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Committee recommends four candidates for CEO position

By Alicia Wilty  
Crow’s Nest editorial intern

The committee spearheading the search for the new USF St. Petersburg vice president/CEO will recommend four remaining candidates to President Judy Genshaft for a final decision. The search committee met for more than two hours April 4 to review the strengths and weaknesses of each of the candidates. Genshaft will choose between two candidates, Millman and White, who were favored over Millman and White by 100 percent hirable, while the other two were each 70 percent hirable, meaning that they may take positions elsewhere.

According to Greenwood, one of the 70 percent candidates was likely to accept an offer from another school and withdraw his candidacy for the USF St. Petersburg position. Kearney would not disclose the name of that candidate.

After much debate, the committee members decided to send all four names to Genshaft. Chairman Mark Wilson told the members that he would specify in his communication with Genshaft that Millman and White were the committee’s top choices.

USF St. Petersburg Student Government, Fall 2003

President  
Susan Sietsma (77 votes)

Vice President  
Kara Wilson (77)

Secretary  
Daniel Cole (76)

Treasurer  
Tom Piccolo (75)

Photo by Joe Wistinski

Outgoing SG president Cassie Hawkins, left, passes the gavel to new president Susan Sietsma.

Just 81 USF St. Petersburg students cast votes in last week’s student government election. Current vice-president Sue Sietsma was elected president for the fall 2003 academic term. Sietsma is a senior majoring in political science and will graduate in December.

“At this exciting time of change at USF St. Petersburg I am eager and delighted to help facilitate the needs of students,” Sietsma said.

Other officers elected were:  
Vice-president: Kara Wilson  
Secretary: Daniel Cole  
Treasurer: Tom Piccolo

81 voters elect new SG officers

USF St. Petersburg Student Government, Fall 2003

President  
Susan Sietsma (77 votes)

Vice President  
Kara Wilson (77)

Secretary  
Daniel Cole (76)

Treasurer  
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The committee listed these strengths for each of the candidates:

- Hickey: Confident, well-prepared, analytical, resourceful, broad experience, understanding, straightforward
- Krahenbuhl: Strong administrative leader, approachable, confident, knowledgeable
- Millman: Enthusiastic, clever, dynamic, loves to truth, accomplished, genuine, very engaging
- White: Creative, articulate, flexible, electric, innovative, knowledgeable, inspiring, positive

Committee members said they felt there were no major problems or flaws with any of the candidates and that overall, they had a phenomenal group of candidates. Jan Greenwood, spokeswoman for consulting firm A.T. Kearney which has been advising the committee, notified the board that their top two choices were 100 percent hirable, while the other two were each 70 percent hirable, meaning that they may take positions elsewhere.

According to Greenwood, one of the 70 percent candidates was likely to accept an offer from another school and withdraw his candidacy for the USF St. Petersburg position. Kearney would not disclose the name of that candidate.

After much debate, the committee members decided to send all four names to Genshaft. Chairman Mark Wilson told the members that he would specify in his communication with Genshaft that Millman and White were the committee’s top choices.

Statistician joins campus team

“Exciting” may not be the word usually associated with “statistics,” but it is the word of choice for Elizabeth (Liza) Steinhardt Stewart, the newly hired director of Institutional Research and Effectiveness at USF St. Petersburg.

Stewart, one of 72 new faculty and administrators slated to join the university in the coming months, will take the lead in gathering data necessary to help chart the college’s course.

“Data and numbers excite me and I want others to be just as excited,” Stewart said. “I look forward to helping this campus collect and analyze data that will enhance the decision-making process. I welcome the challenge of starting up the office and bringing new ideas to the table.”

Along with her enthusiasm, Stewart brings extensive experience to her new position. She’s the former director of Institutional Research and Grants at Pasco-Hernando Community College and coordinator of Statistical Research for the Florida Mental Health Institute at USF Tampa.

“We are delighted that Liza has joined the administration team at USF St. Petersburg,” said interim Associate Vice President Dr. Gary Olson. “She brings a great deal of experience to academic affairs and I am sure she will help us grow as an institution in the days ahead.”

Stewart graduated magna cum laude with a bachelor’s degree in psychology and earned master’s degrees in psychology and instructional technology from the University of Houston-Clear Lake. She is now earning her doctorate in psychology from the University of Houston. She also holds an MBA from St. Petersburg College.

