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This News Article is brought to you for free and open access by the University History: Campus Publications at Digital USFSP. It has been accepted for inclusion in Crow's Nest by an authorized administrator of Digital USFSP.
Demonstrators march outside the Campus Activities Center Jan. 12 as Gov. Jeb Bush attends a fundraiser inside for St. Petersburg mayoral candidate Rick Baker. Marchers protested problems with the November election which they felt had diminished the voting rights of black citizens. (Photo by Aaron Quinn) MORE PHOTOS ON PAGE 6

Area watering holes bracing for 'tiring, fun' crush of thirsty, hungry Super Bowl visitors

By JAY WILKE
Of the Crow's Nest

TAMPA - As the Baltimore Ravens and the New York Giants prepare to invade Tampa for Super Bowl XXXV, Bay area bars steel themselves for the crush of fans and patrons expected for the big day.

In the shadow of Raymond James Stadium, Bennigan's is preparing to accommodate as many fans as it possibly can. The restaurant will feature a tent, contests, bands and drink specials for game day.

Stephanie Wiseman, a 23-year-old waitress at Bennigan's, plans on getting a lot of sleep the night before.

"I think it's going to be tiring, but fun," Wiseman said.

Further down Dale Mabry, bar owners are hoping that the Super Bowl will send a rippling wave of business their way. The Green Parrot Pub, located five traffic lights north of the stadium, plans on being busy on Super Bowl Sunday.

"Everyone will be working," said Erin Trainor, a waitress at the pub.

Tom Cunningham, owner of the Green Parrot, expects the Super Bowl to have "a substantial economic impact to all of Tampa Bay." While Cunningham bemoans the fact that Ybor City has been designated the center of Super Bowl activities, he anticipates brisk business. Cunningham expects "old customers and new customers to watch the Super Bowl and have fun."

The Green Parrot will be well stocked in anticipation. "We will be ordering extra food," Cunningham said.

Super Bowl Sundays have traditionally been good business days for bars and pubs, Cunningham said that the Green Parrot was the "original winner of the Bud Bowl." This year, business should be better than ever.

"I would think it would be bigger," Cunningham said, "because it is here in Tampa, and tickets are so hard to get."

"I would think it would be bigger," Cunningham said, "because it is here in Tampa, and tickets are so hard to get."

Marchers dog Bush on campus

By AARON QUINN
Contributing Writer

About a dozen members of the St. Petersburg Uhuru Movement protested Gov. Jeb Bush's visit to the USF-St. Petersburg campus on Jan. 12 to attend a mayoral candidate's campaign event.

The protesters picketed and chanted outside of the Campus Activities Center for more than an hour, beginning at 5:30 p.m. They chanted about "saving the black vote." Most of the protestors were white.

Local Uhuru members have of late made several statements critical of Bush. They claim that black and poor voters were disenfranchised in the 2000 presidential election.

"Bush is upholding over a 100-year-old tradition in this country of oppressing black voters," said Delores Fletcher, local Uhuru president.

Fletcher made reference to Republican and Democrat dealings that she said took place in the late 1860s. "There was a deal struck that finally took the troops out of the South, but put them right back into poverty in the North," she said. It didn't change anything, she said, but it wasn't technically slavery anymore.

Fletcher worried that deals similar to the one that ended the Civil War are occurring in Congress now.

"It's not entirely a black issue," she said, "but blacks are targeted because they think that we're easy to pick on."

A World War II veteran at the demonstration held a medium-sized prescription drug container on the handle of his cane. A hand-written price tag dangled from the bottle's neck; it read $50.

"That just goes to show that everyone is affected," Fletcher said.

Bush, despite being the most prominent figure in attendance, was not the focus of the evening. Rick Baker, a candidate for mayor of St. Petersburg, reserved the main hall of the center for a fundraising event at which Bush was invited as a guest.

Inside, Rick Baker and Bush spoke. There was no mention of the protestors outside on the front lawn.
Learning disabled: Loving, kind, like ‘dumb’ animal?

The following is from feat.org, the web site for Families for Early Autism Treatment.

