

December 1, 1998

Full court action

Wolfpack men take on Army tonight in Reynolds. See page 10.



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Holiday spirit

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Outside

Today
Hi 71
Lo 56

Tomorrow
Hi 71
Lo 42



NCSU CRIME SERIES

Crimes at colleges with 25,000-30,000 students, '92-'97

Aggravated Assault

1. NCSU 128
2. Boston U, 115
3. U. of Cincinnati 90
4. UC-Berkeley 84
5. Virginia Tech 81



Robbery

1. UC 179
2. UC-Berkeley 126
3. Florida State 75
4. NCSU 59
5. Boston U. 53



Violent Crime

1. USC 264
2. UC-Berkeley 227
3. NCSU 196
4. Boston U. 182
5. Florida State 171



Forcible Rape

1. USC 40
2. UC-Colorado 26
3. Florida State 20
4. U. of Iowa 17
5. UC-Berkeley 16



Murder

1. San Diego State 3
2. Florida Int. 3
3. USC 2
4. Five Universities each reported 1
- all other universities reported 0



Source: FBI Uniform Crime Statistics and Student Right to Know Information, 1992-1997. Enrollment data taken from 1998 Post-enrollment Guide for Four-year Colleges. Full data not available for UConn, Temple University and the City College of SF. The following years at the following schools are under administration: Univ. of Iowa, 1997; Western Michigan, 1998.

The burden of crime

Almost 200 violent crimes have occurred at NCSU since 1992

PHILLIP REESE
Staff Writer

Reporting more violent crime than comparable universities in Boston, San Diego and Cincinnati, N.C. State appears to be one of the most violent colleges of its size in the nation.

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 196 murders, forcible rapes, robberies and aggravated assaults took place at NCSU between 1992-1997. That is the third-highest number of violent crimes reported among the 27 universities in the nation that, like NCSU, enroll 25,000-30,000 students.

Higher than the University of Cincinnati, Higher than the University of Indiana at Indianapolis, Higher than San Jose State University, Higher than every university of comparable size except USC-California, located in Los Angeles, and UC-Berkeley, located

just outside of San Francisco.

That surprises Gil Elhart, a freshman in textile engineering. Like many students and faculty here, Elhart had certain preconceptions about NCSU. Certain preconceptions that did not include crime.

"I know Raleigh is one of the top communities to live in nationwide," he said. "And N.C. State, being located in Raleigh, is that high?"

Public Safety Chief Ralph Harper, on the other hand, says that NCSU's crime rate isn't that bad. Pointing out that crime at NCSU has decreased since 1992, Harper said students should be skeptical about crime statistics.

"You've got to look at each year and look at the types of crimes," said Harper. "I don't see us as having a high crime rate. I see us spiraling down each year."

According to Harper, many schools are not as stringent as NCSU when it comes to reporting crime. He used the example of the way schools

choose to report aggravated assaults:

"If you take an aggravated assault on a campus and look at that as a violent crime, that can be something where two roommates get into a fight," he said. "Any time a person gets medical attention, we consider that an aggravated assault."

Harper listed NCSU's surroundings as another explanation for the number of crimes that occur on campus.

"We are in the center where there is a high crime rate. There are some areas close to us that have lower income people," he said. "They are the ones who sometimes perpetrate more crime."

The view from the trenches: Student perspectives on campus crime.

David Creech, a freshman in engineering, delivers pizza for Gumbys in his spare time. A couple of Saturdays ago, he was sitting in his car at Harris Hall, waiting to deliver a pizza, when two drunken students approached him.

They didn't like the music he was playing. They wanted to fight.

"They told me they were going to drag me out of the car," he said. "They both came at me like

See Crime, Page 2

PART 2: An examination of high-profile crimes committed on campus during the past three years.

PART 3: Student feedback on campus security and Public Safety.

Sophomores evaluate NCSU campus concerns

◆ NCSU sophomores give campus counseling services high marks while campus food services garner low marks.

DANIELLE STINEFIELD
Assistant News Editor

N.C. State faculty cares less about students' academic success and welfare and more about setting academic expectations.

This was one of many sentiments expressed by a survey conducted last semester for all sophomores at 16 UNC campuses.

The survey is part of an initiative to

assess how students in the middle of their undergraduate education feel about faculty contributions, student services and their general knowledge development while at NCSU.

Although students didn't think too highly of the faculty's concern for their academic welfare, they did evaluate the faculty's performance as "good" or "excellent" when setting expectations for them to learn inside the classroom.

In addition, nine out of 10 sophomores think NCSU is committed to helping minority students excel, the survey said. Overall, females stressed that a greater contribution was made to their knowledge, skills and personal development while at

NCSU than did males.

As for the classroom size, less than one-fourth of those sophomores surveyed indicated that they were in classes that inhibited their learning because they were too large. Around 90 percent rated the overall education at NCSU as excellent and two-thirds of those surveyed said the overall intellectual environment at NCSU was strong.

Sophomores questioned indicated that only one-fourth of them works 20 or more hours a week while they are students. One in five said they work less than five hours a week. However, only half of those working are in jobs that are related to their academic majors.

Outside of academics, most sophomores voted favorably for quality school resources and services around campus. About 74 percent felt the university was taking the right steps to secure their safety. However, 66 percent of females felt secure as compared to over 80 percent of sophomore males questioned.

Sophomores surveyed felt NCSU continued to develop their computer skills and independence. However, they felt very little appreciation of the arts and community service while at NCSU. In addition, the survey said students gave a low rating to the campus food services at NCSU.

That's not surprising: Vodka provided as much as 30 percent of all government revenue under the czars and the Soviet regime; now it contributes less than 5 percent.

Since the Soviet state crumbled seven years ago, Russia's gross domestic product has shrunk by well over half. Acres upon acres of land on which once-bustling, if woefully inefficient, collective farms operated now lie fallow while imported foodstuffs fill the shops. According to a recent analysis in the journal Foreign Affairs, in 1997, capital investment in Russian industry, agriculture, transportation and communications was no more than 17 percent of investment in the same sectors seven years earlier.



Brice Langston works with one of the three-dimensional weaving machines in the textiles department.

Russian government hopes to avoid economic crisis by taking a shot at vodka sales

◆ The vodka industry is an exception to the sluggish Russian economy.

MICHAEL R. HILTZKY
Los Angeles Times

PUSHKIN. Russia — With evident satisfaction, Alexander Z. Vartanov strained to be heard over the din of clanking bottles.

"There are three things a man can watch forever without growing bored," said the factory foreman with the air of someone unburdening himself of an ancient Russian proverb. "A fire burning, water flowing... and other people working."

