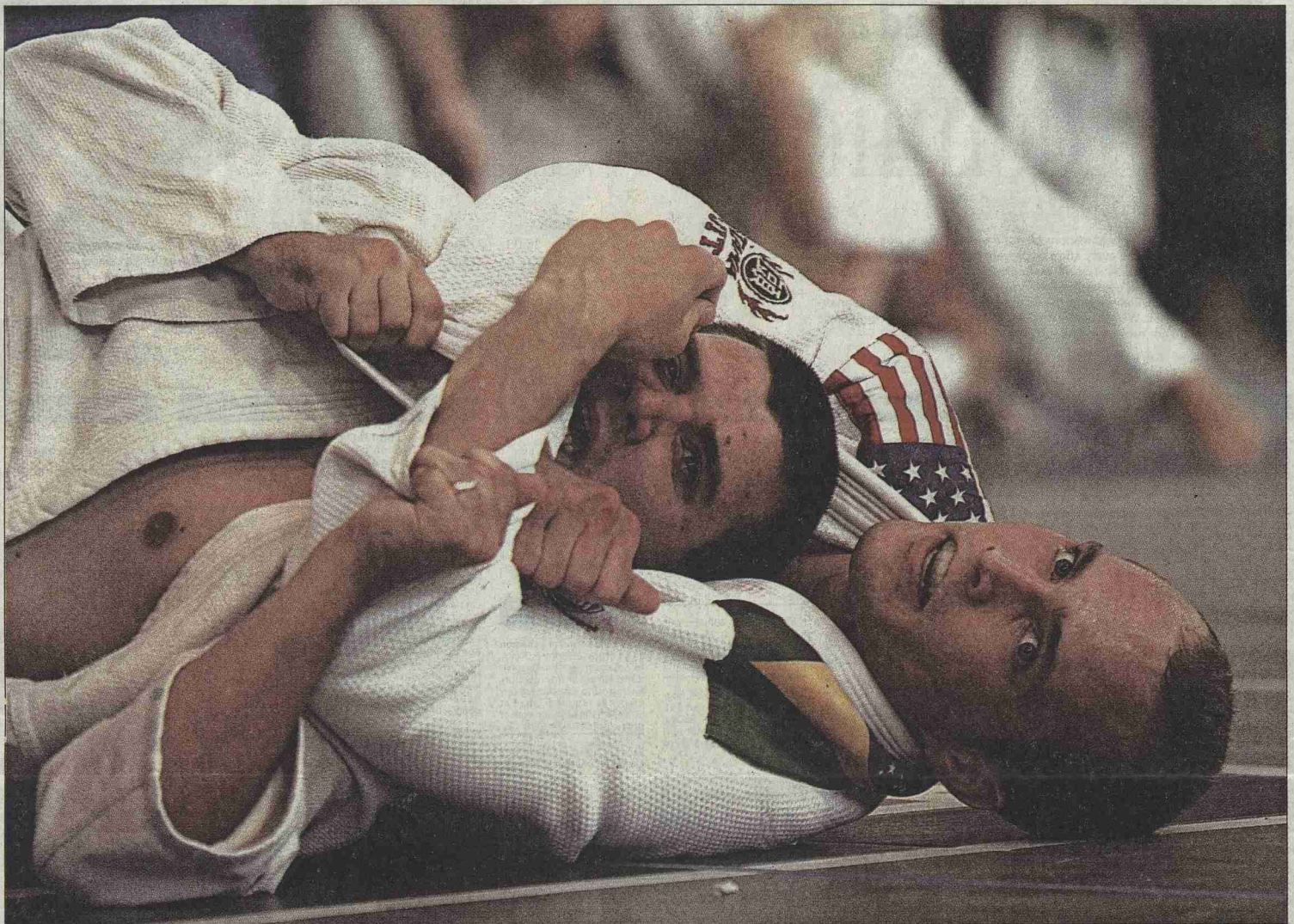
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## 'SCIENCE OF COMBAT'



JEFF REEVES/TECHNICIAN

N.C. State junior Nigel Keane (right) strangles his opponent into a head-hold submission during a sub-five minute Brazilian jujitsu match, earning points for the win Saturday at the George Pendergrass Classic in Wake Forest.