A number of parents have written in to alert us about ABC TV’s assertion that developmentally disabled children are equivalent to dogs during the January 11, 2001 airing of “Politically Incorrect” with Bill Maher.

What follows is a transcript from the show off the ABC TV website... On the show were guest stars Martin Short, Sarah Ferguson, Jay Nordlinger and Cynthia Garrett.

Bill: But I’ve often said that if I had — I have two dogs — if I had two retarded children, I’d be a hero. And yet, the dogs, which are pretty much the same thing —

Laughter

What? They’re sweet. They’re loving. They’re kind, but they don’t mentally advance at all.

Cynthia: I’m going to throw my shoe at you for that one — oh! Bill: What? Dogs are like retarded children.

Jay: The show is living up to its name.

Scattered boos

Sarah: Boo.

Cynthia: My 9-year-old nephew is retarded. I’ve never thought of him like a little dog.

Bill: Well, maybe you should.

The following is from feat.org, the web site for Families for Early Autism Treatment.

Letter

‘Authentic reality TV’ would offer true justice

When the judges who will one day preside over the International Criminal Tribunal say (to an international TV audience) “ladies and gentlemen it’s show time,” and convene the litigation which seeks justice and reparation to the citizens of the world who were innocent victims of the “second hand” ignorance and barbarism caused by the deathless shopkeepers who interpreted the virtues of democracy as weaknesses to be exploited for gain... then I will be a happy audience of “authentic reality TV.”

Daniel P. Quinn

St. Petersburg

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Opinion

MY PART
OF THE NEXT

By AARON THOMAS
Contributing Writer

I’m not bad-mouthing anybody. In fact, a major sporting event such as this one proves to have a great effect on a city. This is not the fist time I’ve experienced a great sporting event in a city where I lived. In July 1997, I had the fortunate opportunity to enjoy the atmosphere of the major league baseball All-Star Game, played at Jacobs’ Field in Cleveland, Ohio, my hometown. Through all the events that were held in conjunction with the midsummer classic, the city was virtually put on the map overnight, as what used to be a dump has cleaned up and now turned into a quite nice city area. The economy benefited from the All-Star Game as fans from major cities around the country and the world poured into one city and opened up their pocketbooks. Cleveland made well over $600 million in just a three-day period.

The St. Petersburg area has already experienced the fruits of hosting a major sporting event when Ohio State, Connecticut, Michigan State and Duke University basketball fans came down to what was then called the Thunderdome to watch the Final Four tournament in 1999. The Super Bowl will bring the same for Tampa and St. Petersburg, with St. Pete benefiting the most.

Events such as NFL youth clinics opening up at local ballparks, with NFL superstars teaching local youngsters to stay clean and stay in school, and casino nights at the Coliseum, along with other events officially sanctioned by the Super Bowl XXXV Task Force are here to entertain our neighbors of the North and the West as they enjoy their above-normal weekend getaway. They would not be here if the Super Bowl was to be held in another city.

Most of these events will cost money, but money generates profit and local businesses become stronger. The money is transferred to the city’s economy, put back into the city, and that is why St. Pete will benefit the most from the Super Bowl because Tampa already benefits from having the Tampa Bay Buccaneers playing across the Bay.

Because these are events that will occur because of the big game, the city sucks in money that it wouldn’t have if the Super Bowl wasn’t in our region of the state. Local businesses should be thanking the NFL for choosing the Bay area to be the destination for the most popular sports championship game in the history of professional sports because it gives the city that economic boost and changes we need in life to make us proud to call the Bay area our home.

Crow’s Nest

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(no attachments, please)
Students not grinchy in holiday gift drive

By LORI GRAYSON
Contributing Writer

Driven by student government treasurer Christine Kelsey, USF-St. Petersburg raised about $4,000 in products and cash during its holiday donation drive benefiting the YWCA/USF Family Village homeless shelter.

"Our goal was to get each person at the homeless shelter outfitted with a set of clothes, a pair of shoes and a toy for each child," Kelsey said. "We ended up with five industrial-sized trash bags filled with toys, so each child received multiple gifts. It was a wonderful response."