On display behind him was a living

tableau of the last-mentioned — several dozen women tending two serpentine production lines on which thousands of bottles were being filled with a crystalline liquid, then capped, labeled and packed in cases.

This is the Topaz plant, about 25 miles north of Moscow, one of the few factories in this country manufacturing a product that people are willing to buy. That product is vodka, which is once again — as it often has been throughout Russian history — the gold standard by which all other Russian industry is measured and a favored instrument of state fiscal control.

Today the vodka industry, only privatized six years ago, is under an assault engendered both by the prod-

uct's obvious value and its sheer ubiquity.

The government, desperate for a way out of the fiscal and economic crisis gripping this land, announced on Sept. 29 a plan to bring alcohol production under greater state "control."

Most observers interpreted the term as meaning, at the very least, an increase in licensing fees and taxes on alcohol producers. Others heard a suggestive hint of "nationalization." Although Prime Minister Yegorin M. Primakov said there would be no re-establishment of Russia's traditional government alcohol monopoly, one Moscow magazine quoted a vodka executive as remarking: "In the brains of the government, the idea of national-

ization is already fermenting."

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The exception to this baleful record is the vodka industry. It is not unusual to hear the directors of vodka plants boast about how much they already pay in taxes — this in a land where tax avoidance is a national sport and many large companies pay as much as 90 percent of their taxes by barter.

Even Gazprom, the natural gas company that is Russia's privatized heavyweight, recently announced that it will pay 25 percent of its \$790 million tax bill in food.

"There are perhaps 20 companies like ours in the whole country," said Vladimir V. Antonov, the Topaz plant's deputy director for production and quality, referring to fully private enterprises capable of turning a consistent profit.

Topaz maintains a work force of about 500 people on full wages, he noted, and boasts some of the most modern distilling equipment in Russia.

The company paid 120 billion rubles in taxes last year, or about \$20 million at 1997 exchange rates, he said; it will pay 200 million rubles this year — still about \$13 million, despite the sharp devaluation of the ruble last August.

It is not only because of its storied capacity to raise money that vodka plays a unique role in Russian policy and life. As the Japanese reverse rice and the French their own language, to Russians vodka represents much that is quintessentially Russian — a sym-

See Vodka, Page 2

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Crime

Continued from Page 1

they were going to fight me."

Crech said he got out of his car and faced the students. They started to come at him. Crech hit one of them. One of the students started picking things up off the ground, threatening to hit Crech.

Then, after one of the students fled, Public Safety showed up, breaking up the fight.

What happened to Crech, assuming that his account is accurate, is not unusual. While it is arguable that Crech was the alleged "victim" of simple, rather than aggravated, assault, the fact remains that NCSU reports more aggravated assaults than any other university of similar

size in the nation. Echaona Wells, a sophomore in business management, feels that violent crimes like the one allegedly perpetrated against Crech could be avoided if Public Safety re-examined its priorities. She said Public Safety usually patrols the wrong places, leaving students who walk through secluded parts of campus vulnerable to crime.

"The patrolling of Public Safety should be better," she said. "You'll see more Public Safety in the central campus area. That's where most of the people are. You don't need it there. You need it in the tunnels and side areas at night. The crimes are happening where the people are not always at."

Jared Novak, a sophomore in biochemistry and history, said Public Safety just doesn't have enough officers to cover NCSU.

"It's not like they are sitting on their ass," he said. "I just wonder if the job is one they can handle. You got to think 25,000 students; 12,000 living on campus."

Bill Mitchell, a senior in public relations, pointed out that there is no clear boundary between the city and NCSU. Because of that, he said, crime tends to spill over from the city onto NCSU.

"If you are walking down Hillsborough, one side is business, one side is classrooms," he said. "Everything is bumping into each other."

It's not Raleigh Raleigh Police Department Spokesperson Jade Jurek isn't sure why NCSU reports such a high crime rate. She is, however, pretty sure of one thing: The problem is not a result of NCSU's location within the city of Raleigh.

"This neighborhood is not the least safe neighborhood in the city by any means, and Hillsborough street is not an unsafe place," she said.

According to crime statistics released by RPD, Hillsborough Street and other areas surrounding campus are no more dangerous than most areas in the city.

Last year, 340 violent crimes were reported in the police coverage zone surrounding campus, sector 140. During that same time period, 358 violent crimes were reported in sector 110, located in North Raleigh; 413 violent crimes were reported in sector 130, located between Interstate 440 and east downtown Raleigh; and 705 violent crimes were reported in sector 150, located in southeast Raleigh.

"Your sector is not unusual," she said. "And crime in Raleigh is not that high."

Jurek noted that many residents in the areas surrounding NCSU are the same people who inhabit NCSU during the day — students.

"I would be surprised to find that most on-campus crimes are not student-to-student," she said. "You don't have anything that bad. You have a couple housing projects, but it's mostly student population." Jurek said that NCSU needs to step up crime prevention efforts. The high number of aggravated assaults that take place on campus especially disturbed her.

"If you are getting that many aggravated assaults, [NCSU] could do something about it," she said. "They could provide education."

Analyzing and explaining the stats

While seconding some of Public Safety Chief Harper's concerns about the accuracy of FBI statistics, NCSU social scientists were quick to point out that such statistics should not be dismissed.

"I think, in a way, it is surprising that we rank this way. Why would a university in a city like Raleigh have to consider itself high risk?" asked Oliver Williams, an NCSU professor of political science who has taught social statistics for 30 years.

"We seem to be having an abnormally large number of robberies and assaults... Can't something be done

in enforcement and security?"

Williams suggested that NCSU officials consider restricting access to the campus at night. Currently, almost anyone can come onto campus at any time.

"It would seem to me that State needs a perimeter of security," he said. "Our main roads should not be open at night."

Calling the FBI Uniform Crime Statistics "the best data we've got," Williams said NCSU should take its high-crime ranking seriously.

"Usually some people will fire back and say [the crime statistics] are self-reporting, but this is the best data we've got. It should not be dismissed."

While agreeing that FBI statistics should not be dismissed, Matthew Zingraf, the associate dean of research at the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, is a little more skeptical about the accuracy of such statistics.

"The recording and reporting is definitely a human activity," he said. "As a human activity, there is some room for discretion."

Statistical accuracy aside, Zingraf has many theories about NCSU's crime rate. Saying that the physical location of NCSU is conducive to high crime rates, Zingraf pointed out the nature of NCSU's surroundings.

"In relationship to this part of town, this is a generally affluent environment," he said. "There is no doubt that there are predators. People are not coming down to this campus because they are stupid. They intentionally come down here to prey on a group that is vulnerable — students walking around at 2 a.m."

Zingraf listed many suggestions for keeping criminals off campus, including better lighting and an increased Public Safety presence. Zingraf also suggested that university officials contact schools with lower crime rates for advice.

