

THE PENDULUM

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Expansions approved by Board of Trustees

Sally Lynch
Reporter

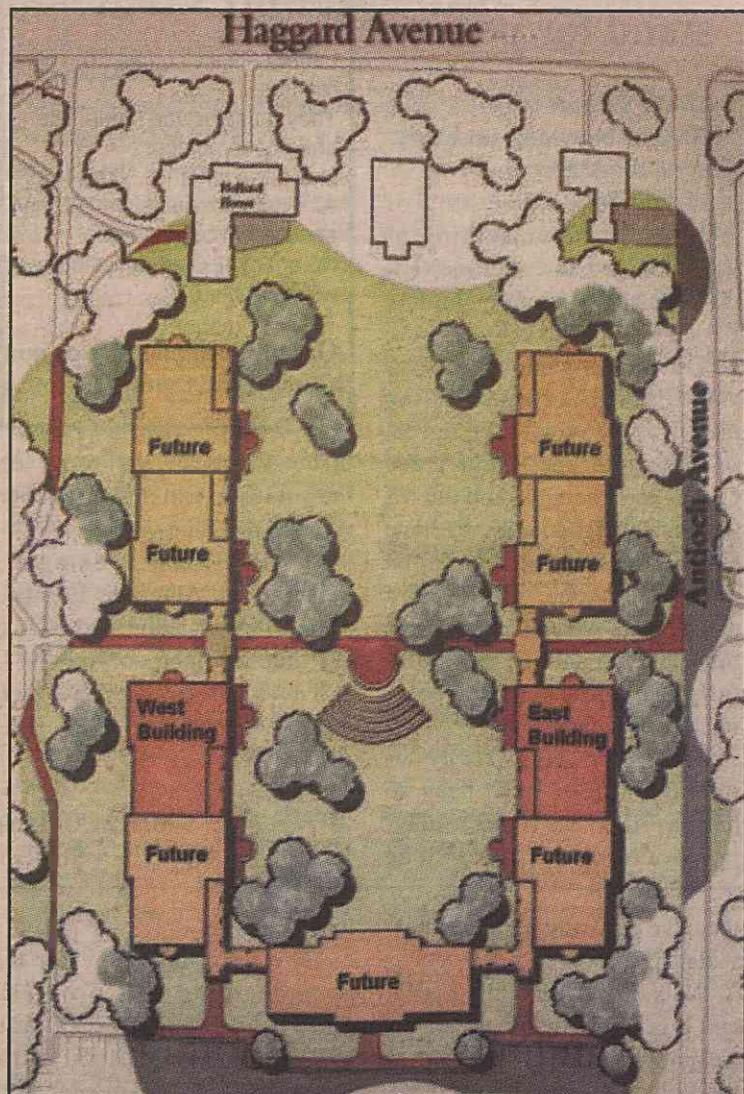
The Elon University Board of Trustees met on campus October 9-10, 2001. During their meeting, they approved construction for the first phase of the Academic Village.

Eight small buildings, a larger academic/classroom building and an amphitheater encompass the Academic Village. It will house the departments of Elon College of Arts and Sciences. The Academic Village will also provide residences for 44 students. Along with the students, specially designed faculty

apartments will be in the Academic Village. The first phase of the village will include these residences.

"I think that the idea of the Academic Village shows how Elon is moving forward as a university," Christian Wiggins, SGA Treasurer said. "Because students and faculty members will be living together, it allows them to know each other on a level outside of the classroom. This is a great example of the academic citizenship that Elon provides to its students."

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Graphic Courtesy of University Relations

Eight small buildings, a larger academic/classroom building and an amphitheater will make up the Academic Village.

