Activities
budget eyes
pay hikes, new staff

By CHRIS CURRY
Of the Crow's Nest

On March 22, the USF-St. Petersburg student government approved a 2001-2002 activities and services fee budget that gives a small raise to part-time student employees, reduces the support that fees collected from St. Petersburg Junior College contribute to campus operations and adds two new full-time staff positions at the waterfront.

The $534,640.26 total budget, up 14 percent from 2000-2001, now must pass through Director of Student Affairs Stephen Ritch, Vice President William Heller and USF President Judy Genshaft.

The pay increase for part-time student employees at places like the campus fitness center is modest. The hiring rate will increase from the present $5.15 an hour to $5.30 in fall 2001 and $5.50 in spring 2002. Assistant Director for Student Activities Nancy Coscia said the gradual raises would keep the campus from getting slammed when the federal minimum wage eventually goes up.

The decision to cut back the amount of fees collected from SPJC was made to keep the campus from getting too dependent on that source. SPJC pays activities and services fees to USF-St. Petersburg based on its enrollment figures on this campus. That money goes toward expenditures such as student employee salaries and the

See BUDGET, Page 6

Faye Wattleton, president of the Center for Gender Equality, urges women "to change our own attitudes about how we see ourselves" March 8 in a speech at the Campus Activities Center. Wattleton was the featured speaker before a sold-out crowd of 500 guests at the annual Women's Symposium sponsored by the St. Petersburg Area Chamber of Commerce.

(Photo by M.E. Baker)

$135,000 campaign touts St. Pete campus in ‘big, bad, in backyard’ enrollment push

By CHRIS CURRY
Of the Crow's Nest

USF-St. Petersburg joined the rows of billboards on U.S. 19, the collage of advertisements in the newspaper and the stream of commercials on cable television as the campus is being touted in USF's most extensive and expensive advertising campaign ever.

This spring, the university embarked on a $135,000 February to April multimedia advertising campaign intended to show the Tampa Bay area that USF "was big, bad and in their backyard," according to university marketing director Dan Casseday.

Casseday said the school spent approximately $35,000 advertising the St. Petersburg campus, with $30,000 of this figure contributed by the campus.

Ads promoting the campus appeared in the Weekly Planet and the Weekend section of the St. Petersburg Times, on the radio and on cable television during shows such as Animal Planet's "The Crocodile Hunter." The school also purchased several Web advertisements for time periods up to a year.

As part of the promotional campaign, USF and Time Warner Communications held a contest offering two free tickets to New York for the VH1 "Divas Live" show at Radio City Music Hall in April. Contest registration was at the USF-St. Petersburg admissions office from March 12 through 25.

"It’s just a way to make people more aware we’re here," said campus admissions coordinator Joy Morin.

Morin said that the impact of the advertising campaign couldn’t be measured until after student registration begins on April 16. Even if the

See ADVERTISING, Page 6

Filmmaker to present story of Cuban massacre

Cuban filmmaker Gloria Rolando will come to USF-St. Petersburg April 2 as part of her U.S. tour to premiere her latest film, "Raisos de mi corazón" (Roots of My Heart). The film, which is free and open to the public, will begin at 6:30 p.m. in Davis Hall 130.

The film is about the 1945 genocide of more than 6,000 members of the Afro-Cuban political party, the Independents of Color. Mercedes, a Cuban woman from Havana, begins to decipher her family secrets through the photos of her great-grandparents. Between reality and the world of her dreams, she will learn about the ties this couple had with the first Afro-Cuban political party formed in 1908. The struggle of these Afro-Cuban to create a space for themselves in Cuban society had a tragic outcome: the massacre of 1912. Many families suffered, but history imposed a silence.

For more information, please contact Susan Fernandez at 553-1727.
We're overdue to start conversation on race

Race has been an issue in America since the first African landed in chains on our shores. It has sparked a war, segregated our schools and churches, and, by subjecting large numbers of people to judgment based solely on skin pigment, stunted the full social and economic potential of our entire nation. When, at the beginning of the 21st Century we're still debating our 'right' to display the Dixie flag, we obviously haven't spent enough time discussing the subtleties of racial discrimination.

At the start of his second term, President Clinton promised to begin a dialogue on race. His "dialogue" consisted of naming a commission to "study" the issue. Clinton, however, never took a leadership role in the matter. Like many of us, I guess Clinton never figured out how to start the conversation. Just where do you begin?

We're clearly uncomfortable with the topic. Just how uncomfortable was demonstrated recently when conservative writer David Horowitz purchased ad space in university newspapers around the country. Some papers refused to run the ad; the Brown Daily Herald at Brown University published the ad on March 13 and protesters stole the entire press run of 4,000. Horowitz was accused of being a racist and a bigot.

