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MARCH 11

-BUILDON FOUNDER JIM ZIOLKOWSKI SPEAKS ABOUT HIS BOOK "WALK IN THEIR SHOES," 7 P.M., MITCHELL HALL
-BLACK MARIA FILM FESTIVAL, 5 P.M., SMITH HALL 130
-THE SPEAKEASY OPENING, A CASUAL GATHERING PLACE FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS, FACULTY AND STAFF THAT SERVES A VARIETY OF BEERS, WINES, SOFT DRINKS, COFFEE AND FREE POPCORN, 4-10 P.M., 44 KENT WAY.
-STUDYING THE ATMOSPHERE OF EXOPLANETS IN EXTREME ENVIRONMENTS WITH DR. MING ZHAO, 4 P.M., SHARP LAB 215

MARCH 12

-GLOBAL AGENDA: THE ARAB SPRING AND BEYOND WITH DANYA GREENFIELD, 7:30 P.M., MITCHELL HALL
-PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY COLLOQUIUM WITH DR. DAVID DEMILLE, 4 P.M., GORE HALL 104
-EXERCISE SAFETY WORKSHOP, 2-3 P.M., LAUREL HALL CONFERENCE ROOM

MARCH 13

-SCPAB PRESENTS: AARON CARTER, 8-10 P.M., TRABANT MPRS
-DISTINGUISHED SCHOLARS LECTURE: ELIAS KHOURY—THE ARAB INTELLECTUALS AND THE REVOLUTION, 5:15-6:30 P.M., BAYARD SHARP HALL
-KEEP YOUR EYES ON THE PRIZE FILM SCREENING, 4-5 P.M., CENTER FOR BLACK CULTURE

MARCH 14

-REP PRESENTS FAUST, 7:30 P.M., CENTER FOR THE ARTS
-DAVE THE POTTER PERFORMANCE, 7:30 P.M., MITCHELL HALL
-(NON)FICTION: UD'S 3RD ANNUAL DANCE MINOR CONCERT, 7:30 P.M., MITCHELL HALL

MARCH 15

-REP PRESENTS FAUST, 7:30 P.M., CENTER FOR THE ARTS
-DAVE THE POTTER PERFORMANCE, 7:30 P.M., MITCHELL HALL
-(NON)FICTION: UD'S 3RD ANNUAL DANCE MINOR CONCERT, 7:30 P.M., MITCHELL HALL

MARCH 16

-REP PRESENTS FAUST, 7:30 P.M., CENTER FOR THE ARTS
-SIT-IN & STUDY, 6 P.M., PURNELL HALL 116, 118

MARCH 17

-THE SPEAKEASY OPENING, A CASUAL GATHERING PLACE FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS, FACULTY AND STAFF THAT SERVES A VARIETY OF BEERS, WINES, SOFT DRINKS, COFFEE AND FREE POPCORN, 4-10 P.M., 44 KENT WAY.
-TEST TAKING WORKSHOP, 3:30-4:30 P.M., GORE HALL 303
-ATOMIC, MOLECULAR & OPTICAL PHYSICS SEMINAR, 2-3 P.M., SHARP LAB 215

Adjunct professors lament unfair pay and no benefits

BY CHELSEA HAMILTON
Staff Reporter

Similar to other professors, political science professor Christopher Counihan teaches three classes between the university's Newark and Wilmington campuses. Yet unlike professors with tenure—who receive benefits and are paid over \$95,000 a year—Counihan struggles to get by. Only through his wife is Counihan able to receive healthcare, and the low pay has forced him to face the decision to leave the university as an adjunct professor and build a new company.

"I can not continue to afford to work at the salary that I receive as an adjunct," Counihan said.

Separate from full-time professors, adjunct professors are considered part-time employees compensated based on how many credits they teach. Though the university discloses salary bases for various professors, assistant professors, associate professors

and instructors, compensation rates for adjunct professors are not listed on the university's website. The Coalition of the Academic Workforce (CAW) estimates the nationwide median pay for adjunct professors is \$2,700 per three-credit course.

Counihan, like other adjuncts, are overworked, underpaid and uninsured, according to math Professor David Colton, former president of the American Association of University Professors. A full-time professor who receives benefits, Colton said he does not agree with how universities are using and treating their adjunct faculty.

"While they [adjuncts] are very talented people, the advantage for the university is that they are cheap labor and they don't have to pay them benefits," Colton said.

The implementation of the the Affordable Care Act has further impeded adjunct professors. It states that if an employee works

more than 30 hours, the employee is considered full-time and the employer must provide healthcare benefits. As a result of the full-time employee criteria, Counihan said he noticed the university is placing stifling regulations on adjuncts to keep them as part-time, uninsured faculty.

"The belief is that college administrations—here and at other universities—are keeping adjuncts to a schedule of three class or less per semester so as to avoid the risk that they become de facto full-time employees that are required to be offered medical benefits," Counihan said.

However, this does not necessarily indicate that professors are working under the 30 hour per week criteria, said English professor Phillip Bannowsky. Bannowsky said he works well over 30 hours per week, but does not see the compensation or the benefits for it.

Luckily, Bannowsky said he

does not have financial concerns, as he holds a pension and benefits from his previous job. However, he said he sympathizes with other adjuncts in different financial situations.

"How do you measure 30 hours per week?" Bannowsky said. "I work three courses right now and I put in a lot more than 30 hours this week and I'm sure many of my other colleagues do. I think the answer to this is representation."

Bannowsky said there is an incongruity of how the education system treats adjuncts in comparison to full-time tenure or non-tenure professors.

"I don't think they [adjuncts] are treated right," Bannowsky said. "In my circumstance, I'm fine, but for these guys, they need representation so they can apply some collective power to secure economic, professional and the benefits side of the equation."

See COLTON page 3

Hens win CAA, first time to NCAAs since '99



COURTESY OF MARK CAMPBELL BLUEHENS.COM

BY PAUL TIERNEY
Managing Sports Editor

Devon Saddler did not hesitate. Down by one point with 25 seconds left against No. 3 seed William & Mary, Delaware's all-time leading scorer knew what to do. Hens head coach Monté Ross

wanted to put the ball in his star player's hands, but the senior guard had other ideas.

"Get the ball inside to Bap," Saddler told Ross in the huddle, fully aware that if he was wrong, Delaware's hopes of making the NCAA Tournament for the first time since 1999 were over.

He wasn't wrong.

With 10.8 seconds left, senior guard Davon Usher found Carl Baptiste on the left block. The 6-9 senior forward powered his way to the basket and rattled in a layup, giving Delaware a 75-74 advantage. Tribe guard Marcus Thornton then had a shot rim out

as time expired to seal the win for Delaware.

"Carl had it going all game," Saddler said. "I knew once he got it down there, got it into the post, they couldn't stop him down low."

When the buzzer sounded, Baptiste broke down in tears as the fans stormed the court. He had just scored one of the most important baskets in the history of Delaware basketball, helping the Hens come back from a six-point deficit with 1:20 to play.

"This is a dream come true," Baptiste said. "I've been waiting for this for five years. I came to college for this opportunity. I know Devon feels the same way."

Baptiste led Delaware in scoring with 24 points. Thornton poured in 22 points for W&M and shot 4-of-7 from 3-point range.

Not five minutes before the sea of blue and yellow-clad fans stormed the court, Delaware's season was on life support. After a corner 3-pointer from junior guard Kyle Anderson gave Delaware a 12-point lead with just under 17 minutes to play, the Hens collapsed down the stretch.

Tribe junior guard Omar Prewitt led W&M on an 8-2 run over two minutes to make the score 53-48 with 12 minutes to play. Threatt responded by getting to the line and hitting two free throws, but a 3-pointer from Tribe guard Daniel Dixon cut Delaware's lead to four.

See ROSS page 14

Universities becoming tempting targets for hackers

BY MATT BUTLER
News Assignment Editor

Over the last few years, cyber-attacks have become one of the largest threats to businesses and organizations worldwide. Universities nationwide have also emerged as a prime target for hackers to infiltrate, with several suffering massive data breaches during the last several months.

The latest attack occurred at Johns Hopkins University, which reported a data breach on Saturday in which the email addresses, phone numbers and names of approximately 1,300 current and former engineering students were stolen. Johns Hopkins is the latest in a long line of schools affected during the last year including the University of Maryland, Stanford University, Indiana University, North Dakota University, the University of Delaware and dozens others, according to the Privacy Rights Clearinghouse data breach database.

Carl Jacobson, vice president of Information Technologies and Chief Information Office at the university, said he thinks the recent trend of high-profile attacks on colleges is an indication that cyber attacks in general are on the rise, and particularly over the last year, universities are feeling the effects of that rise.

Some institutions represent very valuable targets for cyber terrorists for the research that is being performed on campus, Jacobson said. While no classified research takes place on this university's campus, other

colleges are looking into the trend.

"There might be places that are targets because they are researching Department of Defense kind of stuff, something that you could sell to another country," Jacobson said. "There might be pharmaceutical research too. It could very well be related to the value of the research too. If I'm doing research on how to build concrete bridges, maybe that doesn't have the value of new drugs or defense research."

National security experts are forecasting that during 2014 and 2015, the highest targeted industries will be finance, healthcare and higher education, Jacobson said. Unfortunately, some of the reasons academic institutions have been a preferred target are the same reasons that make their educations valuable, he said.

"One reason higher education has always been a target is because we are more open," Jacobson said. "A bank would be very closed, but a university thrives on openness. We share with other universities. We share with researchers. We have professors and students who are all over the world. It's like the way you can just walk onto our campus, but you cannot just walk into the Barclays Bank building."

Jacobson said he believed the university was given a pass for a few years because most cyber-attackers were attempting to breach the more prominent universities in the nation. However, he said, the university's rising prestige and cyber-terrorists' increasing

willingness to attack any university led to the data breach the university suffered in July.

For years, universities have been strengthening their defenses in order to combat further threat of cyber-attacks, but recently the threat has been increasing faster than universities have been adapting, Jacobson said. The most important issue now is whether or not universities will be able to catch back up. Jacobson said this issue is crucial because cyber-attacks will never be prevented completely.

"It will never stop, because you cannot be open for business but closed for security," Jacobson said. "It's like owning a store in a really bad neighborhood. You still have to open the door to let the customers in."

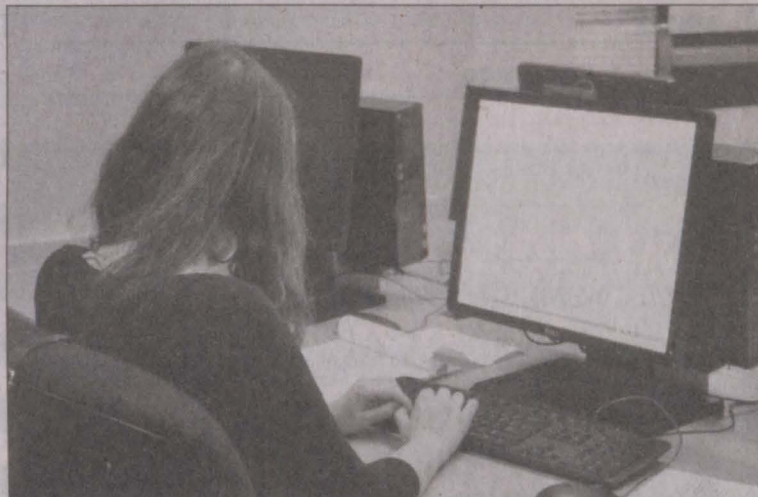
Xiaoming Li, a software security expert at the university, said some part of the motivation

for the cyber-attacks is the attacker's desire to prove to their peers they are capable of conducting such a breach. This is the difference between hackers and actual cyber-terrorists, he said.

While most of the attacks so far have focused on personal information, such as social security numbers, Li said the concern that one of the attacks will be carried out with the intention of breaching valuable research data is justifiable to a certain extent.

"That is a legitimate fear, but it would be a very targeted attack," Li said. "They would have to know the faculty member's personal details. Otherwise, it would be much harder."

See HUFÉ page 6



THE REVIEW/AMELIA WANG

Students' private information is put at risk with the onslaught of cyber security attacks.

WORLDREVIEW

**1 DRUG LORD
KILLED, ALREADY
PRONOUNCED
DEAD BY
MEXICAN GOVT
IN 2010**

Following a Sunday morning shootout, Mexican authorities claim to have killed drug cartel leader Nazario Moreno Gonzalez, who was widely known as “El Mas Loco” or “The Craziest One.” However, confusion arose following the announcement in light of the fact Mexican officials had declared Moreno dead four years ago.

In 2010, former Mexican president Felipe Calderon’s government announced Moreno’s death following two days of shooting between Mexican federal police and cartel members. At the time, Moreno was a leader of a cartel called the “La Familia Michoacana,” but since then, the cartel has transformed into the Knights Templar, which has been cited as one of the leading suppliers of methamphetamine in the United States.

Following the 2010 announcement, reports emerged claiming that Moreno was still alive, and in 2011, state prosecutors added to the speculation when they went on record saying that they had never recovered Moreno’s body.

Officials were able to match Moreno’s fingerprints on Sunday, but DNA tests are being done to confirm that the body is, in fact, Moreno. If Moreno’s death is confirmed, his passing will mark the most recent victory in Mexico’s continuing war on drugs.

—Kelly Flynn
Managing News Editor

**2 UKRAINIAN
CRISIS
CONTINUES TO
GROW**

As pressure in Ukraine continues to mount, the nation’s interim prime minister is set to meet with U.S. officials this week.

A spokesperson from Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk’s office said Yatsenyuk will arrive in the United States tomorrow to meet with President Barack Obama and other top officials over Russian troops moving into Ukraine.

Obama recently spoke with leaders of several European countries, including Britain, France and Italy.

“All of the leaders agreed on the need for Russia to pull its military forces back to their bases, allow for the deployment of international observers and human rights monitors to the Crimean peninsula,” a statement issued by the White House said.

U.S. officials such as Secretary of State John Kerry have also spoken to senior Russian politicians, urging them to stand down or possibly risk sanctions.

Russian President Vladimir Putin, meanwhile, spoke to German Chancellor Angela Merkel and British Prime Minister David Cameron. Putin has said Russia has the right to send troops to Ukraine if necessary to protect Russians living in the former Soviet nation.

A referendum set for Sunday will allow residents of the Ukrainian autonomous province of Crimea to vote on whether or not they would like to rejoin Russia or Ukraine.

—Matt Bittle
Copy Desk Chief

**3 BRITISH NONPROFIT
ADVOCATES FOR
INCREASED AID IN
SYRIA**

Over 1.2 million Syrian children have become refugees as the result of the country’s three-year conflict, according to a report released this week by British nonprofit Save the Children.

Titled “A Devastating Toll,” the 20-page report provides evidence of Syria’s crippling health system, the rise of disease among children and the high occurrence of crisis-related injuries. The lack of proper access to healthcare in the formerly middle-income country is emphasized throughout the article.

In Aleppo, the largest city in Syria, it is estimated 36 doctors remain working. The city once was home to over 5,000 doctors, according to Save the Children.

Anecdotes of children’s experiences in Syria’s healthcare system are scattered throughout the article, with one telling the story of Shadi (whose name was changed by the nonprofit), a teenager who was struck by shrapnel and is unable to receive proper medical attention due to the conflict. Shadi, who is forced to use a wheelchair, has been told by doctors that he will be able to walk if the shrapnel is removed.

Save the Children advocates are calling for increased humanitarian aid primarily by passing a United Nations Security Council resolution that allows for humanitarian access to all parts of war-torn Syria.

—Cady Zuvich
Managing News Editor

**4 SUICIDE BOMBER
IN IRAQ KILLS 45,
INJURES 100 PLUS**

At least 45 people were killed and 157 more were wounded Sunday when a suicide bomber drove a car packed with explosives at a police checkpoint in the southern Iraqi city of Hilla, police and medical officials said.

The attacker approached a main checkpoint and detonated the minibus at a northern entrance to the largely Shiite Muslim city, which is about 60 miles south of Baghdad, an anonymous police officer said.

No one immediately claimed responsibility in the attack.

There were at least 30 cars waiting at the checkpoint during the explosion. The cars were set on fire, with some trapping drivers and passengers inside. The attack killed security officers and civilians, including women and children.

More than 8,000 Iraqis were killed last year in bombings and other attacks, making it the deadliest year in Iraq since 2008, according to the United Nations. More than 700 Iraqis were killed and nearly 1,400 other were wounded in similar attacks in February according to the United Nations.

Violence has often been putting the majority Sunni Muslims against the Shiite Muslims who have dominated the government since Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein was overthrown in 2003.

—Cori Ilardi
Copy Desk Chief

**5 MALAYSIAN PLANE
DISAPPEARS WITH
239 PASSENGERS**

Malaysia Airlines Flight 370 disappeared with 239 individuals on board early Saturday morning on its way to Beijing. Officials are currently looking into the possibility of a terrorist attack, though it could be months before anything official is confirmed.

Air traffic controllers lost contact with the plane at approximately 1:30 a.m. and have been unable to contact or locate the plane since. Vietnam’s navy spotted a floating object approximately 50 miles southwest of Vietnam’s Tho Chu Island, where oil slicks were previously reported, but it was declared a false alarm.

Questions over the flight manifest have risen, with both the Austrian and Italian foreign ministries confirming two passengers from their respective countries were not aboard the plane and had their passports stolen. Among those confirmed on the plane are 154 people from China or Taiwan, 38 from Malaysia and three from the United States. Five of the passengers were younger than the age of 5.

Thailand’s navy has decided to shift its searching away from the Gulf of Thailand and the South China Sea at the request of the Malaysian, which is looking into the possibility the plane turned around and crashed in the Andaman Sea, near the border of Thailand.

—Rachel Taylor
Copy Desk Chief

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ELI program connects with Japan's Saitama University

BY CHELSEA HAMILTON
Staff Reporter

Earlier this year, the university signed an agreement with Japan's Saitama University to increase international and cultural knowledge and foreign language possibilities for students at both institutions through the implementation of a "bridge program."

The university's English Language Institute (ELI) is instating this program to give Saitama students the opportunity to study English and pursue fluency. The announcement came on Jan 27. They will also be provided with the opportunity to take one to two university credit courses through the Division of Professional and Continuing Studies. After successfully completing a semester at ELI, Saitama students have the chance to become a full-time matriculated student at the university for one to two semesters.

Scott Stevens, director and administrator for the graduate program at ELI, said he feels this agreement will bring great opportunities and advantages to both the students of Saitama and this university.

"I think it's wonderful," Stevens said. "Over the past 10 to 15 years, the amount of Japanese students that attend UD has decreased. They felt isolated and, therefore, lacked the desire to expand their horizons. I think this agreement can help facilitate a more comfortable environment and diversify the amount of Japanese students who go here. We want as many cultures and languages mixing as possible."

Stevens is not alone in his

opinion. Sophomore and former ELI student Shanshan Wang said she was pleasantly surprised by the new agreement between the university and Saitama and sees it as an enlightening opportunity.

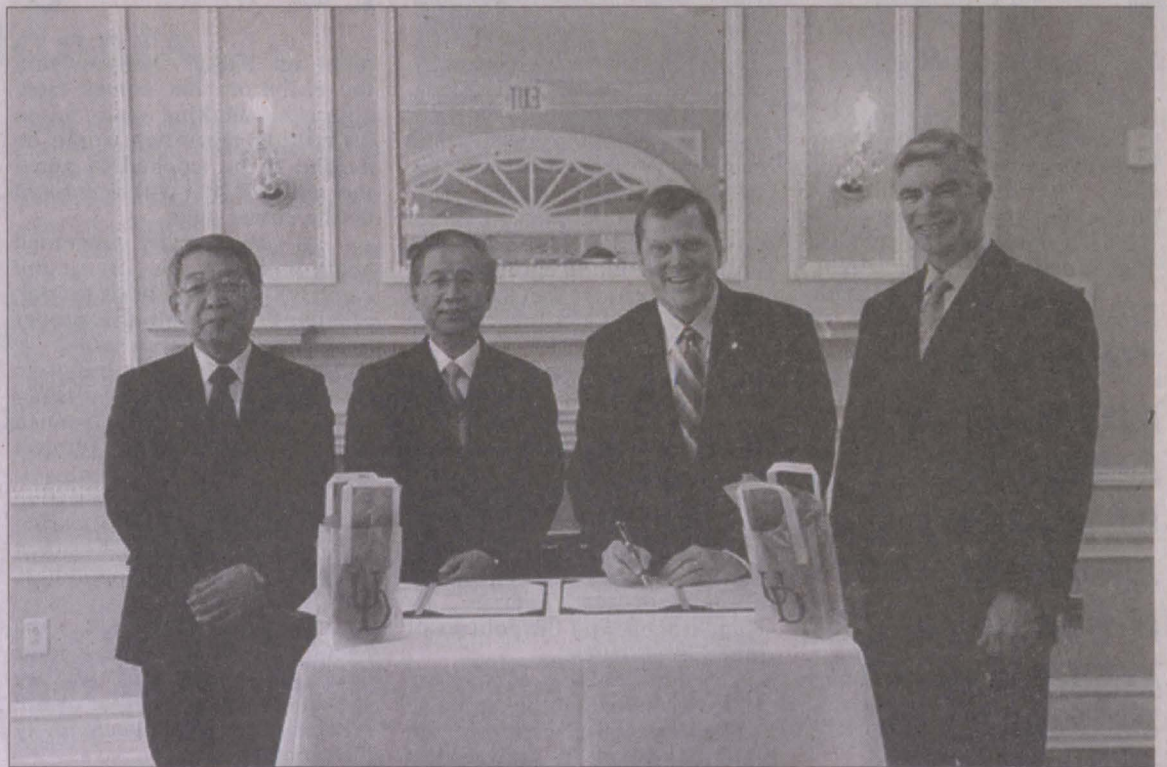
"I am surprised about how ELI is getting more diverse with other schools," Wang said. "They used to only have groups of teachers and students visit for a couple months. I think it's great for both ELI and Japan."