The 84 residents at the homeless shelter were asked to fill out a family composition sheet, Kelsey said, which was basically a holiday wish list. One woman asked for a Christmas tree while an 8-year-old wished for a globe and some books.

"We pretty much got everybody what they wanted," Kelsey said. "That in itself was pretty remarkable. We shopped at Kmart with the cash donations we got so we could get the most out of the money. But some people went above and beyond what I ever imagined."

Some of the donations received included:

• Money donated by campus Dean, Bill Heller, which bought shoes at Payless Shoe Source at the discount price of $1.50 a pair.
• Wal-Mart, Kmart, TJ Maxx and Ross donated gift certificates, which the student government redeemed for clothing.
• Fantastic Sam's donated gift certificates redeemable for hair cuts.
• The St. Petersburg Police Department donated 13 confiscated bicycles.
• Tampa Bay's professional soccer team, The Mutiny, donated soccer balls and shirts.
• Borders donated a box of books.
• Many campus organizations and faculty donated products, toys, cash or time.
• Organizations include the Management Information Society, the Advising Center and Circle K International.

The donation drive culminated Dec. 16 with the distribution of gifts and a buffet-style dinner to the Student Activities Center for residents of the homeless shelter.

"We expected about 50 people at dinner, but only about 29 showed up," Kelsey said. "But that means some families had a nice Christmas present of a home for the holidays."

Chicana researcher to discuss 'whiteness' at campus lecture

Community activist and anthropologist Paula Cruz-Takash will discuss the concept of "whiteness" and white privilege in the context of diversity and the multicultural movement at 7:30 p.m. on Jan. 30 in DAV 130.

Her talk, "Rethinking Racial Paradigms in the U.S.: A Chicana's Perspective on 'Whiteness,'" is free and open to the public.

Cruz-Takash teaches contemporary Chicana/Latina and Chicano/Latino politics at the Cesar E. Chavez Center at the University of California, Los Angeles. Her areas of specialization include race and politics, "whiteness" and the ethnic-cultural transformation of California and other regions in the United States.

Her study on California Chicana/Latina elected representatives is the first statewide survey on this population and has launched a national comparative study of Latina/o, African-American and Asian-American elected officials and gendered politics.

Her talk is part of a new USF-St. Petersburg course called Exploring Cross-Cultural Diversity that includes speakers, films and special events that are open to the public.

The event is funded by the USF Community Initiative. Call 553-3458 for more information.

Art show, forum to mark inaugural

A juried art show entitled "Water Impressions" will be held Feb. 17 in the CAC.

Sponsored by USF-St. Petersburg, the show is being held in conjunction with a water forum the university is hosting the same day.

Keynote speaker for the forum is former U.S. Sen. Paul Simon.

The forum will also feature a "water festival" that will showcase water projects throughout the Tampa Bay region and state.

The entire day of events kicks off President Judy Genshaft's inauguration as the sixth president of USF.

Artists wishing to exhibit should submit up to five slides of individual pieces of art on a water theme by Feb. 1. Artwork should be two dimensional (paintings, photographs, silk screens, drawings, etc.) and measure no more than 48 inches by 48 inches.

Artists must be able to deliver the work and install it on the date of the event. The work will only be shown during the day of the event. Slides will not be returned.

For more information, call Joan Rene at the College of Marine Science, 553-3928.
By CURRIS CURRY
Of the Crow's Nest

Today, the black-and-white educational films shown to grade school students in the late 1950s and early '60s seem corny and laughable. In the context of the Cold War, though, some seem disturbingly naïve. Take, for instance, the image of a cartoon turtle hiding in its shell, demonstrating for the student audience the proper way to duck and cover in case of a nuclear attack. "You know how bad a sunburn can feel," chimed in the narrator. "An atomic bomb blast can burn you worse than a terriblly sunburn, especially where you're not covered."

This film, shown on a vintage, early '60s black-and-white television, is part of "When the Cold War Got Hot," the Florida International Museum's new exhibit on the Cuban Missile Crisis. The exhibit combines examples of the era's pop culture with military artifacts that provide a detailed chronology of the 13 days in October 1962 when the world stood on the brink of nuclear war.

