3-1-2010

Crow's Nest : 2010 : 03 : 01

University of South Florida St. Petersburg.

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A&S fees will increase for health clinic and multi-purpose room

By Nikeya Williams

Student Government prepares to raise “Activities and Services” fees for a health clinic and multi-purpose center for the 2012-2013 school year.

The construction for the multi-purpose center will start in November 2010. After its completion, renovations in the Campus Activities Center will begin.

The health clinic and multi-purpose project will cost about $21.85 million, which means some of the funding for this new project will come from annual student fees.

“For the entire project the [A&S] fees are going up $13, less than 30 percent of students are opposed of that fee,” said Reuben Pressman, SG vice president.

The project is co-sponsored by Community Action Stops Abuse, or CASA, a non-profit organization based in St. Petersburg and USF St. Petersburg’s Center for Counseling, Health and Wellness. The project aims to elevate the community’s perception of domestic violence issues through creative expression on T-shirts.

CASA’s mission is to raise their voices against violence through advocacy, empowerment and social change. A spokesperson for CASA said they expect to display about several hundred t-shirts created by persons either living in their shelters or seeking treatment through rehabilitative services. The organization provides shelter, transitional housing, children’s programs and group and individual support for persons dealing with domestic abuse.

For survivors, the simple act of giving voice to domestic violence issues through the t-shirts created by persons for survivors, the simple act of giving voice to domestic violence issues through the t-shirts created by persons for survivors will cost about $21.85 million, which means some of the funding for this new project will come from annual student fees.

“Secondly, we’re only allow[ed] to raise our [A&S fee] by five percent each year,” Pressman said. Because of this, the state had to approve the increase of A&S fees. “The bill that we have up there will allow us to increase the A&S fee by five percent each year,” Pressman said.

Because of this, the state had to approve the increase of A&S fees. “The bill that we have up there will allow us to increase the A&S fee by five percent each year,” Pressman said.

The multi-purpose center building will include a cafeteria, places for clubs and organizations to meet as well as additional student housing.

The renovations for the health clinic will include an expansion of the existing facility. Students are elated and relieved to know that they will finally have a health clinic on campus.

“I feel better knowing that there will be a health clinic on campus where I live,” said environmental science policy major Cassandra Peck. “If I have to go to the clinic [now], I would have to look for a clinic around here or I would have to drive an hour to go home.”

Some students are looking forward to possibly saving money on clinic and doctor visits.

“It will be good to have a health clinic on campus, so that I don’t have to pay for a co-pay anymore,” said business major Shaye Torbert.
There's no place like Residence Hall One

By Lenay Ruhl
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Paying for college can be challenging enough, and if you do not live close to the university, there is also the issue of paying for housing. Students have to decide whether they want to live on or off campus. There are positives and negatives to both, depending on the person and his or her age group. On-campus housing appears more expensive when you see the grand total, but after evaluating the facts, on-campus housing is less costly than off campus housing.

If you are living off campus and get a large group of friends together, it can be cheaper than living on campus. However, it can be hard to find a group of people with the same lifestyles and it is easy to get overwhelmed by all the different personalities. If you wanted to live alone, Web sites like Craigslist offer numerous one bedroom apartments relatively close to campus that average about $550 a month. This price includes water, sewer and trash.

For one year, which is the typical length of a lease, you could have a one bedroom apartment in St. Petersburg for $6,600 or $550 per month. This averages to about $18 a night, without adding in the cost of cable, internet or electric and possibly laundry. If you are not within walking distance to campus, add in the cost of getting a yearly parking permit at USF-St. Petersburg, which is $134 for non-residents. Most apartments do not come completely furnished, so there is also the cost of furniture to consider.

The total cost of on-campus housing for the 2010-2011 academic year for a single bedroom occupancy will be $7,420. To share a bedroom with another student it is $5,992. This averages out to about $100-$120 for the year.