The new agreement, however, is only one of many accomplishments the ELI boasts. In alignment with the ELI mission statement, the program "endeavor[s] each day to enhance [its] reputation as a leader among intensive English programs" as it is one of the "top 10" intensive English programs in the United States.

Ken Cranker, instructor, mentor and level coordinator for English for Academic Purposes Level 5, credits this success to the outstanding reputation and the unique qualities of ELI.

"We incorporate one-on-one tutoring into the program," Cranker said in an email message. "We have a cohort program to promote academic culture in the university-bound student. We bend over backwards to meet students' needs and hopes and to maintain high standards."

Wang, an ELI student who has successfully maneuvered through the program, said she has personally experienced these benefits. She credits ELI as the reason she is a full-time student at the university and for the success she has now as a finance major and a double minor in management information systems and theater.



UDAILY/THE REVIEW

Saitama University and UD sign agreement future plans for a ongoing international relationship.

"ELI was the bridge to help me go to UD," Wang said. "When you want to study abroad, you first need to apply, but you also need to learn English. If ELI didn't exist, I wouldn't be able to go to UD."

Wang also feels the ELI program has a certain familial aspect to it. She said she appreciates the way tutors and mentors are always glad to help and teach students about American language and culture.

"I got a warm feeling from ELI," Wang said. "They offer personal tutoring where they knew many languages. It gave me a familiar feeling of home and because of that, I instantly felt close to them."

Stevens tries to make every student feel and experience the comfortable feeling Wang had the chance to encounter. He said he makes it his personal mission to turn ELI into an international family and

a second home to its students. He said he realizes they left everything to come to the university for the academic opportunity and wants to make sure they feel as comfortable as possible. In addition to the family-like environment, Stevens said he feels ELI is distinct in the variety of outlets they provide to ensure students reach their full learning potential.

See STEVENS page 8

America, friend or foe: Richard Wike from Pew Research Center explains recent findings

BY ROSIE BRINCKERHOFF
Staff Reporter

The average American citizen probably thinks the United States is the top country in the world. Some consider the United States to be a world leader. However, global public opinion would not specifically suggest this. This was the message delivered on Wednesday by Richard Wike, director of global attitudes research at Pew Research Center, to an audience in Mitchell Hall as part of the university's continuing spring Global Agenda speaker series.

Wike covered four key issues that his research is currently focusing on, including views of the United States over the past decade, the rise of China, extremism among Muslim publics and views on democracy around the world.

"The rise, fall and persistence of anti-Americanism in terms of how the world views the U.S. has been a very interesting story over the last decade," Wike said. "There have been ups and downs, twists and turns and a few surprises, notably the rise of anti-Americanism during George W. Bush's presidency and the slight fall of anti-Americanism after President Obama's 2008 election win."

Wike said he has always been intrigued by geopolitics but first became interested specifically in public opinion during his graduate education at Emory University. He started working for small opinion polling firms over the years and was always fascinated with the real world application of academic training and social science. As Director of Global Attitudes Research, Wike spends his days tracking key global issues and aggregating social science research, while deciding the best way to explore these issues through global public opinion surveys.

Global public opinion was the theme of Wike's presentation

Wednesday night, as he discussed the different factors shaping public opinion. Wike said the media shapes how people frame certain issues across the globe. Wike discussed recent survey results spanning 20 countries, saying that Pew is consistently finding that young people around the globe have more positive attitudes of the United States, whereas elders in these countries view the United States in a more negative light.

"There have been ups and downs and a lot of changes over time, and there are still real challenges in nations like Egypt, Turkey and Pakistan to change how those people view the U.S.," Wike said.

Ralph Begleiter, director of the Center for Political Communication, said many people would be surprised to hear the opinions other countries have about the United States. Begleiter referenced a 2005 study abroad group he took to Argentina, saying his students were very surprised by the anti-American statements they heard from their Argentinean peers over a picnic.

"Many students think of media and public opinion in terms of only applying to the U.S., such as politics, elections and civic affairs," Begleiter said. "My students were surprised by the anti-American statements being made by their peers because they weren't expecting that kind of attitude, and so it was a really eye-opening thing for them to see the way people feel about the U.S. around the world."

Wike explored the topic of extremism among Muslim publics, specifically discussing survey results concerning the level of support for suicide bombings in predominantly Muslim nations. While America's global image has seen improvement in various countries, Wike has found that Muslim nations still have a great

deal of anti-sentiment for the United States. Wike showed a survey result reporting a moderately high range of Palestinian territories that believe suicide bombings can be justified.

"The numbers have started coming down in Pakistan, Indonesia, Lebanon and Jordan over time," Wike said. "There have been enormous dropoffs for suicide bombing when people realize it and actually see it in their lives."

Begleiter said America's global image is far from perfect. He said he has been following Wike's Global Attitudes Project surveys, where tens of thousands of people in 30 countries across the globe are surveyed annually. He said while America's image is not ideal, it has seen areas of improvement over the past six years, although it is still in fluctuation. Begleiter spoke about Wike's results showing that a vast number of recorded opinions of the

"There have been ups and downs and a lot of changes over time, and there are still real challenges in nations like Egypt, Turkey and Pakistan to change how those people view the U.S."

-RICHARD WIKE
DIRECTOR OF GLOBAL ATTITUDES RESEARCH AT PEW RESEARCH CENTER

United States dropped and stayed low through George W. Bush's time in office but rebounded and saw a dramatic improvement following Obama's election.

"If you follow those surveys, you'll see a trend of anti-American sentiment that builds quickly after the U.S. attacks in Afghanistan after 2001 and grows to an almost unprecedented level of anti-American from 2004 to 2006," Begleiter said. "The point of view improves a bit in 2008 with the election of Barack Obama because much of the world had high hopes for the president, and so the attitude towards the U.S. improved significantly across the world after his election."

Kait Houser, a senior political science major, said she was very glad she attended Wike's speech. She discussed the importance of following world news and public opinion. She said she emphasizes the need to know what is going on in the United States and in the world so that

there can be a clear understanding of how global events will affect daily life.

"I think Wike is very intelligent," Houser said. "He definitely provided the audience with a very well rounded and intellectual set of data. I think that the different areas he covered tonight were interesting and relevant, but I have to say that most of the survey results about anti-American sentiment weren't very surprising to me."

Wike presented data on United States and China favorability. He said globally the United States has a stronger and slightly more positive image than China, which can be seen across most regions with the exception of the Middle East.

Wike displayed data from 39 different countries showing that not many people think of China or the United States as an enemy globally—eight percent consider the United States an enemy compared to 10 percent for China. In the same light, Wike showed that 59 percent see the United States as a partner, and only 39 percent think so of China. However, Wike showed staggering data of people in other countries who believe China is positioned to surpass the United States as the leading economic power.

"In 2013, we surveyed 20 countries and saw that 34 percent believed China was the leading economic power, whereas 41 percent thought the U.S. was," Wike said. "There's a clear shift taking place for who people believe is the world's leading economic power."

Wike closed his presentation with a discussion of democracy worldwide, specifically focusing on the desires and frustrations with it around the world. Wike used an example from a 2013 survey that was conducted in Egypt. He found there was growing polarization in Egypt over views of their new constitution, with a recorded 49 percent favoring it compared to 45 percent opposing. He said they survey other countries on democracy to ascertain how people want to organize themselves politically. Wike has found a significant number of people believe democratic principles drive countries forward but who also believe those same principles are not well represented in their own countries.

"There's a democracy gap between people who say that democratic principles are important and people who say that the same democratic principles are present in their country," Wike said. "That's why there's growing frustration and protests in emerging middle income countries."

While Pew Research Center refrains from providing policy recommendations, Wike said the Global Attitudes Project would continue to aggregate data and compile meaningful research that speaks to policy debates. Through analyzing survey data and disseminating the information, Wike hopes to inform and educate the public, the media and policymakers on the cold hard facts of global public opinion.

COLTON: 'IT'S REALLY A DISSERVICE TO THE STUDENTS'

Continued from page 1

Adjuncts also face the unfair nature of how the university is using them, Colton said. The university's personnel policies on adjunct professors says adjunct faculty are on staff for a "limited period of time during the year(s) in which they are actively involved in the teaching and research program of the University." Adjuncts must be involved in the university through teaching, research or consultation, according to the policy.

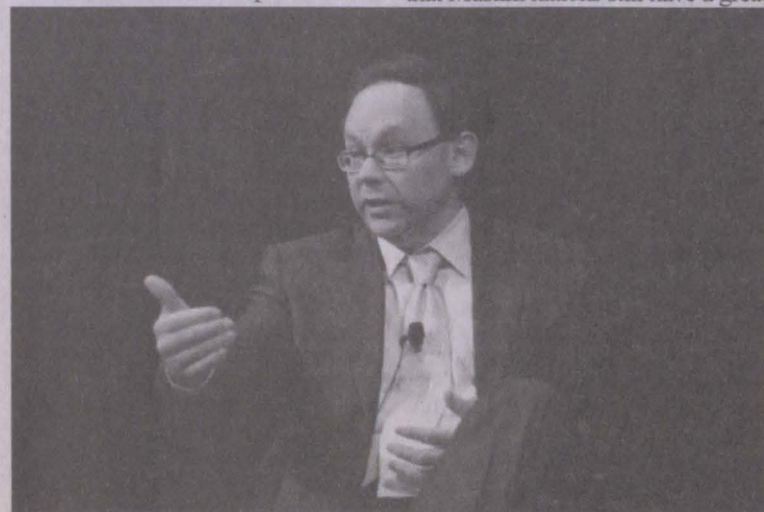
Colton, however, said the university is taking advantage of adjuncts and using them to replace many of the full-time faculty so the university does not have to worry about giving them benefits or the salary of a full-time professor. A trend nationwide, the number of adjuncts at universities has risen. According to a 2005 report by the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, part-time instructors represent 48 percent of faculty.

"At one time, adjunct professors were hired to a certain need, but it's become more and more a way of universities to provide cheap labor," Colton said. "It's like a business. You get cheap labor and don't have to pay benefits. The university is working just like a company and they should not."

Adjuncts spend time looking for a job and are at the mercy of the university administration to be hired on a year-to-year basis, Colton said. He said [the university] is "using control and they exploit it."

Colton called for change, and said something needs to be done. The fairness of benefits and compensation must surface for adjuncts around the country. Adjunct professors are not the only ones facing the consequences, Colton said, as students too are affected by rise of adjunct professors.

"It's really a disservice to the students," Colton said. "Adjunct professors teach usually a great deal and they are busy trying to find another job probably after the year's done, so they just don't have the time and the energy to give full attention to students like full-time faculty can. They try, but they are just overworked and underpaid. Simple as that."



UDAILY/THE REVIEW

Richard Wike discusses America's global public opinion during the Global Agenda Speaker Series.

HAVE AN OPINION? WRITE TO THE REVIEW!

The Review gladly welcomes its readers to write letters to the editor and submit their writing as guest columnists. Letters can be submitted through udreview.com.

University community expresses concerns at Tobacco-Free open hearing

BY JAGODA DUL
News Assignment Editor

Members of the university community gathered in Gore Hall yesterday afternoon to discuss the Student Government Association-proposed tobacco-free initiative.

Sponsored by the Faculty Senate executive committee, the

"It is not a question of being for or against smoking, but a question regarding the extremity of the policy."

-PRASAD DHURJATI
CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
PROFESSOR

forum hosted Jessica Borcky, president of SGA, Tom LaPenta, chief human resources officer and John Morgan, physics and astronomy professor, as key speakers.

Deni Galileo, president of the Faculty Senate, said this forum was an integral part in the entire process that surrounds the proposal for a tobacco-free campus.

"The process of the initiative falls into a gray area," Galileo said. "We want the faculty to voice their opinions because they are a constituency that has not been surveyed."

John Morgan said he explored parts of the initiative that will make the university a tobacco-free campus by comparing it with the policies of other universities.

When looking at the top 100 universities in the nation as ranked by U.S. News, Morgan said he found 38 universities have tobacco or smoke free policies, while 62 do not.

Morgan said he compared the pollution that would be emitted from the proposed 248 megawatt gas-fired power

plant on STAR Campus with the pollution that comes from cigarette smoking and found 26 million cigarettes would be needed to be smoked to equal the pollution that will be emitted by the power plant.

"If you're really concerned about keeping the air around campus clean, you need to look at all of this with the proper perspective," Morgan said.

LaPenta said this initiative would greatly expand an already existing policy that banned smoking in buildings on campus in 1995.

In order for the initiative to be put into practice, it would have to go before President Harker's executive committee, LaPenta said.

"As of right now, the Faculty Senate is weighing their options," LaPenta said. "We are still deliberating whether or not the initiative will be voted on by the senators."

Borcky said the initiative came to SGA as a student concern that was confirmed through surveys like the Blue Hen Poll and a kiosk in Trabant. The concern was taken to the



THE REVIEW/SARA PFEFER
Faculty Senate met yesterday afternoon to discuss the smoking ban proposed by the Student Government Association.

next step with a task force and a tobacco-free advisory committee that drafted the policy, Borcky said.

Other professors and administrators in attendance expressed their concerns, such as where the definitive lines of university property are drawn.

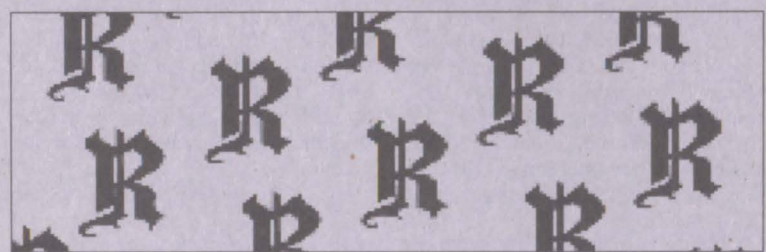
Mary Ann McLane, medical laboratory sciences professor, said she was unsure about whether university buildings on Main Street would be covered by the proposal.

Another concern voiced by Deni Galileo, president of the

Faculty Senate, was concerning safety. Galileo said he questions the safety of students who want to smoke a cigarette at a late hour and are forced to walk off campus grounds.

Prasad Dhurjati, chemical engineering professor, spoke on behalf of his colleagues who were not able to attend the open forum.

"It is not a question of being for or against smoking, but a question regarding the extremity of the policy," Dhurjati said.



POLITICS STRAIGHT NO CHASER:

EXECUTIVE ACTION IS A RESPONSE TO CONGRESSIONAL INACTION



SAM WILES

During his first two years in office, President Barack Obama and the Democrats attained many of their policy goals, such as passing healthcare reform, repealing Don't Ask Don't Tell, passing the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act and passing new financial regulations. However, since the Republicans took control of the House in 2011, victories for the president have been hard to come by. Last year was particularly difficult, with most of the president's agenda stalling out in a Congress plagued with ceaseless gridlock.

Concluding that Congress will no longer work with him, Obama has decided to pursue greater executive action to help push his agenda. He plans to do this primarily through unilateral action such as executive orders.

An executive order is a directive by the President to direct and manage how the federal government operates; they have the power of Federal Law. The President has called 2014 a "year of action" in which he plans to use his executive authorities whenever possible. A little over two months into 2014, he has raised the minimum wage of federal workers, created a new retirement savings plan and directed the EPA to create more regulations for coal-fired power plants.

There are some critics who call the President an "imperial" president by ignoring Congress through his executive powers. Yet, compared to other presidents, President Obama is far from "imperial."

As of March 6, the President

has signed 172 executive orders. That places him on the lower end compared to some of his predecessors. Former President George W. Bush had a total of 291, President Ronald Reagan had 381 and President John F. Kennedy had 214, just to name a few. President Franklin D. Roosevelt enacted the most with 3,522 orders during his tenure, while President William Harrison had zero during his one month in office. In addition, an executive order does not make a president "imperial" if the order can be overturned by court order or congressional override.

In today's political landscape, compromise has become a dirty word. People equate it to being weak or unprincipled. I think compromise is healthy. It prevents policy extremes that could potentially cause harm and helps fosters unity, regardless of political ideology. With the Republicans causing massive legislative obstruction, Obama has been forced to go on without Congress.

Since executive orders can only amend or enforce already enacted laws, the scope of those executive orders are necessarily limited. Utilizing these orders are not an effective way to govern. Our Congress and Executive would be able to govern more efficiently if more of our representatives adopted a quote from former Sen. Everett Dirksen's saying, "I am a man of fixed and unbending principles, the first of which is to be flexible at all times."

—Sam Wiles
samwiles@udel.edu



THE REVIEW/KERRY SNYDER
Junior Kerry Snyder treks through a coffee farm in Nicaragua while studying environmentally-friendly practices for growing coffee.

DENIN environmental scholar researches coffee plants in Nicaragua

BY TORI NADEL
Staff Reporter

Coffee is a staple in many college kids' regimen, but for Kerry Snyder, her interest in coffee is less rooted in drinking it.

Snyder, a junior wildlife conversation major, is more interested in the agricultural aspect of coffee. During the winter, Snyder spent five weeks in Nicaragua identifying trees that supported neotropical migratory birds in shade coffee farms.

Planting sun-grown coffee plants results in deforestation. Although this kind of plant has smaller yields, Snyder said, shade-grown coffee does not require the cutting down of trees.

"We were trying to prove that not all shade coffee is created equal," Snyder said. "The coffee industry is a very large one, so there is a lot of potential for habitat loss to grow coffee so we thought, 'How can we continue to grow coffee that promotes conservation?'"

Snyder said her interest in agriculture started at a young age by growing up on farms. She is applying her knowledge of agriculture to conservation and working with agroecology, which uses ecological processes in agricultural production systems. Her future goal is to work for a conservation organization that works abroad, Snyder said.

Snyder was able to conduct her research through working with Delaware Environmental Institute (DENIN) as an environmental scholar. DENIN focuses on interdisciplinary environmental research and education, said Jeanette Miller, associate director of DENIN.

"DENIN brings people from different fields, such as social sciences, natural sciences and physical sciences to work on important environment problems," Miller said. "It's very cool and exciting."

The DENIN Scholars Program is a paid undergraduate research opportunity open to all majors through an application process. As a DENIN Scholar, the students are mentored by a faculty member interested in the same research from the fall semester through part of spring, culminating in a final

project, Miller said.

"Kerry was chosen for the Scholars Program because her research could be high impact and very significant," Miller said. "We look for people with a balance of articulation and enthusiasm for the problem."

When it comes to the type of research and location for which it is conducted, Miller said there are no limits so far.

"Most students stay on campus to do their research, so it was unusual that Kerry went abroad," Miller said. "It just shows how creative you can be with the research and how creative she is."

Snyder said she approached Entomology Professor Doug Tallamy to be her mentor after Snyder's father had met Tallamy at a conference.

When it came time to decide where the research would take place, the choice was easy, Snyder said. She had connections in Nicaragua, while Tallamy and Desiree Narango, a PhD student of his, had connections to Robert Rice from the Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center in Washington, D.C.

Rice had previously done research in Nicaragua and he, along with Narango, accompanied Snyder on her research trip, Snyder said.

"Dr. Tallamy and I had been discussing ideas in tropical areas, so when we got in contact with Kerry, she fit in as a nice match," Narango said. "When I first talked to Kerry, I thought, 'She is a perfect fit!'"

During the five weeks in Nicaragua, Snyder said she split her time between living with a host family and with Narango on different farms, with Rice accompanying them for a few days.

In the preliminary stage of her research trip, Snyder said she had to learn how to identify birds and the trees the avians used. She traveled to different farms to see how the farms were divided into many plots, she said.

"We took a tree inventory—the trees that were more abundant probably had more birds—and compared the tree use versus availability and if it was in proportion," Snyder said.

Meeting and interacting with people in Nicaragua were among

Snyder's favorite moments, she said. On one particular trip, the group stumbled upon a different farm where they all became acquainted with a farmer, Snyder said.

"The farmer was hilarious but kind of hard to understand," Snyder said. "He was very passionate to show us his farm, he let us into his house, gave us coffee and talked for a while. I love how open the people were to us."

Narango said the local farmers and families were incredibly friendly, very open about information and were happy to give their perspectives.

Snyder said she wishes she had talked to more farmers, but it was hard due to the fact she did not know as much Spanish as she would have liked. She also would have liked to have more time to work on things, she said.

In regards to her future plans with her research, Snyder said she is thinking about going writing a senior thesis or getting a master's degree. Snyder said she would be open to going to other countries as well to continue the research.

"It's rare to meet undergrads interested and engaged in doing such good with and research," Narango said. "Kerry has a lot of potential and will go places, especially in the agroforestry field and she could really make a name for herself in that arena if she wanted to."

Agroforestry deals with farms that incorporate both forest and crops, which has a lot of growing interest, Narango says.

Narango said she was very glad to have been with Snyder during the research trip.

"She's extremely intelligent, very motivated, very caring and you can tell she wants to make a difference," Narango said. "Some people are very science for the sake of science, but Kerry is science for the sake of change."

Being in Nicaragua and dealing with shade coffee farms, Snyder found her coffee-drinking habits to be different than when she was at home, drinking it every day because of its better quality, she said.

"Coffee plants are like people," Snyder said. "You have to take care of them and treat them right."

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Cleveland Heights redevelopment in progress, new low-income housing for eligible Newark residents

BY ROSIE BRINCKERHOFF
Staff Reporter

The Newark Housing Authority and the Newark City Council are working together to redevelop a low-income housing complex, formerly known as the Cleveland Heights housing project, just off Cleveland Avenue.

According to the Newark City Council, the new site will be called Alders Creek, replacing Cleveland Heights, which was built in the 1960s and offered 42 apartments to eligible low-income families. The site originally had duplexes with two apartments in each building, but the space became run down over time and has been vacant since 2008, according to the Newark City Council. Upon completion of the redevelopment, the new site will have 56 new apartments.

Stu Markham, District 6 councilman, said the site is owned by the Newark Housing Authority, an organization that provides subsidized housing for low-income families. Markham said for years the group tried to figure out how to either sell the property or redevelop it effectively. According to Markham, the property became devalued due to the economy at the time, so the Newark City Council worked with the Newark Housing Authority to find funds to redevelop the site.