"If we rank that high, the issue definitely needs to be explored," he said.

Hope for the future?

NCSU's crime rate does seem to be on the decline. Last year, NCSU reported 17 violent crimes, placing the school seventh among the nation's 27 universities with 25,000-30,000 students. That's a slight improvement from previous years.

Public Safety Chief Ralph Harper credits the recent decrease in crime to intensified efforts by Public Safety to reach out to the community. He also said students and faculty members are becoming more concerned about their own safety.

"I know our programming has been to involve the community in a partnership," he said. "People are keenly aware of their environment at all times."

If all goes as planned, Harper said, students and faculty can expect to see consistently low crime figures in the future.

"I would expect that we hold the robberies at that level," he said. "People are becoming more safety-conscious."

Vodka

Continued from Page 1

bol of hospitality, conviviality, peasant heartiness and wintry despair. Its role is evident in traditional sayings: "There are only two kinds of vodka, good and very good." Or: "Tea is not vodka — you can't drink a lot of it."

But while vodka's profitability makes it a ripe target for government control or even expropriation, legitimate vodka producers face what may be an even greater threat: crime.

Official statistics suggest that the real business of Russia is not vodka production, but illegal vodka production. And those illicit operations, which avoid the government's stiff excise taxes, can undercut the street price of legitimate vodka by as much as 50 percent.

Government tax police say that in 1997, when Russians consumed 660 million gallons of vodka, legal production for domestic consumption amounted to only 217 million gallons. That means as much as two-thirds of all the vodka drunk in the country that year was produced or imported illegally — "a rather sad figure," Viktor L. Khivorostyan, major general of the tax police service, said at a recent news conference.

Legitimate vodka producers say what fuels this trade is the government's own ham-handed tax system. While production of an average bottle of vodka costs about 5 rubles, or about 30 cents, the government tax on that same bottle is 10 rubles — which must be paid by the producer. Since no tax is typically collected at the store counter, retail shops nationwide have plenty of incentive to offer customers the underpriced, if illegal, product.

As anyone would know from study-

ing the Prohibition era, the one economic sector certain to profit from arbitrating the gap between the cost of real and illicit vodka is organized crime.

"No illegal alcohol business can be done just by one person acting alone," said Maj. Gen. Khivorostyan. "As a rule, what we have are well-organized criminal groups consisting of both downright criminals and people who seem normal at first sight, but are, in reality, corrupted officials."

The harvest, he concluded, has been that "this is truly a bloody business, one of the cruelest types of business in Russia today."

Not that legitimate vodka producers have always conducted their business serenely, as is attested to by the Topaz factory's top-of-the-line product, Saproshin vodka, which comes in a slender milky-white glass bottle topped with a pointed brown cap and designed to resemble a rifle shell.

That's a memorial, Antonov cheerfully reveals, to the eponymous Saproshin, who perished by gunshot not long after he and two partners pooled 1 million rubles each to turn a Pushkino scrap yard into a private vodka factory in 1994. The circumstances of his death? "It was a dispute over ownership," Antonov says. Given the Wild West nature of the vodka trade, it is perhaps not surprising that the government portrayed its efforts to secure a greater share of vodka revenue — including beefing up the tax police force and tightening up the licensed sale of alcoholic beverages — as an anti-corruption policy.

On the extent such a policy would aid legitimate producers, it is more likely to gain their support.

"This is the right decision made at the right time," said Grigory A. Koshkarov, deputy general director of Kristall, the Moscow-based producer of Stolichnaya vodka. "The market mechanisms are not in place for normal competition."

Corrections: In Wednesday's issue of Technician, it was erroneously reported that Neil Davis' funeral was on Thursday. The service was held on Wednesday. In addition, it was reported that Resolution 3 is currently moving through student government. The resolution has already been approved. Technician regrets the errors.

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Babble

Continued from Page 3

the commercials.

Technology advances are slow in coming sometimes, especially if they're going to replace something as ubiquitous as television. Think about how long it took for color television to be accepted as the standard. There are a lot of television sets out there and a lot of television stations, all using the technology and standards from three decades ago. To change them all over to using the new standard will take time...and money.

Current digital sets are ludicrously expensive for the average consumer, but the industry is betting on enough early adopters and deep pockets to finance the next step in production, which usually means

cheaper prices and larger numbers in production — the economy of scale. Digital TV proponents also have high hopes that broadcasters will be willing to shell out the big bucks to switch their towers, production facilities, even their cameras over to the new technology.

The first digital broadcasts have already taken place, though no stations are broadcasting digitally 24 hours a day yet. The reactions so far have been positive from all over, and it looks like my next set, or the one after that, will be digital. Eventually, analog won't even be a choice.

So, the answer remains simple: more channels, clearer reception. However, to paraphrase Bruce Springsteen, whether there's 57 channels or 57,000, there still won't be much on to watch.

Got questions? E-mail the geek at Technobabble@mindspring.com.

Hands

Continued from Page 3

University of California at San Diego. That suggests language developed out of parts of the brain originally dedicated to physical movement.

"Language is parasitic. It's laid out over more ancient systems," said Bates, a professor of cognitive science and psychology. "It's not always the case that everything we see has a purpose. Sometimes we see secondary byproducts that are leakage from other systems. What you're seeing in gestures is the spillover."

One of Krauss' students is conducting another experiment that involves measuring subtle muscle activation in the arms when people speak. There appears to be more activation when subjects are trying to think of a word, even if they don't actually gesture.

"Gesturing certainly is talking with your hands in terms of conveying information," said Goldin-Meadow, a professor of psychology. "But I would like to think it's more than that. You could say it helps you think."

magazine," he said.

Theison told students all of the slides he would use in his presentation were sexist.

"This is what they did to sell magazines [in the past]. This is what they still do to sell magazines," he said.

Theison pointed to the sexual dimorphism in space suits, which was apparent in the magazine covers. Men wore functional boots, protective helmets and baggy space suits, while women donned high-heeled boots and did not wear space suits.

"Guys are equipped to do business in space. The women are there for another reason," Theison said.

Scientists can now envision space colonies that will be inhabited by ordinary people, Theison said. This may be a reality in the near future.

"Potentially, any of us can be up there," he said.

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Technician's View

A look at tragedy

Within the past week, the N.C. State community has been faced with a shocking tragedy and the inevitable wave of emotions and confusion that such an occurrence brings. Last Sunday's shooting death of NCSU student Neil Davis and the ensuing arrests of 10 current and former NCSU students have raised many questions and garnered national media coverage.

While friends and family mourned Davis' passing, the NCSU administration and student body expressed grief and concern about the situation. The youthful illusion of being invincible has been erased; this unfortunate event will be felt by many.