By RACHEL ALEXANDER
Contribution Writer

So how was spring break? What did you do for excitement? (Cindy got her captain's license! Congratulations, Cindy!) I taught myself how to ride a Honda Magnum. In case Zip breaks down, I'll have another means of getting to classes. Nearly killed myself doing it. (Maybe I'm the one who's old. At my age, I'm smiley enough to think I can ride a motorcycle seven times my weight.) I guess what it is:

If you're not wealthy enough to get out of town or out of the country, you find a way for excitement right out your front door, even if it does involve putting your own life in danger. From another perspective, I can tell myself I'm not getting old if I can

teach myself new tricks.

However, I didn't ask for the rest of spring break's excitement. It was the last day of classes before break. I pulled into the post office parking lot just before traveling to Interstate 75. I wanted to get my husband's insurance out for him so he wouldn't have to stop. I'm really been honest with myself, I stopped so I could pay the mortgage on time.

It was a nice, bright, warm, sunny day, and I was getting seriously close to being late for Spanish class. It was past 4:30. There was no buying stamps at the counter. I had to buy them through the machine. To add to my dilemma, there were no self-stick books left. For that matter, there weren't any books left. How I had to buy them 10 at a time, individually. That meant four times sticking the money in and out of the machine.

"Be patient," I told myself. The stamps needed each to be pulled apart, with the guilt of not showing her how to use: the new stamp machine. I continued to tell myself to be patient. I was short one, one lousy stamp. I needed the entire press run of 4,000. Horowitz was accused

One in a series of columns on combining school and parenting

Someday we'll be old; when you are, stay off the road

The student-sponsored newspaper of the St. Petersburg campus of the University of South Florida. Published every other Wednesday during the semester.

EDITOR
M.E. "Buddy" Baker

COPY EDITOR
Lauren Anzaldo

STAFF WRITERS
Chris Curry
Jay Wilke

PHOTO EDITOR
Aaron Quinn

CONTRIBUTING WRITERS
Rachel Alexander
Lori Grason
Dawn Levine
Officer John Spiegulla
Aaron Thomas

FACULTY ADVISOR
G. Michael Killenberg

Office: Campus Activities Center
Contact us at (727) 553-3113 or thenest@spbu.org
(no attachments, please)

March 28 – April 10, 2001

Crow's Nest

Crow's Nest

Crow's Nest

Crow's Nest

President's health plan discounts hard work of nation

The "Patient's Bill of Rights" would be more accurately titled "The (insured) Patient's Bill of Rights," as the text of the bill tends to define "patients" as only those citizens who have medical insurance. In ways similar to President Bush's often made response to the accusation that his tax cut favors the wealthy, i.e. (as he says): "It right­fully rewards the people who pay the bills," he again chooses to distort the reality of life.

Specifically, the fact that as human beings, as citizens and members of the human family, "there are bills and there are bills." All debts are not equal, and not have been paid with currency. More specifically, the present remedies and the accumulated research and development which constitutes our nation's "medicine cabinet" are encumbered by a social mortgage. Our society has collectively legislated an atmosphere which has nurtured the healing arts and sciences by allowing it special financial and other advantages which have not been afforded to other kinds of less noble occupations. It is my opinion that every citizen has a right to access the "medicine cabinet," regardless whether they are named in some "shoeshopper's" list of beneficiaries.

As for those who "paid the bills," that clever but specious one-liner (at least the way our president has been using it) has, in my opinion, the effect of discounting the wages earned and the bills paid that can only be paid by time, energy, devotion, blood, sweat and tears, etc. especially (as in our nations history), "in times of national peril."

Daniel P. Quinn
St. Petersburg
quiinn@spbu.edu

California, the newspaper of the University of California-Berkeley, and threw them around the press­room over the same ad. The paper later ran a front-page apology for puniting the ad.

(Horowitz didn't approach the Crow's Nest about running his ad, entitled "Ten Reasons Why Reparations for Blacks is a Bad Idea for Blacks—and Racist Too." Just for the record, if he had, we would have. But we don't feel slighted. In the interest of helping to start the discussion, and to allow our readers to make up their own minds, the entire text of the ad is being reprinted on page three without editorial comment. And we're not charging Horowitz a dime.)

Both the ad and the resulting controversy have, thankfully, instigated plenty of comment on the part of the press. Unfortunately, much of what has been written has relied on merely reciting the topic headlines without allowing readers any substantive details regarding Horowitz's argument. After the New York Times wrote about the protest at Brown, a columnist for the University of New Mexico paper, The Daily Lobo, characterized the piece as "antiseptic," adding that "it really didn't dig into the substantive aspects of the issue.

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Daniel P. Quinn
St. Petersburg
quiinn@spbu.edu
Ten Reasons Why Reparations for Blacks Is a Bad Idea for Blacks—and Racist Too

By DAVID HOROWITZ

ONE
There Is No Single Group Clearly Responsible For The Crime Of Slavery

Black Africans and Arabs were responsible for enslaving the ancestors of African-Americans. There were 3,000 black slave-owners in the ante-bellum United States. Are reparations to be paid by their descendants too?