"Cleveland Heights had been there for a long time, and you can actually see the same houses there still now," Markham said. "They're 50 years old, and they took a lot of maintenance, which is why they went into a state of disrepair followed by

vacancy in 2008."

Markham said the council was motivated to redevelop the site due to a significant lack of affordable housing in Newark. He said the reality is that low-income families have a hard time finding an affordable place to live in Newark.

"Low income housing is hard to find in the city because the real estate is at a premium," Markham said. "There's more likely to be student housing development and off-campus townhouses for the UD students rather than low-income housing development for the community."

District 3 councilman Doug Tuttle said the lack of affordable housing options for low-income families was the main motivator behind redeveloping the site. Tuttle said it has not been easy for low-income families to find housing in recent years because Newark has a higher than average rental market driven by university students. The opening of Alders Creek will allow for more low-income families to remain in the city at affordable prices, he said.

"The housing authority has other sites in Newark, but they're individual town homes that have been acquired over time," Tuttle said. "The only major piece of real estate was the previous Cleveland Heights, and now that we're redeveloping the site, we'll be able to serve many more people with the 56 apartments being built."

Tuttle said the Newark City Council's first choice was to sell the land and buy a space that could be developed on another site in Newark.

Tuttle said it was not economically feasible to sell the land, along with the fact that there was not a lot of choice for available land to purchase close-by in the city.

"There's no question that this wouldn't have been the top of the list in terms of locations to build the new development," Tuttle said. "We made the best of it, and we're excited that the land is at least getting repurposed and not just sitting there vacant."

Markham said another reason for redevelopment is that the site is located on a former Newark landfill. He said it was an environmental issue of concern that needed to be addressed prior to deciding to rebuild on the site. Some of the land directly over the landfill is fenced off and being converted to a city solar park, he said. The Newark Housing Authority will be covering the portion of the landfill on their land with 2 feet of clean soil, he said.

"It's the city's old waste land from the 60s, but it went through a lot of testing and we're seeing what the soil is like and what remediation has to be done," Markham said. "The Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control won't let anything be built will be a danger to anyone living there."

Marene Jordan, executive director of the Newark Housing Authority, said with 42 units vacant, her office was not effectively meeting its mission to provide necessary housing to low-income families. Jordan said it was the most viable plan to redevelop on the same piece of land rather than selling the property because it was the best and



COURTESY OF INGERMAN DEVELOPMENT

An artists rendering of the new Alders Creek Apartments, due to open late spring 2015.

quickest options to get more families into housing.

"Our main goal is to place families, so we have an aggressive construction plan with a projected completion date of late spring 2015," Jordan said. "We're not going to wait for all 13 buildings to be built before we start leasing, so we plan on leasing when both the occupancy permits come in and the units are completed."

Jordan said the minimum and maximum income levels for the new site could not be disclosed at this time. She said the eligibility requirements for Alders Creek will additionally be based on bedroom sizes and credit and criminal background checks because the primary funding source for the redevelopment is a nine-percent tax credit that the Newark Housing Authority was awarded through the Delaware State Housing Authority.

"The Newark Housing Authority made an application to the Delaware State Housing Authority, basically applying for tax credit," Jordan said. "It's being funded by private money, and we're getting tax credit for the work."

Tuttle said several different elements of the project were voted on in a February meeting. The city of Newark vacated the street running

through the property, and when the redevelopment is completed there will be a new private roadway maintained by the Newark Housing Authority, he said. Tuttle said the new site will have more amenities than were offered at the old Cleveland Heights housing project.

"They'll have a lot of green space there now, definitely more community area in the middle of the complex," Tuttle said. "The other new feature will be a community center with a daycare drop-off for the residents."

Jordan said she is optimistic about Alders Creek opening because many people look to the Newark Housing Authority to subsidize their rent, and with 56 new apartments they will be able to offer more options to those eligible for low-income housing. Jordan said she is particularly excited that the units will be energy efficient, making the utilities more affordable for the residents.

"We've had a dilapidated building since 2008 that has been an eyesore for the community, just sitting there vacant," Jordan said. "Alders Creek will increase the amount of people who want to come to our community in live in Newark."

New act to lessen sentencing for nonviolent offenders

BY ELIZABETH COULBOURN
Staff Reporter

Changes could be coming for Delaware's criminal justice system after community members banded together in a workshop to revise an act that will reduce the costs associated with the state's penal system.

The purpose of the legislation, called the Delaware Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation Act, is to eliminate the ineffective and unnecessary costs of minimum sentencing for nonviolent offenders with drug addiction or mental illness. As stated in a draft of the act, sentencing will be left to the discretion of the judge presiding over the case. The draft also stated that after three years of being crime and drug free, an offender can petition the court and have their arrest records expunged.

Floyd McDowell, author of the proposed act, said he worked to develop the legislation for four to five years before submitting it for review. He said his goal is to revert the negative side effects of the current criminal justice system.

While the acts introduction date is unknown, the goals have been made public. Much of the legislation is based off of similar reforms made in California. McDowell said the Californian act mandated every nonviolent drug offender serve in a rehabilitation center. He said research proved the cost effectiveness of the act.

"Since the act started, they've done research and found they can serve individuals effectively,"

McDowell said. "They can do it at one-tenth the cost of prison incarceration."

A copy of the Delaware Crime and Rehabilitation Act cited research that stated the annual incarceration costs in 2013 for inmates was \$36,000, with the annual total costing \$256 million dollars.

Junior Shadoe Lange, a criminal justice and sociology double major, stated in an email message that she saw the first-hand effects of nonviolent

"Breaking the law should be explained, as long as they're not doing any harm they should be given help."

-KATIE KIEFABER
ACTIVE MINDS PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR

drug and mentally ill offenders being placed in prison over rehabilitation.

"I interned in the Mental Health Court in Kent County Court of Common Pleas in Dover, Delaware and was able to see the background to many defendants," Lange said. "It was

counterproductive to place these individuals in jail for nonviolent offenses because jail often times did not serve a rehabilitative function."

Lange said he believes these individuals needed other services, like counseling or housing. She said prisons often do not treat the underlying causes of their crimes, making it likely that they will continue it upon release.

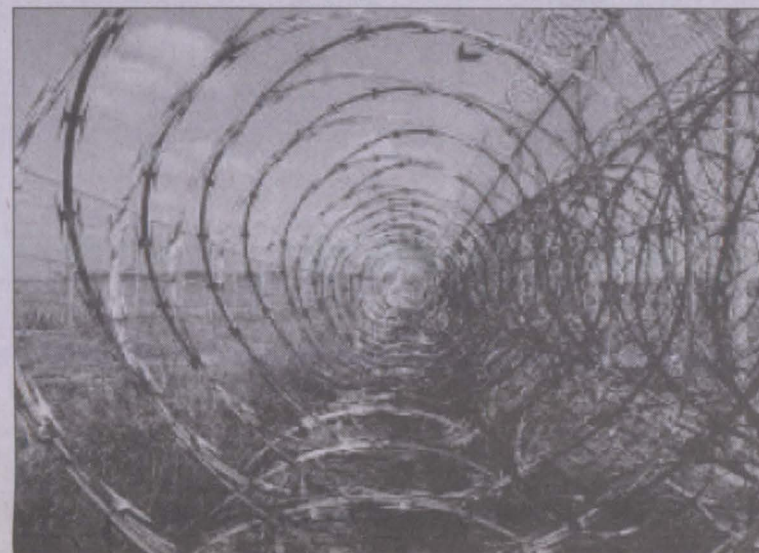
One of the most important pieces of the legislation lies in the ability to monitor how cost effective it is. McDowell said there would be a research center opened up at the university, similar to the one in California. He said the professional staff would monitor the mental illnesses and drug addiction as well.

Many community members saw the legislative change coming. Criminal justice junior Rachel Baughman said the criminal justice system was ready for change. She said the current system is bogged down with prisoners.

"I think the criminal justice system itself is trying to put away as many criminals as it can, which is bad in general," Baughman said.

McDowell said change has been necessary for a while. He said the current system for dealing with nonviolent drug offenders or those with mental illness does not align with the state's criminal justice system mission statement in the Delaware Code of Laws.

McDowell said the mission statement is "to provide treatment, rehab, and restoration



PIXABAY/WIKIPEDIA COMMONS

for offenders to return to law abiding citizens."

Lange said Delaware courts were moving in the correct direction by offering a drug diversion program, especially by allowing enrollment of those with drug addiction. She said these courts, their lawyers and judges focus on the underlying problems behind the criminal and civil offenses.

While the bill is meant to eliminate the extra cost of keeping nonviolent drug or mentally ill offenders in prisons, community members want to ensure offenders are still made to atone for their crimes.

Junior Katie Kiefaber, public relations director for on campus mental health awareness organization Active Minds, said she agrees and thinks it is important that the offenders still recognizes their crimes.

"Breaking the law should be explained, as long as they're not doing any harm they should be given help," Kiefaber said.

A big question is whether

or not the bill will pass in the Delaware legislature. McDowell said the act received positive support from religious coalitions, minority groups and elected officials from both state and local levels.

Lange, on the other hand, said she was unsure if the act would receive enough public support.

"With the general view on drugs and drug crimes as detrimental to our society, I do not know if there is enough consensus on the need for treatment instead of jail time to pass this bill," Lange said.

McDowell said he hopes the workshop will open doors to reforming the current criminal justice system. He, like many proponents of the act, looks forward to the future of the legislation.

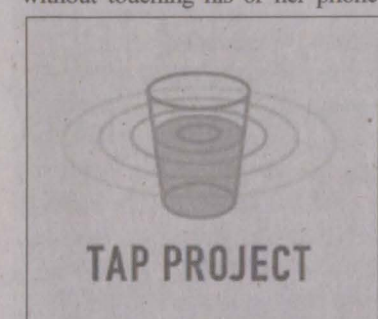
"We need to be smart and realize addiction is a health problem, not a federal problem," McDowell said.

Students refrain from using phones to support UNICEF campaign

BY ELIZABETH COULBOURN
Staff Reporter

Students are participating in a United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) project to provide clean drinking water to needy children. How are they doing it? Rather than organizing bake sales or car washes, students simply plan not to touch their smartphones.

UNICEF dubbed the campaign the UNICEF Tap Project, and for every 10 minutes a participant goes without touching his or her phone,



COURTESY OF UNICEF.ORG

The UNICEF Tap Project's title connects two different types of "tap" - the action of touching one's phone and the tap water that will be provided to children.

UNICEF's national sponsor, Giorgio Armani, will donate a day's worth of safe drinking water to a child in need. This piqued the interest of several students around campus such as junior Sabrina Hitzel-Hammons, who heard about the project from a fellow student, she stated in an email message.

"A student requested permission from their professor in order to have his phone out during class so he could participate in the project," Hitzel-Hammons said. "It immediately sparked my interest."

The Water Project, a registered student organization (RSO) on campus, focuses on spreading awareness about water conservation and providing clean water to countries in need. Currently, the organization works on providing clean drinking water and latrines for the Kowak village in Tanzania.

The RSO and UNICEF Tap Project will combine efforts on campus to provide clean drinking water. James Leitner, who works with UNICEF, stated in an email message clean water is a top problems.

"The main problem is people do not have access to drinking

water or basic sanitation," Leitner said. "The only source of water is a watering hole that is close to 3km away and is very dirty from bacteria and chemicals."

Although the Tap Project supports a good cause, students may find it hard to put down their phones for extended periods of time.

Freshman Matt Baruch, participant in the Tap Project, said that while his phone has become more of a necessity since entering college, he did not feel anxious without access to the device during the challenge.

"When I found out about tapping, I tested it out to see how long I could last," Baruch said. "The first time I did, it was for six to seven hours."

Hitzel-Hammons also found participating in the project to be easy. She said she liked taking a step back from her phone.

"Although smart phones can be fantastic, I use mine for everything from studying for the GREs to looking up recipes on Pinterest," Hitzel-Hammons said. "They can easily get in the way of productivity and authentic interaction."

Hitzel-Hammons also said

other participants should try the UNICEF app during dinner with friends to tune out technology and focus on social interaction.

Expected participation among students could vary depending on the individual, Baruch said. While he could not speak to the volume of students joining in, he did think many students would be willing to help the cause.

"Delaware seems to be a very caring, friendly campus," Baruch said. "UDance is a massive event and I hear about it 10 to 20 times a day. I like to think the students here are involved in charity work."

Leitner said the UNICEF Tap Project could struggle due to lack of awareness. He said the university does a good job of letting students transfer their ideas into a club, but some organizations have a hard time getting heard.

Baruch also said awareness would be a crucial part of the Tap Project.

"The more publicity it gets, the more money it will raise," he said.

Hitzel-Hammons, on the other hand, experienced far-reaching participation through her Facebook event "Do something. Do anything,

Do everything," she said. In the event invite, Hitzel-Hammons encouraged Facebook friends to join the Tap Project for as long as they could, she said.

"UNICEF is a well-known international organization, while I merely made a Facebook event that I shared with my friends," Hitzel-Hammons said. "I made the event a few days ago and almost half of those participating are people I don't know."

Hitzel-Hammons also said students interested in getting involved with international issues like clean drinking water do not have to stop with participating in the Tap Project.

"There is so much you can do with just a little time," she said. "Sometimes advocacy can look like a phone call, an email, a tweet or other times those small actions can change the trajectory of your future plans."

In the end, Baruch said, providing fresh drinking water for a day to a child in need only requires a fraction of their time, not their wallet.

"It's free for the person, the only thing it costs them is time on the phone," Baruch said.

HUFE: 'THE ATTACKERS LOOK FOR THE EASY WAY IN, AND ONCE THAT GETS BLOCKED THEY LOOK FOR ANOTHER WAY IN'

Continued from page 1

Li said the attacker would only go after that kind of data material if they were sponsored by some other organization, so they could reap the benefits afterwards.

Jacobson said cyber-security is a rapidly growing industry, and that trend will only continue as time goes on. He said the one good outcome of the breach at the university was that the resources allocated to cyber-security were increased, allowing for more employees to be hired and better preparedness in the future.

He said while state

sponsorship does make those universities where research is being done somewhat of a target, in the end the research is necessary and important for the future, especially since the United States also carries out cyber attacks of its own on foreign countries and vice versa.

"The government's activity not only makes the country stronger, it makes the banking industry stronger as well as others," Jacobson said. "It's all linked together, but I know I'd rather have a cyber attack than a nuclear attack."

Mark Hufe, director of the Center for Cyber Security

at Wilmington University, said there has not actually been a spike in the amount of cyber-attacks on universities, statistically speaking. He said on average, since 2005, there have been about 60 attacks per year, and that number has remained steady.

Hufe said he thinks everybody is losing the battle against cyber-attackers, citing the data breaches at Target and Neiman Marcus as examples of large scale, harmful attacks that have taken place recently at locations other than higher education. The Target breach was started because a vendor for

the company was tricked by a phishing scam, he said.

For the foreseeable future, the back and forth tug of war between cyber-attackers and the organizations they attempt to breach will go on, Hufe said. He said he does not think there is an absolute stopping point, and that it is something that may always go on.

"The attackers look for the easy way in, and once that gets blocked they look for another way in," Hufe said. "Then when that gets blocked, they look for another. It is not about how many firewalls are in place or all of that. It's about the user

knowing what link not to click on, so I'm big on information security awareness training, but that's not going to eliminate all the successful phishing attacks. It will just cut down on them."

Hufe said the risk of research data theft is most likely related to the type of data, and its corresponding value that a university holds. When he hears about intellectual property being stolen from somewhere in the United States, he said, he usually suspects a state-sponsored cyber-attack by a foreign country.

The best way to fight cyber-attacks is to be able to react quickly once it is realized there has been a breach, Jacobson said. There is a saying among those in the cyber-security field, Jacobson said, that shows just how omnipresent the threat of cyber-attacks are.

"There are two kinds of institutions," Jacobson said. "Those that have been attacked, and those that know they have been attacked."

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This Week in History:



MARCH 10, 1998

Memorial Hall undergoes renovations. While the building's plumbing, heat and network series were updated, the English department was moved temporarily to Academy Street.

Princeton's Alexander Nehamas discusses art, philosophy at annual lecture

BY JULIANA RUSSO
Staff Reporter

"People should take art more seriously because art can actually teach us a lot about the rest of life," said Princeton University's Alexander Nehamas, the speaker of this year's David Norton Memorial Lecture in Memorial Hall.

Sponsored by the department of Philosophy, the David Norton Memorial Lecture honors late university philosophy professor, David Norton. Chosen to speak at this year's lecture was Alexander Nehamas, professor of philosophy at Princeton University. Nehamas has taught at Princeton since 1989 and often travels to universities around the Northeast to speak on topics similar to that of his Wednesday night lecture.

Nehamas said because he was told the art history department would be also attending the event, he combined philosophy and art in his talk.

During the lecture, Nehamas compared art and artists to life and philosophers. He discussed theories from Socrates, Aristotle and Nietzsche and compared artwork done by Rembrandt, Van Gough and Monet.

"Philosophical individualists do not claim that any life is as good as any other, only that no single human life is good for everyone," Nehamas said.

He said philosophical individualism is also aestheticism and its model is the arts.

Nehamas said the contrast between art and any other situation, whether in an everyday or scientific confidence, is that the goal is to establish a factual claim. With art, the goal is not to find the one right answer, reach consensus and move on but to welcome multiplications of possibilities, he said.

"With the arts, we cannot even begin to imagine such a thing as the ideal painting that will produce a perfect representation of the world and make all other representations or expressions obsolete," he said. "The idea is absolutely ludicrous."

People can envision new ways of art through line, color, words and musical notes, Nehamas said. Discussing his disagreement with the Aristotle quote, "There are many ways of being wrong but only one way of being right" in regards to the sciences, Nehamas said this theory is not true for the arts or life.

In the arts, there are many ways of being right, discovering yet another way is a great accomplishment, Nehamas said. Similarly in life, there are also various ways of living well, he said.

Agreeing with Nietzsche's theory that style plays a role in life, Nehamas said he believes it does so in the arts as well.

Art and life mirror each other, Nehamas said.

"Style is like a person's character," Nehamas said. "It distinguishes the works of one from the works of others and the behavior of one from the behavior of others."

Nehamas brings up the idea of aestheticism again and said we should live a life that is distinctly our own, just as in the arts.

Nehamas concluded his talk by stating that no one can teach people how to live a philosophical life, although the philosophies of the art of living show people how to live their lives in an admirable and loving manner.

Freshman Josie Fitzsimons said she chose to attend the lecture Wednesday night for an extra credit opportunity for her Introduction to Philosophy course but said she appreciated Nehamas' perspective about the role of art.

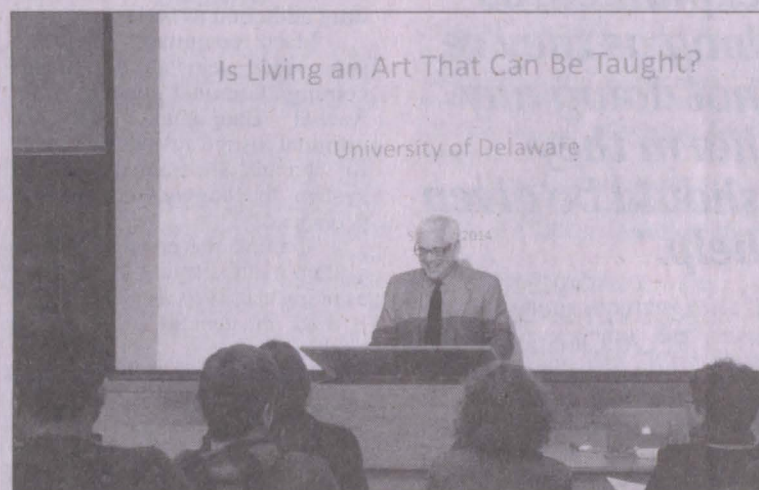
"At first, I wasn't looking forward to this lecture at all, but I played the clarinet all of high school, so I actually did enjoy listening to Professor Nehamas' outlook on the importance of the arts in peoples lives," Fitzsimons said.

Tom Morris, a retired philosophy professor from Bethesda, Md., said he did not entirely agree with Nehamas' way of thinking.

"What we have to do is get through that and be real with people," Morris said. "It's not like a question of 'I'm going to make myself into whatever sort of ideal that I have,' it's just that I am just going to try to rise to the occasion and be real right now, and every once in a while I can do that and that's good."

Nehamas said he hoped that his lecture made people aware of how important art is on human quality of life.

"By having art as at least a model for some of our activities, we can enrich our lives in a way that just focusing on general principles of how to deal with other people is not enough," Nehamas said. "It's a good thing to do."



THE REVIEW/JULIANA RUSSO
Alexander Nehamas of Princeton speaks in Memorial 11.

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University's Edge program to team up with the English Language Institute

BY LEAH RODRIGUEZ
Staff Reporter

This summer, Edge, the university's college program for high school juniors and seniors, is partnering with the English Language Institute (ELI) in order to expand the program's reach from national to international, said Kevin Liedel, director of Edge.

Each year, students live on campus for six weeks and enroll in two courses, during which time they participate in activities and workshops provided by Edge coordinators and peer mentors, said Nadia Redman of ELI. These provide the students with study tips and other useful information that will assist them during their time at the program as well as preparing them for the admissions process and the rigors of college level academics, she said.

Redman said the union with Edge as a positive way to integrate international students into the

American university environment. She said ELI's role lies in recruiting students from around the world to participate in the program.

Along with the college course all Edge students will enroll in, the international students will participate in an English class facilitated by ELI.

These students will be exposed to the international side of the admissions process, and they will learn about the components of the process they will go through, like applying for student visas, Redman said.

Students will also have access to the full range of cultural programs that ELI hosts for its international students, which includes outdoor mixers and ice cream socials among several other opportunities, as well as participating in the Edge activities.

This experience can be imperative when it comes to these students deciding on how they will pursue an education at an American university or even if they will choose to continue it, Redman said.

