

THE BEHREND DEACOR

A Penn State Erie Student Publication

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14 Pages



FALL 2001

WEATHER

Friday's forecast: Partly sunny

> High: 60s° Low: 40s°

Check page 2A for the weekend weather outlook.

INSIDE

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TITLE OF TO ALLACK NAMERICA

A roundup of national coverage on the attacks in New York City, Washington, D.C., and Somerset, Pennsylvania.

PAGE 6

The Washington Post's view on the terrorist attack and the position the United States should take.

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THE SENIOR EXPERIENC

The Beacon begins a series that looks into the lives of four seniors and how they view their years at Penn State.

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THE VMAS REVIEWED

Help us determine who stood out the most: Jamie Foxx, Britney, or Michael Jackson.

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How will we cope with an attack on our country?

"A date which will live in infamy ..

No marter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in Owir righteous might will win through to absolute victory. Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that on people, ing invitary, and mer interests are in crare With complete in the armiller - Th

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-Franklin D. Roosevelt,



Students watch the ongoing crisis coverage on the television in the Bruno's fishbowl on Tuesday. The big screen television screen was also used all week to keep the campus up to date with the national situation.

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> -George W. Bush, September 11, 2001

Behrend community unites, offers support for students

by Liz Hayes and Christine Kleck

news editor and editorial columnist

While the nation continues to adjust to the destruction that occurred on Tuesday, the Behrend community also had to pull together and help each other cope with the week's events. Many organizations, offices, and individuals united to provide assistance for students, faculty, and staff.

The Critical Incident Response Team has been the leader in organizing aid for the distressed. Currently leading the team is Sue community. Daley, a staff psychologist from the Personal Counseling Office.

Daley said CIRT was formed last year in response to the violence occurring at other schools and campuses. "After Columbine, we got together and found ourselves nervous," Daley said. "We realized that we really had no plan" for dealing with such an event at Behrend.

Daley learned of a woman in Erie who was one of about 500 people who been trained in critical incident stress management. She and Daley developed a training program for all interested members of the Behrend

For the past several months the members of CIRT have gone through an intensive training program, Daley said. It included practicing for crisis situations and role playing with other members. Daley, whose turn as team leader

recently came up in the rotation, was actually planning the next round of practice and training sessions last week before the terrorist attack occurred.

CIRT consists of individuals from various disciplines. "We wanted to have a varied representation," Daley said. Team members include members

of the Office of Student Affairs, the Provost's Office, the Office of Student Activities, the Counseling Office, Residence Life, Housing and Food Services, Campus Ministries, Police and Safety, and the RUB Desk, as well as two students.

Daley said she is proud of the commitment these individuals have made and the speed with which they mobilized once the full scope of the

national crisis was realized. On Tuesday CIRT began running crisis management briefings. As facts became known about the situations developing in New York City. Washington, D.C., and elsewhere, fact

sheets were produced and distributed to faculty, staff, and students.

Meetings were held on Tuesday to distribute these sheets and to give the Behrend community a chance to express the multitude of feelings all were having. At the meetings, everyone was given the opportunity to examine reactions, and CIRT let participants know what resources were available to them.

On Wednesday, what Daley called phase two of CIRT's plan went into effect. Smaller meetings were

BEHREND UNITES

continued on page 2

Technology, muscle employed to find victims

by Delthia Ricks Newsday September 13, 2001

Five key elements are driving the arduous task of digging through Lower Manhattan's devastation: human spirit, muscular strength, canine sense, old-fashioned hand tools and highly sophisticated technology.

Helping the humans and the dogs in the desperate search and recovery effort are some of the latest technological tools, some of which were derived from scientific developments originally designed to explore outer space.

The technological side of search and recovery allows workers to detect cracks and crevices amid the debris that lead to voids deep pockets - where people may be trapped, dead or alive.

Manhattan search and rescue units have been joined by their counterparts from throughout the country, all of whom operate the sensitive equipment used to scour the terrain and to detect possible sounds of life be-

"Everything we've ever learned comes into play in a situation like this," said Lt. Gary Hughes of Philadelphia's Urban Search and Rescue Task Force. Fifteen members of that city's team are on site in Lower Manhattan.

Searchers are equipped with thermal-imaging cameras, handheld as well as those mounted to helmets; long telescoping fiber optic cameras that can be inserted into deep pockets; infrared detection devices, listening devices and an army of roving robots, outfitted with special heat-seeking software.

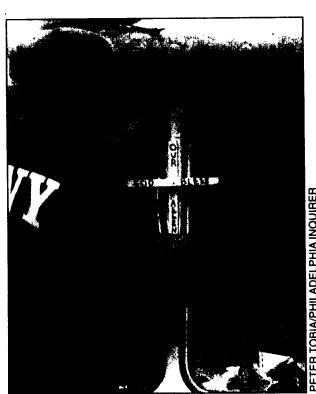
Generally, people can survive about two or three days without water. Doctors would not speculate Thursday how long survivors could hold on in devastation such as that of the World Trade Center.

"This is not a random search. The people out there understand what the structure was like before it collapsed, and knowing the common collapse methodologies gives them an idea where the best places are to look for voids," said Bill McCutcheon, president of Cairns Advanced Technologies in Clifton, N.J., makers of some of the thermal-imaging equipment used at the site.

Hughes added that thermal-imaging devices, designed to be used in situations of zero visibility, can distinguish a living human form from background debris. Living matter emits energy, he explained, and that form's image would be conveyed through real-time cameras.

Aaron Gage, a graduate student at the University of Miami who helped develop the robots' software, said the 22-by-28-inch electronic devices that stand six inches from the ground are highly equipped.

"They're called urbans and they're heavily treaded with tracks on each side," Gage said of the robots that are manufactured by RWI Technology, a Massachusetts company. "They can rotate to lift themselves up. They're designed to get over uneven terrain. The robots have thermal sensors, color cameras, lights and ultrasonic detection devices. They also have microphones to amplify any sounds from beneath the debris. Once the sophisticated equipment detects signs of humans, searchers then turn to low-tech tools such as picks, saws, shovels and old-fashioned brawn to remove the rubble."



A New York City firefighter places a cross honoring colleagues on a makeshift memorial set up on a fire truck near the World Trade Center.