TWO
There Is No One Group That Benefited Exclusively From Its Fruit

The claim for reparations is premised on the false assumption that only whites have benefited from slavery. If slave labor created wealth for Americans, then obviously it has created wealth for black Americans as well, including the descendants of slaves. The GNP of black America is so large that it makes the African-American community the 10th most prosperous "nation" in the world. American blacks on average enjoy per capita incomes in the range of twenty to fifty times that of blacks living in any of the African nations from which they were kidnapped.

THREE
Only A Tiny Minority Of White Americans Ever Owned Slaves, And Others Gave Their Lives To Free Them

Only a tiny minority of Americans ever owned slaves. This is true even for those who lived in the ante-bellum South where only one white in five was a slaveholder. Why should their descendants owe a debt? What about the descendants of the 350,000 Union soldiers who died to free the slaves? They gave their lives. What possible moral principle would ask them to pay (through their descendants) again?

FOUR
America Today Is A Multi-Ethnic Nation And Most Americans Have No Connection (Direct Or Indirect) To Slavery

The two great waves of American immigration occurred after 1880 and then after 1960. What rationale would require Vietnamese boat people, Russian refugees, Italian and Armenian victims of the Turkish persecution, Jews, Mexicans, Greeks, or Polish, Hungarian, Cambodian and Korean victims of Communism, to pay reparations to American blacks?

FIVE
The Historical Precedents Used To Justify The Reparations Claim Do Not Apply, And The Claim Itself Is Based On Race Not Injury

The historical precedents generally invoked to justify the reparations claim are payments to Jewish survivors of the Holocaust, Japanese-Americans and African-American victims of racial experiments in Tuskegee, or racial outrages in Rosewood and Oklahoma City. But in each case, the recipients of reparations were the direct victims of the injustice or their immediate families. This would be the only case of reparations to people who were not immediately affected and whose sole recourse to receive reparations would be racial. As has already been pointed out, during the slavery era, many blacks were free men or slave-owners themselves, yet the reparations claimants make no distinction between the roles blacks actually played in the injustice itself. Randall Robinson's book on reparations, The Debt, which is the manifesto of the reparations movement is pointedly subtitled "What America Owes To Blacks." If this is not racist, what is?

SIX
The Reparations Argument Is Based On The Unfounded Claim That All African-American Descendants Of Slaves Suffer From The Economic Consequences Of Slavery And Discrimination

No evidence-based attempt has been made to prove that living individuals have been adversely affected by a slave system that was ended over 150 years ago. But there is plenty of evidence the hardships that occurred were hardships that individuals could and did overcome. The black middle-class in America is a prosperous community that is now larger in absolute terms than the black underclass. Does its existence not suggest that economic adversity is the result of failures of individual character rather than the lingering after-effects of racial discrimination and a slave system that ceased to exist well over a century ago? West Indian blacks in America are also descended from slaves but their average incomes are equivalent to the average incomes of whites (and nearly 25% higher than the average incomes of African-born blacks). How is it that slavery adversely affected one large group of descendants but not the other? How can government be expected to decide an issue that is so subjective — and yet so critical — to the case?

SEVEN

The renewed sense of grievance — which is what the claim for reparations will inevitably create — is neither a constructive nor a helpful message for black leaders to be sending to their communities and to others. To focus the social passions of African-Americans on what some Americans may have done to their ancestors fifty or a hundred and fifty years ago is to burden them with a crippling sense of victimhood. How are the millions of refugees from tyranny and genocide who are now living in America going to receive these claims, moreover, except as demands for special treatment, an extravagant new handout that is only necessary because some blacks can't seem to locate the ladder of opportunity within reach of others — many less privileged than themselves?

EIGHT
Reparations For African-Americans Have Already Been Paid

Since the passage of the Civil Rights Act and the advent of the Great Society in 1965, billions of dollars in transfer payments have been made to African-Americans in the form of welfare benefits and racial preferences (in contracts, job placements and educational admissions) — all under the rationale of redressing historic racial grievances. It is said that reparations are necessary to achieve a "healing," what will?

NINE
What About The Debt Blacks Owe To America?

Slavery existed for thousands of years before the Atlantic slave trade was born, and in all societies. But in the thousand years of its existence, there never was an anti-slavery movement until white Christians — Englishmen and Americans — created one. If not for the anti-slavery attitudes and military power of white Englishmen and Americans, the slave trade would not have been brought to an end. If not for the sacrifices of white soldiers and a white American president who gave his life to sign the Emancipation Proclamation, blacks in America would still be slaves. If not for the dedication of Americans of all ethnicities and colors to a society based on the principle that all men are created equal, blacks in America would not enjoy the highest standard of living of blacks anywhere in the world, and indeed one of the highest standards of living of any people in the world. Thus, America would not enjoy the greatest freedom and the most thoroughly protected individual rights anywhere. Where is the gratitude of black America and its leaders for those gifts?