Because the fact of the matter is that this tragic incident could have happened to any group of students. Any time drinking, raised tempers and guns are mixed, it is likely that something bad will take place. And this is exactly what happened the night of Nov. 22, 1998.

But the reason this particular case has received so much attention is that nine of the 10 people arrested were athletes. Three were members of the football team, a "big money" sport at NCSU. And the main reason so much of the media coverage has centered around the athletes angle is that student-athletes are held to a higher standard than the rest of the campus population.

Whether this latter statement is right or wrong is not the issue; it

is simply a fact. As participants in NCSU sports, these students were ambassadors of the university. They represented our school on a national level. And when something went wrong, it was covered in such a manner.

Ideally, this whole thing should never have taken place. If someone — anyone — had done the right thing and called the proper authorities at the first sign of trouble brewing, perhaps Davis would still be alive and the lives of 10 other young adults would still be intact.

But, sadly, this did not happen, and events escalated to their disastrous climax. As a result, the university has lost a student, a friend and a fraternity brother. Three NCSU football players, two members of the NCSU wrestling team and three NCSU gymnasts are no longer participating in any of their respective team activities, which could cost them their athletic scholarships.

Will we ever know exactly what — or why — this happened? Probably not. People will speculate and stories will be told, but only those directly involved know exactly what took place. And at least one of them isn't talking.

Perhaps this incident will serve as a warning to other students. Perhaps the next time any student is put in a precarious situation, he or she will think twice about how it could affect the rest of his or her life.

Ralph and Oscar



by G West

Media goes overboard

RICHARD MORGAN
Staff Columnist

It is saddening and deeply disturbing to admit, but the recent shooting death of N.C. State student Neil Davis is a journalist's dream come true.

And when we look at the state of media today, where the distinction between Entertainment Tonight and Dateline NBC gets blurrier by the sound byte, where do we point the finger of blame? It's tough to admit it, but modern journalism thrives on milking bad news for all it's worth.

No one really wants to hear good news. Ratings prove it. We love bad news. We love to watch riots explode in Los Angeles. We love to watch the police hunt down O.J. in his Bronco. We love to gossip about the disastrous implications of presidential semen stains. The old adage is true: No news really is good news. We were almost disappointed

when disaster didn't strike John Glenn's shuttle mission and when armed conflict didn't happen in Iraq. No explosions? No deaths? Who wants to watch a half-hour of coverage about that? Who is really willing to read a full-page article on that?

And, when you think about it, why should they? Someone once said it best when they wrote that "all good things are boring because they're all the same; it's the bad stuff that's interesting."

And what has the local media shown more interest in than this recent tragedy? They and their cohorts are all nothing better than scavengers feeding off the sumptuous leftovers of a tragedy that's so bad it's good. Their duty to inform the public with facts and figures gets perverted into their opportunity to rape the public with senseless sensationalism.

Why not take advantage of that opportunity? Who wouldn't? After

all, there's practically no real work to do; the story and its spin-offs write themselves. No research. No investigation. Just instant news.

First off, there's the coverage of the event itself, the aftermath, the reactions, the "what-to-do-now" stuff. Those are just appetizers, though; they serve only to whet the lips of reporters who run rabid with the "juiciness" of tragedy.

The second wave begins soon after. For days — even weeks after this tragedy, there have been and will be features about college drinking, coverage of the prosecution, editorials about gun safety and commentaries on the state of university athletics.

Essentially, the lesson learned is that what's bad for people is good for press. It's shameful. It's repulsive. It's almost evil. It's also unfortunately not going to change any time soon.

I sincerely wish I could offer some

suggestion for change, that I could devise some strategy for reformation, but I can't because I'm part of the problem myself. I mean, just look at the irony of writing a column about the Davis death that condemns media coverage of the exact same thing.

So, as I rejoice my fellow vultures as we feast on Davis' death, I urge you readers to be aware of how horrible we journalists really are. We are predators and scavengers and hypocrites. I apologize on behalf of us all.

I am so sorry that the Davis family has to be bombarded with newspaper headlines on their front porch every morning and TV video crews camped out on their lawn every night. I am sorry that bad news sells better than good news.

But, most of all, I am sorry that it took this long after the fact for this apology to happen.

CAMPUS FORUM

Vegan books to read

I just read all the columns and letters from the past weeks about eating and not eating meat and found a curious trend. The ones supporting meat were all talking about cow farms, the food chain, chasing deer and climbing trees, and the ones supporting plant diets addressed actual, meaningful, genuine issues like health, environmental damage, world resources and suffering.

Making purposely stupid arguments in favor of eating meat does two things. It ridicules vegans and vegetarians by making it sound ridiculous to think or care about the consequences of one's diet, but it also shows the lack of valid, fact-based arguments that support eating animal foods. Before someone claims with total certainty that humans are carnivores at the top of the food chain, they should think about why they believe that and where their facts come from. Is it just common knowledge, something that everyone knows? That's

usually not good enough. I mean, at one time it was common knowledge that the sun revolved around the earth and that slavery was okay. What are the actual facts and where do you get them from? (TV, your parents, and your fourth-grade teacher are probably not accurate sources.)

The anti-vegetarian forum letters were pretty concerned with people keeping their beliefs to themselves and didn't recognize that the debate is not between two equal points of view that are a matter of personal opinion rather than fact. There is a lot of research, evidence and reasoned moral argument that demonstrates the enormous benefits of eating plant foods. The vegan-avenger writers want to eat whatever they want, what they are used to and justify it with their personal (biased and uninformed) opinion, but morality is not subjective. If you can't make moral arguments about anyone but yourself, then you can't argue that it is wrong for someone else to kill a person, steal or whatever, which we do all the time and consider acceptable arguments.

See Forum, Page 7

College impairs your ability to make decisions

DONNIE LASSITER
Staff Columnist

Life is funny. One day you can be going about your daily routine, relatively happy and with the feeling that you have a good head on things, and then, whammo. You suddenly realize that you have absolutely no idea what's going on with your existence or the world around you. It seems as though this is one of those drawbacks to growing up and maturing that was obviously overlooked in my copy of "The Idiot's Guide to Being Human."

I mean, I always knew there were things about being an adult that weren't so hot. Like parking tickets, having to go to work when you feel sure you're about to lose consciousness, and those daily doses of Metamucil. But I just never embraced the idea that the maturation process of a human being could include losing one's grip on everyday processes such as rational thought, logical analysis and interpretation of life's curve balls.

It seems that ever since I came to college, I have lost the ability to easily make decisions about my life. I have always been one to assess information fairly well and typically make a good choice as to how to proceed with a given problem. But somewhere in the last year and a half, that skill has waned. The moving parts of my brain's machinery have apparently seized up. WD-40 is nowhere close to helping.