There are posters advertising nuclear-themed movies such as "The Atomic Kid" and "Panic In Year Zero," a playful singing singles from acts such as Elvis Presley and Jan and Dean and a display on women's fashion that includes an "atom dress."

"We try to give people a feel for the era," said museum vice president Wayne Atherholt. "We try to introduce the pop culture, things like the cars of the time."

The exhibit includes replicas of a '60s-style kitchen, living room and grade school classroom, each decorated with authentic furniture and stocked with supplies and appliances for the time.

For those who lived through the times, the exhibit often brings out a bit of nostalgia. "They say 'Oh, I had one of these as a kid' or 'One of these things is sitting in my grandmother's basement,'" Atherholt said. "Everyone really reacts to something."

The exhibit features an extensive collection of Cold War artifacts, including a working air raid siren and a U2 pilot pressure suit.

A timeline painted on the wall traces the chronology of the Cuban Missile Crisis from Cuban dictator Fidel Castro's 1959 rise to power through the 13 days in October 1962. For those 13 days, the paint on the wall runs red, a signal of the sense of alarm.

Atherholt said that the stars of the exhibit were a 35-foot SA-2 missile, the type used by the Soviet Union during the Cuban missile crisis, and a fully stocked fallout shelter. The exhibit also includes a series of President Kennedy's handwritten notes, including a doodling of a mushroom cloud with the word "boom" written next to it.

"We had some things, some key things, already in our Kennedy Collection and some in our archives that we pulled out," Atherholt said. He said that the Kennedy Collection was a valuable resource since the Cuban Missile Crisis exhibit was planned and coordinated in six months so it would be open in time for the release of the film "Thirteen Days." The collection includes props from the film.

The exhibit concludes with a group of photographs of modern Cuba and paintings from Cuban street artists.

"Kitschiches is gone, the U.S.S.R. is gone and the Berlin Wall is down," Atherholt said. "We've got this last vestige of the time period, and it's Fidel Castro."

The Florida International Museum is located at 100 Second St. N., in downtown St. Petersburg.

Student admission is $3.95 for the whole museum or $3.95 for only "When the Cold War Got Hot."

Hours are 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Saturday and noon to 6 p.m. Sunday.

Cautious phone use can minimize chance of danger

By OFFICER JOHN SPICUGLIA
Contributing Writer

We are all responsible for the safe and responsible operation of our vehicles. Traffic crashes result in more property damage, personal injuries and deaths annually than most other causes. Cell phones and other "inside-the-vehicle" distractions are believed to be a contributing factor in many of these incidents.

Please consider the following suggestions for cell phone use while on the road:

• If possible, avoid cell phone use while driving
• Use a hands-free device
• Pull over in a safe area before dialing or as soon as safe when answering
• Use voice mail to answer your calls, then call back when safe
• Use memory dialing or automatic redial
• Never take notes while driving
• Keep your phone within reach
• Tell your caller that you are on the road and offer to call back when safe
• Have your passenger handle the phone if possible
• Keep your mind on traffic at all times

Please avoid accidents by avoiding cell phone use if it may distract you from safely operating your vehicle.

If you have any questions for the university police, call 553-1140 and leave a message for Officer John Spicuglia.

Testing service says computer GRE scores may flunk accuracy standards

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (U-WIRE) - According to the Fall 2000 FairTest Examination provided by the National Center for Fair and Open Testing, the Educational Testing Service has acknowledged that GRE scores might be inaccurate for some students.

Yet Tom Ewing, spokesman for the Educational Testing Service, said the scores are not inaccurate, but the way some students answer questions on the Graduate Record Exam does not allow the computers enough information to comprehend an accurate score for them.

"The computer adaptive GRE General (test) creates a personalized test for students," Ewing said. "It allows us to take a closer look at how each student interacts with tests individually."

This might present a problem for students who are more likely to answer hard questions right and easy questions wrong.

