

# THE BLUE BANNER

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## New building designed for conservation

Sara Miller  
News Reporter

The construction and design plans for a future science building at UNCA approach the operation with consideration for the environment, students and faculty.

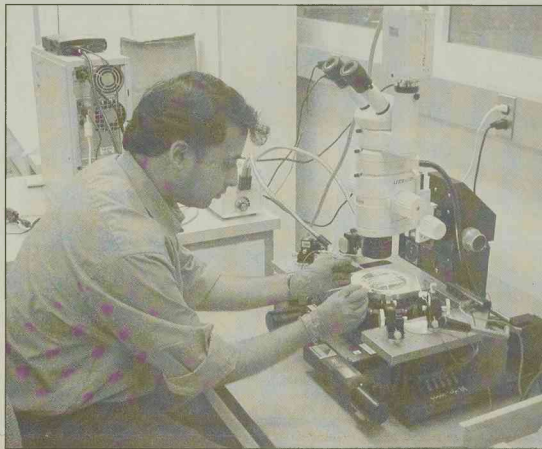
"As biologists and also as citizens, I believe we must act as stewards of the environment," said Gregg Kormanik, a professor in the biology department. "A science building, because of its devoted requirements for energy, water and waste handling is more difficult to design and implement, but there are many things we can do, without compromising the educational opportunities we provide for our students in the teaching and research environment."

UNCA, with the help of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), is designing the new building using the EPA-sponsored Labs for the 21st Century Pilot Program. The design follows guidelines set by the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), according to Peter Nielsen, director of design and construction. The building will be located between Rhodes-Robinson and the Humanities Lecture Hall.

"These processes will look at facilities in respect to their environmental impact more than we have in the past," said Nielsen.

In the new building, UNCA plans to use equipment and materials that demand less energy resources than older lab equipment. Labs 21 requirements for energy use and environmental design will make the operation of the building more sustainable, according to Nielsen.

"I am excited about the opportunities and environment this construction project will provide for us. In the end, it will prove to be an



COURTESY OF FEE.UMD.EDU

Plans for the new science building at UNCA are designed to adhere to EPA Labs 21 standards for energy conservation. The building will be located between Rhodes Hall and Carmichael Hall.

efficient, aesthetically attractive building that will allow all of us to teach, learn and work to the best of our abilities," said Kormanik. "We are building a building that will be here long after most of us are gone, since it should last 40 years or more."

Bert Holmes, chair and professor of the chemistry department, said the new building would be safer for students as well as the environment. Chemistry laboratories need air exchanges and hoods to remove volatile solvents from the student work areas, according to Holmes.

"We teach freshman chemistry

with no hoods in the lab," said Holmes. "That's just unheard of these days. Parts of this building are 35 years old and back in the 70s, they didn't know some of the damage that very common solvents could cause. (Now) we better understand what these chemicals can do, so we know what's important in terms of having a safe working environment."

Each lab in the new building will have at least one vent hood, according to Holmes.

The new building will provide a better learning environment for students

and a better teaching climate for faculty, according to Holmes.

"We began to understand the importance of integrating teaching and research," said Holmes. "Research is a way for a student to learn to be a chemist."

Holmes believes students need to use the scientific method to devise their own experiments independently.

"You're given a lab manual, which is your cookbook, you just follow steps 1-10; put the cake in the oven; bake it; and you've got it," said Holmes. "That's not a good teaching



COURTESY OF IBL.GOV

The new science building will be equipped with fume hoods similar to the fume hood recently installed in UCSF's histology lab, shown above.

ing or learning environment."

The new science building will house the biology and chemistry departments. The environmental studies, computer science, atmospheric sciences, physics and math departments will remain in Rhodes-Robinson.

Kitt Reynolds, a professor in the environmental studies department, believes the remaining departments will have room to expand.

"Students doing research with

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## Author of explosives guide Web site charged with felony

Sara Henneberger  
Carnegie Mellon University

"The most highly explosive and lethal mixture is ammonium nitrate-based fertilizer mixed with gasoline," reads a tip on how to make an effective Molotov cocktail. Written by 19-year-old Californian Sherman Austin, a copy of the guide containing this and many other recipes for explosives can be found on the website of Carnegie Mellon (CMU) computer science Professor David Touretzky.

In September 2001, Austin published a "Reclaim Guide" of instructions for resisting arrest during riots and manufacturing a variety of weapons on his self-proclaimed anarchist website, Raisethestorm.com. Austin is scheduled to be sentenced today.

Raisethestorm.com was off-line for several weeks following Austin's arrest before reappearing courtesy of the Seattle-based Hypodermic.net. The site no longer contains the Reclaim Guide, and there is a disclaimer stating that the site does not encourage illegal activities.

