

Profile of soccer player Mark Acquista. See page 6

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Weekend Weather: Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday. Highs in the 70s, overnight lows in the 50s to 60s.

The Blue BANNER

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Students fall short on recycling

James Hertsch
Staff Writer

People at UNCA did not recycle all of their recyclable trash in the past year, according to a study conducted last semester by recycling program personnel.

"We still have a lot of paper waste and there's still a lot of plastic and aluminum and cardboard still going into the landfills," said Robyn Hansen, physical plant maintenance and safety manager and administrator of the UNCA recycling program.

According to the study, white paper from mail, copy machines, and discarded files often were not recycled. Also, aluminum cans were often discarded, as were recyclable plastic bottles.

"I definitely would like to see more participation, not only from the students, but from faculty and staff also," Hansen said.

To help boost participation by people at UNCA, individual recycling coordinators have been appointed for dorm halls as well as for academic buildings, said Hansen.

There are aluminum recycling containers near lobbies, elevators, and restrooms. Paper containers are typically near copying machines, and in computer labs, Hansen said.

Additionally, students in dorm halls are issued blue recycling bins, and students are supposed to sort materials from their bins when they take them to larger recycling containers, said Hansen.

The Housing office has had problems in the past with keeping the students' recycling bins, said Pete Williams, director of housing.

"Ofentimes, at the end of a semester or at the end of a school year, some of the blue (recycling) bins disappear," said Williams.

During checkout at the end of this year, resident students will be charged a fee if recycling bins are missing from their rooms, said Williams.

UNCA began implementing its recycling program in 1990, according to Chris Bell, assistant professor of economics.

"There were a group of us who started getting together for lunch and brainstorming on how we could get a recycling program going at UNCA," Bell said. "We started talking about starting a recycling program just believing the university ought to have one. But, within a year or two after we started our own little program, the General Assembly in Raleigh passed a law that dictated that public institutions including universities were to reduce the amount of solid waste they were generating."

According to Bell, after this law was passed, the recycling program began to grow to its

current size.

"When that law was passed, it became no longer just a group of individuals at the university who were interested in getting recycling going as an example. It had the force of law behind it, and the administration just got on full-gun," Bell said.

Bell said UNCA has received two grants from the Community Foundation of Western North Carolina, one for building a recycling area in the physical plant, and one for recycling bins.

"I think that it's really important that the Community Foundation (be recognized) for all the help that they've given us, because we wouldn't have a recycling program that's as vital as our program is now if it weren't for the Community Foundation," Bell said.

During last fiscal year, from July 1, 1994 through June 30, 1995, UNCA saved an estimated \$4,000 in waste-disposal fees, including landfill-use charges, and costs for employing waste-disposal personnel at UNCA, said Hansen.

According to Hansen, no permanent employees were hired specifically for the maintenance of the program, and students do much of the work of pickup and packaging recyclables.

"Typically, we have two part-time students, and as many work-study students as we can get," Hansen said.