Now I'm not saying that I am completely incapable of making good decisions, because that's not the case. I can choose my classes just fine, and I have absolutely no problem deciding what to eat for dinner. But the more complex issues in life seem to have me pretty well stumped. I constantly second guess myself about things. I think I have reached a decision, only to change my mind five minutes later. Or I tell myself that a logical person would do this, only something within me makes me choose the opposite path.

It's like one of those movies where the little angel pops up from a guy's

shoulder and tells him one thing, but a little devil pops up from the other shoulder and tells him something else. I'm constantly haunted by the paradox of which decision is the right decision. And even if I'm lucky enough to have a good idea of how to proceed, I suddenly think of a million variables that could possibly affect the outcome. This only leads to more inner turmoil and, consequently, more consumption of ulcer medication.

What a terrible feeling — to lose one's ability to think rationally about things or even have a series of thoughts without having to wonder whether you're normal or not. Whether you're silly for thinking in circles. Maybe other people don't have this problem, but it's definitely one that I have noticed about myself. And I'm sure that those who know me best are nodding their collective heads in agreement. Not necessarily in shame or in disappointment but definitely in agreement.

So the question remains — to what can I attribute this character flaw? Is

it simply that I was never as mature as I thought I was? That the decisions I thought were so difficult back then, the ones that I thought I handled so well, were really child's play? Or is it that I have entered a perplexing new world with millions of new ideas and philosophies to consider? Whatever the answer, I don't have it. I guess all I can do is wander helplessly down the great football field of life, hoping that I will be able to find a coach out there with a play that will guide me to the end zone and a defensive line that will keep me from getting hit along the way. If this doesn't prove to be a winner, maybe I'll just move to Honolulu and become a pineapple farmer.

If Donnie didn't know better, he'd say he was going through a midlife crisis. But that would mean that he would only live to be 28, which is pretty depressing in itself. If you have any sagely words of advice, or if you know of some land for sale in Hawaii, e-mail him at dllassit@univ.ncsu.edu.

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Agricultural innovation defines Ethiopia

MULUGETA ABEBE
The Los Angeles Times

For many in the United States, "Ethiopia" will always be synonymous with "famine." Americans remember TV images of starving children at feeding centers in the mid-1980s. In the past three decades, perhaps 2 million Ethiopians have died in periodic famines. But nearly 60 million of us are still living in a country that has favorable farming conditions and an ancient history of agricultural innovation. Our challenge is to reverse harmful practices of the past century that have prevented Ethiopia from feeding itself.

A major culprit is the decline of

forests, which covered 40 percent of Ethiopia a century ago. Today, that figure is less than 4 percent. Deforestation has turned much of Ethiopia's fertile crop and pasture land into dust bowls. Such were conditions in 1983-84, when failed harvests triggered the "Great Famine."

But deforestation can be prevented and even reversed, as demonstrated by a World Vision project involving 50,000 people on 600 square kilometers in Ethiopia's Ansokia Valley. Like much of the country, the 31-mile-long valley was thick with vegetation and animal life two generations ago. But a growing population needed trees for cooking, heat, fences and homes. Meanwhile, farmers cleared land for crops.

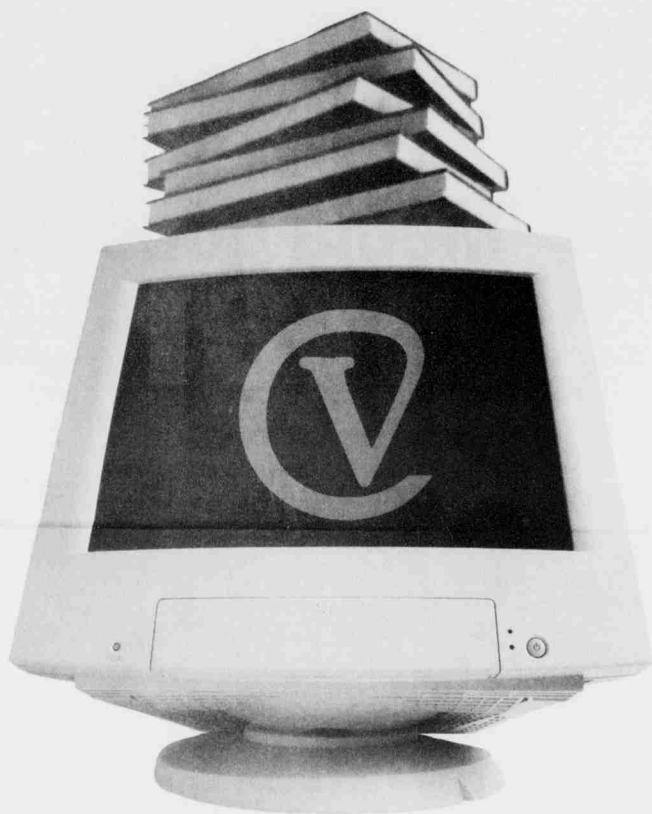
Relief workers arriving in 1984 described the Ansokia Valley as a "moonscape." "The land was smoking, dust was everywhere, and there was no life in sight," said one farmer. Like tens of thousands of others, he moved his family to a feeding center. Along with food, medicine and dollars, Western relief workers and their Ethiopian counterparts from Addis Ababa brought development expertise — as well as their own preconceived notions about farming — as they planned ways to overcome hunger permanently. Not only was Ansokia denuded of trees, but it also lacked roads and bridges. Public works projects began as part of relief efforts. To increase the tree cover, a large-scale nursery was started. Labor was

provided by healthier adults in the feeding centers on a food-for-work basis. Hillsides were terraced to create new farmland and reclaim old. Dams and other water projects aided irrigation.

The principle behind agroforestry is as old as the Earth. Trees provide shade, fuel, wood, livestock feed and construction material. Leguminous trees fix nitrogen in the soil. Deep-rooted plants bring nutrients to the surface, rejuvenating the soil for crops and pastures surrounding the trees. Trees and cover crops prevent soil erosion and absorb standing water, which breeds malaria-carrying mosquitoes.

