

NEWS

NEWS from the OUTSIDE WORLD

Supreme Court bans Clinton

The Supreme Court barred former President Bill Clinton from practicing law before the court Oct. 1. The ruling ordered that Clinton would be suspended from practicing law in the court, and allowed him 40 days to show cause why he should not be disbarred. Clinton's lawyer David Kendall said he will show cause why disbarment is not appropriate.

Clinton was admitted to the Supreme Court bar in 1977, but has never argued a case there.

The justices didn't give a reason for the action, but disbarment before the Supreme Court often follows a disbarment in a lower court.

Earlier this year, the Arkansas Supreme Court suspended Clinton's Arkansas law license for five years.

Clinton also paid a \$25,000 fine as part of a plea agreement with the independent counsel at the end of the Monica Lewinsky investigation.

New molecule could fight cancer

Scientists developed a molecule that appears to make cancer its own worst enemy.

In laboratory tests on mice, the molecule, called icon, killed tumors by destroying the blood vessels that feed them. It also caused the cancers to produce copies of icon, which spread through the body and attacked other cancers.

The process eliminated human melanoma and prostate cancers in the tested mice. The first trials in people are planned for next year.

The findings are reported in the Oct. 2 issue of "Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences."

Interest rates cut by Federal Reserve

Federal Reserve is widely expected to cut its key federal funds rate for the ninth time this year, bringing it to the lowest level in nearly four decades.

The real question is whether the Fed rate cuts, which normally provide a powerful boost to consumer spending, will be enough to win over a nation still under shock and gripped by fears of further terrorist attacks.

Both of the major readings of consumer sentiment, done by the Conference Board in New York and the University of Michigan, show that confidence has been badly jolted by the Sept. 11 attacks.

The Conference Board reading fell by 14.4 percent in September, taking the largest one-month tumble since October 1990, when the United States was preparing to go to war against Iraq following its invasion of Kuwait.

Military strikes imminent

Thousands of Afghans rallied Oct. 2 in the Taliban home base of Kandahar, shouting "Death to America!" and "We are ready for jihad!" amid new warnings that the Taliban faces likely military strikes.

In a speech delivered to a Labor Party conference, British Prime Minister Tony Blair said that U.S.-led strikes will be directed at Osama bin Laden's training camps and the Taliban's military hardware.

Drug use costs students aid

Rae Stephens
Staff Reporter

The U.S. Department of Education could relax the restrictions of the Higher Education Act of 1998 as of this semester.

According to the proposed changes, past drug offenses would not prevent incoming freshman from receiving financial aid. More than 35,000 people lost their loans and grants in the 2000-01 school year due to a ban preventing students with drug convictions from receiving financial aid.

The Higher Education Act of 1998 came into effect Sept. 18, 2000. Two UNCA students lost their financial aid last year as a result of the financial aid restrictions.

"The act is unfair and silly. It only punishes kids that were stupid, got caught and already paid their dues," said a senior creative writing major. "Plus, the act was supposed to deter students from doing drugs, and drugs are all over college campuses across the United States. The act needs to be repealed, not just changed."

The law denies financial aid to students who affirmatively answer the drug conviction question on their college applications. The people that skipped the drug conviction box without answering have received a different fate so far.

"More than 750,000 financial aid applicants left the drug question blank on the Federal Application

for Financial Student Aid (FAFSA), and are receiving aid this school year," said the Students for Sensible Drug Policy. "Under new regulations, however, applicants leaving the question blank in subsequent years will not receive aid, escalating the number of people likely to be impacted by the provision into the hundreds of thousands."

The Higher Education Act also affects students receiving financial aid. A student already receiving financial aid has eligibility suspended for one year for the first drug offense, two years for the second offense, and indefinitely for the third offense.

"Congress hoped to convince kids that drug crimes don't pay," said a June 13, 2001 article in USA Today. "As the law begins to take effect, though, the message received is turning out to be quite different. Namely, that honesty isn't the best policy."

Students said they doubt if the act has had the intended positive effect. "Most of the students I know are receiving financial aid. Most of them don't do drugs, but some do," said Bethany Gastright, a Northern Kentucky University senior, in the article. "Drugs are easy to get. I have had people just offer them to me while walking across campus."

Drug use on college campuses was expected to go into decline with the act, according to Indiana Republican Representative Mark Souder.

Drug use has not decreased at all, according to some students.

"Most of my friends haven't even heard of the Higher Education Act," said said Cambron McKeever, a University of Southern California senior, in the article. "It is not affecting drug use at all. If anything, I have

noticed cocaine use becoming even more popular."

"American culture treats drug use as an accepted part of the college experience," said Souder. "By temporarily suspending federal aid for students convicted of drug crimes, the law sends a clear message. Actions have consequences, and using or selling drugs will ruin your future."