Goodbye and best wishes

Retiring faculty and staff reflect on their time on campus  
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New technology in library

Wireless LAN makes computing and communicating more convenient  
Story page 4

Life in Cuba

A USF St. Petersburg student shares his story about a trip to Castro’s country  
Story page 5


Anti-war protests are not appropriate at this time

By Rachel Alexander
Staff Writer

This country was not built by protesters, it was built by heroes" read a sign an unidentified person carried during a flag waving rally to support the troops.

Has it taken less than two years to forget the atrocities that killed 2,000 people on Sept. 11? Part of the reason the United States is fighting today in Iraq is because the grandest nation in the world learned a lesson in terrorism the hard way and did not want to let it happen again. Whether protesters believe this war is about crediting chemical weapons and dictatorships, or about oil and money, protests against military action now are a day late and a dollar short.

Yes, free speech and peaceful protests are part of the foundation and fabric of our nation. But protesting in this time of war diminishes the value of the lives lost and sacrifices made in Iraq, at the World Trade Center, the Pentagon and on flight 93. Protests are meant to opposed action—but are ineffective once action has taken place. The time for protesting ended Mar. 19.

Anti-war protesting is unsavory, if for no other reason, because the fighting already has begun, soldiers have already been captured and made to suffer and lives already have been lost. It's simply too late for protesting against military action at this time. What is the ultimate goal of the protests? To leave Iraq after three weeks, after having seized cities, providing humanitarian aid and beginning to provide the Iraqi people with some hope for liberation would be like making a mess and leaving it for the Iraqis to clean up.

That's merely stirring up a hornet's nest and leaving others to be stung.

Further, anti-war protests are disrespectful to the families of those killed in this operation, as well as the families of those who are still fighting, still risking their lives, so that Americans at home can maintain their right to free speech. Those who enjoy the privilege of freedom but are not willing to support American soldiers trying to give preserved nations that same and long-overdue freedom exhibit a double standard.

Not only do anti-war protesters affront the memory of the thousands who died on 9/11, they potentially damage our nation's security efforts during this time of war, thereby putting their lives, as well as the lives of their friends and neighbors, in danger. When protesters block roads and highways, police and other security personnel must spend their time and resources reopening roads so emergency vehicles can use them. Even peaceful protests that don't involve civil disobedience require the presence of the police. They are thereby taken away from vital duty guarding against potential terrorist attacks on our own soil.

Young men and women are fighting in Iraq and conducting war protests at a time when our country men are dying—for among other things, the right to protest—simply is not appropriate.

Letter to the editor
Where were you on September 11th 2001? Where were you on September 11th 2002? I was at home. I was at work. I do not regret those dates hold countless stories coming from the millions of people who lived through it. Endless feelings of pity and anger,下手于 others to be stung. Where were you on September 11th 2001? Where were you on September 11th 2002? I was at home. I was at work. I do not regret those dates hold countless stories coming from the millions of people who lived through it. Endless feelings of pity and anger, but many, today, of those feelings still remain with us—anger at the men responsible, anger in those who gave their lives to save others, anger for those nearest to the turmoil, anxiety about the outcome, etc. Yet, one emotion seems to be missing today, and that emotion was perhaps the most important of the time—unity.

Recently, The Dixie Chicks spoke publicly against President Bush and the war. They tried to have a hate mail, had personal property damaged and lost substantial radio play. While the loss of radio play is a form of free speech, hate mail and property damage is pure hate.

There is a difference between patriotism and hate. Some of the most important accomplishments in U.S. history were achieved with the help of protests, such as civil rights and women's right to vote. Denying people the right to stage demonstrations would jeopardize the ideals and practices of this great nation.

We risk a fundamental right if we disregard freedom of speech. It's so important that the Founding Fathers made it the first right in the Bill of Rights. We cannot afford to limit a liberty just because it's unpopular. People may protest the protesting, but they shouldn't limit it. There are a lot of people who are unhappy about what's happening in the world, but at least here we can voice it.
USF says goodbye to longtime staff

Joy Clingman
By Bennett Grossman
Staff Writer

As Joy Clingman prepares to retire, she savors the last bits of her USF career, and the company of those she’s worked with at USF St. Petersburg. "I really can’t imagine not being there anymore," she said. "I have really enjoyed the interaction with the students and I have learned a lot from them. I hope my teaching has also inspired them."