Ewing said that frequently students might also take too much time on the early questions and proceed to guess at the end and get most of those questions wrong. Because of this, the computer is not able to generate an accurate score at the end.

ETS will contact those who might have received incorrect scores and offer them a retest, according to a press release from October 2000.

"The GRE Board reviewed the results on thousands of examinees who tested using ETS's pioneering adaptive technology," said Patricia Swan, GRE board chair, in a press release last October. "Even though the percentage of examinees is extremely small, the board and ETS decided to take this course of action because we have a commitment to be as fair as possible to individual test takers and to the institutions that rely on GRE scores."

The test can be retaken for free if students' scores are deemed inaccurate, Ewing said.

In order for the computer to comprehend the information, Ewing said that students need to change their methods of taking the exams. ETS is providing guidelines to students for pacing themselves on the GRE, the importance of completion and effects of random guessing.

"Students need to know that the paper strategies don't apply to the computer," Ewing said. "You can't skip questions and go back."

According to the GRE Web site, although the GRE is now taken on computer, the test is designed to produce a score as accurate as that of a paper test. As the student answers questions, the computer scores the question and uses this information and that of the previous questions to determine which question the student will answer next. As long as the student continues to answer questions correctly, the difficulty level of the questions increases.

Yet, when determining the score, the computer weighs more difficult questions more heavily. The score depends also upon the number of questions answered in the time allowed and the performance given.

The GRE was first offered to students on computers in 1993. For six years, ETS gradually eliminated paper exams until 1998, when the GRE was only available on computers. For ETS, this is the first time they are able to look at how students manage their time, whether they guess and if they can guess correctly when taking exams.
Teacher corps marred by neglect, training

By LEE WILLIAMS
The Daily Princetonian
Princeton University

PRINCETON, N.J. (U-WIRE) --
When the opportunity arose, a dozen seniors, appointed by the Teach for America program to teach special education in Baltimore's inner city, expected their new job to be the beginning of a career in teaching.

But Lowenstein, a 1993 graduate of Connecticut College, soon found herself juggling myriad tasks and responsibilities that would have easily overwhelmed a veteran educator.

"I was definitely struggling. My school was not supporting me but making me feel really stressed and pressured," she said. "They were totally laying it on thick, and me being 23 and [in my] first [year] out of college and not really knowing, I was like, 'OK, OK, I'll do it.' That was what was so hard and I couldn't deal."

Unable to cope with the situation, Lowenstein eventually left the school. She did not complete the teaching profession for seven years.

"It didn't totally turn me off [from teaching], but it certainly did for a few years," she said.

With seniors tackling the task of finding jobs, many looked to non-profit organizations like Teach for America, founded by Princeton alum Wendy Kopp. The program places recent college graduates in under-served school districts across the country to teach for two years.

"Overwhelming is probably the best word to describe the first days of teaching," said Nora Meltzer '99, who teaches at Dr. William H. Horton School in New Jersey.

Though the program has been "tremendously positive" for her, she said that not everyone is as fortunate. "That's a big thing with the program. I think experiences can vary so greatly -- the principal, how welcoming they are and how welcoming the school is."

Kyle Waide, director of public relations for Teach for America, said program coordinators are aware of the many obstacles young teachers often face during the first year.

Consequently, he said his organization has an intensive selection process to find teachers who can deal with the challenge of teaching for the first time.

"We screen people and the people we accept and select into our program are individuals," he said.

"We look at people who have had academic success. We also look at people who have records of leadership. Eighty-seven percent of Teach for America students are involved in their schools or community," Waide said. "That is just as important. Teaching is fundamentally a leadership position. It's about setting a vision, it's about investing the people around you in that vision and it's about going to stand in front of a classroom and help everyone meet the goals of that vision."

But vision does not always translate to effective teaching, and some critics say the Teach for America program fails to adequately groom its participants to be effective educators.

For the program's five-week training course, new Teach for America corps members assemble and get their first classroom experience teaching summer school.

While working with the students -- many of whom are underprivileged -- new members collaborate with experienced teachers and participate in a field seminar.