TEN
The Reparations Claim Is A Separatist Idea That Sets African-Americans Against The Nation That Gave Them Freedom

Blacks were here before the Mayflower. Who is more American than the descendants of African slaves? For the African-American community to isolate itself even further from America is to embark on a course whose implications are troubling. Yet the African-American community has had a long-running flirtation with separatists, nationalists and the political left, who want African-Americans to be no part of America’s social contract. African-Americans should reject this temptation. For all America’s faults, African-Americans have an enormous stake in their country and its heritage. It is this heritage that is really under attack by the reparations movement. The reparations claim is one more assault on America, conducted by racial separatists and the political left. It is an attack not only on white Americans, but on all Americans — especially African-Americans. America's African-American citizens are the richest and most privileged black people alive — a bounty that is a direct result of the heritage that is under assault. The American idea needs the support of its African-American citizens. But African-Americans also need the support of the American idea. For it is this idea that led to the principles and institutions that have set African-Americans — and all of us — free.

Want to reply?

In the interest of encouraging an unfettered discussion of race, the Crow's Nest offers this same page for retained, serious responses to this article or for comments on other aspects of race in American society. All articles must bear the name and phone number of the author (phone numbers will be published). Length of submissions should be no more than two and half pages single spaced. For information on deadlines, call 553-3113.

March 28 — April 10, 2001

Crows' Nest
Ritalin abuse up among college students

BATON ROUGE, La. (U-WIRE) -- Before she heads to local bars to begin drinking and dancing with friends, an LSU State University political science junior crushes two pills of Ritalin and inhales the powder to, in her words, "get an edge."

The student said she also uses the drug to stay alert and complete her schoolwork.

"It keeps me awake when I'm trying to write a paper or study for a final," she said.

Experts say this LSU student is not alone.

Some students use the drug to concentrate late at night, but students more commonly use it to counter the depressing effects of alcohol so they can drink more, said Dr. Eric Heiligenstein, head of psychiatry for the University of Wisconsin Health Services.

"The practice of illegally using Ritalin to concentrate is widespread among high school and college students, Heiligenstein said.

"It seems to be a phenomenon that developed in the East Coast prep schools, where using Ritalin as a study aid to stay awake was part of the school culture," he said.

"They took their Ritalin habit with them when they went off campus," he added.

A number of schools at several schools admit to experimenting with Ritalin, LSU officials do not consider recreational use of the drug to be a serious problem at the University, said a spokesperson for the Wellness Education Center.

However, one LSU psychology junior who takes Ritalin to get high said, "It might not be common now, but I know it's becoming more and more popular. It's easy to get, it works and it's getting a lot of attention [from students] at LSU."

After interviewing nine out of 100 Wisconsin students diagnosed with attention deficit disorder, or ADD, Heiligenstein found one in five students regularly misuse their prescriptions of Ritalin, Dextedrine or Adderall without a doctor's supervision.

The abuse of Ritalin can cause an increased heart rate and increased blood pressure, according to the Physician's Desk Reference Guide.

It can lead to heart attacks, strokes and "psychological dependence with varying degrees of abnormal behavior," according to the guide.

All sources interviewed for this article, including Heiligenstein, agreed Ritalin is highly addictive.

Heiligenstein said students at the University of Wisconsin tended to take more pills during exam weeks by increasing their dosages without consent and sharing pills with friends.

"I wasn't surprised because it was abused," he said. "Students have been using drugs to stay awake forever. We were more surprised at how comfortable it seemed to be a part of the student culture."

Most LSU students said they agree the use of the over-the-counter drugs, such as No-Doz, is common on campus, but do not think Ritalin use is a regular occurrence at the University.

One male student, an ISDS senior, said he once took Adderall, a Ritalin substitute, before studying for a final.

The drug kept him awake long enough to study. It also left him with serious side effects, the student said.

"I bought it from one of my friends for $6," he said. "After the initial feeling wore off, I started shaking and couldn't stop. Eventually I calmed down and fell asleep."

The experience was frightening and convinced the student to never take unrestricted drugs again, he said.

College students have little to no difficulty obtaining Ritalin or similar stimulants, said one U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration report on the subject.

"They don't need to rob a drug store, forge a prescription or make a visit to the local drug dealer," the DEA said.

The report said students need only to ask friends who have access to the drug.

At least one in 30 Americans between the ages of 5 and 19 have a medical reason to use Ritalin or a similar amphetamine, the DEA said.

Another University male, a fifth-year architecture student, said he received a prescription for the drug when doctors diagnosed him with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, or ADHD, as a freshman.

The student takes his dosage regularly, but said he dislikes the effect it has on him.

"It just makes me feel so depressed sometimes, and that's so unlike me," he said. "I'm usually really happy and easy-going."

He said he cannot understand why students who do not have to take the drug take it for other purposes.

However, students nationwide will continue to take unprescribed Ritalin until the DEA can administer the drug properly, the psychology junior said.

"It's not really controlled right now, and that's where the big problem is," he said. "As long as students can get it, they're going to take it."

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Rock concert to raise funds for HIV/AIDS

By DAVID LEVY
Contributing Writer

It's another Saturday night and you and your friends are contemplating what to do. They want out the same ideal: to have a fun, yet inexpensive evening. For many, a party or a dance is the order of the day. But what if you could get it all for less? How about having the party at your house, and having a rock concert at the same time? And, perhaps, raising money for a worthy cause?