People across America have questioned the fairness of the act itself. "The law singles out low-income families and, due to racial inequities in sentencing, non-white students," said Phil Zabriskie of Rolling Stone magazine. "There is no like provision for any other crime. The federal government requires no such disclosure when it awards grants or subsidies to businessmen."

Supporters of the act, such as Souder, believe it provides a positive teaching tool. Souder believes this financial aid restriction is appropriate punishment for the crime.

"Federally subsidized student aid is a privilege, not a right," said Souder. "Students who spend their time and money using drugs or selling them to others obviously aren't focused on learning. Why shouldn't their financial aid be made available to other eligible students more committed to their education?"

The act, passed in 1998, and the proposed revisions, will only effect incoming college freshmen.

"Students who avoid drugs have nothing to fear from the Higher Education Act," said Souder. "It doesn't take a college education to figure that out."

Students offer differing views on response to attacks

Lana Coffey
Staff Reporter

Many UNCA students said they want retaliation against the terrorists who attacked American civilians, but the students disagree about what should be done.

"I want to make sure that, if we do retaliate, we make sure we're doing the right thing in the right country," said Faith Boyd, senior management major, who serves in a branch of the military.

While the United States government believes Osama bin Laden had something to do with the attacks, it is still investigating who else was involved.

The government has not made it clear to the public exactly what its military plans are, but has said much of the war will be fought in secret, according to a CNN report.

Students' opinions varied greatly, but most seemed apprehensive about a war in any country.

"Society today wants to go in and get revenge, but the country, as a whole, didn't do anything," said Kathryn Bolton, a junior marketing major.

Boyd expressed her concern about

being called into duty for this war.

"I've been trained and I know that if I get called to go to active duty, I'll go and I'll be working with good people that I trust. But, I'm nervous," said Boyd. "I'm 22 years old, and I had to make a will."

"I think there's been enough talking," said junior history major Ben Lloyd. "There ought to be some kind of retaliation."

While most students want retaliation against the terrorists, they have different ideas of what should be done.

"I don't think we should get into any kind of a nuclear mess," said Lloyd. "Perhaps some kind of military bombing."

"I think we definitely need to bomb the governments (of Afghanistan) and try not to

kill too many innocent people," said Josh Meade, a junior sports management major.

"Innocent people die in situations like this, and there will probably be some of that on both sides," said Lloyd. "I never want to see anyone innocent die, but that's the world we live in."

"I don't think it's prudent to invade a country that's oppressed, because they're harboring a terrorist," said senior philosophy major Laurie Meilleur.

"I never want to see anyone innocent die, but that's the world we live in."

-Ben Lloyd
junior, history major

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Alumnus

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The fraternity now has 659 chapters and more than 150,000 members worldwide.

"African-American fraternities differ from other fraternities in that most of the members are graduates from higher education institutions, who are now pursuing their professional careers," said Stevenson.

The Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity boasts members, both African-American and Caucasian, including civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr., Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, former New York City Mayor David Dinkins, and saxophonist Gerald Albright. Stevenson is the executive director of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Education Foundation. Among other things, the Education Foundation hosts collegiate scholarship bowls, and provides programs to the community which focus on mentoring, teenage pregnancy prevention, and voter education and registration.

While he was not involved in fraternity life at UNCA, Stevenson was student body president of the SGA during his senior year. In his sophomore year, he was the editor of the campus newspaper, *The Ridgerunner*, the predecessor of *The Blue Banner*.

"I developed a lot of leadership skills based on my experiences [at UNCA]," said Stevenson. "I got the things that have helped me to be as successful as I have become thus far. It was an important experience for me, and an important place for me to be."

A native of Greensboro, Stevenson chose UNCA over his other consideration, Long Island University, for the size and location.

"My education at UNCA was top-notch," said Stevenson. "I had the help of some excellent faculty members, including history professor Milton Ready and art professor Tucker Cooke."

Building

and the less building we can build. We don't want to do that at the expense of ignoring issues that we could continue to have some control over," Baxley said.

At the same time, however, there are currently five building sites that the university has in mind for the location of the science building. When evaluating these sites, issues of environmental damage are taken into account as well.

"What's important about this program is that it points out that if you look at sustainability issues early,

often you can incorporate those in your design, in your buildings without increased cost," said Baxley.

Some of the environmental issues that were discussed at the meeting included water runoff, the types of vegetation present, the effect of the building on existing plant and animal life, light pollution and energy factors.

"We're in the project development phase, where we determine how much we can build with the money we have available, where we're going to site it, and what the

requirements are as far as research laboratory versus general classroom space and labs," Baxley said.

The new building will be an addition to the science department.