A group of four new participants team-teaches a summer school class together.

Katherine Boles, lecturer on education at the Harvard graduate school for education, said the Teach for America training program is too short to train a teacher adequately.

"It's like training a brain surgeon in six weeks," she said. "I'm not so sure that a person in the suburbs wants that kind of person teaching their children."

Boles said she believes Teach for America would benefit from a more extensive training system.

"What Teach for America does not provide is support, instruction, pedagogical techniques and curriculum that you've got to have to be a good teacher," she said. "It's very minimal."

But Waide said the program leaves teachers with techniques they can apply in the classroom.

"Our program provides our corps members with a very strong foundation on which they can build," he said.

Frank Lind, a senior at Cornell University, is in the process of applying to Teach for America. He said he worries about being sent with little training to teach at a school already suffering from limited resources.

"It's inadequate preparation for a very serious situation," he said. "I know they're looking for students that can deal with great challenges and work long hours under tough conditions, but I wonder if that's really taking enough care to help the schools."

Waide said the program's planners were naturally apprehensive after a longer period to train new teachers.

"In an ideal world, of course we would," he said. "At the same time we feel our program provides our corps members with a very strong foundation on which they can build.

"According to Meltzer, no training period is long enough to fully prepare a person for the job.

"Training to become a teacher is sort of like a paradox, because I don't think you can really fully train to be a teacher without standing in front of a class as a teacher," she said.

"After the summer institute, you're just about as trained as anyone who steps in front of a classroom is going to be. Teaching by its nature is just something you have to jump into. You learn by the trial," Meltzer said.

Teach for America graduate Brian Johnson, who teaches in a rural Louisiana school, said he learned as he taught.

"[Teach for America is] good about training you to teach, and more importantly how to find out what you need to know and how to find resources," he said.

"Laying that groundwork during the institute has really helped me to develop as a better teacher throughout my two-year commitment," Johnson said.

But vision does not always translate to successful teaching, and some critics feel the program because of its mission.

"I think it sounds like such an amazing opportunity. I have a pretty big heart for service, he said, the fact that I'd be able to work with kids and be able to help people would be just an amazing opportunity for me."

"Teach for America received more than 4,100 applications last year and accepted just over 1,000 applicants. Approximately 900 of them joined the corps. Teach for America now has about 2,000 teachers in both rural and urban schools across the country. Its organizers hope to double the program's size during the next three years."

Despite the program's growing popularity, Teach for America teachers are not always made to feel welcome at the schools where they are placed, said some participants.

Indeed, some said they felt neglected by their school's administrators.

Despite the program's growing popularity, Teach for America teachers are not always made to feel welcome at the schools where they are placed, said some participants.

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"I knew it would take a lot of energy and a lot of work," she said.

"I've loved it, but obviously I haven't loved every minute," she said. "I knew this wasn't going to make me happy initially... but I think in retrospect this is the time when I'm going to do something like this -- be in the energy and luxury to do something like this."

Beverly Hamilton-Chandler, director of University Career Services, said other Princeton students who have participated in the Teach for America program also have reacted positively to it.

"It's going to be a trial. I think any program leaves itself open to the level of preparation. You've got an assignment that's very challenging, and you feel overwhelmed," she said.

But for Lowenstein, memories of Teach for America will always be tempered by regret.

"They just choose people that are really enthusiastic and dedicated and creative and innovative. I mean, the caliber of applicant is high," she said.

"They really get motivated people involved and, depending on a lot of things, these teachers either sink or swim. And it's too bad because every person that goes through Teach for America has the potential to be an excellent teacher."

Jan. 24 - Feb. 6, 2001
Crow's Nest
Marching in protest, marching in joy

A recent weekend in downtown St. Petersburg began with anger. It ended with celebration. On Friday, Jan. 12, a small group of marchers gathered outside the Campus Activities Center as Gov. Jeb Bush attended a fundraising event inside the building. They were protesting irregularities in the November election that they believed disenfranchised black and poor voters. On Monday, Jan. 15, hundreds of marchers from around the United States walked through the central business district in a parade celebrating the birthday of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., whose efforts advanced civil rights in America. Crow’s Nest photographers caught the contrasts in pictures.