Clingman, an associate professor of psychology, has been teaching clinical psychology courses at USF St. Petersburg since 1970. She also is a member of the board of directors of the Louise Graham Training Center for the Developmentally Disabled and won an award through the now extinct Teaching Incentive Program at USF.

Aside from teaching, Clingman also has been involved in research involving abnormal psychology, psychology of women, sports psychology, behavior modification and personality development. "I will also miss the interaction with my colleagues," she said. "I had some nice ones over the years."

Although Clingman is retiring through the Deferred Retirement Option Program, she said she would continue to stay on in the fall semester to teach as an adjunct professor. "I’ll still be here in the fall, but I just won’t have an office," she said. "There just isn’t enough space."

Psychology is not Clingman’s only passion. "I am an avid exerciser. I really enjoy the aerobics stuff such as competitive race walking, swimming and cycling," she said.

In 1990, Clingman won the Southeast championship for competitive race walking. She also swam with the U.S. Master’s Swimming Organization. Now she’s concentrating on cycling, she said. She loves to exercise for both the health reasons as well as the enjoyment. "It’s just what I do," she said.

Renee Hoffman
By Alicia Wilty
Crow’s Nest editorial intern

Renee Hoffman, a program assistant in academic advising, views her upcoming retirement with bittersweet emotions. Although she is going to miss her friends on campus, she knows the next chapter of her life will be exciting.

Hoffman has been at USF St. Petersburg for about 19 years. "When one decides to stay with an organization for almost 20 years it becomes, in a sense, a second family," she said. "This was a quaint little village where we all knew and recognized each other. Throughout the campus, a sense of community and caring has always been evident."

Hoffman said that she has seen changes around the campus gradually pick up speed as campus growth continues. Hoffman said she leaves with a sense of regret for an era that has passed and will never be the same, but she also looks forward to new adventures. "I am fortunate," she said, "I have a wonderful family, good friends and fond memories."

By Vanessa Espinar
Staff Writer

After 25 years of teaching accounting at USF St. Petersburg, Dr. Gerald Whittaker is retiring this semester.

"I have enjoyed my stay here," Whittaker said. "There is an essential freedom to teach the courses you like and do the research you like."

Whittaker has seen many changes take place over the course of his USF career. When he began teaching at USF there were only two buildings, one of which has been demolished, the other is where the marine science building is housed.

"There used to be three or four professors to one room," Whittaker said.

Whittaker knows the university will continue to expand, as will the future role of the university. "I see students benefiting tremendously from the quality of faculty joining the institution," he said. "I visualize new partnerships with community organizations where professors and students will work with the community for urban programs and community redevelopment," he said.

Whittaker looks back on positive experiences of working with the community and serving on the budget and evaluation committees for the United Way.

For the next phase of his life, Whittaker plans to "join the snowbirds" and split his time between Chicago and Florida. "I want to spend more time with myself," he said. "I have always wanted to read philosophy, religion and novels but I never had the time."

Although his retirement will create some free time, Whittaker said he will miss "the joy of associating with students, because teaching has been my lifelong avocation." While he said he will also miss his fellow faculty members, Whittaker smiled when he said he won’t mind leaving behind the "endless committee meetings."

CLASSIFIEDS

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Wireless technology comes to Poynter Library

By Kristie Martinez
Staff Writer

USF St. Petersburg is keeping pace with the latest technology, recently setting up wireless Internet access in the Poynter Library. This innovation benefits students who own PC or MAC laptops with wireless capabilities. Known as a wireless local area network (LAN), the system comprises base stations and a small, disk-like adaptors that are inserted into laptop computers. Antennas at the base stations use microwaves to communicate with the adaptors, called network cards, allowing laptop owners to use the Internet—no cords attached.

"The wireless LAN was seen as something that could help people do research in a more comfortable way," said Berrie Watson, Poynter Library systems coordinator.

He said that many library resources are available only online. "A computer is so much a part of how students do their work," Watson said. "Who does a research paper without a computer?"

The wireless system, with a range of up to 1,000 feet from a base station, allows users to move around the library. Watson said approximately 80 percent of the first floor, including the periodical section and the study room, is wireless. Students who can tap into wireless waves on the south ends of the second and third floors, the study areas facing the bay.

In addition to indoor access, Watson said the outdoor patio between the second floors of Bayboro Hall and Poynter Library is also wireless. "My hope is that students will benefit those who want to take advantage of online library resources when school computing facilities are closed," Watson said.