RockAide, a new student organization at LSU, will be hosting an inaugural concert this Saturday night to raise money for the American Vitiligo Research Foundation. "RockAide is the brainchild of several students who have previously been involved in various campus organizations and have come together to create something new," said puppy-friend Paul, a junior from Alexandria.

The concert will begin at 9 p.m. at the Student Union, and will feature bands such as "The Fixx," "Dream Theater," and "Depeche Mode." Admission is $5, and all proceeds will go directly to the American Vitiligo Research Foundation, which is a non-profit organization dedicated to finding a cure for vitiligo.

Vitiligo is a skin condition of white patches resulting from loss of pigment, causing extreme sensitivity to sunlight. Although 34 percent of victims are children, the condition can afflict anyone. Anyone interested should contact Mark Myers at 893-7886.

Mainstay art fest seeks volunteers

Volunteers are needed to assist with various activities for the 2001 Mainsail Arts Festival. The two-day art show is scheduled from April 21-22 in North Strabath Park in downtown St. Petersburg.

Volunteers will sell souvenir T-shirts, postcards and beverages, as well as work at the information booth and distribute free literature. Volunteers usually work two- or three-hour shifts. Anyone interested should contact Mary Myers at 893-7886.

Sponsors needed in vitiligo walkathon

The American Vitiligo Research Foundation needs sponsors for the Vitiligo Walk-A-Thon April 29 on Memorial Causeway in Clearwater.

Vitiligo is a skin condition of white patches resulting from loss of pigment, causing extreme sensitivity to sunlight. Although 34 percent of victims are children, the condition can affect anyone at any time in their life.

Donations may be mailed to American Vitiligo Research Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 7540, Clearwater, 33758. Additional information is available at www.vitiligosearch.org.

Captain adds both experience, education to campus police

By OFFICER JOHN SPICUIGLA
Contributing Writer

The USF-St. Petersburg public safety department includes law enforcement and parking services. Our department has a captain, two sergeants, nine law enforcement officers, three police communications operators, two parking patrolers, a parking program assistant and an office manager. Today I would like to introduce you to Capt. Bob Siwik.

Capt. Siwik served in the United States Army for three years, including a tour of duty in Vietnam, as a company commander. He spent one and half years with the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office and has been with the USF police department for 26 years. He has worked his way up through the ranks from police officer to captain. He has two master's degrees, one in criminal justice and one in public administration.

He has worked as a patrolman, corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, training coordinator, patrol commander and is currently assigned as the director of public safety here on the Bayboro campus. But his life is not all work and no play.

The captain is an avid boater and private pilot. He enjoys reading a good book as well as helping out with the household projects. You may also see him jogging around the campus from time to time, so don't be hesitant to say hello.

His interests also involve efforts to improve our campus life by staying active on the Dean's Ethics Steering Group as well as the Student Affairs Honor Code Committee. Teamwork and customer service are two of the highest priorities envisioned by Capt. Siwik, and we all ask that you join us with in making this an even safer community.

Crow's Nest

March 28 -- April 10, 2001
The survey was conducted at a recent conference for women considering returning to school later in life entitled "Women In Transition," co-hosted by the American Association of University Women at American University in Washington, D.C.

Highlights from the survey include:

- Fifty percent of the women surveyed state that they could not find the time to set aside to pursue continuing education - many juggling full-time jobs and family responsibilities.
- Nearly two-thirds of the women surveyed cite the Internet as their top research source for finding information about education opportunities; 15 percent say they turned to area schools for information and the remainder rely on word-of-mouth recommendations from family and friends.
- More than half of the women in attendance were hoping to learn more about the available options for continuing education, as well as how to finance their education.

### Publishing execs don't foresee need for e-books anytime soon

The survey was conducted at American Association of University Women at American University in Washington, D.C.

Nearly three-fourths of the women surveyed state that they would be interested in part-time education, with only 31 percent considering full-time education.

The Transitions conference highlighted the importance of providing financial and other resources to adult women returning to school. "Our research shows that students over age 40 represent the fastest-growing age group in postsecondary education, yet only 27 percent of students in this group receive financial aid for returning to school," said Jacqueline Woods, executive director, American Association of University Women.

Overwhelmingly, most of the women surveyed say that their main goal in continuing their education is for self-fulfillment, followed closely by a desire to get a better job or to make more money. The survey also shows that 78 percent of the women surveyed say that if their company offered tuition reimbursement they would most likely return to school.

Most women indicate that if they were to return to school it would be for a high level degree; half stated that they hoped to achieve a master's degree, while only 5 percent wish to obtain a certificate.

### Costs, time big foes in women's education

RESTON, Va. (PRNewswire) - Women cite soaring education costs and lack of disposable time as the greatest obstacles they face in continuing their education - either for advanced degrees or new certificates - according to a survey by Sallie Mae, a leading provider of education funding.