RECYCLE cont. on pg. 8

Students protest construction noise

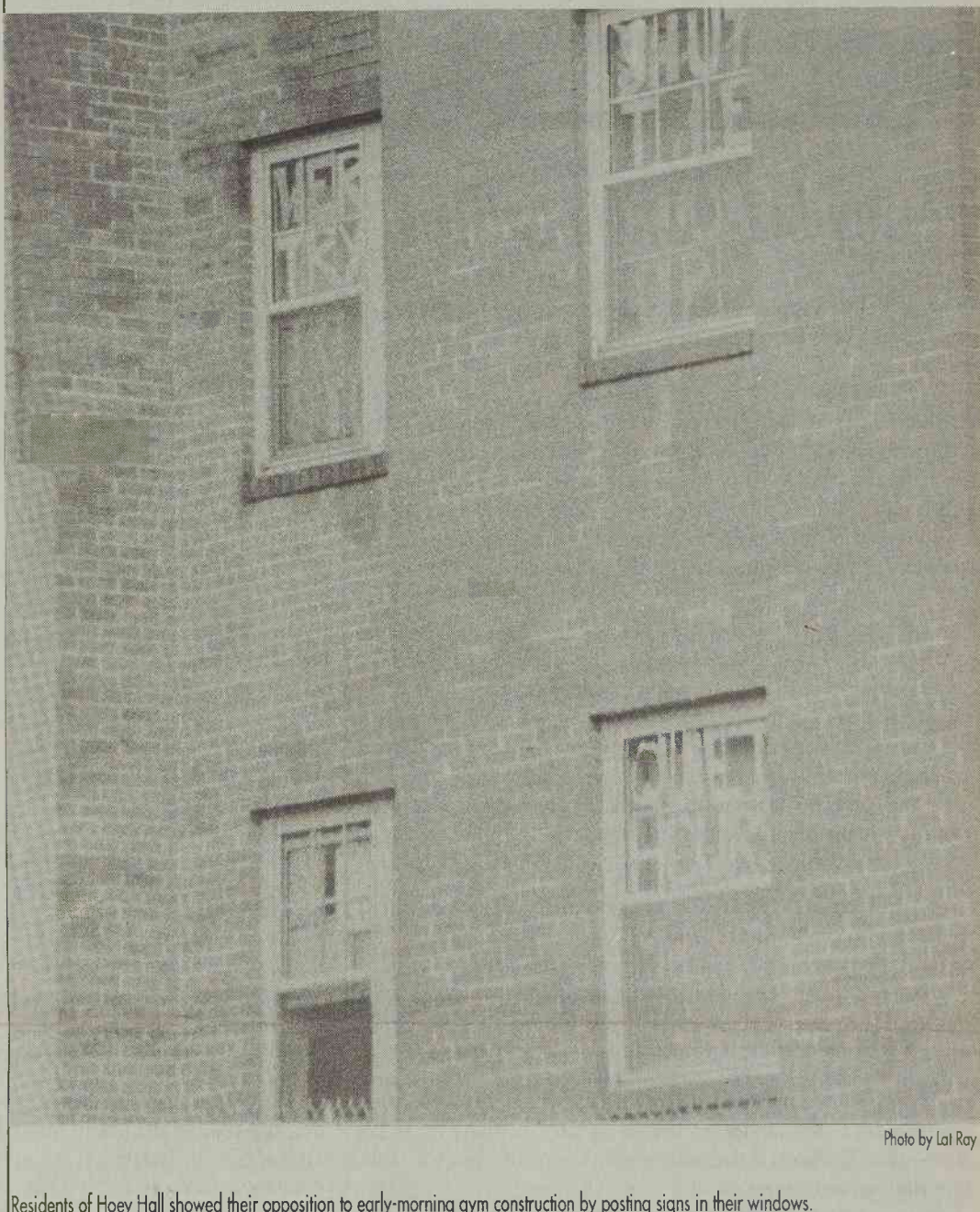


Photo by Lal Ray

Residents of Hoey Hall showed their opposition to early-morning gym construction by posting signs in their windows.

Sexual Harassment Myths and Facts

MYTH: Sexual harassment is not a problem at a business or university because no complaints have been filed.

FACT: The lack of complaints is the most inaccurate indicator that can be used to determine if sexual harassment exists.

MYTH: Sexual harassment occurs more frequently in blue-collar workplace than in a white-collar workplace.

FACT: Sexual harassment is an issue of power. People are sexually harassed by persons who have greater power by virtue of their position, seniority, physical size, etc.

MYTH: Sexual harassment is usually caused by the recipient's clothing.

FACT: There are no stereotypical recipients of sexual harassment. Women who work in male-dominated jobs are usually vulnerable to being sexually harassed by their peers.

MYTH: Sexual harassment is not a management problem. It's a woman's problem

Controversy spurs consideration of policy

Tracy Singleton
Staff Writer

UNCA does not have a policy concerning dating relationships between faculty, staff, and students, according to the vice chancellor for student affairs.

"I do not have a problem with saying to a faculty member, staff member, or coach, 'You don't date students,'" said Eric Iovacchini. "It is an ethical issue as opposed to a legal issue. It is not appropriate in the classroom."