Watson said the concept of having a laptop is starting to catch on in universities. "I have discussed with students who have their own computers can have all the software they need for their studies at their disposal."

USF St. Petersburg student Hashim Ahmed, a math and economics major, said laptops are more convenient to use than traditional PC's. "You can put programs on it that they may not allow you to put on the school's computers," he said.

Ahmed said he uses his laptop with both the wireless and the Ethernet card on the first floor of the library to access the Internet and check e-mail. Ahmed said a laptop also "free up the hassle of carrying disks."

"I don't know who's going to access this (library) computer," he said. "I have papers on my laptop that are yet to be published. You want to keep these things safe."

But those who don't own laptops or network cards won't be left out. The library will have a Dell laptop available for students to check out by the end of April. Check-out time will be limited to two hours, leaving room to refill the laptop with another student's laptop. "This security we have benefits the user," Watson said. "They feel that what they're doing is not being watched."

The system is also restricted to those with USF Net IDs. Students and staff must register their laptops the first time they access the wireless LAN, and are required to enter their Net IDs every time they want wireless Web.

Jeff Reisberg, director of campus computing, said that once students have registered on one USF campus, they will be registered on all other campuses.

Reisberg said the USF St. Petersburg computer lab has offered wireless Internet access since September 2000. The base station covers the entire second floor of Bayboro Hall and, like the library system, extends to the second-floor outdoor patio. "So you can pass from one zone to another without getting cut off," Reisberg said. "It automatically looks for the next best signal and associates with that device."

The wireless LAN system can also be used as an extension of a telephone land line. Reisberg has a digital USB handset phone that, when connected to a laptop with an active network card, can become an extension of his office phone. "You can use wireless not only to carry data, but also voice," he said. "This means that faculty can use an office phone from multiple locations."

Reisberg said that although the wireless LAN might make computing and communication more convenient, it is not without shortcomings. "You may have access to the Net, but you don't have access to software (on the PC's in the computer lab) because of licensing restrictions."

The wireless patio also lacks electrical outlets, so users are unable to recharge laptop batteries. "It's a challenge here, being that it is an outdoor area, is that there is rain and moisture," Reisberg said.

But the computer lab has been equipped since summer with laptop docking stations, which include an electrical outlet and an Ethernet port, where laptops can be recharged, Reisberg said.

Reisberg said that the wireless connection is slower than older traditional Internet connections. "It's not quite as fast, but you won't notice it," he said.

The near future away you get from the access point, the slower the connection will be.

"Students will also be limited to printing documents from a regular wired computer after either saving data to disk, or e-mailing files to themselves."

Business program focuses on social responsibility

By Tom Harlan
Staff Writer

Last year's corporate scandals, such as Enron and Global Crossing, led many Americans to question the business practices of the nation's corporations. In response to these concerns, USF St. Petersburg's Dr. Gerald Lander proposed implementing a program in the College of Business to focus on management, marketing ethics, and fraud prevention and detection.

Accounting professor Dr. David Walker serves as interim director of the new program, called the Social Responsibility and Corporate Reporting Program. "America has highlighted the need to understand these situations (corporate scandals) and prevent them from happening in the future," Walker said. "The implications of this program are very timely. It's interesting to the business and academic community today.

Walker said the program, with the full support of the business faculty in teaching and providing input, should expand greatly over the next several months and years. This semester, the program's faculty began developing courses and specialization tracks for the MBA program.

"While reviewing the MBA curriculum, it was determined that it was an opportune time to add two or three specialization options that would increase the demand for trained professionals in the business field," Walker said. The proposed tracks include one in corporate social responsibility, which involves behavioral courses in ethical sales and marketing. A second track may study corporate governance, and focus on the controls of business situations involving fraud and fraudulent prevention.

"When a company designs its controls in an effective way, it prevents some of the problems that have occurred in the past due to lack of direct problems that arise," Walker said. "These are subjective subjects that are particularly interested in it, because they want to avoid being in a problem situation."

Dan Krassner, a first-year MBA student, said adding the social responsibility and corporate reporting program to the curriculum will bring a touch of the modern business world to the classroom.

"It sends a message to students that universities are proactive and don't rely exclusively on old-school business practices," he said.