Kim ColJohn was one of a mostly white group of protestors who marched outside of the Campus Activities Center on the USF-St. Petersburg campus Friday, Jan. 12, in support of black voters. (Photo by Aaron Quinn)

Rev. Bruce Wright, a prominent civil-rights activist in St. Petersburg, works with the Uhuru Movement regularly, and marched Friday in front of the CAC to protest the alleged mistreatment of minority voters in the past presidential election. (Photo by Aaron Quinn)

Blocks of downtown St. Petersburg were roped off Monday, Jan. 15 for the annual Martin Luther King Jr. Day parade. The three-hour procession entertained thousands of spectators who lined the route between the Vinoy Hotel and Tropicana Field. (Photo by Buddy Baker)

What’s a parade without a marching band? Plenty were on hand to show their stuff, at least in part because many had come to town over the weekend for the Festival of States band competition. (Photos by Buddy Baker)
Study: Ph.D.s not ready for working world

PHILADELPHIA (U-WIRE) — There is a "three-way mismatch" between Ph.D. students' goals, the training they receive and the actual careers they will enter, according to a study.

The survey, directed by Chris Golde at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, questioned 4,000 doctoral students at University of Pennsylvania and 26 other universities across the country. The students surveyed came from 11 arts and sciences disciplines.

The survey was sponsored by Pew Charitable Trusts.

Answers to the 20-page survey suggested that Ph.D. students' goals are somewhat unrealistic given the tight job market in higher education, and that they are not adequately prepared for careers as professors.

"The training doctoral students receive is not what they want, nor does it prepare them for the jobs they take," said the report, titled "At Cross Purposes: What the Experiences of Today's Doctoral Students Reveal About Doctoral Education."

"Many students do not clearly understand what doctoral study entails, how the process works and how to navigate it effectively," the report continued.

More than 40,000 Ph.D. degrees are granted annually, yet the job market for full professors is growing at a much slower pace. One issue posed by the survey is that though most doctoral students enter Ph.D. programs hoping to become tenure-track faculty members, less than half of them will ever reach that goal.

Part of the problem may be that graduate students do not explain the scarcity of jobs clearly to prospective students, the report noted. Golde found that two-thirds of students hoped to become professors in the future -- and despite the limited market, most thought this was realistic.

The problem may be aggravated by the fact that a stigma is often placed on jobs outside academia, Golde said. Because of the tight job market for professors, she said, Ph.D. students are forced to look elsewhere.

"Golde added she has heard comments like "People who go into industry -- it's like they died -- we never talk about them.""

The study showed that graduate students said they felt unprepared both for careers as professors or for careers outside of academia.

"I think it's responsible for programs to be very explicit about what they do or don't do. They should be very upfront," Golde said of the educational goals of graduate schools.

While many graduate students act as teaching assistants for classes, education-at-the-game is not a typical part of the curriculum, Golde noted.

"It's really sort of a shocking thing that we don't spend a lot of time showing students how to be constructive teachers," she said.

The study also showed that over half of the students -- all at least in their third year -- were unclear as to the criteria required to earn their degree, while a third were unsure of the length of time it would require.

"I don't think anyone can fully grasp what it means to get the degree," Penn Art History Professor Christine Poggi said. "Most students just try to survive their first year. You can't do it as a completely goal-oriented thing that you're suffering through. People do it because they enjoy the process.""
USF grad's work in beach art show

A USF-St. Petersburg graduate is one of three local metal/wood artists whose work is being exhibited at the St. Pete Beach Art Institute this month.

The show, Metals (A Study in Contrast), features the works of Brandy Stark, as well as Gordon Isco and Jack Lebowitz. The exhibit runs through Saturday.

Stark recently graduated from USF with degrees in classics, ancient history, and religious studies. She utilizes her academic studies to create her "Metal Myths," wrapped wire metal sculptures depicting various mythological beings, people, and gods.

"I have always used my art as a teaching tool to help people learn a little more about their ancient heritage," she said. "The art allows people to ask questions."