"The program will provide an authentic university experience in which international students can see what it's really like to study at an American university and will help them make a realistic decision about pursuing an education in the United States," she said.

Liedel said the incorporation of international students was a priority for both Edge and ELI. Doing so will create a diverse student body, he said.

"The goal of this test year is to acclimate and assimilate all students into university life," he said.

He described how the classes and workshops offered will enable high school students to have an upper hand when it comes to moving into the university sphere. Liedel said he has high hopes the program will expand even more in the future as a product of this integration.

Peer mentor and senior Emily Sklar reiterated the importance of diversity in the Edge program.

She said the usual students



THE REVIEW/CHELSEA HAMILTON

ELI Program celebrating their diversity in front of Memorial Hall.

enrolled are typically from surrounding states such as Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and having international students participating will forge strong bonds as each student learns more about the other's culture.

"It's fun seeing them learn about themselves and each other," Sklar said.

As a mentor, she is responsible

for planning activities, overseeing study hours, providing some informal tutoring and helping with the students' overall adjustment.

"Besides the exposure the students will have meeting each other, the program will continue to grow, and with more international students, more new and exciting things will be possible," Sklar said.

UD alumna working for sea turtle conservation in Costa Rica

BY SARAH ELLER
Staff Reporter

After graduating last year, university alumna Lauren Cruz now finds herself spending time jet setting to Costa Rica with the nonprofit foundation The Leatherback Trust (TLT) to study sea turtles.

Cruz, originally from New Jersey, said her interest began to

peak when she attended Brown University's Environmental Leadership Lab on the Big Island of Hawaii during her sophomore year of high school. She said her curiosity continued years later when she took a trip to Costa Rica with the university's study abroad program.

One moment in particular on Costa Rica's Olive Ridley nesting beach was integral to her future

career path, she said.

"There we released about a hundred Olive Ridley hatchlings (babies)," Cruz stated in an email message. "It was a beautiful sight that sparked my interest in sea turtle conservation."

Now with TLT, Cruz said she works to save the endangered leatherback turtle and other sea turtles from extinction.

Community Outreach Programmer Christian Diaz, 24, said TLT is a foundation that encompasses four different aspects—research, advocacy, community outreach and habitat conservation. In the Playa Grande, where much of the research is conducted, Trust members work to accomplish these factors by promoting protection laws and explaining their mission in layman's terms to the public, he said.

Of these factors, Cruz said she has found herself largely occupied by the research portion as a member of the TLT research team at Playa Grande. This team carries out a range of actions and holds large responsibility, as its work involves patrolling the "most critical three miles of beach" during nesting season, said Executive Director George Shillinger.

"This work incorporates education of the local community about the value of the nests and the life cycle of the leatherback turtle," Shillinger stated in an email message. "TLT scientists have trained park rangers and guides, worked with local school children and advised neighboring communities on living in harmony with the leatherbacks."

Some of the other responsibilities Cruz and her team have are counting the eggs, relocating the eggs depending on where they lay and monitoring the nests, Diaz said. This work and its results are then used to help cover the three other factors of the Trust, she said.

"Upon finding a turtle, we scan for PIT tags (such as the ones used to mark pets), metal tags and take measurements," Cruz said.

Cruz said the research she and her team conducts is adding to 20 years of continuous sea turtle data and is confirming what researchers before her have found and predicted.

"We have had a drop of 98 percent of nesting leatherback sea turtles since 20 years ago," Cruz said. "Ongoing development of leatherback nesting beaches and unsustainable longline fisheries in the Pacific have caused leatherback

populations plummet and will continue to do so without our help."

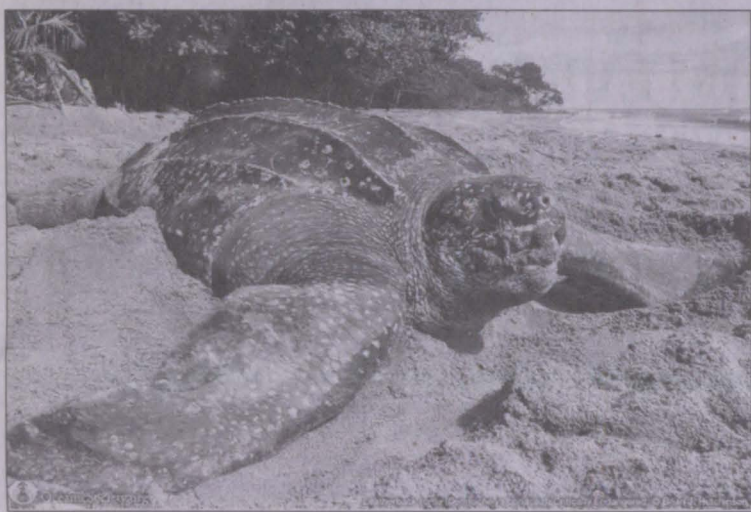
Cruz and her team garnered response to alerts last year. Shillinger said after four years of collaborative effort between the Trust and its partners, there was enough data to present to Costa Rican authorities that the use of shrimp-trawl nets cause damage to the marine environment. As a result, shrimp-trawling was outlawed in Costa Rica last year.

Cruz said it is because of past proactive results that it is imperative for the public to understand that supporting this 110 million-year-old species spans beyond simply saving a turtle.

"Monitoring and conserving this population will result in overall protection of a species and biodiversity of the ocean and coastal ecosystems as well as result in the conservation of the coasts that are encompassed by the parks," Shillinger said.

While the Leatherback Trust works daily to protect this endangered species, Cruz said she wishes others would catch on as well.

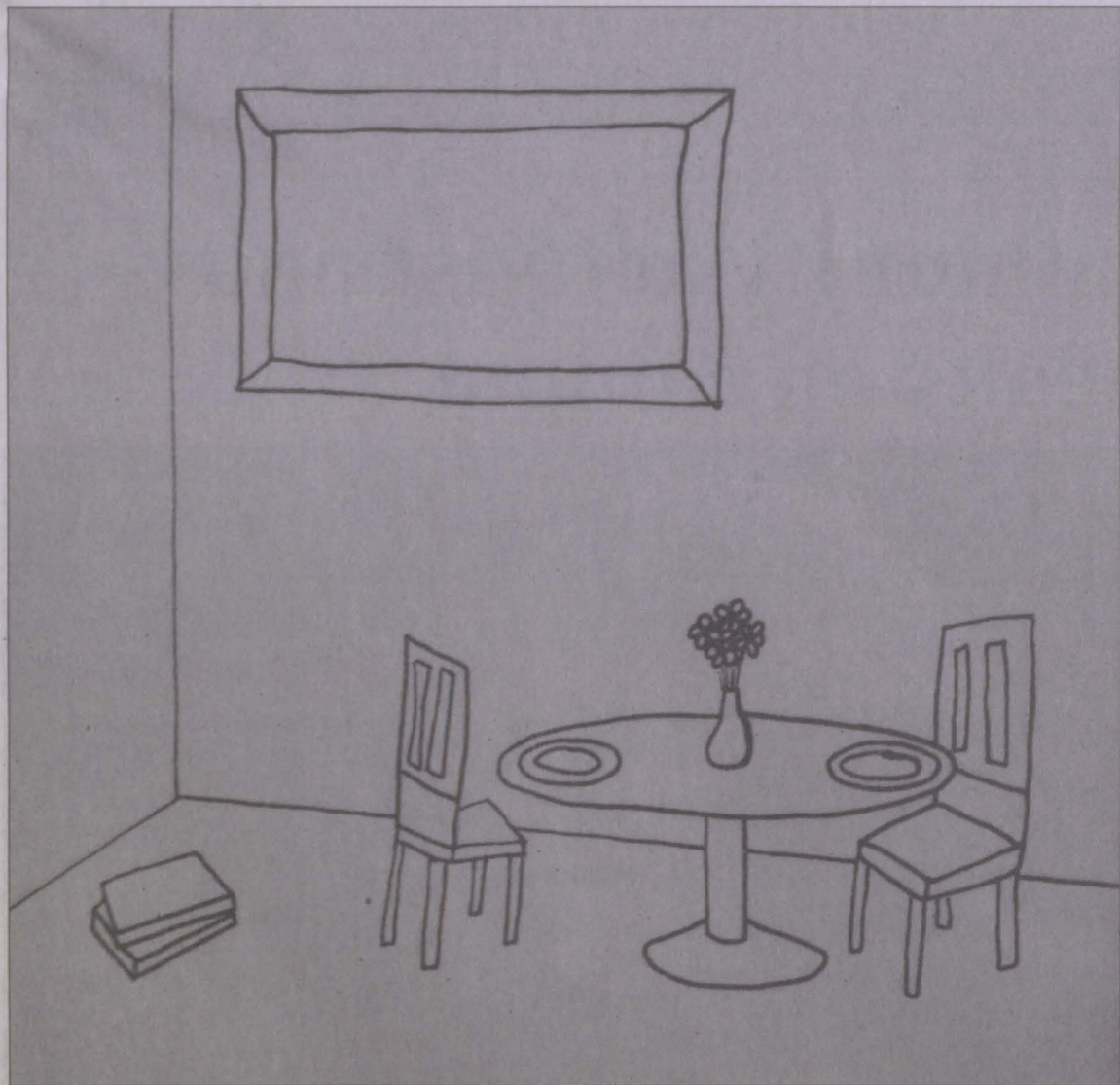
"I hope to find more ways to alert the public about how significant a loss of a species can be," Cruz said.



COURTESY OF THE OCEAN SOCIETY/FICKER

Alumna Lauren Cruz works with Leatherback turtles.

EDITORIAL



THE REVIEW/EMILY DIMAIO

"Would you expect to see your full time professor waiting on your table in order to make ends meet?"

Income inequality on college campuses

Economic downturn has had a significant effect on university budgets and has led to a reliance on contingent faculty and as evidenced by our article on pg. 1, it is a problem at our university. Unfortunately, adjunct professors often lack job security as well as health benefits. And despite teaching credentials and advanced degrees, adjuncts rarely see a path to full-time employment.

The increase in the number of adjunct professors on college campuses is unfair to both students and faculty. Full-time and tenured professors often participate in campus activities and are expected to maintain interaction with students. However, it would be unfair to ask this of adjunct professors, whose main responsibility is teaching.

This is one of the main justifications for the income disparity between full-time and adjunct professors. Many adjunct professors receive an annual salary of less than \$30,000.

On the other hand, 42 percent of presidents of private colleges and universities were paid more than \$1 million in 2011. Many high level administrators receive similarly outlandish incomes. In recent years, several high-level administrators, including those

at Tufts and the University of Tennessee, have been convicted of embezzlement and fraud, leading many students to seek greater transparency from university officials.

We often hear about the struggles of low-wage workers, many of whom do not have a college degree. The increase in adjunct professors shows a growing income gap between even at the top of the educational ladder. While many assume adjunct professors are working professionals looking for additional part-time work, shrinking endowments have made many scholars unable to find full-time work at universities.

Moreover, contingent faculty are often excluded from university governance and have little say over the classes they teach.

As colleges are inundated with more administrative officials, the focus on faculty is often pushed to the side. It is hard to justify the widening income gap on college campuses, considering the faculty is the core of an educational institution and deserves greater compensation and respect.

Low-income housing in Newark

The Newark City Planning Commission recently approved a redevelopment of Cleveland Heights, a vacant housing project located on Cleveland Avenue. The Newark City Council is working with the Newark Housing Authority, an organization that provides subsidized housing for low-income families, to redevelop the complex into a new site called Alders Creek.

The redevelopment program

is a positive step for Newark, where most new housing developments are targeted toward students and neglect the needs of the city's low-income residents.

The Newark Housing Authority's decision to redevelop rather than resell will also ensure the property stays out of the hands of one of the many private businesses that line Cleveland Avenue. Officials at the Newark Housing Authority

have said redevelopment is the fastest way to get more families into subsidized housing.

Housing development in Newark is unbalanced, often favoring well-to-do university students. It is time that the community's low-income residents have safe and affordable housing. This move by the city council and the housing authority is a welcome one.

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STEVENS: 'I REVIEW EVERY COMMENT FROM EVERY STUDENT TO SEE THEIR THOUGHTS AND FEELINGS. IT ALSO TELLS ME WHERE WE CAN IMPROVE AND ENHANCE TO ENSURE OUR PROGRAM IS SUCCESSFUL'

Continued from page 3

"We are one of two programs that provide private tutoring on top of regular classes," Stevens said. "They are like counseling sessions. On top of that, we have a robust orientation, support innovation and new ideas, have small classes up to 12 students, have constant interaction with our students and get them engulfed in the American culture as much as possible."

Although Stevens said he feels all aspects of ELI are extremely crucial, he said he believes the biggest and most distinct characteristic is the careful examination of evaluations students provide back to the program.

"I go through every evaluation given to me," Stevens said. "I review every comment

from every student to see their thoughts and feelings. It also tells me where we can improve and enhance to ensure our program is successful."

Over the past few years, ELI underwent some changes. Stevens said they now have a stronger curriculum, are more focused on outcome and measuring progress, focus heavily on adapting to students from around the world and provide extra support and engagement through their mentoring program. He said they would not be as successful as they are now without these changes.

"If we were the same program we were about five, 10 years ago, we wouldn't have the vast amount of success we have now," Stevens said.

There are, however, a variety

of improvements the university's ELI Program is looking to install. Cranker sees the difference in success between nationalities and notices the lack of English used on a frequent basis.

"The high levels in the program are primarily Chinese, and the low levels are primarily Arab," Cranker said. "Therefore, many classes have students of all, or nearly all, the same nation. Native languages are also used much too much, which slows acquisition of English."

As a result of this problem, Cranker said the ELI could "actively push students to use English outside the classroom." He said he feels "hiring more administrators and reducing the number of meetings and non-teaching responsibilities of instructors" could enhance the development of materials and

planning. Diversity is also a room for improvement, Cranker said.

"Seeking students from South and Latin America, Africa and Europe could be improved as well," Cranker said.

Nevertheless, faculty members at ELI realize parts of the program need to be fixed, and there is always room for improvement, Stevens said.

"Other universities call us to know why UD's ELI Program is successful," Stevens said. "I simply tell them 'We focus on excellence in everything we do. The attitudes of our staff towards the students are of empathy, kindness and compassion. There is a personal aspect of the relationship that I believe helps students learn.'"



Queer community activist and writer speaks on campus



Trans-feminine blogger and activist, Parker Marie Molloy, speaks in the Student Lounge at Trabant Thursday.

THE REVIEW/KIRK SMITH

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The Deltones and Vocal Point love to compete, but not with each other

BY CORI ILARDI
Copy Desk Chief

The Deltones and Vocal Point, two of the university's co-ed a cappella groups, are no strangers to competing—but not with each other.

While each group competes in singing competitions, the competition stays out of the university community, the groups say. The Deltones have previously competed on the third season of NBC's "The Sing Off," and Vocal Point in the quarterfinals of the International Championship of College A Cappella.

Laura Nikolich, president of the Deltones, and Matt Pisciotta, president of Vocal Point, both say they do not feel a rivalry between their two groups.

Each group has kept themselves busy this semester. Each has an album coming out this

year, and they have been spending their weekends rehearsing for their upcoming concerts, holding workshops and taking road trips to perform with other a cappella groups at other universities.

The Deltones recently finished their latest album, wrapping up recording last weekend. Nikolich says the album does not have a release date yet, but it will feature 10 songs.

A new CD isn't the only thing Nikolich says she and the group have been excited about. The group performed two songs on "The Sing Off" Tour last Saturday in Philadelphia. Walter Pendleton is the only current member of the Deltones who performed with the group on "The Sing Off" in 2011, but Nikolich says the group was very excited to perform on the tour, especially with many alumni who did compete on the show.

The group performed two

songs, "Landslide" by Fleetwood Mac, which is a current Deltones song, and "You Can't Hurry Love" originally sung by The Supremes, a song the group performed while competing in "The Sing Off," Nikolich says.

Vocal Point recorded their 12-song album last October, November and December. The album will be released April 27, the same date of the group's spring concert. The group's first single, "Wrecking Ball" by Miley Cyrus, is currently available on Loudr, where Pisciotta says the single appeared fourth on the site's top five singles.

On Feb. 22, Vocal Point competed in the quarterfinals in the ICCA's south region at Johns Hopkins University with fellow university a cappella group, the MelUDEes.

Vocal Point placed first in their quarter final round, scoring 439 out of a possible 465 points, higher than any other group in the competition, says Jon Smith, Vocal Point's music director. Their score was 79.5 points higher than the second placing team, the University of Maryland's Faux Paz, according to the ICCA website.

In addition to first place, Smith won the Outstanding Arrangement award for his arrangement of "Dark Side" by Kelly Clarkson, and the entire group won Outstanding Choreography for their entire set, Smith says.

Vocal Point will be competing in the semifinals of the ICCA Saturday, March 15 at Vanderbilt University.

Although both groups have had exciting goals and plans for this semester, they say their groups not only feel like they aren't competing, but also that they're also friends with each



COURTESY OF MIKE CHIN

Jon Smith closes Vocal Point's set with "My Songs Know What You Did in the Dark (Light 'Em Up)" by Fall out Boy at Johns Hopkins University. The group placed first and scored higher than any other group in the ICCA quarterfinal rounds.

other. "This year especially we've been getting very close with [Vocal Point]," Nikolich says. "Not only the groups, but individually we've all really hung out a lot and become friends."

Pisciotta and Smith say they agree.

"We're friendly with the Deltones," Smith says. "Traditionally when you have new members, you have a sort of celebration for the new members, and we always go to each other's and hang out outside of a cappella."

So when these two groups come together to perform not just with each other, but with the university's five other a cappella groups in a concert, they say they don't treat it as a competition, and they enjoy performing together.

Last semester, the Deltones

made a guest appearance in Vocal Point's concert "Acappellooza." Nikolich says they hope to have Vocal Point appear next semester in one of their concerts as well.

"I feel like it's kind of a celebration," Pisciotta says. "Everyone's going [to DelAc] not for a competition but to showcase their music."

Vocal Point's mission statement is about providing the university community and the outside area with a musical experience, Pisciotta says. He says he believes DelAc is not about competing for any of the groups, it's about getting together and sharing their music with anyone who wants to attend.

Each group is always striving to be the best they can, Nikolich says. They practice and perform to better themselves not to be better than anyone else.



COURTESY OF LAURA NIKOLICH

The Deltones finished recording their latest album last week and performed in Philadelphia on "The Sing Off" Tour with Deltones alumni.

Students may not be affected by new nutrition labels

BY SASHA CANADY
Staff Reporter

Choosing a healthy snack is not always easy, especially when it comes to college students who are pulling all-nighters or grabbing something on the go, but the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is hoping to make the choice a bit easier.

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the FDA is proposing to change the nutrition facts labels on food packages in order to make them easier to understand.

One of the proposed changes includes adding realistic serving sizes that will reflect how much Americans are actually eating. It would no longer have to be a guessing game of how many calories one is really taking in.

Junior Carlos Garcia did not realize just how many calories were in his bottle of Mountain Dew until he took a closer look at the nutrition label.

"I definitely did not know that a bottle of soda had 2.5 servings in it," Garcia says. "That's crazy."

Other updates to the labels would include bigger font sizes

and adding emphasis to total calories and certain nutrients. Also added will be how much sugar has been added to a product because, as of now, it is difficult to tell how much is naturally occurring sugar and how much was added by manufacturers.

The big question though is: will these changes really make a difference?

First Lady Michelle Obama seems to think yes, as she is a big supporter of the change. During a press conference held on Feb. 27 she stated that parents and consumers should be able to pick up an item off the grocery store shelf and be able to tell if it is good for their family.

"This is a big deal, and it's going to make a big difference for families all across this country," Obama says.

While the new labels very well may have an effect on parents who are concerned for their family's health, what about on college students who often choose a slice of pizza over a salad?

Nutrition concepts professor Diane Oliver says that the proposed labels will be beneficial to college students

as long as they take the time to read them. Some of the changes may be more useful to them than others, she says.

"When I asked in my nutrition concepts class what they thought about the new proposal, the students appeared most interested in the listing of the added sugar," Oliver says.

Good nutrition is sometimes difficult for college students, who have found a new freedom in food choices, Oliver says, but the new labels can help them make healthier choices, which are very important to their success.

"Good nutrition throughout their day will help them pay attention in class and give them the needed energy to get through the day," Oliver says.

However, most students do not seem to have much interest in reading the labels.

Garcia says while eating healthy is important to him if he wants to be in a better mood, he does not normally read nutrition labels or follow serving sizes.

"It is fun to read the label sometimes, like to see how much caffeine I am drinking, but it does not really affect how I eat," Garcia says.

Junior Rachel Rozeen says she believes the new labels will not make a difference to college students at all.

"The majority of students here don't read health labels," Rozeen says. "Unless they are nutrition majors, they probably wouldn't understand them."

Rozeen says students don't necessarily need to count calories in order to make healthy choices.

"I go to the gym three or four times a week," Rozeen says. "I know what is healthy and what is good for me, so I don't always need to look at labels."

Students will have to deal with the traditional, and sometimes confusing labels a little bit longer, however, until the proposed change is approved. CBS reported that after the new label is decided upon, companies will have two years before the labels will have to appear on store shelves. So for now, there is still an excuse for students to add that extra scoop of ice cream to help them pull off that all-nighter.



COURTESY OF ALEX MCDUGALL, DAILY EMERALD

Technology often inhibits students from getting the proper amount of sleep.

Technology keeps students awake late into the night

BY JAIME BRANAMAN
Staff Reporter

This weekend, Americans across the nation grumbled and groaned as they lost an hour of sleep and moved the clocks forward one hour for Daylight Savings time. But is this hour the only sleep we are missing out on?

Unsurprisingly, the answer is "no."

Dr. Brad Wolgast, Senior Psychologist and Assistant Director Coordinator at the university's Center for Counseling and Student Development, says the demographic that has the worst sleep patterns is none other than college students.

Wolgast says this is easily due to the irregular schedules that are developed as students.