While the College of Business has designed tracks for the MBA program, Walker said that the school plans to include these concepts in the undergraduate business majors as well. For example, ethical decision making may later be taught in business ethics courses. However, the program will start with the MBA students and will eventually trickle down into the undergraduate level and other parts of the university, Walker said.

Outside the university, Walker is establishing relationships with area businesses so the corporate community can partner with the program and join the discussion on these subjects.

"Companies can look at creating an advisory board from the community with business leaders providing input on topics to cover," Walker said. "We will also schedule guest speakers from different viewpoints for seminars and classes, based on the need for relative topics to inform the business community.

Walker also expects the program to eventually offer executive education courses to fill the education needs of individual companies that are looking to educate their employees on fraud prevention, social responsibility and responsible marketing.

"A couple of companies have expressed an interest in designing a course based on material from the program, so I believe it will be a reality," Walker said.

"One of the long term goals that will come out of this is a partnership with companies that will enable us to help them satisfy some of their needs and hopefully find high-quality, new employees on campus."

Walker said that it is important to discuss the program with other campus groups and organizations because it involved so many students entering various careers will have to address.

"Hopefully, students will embrace the program, and help carry its message of social responsibility and critical reflection of whatever direction their career will take them," Walker said.
Cuban life is not as Americans imagine it

By Jimmy Grinaker

Over spring break, USF political science professor Dr. Harry Vanden led an eight-day study-abroad trip to Cuba for USF students. We arrived in Cuba and spent two days in Havana, then visited Matanzas, Santa Clara, Trinidad, and Cienfuegos on the opposite coast, and then headed back to Havana.

For me, Cuba was much as I imagined it. In many ways the country seems frozen in time. From the moment we left the airport and spotted dozens of U.S. Embassy cars, purchased before the embargo, that people still drive, it was obvious that we were in a Communist country, with army officers in green uniforms swarming the city and demand was unheard of in almost any third world country. It might be helpful if in your mind you compare my description of Cuba to one of its nearby neighbors, Haiti.

All of the people I saw in Cuba looked well nourished and healthy, even though there are shortages of many things and long lines to get what there is. Since the Revolution, Cubans get free health care, although shortages of drugs are common. Cuba has one of the highest literacy rates in the world, exceeding even the United States. They have something of a surplus, and Cuba actually exports doctors to work in other countries.

One reason the country might generate so many doctors is because since the Revolution, education all the way through college is free. Driving though the Cuban countryside, schools pop up like clockwork, each with a Cuban flag and bust of Jose Marti in front. The education level in Cuba is one of the highest in Latin America.

We visited the "literacy museum" devoted to Cuba's campaign to wipe out illiteracy. Educated students from the cities were sent out into the countryside to teach older people who could never go to school, and within a short time, illiteracy became a thing of the past. Today Cubans say there is a 98 percent literacy rate in their country—something they are very proud of.

Like most things in Cuba, education is not without its problems. Students often face major shortages of basic educational supplies, like pencils and paper. In high school, students are required to spend time picking crops in the fields, because the government says it is a lesson "to instill an appreciation for manual labor." Most Cuban schools manage to have only one computer.

Before the Revolution, very little of the nation's resources managed to get out of the cities, where the nation's wealth was concentrated, to the poor in the countryside. Castro delivered a change here too. An infrastructure exists in the countryside that did not exist.

See CUBA on Page 7
Film Review: The Pianist

By Andrew McEwen

Roman Polanski's latest film, "The Pianist," is based on the memoirs of Wladyslaw Szpilman, the famous pianist and a member of Warsaw's assimilated Jewish middle class, who lived through the Nazi occupation and the Warsaw ghetto during the 1930s. It has been re-released since it earned Adrien Brody an Oscar for best actor.

Polanski, who was a Jewish child in Krakow when the Germans arrived in September 1939, presents Szpilman's story with bleak, acid humor and with a ruthless objectivity that combines cynicism and compassion. It's one of the few non-documentaries about Jewish life and death under the Nazis and Polanski beefs up the story with some dramatic elements for the sake of entertainment.

Szpilman, played by Adrien Brody, starts out as an arrogant and suave man who takes charm and good fortune as his birthright. As he plays piano in a broadcast studio, an explosion rakes the building. He ducks, wipes some plaster off his sleeve, and keeps playing. His pride and strength shine as he refuses to allow the widespread panic during the German invasion to overwhelm him. He playfully addresses his own discrimination with humor, and rejects the sympathy of a star-struck young woman named Dorota (Emilis Fox).