One of the few nearly-complete

ing 1997 US Code title 18, section 842, which prohibits the demonstration of how to make or use explosives and weapons of mass destruction with the intention that the information will be used for violent crimes.

Last Monday, Austin entered a guilty plea to one felony of violating the statute. He could face one month in jail, five months in a halfway home, and three years of probation. Prosecutors are also asking that Austin have "reasonable limitations on computer access" which could prohibit him from running Raisethestorm.com. Austin is scheduled to be sentenced today.

copies of the Reclaim Guide still available on the Internet has been posted on the Touretzky's CMU-owned website since the end of

January 2002.

Touretzky, who declined to comment, states on his website that he questions the validity of title 18, section 842, and that he wishes to encourage public debate of the Austin case through his own publication of potentially illegal materials. Touretzky includes multiple disclaimers on his site that he does not advocate violence or agree with the personal beliefs of Austin.

As Austin faces jail time for the very content now found on Touretzky's website, some campus members are debating the ethical and legal implications of the Reclaim Guide.

"I feel that since there is no legitimate reason for distributing information pertaining to street weapons, such information should not be present on the Internet," said Nicole Sullivan, a sophomore electrical and computer engineering major and chair of the CMU College Republicans. "If someone stood downtown in Pittsburgh and gave lessons on building a bomb to anyone who decided to listen, that individual would be representing a clear danger to the country. It

doesn't matter what that individual believes—he's still teaching people whose beliefs he does not know or control."

"I think Dr. Touretzky is just being consistent with his philosophy, which is admirable," said Quinten Steenhuis, a junior in logic and computation. "His stance makes sense to me, although we can certainly question whether this was the right cause to take a stand for." John Lerchey, computer and network security coordinator, explained that Touretzky's copy of the Reclaim Guide is within the bounds of University website content policy. Lerchey said that pornography, copyrighted materials, and business ventures are included on an unspecified list of prohibited materials.

No procedure exists to monitor student or faculty websites for potentially illegal material. Usually, Computing Services is alerted to questionable material via complaints from individuals both on and off campus.

Lerchey estimated that he has received six complaints about Touretzky's copy of the Reclaim

Guide since January.

"In general, the complaints that come in about Professor Touretzky's web page are more frequent and more consistent [than those for other University websites]. But even still, it's not a large number," said Lerchey.

Lerchey said that Touretzky's copy of the explosives guide is not illegal, and that Computing Services will not ask him to remove or alter his site at this time.

"I don't think it in any way encourages people to go blow up buildings," said Lerchey. "It was pretty clear to me that there was no intent to do harm. It's just instructions on how to build a bomb."

Lerchey recalled that several years ago, a group of students published pro-Nazi materials on their University-based websites. Because the sites did not encourage violence, they were permitted to stay up. "We very rarely have to take down web pages," said Lerchey.

Philosophy Professor Peter

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## Internet plagiarism a problem at universities

Wonetha Jackson  
Wayne State University

"With just a click of a mouse and a credit card number, students around the country can download plagiarized material, ranging from entire research papers to detailed study guides for books."

At Wayne State University (WSU) alone, nearly a dozen students in the English department get caught plagiarizing each semester, said chairman of the WSU English department Richard Grusin.

"Generally for us plagiarism occurs with undergraduate students and mostly in the freshman composition courses," said Grusin.

Online access to various books and magazines has made the job of catching students who plagiarize much easier, according to Grusin.

"What students don't realize is that it's just as easy for us to get plagiarized material," said Grusin. "All we have to do is conduct a Google search on any sentence from a student's paper and then we will get a list of choices of where that sentence or word came from."

Grusin also mentioned three other key signs that alert professors to students copying someone else's work: a student writing suddenly becomes significantly better; words or language used in a student's paper is contrary from what they learned in class; a student's paper is good, but off the topic.

Online plagiarism sites have still become more attractive for students at WSU, according to Grusin.

"If you are a student and have a job, and most of the students here have full-time jobs, and are making \$10 to \$11 an hour it might be more profitable for you to buy the paper than waste the time to write the paper," said Grusin. "It might take you two hours, perhaps longer, to do a paper and that still does not guarantee you will get the grade."

But even students who aren't as busy may find copying and pasting justified, and much easier, according to Grusin.

"The fact is a lot of students don't know it's wrong to plagiarize material in a research paper, because of what they learn in elementary school," said Grusin. "Because of Internet research, a lot of students are not rigorous about rephrasing other people's material, when writing it in a research paper. So they just paste it on their paper and say 'it's mine now' and they are rewarded by teachers with a good grade."

Grusin believes another reason some students plagiarize is because they have a lack of confidence in their own writing.

"I rarely ever copy someone's work now, but I used to because sometimes it just sounds better from that person," said Tim Smith, a sophomore at WSU.

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