The apartments within Residence Hall One come fully furnished with a full kitchen, sofa, chair, table and chairs. Each bedroom has a desk, dresser and bed included. In each bedroom and common area there is free cable hook up if students bring a television, and a free local phone line if students bring a telephone. Students have access to free internet with an Ethernet cable in their dorms, and wireless in each student lounge. The building is secure with 24 hour service at the front desk. Students have the freedom to come and go as they please, enjoying independence.

There is a lot that goes into maintaining Residence Hall One. The building is owned by the University of South Florida and has been open since 2006. According to Kay-Lynne S. Taylor, Director of Student Services, it costs the university a total of $2,058,054 to keep Residence Hall One operating smoothly. Since opening, the cost of living on campus has increased 29.9% in order to continue to cover all of the expenses. In the 2010-2011 academic year, housing will increase another 10%.

"An array of constituents including staff, students, faculty and various stakeholders are consulted throughout the year regarding the University Housing operation and specifically the rental rates," Taylor said. "This input helps ensure the on-campus residential life and housing program continues meeting the fiscal needs of the facility, the needs of current resident students, prospective students and is taking into account market forces and anticipated cost of living increases."

On-campus housing is a good choice, when deciding on a living situation here at USF St Petersburg. "Of course there are so many benefits for students who live in on-campus housing," Taylor said. The dorms give students the feeling that they are living on their own, without the monthly bills and the stress of having to get things fixed. All of these things are included in the cost, plus the social aspect and the close proximity to classes help make Residence Hall One feel just like home.

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Endangered status on hold for Florida manatees

By Aimee Alexander
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A record-number of manatees have died in 2010, leaving many to speculate how the 301 deaths will impact the species' endangered status.

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission said they are still collecting data and assessing, but for now, manatees remain "endangered" on the state and federal lists until further re-evaluation.

FWC said the re-evaluation process will not begin until the state's listing rule is revised, which is currently in progress. FWC said the completion date is unknown and it is uncertain how the final rule will change the manatees' endangered status.

Scientists said a change in endangerment status has more to do with statistics than weather. Before the cold snap, the manatee population seemed to be on a steady upswing in most areas of Florida, except the southwest region.

Warm water temperatures are vital to manatees' survival. When water temperatures dip below 68 degrees for extended periods, manatees' survival is threatened and cold stress takes its toll. Institute biologists said record low water temperatures in 2010—between 40's and 50's—were the primary cause of manatee deaths, many from acute cold shock.

FWC's manatee management staff said about 23 manatees were rescued, including assist and release on-site. Four of the rescued manatees did not survive.

Mothers of rescued calves and calves of rescued mothers were recovered along with three small calf orphans were also located. FWC said a calf must remain with its mother for two years to nurse and learn crucial survival skills such as locating food sources, developing navigation skills and following migration patterns to warmer waters during winter. Without a mother, small calves cannot survive.

Florida houses three critical care rehabilitation facilities: SeaWorld Orlando, Miami Seaquarium and Lowry Park Zoo in Tampa. Lowry Park Zoo works with the FWC, the Florida Wildlife Research Institute and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to rescue, rehabilitate and release Florida's manatees.

In January 2010, the zoo's Manatee and Aquatic Center received a record number of 17 manatees needing rehabilitation. Care for a manatee costs about $300 a day and the rehabilitation process can be short or long-term, depending on the needs of the manatee. The first 48 hours at the facility are critical and can predict a manatee's survival. After careful evaluation, about 85 percent are released back into their natural environment.

FWC said it is too early to predict what the future holds for the manatee population. Scientists plan to include data about the current cold snap into future population modeling efforts. However, the annual recorded numbers of deceased manatees are not the sole predictor of the manatees' future. Manatee population dynamics also take into account life span, reproduction and threats to the species.

Scientists with FWC said past research has proven that manatees in Florida require a consistent warm water habitat in order to survive long-term and the current high-numbers of cold-related manatee deaths emphasize how important a warm water habitat is to the species.