The occupying Germans eventually overpower Jewish spirits as the invasion intensifies. The takeover is followed by a swift, brutal chronicle of violation and humiliation as the Szpilman family is stripped of their possessions, their dignity and their home during graphic and horrifying scenes. With the other Jews of Warsaw, the Szpilman family is herded and walled into the ghetto where they cannot escape disease, starvation and the random violence of their tormentors.

A survival instinct that combines defiance and resignation allows Szpilman to evade death. He is the only member of his family who avoids being shipped to the extermination camps, and later manages to escape from the ghetto altogether. During the 1943 ghetto uprising, he gains refuge in a secure apartment in the gentle part of the city, watching helplessly from a window as the Warsaw Jews begin their struggle against the German occupiers.

"The Pianist" is a suspenseful masterpiece of claustrophobia and utter desperation, as Polanski strips Szpilman down to bare, human minimum. By the end, he has been reduced to a nearly animalistic condition—sick, haggard and terrified. The film concludes with a climax that offers a hopeful and dramatic paradox; that the impulses of civilization can survive, even in the midst of unimaginable barbarism.

keeping kosher in the 21st century

By Lisa Rosenthal

J

nic Levine has never tasted a cheese doodle. Michael Torop will not even eat a bite of a shrimp salad. Joel Goetz won't bring home a bucket of Kentucky Fried chicken, original or extra crispy.

They all follow the same set of rules about what they can and can't eat, and while they may do it for different reasons, they all call it the same thing—keeping kosher.

"Kosher" is a word that's entered our language, as in, "It's not against the law to read your boss's e-mail while pretending to look for a stapler, but it's not exactly kosher."

Those who know it has something to do with Jews and food often think it means no pork, but that's only a minor detail. Many people associate it with holidays like Passover, which begins April 17, but keeping kosher means nothing to do with holidays. It's actually a complex set of dietary rules that includes not mixing milk and meat at the same meal, only eating mammals that have both a cloven hoof and chew a cud, only fish that have both fins and scales, and making sure that meat has been killed humanely and had all the blood removed.

And that's just for starters. One tiny bit of the wrong thing in a food and it's out. Cheerios—yes. Lucky Charms—no. Reese's Pieces—yes. Brach's Bridge Mix—no. In 2003, who's got the time?

Some people simply make the time—in fact, 17 percent of modern Jews keep kosher, according to the National Jewish Population Study, and many more attempt to do so. They feel the ancient laws, though at times hard to follow, still make sense for a variety of reasons.

"The purpose of keeping kosher is primarily to elevate the daily activity of eating to an act filled with holiness," said Rabbi Michael Torop of Temple Beth-El in St. Petersburg. "To have a strong connection to God and to the heritage of the Jewish people."

Torop said that humans are supposed to be vegetarians according to the book of Genesis. He went on to explain that after the flood God gave permission to eat meat, but with rules that showed a reverence for the life taken.

Carole Kendal said she keeps kosher because, "It would feel very odd not to." Her husband, Tony, agreed. "It's just habit. It wouldn't seem right if we didn't."

They grew up in England where, although neither came from a religious family, both had kosher homes. "Tradition!" Carole sang in explanation. "It's the song from 'Fiddler on the Roof' about why Jews do things their neighbors might not understand."

Goetz also was raised keeping kosher but got away from the practice for a while. He adopted it again 20 years ago. "It's healthier, cleaner," he said. "The word 'kosher' means fit, proper.

Torop cited one more reason. "God is asking us to exercise some self-restraint and control of our baser instincts. There's a value in limitation."

Janice Levine knows all about limitation. She's kept kosher her whole life. So has her husband, and it's how they're raising their four children. "Why would we change?" she asked. "The Torah says we're supposed to. And it's unique to Judaism. It gives us and the kids an identity. Every time we eat, shop, go to a party, we're reminded we're Jewish."

Her dining room table was set with a blue and white tablecloth covered in stars of David and "Shalom's" for a birthday party the next day. Although three of her four children were home sick, and Levine was besieging between her job as a music teacher and leaving carpool, she didn't feel keeping kosher made her life more hectic. "I've never known anything different," she said. "It seems natural. Easy as pie."