The fluctuations between the time students start class each day and the time they go to bed are not always corresponding correctly to achieve the proper amount of sleep, Wolgast says.

Wolgast says students often rely on recovery sleep on the weekend that they get from sleeping in.

The resulting issue is that trying to catch up on sleep often throws off schedules entirely. Wolgast compares it to jet lag.

He says sleeping in until late one day and trying to wake up at a decent hour the next will feel like you've flown from L.A. to Delaware and still are not readjusted to the correct time zone.

In order to avoid this jet lag feeling, Wolgast says the ideal amount of sleep students should be getting is nine hours and fifteen minutes per night.

"This length of time is what is needed to acquire maximum alertness, which means [you] couldn't fall asleep if you tried," Wolgast says.

Although this amount may seem excessive, Wolgast says it is what is best.

Registered nurse and Healthy HENS Program Coordinator, Michelle Scott, stated in an email that the students that come into the health center only get six to seven hours of sleep on average, which is not enough, Scott says.

Both Scott and Wolgast agree that while nine and a quarter hours of sleep is what is most ideal, if students were to get around eight hours a night, then that would suffice.

"Sleep is key for replenishment of the immune system along with learning



COURTESY OF SASHA CANADY

Nutrition Labeling gets a makeover.

OFF THE
RECORDPHARRELL
WILLIAMS'
'G I R L'

Nine years since his last solo album ("In My Mind"), Pharrell Williams' short-lived solo career seemed to be diminished. With his last album being mediocre at best, "G I R L" really needed to be a standout album to ensure his future as solo artist. He has proven himself as an excellent writer, composer and has had various collaborations with other artists, but falls short on this album.

The summer of 2013 was filled with Pharrell. He was featured on Robin Thicke's controversial hit "Blurred Lines," Daft Punk's "Get Lucky" and "Lose Yourself to Dance," and wrote three songs for the "Despicable Me 2" soundtrack. His single from that album, "Happy," became a contagiously catchy hit almost overnight. This success made "G I R L" much anticipated, and for good reason. Pharrell has every talent to make a solo album a success—writing, singing, composing and a likeable star quality, but for some reason these all don't add up to make a cohesive collection of songs.

The album begins with "Marilyn Monroe," a fast paced track that boasts lyrics about his ideal woman. He names classic female figures—Marilyn Monroe, Cleopatra and Joan of Arc, but states that he does not want a woman that idealizes a woman, rather he prefers a 'different girl.' Majorly differing from "Blurred Lines," this song serves as a positive song of female empowerment.

"Marilyn Monroe" is followed by his collaboration with Justin Timberlake, "Brand New." It's an up-tempo, 'feel good' song, but it seems to pale in comparison to the tracks on Timberlake's most recent album "The 20/20 Experience." This is not the only collaboration on the album, and other guests include Alicia Keys ("Know Who You Are") and Miley Cyrus ("Come Get It Bae").

For an artist that is known for exemplary writing on others' albums, Pharrell does a lackluster job of creating high quality lyrics on his own record. "Gush" presents gratuitously dirty lyrics that instead of seeming sexy, come off as creepy. Hearing the intro is enough to turn off listeners. "Hunter" can also be deemed as a step beyond attractive, and lyrics like "just because it's the middle of the night that don't mean I won't hunt you down" evoke the aggressive tone that got him in trouble with "Blurred Lines." Sexualized lyrics are not uncommon in popular music, but Pharrell would be smart to leave some things to the imagination.

Aside from "Happy," there are really no other standout songs on this album, but rather an assortment of poorly written tracks. His over-sexualized songs, in addition to some ridiculous pop culture references in others, tarnish a few tracks that could have been better. Despite this, there are moments where Pharrell's overall package as an artist shines through ("Gust of Wind" and "It Girl"), but unfortunately, they do not make up for the album's exceedingly noticeable faults.



COURTESY OF COLUMBIA RECORDS

Wilmington native's
"Skater Sister" glides
to bookshelvesBY STEPHEN HARRIS
Staff Reporter

Wilmington native H.D. Marychild's book "Skater Sister," was released right on time for the Sochi Olympics this January. The young adult novel tells the story of two sisters, one of which is an Olympic contestant and the other who lives in her shadow, she says. The book, as demonstrated from the title, is told from the perspective of the sister, Karen Fenstermacher.

Marychild says she always enjoyed watching the Winter Olympics over the Summer Olympics, for the sheer speed that the athletes would fly with in most of the events. For her, figure skating was the most thrilling event, a combination of athletics and art that to her looked like ballet on ice, she says.

After watching the figure skating at the Vancouver Winter Olympics, Marychild says she realized it would make a great backstory for a book about figure skating.

"The book's schedule is based on Vancouver's Winter Games because there was rumored to be a big rule change in figure skating, where a single skater could use a song with words," Marychild says. "No website could confirm when this would happen, so I figured it was now-or-never to write out the book idea I'd had."

Despite this, the book began to hold a lot of similarities with the Sochi Olympics when it came to the skater character.

"When I started writing this book, Natalie [the Olympic skater in the book] wasn't based off of any skaters in particular," Marychild says. "However, as I wrote the book, there grew to be a stronger and stronger correlation between Natalie and real-life figure skater Ashley Wagner. Both of them had blonde hair, skated to the song 'Romeo and Juliet' by Prokofiev and earned 4th place in their events."

Marychild herself never figure skated but loved watching

it and saw Karen, the sister, as a role model anyone could relate to, she says.

"Karen feels like she falls under the shadow of her older sister," Marychild says. "The book is about being appreciated even when we don't think we are."

The book features an account of figure skating that is both explanatory and non-technical.

"The book was my valentine to figure skating, but I tried not to make it too technical," Marychild says.

One of the essential elements of writing is to touch people and have them experience emotion, she says, so she wanted the novel to be accessible to anybody regardless of their knowledge of the sport.

The theme of sibling rivalry can be a strong part of any young adult novel.

William Lewis, assistant professor of literacy education at the university, stated in an email message that while sibling rivalry can be common among young adult books, strong sibling connections can allow the protagonist to overcome any opposition or adversary. By using the young adult book, Lewis says it's easier for the reader to go back to that time of doubt and insecurity to remember how to overcome that feeling.

"I think that a theme that cuts across many of these texts is the search for identity and connection," Lewis says. "The situations in most YA (young adult) books [...] realistic or fantastical [...] force the characters to ask questions about who they are, who they are becoming, what is most important to them and the critical importance of connecting to someone who shares their outlook."

Marychild says she chose to publish the book independently under the name "Small Wonder" with her pen name. As an academic writer, she says she typically writes a manuscript, sends it to her publisher and it's published in about one year.

Skater Sister

H.D. MARYCHILD



COURTESY OF AMAZON.COM

Julia Oestrich, managing editor of UD Press, says academic writings typically take a year or two to publish.

"Publishing from a university press is very different from independent publishing," Oestrich says.

Indeed, the choice for publishing is extremely important for the author. Marychild says if she had opted for the "Big Six"—the six big publishing houses for fiction: Hachette, Macmillan, Penguin Group, HarperCollins, Random House and Simon & Schuster—it would have taken her novel about two years to come out, well after the Winter Olympics at Sochi.

Therefore, Marychild says she opted to work on the book entirely by herself. That meant choosing every single detail for the book including font, size, title page and cover art.

While she did enjoy being able to control every aspect of the book, Marychild says generating publicity was the hardest part.

Marychild says she wrote the book without telling anybody. She described her writing process with the German phrase "sitzfleisch"—which in English means "sit your butt down."

Every day, Marychild says she would write two to three pages longhand in her notebook for the story. She was meticulous about the plot of the book, going back and reworking it, so that every part of it was significant. She says her academic research helped her with the process of reflecting and making sure it was perfect, and some of the best compliments she's heard from the story orbited around the intricate plot she's crafted.

EVERYDAY RUNWAY

I GOT YOU COVERED



MADISON FERTELL

I look forward to going to bars where we all speak the same language—though not always coherently. But each time I walk into Kate's or Rooney's, I'm always taken aback by the young faces I see. The best way to spot new 21-year-olds is by their outfits. So as someone who was not long ago in your shoes, I've got you covered.

First things first: the bar is not a frat party. There is no need to wear a tight dress or skirt, especially when jackets are still a necessity for walking to and from the bar. Next, make sure you leave your stilettos at home. The bouncers aren't frat guys who think they are entitled to rate girls on hotness—you will be allowed to enter the bar even

in sweatpants. I've watched it happen.

I'm not saying don't look pretty, I'm saying don't look tawdry. There are plenty of ways to dress sexy without wearing that tight, barely-there dress.

Investing in a good pair of skinny jeans is the first place to start. Choosing a darker shade will be more appropriate for a Delaware bar setting, and no one will notice if you happen to walk down Main Street in them the next day.

The fashion merchandiser in me says buy a pair of James Jeans or Hudson, but my bank account says buy a pair from Pac Sun or BDG from Urban Outfitters. Regardless of the brand you choose, try rolling up the hem to show a bit of skin to separate the pants from the shoes.

Skinny jeans might not be the first thing that come to mind when you think of sexy,

but you'll change your opinion if you pair them with a backless or plunging-back shirt. I know what some of you are thinking, and before you say anything, go to Target and buy Fashion Forms adhesive bra. Wearing a backless shirt, whether long sleeves or a tank top, is sexy because it shows just enough skin to leave plenty of room for an admirer's imagination.

Another fun and flirty look to try is showing a colorful, lacy bra strap under a semi-sheer shirt. This look is often done wrong as people frequently wear the two extremes. For instance, I've seen bar-goers wear black bras under sheer white blouses or any colored bra under a lace shirt. I'm fairly certain Kim Kardashian has tried to pull off both of these looks, and when it looks awful in designer clothing, that's when you know the trend should be put to rest.

If there is anything a girl

can wear that instantaneously makes her look and feel better, it's a pair of heels. I don't take back what I said earlier—you will look ridiculous in a pair of stilettos at a bar. Instead, opt for a more bar-friendly wedge or bootie. As I've written before, Sam Edelman is my go-to shoe of choice, but Target has been on its shoe game as well.

There is nothing wrong with wearing a birthday sash or crown to the bar, but if you newly-turned 21-year-olds don't want to stick out like a sore thumb in your sequin body-con dresses and stiletto heels, try out one of these ideas.

—Madison Fertell
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COURTESY OF BRICKSET, FLICKR

Characters from the new "Lego Movie."

BY SASHA CANADY
Staff Reporter

Nostalgia, English professor Thomas Leitch says, is "a longing or love for home." He says it is something many people experience.

"No matter how good or bad the present is people are moved to look to the past," Leitch says.

Senior Jonathon Genn says he often thinks back to his childhood and what first comes

to mind are all of the television shows he used to watch. He says it would not have been the same without "Recess," "Rugrats" or "Boy Meets World" and he wonders how the kids of today are living without them.

"Television shows used to be so awesome," Genn says. "Now they have changed so much. I'm sure the kids today enjoy them, but I just don't get it."

Today Hollywood movies

UD Talks Old School

Students and faculty talk about the need for nostalgia

have included plot lines based on old storybooks and kids' toys such as "The Lego Movie" and "Cloudy with a Chance of Meatballs," and according to Leitch this is not anything new.

Leitch specializes in Hollywood films and says it would be hard to find an example of a movie that is not deeply invested in nostalgia. For him, watching "American Hustle," a movie set in the 1970s, really reminded him of the decade, he says.

"Watching it I thought, 'Oh wow, we really dressed like that, didn't we?'" he said.

Leitch says there are periodic waves of nostalgia and all decades are not equally appealing. Many people look toward the 1920s when they think of a great decade, but it probably was not as much fun as

people think, he says.

"For me, I like the present, I think it's cool," Leitch said.

Freshman Rachel Blaustein also says she is not one to dwell on the past. She used to watch "Saved by the Bell" every day and says it is something that she will always love watching but is no longer a part of her daily routine.

"It's nice to watch old shows and think about how funny they used to be, but it's not like I'm stuck in the past," Blaustein says.

Sophomore Allison Quintanilla, a fashion merchandising major, says she may be nostalgic for an era she was not even alive for. She says when it comes to fashion she prefers the styles worn in the '80s over the ones from the '90s.

"I definitely think leggings

and big sweaters are cute, and they are very '80s," Quintanilla said. "I'm not a fan of the high-waisted jeans and crop tops."

Leitch shared what he believes people in the future will be nostalgic about from this time period.

"I think people will feel this way about non-virtual communities," Leitch says. "People will hardly remember that when they wanted to become connected with someone in their life they had to do more than reach into their pocket."

Quintanilla says there is nothing wrong with an occasional blast from the past.

"I literally watched 'The Little Mermaid' last night," Quintanilla said. "I'm obsessed with Disney princesses, and I don't see anything wrong with that."

R-E-A-D for World Read Aloud Day

BY SARAH ELLER
Staff Reporter

March 5, 2014 marked "World Read Aloud Day," a proactive and educational movement used to address the issue of adult and childhood illiteracy. World Read Aloud Day, founded by international nonprofit LitWorld, focuses on the importance of interaction between faculty and family members alike, as every member of a student's life can leave an impact just by reading together.

While students may be introduced to reading at such a young age, there is still a disconnect that exists as to why it is so imperative to their future. In order to render this gap, it is important to get a child hooked on books as early on as possible.

Jill Compello, professor of education, says reading has the ability to alter and improve a student's overall outlook on school and can introduce many educational advantages.

"One of the biggest values of reading aloud is the vocabulary that kids can learn because the vocabulary used in books is different than the vocabulary used in everyday, ordinary talk," Compello says. "Vocabulary is the

difference between success and failure."

Vocabulary isn't the only benefit a student will gain. If a child is introduced to reading as young as preschool age, he or she will be more prepared in many facets of life.

"Being able to read is needed to comprehend material," Compello says. "Reading is a necessity in work, college and really any experience."

Besides the educational advantages that may come from reading, a student will be more socially accepting if he or she is more literate says Junior Hannah Winand, president of the International Reading Association (IRA) Student Literacy Council.

"Reading is all about perspective," Winand says. "It allows you to understand and recognize other people's perspectives. It makes everyone more empathetic and open-minded."

World Read Aloud Day stresses communication. The day is not simply about teacher-student interaction, but opens the door to other types of interface as well. One of the most influential interactions that takes place on this day is between a younger student and older student.

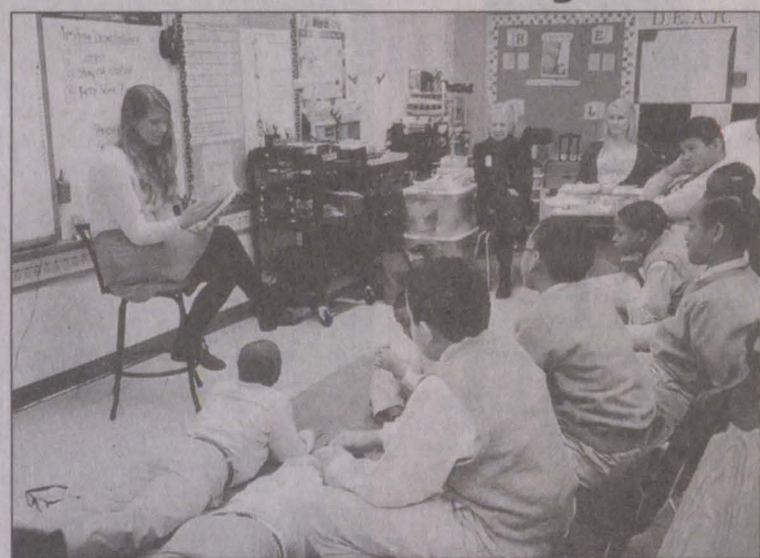
"Having college kids go to middle schools and high schools really helps because it gives the younger students a role model and makes them believe that it is 'cool to read,'" Winand says. "Reading really brings kids together to have fun while learning."

Students around the world have the opportunity to interpret what this day means to them and how they wish to take part. At the university, members of the IRA Student Literacy Council were among those who participated in the festivities. IRA Student Literacy Council Advisor, Maria Baumeiser, says affiliates of the council partnered with the International Reading Association and visited the Prestige Academy, an all-boys charter school, in Wilmington, DE.

Winand participated and read different genres with the students. They read poetry, a picture book, short stories and part of a novel, Winand says.

A campaign like World Read Aloud Day, one that is based on educational practices and the action of reading aloud, is important for today's students as everything in our world is becoming more technology-driven, Winand says.

"In a tech-focused world it is important to share these



COURTESY OF LARA DELOZA

Junior Hannah Winand reads to students with Student Literacy Council at Prestige Academy.

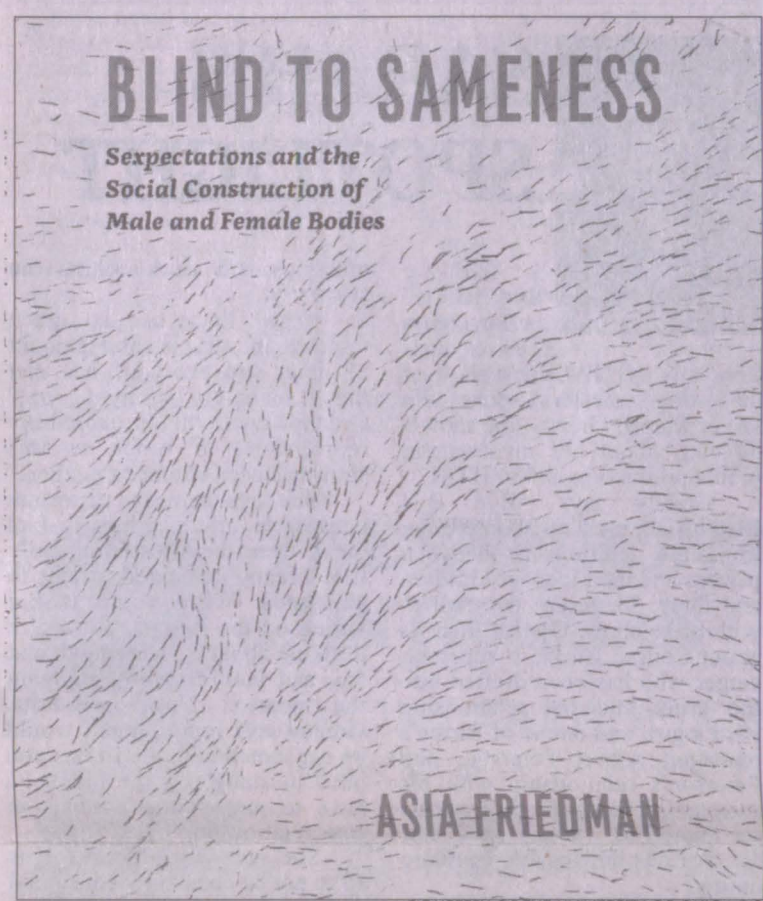
kind of experiences because the technology available now may make us lose that," says Winand.

Winand says students are interested in things that will allow them to have fun and thinks students must learn that the kind of "escape" as found in technology may be found in reading as easily and even on a greater level.

"By modeling how literature can be fun, express deep thoughts and express the emotions of those in

our world community, we hope to have ignited even one small spark that will grow into a passionate future reader," Baumeiser says.

World Read Aloud Day is serving as a stepping-stone in overcoming a student's loss of interest in reading and of school. The actions of this day must be carried out not just for the 24-hour period, but should be utilized for the entire year.



COURTESY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Sociology professor Asia Friedman writes about the role sense plays in constructing our views of sex.

BY MEGHAN JUSZAK
News Assignment Editor

Dr. Asia Friedman, sociology and criminal justice professor, recently wrote and published "Blind to Sameness: Sexpectations and the Social Construction of Male and Female Bodies." The heart of her book is a series of 68 interviews with people who are blind or people who identify as transgender. She says she felt they would provide her with distinctive insight into the various ways in which we channel gender and sexuality through our bodies and in examining which of these are natural and which are culturally constructed. Meghan Juszak of The Review was able to speak with her about her book, visual perception and what exactly a "sexpectation" is.

Meghan Juszak: What inspired

you to write this book? Where did the idea come from?

Dr. Asia Friedman: Early in graduate school, I became interested in how the body has been conceptualized in sociology and gender studies. Both fields seemed to be struggling to integrate the fleshy materiality of the body with their defining commitments to ideas like the social construction of gender and reality more broadly. Several years later, while working on my doctorate at Rutgers, I took Eviatar Zerubavel's course on cognitive sociology, and it became instantly clear to me that the family of concepts he presented—in particular, attention and disattention, polarization, lumping and splitting and topological perception—provided an incredibly productive way to think about the social construction of the body that had not

Sociology professor discusses 'sexpectations' and the way we perceive bodily gender differences

yet entered the ongoing discussion in either gender studies or the sociology of the body. What I have tried to do in this book is to bring the insights of cognitive sociology to bear on the body, specifically the visual perception of differences between "male" and "female" bodies.

MJ: What role do the senses play in how we understand the world? Is there one sense that is more dominant than the others?

AF: My view is that sensory perception is an extremely powerful but understudied dimension of the social construction of reality. One key aspect of this perceptual construction of reality is the privileging of vision over the other senses—sometimes referred to as *ocularcentrism*. Many of our sayings reflect this disproportionate faith in vision: "I saw it with my own eyes," "sight unseen," "seeing is believing," "a picture is worth a thousand words." Culturally, sight is elevated over the other senses in terms of its ability to provide accurate information about a perceptual object. Sayings that capture this association between vision and truth are to "have vision," to "see the light" and to "see things as they really are." However, thinking of sight as a complete, unaltered reflection of the sensory stimuli provided by the empirical world ignores the growing acknowledgment in both the social and cognitive sciences that sensory perceptions, including the visual, are never free from the influence of cultural concepts. In the book, I use the idea of perceptual filtration to capture how concepts shape the perceptual construction process, arguing that they lead us to pay attention to certain sensory stimuli while ignoring others.

MJ: What do you mean by "sex sameness," and how do we blind

ourselves to it? Where is it most present within society?