The plan is to make the new building into a lab space, and then renovate Rhoades and Robinson halls into more general classroom space.

"At the moment, we're concentrating on the chemistry and biology departments because we have a real need to give them better facilities than they have. A lot of their laboratories are in Rhoades Hall, which



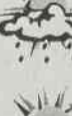




was one of the original campus buildings," said Baxley.

"If we can open a new facility for them and move them out, then we can go back and renovate Rhoades for general classroom space and office space. That is a lot less expensive than renovating that area into a lab space," said Baxley.

"I'm excited at the folks of the community and the folks on the campus and maintenance folks in facilities to the student groups that participated. It speaks for all of us as a community," Baxley said.

The Blue Banner Weather

Seven Day Forecast

	THURSDAY Sunny High: 78 Low: 47
	FRIDAY Showers Possible High: 71 Low: 49
	SATURDAY Showers Possible High: 65 Low: 48
	SUNDAY Partly Cloudy High: 66 Low: 42
	MONDAY Partly Cloudy High: 69 Low: 45
	TUESDAY Showers Possible High: 70 Low: 48
	WEDNESDAY Showers Possible High: 73 Low: 46

Local Almanac Last Week

Day	High	Low	Normals	Precipin*	Precipitation for the week
Wednesday	65	40	74/52	0.00"	Normal precipitation for the week . . . 0.84"
Thursday	71	42	74/51	0.00"	Departure from normal for the week . . . -0.84"
Friday	68	42	74/51	0.00"	
Saturday	68	42	73/50	0.00"	Precipitation for the year 30.12"
Sunday	66	41	73/50	0.00"	Normal precipitation for year to date . 37.13"
Monday	71	40	73/49	0.00"	Departure from normal for the year . . . -7.01"
Tuesday	75	46	72/49	0.00"	* Precipitation includes snow converted to rainfall

North Carolina Recreational Forecast

High pressure will hold on across the state today with sunny skies and seasonable temperatures expected. A cold front will bring increased clouds from west to east Friday with scattered showers expected across western North Carolina. Showers will occur statewide Saturday as the front moves through. High pressure will regain control Sunday and Monday resulting in partly cloudy skies and cooler temperatures. An area of low pressure with an associated cold front will move in by the middle of next week triggering another round of showers. High temperatures will be in the 60s and 70s. Low temperatures will fall into the 40s.

Sun/Moon Chart This Week

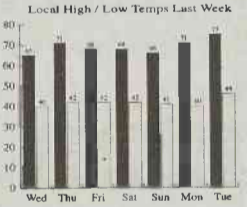
Lst Qtr	Day	Sunrise	Sunset	Moonrise	Moonset	1st Qtr
10/10	Thu	7:28 a.m.	7:10 p.m.	8:38 p.m.	9:14 a.m.	10/23
	Fri	7:28 a.m.	7:08 p.m.	9:10 p.m.	10:13 a.m.	
	Sat	7:29 a.m.	7:07 p.m.	9:47 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	
	Sun	7:30 a.m.	7:05 p.m.	10:29 p.m.	12:17 p.m.	
	Mon	7:31 a.m.	7:04 p.m.	11:19 p.m.	1:19 p.m.	
New	Tue	7:32 a.m.	7:03 p.m.		2:19 p.m.	Full
10/16	Wed	7:33 a.m.	7:01 p.m.	12:16 a.m.	3:15 p.m.	11/1

National Weather Summary This Week

A cold front will dive into the eastern United States to end this week. Showers and breezy conditions will accompany this front from the Great Lakes states into the Southern Plains. This front will pull up stationary across the Gulf Coast states this weekend producing scattered precipitation. An area of low pressure will develop across the central Rockies early next week producing the possibility of rain with some snow in the higher elevations. This low pressure center will move into the center of the nation by the middle of next week and intensify. Widespread precipitation will fall throughout the Great Plains as the area of low pressure will move toward the Midwest and the Ohio River Valley states.

Oct. 4, 2001

Temps Last Week



Weather Trivia

What time is it at both the North and South Poles right now?

To find out the answer, log onto <http://www.accessweather.com/thebluebanner.html> to find today's trivia answer and previous Weather Trivia answers.

Weather History

Oct. 6, 1985 - A tropical wave, later to become Tropical Storm Isabel, struck Puerto Rico. As much as 24 inches of rain fell in a 24-hour period. The rain caused severe flooding and numerous landslides. When all was said and done, a total of 180 people perished due to this wave.

Oct. 8, 1871 - A prolonged drought and desiccating winds led to the great Chicago fire, the Peshtigo horror and the Michigan fire holocaust. Fire destroyed more than 17,000 buildings and killed more than 200 people in Chicago. In parts of Wisconsin and Michigan, 2.5 million acres of land were burned to the ground.