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DEREKH FROUDE/Arizona Daily Wildcat

Political science professor David Gibbs explains his theory of U.S. motivations for wanting to go to war with Iraq during a forum organized by the Center for Middle Eastern Studies last night in the Social Sciences building. More than 500 people packed the auditorium to listen to nine UA professors speak about some issues involved with U.S. and Iraq.

## Profs voice war concerns at Mideast center forum

BY BRITANNY MANSON  
Staff Writer

About 500 students, professors and Tucsonans packed a lecture hall last night to hear UA faculty sound off on U.S. policy on Iraq. Some lecturers made the case for immediate invasion, while others outlined peaceful resolutions among cheers, yells and moans from the audience.

Congress gave President Bush

the authority to invade Iraq on Friday, with the U.S. House approving the resolution 296 to 133 and the U.S. Senate 77 to 23.

Professors discussed U.S. foreign policy, a history of Iraq's nuclear program, tactics for winning the war on terrorism and predictions that the war wouldn't come, during the forum last night organized by the Center for Middle Eastern Studies. Faculty members were supposed to present evidence

to support the roles they were assigned, as opposed to their own viewpoints on the issues.

History professor Richard M. Eaton centered his lecture on how to win the war on terrorism, laying out his 12-step plan.

The plan included dismantling what he called the United States' "de facto overseas empire," which resulted in roars of clapping and

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## UAPD reports rise in obscene call complaints

*More students are reporting harassing phone calls, but many still don't press charges*

BY DEVIN SIMMONS  
Staff Writer

UA residence halls have been targeted in a string of uninvited phone calls that range in content from curious to obscene.

There were reports of 14 obscene phone calls to women in their dorms from Sept. 29 to Oct. 9, in what UA police describe as random harassment.

The calls have been made to residence Halls all across campus from Coronado, to Kaibab-Huachuca, Manzanita-Mohave and Coconino.

Cmdr. Brian Seastone of the

University of Arizona Police Department said it is hard to tell whether the callers phone sporadically or whether the calls are part of a systematic plan.

"It is hard to tell if these calls are part of a pattern. They appear to be pretty random," he said.

The calls have come from a number of different sources, though they are usually made by men, and are often sexually explicit in nature.

Irene Anderson, director of the Oasis Center for Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence, said that a number of the people who come to seek counseling in her office do so as a result of harassing phone calls that they have received.

Anderson also said that the number of incidents of harassing phone calls really has not gone up, but what has happened is that more women are reporting them to the police.

"On the whole, society is becoming more aware, more sensitive to these types of problems," said Anderson. "So women are starting to feel more empowered to make a report."

In some instances, reports have been made to police but the victim has been unwilling to press charges or seek any further action. And in many cases incidents of obscene phone calls simply go unreported.

"Sometimes, people don't take action because they feel like they lack enough information to give police," Anderson said. "They also

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### What someone who receives an obscene phone call can do:

- ▶ Don't listen; just hang up
- ▶ Document the time of the call and exactly what was said
- ▶ Attempt to trace the call using \*57
- ▶ Contact UAPD at 911 and file a report
- ▶ Notify a dorm RA
- ▶ Contact the Oasis Center for Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence at 626-2051

## Nanotechnology researchers aim for atomic scale

*UA physicists, chemists employ nanoscience to develop technologies for human health, convenience*

BY RYAN JOHNSON  
Staff Writer

One of the biggest trends in the future of computers and integrated circuits will be their rapid decrease in size and increase in power.

Electronics will be able to perform new tasks and use old tasks in revolutionary ways.

"We'll be able to have things like video-on-demand and have little things that float around our body and analyze our blood and can be used to detect disease in real time. These things seem like science fiction today, but 10 years from now they could be reality," said Seth Marder, chemistry professor.

A key part of making smaller devices is having thinner wires. The smallest devices currently use wires

that are over 100 nanometers (a nanometer is a billionth of a meter) thick, but a UA physicist has been developing theories that show how wires could get much thinner.

### A wire a single atom thick

A UA physicist has been working on proving that such a wire could be constructed, leading to giant leaps in circuit technology that could make computers faster and capable of more-advanced tasks 15 to 20 years from now.

"I'm working on a 1 nanometer (one billionth of a meter) scale. I'm not interested in an incremental improvement, but rather going to the ultimate limit of atomic scale electronics," said Charles Stafford, assistant professor of physics.

Gold wires play an important role in electronics such as the Pentium microprocessor because they link transistors together. Transistors are what control the flow of current when a device such as a Pentium performs a task.

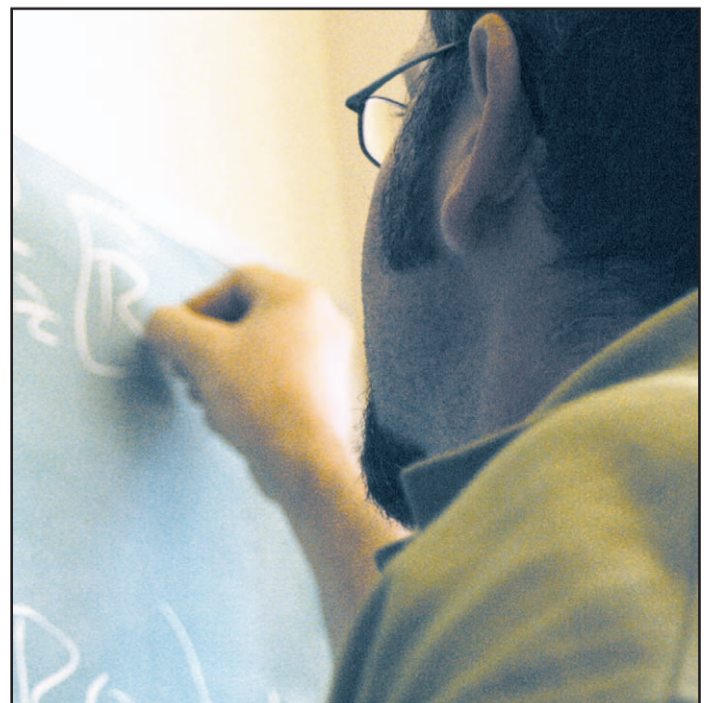
Though a typical microprocessor is the size of a nickel, a signal of electrons may travel across that nickel millions of times in one second. The smaller the wires the signal travels on, the smaller the chip can be and the faster it will run.

That's why Stafford has turned his attention to atomic scale wires. He believes that, based on the current exponential rate of technology improvement, the wires will be ready for installation into integrated circuits, such as microprocessors, by 2020.

In the laboratory, scientists have actually constructed a gold wire one atom thick. Stafford pulls out a picture of an electron microscope image of one such wire. It is only three atoms long. Stafford says they've made one seven atoms long, but they need to be much longer. Stafford's theory says they can be.

"The theory predicts they could be microns long (a micron is 1000 nanometers). They could do much

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DAVID HARDEN/Arizona Daily Wildcat

Assistant physics professor Charles Stafford works on a mathematical equation Wednesday at the Physical and Atmospheric Sciences building.