AF: Sex sameness refers to all the physical commonalities between male and female bodies. In addition to the interviews, I draw on a number of different forms of data, including body measurements, anatomy textbooks and drawing manuals to demonstrate that evidence of physical similarities between males and females is "out there" in the background of cultural discourses and cultural artifacts, ready to be seen—if only we were looking for it. This human bodily sameness is normally eliminated from our perceptions through two complementary processes: polarization and filtration. Polarization is all the cultural practices of grooming and bodily display through which we eliminate similarities from our bodies. Norms regarding grooming, dress, adornment, comportment and body shape and size all help facilitate seeing sex difference. We manipulate the appearance of body parts that are naturally similar for males and females to display difference rather than resemblance. In fact, these gendered grooming practices and conventions of dress have no apparent function aside from eliminating the underlying sameness between male and female bodies.

MJ: What do you mean by "sexpectations?" Why do they occur?

AF: Ideas about the importance of sex differences circulate in our social worlds from birth, ultimately becoming the expectations through which we understand and perceive men, women and their bodies—thus our "sexpectations."

MJ: Why did you choose the two populations you chose to interview, people who identify as transgender and people who are blind? What did you find was similar/different?

AF: I chose to interview blind people because, given the privileging of visual information among the sighted, their narratives provide access to a perceptual experience of sexed bodies that is very different in sensory content from the typical sighted experience. While blind people made interesting informants primarily because they do not participate in visual sex attribution, transgender people possess varying degrees of "expert knowledge" about seeing sex. Many transgender people actively and consciously present themselves as female (if they were assigned "male" at birth) or male (if originally assigned a "female" sex). As a result of thinking about the body through a lens of transition, they are deeply aware of the differences between male and female bodies—as well as their underlying similarities.

MJ: How do you hope your book changes the way its readers view the world?

AF: Most fundamentally, I aim to challenge the visual self-evidence of sex differences, to tell a story that helps the reader see the body differently. One way I do that is by examining the ways my respondents' narratives reveal our taken-for-granted cognitive and perceptual map of the body, bringing some of what is normally background into the foreground. While we may experience maleness and femaleness as "obvious" and self-explanatory, this "obviousness" is the product of a number of different social processes, all of which normally emphasize and draw attention to the singular distinction of sex difference. The key benefit of the filter metaphor is that it reminds us that it is as important to identify the background details as it is to understand what is culturally emphasized, foregrounded and perceived.



DINNER TABLE SCIENCE

IGNORANCE ISN'T BLISS

The National Science Foundation recently released the results of their yearly scientific literacy poll, and while it's heartening to hear 30 percent of Americans believe science should get more government funding, or 90 percent say the benefits of sciences generally outweigh potential dangers, one of the NSF's findings shocked and somehow offended me. One in four Americans (26 percent to be exact) do not know that the Earth revolves around the sun.

Now, I'm sure most of you do. I have to assume that my readers are A) students or faculty at a well-respected university and also B) the kind of people who read the newspaper — and probably other things. But let's talk about how things came to be this way. How did we get to a place where 26 percent of us don't know this! The poll was well-conducted, not biased and did not use too small of a sample size. In fact, given that illegal

immigrants, the homeless and others who may not have access to education usually don't end up taking NSF polls, it was probably biased in favor of well-educated people.

Other writers are commenting on the results of the poll that say only about half of Americans knew that humans evolved from earlier animal species. This doesn't bother me that much. Granted, it's true, we evolved, and it's sad that only half of us "know" that. But I think the evolution issue has become very political, and involves religious and spiritual beliefs, so I can understand how there are groups within our country that refuse to acknowledge evolution.

On the other hand, the Earth/Sun subject was a big deal back when Copernicus first pointed out that we might not be the center of the universe (circa 1543). I mean, people were religiously opposed to it then, but it's been 450 years! We have telescopes!

The part that bothers me the most about this statistic is not that 25 percent of children somehow

missed this one science lesson as a kid. It's that, in order to believe the Sun revolves around the Earth, you have to have your head in the sand through a huge variety of lessons throughout our education. Let's look at some of these:

1—History Class: Copernicus is a pretty common lesson taught in history classes because it's simple, it proves a fact that we all inherently accept today (that the Earth revolves around the sun) and it's an example of how radical thinkers and scientists tend to be beaten down by political and religious leaders when their new ideas change social paradigms.

2—Planets: Everyone was up in arms when it was declared that Pluto would no longer be one of our nine planets. If we don't revolve around the sun...we're not part of the solar system...and where do these other eight (now seven) planets figure in? I don't understand how one can suffer through all of the lessons about the various planets and other parts of our solar system (asteroid belts, comets, etc.) without having

a fundamental understanding of our place in it.

3—Seasons and weather: Winter and summer are different this far from the equator because as we go around the sun, the angle our planet is tilted at affects how directly we receive sunlight. This lesson is imperative in discussions of seasons, weather, climate, climate change, plant biology, ecology, solar energy and more. Climate change is a BIG issue in the news right now. A big one. And if you don't understand fundamental facts (like where the Earth goes), then your understanding of this issue is flawed. And you shouldn't be discussing it, or voting on it, or funding either side of the global warming issue.

Ignorance is not bliss. I don't think it's important that, for example, every American thoroughly understand the climate change issues and how they might affect our country's economy. That's a complex thing. But I think that if, for instance, you wanted to get involved in that issue, and you wanted to

learn about it, you'd need a certain amount of background knowledge. And something that you learn in second grade when your teacher talks about the planets, something as simple as "we are part of a solar system, we're one of eight planets, and all the planets go around the sun" is the kind of thing our education system should be making sure everyone knows.

Without a solid foundation of the fundamentals, the higher levels of science education become obsolete. Even what I'm trying to do, write about science for the average person, is pointless if the average person can't come armed with some amount of inherent knowledge about how our universe works.

There's two lessons to be learned here, I think. First—don't take your education for granted. Don't assume everyone knows that you find obvious, because apparently that's not true. And secondly, don't underestimate the power of education. When you graduate, get a job, have a family, try to make sure your children know what the solar system looks like. Take an interest in what they're learning (or not learning)—not for your sake, but for theirs.

—Rachel Ibers
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RACHEL TAYLOR
READING WITH RACHEL 'DIVERGENT' BY VERONICA ROTH

If I had to answer the question “What is the latest hot trend in young adult novels?” I would have to answer dystopian fiction. With the resounding success of “The Hunger Games,” a surge in popularity for books (sometimes turned movies) is on the horizon.

The latest to come to popularity—and soon to the big screen—is Veronica Roth’s “Divergent,” the first of a trilogy.

“Divergent” centers around a 16-year-old girl named Beatrice Prior, who (you guessed it) resides in a dystopian version of the United States. In this particular universe, the city Beatrice resides in is split into five factions derived from personality traits: Amity (peacefulness), Candor (honesty), Dauntless (bravery), Erudite (knowledgeable) and Abnegation (selflessness and the faction Beatrice is born into).

After the nation was torn apart by war and strife, the founders of the city decided to separate people into personality factions in an attempt to maximize these particular values. Once a year, every 16-year-old in the city must select the faction they will stay in for the rest of their lives.

In order to aid these teenagers with their decision, each individual is given a test prior to the choosing day to place them in their particular faction. However, this is where the problems start for Beatrice. Instead of being placed in one faction, she tests equally in Abnegation, Erudite and Dauntless, making her Divergent.

For initially unknown reasons, being Divergent is dangerous for one’s longevity and she is told to hide her divergence by assimilating into one of the factions. Never feeling like she was good enough for her original faction, who emote an almost surreal level of seemingly natural selflessness, she abandons her family in favor of becoming Dauntless and renames herself Tris.

Despite choosing a faction, the problems do not end here; the Dauntless take their call to bravery extremely seriously and enforce strict, sometimes life-threatening tests in which only a select number of initiates can become part of Dauntless, the remainder being condemned to a factionless existence. The rest of the book follows Tris’ Dauntless tests and a budding romance with an instructor while revealing exactly how dangerous divergence can be.

“Divergent” is an interesting take on what kind of society humans could build in a dystopian era. The series is often compared to “The Hunger Games” trilogy, and it’s not difficult to see why: dystopia America, teenage girl, government trying to kill her, defying the odds, etc.

Despite several similarities, however, “Divergent” stands on its own. The concept is intelligent and intriguing, and the novel is fairly well written, easily sucking readers in and leaving them begging for more. Fortunately, “Insurgent” and “Allegiant” are both published, so new readers will not have to wait to continue following Tris’ story.

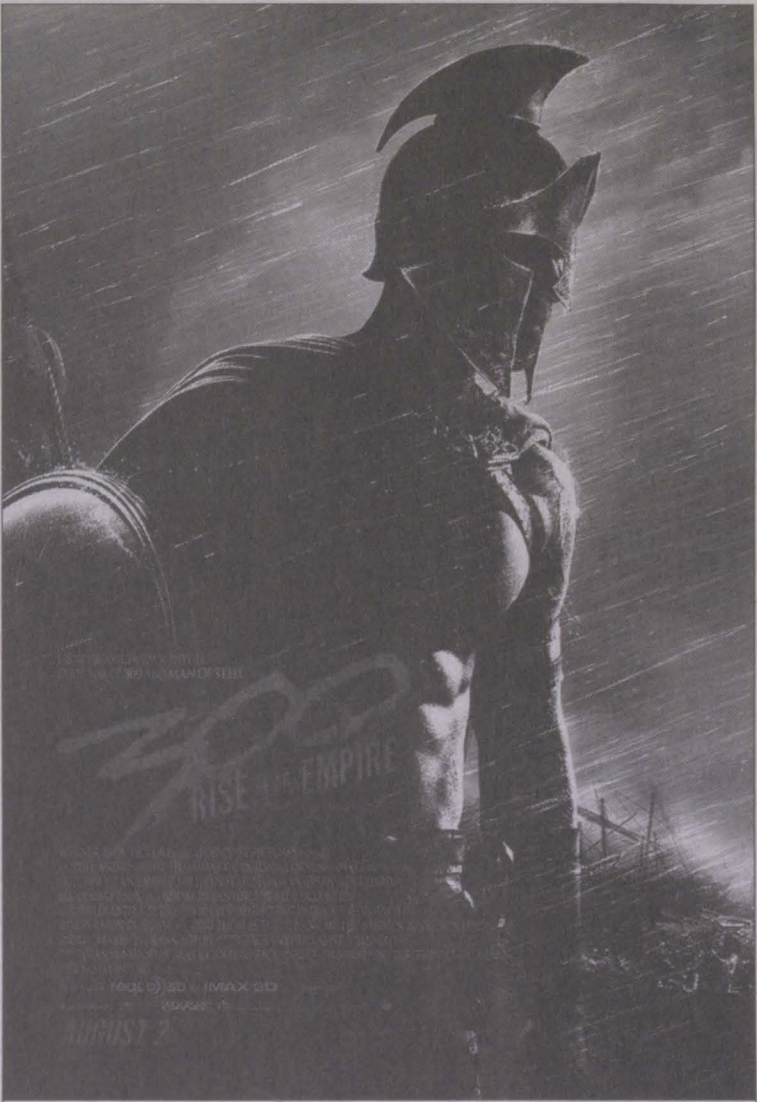
Another point “Divergent” has in its favor is its twist ending. The conclusion is genuinely an unexpected development in the story, bringing new challenges to the forefront and pushing towards the plot of the next book.

Basically, if you enjoy books similar to “The Hunger Games” or “The Maze Runner,” you will enjoy “Divergent.” It is an intelligent, gripping and enjoyable read.

“Divergent” does leave me with one burning question, though, a question no book in its genre has answered as of yet. What the heck is happening outside of young-adult dystopian America?! Are faction societies and hunger games a social norm or do outside countries just not know what’s going on? These are burning questions we need answered, everyone. So if anyone has a plausible theory, let it be heard.

Have a book you want to see reviewed or just know a great read? Got full time after graduation employment opportunities you’d like to send my way? Email Rachel Taylor at retaylor@udel.edu!

—Rachel Taylor
retaylor@udel.edu



COURTESY OF LEGENDARY PICTURES

Movie Review
‘300: RISE OF AN EMPIRE’
3 OUT OF 5 STARS

From all of the hype of the explosively popular film “300,” you’d expect the sequel “300: Rise of an Empire” to be equally as epic.

If all you need in a movie is blood, gore, battles and clothing-optional characters, then you’ll most certainly enjoy this most recent installment. However, if you desire heart and a powerful plot, you might be slightly disappointed.

Although the digital effects are immediately eye-catching—especially in 3D—the plot fails to meet the same caliber. Throw in all the abs and blood you want, but that still won’t produce an intriguing storyline. Very quickly into the film, you notice that it isn’t a continuation of the previous movie.

You assume you’re about to watch the aftermath of the battle between King Leonidas and the mighty 300 Spartans and Xerxes, but you’re left with a combination of flashbacks and parallel events occurring around the same time.

Human-turned-god Xerxes (Rodrigo Santoro) does indeed appear in the film but in only enough limited scenes to show off his blinged-out body and rule over the Persian army in order to seek revenge upon the Greeks.

The main premise of the film surrounds Greek general Themistocles and his pursuit to unite all of Greece in a battle against the Persian navy. This time around, the majority of the fighting occurs on the sea as the predominant battlefield.

Unlike the original film comprised mostly of male leads, this film rides on the backs of two extremely talented actresses and their wonderfully strong character counterparts.

This brings me to the main

reason as to why anyone should see this film: Eva Green. Despite the lack of plot, Eva Green makes up for it with her deadly yet beautiful portrayal of bloodthirsty Persian naval commander, Artemisia. Along with Green, Lena Headey, who plays returning Queen Gorgo, delivers another powerful female character rich with strength and intelligence in a film genre typically swamped with men or helpless women.

Another peculiar aspect of the film is how it clearly wants audiences to root for protagonist Themistocles, yet I found myself gravitating toward antagonist Artemisia and her quest for vengeance. Generally during movies, I have some sort of bond with the characters, whereas with this film, I felt very little attachment to any of them.

One of the main relationships depicted a father and son and the strength between them in spite of ongoing struggle, turmoil and war. Usually this would resonate well with audiences, but it fell quite flat due to the lack of proper writing and character development.

Sullivan Stapleton gave an adequate performance of Themistocles, but at the end, you’re left with wanting more complexities within the brooding Greek hero.

On another note, Noam Murro took the helm of directing this time, but Zack Snyder’s distinct artistic creations still managed to shine through from the first film.

Regardless of a few key factors missing, “300: Rise of an Empire” turns out to be a decent and mildly mindless guilty pleasure.

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SCOTT: ‘TECHNOLOGY IS ONE OF THE BIGGEST OBSTACLES TO SLEEP’

Continued from page 9

and consolidating memories,” Wolgast says.

Additionally, a lack of sleep can lead to increased body mass index (BMI) and obesity, anxiety, depression, diabetes and heart problems, Scott says.

Sophomore cognitive science major Kim Cummings says she understands the importance of sleep and often gets about seven or eight hours of sleep a night. While this amount of sleep is pretty substantial, she says it still does not seem to be enough.

“The internet and texting distracts us from going to bed, leading to fewer hours of sleep,” Cummings says.

Cummings says she often feels fatigued in the morning because studying, homework and even Netflix keep her from sleeping.

Scott says out of the students she interacts with, many use technology right before going to sleep.

“Technology is one of the biggest obstacles to sleep,” Scott says.

Separation from all technology is important to getting a good night of sleep, Scott says.

Wolgast, who counsels students that suffer from insomnia, says technology adds to insomnia problems.

Wolgast says the blue waves that come from the screens of our phones, computers and televisions directly impact part of our brain known as the pineal gland. The exposure to this light confuses the brains so that it does not think it is time to sleep. He says he recommends an hour window without cell phones or laptops before sleeping.

Scott says disconnecting before going to sleep is key. Beyond disconnecting, Cummings says better time management could also aid her in getting more sleep.

Sleep awareness week ended this Sunday.

According to their website, the National Sleep Foundation has dedicated this week as an “annual public education and awareness campaign to promote the importance of sleep.”

Scott says it is understandable that sleep is pushed to the back burner during college. She encourages students to try to balance classes, clubs and other social activities in order to get enough sleep.



SARAH’S SPOTLIGHT

“Bye Bye Birdie” is Harrington Theatre Arts Company’s (HTAC) first show of the spring semester. I spoke with senior Megan Greany, the show’s director, about her involvement in this production and in HTAC.

Greany says “Bye Bye Birdie” is a musical about young love, the relationship between parents and their teenage children and fame. There are two stories within the show. One of them is about Conrad Birdie, a superstar singer who has been drafted into the army and his relationship with a girl, and one is of Birdie’s manager, Albert Peterson, and Peterson’s relationship with his secretary. The conflicting worlds are humorous, Greany says, and her cast has impeccable comedic timing.

Though Greany is the director, she’s not putting on this show alone. She says she is just one piece of a very large staff consisting of nearly 25 people all working in unison to put “Bye Bye Birdie” together. The production staff and cast have had a very short rehearsal process to prepare for opening night, which is Friday. Even though the idea of doing “Bye Bye Birdie” started last semester, HTAC has only had 26 days of rehearsal to put the show together. Greany says it is a show that has always been dear to her heart, and she is excited to share it through the theatre company she loves.

Greany says it has been unbelievable watching each and every person in her cast grow during the rehearsal process. She says she truly looks forward to evening rehearsals every day, even after long hours of classes,

meetings and work behind the scenes.

“They have had so much to learn in such a short amount of time, and everyone has met the challenge straight on,” Greany says. “It is incredibly rejuvenating to watch as this show has been stitched together!”

She says theater is important because it offers a hard-to-find break from the stresses of daily life. Greany compared theater to childhood. When you’re a kid sitting on the swings, all you’re thinking about is swinging to and fro, and you’re simply enjoying the moment. Now, as adults, Greany says your thoughts would be consumed with the exams you have to study for, the bills you have to pay or the troubles in your relationships.

She says it’s difficult for us all to not be constantly consumed with such thoughts, and it’s a challenge to live in the moment. Still, she says “Bye Bye Birdie” gives patrons the opportunity to let go of the stresses of life and enjoy the moment.

“That is what this show is about – listening to your inner child and allowing yourself to let go of all of those concerns, if only for a moment,” Greany says. “The music, the characters, the dance, the colors... they provide a space of pure happiness that I truly believe everyone needs.”

“Bye Bye Birdie” will be performed six times: March 14, 15, 20, 21 and 22 at 8 p.m. and March 15 at 2 p.m. All shows are in Pearson Hall located on Academy Street. Tickets are \$7 for adults and \$5 for students and seniors.

—Sarah Braverman
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Weekly Sudoku

1		6	8	3	4			
2			6				1	9
	5						6	
	7	1	2	8				
3					5	2	4	
			1				7	8
8								2
	6			7			3	4
5		7	4	2	1			6



COURTESY OF PHOTO BY OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY ON FLICKR
Megan McClelland is a nationally-recognized expert on child development and core director at OSU's Hallie E. Ford Center for Healthy Children and Families.

BY TORI NADEL
Staff Reporter

"I'm impressed so many people came to hear me speak," Megan McClelland says to the room filled with people, some having to line the walls because the rows were all full. "Usually I have to chase people down to come."

McClelland, an associate professor at Oregon State University, traveled to campus to deliver a colloquium on her research regarding early education preparedness. Her seminar, titled "Self-Regulation in Young Children: How Touching Your Toes Relates to Early School Success," was

based on a four-year study she conducted.

"Self-regulation, for those that don't know," McClelland says, "is 'conceptual clutter' that includes conscious control of thoughts, feeling and behavior and how to help kids regulate emotions and cognitive behavior."

McClelland was brought to campus by the Institute for Education Sciences, which is the research agency of the U.S. Department of Education. Vinaya Rajan, an IES post-doctoral fellow who currently works in the School of Education at the university, stated in an email message.

"The goal of IES is to

Child development researcher Megan McClelland speaks about self-regulation

increase the quality of education research and evaluation by funding peer-reviewed scientific studies and by supporting and training education researchers nationwide," Rajan says.

Rajan was in charge of the event, meaning she was responsible for choosing the speaker, she says.

"As part of my training, I get to reach out to people in the field whose research interests overlap with mine and invite them to give a colloquium presentation," Rajan says.

McClelland's research is mostly directed at preschool and early elementary aged children. Self-regulation is a key predictor of many aspects of a child's life, including social competence, obesity and academic success, McClelland says.

"Between the ages of 4 and 25, there is 50-percent greater odds of college completion in children with strong attention and persistence as well as long term health and education outcomes," McClelland says.

McClelland, as well as her colleagues, use the game Head-Toes-Knees-Shoulders to assess 343 kindergartners' self-regulation based on a score they receive in regards to how well they perform. In the game, students are asked to do the opposite of a motion they are asked to complete. For example, if the students were asked to touch their knees, they were supposed to touch their shoulders instead and vice versa, McClelland says.

The results to the task

show it taps attention, cognitive flexibility, working memory and inhibitory control, she says. Furthermore, the game predicts early literacy, math and vocabulary over the years, showing students that scored well in the task had stronger scores in these subjects than those students that scored low in the task, she says.

"One of the reasons HTKS improved students' achievement in math is due to the fact that the kids have to stop and think because they have to do opposites," McClelland says. "This helps kids problem solve in sequential notion."

The current challenge, McClelland says, is how to broaden the use.

"We have found it to be more of working memory task and auditory working task," McClelland says.

McClelland has figured out a way that leads to the strengthening of self-regulation and to determine how malleable the skills are. Preschool students' self-regulation interventions use music and movement based games. She says these types of games predict stronger self-regulation and gains in early letter work and identifications. The effects were strongest with low income students, McClelland says.

In addition to the game, McClelland says she and her colleagues incorporated other games, such as red light green light, freeze games and drum beats into the study. The games had additional rules to increase students' cognitive load. Yet

there were no significant direct intervention effects on the achievement, she says.

"Surprisingly, it was quite challenging for them to grasp," McClelland says.