Fruits and nuts from trees add

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Forum Ethiopia

Continued from Page 5

Continued from Page 5

There are consequences to what you eat, dramatic ones, even if you don't know what they are or choose not to think about it. The impact of our food choices does not go away just because we are unaware of it. Our diet affects farm animals, our bodies, other humans and the planet a lot more seriously than our taste buds. People have to eat, so I figure we might as well make it a positive thing — healthy, compassionate and efficient — instead of a negative one. Here are some informative books that explain the merits of vegetarianism:

"Philosophy of Animal Rights: Animal Liberation," Peter Singer; "The Case for Animal Rights," Tom Regan; and "Unnatural Order," Jim Mason; "Mistreatment of Farm Animals: Animal Factories," Mason and Singer; "Slaughterhouse," Gail Eisnitz; "Slimy and sketchy practices of the industry: Mad Cowboy," Howard Lyman; "Any Way You Cut It," Stull Health; "Eat Right, Live Longer," Neil Barnard; "Vegetarian Way," Virginia and Mark Mesina; "Animal Experimentation: The Cruel Deception," Robert Sharp; "Vegan: the New Ethics of Eating," Erik Marcus; "Diet for a New America," John Robbins.

Kara Poorbaugh
University of Rochester

nutrients to the local diet not found in grains or meats. Having another source of food — and often income from surpluses — makes families less vulnerable when grain crops fail or animals die.

But in the first years, flaws emerged. Farmers did not feel ownership of the project, since the nursery was in a central location and belonged to World Vision. Cattle, starving due to eroded grasslands, grazed on seedlings. Ethiopian farmers considered tree species like pine exotic and uneconomical, preferring fast-growing eucalyptus, fruit-bearing papaya and nitrogen-fixing trees. Discouraged by years of drought and humiliated because they could not feed their children, they also felt incompetent when "outsiders" imposed new ideas. Their knowledge and time-honored systems had been pushed aside.

Working with farmers and government officials, development workers revised the program. Satellite nurseries sprang up, tended by local farmers who felt a greater sense of ownership. Guards were hired to keep cattle away from the main nursery.

Tree varieties favored by local residents were grown. A dozen years later, the area not only produces enough for its residents but also exports food to other regions. Nearly 10 million trees have been

planted.

Farmers like Zeleke Shawel, 44, who received food aid during the Great Famine, acquired one acre in the town of Mekoy that had a history of flooding and erosion. "I really did not believe something would come out of those seedlings," he admitted.


Today, he has thousands of trees. The coffee and most of the fruit trees are cash crops. So are the eucalyptus, which can be used for lumber, fuelwood and cattle fodder.

The project has increased the standard of living throughout the area. A food deficit of nearly 2,500 tons in 1990 became a food surplus of 6,352 tons in 1996. In addition, the child mortality rate now is 20 percent lower than the rest of the country. The land is covered with forests at twice the national average.

This success holds hope for other deforested areas. Applying lessons learned here, World Vision is supporting a similar effort at a second Ansokia site. Together, the two projects reach only one-third of the valley. The program could be expanded, using development aid and private investment.

The United Nations still rates Ethiopia as the world's sixth-lowest country in terms of human development. But the reforestation of Ansokia gives one hope that Ethiopia one day will not be synonymous with "famine."

Distributed by the Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service.



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Vandal
Car Jacker

...all kicked out with the help of kids like me.
—Billy, age 15

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You name it: book discusses stereotypes of names

CAROLINE HOSMAN
The Heights (Boston College)

(U-WIRE) CHESTNUT HILL, Mass. — What's in a name? A rose by any other name would smell as sweet, right?

What about Dagwood or Fifi? Elvis or Elvira? What images do Priscilla and Melvin bring to mind?

People do have stereotypes that they associate with certain names. Often times these arise from famous people. What do you think of when you hear the name Madonna: the virgin Mary or the blonde who sings "Like a Virgin?"

Have you ever thought that someone just does not look like his or her

name? The book, "The Baby Name Personality Survey," did exactly what its title implies. The authors surveyed around 75,000 people to get their impression of what they thought of certain names.

The results are very vague but are definitely amusing and have formed semi-accurate personality profiles for around 1,400 names.

For instance, those with the names Bertha and Olga are thought to be fat. Ralph is a drunk. Sally is considered to be the girl next door. When you can find Waldo, people think of him as neighborly. Maureen is lusty. Duke is a he-man.

One of the questions the authors asked in the surveys, was who they associate with certain names. Their

descriptions are often very close to the personality of the famous person with that name.

Alvin (and the Chipmunks) and Woody (Allen) are thought to be comic. Lucy or Lucille (Ball) are considered to be names of funny people. Those named Adolph (Hitler) are stereotyped as cruel.

Thanks to Playboy, those named Bunny have the stigma of being dumb bimbos. Abe or Abraham (Lincoln) is honest. Tiffany (like the store) is thought to be frivolous.

Other times, the names sound like the image. Teddy is considered cuddly. Gabrielle is angelic. Joy is delightful. Egbert is eggheadish.

Average names like Jennifer and Brian have their images too. Of

course, they do not seem as obvious. Jennifer is supposed to be popular and sweet. Brian is smart, athletic and sociable.

Carol, Christy, Dan, Jeff, Jim, Kathy, Kim, Nikki, Rob and Rose are all described as friendly. Those named Annie, Barry, Benjamin, Christy, Danny, Debbie, Emily, Jennifer, Jon, Kari, Kate, Kim, Lacie, Louis, Mallory, Mandy, Matthew, Megan, Nicholas, Shannon, Stacy, Stevie, Suzie and Timothy are thought to be cute.

Your parents were not thinking if they named you Abner, Bambi, Candy, Daisy, Daphne, Elmo, Elmer or Jock because those names give the impression of being dumb.

The book should have also included a section about what happens to your child when you name him Ebenezer.

Anecdotes on what he'll call "Rhea Rhea diarrhea" on the playground could be included. By the way, the profile of Rhea is one of a tough survivor. And it's no wonder with a name like that.

Common name derivations like Ad dumb, Gerny and icky Vicki should also be mentioned. Beside having personality profiles, they should also add a section on what rhymes with names.

The trauma of having the worst name on the playground can last all the way through middle school and sometimes beyond. Everyone

remembers Seinfeld's Dolores.

Of course, the stereotypes do not always fit. Just because your name is Ben, it does not mean that you are going to be lovable like Gene Ben. Candys are not born dumb and easy.

Naming someone Happy does not mean that they will be. Jed does not have to be a hillbilly, nor is Wally necessarily henpecked. Irma may be thin, not dumple like the book describes her.

If your name is Yale, it does not mean that this is your destination. Caroline is not spoiled and ornery, although the description did mention something about being attractive, which is likely the case.

newsforeveryone TECHNICIAN

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Heroin Addict
Purse Snatcher
Vandal
Car Jacker
...all kicked out
with the help
of Kids like me.
-Billy, age 15

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Only one player on the women's basketball team is from the state of North Carolina (Tyneshia Lewis).

TECHNICIAN Sports

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Tuesday, December 1, 1998

Vol. 79 No. 58



COMMENTARY

K. Gaffney

Ericsson, part deux

If you didn't like Saturday, wait until next year.