March 28 - April 10, 2001

The survey was conducted at a recent conference for women considering returning to school later in life entitled "Women In Transition," co-hosted by the American Association of University Women at American University in Washington, D.C.

Highlights from the survey include:

- Fifty percent of the women surveyed state that they could not find the time to set aside to pursue continuing education - many juggling full-time jobs and family responsibilities.
- Nearly two-thirds of the women surveyed cite the Internet as their top research source for finding information about education opportunities; 15 percent say they turned to area schools for information and the remainder rely on word-of-mouth recommendations from family and friends.
- More than half of the women in attendance were hoping to learn more about the available options for continuing education, as well as how to finance their education.

### Publishing execs don't foresee need for e-books anytime soon

As college students increase their use of electronic books and other devices to manage course content, will paper textbooks become a distant memory? Textbook publishing companies don't foresee it happening anytime soon.

College textbook publishing executives gathered recently in Long Beach, CA, to discuss the future for textbooks in an era where students' use of electronic media is on the rise. They shared their insights during ConTEXT 2001, an annual conference on textbooks and technology that is sponsored by the National Association of College Stores.

"The book is an excellent technology in itself," said June Smith, executive vice president and director, college division, Houghton Mifflin Co. "In the future books may look different, but it's hard to imagine we'd ever do away with the book completely." For now, it's traditional textbooks that are keeping publishers in business. Although publishers say sales are lagging and they have yet to make a profit from electronic books, all are trying to enter the market and are spending money to digitize their content and explore digital delivery.

"Digital delivery is going to become more important, but we just don't know how long that will take," said Ron Dunn, CEO and president, Academic & International Groups, Thomson Learning. "But we are digitizing everything we own." What do publishers hope to accomplish with electronic books? More customization and better ease of use were two reasons given by William Ethishedge, president and CEO, Pearson Higher Education. Dunn echoed that, adding he also wants to offer more print-on-demand options. And they say they aren't looking to replace books, but to enhance them and find new ways to add more value, said Peter Hoingschlag, president and CEO, Worldwide STM Group.

It's not clear how the cost of course materials might be affected if e-books do become commonplace on campuses. Currently, 64 cents of every dollar spent on textbooks is returned to publishers to offset their expenses. In comparison, campus bookstores only retain about 36 cents on the dollar for every textbook sold.

But, since publishers said they don't foresee a day where they deal directly with students, it's likely that the campus bookstore will remain a part of the equation. Regardless of how textbooks may change in the future, visiting the college bookstore is one tradition that will live on.

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BUDGET
from Page 1
Crow's Nest budget.

By rule of student government, SPSC students cannot serve on student govern-
ment. Fees collected from SPSC go toward USF-St. Petersburg's activities and
services, but student government does not allocate these. The 2001-2002 activities
and services budget is based on a separate $32,000 contribution from SPSC fees.

"We feel it is wise not to rely too much
on that because if that large amount of
money went away overnight, we'd have
problems," Ritch said. He said the shif-
ting political climate surrounding higher
education in Florida or USF-St.
Petersburg expansion could potentially
end the partnership between the two
schools.

Almost $370,000 of the budget stu-
dent government passed goes toward stu-
dent activities, recreation and the water-
front, up 17 percent from 2000-2001.
The increase is due to a full-time dock master
and administrative assistant at the water-
front, the pay raise for part-time student
employees and the reduced contribution, from 35 percent to 30 percent, of SPSC
fees toward those student salaries.

The overall Crow's Nest budget will
jump 27 percent to $22,787.70. This in-
crease is based on the elimination of
$2,000 in funding from SPSC fees, in-
creased staffing, a switch to digital
printing and low advertising sales.

In other actions, student government:
• Launched a plan to consider revis-
ing its election rules. President Clayton
Tienan recommended a rule mandating
members of student government.

OVERDUE
from Page 2

The Lobo writer, Brad-Lord Leutwyler, noted: "Americans are obsessed that they believe that nobody
can tell them to shut the fuck up. This is unfor-
tunate, as most Americans don't have much
interest or importance to say, yours truly included. Horowitz has taken the
attitude that it is better to speak out
more of interest or importance to say,
than to allow the popular assumption that
reparations are warranted."

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APPLICATIONS

Applications are now being accepted
for the position of
Editor-in-Chief
of the Crow's Nest
for the 2001-2002 school year.

Available to a graduate
or undergraduate student

Commitment:
Requirements: Graduate student
Graduate student

20 hours per week
3.0 GPA and enrollment
3.0 GPA and enrollment

in 3 credit hours
in 9 credit hours

Compensation:
Graduate student
Undergraduate
1/2 time graduate assistant
hourly pay rate

Letters of application should be addressed to the Student
Publications Board and sent:
attn: Nancy Coscia
Crow's Nest Advisor
CAC 138
140 Savarich Aves, S.
St. Petersburg FL 33701
or e-mailed to ncoscia@bayflash.stpt.usf.edu

For more information, call 853-1180.