To report a distressed manatee, please call the Wildlife Alert Hotline at 1-888-404-3922.
Clothesline story
-continued from page 1

painting on a T-shirt becomes a powerful tool for expression and it provides a creative way to voice the trauma of their personal journeys. The project also provides a message of solidarity among survivors of violence in the community.

The messages on the T-shirts, hung side-by-side on a clothesline, are emotional, powerful and cathartic. The colors of the T-shirts, although not required, have as much impact as the words themselves.

The Clothesline Project explains the symbolism behind the colors: white for women and children who were killed; yellow or beige for women and children who were battered and assaulted; red, pink or orange for women and children who were raped; blue or green for women and children who were sexually abused or survived incest; purple or lavender for women victimized for being lesbians and black for women and children permanently handicapped because of violence, or who were abused because they are disabled.

The Clothesline Project was established in 1990 by members of the Women’s Agenda in Cape Cod, Massachusetts, who were inspired by the message of the traveling Vietnam memorial wall. The project was created to acknowledge survivors of domestic abuse and to honor the victims who perished at the hands of their abusers.

The project’s use of T-shirts is said to represent the embarrassment and private pain—“dirty laundry”—that survivors of abuse endure on a regular basis.

According to statistics from the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, one in four women will experience domestic violence in their lifetime. Women ages 20-24 are at greatest risk of nonfatal intimate violence. 85 percent of victims of domestic violence are women. One in six women has experienced attempted rape. Most abusers are someone these women know personally. Reports to police are rare, and about one third of victims who file police reports are killed.

The project defines a survivor as a woman who has survived intimate personal violence such as rape, battering, incest or child sexual abuse. A victim is described as a woman who has died at the hands of her abuser.

Communities are encouraged to start their own Clothesline Project. Visit http://www.clotheslineproject.org/index.htm for more information.

Contact CASA’s 24 hour local helpline at 727-895-4912 or 1-800-799-SAFE http://www.casa-stpete.org/.

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By Kerry Schofield
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An old landmark at USF St. Petersburg gets a face lift to the tune of half a million dollars.

The USF St. Petersburg College of Business moved from Bayboroy Station to the newly renovated Piano Man building this semester. The Regional Vice Chancellor for Administrative and Financial Services, Ashok Dhingra, said upgrades to the building include 22 new faculty offices.

“It’s a permanent asset to us,” Dhingra said. “I can never trust me this money to move; I spent that money to build an asset forever for the college.”

Dhingra said reserve money funded the Piano Man renovation, at a cost of nearly $500,000 and was used to build permanent faculty offices for the university. When a new business college is built in the future, business faculty will move from Piano Man to the new building. As the USF St. Petersburg campus and budget grows, new faculty will be hired and offices in Piano Man will house those new faculty members.

Florida law and the USF Board of Trustees require USF St. Petersburg to budget 8 percent in reserves annually. Dhingra said reserves of $3 million are held by the university each year. Unused money is moved to the next year’s budget.

“It’s one-time money,” Dhingra said. “If one-time monies are where we would spend the money on any capital project.”

Dr. Gary Patterson, who served as chair for the College of Business moving committee, said Piano Man was renovated in two months. Renovations began last semester when students in Piano Man moved to the new Science Technology building when it opened in fall 2009. Most of the business college faculty is now located in Piano Man. Other faculty and staff are in Davis and Coquina Halls and are mixed in with the College of Education.

“The faculty and staff have been relocated all throughout the campus,” Patterson said. “We are sort of scattered about.”

Many of the business classes are now taught in the Science and Technology building. The opening of the new building and upgrades to Piano Man made the business college move possible. Patterson said USF St. Petersburg administration is careful to make sure the instructional needs of students are met.

“The College of Business did not lose any classroom space due to the opening of the new Science Technology building,” Patterson said.