Saturday's football game against UNC-Chapel Hill was one of the most exciting of the year, but battling traffic on I-85 was less than enjoyable.

Prior to the game, many fans, particularly students on both sides of the battle, were upset over the fact that they traveled close to three hours to attend a game they normally get to in 15 minutes and paid more money for tickets and paid, in most cases an average of \$15 to park.

Granted, the event was exciting. There were tents set up around the stadium for the Pack fans, giving out information about the Micron PC Bowl (are you packing your bugs?), and for the UNC fans, selling over-priced water.

(No, this is not me showing any bias, the water was really overpriced, and I even heard a UNC-Chapel Hill fan complaining about it.)

As far as the event as a whole, it was a nice end for many to the holiday weekend. Of course the ones who had to drive back to the triangle with a flag supporting the winners were happier.

And that is all well and good, but when it comes down to it, who cares about tents or some extra seats.

And if you had a problem with Saturday, wait until next season.

The agreement between N.C. State and UNC-Chapel Hill leaves both teams playing in Ericsson Stadium again in the 1999 season.

However, instead of being strategically arranged as an end to a major holiday weekend, next year's game is planned for a Thursday night.

Which means leaving school or work early, driving two and half hours, fighting Charlotte traffic, watching a game that will probably take upwards of three and a half or four hours and then driving another two and a half hours back to Raleigh (or Chapel Hill) because you have classes or work in the morning.

And none of that is taking into consideration tailgating or traffic or any of the conditions that go along with it.

Granted, the 68,000-plus fans that were in attendance for the game on Saturday didn't do much complaining when both teams went on 21-0 runs respectively in the game, and you'd probably be hard pressed to find too many people who'd say that they wouldn't do it again if they had the chance.

But Thanksgiving weekend is a lot different from a random Thursday night.

You could fill either Carter-Finley or the newly renovated Kenan Stadium easily for a State-UNC game on any given year, and if fans from the western part of the state were really that upset about traveling all of the way to Raleigh and Chapel Hill for the games on Saturdays, they wouldn't complain and simple.

The fact that both schools have set attendance records in the past two years seems to show that if those fans who are upset with the fact that they have to travel to games are not coming, neither school is having a hard time finding paying fans willing to take their places.

And the fact of the matter is, or rather, my opinion on the fact of matter is, that college football belongs on a college campus.

Which is why I am in favor of the N.C. State extending the campus of the vet school. But that is a whole different issue.

If you're smart, you'll start making plans now for next year. And while I'll complain and think it's wrong, don't think I won't be there.

K. Gaffney can be reached at 515-241-11 or by e-mail at Kim@sma.sca.ncsu.edu.

Jones provides a spark for Pack

Senior LySchale Jones looks forward to her final year at N.C. State.

TIM HUNTER

Assistant Sports Editor

To say that LySchale Jones has seen it all in her three years at N.C. State may be the understatement of the year. Jones has seen the good and the bad, the highs and the lows and everything in between since coming to State in the fall of 1995.

Last year, LySchale started 30 of the Wolfpack's 32 games on the way to the Final Four, playing a key role on both offense and defense.

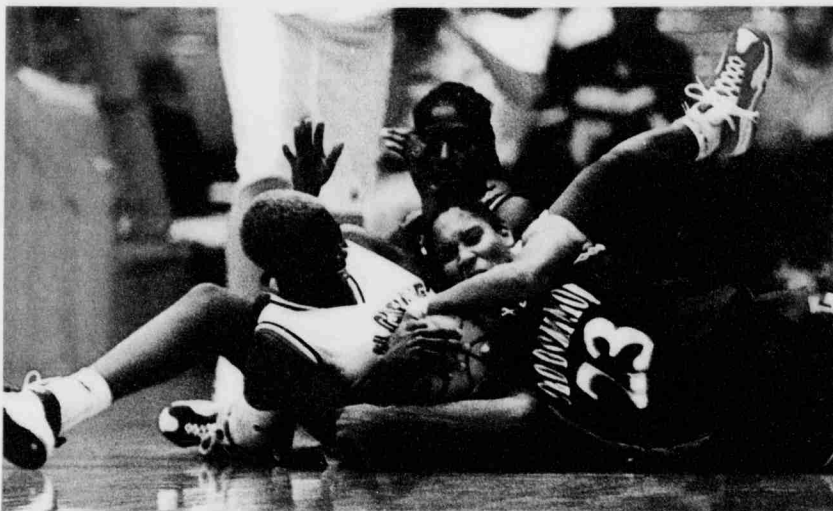
"Last year, she was our best defender on the perimeter," Pack Head Coach Kay Yow said. "She often took the best player on the perimeter, and sometimes she had to take the best rebounder. LySchale has good size for a three (small forward) player."

This winter, Yow and the Pack are looking for Jones to provide more scoring and rebounding to make up for the loss of All-American forward Chasty Melvin. LySchale had done that already, hauling in 10 rebounds in an exhibition game and scoring nine points against Old Dominion.

"She has really lifted weights, so physically she is very strong," Yow said. "As a senior she is very knowledgeable about the game and has a good feel for the game, so she will be able to help us in a number of different situations."

"As a defensive player she has been invaluable to us," Yow went on to say. "Offensively, she is a great player. We have always wanted her to look for her shot more and be more aggressively. We hope that we will see her looking for her shot more this season."

"I think defense is one of my biggest assets," Jones said. "I just



Senior guard/forward LySchale Jones (above, in white) started against Old Dominion, scoring nine points. Jones' scoring average had gone up every year so far at N.C. State, and her role should increase this year.

try to go out there and do what the team needs me to do. Defense stands out because it's something I work hard at. I definitely want to work hard at getting more rebounds this year."

More importantly, however, the Pack is looking to the senior from Newark, N.J., for leadership.

"I always see my seniors as leaders," Yow said. "They have the most

experience and have invested the most time into the program. LySchale has a willingness to work hard and to learn about the game," Yow explained. "When you have the knowledge and you are willing to work hard you can become an excellent defensive player."

"My role will be some form of leadership, whether it's physical, mental or spiritual or whatever,"

Jones said. "I am the kind of leader that if I am doing something and working hard or going full force, people will follow me and say 'Oh, hey, maybe we should do what LySchale is doing.'"

Jones earned honorable mention for the All-ACC team last year, but the post-season awards and accolades are not what she is playing for. Jones is more concerned about win-

ning. Jones' progress at State is evident. Her scoring average, blocks and playing time have gone up in each of her three years and are expected to do the same in her senior campaign. "The way I judge success, to a large extent, is if people keep getting better," Yow said. "If their senior

See **Spark**, Page 9

Pack gets ready for its final test run

N.C. State takes on Army in final tune-up before first ACC bout.

