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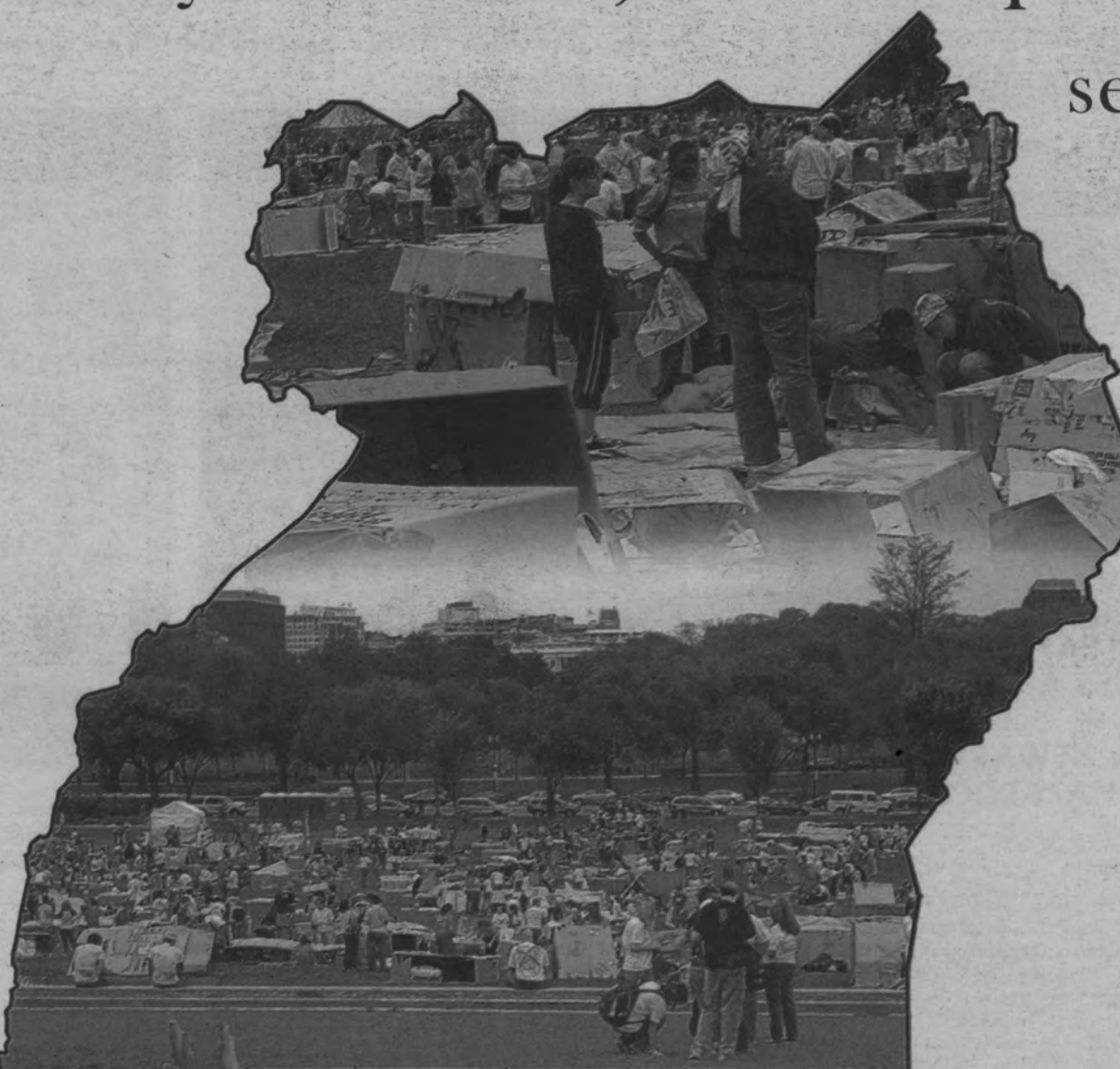
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Friday online edition.

Saving Uganda

D.C. rally unites 6,000 for peace

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- **STUDENTS LEARN LIFE-SAVING TECHNIQUES AT 'CPR-ATHON'**
- **WARNING: NEWARK TRAINS MAY CONTAIN HAZARDOUS MATERIAL**



THE REVIEW/Mike DeVoll
Students show support for the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban and Justice Scalia on Friday.



THE REVIEW/Meaghan Jones
After weeks of anticipation, Sweet and Sassy Cupcakes opened its doors on Main Street last Saturday.



THE REVIEW/Meaghan Jones
Evan Robinson, 5, and the rest of the Lab School are helping raise money for cancer research. They will be at the Grove today, Thursday and Friday.

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in the news

SUPREME COURT RULES ON HIGH-SPEED CHASES

The Supreme Court Monday handed an important victory to police officers who are involved in high-speed chases, and took the unusual step of posting a videotape of the chase on its Web site to show that the now-paralyzed civilian driver was to blame.