The breakup of the business college has affected communication among faculty. Because faculty and staff are separated, communication is difficult and more coordination is needed between faculty members. Patterson said students have to walk to Piano Man to see faculty and must be “buzzed” into the building through a security entry system.

“I have certainly not seen the faculty-student interaction in Piano Man that I saw in Bayboroy Station,” Patterson said. “I have not had one student drop by this semester.”

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MBA graduate Kyle Schlossman, 25, said because of the decentralization of the business college, it is harder to go to the instructors’ offices. He said it is awkward to walk in Davis 108 because the administrative staff is mixed in with faculty. Compared to Bayboroy Station, faculty offices in Davis 108 are cramped and do not have window views.

“You don’t know if you should knock or if you should just walk in because it is kind of private in there,” Schlossman said. “If you walk in, you feel like you are imposing on them.”

Dean Maling Ebrahimpour of the College of Business and his staff moved to tight quarters on the first floor of Bayboroy Hall. “We are everywhere on campus,” Ebrahimpour said. “The unity of the College of Business has changed a little.”

Schlossman said he enjoys the main campus more because he has access to the library, study areas, and computer lab. He thinks the move was positive for the students. He said he still parks on side streets near Bayboroy Station.
Renowned journalist speaks on torture

By Andrew Silverstein
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Award-winning journalist John Conroy spoke to the USF St. Petersburg community Tuesday night, Feb. 16 with his harrowing presentation “How to Make a Torturer.”


In the book he examines how and why normal people utilize physical and psychological torture on others to gain the information their group wants.

Conroy began the lecture by playing an audio tape from an interview with a former U.S. soldier, identified as Don, on the institutionalized torture he witnessed during the Vietnam War.

Don described how U.S. forces, specifically the military police, would break protocol and routinely torture North Vietnamese prisoners to glean any and all beneficial information they could.

Reflecting on one experience, Don explained, “We’d have an officer on him at all times when he slept. They’d poke the guy every five, ten minutes to keep him up. We’d shock him, turn up the voltage, still he wouldn’t say a thing.”

Conroy emphasized the cool, casual demeanor Don, as well as the majority of other torturers he interviewed had as they reflected on those troubling incidents. How is it these otherwise ordinary people could commit such violent acts?

According to Conroy, people think very differently in groups as opposed to being alone. “People are hard-wired for obedience,” he said. “They justify and think, ‘it’s just business’ or, ‘it’s going to save American lives.’”

He elaborated by citing the late psychologist Stanley Milgram’s experiments on obedience to authority figures in the 1960’s. Conroy explained that in these experiments a subject was brought in to ask questions to whom they believed was another participant, but in reality was a confederate. If the confederate answered a question wrong, the participant was to electrocute them with a fake (but, unbeknownst to them) electric shock generator they controlled. Even the imaginary voltage increased and the confederate began showing increasing signs of physical pain, 26 out of 40 participants went through with the entire experiment.

According to Milgram’s summary of the experiment in his article titled The Perils of Obedience, “Ordinary — continued page 6
Torture story

--continued from page 5

Although heart disease is the silent killer among women in the U.S., osteoporosis is another health issue that affects many women each year.

If you do not like milk, put non-fat milk powder into foods such as pudding, casseroles or anything else that calls for milk in the recipe,” Gilbert said.

Osteoporosis is a disease of progressive bone loss, which leads to fragile bones. In order to prevent osteoporosis, Gilbert says that women should drink milk and take Vitamin D tablets.

Osteoporosis is not the only health issue that women should worry about. Similarly, sexually transmitted diseases are also another important health issue that women may face.

According to a study done by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in 2005, the number one killer of women in the U.S. is heart disease followed by cancer and stroke.

“Women live longer than men, but women do not take good care of themselves,” said Gilbert, the women’s health officer. “The signs that a woman is having a heart attack differ from men.”