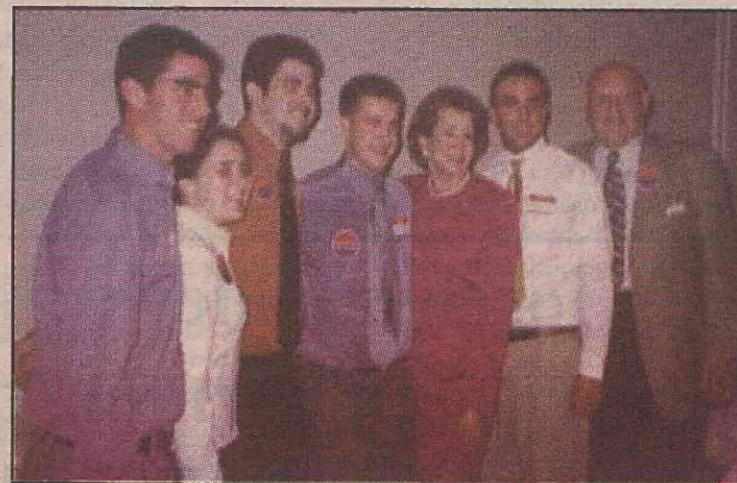
Elizabeth Dole makes campaign stop in Alamance County

Jennifer Guarino
Managing Editor

Elizabeth Dole, candidate for the longtime North Carolina Senate seat held by Jesse Helms, made a campaign stop in Burlington Monday. The stop was part of her 100-county tour of the state in preparation for the 2002 election.

During a lunch event at the Cutting Board restaurant, Dole mingled with local supporters, including students from Elon. More than 80 people greeted Dole with applause and cheers. One man said, "Let's hear it for our next senator, Elizabeth Dole." For an hour, Dole shook hands, signed books and posed for pictures, but did not address the entire group.

Brannock Page, a Town of Elon



Jennifer Guarino Managing Editor

Members of Elon Republicans, Mike Prelec, Rory McFtridge, Steven Facella, Pat Keating, Dave Dzlok and Earl Danieleley pose with Senate Candidate Elizabeth Dole.

resident, sat next to Dole at lunch. The avid supporter said, "The other side doesn't have anyone that can

do the job. She's had the experience."

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High-tech becomes highly hazardous

Erin Moseley
Reporter

One week after the attacks on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center, technological communities from college campuses to governmental agencies witnessed the potential threat to the nation in the form of cyberterrorism.

The Nimda worm, described by computer scientists as the "fastest-spreading computer virus ever," was released on the one-week anniversary of the terrorist attacks. The mere existence of the virus forced Elon University's network to shut down, alongside other worldwide establishments. Christopher Fulkerson, director of instructional and campus technologies, said the Nimda virus is a malicious program that uses many different methods to spread itself around the Internet via the weaknesses of Microsoft Windows.

It can affect machines running Windows 95, 98, Me, NT and

2000. "They call it a virus, and it is an extremely appropriate name," Fulkerson said. "Such computer crimes parallel a health epidemic. Just as doctors must keep contemplating new remedies to fight diseases, computer technicians must maintain the determination to make cybersecurity a priority."

The virus is called a worm because it is capable of spreading without piggybacking on alternate programs. Nimda combines many of the techniques that other viruses, such as Sircam and Code Red, use, to travel around the Web.

"The Nimda virus attacks both personal computers and network servers," Fulkerson said. "It can travel as an e-mail message with two parts. The first section is a message that looks blank, the second section is an attachment that carries the virus."

Infected machines send copies of the virus to the names it scavenges from Outlook address books. Nimda also makes changes to many

Web content files it finds on infected PCs, so anyone else looking at those pages downloads a copy of the worm. Further, it puts copies in all shared directories, so anyone using that system could become contaminated.

Infected PCs are also turned into scanning systems that look for Web servers running vulnerable versions of Microsoft's Internet Information Server.

A copy of the virus is transferred to the machine which then starts scanning machines that share the same section of Net, to see if they, too are vulnerable.

Nimda also puts copies of itself in all directions it can find. Anyone browsing information on that server has the potential of being infected.

In a new twist, the virus can also be passed on to machines that browse Web pages created by an infected server.

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