A tour of her kitchen revealed everything divided into "dairy" and "meat." Two separate sets of silverware and dishes. Two cabinets with two sets of coolwate, two sinks, two sponges and two sets of dishcloths. The dishwasher is used only for dairy. The meat dishes are washed by hand, in the proper sink.

Although she has a two-part freezer, Levine said it's okay to mix packaged foods in one pantry if they are sealed. There were plenty of familiar brands—Ritz, Jif, Arnold's—but each can, box and bottle must be marked with a hechsher, or kosher symbol, that shows not only that the contents are kosher, but also that the plant in which it was processed was inspected to meet kosher standards.
before. There are vast and well main­

tained roads-unheard of in most third

countries. The roads are lined with large electrical lines that bring

tower to almost all the homes, even in remote areas. As we drove at night,

could see the glow of TV sets coming from thatched roof cottages with TV

television sticking out of the tops.

Unlike other Latin American countries

where large numbers of people live in shantytowns or are essentially

homeless, Cubans have housing pro­

vided by the government, which is

nearly free. Replacing the shantytowns

of other countries are crowded Soviet­

style apartment buildings.

Especially in the cities, such as

Havana, visitors are shocked to see

crumbling colonial mansions with six or more families now living in them.

Most haven't seen a drop of paint or

any major repairs in decades. The

structure in the countryside.

sounds very low, and it is,

especially in the countryside.

have relatives in the

regions

of the tops.

USF

OF SOUIH FLORIDA ST. PEfERSBURG

Photo by Jimmy Grinaker

Hidden Curriculum Luncheon

April 2003 Schedule of Events

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Wednesday, April 9, Noon - 1:30 p.m., FCT 118
A New Model for Ethical Leadership

Richard D. "Dick" Chesnove, Ph.D., Director of the Institute for Voluntary Leadership in Long Beach, CA, and former president of the University of Tampa.

Dr. Chesnove will discuss the new leadership ethic he proposes, which is based on linking the scientific roots of human creativity and social organization to the basic energy dynamics or "feeding force" of the universe.

Prime-time War: Defining the News Media's Responsibilities

Wednesday, April 16, Noon - 1:30 p.m., FCT 118

Dr. Philip Seib, Lucius W. Nieman Professor of Journalism, College of Communication, Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI.

Dr. Seib will examine questions of professional responsibility in terms of balancing journalistic prerogatives and security issues.

Bio-terrorism and the Media

Wednesday, April 23, Noon - 1:30 p.m., FCT 118

Dr. Kristen Swain, Visiting Assistant Professor, Journalism and Media Studies, USF St. Petersburg.

In the aftermath of 9-11, journalists had no blueprint for covering the mysterious anthrax mailings. Dr. Swain and graduate student researchers will discuss how news media framed this frightening and complex issue and some lessons journalists and public health officials learned about terrorism communications during this crisis.

International News in a Real-time World

Monday, April 14, 6 p.m., Davis 130

Dr. Philip Seib, Lucius W. Nieman Professor of Journalism, College of Communication, Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI.

Dr. Seib will address the scope of journalism coverage in terms of real-time reporting.

For more information call 727-553-1579, or 727-553-3851.
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standard.

Levine said she wasn’t sure if her kids played kosher with the food in their pretend kitchen. “There’s a meatloaf,” said Naomi Levine, 8, pointing to the toy oven. “You can have meat after-dairy.”

Levine said she was correct, if you rinse your mouth in between. “But after meat, you have to wait four to six hours to eat dairy,” she added.

Naomi nodded. She was already learning the rules. For those who still want to live after life, it can be more difficult.

Torop was in college when he began the practice. Now he, his wife Betsy, who is also a rabbi, and his three children keep a kosher home.

“It’s hard when you don’t learn it at your mother’s knee,” Torop said. “Sometimes I think, ‘If I only grew up with it and knew how Bubba (grandma) used to do it.’ Do you go by the marks? The ingredients? Do we mix dishes in the dishwasher? What do we do when things get accidentally mixed? These are ongoing, dynamic issues for those who come from a liberal perspective later in life.

In addition, unless you are a strictly Orthodox Jew, there are different levels to keeping kosher. The decision on what and how much to do is based on your congregation, your rabbi and your own conscience and beliefs.

For example, both the Levines and the Torops are less stringent when they eat out. Although they still don’t mix milk and meat or eat certain foods, they use the regular restaurant dishes. The same applies to eating at friends’ houses. “We feel comfortable with our

level,” Torop said.