Gilbert said that she is guilty of putting things like motherhood and work before her health. “I will be the last person to go to the doctor,” Gilbert said.

According to Conroy, the use of torture typically creates false leads and thus, more confusion in the process of collecting useful enemy information.

Conroy does not necessarily believe 65 percent of us have some torturous side waiting to be unleashed. “I think a lot of people believe that, but it’s not true,” he said.

To prove his point, Conroy explained a variation Milgram later performed based on his original experiment. Milgram included three people on the question-asking side (two confederates, one participant) and one person to answer the questions (a confederate).  

The behavior of the only real participant was found to be strongly affected by the concerned sentiments his or her two “peers” had for the person being shocked. With this external influence, only 4 out of 40 participants completed the entire experiment.

While it is easy to see how people can be coerced into committing acts of torture, is the act itself ever justified? According to Conroy, “Most of the guys I talked to just said it simply didn’t work.”

He said going on to explain that torture typically creates false leads and thus, more confusion in the process of collecting useful enemy information.

A declassified 2004 memo written by an FBI agent working at Guantanamo Bay echoes similar sentiments stating that the use of “enhanced” interrogation techniques, even when they worked, lead to “nothing more than what FBI got using simple investigative techniques.”

Conroy believes that the use of torture to glean important information in a swift manner could easily be attributed to a growing, society-wide need for instant gratification. “Some of these guys even told me they saw the stuff on ‘24,’” he said. “That’s the ideal, but it typically doesn’t work out that way.”

So, if torture is a problem, how do we alleviate it? “We have to prosecute torturers,” said Conroy. “In the beginning you might even be prosecuting some otherwise great people, but torture won’t stop until people start having second thoughts about [using it].” To Conroy, this means more outside monitoring of interrogations and allocating more funds towards investigative departments in both the police and armed forces. “We’ve got to set the example,” Conroy said.

The discussion continued with Dale Watson, the minority health officer. “In the past, Type 2 Diabetes was only found in adults over the age of 45 in the U.S. and now it is more often found in children,” Watson said.

According to Watson, there is no cure for diabetes, but it can be controlled. “This is the first generation of children that will die before their parents,” Watson said. “We continued by saying that keeping children active is a way to make sure that it will not happen.”

Watson mentioned that the health gap is the root cause of this in the U.S. and it is influenced by income, education and environment. “My mission impossible is to solve socioeconomic and uninsured issues,” she said.

Watson closed by saying, “Look at your health globally. Connect all the dots, everything is connected.”

Piano Man story

--continued from page 4

The Crow’s Nest is taking applications for the fall!

If you are interested, please visit the Web site at studentmedstatus.usf.edu to get an application.

Completed applications can be returned to the CN office in the CAC or emailed to usfcrowsnest@gmail.com.

Piano Man story

--continued from page 4

Parking on the main campus is metered or a permit is required. “It’s free if you park over there but it’s kind of a long walk, especially at night,” Schlossman said.

Ebrahimipour said the goal of the College of Business is to try and maintain a cohesive organization until a new business college is built and everyone is back together. He said the university worked really hard during the break when faculty members were gone to make the business college transition from Bayboro Station to the main campus possible.

“They did a great job,” Ebrahimipour said. “We are going to see a new building coming, and we will be united and everyone will be back together.”

Students can refer to the College of Business website for faculty office locations at http://www.spt.usf.edu/cob/faculty/index.htm.
VOLUME 44 • ISSUE 19

THE CROW'S EST

VARIETY

1. Four people managed both the Yankees and the Mets during their careers. Name three of them.
2. How many times did Boston Red Sox great Ted Williams have 100-plus walks in a season?
3. In 2008, B altimore's Ed Reed became the second player in NFL history to return two interceptions 100-plus yards. Who was the first to do it?
4. Three men's basketball coaches have won an NCAA title, an NIT post-season championship and an Olympic gold medal. Name two of them.
5. The New York Rangers and Washington Capitals were involved in the longest shootout in NHL history. How many rounds was it?
6. When was the last time before John Crews in 2009 that a U.S.-born male won the Philadelphia Marathon?
7. How many consecutive LPGA Player of the Year Awards had Lorena Ochoa won entering 2010?