K. GAFFNEY

Sports Editor

Even though N.C. State's men's basketball team has averaged a 33-point margin of victory in its four non-conference wins so far this season, Coach Herb Sendek and the Pack aren't taking Tuesday night opponent Army lightly.

"We have great respect for all of our opponents, and I know that that is 'coach speak,' and is what I am supposed to say," said Sendek on Monday morning in a pre-game press conference. "But all you have to do every morning is pick up the newspaper. There is such parity in college basketball that you have to be respectful of every opponent. We are in the position right now where we have to play well each night out to win."

The Pack heads into the game coming off a 93-57 win over Charleston Southern last Friday. The offensive output was the Pack's largest since Sendek took the helm of the Pack program three seasons ago and came from a 58 percent shooting performance from the field.

"I think our shooting percentage primarily is function of getting good shots, close to the basket. We've done a good job of going inside," Sendek said.

Sendek also referred to the team's

high shooting percentage in its only loss, to Providence a week ago. According to Sendek, in the 11-point loss, it was the Pack's 28 turnovers that led to the loss. Against the Friars, State shot better than 50 percent from the floor.

In the Pack's first five games of the season, the team has been averaging over 56 percent from the field and



Sophomore center Ron Kelley (40) and the Pack host Army tonight at 7:30 in Reynolds Coliseum.

scoring 82.2 points per contest.

State will look to continue working the ball down low, struggling to find healthy personnel to fill the guard position. Both sophomore Archie Miller and freshman Adam Harrington are suffering injuries. Miller's has him sidelined indefinitely, while a sore ankle has hampered Harrington but not kept him out of the line-up. The freshman did see just 14 minutes in Friday's game but has scored in double figures in every contest this season for the Pack.

The inside game has led the Pack, as sophomore Ron Kelly has come on strong in the first five contests to lead the Pack with 15 points and five rebounds per game.

Kenny Inge and Damon Thornton have both recorded double-doubles for State, but an early-season injury has kept Thornton from practicing with the Pack.

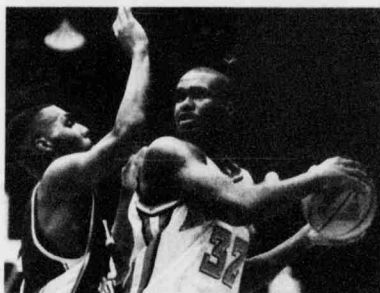
According to Sendek, the 6-foot-8-inch Thornton practiced for 30 minutes on Sunday but wasn't to see any more time on the court until Tuesday.

As far as their opposition, Sendek and the Wolfpack are gearing up for as tough an opponent as they have faced thus far this season.

"Army is, as you can imagine, a very gritty, hard-nose, tough team," said Sendek. "They probably don't fall far from that family of coaches that Coach (Pat) Harris is from."

Harris played point guard for the USMA in the late '70s, coached by

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Freshman Keith Bean (32) has seen quality minutes off the bench so far this year.

N.C. State v. ARMY

When: 7:30 p.m.
Where: Reynolds Coliseum
Series record: 1-0 advantage State
Last meeting: In the only meeting in history between N.C. State and the Army Black Knights, State won 75-60 in the 1967-68 season.
ARMY:
Head Coach: Pat Harris (USMA '79)
Career record: 8-19 (4 years)
Seasonal record: 8-19 (1 year)
1997-98 record: 8-19 (21 in the Patriot League)
Last season returning/lost: 132
Starters returning/lost: 4/1
Key Returnees: George Talum, 6-foot-2 senior forward, 13.1 ppg, 4.4 rpg, Babe Rawson, 6-foot guard, 7.1 ppg, 2.9 rpg; Joe Clark, 6-foot-3 sophomore forward, 8.4 ppg, 4.2 rpg; Bill Barrer, 6-foot-5 sophomore forward, 7.7 ppg, 4.9 rpg.

ACC NOTES

◆ **NCAA soccer, volleyball news, Sullivan award Semi-finalists announced.**

Sports Staff Report

DUKE
DURHAM, N.C. — Fred Goldsmith, the head football coach at Duke since 1994, has been notified that he will not be retained, Director of Athletics Joe Alleva announced Monday.

"I am grateful for Coach Goldsmith's efforts over the past five years; however, it is time to move in a different direction," said Alleva in a press release. "The overall condition of the football program and the direction in which it was going was not what I wanted to see."

Goldsmith led Duke to the 1995 Hall of Fame Bowl after becoming the first coach in ACC history to begin with a 7-0 record

in his first season. The Blue Devils finished that year with an 8-4 mark while Goldsmith earned the Bobby Dodd Award given to the national coach of the year. He compiled a 17-39 record in his five seasons at Duke by going 3-8, 0-11, 2-9 and 4-7 the past four years. Goldsmith's overall career record stands at 42-77-1 in 11 years as a college head coach.

CLEMSON
CLEMSON, S.C. — Scott Bowser scored the game's only goal with 0:33 left in the first half in leading top-seeded Clemson to a 1-0 win over William & Mary in the NCAA Men's Soccer Tournament's Round of 16 at Clemson, S.C., Sunday afternoon. With the win, Clemson improves its record to 22-1 overall, while William & Mary ends its season with a 15-8-2 record overall. The Tigers have now won 17 games in a row and set a new school record for most consecutive victories.

DUKE
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Duke sophomore basketball player Elton Brand and senior golfer Jimmy Chuasiruporn are among 22 candidates for the 69th Annual AAU James E. Sullivan Memorial Award announced Wednesday.

Considered the "Oscar" of the sports award, the AAU James E. Sullivan Award is presented to the top amateur athlete who has achieved athletic excellence, exhibit leadership, character, sportsmanship and the ideals of amateurism. It has been presented annually by the AAU since 1930 as a salute to founder and past president of the AAU and a pioneer in amateur sports, James E. Sullivan.

Brand averaged over 13 points a game for the Blue Devils his freshman year and led the USA to the gold medal at this past summer's Goodwill Games. He is the 1998 USA Basketball Man of the Year.

Chuasiruporn captured the nation's attention this past summer in finishing second at the U.S. Open as an amateur. She is the No. 1-ranked college golfer this year and recently set numerous records in leading the USA to the World Cup championship.

N.C. State football standout Tory Holt is also among the candidates. The senior wide receiver is also a candidate for the ACC Player of the Year, All-America, Heisman Trophy and Biletnickoff award. Holt has already been named first team All-America by Football News.

GEORGIA TECH

ATLANTA — Tournament MVP Kenya Williams posted a double-double with 20 points and 10 rebounds to lead Georgia Tech's women's basketball team to an 81-46 win over Weber State in the championship game of the Georgia Tech/Atlanta

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