Crow's Nest
March 28 - April 10, 2001
T-dawgs, new basketball league, struggle to take bite out of NBA

By AARON THOMAS
Contributing Writer

Professional basketball has a new game in town. The American Basketball Association has emerged among basket-
ball fans of the Tampa Bay area and the league hopes to be here to stay.

St. Petersburg is one of eight cities that claim an ABA team and the Tampa Bay Thunderdawgs call the Bayfront Center their home court. The other seven teams of the league are the Chicago Skyliners, the Memphis Horse-dogs, the Detroit Dogs, the Los Angeles Stars, the Indiana Legends, Kansas City Knights and the San Diego Wildfire.

In the league's inaugural season, the Thunderdawgs have a record of 10-23, but overall general manager Deb Bellinsky is not discouraged.

"It has been a learning experience for the league and the team," Bellinsky said. "Besides the NBA, there is no other estab-
lished professional basketball league."

The games are very good and enter-
taining, said Bellinsky, citing the 104-97
Thunderdawgs victory over the Wildfire on March 13.

In that victory, T-Dawgs guard Kwan
"Special K" Johnson scored a game high 35 points as the Thunderdawgs outscored the Wildfire 32-19 in the fourth-quarter and erased a six-point third-quarter deficit to win by seven.

"Kwan is an absolute warrior," Bellinsky said. "He is a great defensive player and a great all around player on the court."

Tony Desiere, the team's director of media relations, said other players such as Ace "in the Hole" Custis contributed in each of their 10 wins this season. Custis played with the NBA's Dallas Mavericks before he came to the Thunderdawgs.

"This team doesn't really have a star (player that stands out from the rest of the team)," Bellinsky said. "Our team doesn't have that style of play (such as the NBA). The team plays fairly even, with everyone contributing equally."

Another memorable victory of the T-
Dawgs first season was their defeat of the Chicago Skyliners on Feb. 1. when head coach Gordon Gibbons took over. The Skyliners currently lead the Western Division with a record of 25-6.

"That was a great victory because we beat Chicago on their home court," Desiere said. "It gave the coaching staff a lot of confidence. We played L.A. and lost all three games after that, but since the Chicago victory the players believe in the system."

Gibbons' direction, the Thunderdawgs play in a very defensive mode, contrary to the league's philosophy. The Thunderdawgs average 94 points a game and give up just 90 points, Desiere said.

This year has been a learning process in other ways as well. Because of the lack of funds, teams such as the Thunderdawgs have been struggling to have a grasp on their players. Everybody tries to build the best team possible, Bellinsky said, but players come and go and leave because of the money.

The ABA wants to continue its suc-
cess for its eight teams, but in some cases, like the Bay area, attendance is poor. The average turnout for a Thunderdawgs game is about 250 people, a fraction of the 6,100 seats available.

"The league needs to do more mar-
keting," Bellinsky said. "The league also needs more advertising. Some other teams do not have attendance problems. There was no marketing budget and that was an ownership-based decision. We are having promotions at high schools to attract more people."

The league hasn't yet attained the same recognition of the NBA. What's so different about this league?

True, the players of this league are not named Michael Jordan, Kobe Bryant or Vince Carter. These players are college stars such as Thunderdawgs Guards Kwan "Special K" Johnson and "K.T." Thompson or Fred Vinson of the Chicago Skyliners and Sadid Washington of the Detroit Dogs.

Bellinsky said the league is based on the concept of giving basketball fans a fast-breaking game for a fraction of the cost of an NBA game.

"The ABA is different than the NBA because of rule changes," Desire said. "The ABA is a notch below the NBA. This league has the best talent underneath the season level, because we get the fallouts from college who didn't get drafted into the NBA."

The rule changes have contributed to a faster paced game. An 8-second front court clock is used, unlike the 10-second front court of the NBA, where a team has eight seconds to drive the ball past the half-court line. The point guards are pressured to get the ball past the line quickly or their team loses possession of the ball.

Perhaps the rule contributing the most has been the "3-D Rule" which allows extra points to be scored from nor-
mal shots. One team must steal the ball in the back court and then proceed to score a basket. A two-point jump shot, lay-up, or slam dunk is worth three points, instead of the traditional two. If the team makes a "3-pointer" while the 3-D rule is in process, the shot counts as four points, contributing to the high scoring philoso-
phy of the ABA. If a player is fouled, the player gets three free throws, rather than the standard two.

The league has also adapted a new foul rule. "Players don't foul out," Desire said. "Players are allowed to have six fouls in a game. Before they would get fouled out in a game. But in the ABA, fouls after the sixth foul are automatic technical fouls, where a player that was fouled gets two free throws plus the ball remains in the team's possession."

The extra technical fouls and free throws also add up to the final score of the game. The average ABA team, according to Desire, scores about 120 points and gives up 117 points, much higher than the NBA team ratio. One team earlier in the season was on pace to score over 200 points in one game. Desire said.

Ticket prices range from $15 to $40 and promotions are available.