## Jujitsu enthusiasts grapple for victory

The George Pendergrass Classic in Wake Forest on Saturday brought multitudes of spectators and competitors to the Brazilian jujitsu event, marking the second competition for Nigel Keane, an N.C. State junior in electrical engineering

STORY BY JOE OVERBY

**N**igel Keane, a junior majoring in electrical engineering, has quite a distinct memory of his former Brazilian jujitsu instructor Kevin Pyles.

While practicing at a martial arts training center in his hometown of Winston-Salem, Keane said he saw the 145-pound Pyles pick up a 300-pound man and toss him like a rag doll. However, Pyles didn't rely on massive strength or size. He applied leverage and body positioning — two of the basic fundamentals of Brazilian jujitsu — to his advantage and flipped the much larger man.

"[In Brazilian jujitsu] a physically smaller person could overcome a more powerful person through leverage, technique," Keane said.

Keane and dozens of other martial artists participated Saturday in the George Pendergrass Classic, a national Brazilian jujitsu competition in Wake Forest benefiting the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society.

Saturday marked Keane's second competition in jujitsu. He has spent the summer training for the competition with Team Roc in Raleigh. His training regiment included cardio and a variety of martial arts workouts.

"Mixed martial arts is the thing

to train," Keane said.

Brazilian jujitsu is similar to wrestling in that the ultimate goal for the competitor is the submission or pinning of one's opponent. Points are awarded for takedowns, positioning and opponent submissions.

Competitors use a variety of moves ranging from joint-locks to chokes. Some competitors reach as far as twisting and grabbing the uniform of their opponent to force submission. The range and selection of legal moves is quite broad, however health-threatening moves such as striking, eye-gouging, low blows and fish-hooking to the mouth are examples of the il-

legal form.

Chris Mahan, a jujitsu instructor in Richmond, Va., participated in the competition on the academy team directed by native-Brazilian Gustavo Muchado. According to Mahan, the sport of jujitsu immigrated to Brazil from Japan in the early 20th century. The old-Japanese style evolved in the former Portuguese colony by combining with Brazilian street-fighting and self-defense techniques.

The sport first entered the United States in 1993, incorporating elements of Greco-Roman style wrestling, according to Mahan. The current form of Brazilian jujitsu is an adaptation from

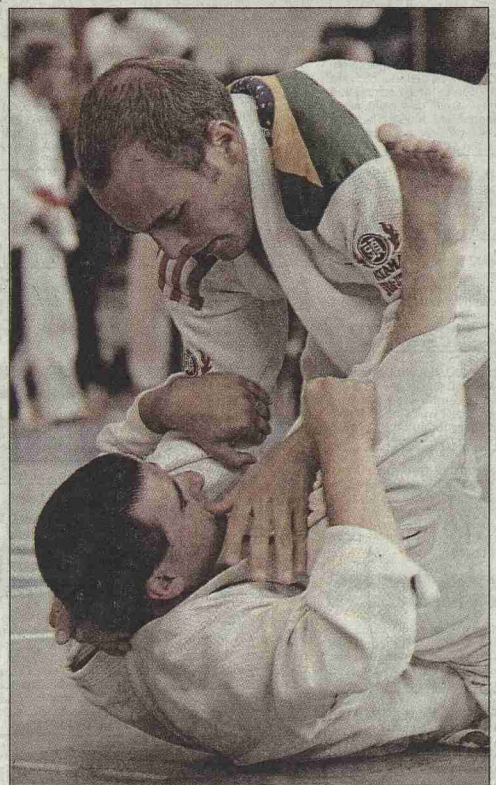
the old style to include defense mechanisms useful in real-life, self-defense scenarios.

"The techniques of the systems — those are easy to learn, good for self-defense," Mahan said. "That's the beauty of this stuff."

Another important skill that Keane said is necessary for success in jujitsu is strategy. He said it is imperative for the competitor to always plan his next move.

"This is very much like chess," Keane said. "Good people think two to three moves ahead."

Since the early 1990s, Mahan said, components of Brazilian



JEFF REEVES/TECHNICIAN

Nigel Keane (top) completes a throw and submission move Saturday.

JUJITSU continued page 7

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