Senior elementary education major Sam Spoor thinks self-regulation is important for the development of a child, Spoor says.

"Sometimes I feel that adults have exceedingly high expectations for children," Spoor says. "Young children are going to have an especially difficult time doing things such as paying attention and following directions because kids will be kids [and are] more likely to act out than an older child," Spoor says. "I think by demonstrating appropriate behavior for the students, teachers can show them how to accomplish a task and use self-regulation."

Junior early childhood education major Kerry Regan similarly says she thinks self-regulation is necessary in order to be successful in school.

"I think that it is extremely important for young children to learn in order to be able to properly grow and develop in all domains," Regan says. "Self-regulation includes learning how to express and control one's emotions [which] is something children need to be able to do in order to succeed in a school setting. Self-regulation also involves maintaining focus and attention, which is another thing necessary for school success."



YOSEF SHIRAZI

THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRARIAN

JEVONS PARADOX AND THE DARKSIDE OF EFFICIENCY

I've often touted that using resources more efficiently is a great aim of environmentalism. Similar to many of my colleagues, it's actually one of the omnipresent motivations in my life. My personal decisions are a battlefield for driving down my energy usage and resource consumption.

Surely you've heard this theme expressed in countless other forums as well. While there are certainly great reasons to pursue efficiency gains, you would be right to suspect the full picture is far more messy. Driving all this mess is the under-appreciated complexity and adaptability of human behavior. My goal here is to introduce you to a well-studied phenomenon, its implications and how we can overcome them.

Think like an economist for a second. Don't worry, it's not as foreign as you may imagine and your moral fibers won't magically begin to disintegrate. Okay, ready?

An individual consumes a

product (for instance, a refrigerator) that requires inputs from all types of natural and human resources to manufacture and keep in operation. Over time, efficiency gains have made refrigerators consume far fewer resources and consequently are far cheaper to own.

Sounds like a win for everyone, right? We enjoy the wonders of refrigeration, we pay less for the product upfront and the refrigerator requires far less energy and materials to produce and run than ever before. As a budding economist, however, you anticipate there is more to the story.

Think for a moment: What do consumers tend to do when a product or service becomes cheaper?

With few exceptions, as people have to part with less to get something they want, they'll tend to consume more of it. Increase fuel economy on a car, and I'll drive more. Increase the efficiency of a light bulb, and I'll light my house with more and brighter bulbs. Make flight faster and burn less fuel, and

I'll fly more. With all manners of goods and services, drive down the cost and the consumer will consume more.

The English economist William Stanley Jevons popularized this phenomenon in the mid 19th century into a concept that now carries his name, the Jevons Paradox. This same idea is also commonly termed the rebound effect in some popular circles. According to academic Blake Alcott, this paradox is the "proposition that as technology progresses, the increase in efficiency with which a resource is used tends to increase (rather than decrease) the rate of consumption of that resource."

Jevons found that as coal powered steam engines became more efficient, the more applications they began to serve. The increased adoption of steam engines across the entire economy far outweighed the increases in engine efficiency, yielding a rapidly increasing consumption of coal in 19th century England.

Consider again our refrigerator

example. One modestly-sized refrigerator simply doesn't suffice in most households today. We now have much larger refrigerators, multiple refrigerators, even refrigerators for specialty purposes, like those exclusively for adult beverages.

Or consider the Internet. Back in the days of dial-up Internet, connection speeds were painfully slow and web pages took seemingly forever to load. With today's connection speeds, those same web pages now load in an instant. Rather than spend less time on the Internet, we spend far more time on the web in absolute terms. In this case we are not saving money, but our time.

This last example also highlights the difference in the rebound effect over the short term (dominated by personal shifts) and long term (driven by cultural shifts). For certain goods and services, say driving or clothes drying, we may not immediately increase our usage much when prices drop. We may drive some extra miles or run our dryer slightly more, but the increases aren't staggering. These are personal shifts. In the longer term, however, cultural shifts will incorporate price changes and can reorient society wholesale. In the case of inexpensive and rapid personal transportation, communities may be increasingly located far from places of work.

Perhaps more significant than this rebound effect in the developed world, increased efficiency and

the resulting lower costs, creates a whole new market for goods and services among the billions of individuals living in the world's less affluent countries. Whole new societies may adopt clothes dryers that had previously never considered them as attainable. Similarly, as cars become cheaper and less costly to operate entire societies begin lusting for the previously unaffordable car-centric lifestyle.

Since the dawn of human existence, we sought ways to do more with less. Every great invention—from the advent of spear tips, agriculture, the wheel, the electric lightbulb drove efficiency ever higher. But as I hope you now recognize, efficiency alone does not suffice. The trick is to find a way to use resources more efficiently, while using less of them in absolute terms, all while maintaining or increasing our current standards of living and happiness.

To this end, society may be best served by driving down the cost of renewable energy but not passing the savings to consumers. Similarly, society can also elect to make fossil fuels far more expensive also through a taxation mechanism. Though unpopular, such taxes, if enacted in an equitable manner, may be the best approach to solving many of our most pressing environmental problems.

—Yosef Shirazi
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Diversity takes the spotlight at Academy Awards

BY CORI ILARDI
Copy Desk Chief

Last Sunday, the 86th Academy Awards saw all different kinds of people on stage hosting, presenting and winning for a variety of roles, garnering praise from news sources like ABC for its diversity.

The awards ceremony this year was hosted by openly gay talk show host Ellen DeGeneres, and the ceremony was presided over by the Cheryl Boone Isaacs, the Academy's first black president.

Best Actress winner Cate Blanchett generated a lot of buzz when she accepted her Oscar, as she made comments about women in the film industry.

"Perhaps those of us in the industry who are still foolishly clinging to the idea that female films with women at the center are niche experiences, they are not," Blanchett said. "Audiences wanna see them, and, in fact, they earn money."

The night was praised as a night of diversity by several news outlets, but the film industry may still have a way to go.

Although films nominated this year like "Blue Jasmine," "Gravity" and "Philomena" starred women, there is still a lack of women in other parts of the film industry. To date, one woman has won the Oscar for Best Director, and four women have been nominated in the history of the

Academy Awards.

Sociology professor Ann Bell says this applies not just to the film industry but to the workforce as a whole. She says while she doesn't know much about films, there is a lack of women in leadership positions in all fields.

It's difficult for women to rise up in the ranks, Bell says. Once they do rise up in the ranks, however, it's difficult for them to receive accolades as well.

"The ability for women to succeed and to be a director, which is in charge of an entire film, it's difficult for women to achieve right now in today's society in which we don't view women in that way," Bell says.

However, Bell says she believes women have been moving forward and will continue to move forward, not just in the film industry but in the entire workforce as a whole.

The male winners for acting and behind the scenes work represented a more diverse group than in previous years.

Mexican filmmaker Alfonso Cuarón won the Oscar for Best Director for his film "Gravity," becoming the first Latino to ever win the award. Additionally, "Gravity" was tied for the most nominations of any film with 10 nominations and won more awards than any other film with seven wins.

Steve McQueen, who won

an Independent Spirit Award for Best Director the night before, became the first black filmmaker to win an Academy Award for Best Picture. Lupita Nyong'o won Best Supporting Actress, becoming the seventh black actress to win an Oscar for acting. She is also the first Mexican to win the award and the first Kenyan to win any Oscar, which inspired a Tweet from Uhuru Kenyatta, Kenya's president.

Diversity was not only seen in the recipients of the award but also in the roles for which actors won. Jared Leto won the Best Supporting Actor award for the film "Dallas Buyers Club" in which he plays a transgender woman named Rayon.

English professor Thomas Leitch, who also serves as the director for the film concentration minor, says the Oscars have value for a couple of different reasons, the main one being money. Since "Dallas Buyers Club" received much attention at the ceremony with Matthew McConaughey and Jared Leto each receiving an Oscar, Leitch says DVD and rental sales will benefit.

Aside from money, he says the Oscars are supposed to be good at predicting trends. He says he thought Kathryn Bigelow's Best Director win in 2010 would pave the way for many more women to start directing films and be recognized for their work. However, this has not been the

case at the Oscars.

"I would love to see more films by women directors encouraged by the example of Kathryn Bigelow," Leitch says. "But I won't hold my breath."

Leitch says although "12 Years A Slave" won Best Picture and was directed by a black man, he's still waiting for an African American to direct a Best Picture winning film as Steve McQueen is not American but British.

"I think Hollywood makes more movies about, by and using performers of color than it used to," Leitch says. "Not just African Americans but Afro Caribbeans, Mexican Americans, [...]" but I do not think that Hollywood has made great strides with women. I think it is either standing still or going backwards."

In the 1940s there were many more films featuring important female characters, where she was the most important character in the movie, Leitch says.

"Compared to, let's say, two generations ago, women are much less important as subjects in Hollywood than they used to be," Leitch says. "Are they less important as money people? I guess there are more executives in film companies that are female now. But I don't see that the product has been different for that."

Sophomore Shannon Poulsen says the Oscars didn't notice the



GETTY IMAGES
Lupita Nyong'o became the seventh black actress to win an acting Oscar.

diversity this year not because she didn't think it was diverse but because seeing diversity on television seemed normal to her.

Poulsen says she could see the diversity DeGeneres' Oscar "selfie"—which became the most retweeted photo ever on Twitter, beating the previous Tweet with four times as many retweets—and it didn't surprise her.

"It might be because I'm a product of a generation where everyone is getting more comfortable," Poulsen says. "We're comfortable with seeing people that are different. It's just an average thing. [...] We're heading in a good direction."

ROSS: 'THEIR FAITH IN ME MAKES ME HAVE A LOT OF FAITH IN THEM NOW.'

Continued from page 1

Delaware was able to stave off the Tribe's furious comeback until the four-and-a-half minute mark, when a jumper from Prewitt gave W&M a 66-65 advantage and its first lead since the 9:56 mark of the first half, prompting Ross to call timeout. It didn't help.

Senior guard Davon Usher botched a layup on Delaware's next possession. Thornton came down the floor and drained another 3-point shot to give W&M a 69-65 lead. Usher, who shot 2-of-10 from the field, sank a timely 3-pointer on Delaware's next possession to keep the Hens in the game.

But Thornton didn't relent. The first-team All-CAA selection sank a jumper with just over two minutes to play to stretch the Tribe's lead to three. After a missed shot by Saddler, Thornton found Prewitt on the left wing for an uncontested 3-point attempt to give the Tribe a 74-68 lead with only 1:40 to play.

Delaware never wavered. "Devon caught my eye as he was coming up the court, and one of the things I told him

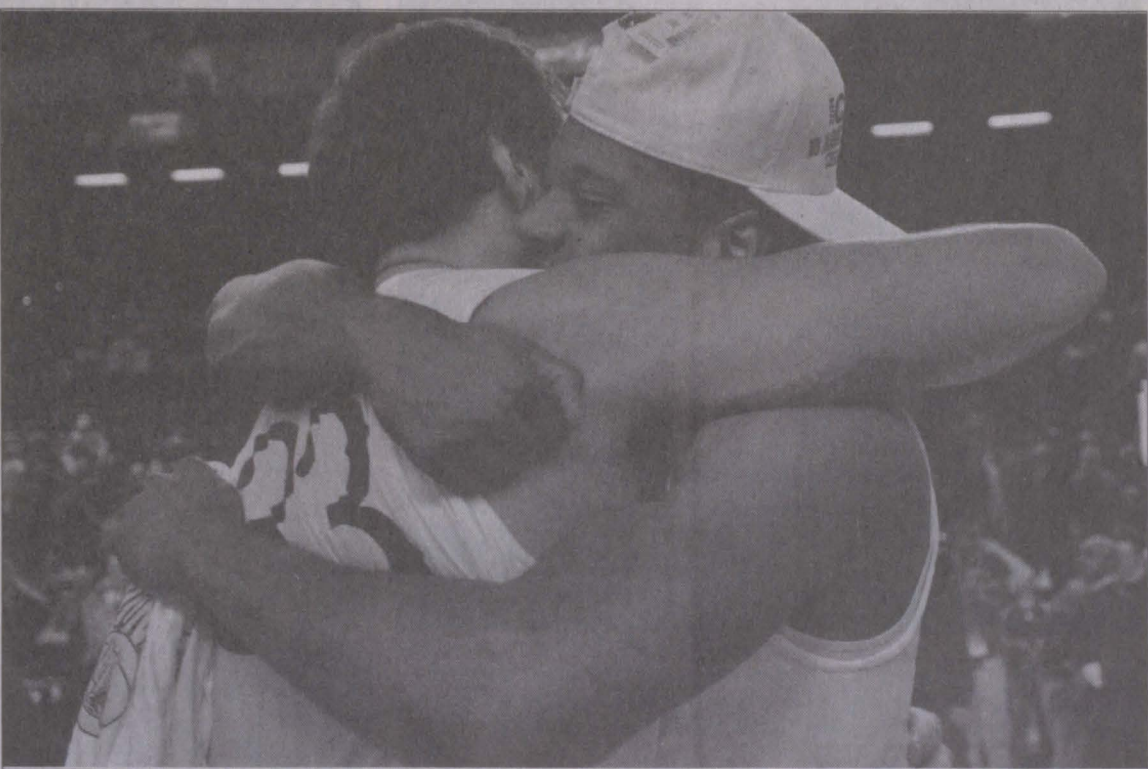
was to just go get a layup," Ross said. "They weren't going to foul him. And he got a layup. And I thought it obviously ended up the right way for us. I think our guys did a great job of end of game situations and making the right plays and not panicking."

After Saddler's layup, a missed shot by Prewitt gave Delaware the ball back, giving Threatt an opportunity to drive the lane and earn an old-fashioned three-point play, getting Delaware back to within one point of W&M.

Thornton missed a jumper with 32 seconds left to give Delaware the ball back, setting up Baptiste's heroics.

"I promised Devon when I recruited him," Ross said. "I promised Jarvis, I promised [Baptiste] when he transferred in that we were going to get to this point. Their faith in me makes me have a lot of faith in them now."

As the players celebrated on the court after the game, Threatt was named the tournament's most outstanding player. Saddler and Baptiste were also named to the All-Tournament team, along with Thornton,



Senior forward Carl Baptiste (#23) hugs senior guard Davon Usher after Delaware's 75-74 victory against William & Mary in Baltimore on Monday night. The victory means that Delaware will be in the NCAA Tournament for the first time since 1999.

Northeastern forward Scott Eatherton and W&M guard Brandon Britt. On Sunday, Delaware will find out who and where it will play in the NCAA Tournament.

Women's basketball CAA Tournament preview

BY BRANDON DECK
Staff Reporter

Looking to acquire the title of conference champions for a third year in a row, the Delaware women's basketball team finds itself in an unusual role: underdogs. Going into the 2014 Colonial Athletic Association Tournament this weekend, the once undefeated and experienced squad now rely on the youthful talent they have developed throughout the season.

Ending the regular season with a last-minute defeat to Northeastern on Wednesday 54-53, the No. 2 seeded Blue Hens will face the No. 7 Huskies once again in the quarterfinal round at Show Place Arena in Upper Marlboro, Md. The loss came after only winning one of the final four games of the regular season.

"I think we're tired," head coach Tina Martin said. "We're not making an excuse. A lot of our freshmen have played a lot of minutes. They've hit a little bit of a wall, but we're going to get back into our groove."

For the third straight year, the Lady Hens will only need three victories to come out on top. This year's games, however, seem to be the most treacherous.

"I am impressed the team finished second [in conference standings]," coach Martin said. "I think a lot of people expected us to fall off the face of the Earth."

After graduating seven seniors, including WNBA Rookie of the Year Elena Delle Donne, the young Lady Hens understood they had large shoes to fill. Recruiting five freshman to replace the success of years past, seemed like a daunting task. A task which was accomplished as quickly as it was forgotten about.

"You can't count out the heart and desire of kids," Martin said. "[Last year's team] was huge motivation for them. They knew we had a winning tradition and they knew postseason success was something expected here. They wanted to meet that challenge."

Canadian import Hannah Jardine has impressed numerous crowds at the Bob Carpenter Center, scoring 124 points in 25 game appearances. The freshman expected the season to be a rollercoaster ride from the start.

"We definitely have had a lot of ups and downs this season," Jardine said. "We have a lot of young players, myself included. But we surprised people and are proud of our second seed."

Every tender step the Lady Hens took from start to finish, was matched and led by veteran role players like senior Kelsey Buchanan. Dominated by such an all-star cast in previous years, Buchanan was the one to fill whatever part was needed.

"Kelsey really stepped up," Martin said. "She took on the responsibility of trying to lead this young group."

Leading the team in nearly every statistical category, including points, rebounds, free throws and scoring average, Buchanan took the helm for the young Blue Hens.

"We worked our butts off this year," Buchanan said. "We knew we were better than the fifth-place ranking they gave us preseason. I'm really proud of the younger girls, we needed them."

Buchanan's experience will be on display throughout the conference tournament. Knowing it will be here last, the senior center expects her emotions to be matched by her passion.

"Now even thinking about, I go, 'Oh is this my last practice?'" Buchanan said. "Is this my last game?" It's emotional, but I'm excited and I want to do my best."

Unlike Buchanan, the majority of the Lady Hens will be seeing postseason play for the first time this March. The two-time defending conference champs, however, don't expect to see any doubts or mishaps from their inexperienced squad.

"I'm more excited, if anything," Jardine said. "I think we're pretty good going into it."

These kind of win-or-go-home games have not seemed to crack Delaware in any way shape or form. After cruising through conference play without a loss last season, and winning the CAA Tournament, the Blue Hens defeated both West Virginia University and the University



Blending youth and experience, the Lady Hens will look to advance in the CAA Tournament.

of North Carolina before losing to the University of Kentucky in the Sweet Sixteen round of the NCAA Tournament.

"Everytime they get inexperienced, you want them to get that experience," Martin said. "It's rare you win championships with freshmen. Most of the time it's veteran teams who have been through the wars."

That veteran team this time around are the James Madison Dukes. An opponent Delaware faced twice this season, losing both at home and away, the Dukes have gone undefeated in conference play this year and are favored to win the tournament.

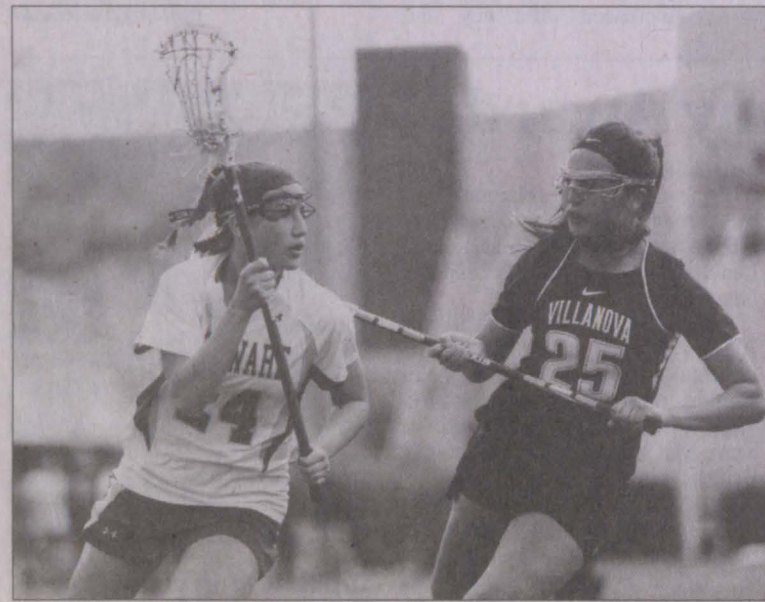
"They're just a really good basketball team," said Martin.

"They got the most talent, the most experience. It's going to be difficult."

For now though, the Hens forecast calls for Northeastern, and that's the only team Delaware plans on focusing on.

"That's the only team that matters to us right now," coach Martin said. "For our young team, the only thing I want them to think about is Northeastern."

The tournament begins Thursday, March 13, with Delaware facing Northeastern the following day at 5 p.m. The semifinals will be televised on Comcast Sportsnet and the final will air on the Comcast Network.



Sophomore attacker Kara Dattellas looks to make a pass during Saturday's game.

BY MEGHAN O'DONNELL
Sports Assignment Editor

"O Canada" rang out early and often at Delaware Stadium on Saturday, as for the second time in as many games, Delaware sophomore midfielder Casey Lyons, an Ontario native, scored five goals to lead the Delaware women's lacrosse team to an 11-8 victory over Villanova. Lyons, who now leads the Lady Hens with 15 goals through the first six games of the season, chose the song as the music that plays when she scores.

Head coach Kateri Linville

said the play during Saturday's win was not the greatest, but the team hung in there to get the win.

"It wasn't our best game by any means, but I really liked how the team stayed resilient from start to finish," Linville said.

The Lady Hens got off to a rocky start on Saturday. After an early Delaware foul, Villanova kept possession in its offensive third, with attacker Meghan Breen finding the back of the net for the Wildcats.

Delaware bounced back quickly thanks to senior attacker Chelsea Fay's goal just a minute later. Fay made a run and blasted the ball into

Lyons nets five goals as Hens top Wildcats 11-8

the net.

After some back and forth play, Delaware sophomore attacker Kara Dattellas picked up a yellow card that led to a Villanova possession. The Wildcats took full advantage, as attacker Kelsey Denihan's shot flew past Delaware senior goalie Tori Zorovich, who was earning her first start of the season.

Down 2-1, the Lady Hens came alive with three straight goals. Casey Lyons took a pass from sophomore attacker Lauren VanDaniker and fired a shot to even the score.

Less than a minute later, the VanDaniker-Lyons connection struck again to give the Hens the lead.

Not to be left out of the action, VanDaniker scored one of her own off a free position shot, Delaware's third in just over two minutes.

The team just did not quit, Lyons said.

"When we were down we just kept fighting back and came together as a team," Lyons said.

Down 4-2, Villanova took control of the possession for the next ten minutes. The Wildcats finally capitalized after three straight failed clear attempts by Delaware, with a goal pulling Villanova within one.