Goetz also is more observant at home. He said that in the years he was moving around the country for his job, it was impossible to do at all, but today it’s relatively easy. He doesn’t have to go far for the makings of a kosher meal. He and his wife Ellen own Jo-El’s, the only kosher market and deli in the Tampa Bay area.

Those who keep kosher are likely to wind up there. There’s not another kosher butcher in town. And if what you’re looking for isn’t at the fresh meat counter, there’s a wall-length freezer full of more kosher meat in the back. The shelves are stocked with products you don’t see anywhere else—kosher risotto, kosher ramen, kosher caviar.

The Kendals drive the hour from Sarasota and load up a cooler. Customers come from as far as Gainesville, Goetz said, and the store ships to places such as North Carolina.

Moses Sinker moved from Israel to St. Petersburg two years ago. He said he shops at Jo-El’s because, “I love Israeli food, which is kosher. It’s more delicious. It’s healthier.”

He grabbed a couple of bags of peanut butter Bamba Snacks from Israel.

“Most of our customers don’t keep kosher,” said Goetz. “We have many African-Americans, Muslims, gentiles. They like kosher food and think it’s healthier. There are no growth hormones, no additives, it’s killed humanely and prepared cleanly. Every time there’s an article or TV report about salmonella in chicken, my poultry sales go up 50 percent.”

However, Torop said it’s a misconception that keeping kosher is about health. “If that was the case,” he said, “then the sacred Torah, which is eternal, would cease to have relevance when advances in medical science could overcome these concerns. It reduces the sacred text into an outdated medical book.”

The reason it’s still relevant, he said, is that “it helps us live our lives with a greater sense of spirituality.”

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going and what they are doing,” McKinstry said. If a person suspects that a friend is in an abusive relationship, they should confront the victim first and tell them they do not deserve to be treated like that. It is important that a friend does not confront the abuser, as it may create an even greater danger for the victim, Twiss said.

Although the victim advocacy program at USF St. Petersburg does not offer a 24-hour hotline, McKinstry said that she has always been available for students. Students also have the option of calling CASA’s 24-hour helpline at 727-895-4912. CASA and The Haven, a non-profit agency, also provide shelter and support groups for victims of domestic violence.

Last semester USF St. Petersburg hosted “The Clothesline of Tampa Bay,” an organization that spreads awareness about domestic violence. Women in the Tampa Bay area who have experienced domestic violence were invited to make T-shirts depicting their abuse as a form of recovery. When these shirts were displayed at the campus not only did it spread awareness about the problem, but it also created opportunities to counsel students involved in this violence, McKinstry said.

The clothsline program began when a group of women from Cape Cod discovered a disturbing fact about domestic violence. More women were killed by domestic violence during the period of the Vietnam War than the men and women who were killed in the war, McKinstry said. Domestic violence is still a very real threat. It is the responsibility of the community to recognize this abuse, to protect those who suffer from it, and to take action against those who dare think that it is okay, McKinstry said.

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Levine said the self-control it involves helped her growing up. "In college, I had no problem saying no to drugs, because I already said no to ham."

The right to follow these laws has been hard won. "It was not uncommon for the oppressor, whether Greek, Roman, Ukrainian or Nazi, to relish the opportunity to force feed Jews non-kosher foodstuff," said Rabbi Ephraim Buchwald, director of the National Jewish Outreach Program. "Too numerous are the Jewish victims who chose to give up their lives for the principle of sanctity of God's name rather than transgress this sacred covenant."

A practice this important and old has thousands of books interpreting it. Yet there are still controversies. "The Jewish Catalogue," a multi-volume work, addresses several. Is it okay to eat hard cheese, which uses rennet, an animal product? Is swordfish allowed since it doesn’t have scales throughout its lifespan? Can you use glass for dairy and meat if it’s washed in between? There are no fixed answers given, just interpretations. So even those who try to practice to the letter of the law are going to have to make some decisions . . . and possibly some mistakes. "If there’s an ingredient I need for a recipe," Levine said, "and I can’t find it anywhere else, and there’s no symbol, and I have to have it, I’ll look at the ingredients, and if it’s okay, I’ll get it."

It’s not so important what you do as that you do something and try to improve," she said, "If we make a mistake, we just go on. You should always try to become better."