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The Blue Banner

"Where there is an open mind, there will always be a frontier."   — Kettering

Search committee interviews candidates

Danny Holcomb
Staff Writer

The search for UNCA's new chancellor is nearing its final stages, according to Chancellor Search Committee Chairman Jack Cecil.

Back in December, the committee narrowed the number of applicants from 121 to 11 during its second screening session.
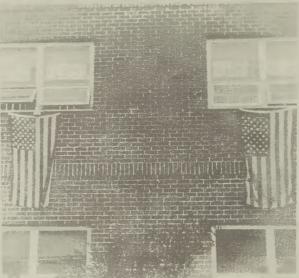
The third session, held in mid-January, screened the 40 new applicants that had been received since the last meeting and took another look at the original candidates, said Salli Gaddini, staff member to the committee.

In two weeks, the candidates will be interviewed face to face by the committee as a whole. As a result of those interviews, approximately four will be invited to visit the campus and meet with the various constituents of the university sometime in March, Gaddini said.

According to Cecil, the new chancellor's salary will

Patriotic display   Staff photo

These flags on display outside of the Highrise show student support for our troops fighting in the Persian Gulf.

Selective Service gives guidelines for draft

Paul Folger
Staff Writer

A visit to UNCA by army recruiters has raised questions about the possibilities of reinstating the draft.

Army Lt. Col. James Nichols, Charlotte Recruiting Battalion Commander for the U.S. Army, visited Joanne Garrett, UNCA registrar, last fall to request a list of names to be used to solicit volunteers for military service.

"As registrar, I am custodian over student record files," Garrett said. "We do not release the names of our students to anyone other than a university official or someone acting on behalf of the university."

Nichols said there is no link between voluntary recruiting services and the U.S. Selective Service Systems which draws from its own list of registered males in the case of a draft reinstatement.

Nichols said a list of student names would give recruiters the

"ability to contact" students to inform them of the educational opportunities offered through volunteering for the service.

Nichols said the draft is a "national decision" that would not involve recruiting. To reinstate the draft, the president must ask Congress to pass a law, which requires the presidential signature if passed.

According to the U.S. Selective Service System, if necessary, Congress could enact the draft.

A televised lottery of birth dates would decide the order of induction. Within 30 days, 100,000 men would be inducted.

The U.S. Selective Service System would take those who turned 20 in 1991, by order of birth dates drawn in the lottery. There are 1.5 million 20-year-olds eligible.

The draft ages would proceed year-by-year up to 26-year-old

New parking areas proposed for campus

Victoria McCoy
Editor

The UNCA administration is preparing to add four new parking areas to the campus, according to Kevan Frazier, SGA's executive assistant for internal relations.

The four new lots include areas behind the Highrise residence hall, an area across the street from Zageir Hall, a lot behind Owen Hall and a few spaces along the service road leading to the Highrise.

According to Frazier, the area behind the Highrise will add approximately 25 parking spaces.

"We made sure that this lot does not impede or damage the Botanical Gardens in any way," he said.

The second lot, Frazier said, will be a triangular lot at the edge of the property line across the street from Zageir Hall, but university officials still have questions about

the access to the lot.

"The lot will have about 35 to 40 spaces, but it will just depend on how the lot is joined to the other existing lots," he said.

The third lot will add spaces between Carol Belk Theatre and Owen Art and Management. Currently, there are two smaller, separate lots behind both of those buildings.

"Those two lots will be joined to one lot," Frazier said. "They will be graded together to make one long parking section."

Frazier also said the service road connecting Carol Belk and Edgewood Road will be removed.

"The access to Carol Belk and the handicapped spaces will be to drive through the entrance to the current Owen parking lot," he said.

The lot should hold about 30 to 35 spaces, he said.

The last new parking area will be the addition of a few spaces

along the service road leading to the Highrise residence hall. According to Frazier, the plans call for about 10 to 15 new spaces.

Last semester, as plans for new parking lots were introduced, many students and faculty protested some of the proposals due to environmental concerns.