The Wildcats' Denihan and

Breen then added to their goal tallies, and those three goals in a span of five minutes turned a two-goal deficit into a one-goal lead for Villanova going into the half.

Despite losing the lead, the Hens never doubted their ability to come back, VanDiker said.

"Whenever they scored we would just come right back with it, get the draw, and be like 'we gotta score this one,'" VanDaniker said. "So we'd win it right back."

True to her words, it did not take long for junior and team captain Caitlin McCartney to pull Delaware even once again.

Again, the Wildcats answered, with Denihan getting her hat trick.

Like it has done so many times this season, Delaware battled back once more. Fay knotted the score with her second goal of the day. Just under a minute later, VanDaniker earned her third assist off yet another goal by Lyons to give the Hens the lead for good.

Lyons said VanDaniker does a good job of setting her up for goals.

"I think that we play around the crease very well together," Lyons said. "She just knows if I'm open or if I'm not. And if I'm not open she knows to go herself or to look for other people. We just help

each other out."

A few minutes later, Lyons fired another shot past Villanova goalkeeper Jaclyn Fraum to give Delaware the 8-6 lead.

Immediately after, Lyons put the ball in the back of the net for her fifth goal of the game. Senior attacker Abbie Hartman followed by scoring her first goal of the season, extending the lead to 10-7. In the closing minutes, Villanova pulled one back but once again Delaware answered.

With under a minute left, VanDaniker capped off an incredible game with her second goal to go along with four assists. With the win, the Lady Hens improved to 3-3 on the season.

Delaware will be back in action tomorrow when it takes on Virginia Tech at Delaware Stadium.

Overall, Linville said the team needs to work on not committing turnovers.

"Definitely taking care of the ball, that's a top priority," Linville said. "We were open in transition. We need to make sure we're executing our skills so that we can have a more successful day overall from start to finish."

Wisniewski remembered as compassionate role model

BY JACK COBOURN
Sports Assignment Editor

The Delaware athletics department is mourning the loss of one of the top basketball and football coaches the university had during the 1950s, '60s and '70s, as Irv "Whiz" Wisniewski passed away on Feb. 26 after a short illness at the age of 89.

Edgar Johnson, who was the athletic director from 1984 to 2009, said Wisniewski was a man who was known for being compassionate.

"He was a great man, I don't think you could find a finer man on the face of the Earth," Johnson, who was a student of Wisniewski, said. "He cared about people. Coach Whiz was one of the most empathetic and sympathetic people towards individuals. He understood the problems of students, empathized with them and sympathized with them and his motto was 'God, family and country,' in that order. He was always a pretty good Christian and he lived by the golden rule."

Hailing from Toledo, Oh., Wisniewski played both football and basketball at the University of Michigan, playing in the Rose Bowl twice as well as being on Michigan's 1948 Big 10 championship-winning football team.

After graduating in 1950, he became the head coach of the football, basketball and golf teams of Hillsdale College in Michigan before coming to join Delaware's football staff in 1952. Under head coach Dave Nelson and his Wing-T offense, Wisniewski helped create offensive lines that allowed the Hens to win the national championship in 1963, 1971 and 1972, as well as five bowl games.

Johnson said Wisniewski, who retired in 1976, had his players' respect as a coach.

"The players that played for him absolutely loved him," he

said. "Practically the entire offensive lines from the 1971-72 national championship teams were at his service, and many others who couldn't make his service were at the viewing the night before. He was a taskmaster, he was great at making changes during the game, teaching blocking schemes and that kind of thing."

In addition to his efforts on the gridiron, Wisniewski was a winning coach on the hardwood as well, leading the Delaware men's basketball team to 111 wins, second all time among university coaches. He also led the 1961-62 team to an 18-5 record, Johnson said.

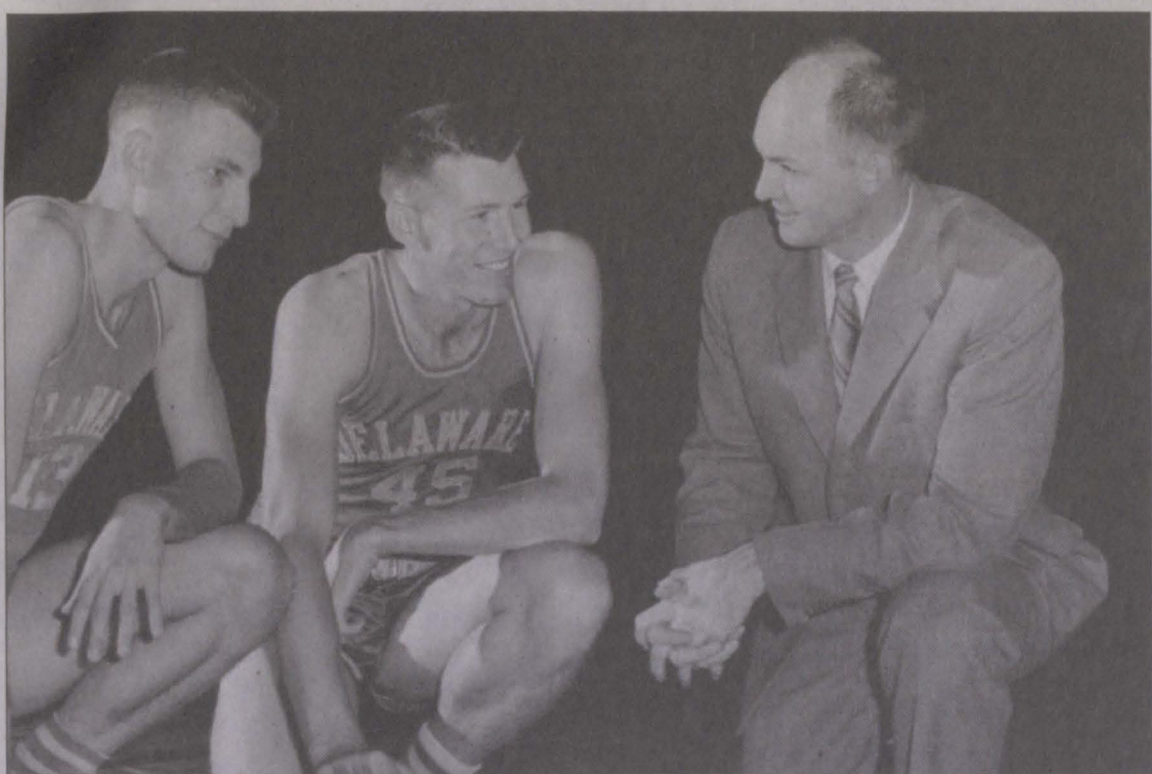
Johnson said he remembers a moment during a game against St. Joseph's in the 1961-62 season that shows Wisniewski's sportsmanship.

"The unusual thing about that was at the St. Joe's game, the St. Joe's bus pulls up outside the Little Bob and the officials get off the bus," he said. "So when you're losing by one point and the officials are driving on the St. Joe's bus, that causes you to wonder. But Whiz never said a word, that's the kind of man he was, he didn't think there was anything shady about it all. Everybody else did, but I don't think he did."

Outside the university, Wisniewski assisted the Polish national basketball team in 1965-66 and coached U.S. women's and junior teams in international competitions. Wisniewski authored "Delaware Basketball" and color commentated at Delaware men's basketball games after he retired.

Nate Cloud, 73, of Wilmington, was a member of the 1961-62 team. He said Wisniewski kept a close hold of his emotions in high-pressure situations.

"He was just a great guy, a wonderful example of what it means to be a man," Cloud said. "He didn't give in to histrionics like some coaches like Bobby



Coach Irv Wisniewski talks to his 1959-60 basketball captains Gil Mahla (#43) and Chuck Hamilton (#45). Wisniewski passed away on Feb. 26 after an illness.

Knight, throwing chairs and getting all outraged at bad referee calls. It's not because he wasn't intense, he behaved like a gentleman at all times."

On the fairways, he was head coach of the golf team for eight years from 1955 to 1963. Wisniewski led the Hens to a then-record 52 dual meet wins and third place at the Middle Atlantic Conference tournament in 1961.

His family was also Delaware athletic alumni, as his son Mike and son-in-law Tom Brattan played football for the Hens, with Mike earning All-American honors as part of the 1979 national championship team. His daughters Mary and Claire played volleyball and basketball, and another son, John, was a manager on the football team. He is survived by his seven children

and wife Martha.

In addition to his efforts at the university, he helped run the Varsity Day Camp, near Ann Arbor, Mich. for nearly 65 years. The camp helped thousands of children find joy in the great outdoors, and was started by Wisniewski after he graduated, his son Patrick said.

Patrick said the camp is unique in that it gives children the freedom to choose what to do.

"The philosophy is that children are told when to get up, what to wear, when to eat, what to do at school, when to come home, when to go to bed and at camp, instead of telling children what to do and when, they're allowed to choose," Patrick said. "The counselors are assigned the activities on a rotating basis and then once the announcements of the day

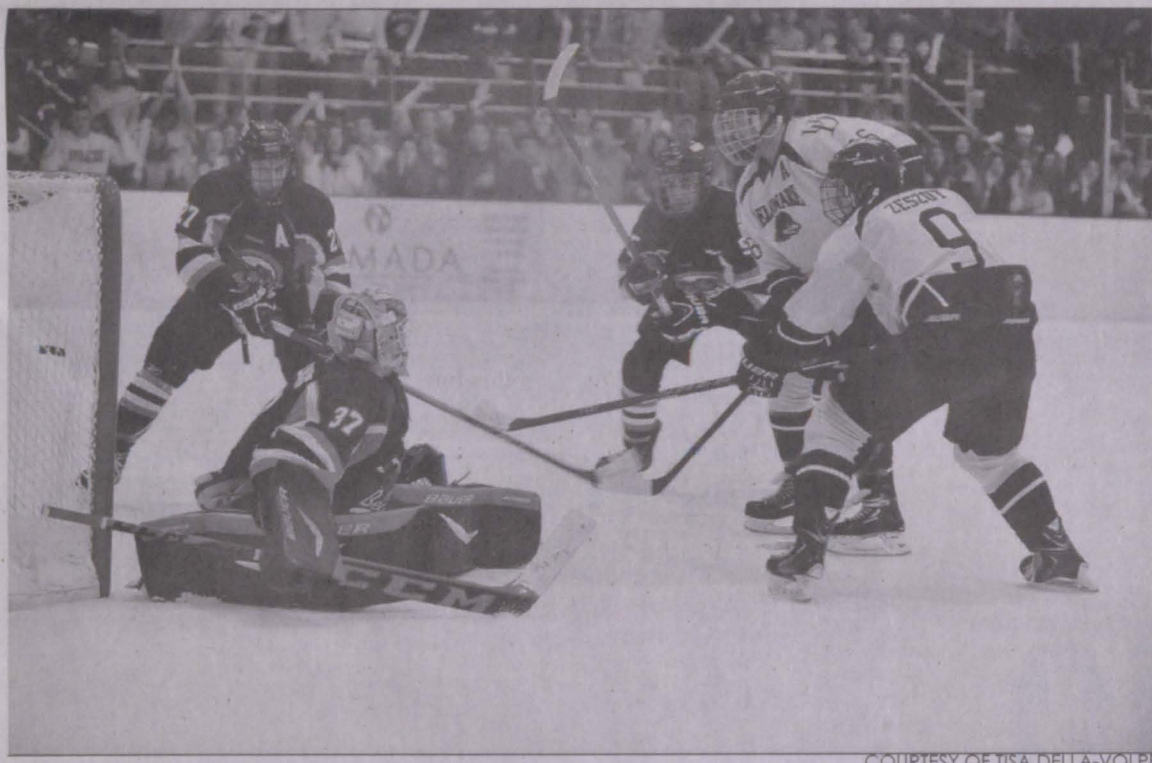
are made, you go to your activity and the children self-select. It's a very empowering environment for children."

Johnson said he hopes people remember Wisniewski as a role-model for how people should live.

"He was a fine gentleman, he was a great teacher, he was a just a fine human being," he said. "He cared about people and I think that's how they should remember him, very, very fondly. If everybody lived like Coach Whiz, the world would be a better place."

In lieu of flowers, the family requests that contributions can be made to the Varsity Day Camp Scholarship Fund, 3420 Cordley Lake Rd., Pinckney, Mich. 48169 or to the St. Thomas More Oratory.

Host Hens fall to Beavers 3-2. in tournament



COURTESY OF TISA DELLA-VOLPE

Senior forward Mark Zesut (#9) scores one of his two goals during Saturday's loss

BY KYLE COULTER
Staff Reporter

A near-capacity crowd saw the Delaware men's club ice hockey team make another early exit from the American Collegiate Hockey Association (ACHA) National Championships this year after losing 3-2 to No. 9 seed Minot State in the first round on Saturday at the Fred Rust Ice Arena.

Head coach M.F. Schurman said the team could not grab hold of scoring chances in the early moments of the game.

"It was very disappointing," Schurman said. "It was a close game and we had our opportunities to win it earlier in the game and we were unable to take advantage of them. We've got eight seniors in there, and they're all done, so it's pretty emotional."

The Hens went 24-11 in the regular season, earning an eight seed for the postseason.

Saturday's first period started with Minot State in control, as the Beavers came out playing physical and with a lot of energy. They were able to get on the board first when forward Jeremy Johnson found forward Josh Rutherford, who slapped the puck into the top right corner of the goal five minutes into the period.

Delaware then got its chance after a two-minute tripping penalty gave the Hens their first power play of the game. Senior forward Christopher Volonnino had an opportunity, but Minot State goalie Wyatt

Waselenchuk stuffed him as part of his 31 saves.

It was not until the final minute of the period that the Hens would get on the board. Senior forward Mark Zesut found himself all alone in front of the goal and was able to put it away with 42 seconds left to tie things at one.

Schurman said Zesut was very strong on the night but to little avail.

"He played very well, obviously with two goals," Schurman said. "That whole line really played well. All year long that has been our go-to line with Zesut, Volonnino and [senior forward Michael Piet] Piet. It's unfortunate that that's the line that was on the ice when they scored."

The second period started out much like the first, with the Beavers controlling the puck and taking some quality shots. Freshman goalie Dylan Troiano was able to fend off the attack until Minot State forward Brett Nespor connected on an outside shot on a fast break to put the Beavers back up by one, with eight minutes and 30 seconds left in the period.

Minot State would take a 2-1 lead into the third.

The final period saw a rejuvenated Delaware team that was flying all over the ice and playing a much more physical style of play. Though the Hens received three penalties in an eight-minute span, the defense was able to kill all three Beavers power plays and give their offense a chance to tie it.

With three minutes left in regu-

lation, the student section began to chant "I believe that we will win! I believe that we will win!" It was a mere 30 seconds later that Zesut put the puck in the back of the net once again to tie the game at two.

Zesut said he had many emotions after the goal.

"The first thought was pure excitement, especially with the incredible atmosphere and student support we had," Zesut said. "I knew that goal gave our team an opportunity to win the game, and to step up for the team and deliver, truly felt amazing. It will definitely be a moment that I remember for the rest of my life."

In the sudden death overtime, Volonnino took a few shots for Delaware, but he was not able to find the goal. Approximately four minutes in, Minot State's Nespor broke away from the Hens' defense and put the puck past Troiano for the game-winning goal, ending Delaware's season.

Stunned silence fell over the home crowd but before the eight seniors on the team left the ice for the final time wearing the blue and gold, they were given a standing ovation from the fans.

"To have that kind of support, even in defeat, was incredible," Zesut said. "For the seniors, it'll be the last time on the ice, and even though we didn't get the result we wanted, the ovation at the end was amazing. We could not be more thankful for the atmosphere that the students created."

COMMENTARY THE TRADE THAT ROCKED THE NHL



TYLER FITZPATRICK

The deal that everyone knew would happen finally happened. 29 other teams held their collective breaths, knowing that one way or another this deal would send tidal waves throughout the NHL. The playoff landscape was about to take a detour off of its expected course.

Ryan Miller is now a St. Louis Blue and the Western Conference has changed dramatically. One of the elite goaltenders in the world, Miller finally has a shot at the Stanley Cup after years of frustration playing behind teams that could never quite attain that championship. They won a couple of divisions and a President's Trophy for best regular season record but never reached the Stanley Cup Final.

Now, the St. Louis Blues offer him arguably the best surrounding talent he's ever had. So what teams have felt the tidal waves of this massive move the most?

The first team would be the St. Louis Blues. Over the past few seasons, the team has built up an elite defense, thanks to the likes of Alex Pietrangelo, Jay Bouwmeester, and Kevin Shattenkirk. The goalie situation was never bad for the Blues, but when it was playoff time the goalies didn't measure up to the games elite. Goalkeeper Brian Elliott has a career .898 save percentage in the postseason, solid but not great numbers. More specifically, in his last playoff series against the LA Kings Elliott's weaknesses were exposed, as he gave up three or more goals in each game and the Blues were swept.

Now enter Ryan Miller who has a .917 save percentage and who, at 33, realizes that the window is closing on his chances to win a title. With Miller, the team can play more confidently and take more chances, defensively and offensively. The names I mentioned previously all have 32 or more points, and with the arrival of Miller their numbers will only increase.

In addition to the Blues, the defending champion Chicago Blackhawks have already felt the effects of the Ryan Miller trade. While the Blackhawks owned the division last year on their way to a title, it is the Blues who lead the Central division right now. The last time this happened was the 2011-2012 season when the Hawks squeaked into the playoffs and lost to Phoenix in the opening round. This season, St. Louis is better and pose much more of a threat to Chicago. Regardless of how good the Hawks are, the team's regular season performance has been a good precursor to their playoff success, which is not good

news if they hope to beat the Blues.

In the Pacific division, the Anaheim Ducks should be looking at this move with dismay. Just over a week ago they were seemingly a lock to end up with the number one seed, with St. Louis, Chicago, Colorado, and San Jose in their rear view mirror. Now, however, the Blues have all of the momentum heading out of the trade deadline.

The Ducks haven't won a playoff series since the 08-09 season, so they need every advantage they can get. In recent history, they have also struggled against elite goaltenders such as Jimmy Howard and Pekka Rinne. The addition of Ryan Miller could potentially doom their Stanley Cup aspirations.

Then there's Washington. The Capitals might be the team that got the worst end of this deal. The team desperately needed to make a splash at the trade deadline in order to make fans and Alex Ovechkin happy. Miller would have been the ideal solution. He would have been the best goaltender since Ovechkin got to Washington. While the team did pick up Dustin Penner and Jaroslav Halak, those aren't names that will turn heads. With Philadelphia and Pittsburgh getting farther away from them, they better hope they can surprise people in the playoffs or else they could be heading towards a very tumultuous off-season.

Last but not least we have Ryan Miller's old team, the Buffalo Sabres. While the move was expected, the chaos in the Sabres crease that followed was not. They originally traded for Halak expecting him to start, but Jhonas Enroth started playing well. They then traded away the two players they originally acquired, Matt Moulson and Halak, for more draft picks and Capitals goalie Michal Neuvirth. So, if you are keeping track, that means that Buffalo picked up Chris Stewart, William Carrier, a 2015 first round pick, a possible third round pick in 2016, Nicolas Deslauriers, Hudson Fasching, Michal Neuvirth, Rostislav Klesla, Torrey Mitchell, a 2014 round pick. If that doesn't signal a team in the process of rebuilding, I don't know what does. The team will also have the first round pick in the draft, which it can use to begin the slow painful climb out of the bottom of the division.

So while the Ryan Miller hopes to enjoy playoff success with the St. Louis Blues, other teams around the league will be left feeling the effects of one of the league's biggest trades.



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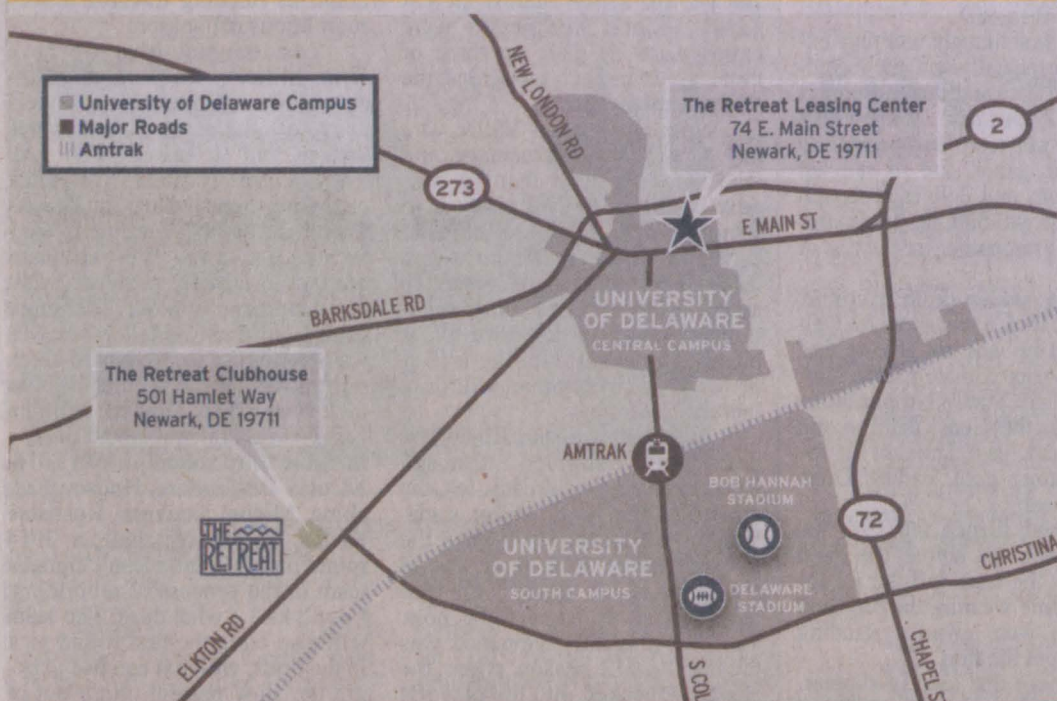
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