Her subjects range from Greek, Roman, Egyptian, South American, Celtic, and Nordic. She also includes fairies in her pieces since they are also found worldwide and are related to ancient mythologies.

She takes pride in using only her hands and wire cutters to create her art.

"Nothing is glued or welded. One of my rules is that if each (statue) creates itself and holds itself together.

With his background as a sheet metal worker it was natural for Isco that metal became his media of choice. Up until he retired from his career in the construction industry in June of 1997, he had mainly been involved with commissioned pieces. He studied art at Southern Illinois University, but is primarily self-taught.

Lebowitz earned a degree in Industrial Design from Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, New York and worked in the commercial display field in New York City. He produces wall art through a special process of forging and enameling copper sheet metal, and then framing the pieces to hang. Though his early works were in wood, he switched to copper because of all the different techniques that can be applied to this metal.

The St. Pete Beach Art Institute is located at 3300 Pass a Grille Way, St. Petersburg.

Exhibit, sale highlights African sculptures

SARASOTA - The fourth annual exhibit and sale of stone sculpture from Zimbabwe will be held at the Art Center Sarasota Feb 9-14.

The "Beauty in Stone" exhibit will feature more than 150 pieces of contemporary stone sculpture from Zimbabwe. Banks and original displays also will be on display.

Sculptures are created from the 40 varieties of stone found in the country. All stone works are suitable for display both indoors and outdoors. Prices range from $500 to more than $5,000.

Zimbabwean sculptor Amos Supuni will work on a sculpture each day.

WUSF 89.7 FM and WUSF-TV are sponsors of the exhibit.

Show hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Blood drive set

Feb. 6 on campus

A campus-wide blood drive will be held Tuesday, Feb. 6, at the FWC circle just south of the pool.

All donors will receive a free cholesterol screening and a T-shirt. They also will be entered into a drawing for AMC and Muvico passes as well as other drawings.

A picture ID is required.

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Internet helping fake schools to expand diploma mill scams

EDMOND, Okla. (U-WIRE) -- With the click of a mouse and a few thousand dollars, anyone who can operate a computer can get a college degree without ever attending a class.

In many cases, the student does not have to study, take tests or write papers.

The phony documents produced by Internet-based diploma mills have been used by people in various professions to secure jobs.

Advertisements for diploma mills may pop up in e-mails and boast of accredited programs that offer flexibility for working adults.

"It's worse than it's ever been, and it's growing exponentially," said author John Bear, founder of www.degree.net.

Watchdogs like Bear and his Web site keep an eye on fraudulent companies, and government agencies do what they can.

The latest edition of "Beauty's Guide to Earning Degrees Nontraditionally," which is scheduled for release this month, will include 481 phony schools.

That is an increase from 320 listed in the 1998 edition.

The Internet makes it easy for these companies to spread the word about their services. At least one diploma mill sends up to a million e-mail messages a week advertising its business, said Bear.

The e-mail often falls in the hands of desperate people who know that degree holders have a greater chance of succeeding in the job market, Bear said.

Allen Ezell, a retired special agent who oversaw the Federal Bureau of Investigation Diplom Scam task force to investigate phony universities in the 1980s and 1990s, said there are some tell-tale signs that a university is bogus.

"When a school sells you a degree and a transcript with no work at all, and you have courses on your transcript that you don't know anything about, and you're able to negotiate your GPA, and they're willing to backdate your diploma, something's wrong," said Ezell.

According to The Chronicle of Higher Education, from 1983 to 1986, the FBI shut down 39 so-called colleges that made false claims about degrees and offered them for high sums. The crackdown slowed down the appearance of new institutions for a few years.

The FBI Diplom Scam project started in 1979 and ended in 1992 when Ezell retired.

"Even though the Diplom Scam project is no longer active, the FBI, postal inspectors and some crusading state agencies are still actively working to keep fake schools from operating and phony degrees from being sold," said Bear.

Many diploma mills boast accreditation from agencies that are invented, making it crucial for students to research the company before they sign up for services.