According to *The Charlotte Observer*, sex scandals at the North Carolina School of the Arts and UNC-Chapel Hill have spurred the UNC system to consider a policy limiting faculty-student sexual relations on all 16 campuses.

A North Carolina School of the Arts student filed a lawsuit in July saying a

dance instructor seduced him while he was a student in 1984, according to the *Observer*. Two weeks later, a UNC-Chapel Hill professor resigned after admitting he had sex with two female students.

According to Iovacchini, only a few campuses in the North Carolina university system have some kind of policy regarding dating relationships between faculty and students.

"UNCA has not addressed that yet," said Iovacchini. "The chancellors were given a charge by the president of the university to look into that."

Iovacchini said UNCA is waiting on the faculty assembly, comprised of representatives from the 16 North Carolina universities in the system, to make a "common law" for all campuses.

"I would think at a campus like ours, that (sexual harassment) is less of a problem than at a place like the School of the Arts," Iovacchini said.

Iovacchini said that UNCA does have a sexual harassment policy.

"(The sexual harassment policy) is set-up so that there is an opportunity for resolution of a problem before it gets to a hearing," said Iovacchini.

UNCA and the State of North Carolina define sexual harassment as "deliberate, unsolicited, and unwelcome verbal and/or physical conduct of a sexual nature with sexual implications by a supervisor or co-worker." Harassment may have direct employment consequences based on acceptance or rejection of the action and creates an intimidating working environment.

Iovacchini said he has not been involved in a case. He is currently one of the university's sexual harassment advisors. He said the other sexual harassment advisors are Kristie Childress, Linda Franklin, Cheryl McClary,

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Student requests prompt health services to offer HIV tests in October

Paul Buttles
Staff Writer

UNCA Health Services announced last week that it will begin offering confidential HIV screening and counseling to all students in late October.

Also, the Student Government Association (SGA) said that it will hold an AIDS awareness week in December. The AIDS awareness week will start Dec. 4.

"I feel it's necessary to educate our campus about the dangers of sexually transmitted diseases," said Mary Ann Ralph, an SGA

member. "I know two or three people who have died of AIDS. It's more important to educate people our age about safe sex and AIDS than it is to educate them about cancer, because you can't really prevent cancer, but AIDS you can prevent."

Ralph said SGA plans to distribute free condoms, run the movie "And the Band Played On," and have an AIDS educator and an HIV panelist speak to students on campus.

Karen Weinberg, nurse practitioner at Weizenblatt Health Center, said students requested that the HIV test be available to

them. "Students have been asking for it," said Weinberg. "They like to go to the (Buncombe County) Health Department and get it done for free, but the Health Department is having to do so many of them that they're asking people to get it done elsewhere, and so we're trying to meet that demand."

Two HIV tests will be offered.

"The \$20 test is a basic screening test, and if somebody has a positive result from that (indicating) they might have HIV, then there's another test which

will cost \$36 that confirms that positive report," said Weinberg.

Weinberg said students would be required to go through counseling before taking the HIV test, and would receive further counseling if the test results were positive.

"Some people have (sex while intoxicated) the night before, and then want to be tested for HIV," Weinberg said. "They need to know, through counseling, what HIV testing will pick up. If you were just exposed to HIV, a test isn't going to help at all."

It takes three to six months for

the antibodies that identify HIV to develop, according to Weinberg.

Weinberg said women make up the fastest growing segment of the population with newly diagnosed cases of AIDS. According to the Surgeon General's report on AIDS and HIV, 39 percent of reported AIDS cases in women were attributable to heterosexual contact, and AIDS is one of the three main causes of death for women and men 25 to 44 years old in the United States.

Records show 3,574 people died from AIDS-related ill-

nesses in North Carolina last year, and 68 percent of all AIDS cases in North Carolina strike people between the ages of 20 and 39, according to reports from the N.C. Department of Health and Natural Resources (D E H N R). While African Americans represent 22 percent of North Carolina's population, they account for 77 percent of reported HIV infections, 91 percent of all syphilis infections, 88 percent of all gonorrhea infections, and 68 percent of chlamydia infec-

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