But Frazier said these new lots were carefully studied for their impact on the environment.

"During these proposals, the environment has been the number one priority," Frazier said. "Every parking lot has been looked at by several different committees."

Last fall, during registration for the spring semester, SGA sponsored a parking survey in an attempt to assess student and faculty parking needs. One issue addressed by the survey was the possibility of building parking

Make me laugh   Photo by LeeAnn Donnelly
This man is one of many who auditioned for "America's Funniest People" this past weekend at Asheville Mall.

Research journal lacks funding

Julie Partin
Staff Writer

UNCA's student publication of undergraduate research is facing a shortage of funds again this year, according to Lydia Bell, co-editor of UNCA's Journal of Undergraduate Research.

The Journal of Undergraduate Research receives no university funds and expenses are not covered in the Undergraduate Research Program.

According to Bell, editors are looking for long-term solutions to their funding problems.

"This year we are trying to set up some type of long-range funding," Bell said. "Each editor has had to scrape for money."

Chemical warfare poses environmental threat

Julie Partin
Staff Writer

Gary Miller, professor of environmental studies, presented an information session about environmental issues in the Persian Gulf. According to Miller, the recent oil spill in the Gulf brings a new aspect into the Persian Gulf conflict, one of environmental warfare. Environmental warfare uses the environment as a weapon during a time of war.

The session was part of the on-going forum concerning the war. Student Government Association sponsored the event.

The 475-million-gallon oil spill has raised new questions regarding the safety of the environment during wartime. Environmental warfare itself is not new. As far

back as World War I, such devices as smoke screens were used to confuse the enemy. The United States used massive environmental warfare during the war in Vietnam.

In 1977, as part of the Geneva Conference, environmental warfare was banned. Among those countries refusing to sign were both Iraq and the United States.

According to Miller, habitat destruction is great. The explosions from bombs and various air raids have shattered the vegetation and thus the food source for many animals. This includes man's food sources as well.

"Fifty percent of the protein people take in comes from these habitats," said Miller.

Both migrating birds and those

Miller

who reside permanently, face great difficulties in surviving the largest oil spill ever. One million to two

million birds are in jeopardy. Mammals and fish also face a future covered in slick, black oil.

The environment of the Middle East faces another challenge, chemical warfare. Chemical warfare involves the placing of a virus or other organism into the area of a bomb where the munitions usually go.

According to Miller, Iraq's arsenal of chemical weapons includes the anthrax virus.

The anthrax virus is not new to warfare. During wars of the Middle Ages, solders returning home brought the deadly virus.

Those hit by a chemical bomb containing the anthrax virus will experience various symptoms. Large puss-filled sores are a result of direct contact with the skin. Eating contaminated food can

"take apart the digestive system," said Miller.

A greater effect of the anthrax virus lies in the future. Since the virus travels in the form of a spore, the soil ingests the dangerous material.

The virus may lie dormant for many years before showing itself in the form of a sickness.

Miller said Hussein is using the environment as an agent in war. In creating an oil spill, Hussein is "creating a new version of the smoke screen," said Miller.

Since an army in the desert's greatest need is water, Hussein's plan to contaminate the water is a logical decision in war.

"Two-thirds of the region's fresh water supply would not be available," said Miller.

In creating a spill of this size, Hussein hopes to slow down or

prevent an amphibious Allied landing.

The threat of nuclear war has been raised. Miller said the U.S. government assumes Iraq doesn't have nuclear capabilities. "If he had it (nuclear weapons) I think he would use it," said Miller.

According to Miller, all nuclear reactors were bombed the first day. Iraq's reactors were small and still in the experimental stage.

Damage to the environment and the people of Iraq is not known. Miller said the effects of the destruction of the facilities should not create a world-wide problem.

The people within the bombing areas face the greatest challenge.

"(The) society is being taken apart piece by piece," said Miller. Miller said the enormous pressure on natural resources places an immense strain on a system which is struggling to survive.