Rights agency may call for end to Native American mascots

CHAMPAIGN, III. (U-WIRE) — The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights will consider issuing a statement condemning American-Indian mascots at its next meet-
ing on April 9.

Commissioner Ellis Meeks, the com-
mission's first and only Native American member, proposed the statement at the request of several Native American orga-
izations at the national meeting last meet-
ing March 9, said Marcia Taylor, the com-
mission's deputy director of public affairs.

The statement calls for an end to the use of American-Indian images and team names by non-American-Indian schools. It also alleges that the use of such mascots might violate Titles VI and VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the Department of Education's implementing instructions that prohibit ethnic and racial discrimina-
tion in federally-funded programs and activities.

According to a draft of the statement, "Schools that continue to use Indian imagery and references claim that their roots are in part of the traditional American culture and honors Native Americans."

These institutions have simply failed to listen to the native groups, religious lead-
ers and professional organizations that oppose these symbols.

While the commission has no legal power of enforcement, an acceptance of the statement's text would put added pressure on the University of Illinois and other schools to drop their American-
Indian mascots.

Should a majority of the 10 commis-
sioners choose to endorse the statement, it could also be passed onto other federal agencies with powers of enforcement such as the Department of Education for Civil Rights, Tyler said.

Rodger Murphy, spokesman for the department, refused to comment on possi-
ble actions his agency might take con-
cerning the statement.

According to the statement, "Supporters of American Indians who are promoted by our public educational insti-
tutions, teach all students that stereotyp-
eous and degrading groups are acceptable, a dangerous lesson in a diverse society."
24-foot gift latest donation to waterfront

By AARON THOMAS  Contributing Writer

Christmas came nine months early for USF Waterfront Recreation Director Stan Hyatt.

The USF waterfront recreation department got a "new" boat. The 24-foot donation was given to USF through the advancement and student affairs offices two weeks ago.

"This particular boat is a good quality boat," said Hyatt. "This boat will be good for classes and it will be available to students and faculty whom I feel comfortable with can take it out on the water for open recreation.

It will also be ideal for the St. Petersburg Sailing Association racing circuit. I'm really excited about this boat.

The waterfront will be brought into USF's fleet of already strong and competitive boats. Hyatt has not decided which boat will be phased out to include room for the new fleet member. As of press time, the donated boat had not yet been launched.

St. Petersburg Pelicans in lead as New Negro League season starts up

By AARON THOMAS  Contributing Writer

The St. Petersburg Pelicans of the New Negro Baseball League have a 3-0 mark in the first three Saturday games against the Tampa Blacksmokers.

"Everything is going along fine," said Tom English, creator of the league. The city of St. Petersburg began its second annual New Negro Baseball League season at Bartlett and Campbell Parks three weeks ago during Black History Month. Game four is next Saturday at Campbell Park against Tampa.

"Everybody loves it," English said. "The players love it; the fans love it. There has been nothing in terms of Negro league baseball for over 40 years. Negro league baseball is back."

Teams from Sarasota, Bradenton and Palmetto will begin play against the Tampa and St. Petersburg teams during the league's All-Star Weekend.

"We're trying to get more players because we would like to have more teams," English said. "In order for us to have an official league, we need to have six teams."

No new teams have joined the league since an article appeared in the third issue of the Crow's Nest.

"Right now there are about 15-20 guys on each team," English said. "I'm trying to get some guys from Bradenton and Sarasota to play and some want to play, but not all are serious enough to show up."

Bulls to play 3-game series at Al Lang Field

Fans of USF Bulls baseball won't have to drive to Tampa next month to watch the team play. They'll be right here.

In a three-game series against the University of Cincinnati Bearcats, the Bulls will play April 6-8 at Al Lang Field in downtown Florida Power Park. The April 6 game begins at 7 p.m. The games on April 7 and 8 start at 1 p.m. USF students are admitted free with a student ID.

In last year's series, Cincinnati won three of the four games to advance to the Conference USA championship title game. The Bearcats won a school-record 35 games in 2000 and have improved their record in each of the last four years, according to the USF athletic department.

The league has developed a playoff format. English hopes that by May, the league will be able to play with teams not associated with the Negro leagues. A team called the Tampa Dodgers, a regular semi-pro team, has agreed to challenge the Blacksmokers and the Pelicans.

Teams from as far south as the vicinity of Miami are expected to join the league by mid-April. The league also have been mentioned.

The league schedule includes a three game series against Hallendale and a team from Dania, a town north of Hollywood, Fla. The series against Dania has been dubbed by the league as the 'Battle of the Blacksmokers.' The St. Petersburg Pelicans will go up against the Redbirds from Dania.

An All-Star game also is in the making. Last year's game was at Tropicana Field. English is trying to pursue more games at the dome but said the process is difficult due to scheduling conflicts of the league and the regular season of the Tampa Bay Devil Rays.

Plans to form a new Negro little league also have been mentioned.

"It would be great for the little league players because it would give them the opportunity to meet some legends of Negro league baseball and the other adult players," English said.