Answers
1. Yogi Berra, Willie Mays, Stan Musial and Joe Torre.
2. Eleven times in his 19-year major-league career.
7. Four in a row.

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Let the spring games begin

By Greg Lindberg
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As the frigid air gives way to warmer temperatures, being outdoors finally seems tolerable. What better way to spend a day outside than munching on Cracker Jacks and sipping on a cold beverage at a baseball game?

Spring training gets underway this week in Florida and Arizona. After a relatively short off-season compared to other sports, major league baseball is back at work preparing for the lengthy 162-game regular season that officially starts April 5.

Around the Tampa Bay area, seven different major league clubs will be playing spring games. Fans will have an opportunity to see some of the stars of the game along with up-and-coming players trying to earn a spot on their respective team’s roster.

Here is a list of the teams playing locally with their stadium locations, single-game ticket prices and a brief season preview.

**Toronto Blue Jays** – Dunedin Stadium at 373 Douglas Ave., Dunedin (Tickets: $15-$27)

The Blue Jays gave up their prized hurler in Roy Halladay, who was considered the face of the franchise. Unless Toronto comes up some team chemistry among its plethora of young players and CF Vernon Wells bounces back with a big year, it could be another long season in Canada.

**Philadelphia Phillies** – Bright House Field at 601 Old Coachman Rd., Clearwater (Tickets: $12-$33)

Having won the World Series in 2008 and losing it in 2009, some may wonder if the Phillies can get back to the promise-land again this season. The acquisition of pitcher Roy Halladay should only help their rotation. sluggers Ryan Howard and Chase Utley are always reliable.

**Pittsburgh Pirates** – McKechnie Field at 1611 90th St. W., Bradenton (Tickets: $10-$21)

The Pirates haven’t had a winning season since 1992 – the longest such streak in the history of professional American sports. In 2010 finally the year for them to win more games than they lose? Their roster still consists mostly of no-names, so it’s tough to say yet.

**New York Yankees** – Steinbrenner Field at 501 W. Dr. Hustin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Tampa (Tickets: $17-$51)

Coming off their World Series championship, the Yankees will look to repeat as king of the majors. They kept most of their team intact with veterans pitcher Andy Pettitte coming back and also traded for centerfielder Curtis Granderson from Detroit. New York will compete for glory once again in 2010.

**Detroit Tigers** – Joker Marchant Stadium at 2301 Lakeland Hills Blvd., Lakeland (Tickets: $8-$22)

The Tigers had a rare World Series appearance in 2006 and are looking to recapture that magic. They had a hectic winter with several acquisitions and signings, most notably getting a five-year contract extension for star pitcher Justin Verlander. The rest of the rotation will have to perform well for the Tigers to be successful in the AL Central.

**Baltimore Orioles** – Ed Smith Stadium at 2700 17th St. S., Sarasota (Tickets: $9-$22)

The Oh will hold their spring training games in Sarasota for the first time in 20 years. With the additions of veteran infielders Miguel Tejada and Garrett Atkins, Baltimore has increased expectations to finally get over the hump with a winning record this season.

**Tampa Bay Rays** – Charlotte Sports Park at 2500 El Jobean Rd., Port Charlotte (Tickets: $8-$21)

The Rays had a quiet off-season and will virtually have the same lineup up in 2010 that they had a year ago. They did trade away fan favorite TB Alfonso Savigny to Pittsburgh and signed catcher Kelly Shoppach from Cleveland along with closer Rafael Soriano from Atlanta. The big question will be whether they can recapture the chemistry from their magical 08 campaign and make another run this year.