The court ruled 8-1 that Georgia deputy sheriff Timothy Scott could not be sued for the accident that left then 19-year-old Victor Harris a quadriplegic. The high-speed chase down dark highways in 2001 — which ended when Scott rammed Harris' Cadillac from behind and sent him down an embankment — was

captured on videotape by a camera in one of the pursuing police vehicles.

The case comes amid a backdrop of sensational high-speed police chases, as well as increasing debate about how it is dangerous for law enforcement officers to chase and capture wrongdoers.

In this case, both a lower court and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit ruled in favor of Harris. The 11th Circuit said that Scott's actions constituted deadly force and that it was unreasonable because the officer had no reason to think Harris had done anything more than violate traffic laws.

DIET FOUND TO AFFECT BRAIN ATROPHY IN MICE

A set of experiments published by the journal *Nature* suggests there may one day be a drug that restores memory to people with dementia.

Li-Huei Tsai and Andre Fischer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology used a strain of mice in which a gene that causes the brain to atrophy can be turned on by adding a chemical to their diet.

After six weeks, the animals lose their memory of a frightening task that causes normal animals to freeze when they encounter it again. The gene-activated mice also have trouble learning new activities, and their brains actually shrink.

The researchers first showed that "enriched environments" — cages with two running wheels, tun-

nels and hidden caches of food — increased the animals' ability to learn and restored much of the normal reaction to the frightening task.

Examinations showed that a complex program of brain rewiring had been triggered by changes, called acetylation, in proteins called histones that are part of the nerve cell's chromosomes.

Many of the animals gained the ability to learn new tasks, recovered the memory of the frightening task and began once again to freeze when confronted with it. The research suggests at least some memories appearing to be lost as the brain degenerates may still be present, but inaccessible. Rewiring the surviving neurons may get some of those memories back.

— Compiled from the L.A. Times and Washington Post wire reports

police reports

HIT AND RUN ON MAIN STREET

Two unknown males in a yellow Jeep Wrangler with a black convertible top struck a 28-year-old male as he crossed the street near Shaggy's on Main, Lt. Thomas LeMin said. The driver of the jeep drove away and was last seen going westbound on Main Street.

The victim, Michael Ferreira of Quarryville, Pa., received head and leg injuries after being hit by the vehicle, LeMin said. The Aetna Hose, Hook and Ladder Company emergency unit transported Ferreira to Christiana Hospital where he was treated for serious injuries.

Prior to the accident, witnesses say the vehicle was weaving in and out of traffic and driving over the speed limit on East Main Street, LeMin said.

Police ask anyone with information about the incident to call Cpl. Kevin Feeney at 302-366-7110 ext. 412.

POLICE CAR WRITTEN ON DURING CHAPELFEST

After two Newark police officers patrolled the area of Chapel Street on foot Saturday, they came back to find their marked police vehicle had been drawn on with a green permanent marker, Thomas said. The incident took place sometime between 6:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. During Chapelfest.

The unknown suspects scribbled on the rear-trunk and driver side of the vehicle, Thomas said. The police car was parked in the Car Deal Kinetics lot when the suspects drew on it.

TWO MALES ASSAULTED ON NORTH CHAPEL

Two 19-year-old males were assaulted by four unknown males on Sunday at approximately 12:25 a.m., Master Cpl. Edwin Thomas said. The four male suspects abandoned their car on North Chapel Street and attacked the two victims.

The four suspects were being driven by an unknown female in a red Dodge Magnum when they jumped out of the car, Thomas said. The suspects pushed the first victim against the vehicle and forced the second victim to the ground while proceeding to kick him in the face.

The second victim received a laceration below his left eye and he was transported to Christiana Hospital, where he was treated for his injuries, Thomas said.

The suspects did not take any items from the victims, but jumped back into the car and fled through the Newark Shopping Center, Thomas said. A witness near the incident described the suspect who pushed the victim on the ground as a male between the height of 5-feet-10 inches and 5-feet-11 inches and having a chubby build.

— Kevin Mackiewicz



THE REVIEW/Elan Ronen

"Displace Me" drew 6,000 demonstrators to the National Mall to raise awareness for the civil war in Uganda.

Thousands experience Ugandan refugee camp life on National Mall

BY ELAN RONEN

Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Six thousand people remained silent for exactly 21 minutes Saturday night on the grassy slopes below the Washington Monument.

The silence of the crowd, which included 39 university students, pervaded the cool spring air.

The only noise came from the city's traffic, the rustling of the trees in the wind and the low-pitched whirring of generators.

People sat in small groups, stood or watched the sky as the digital clock displayed on one-story-high screen ticked down to zero.

Finally, the silence was broken.

A powerful cheer emanated from the sea of people and rolled over them like a warm, frothy wave.

The 6,000 people who amassed in the nation's capital were participants in an overnight peace rally known as "Displace Me." The event took place in 15 cities across the country and had an estimated turnout of approximately 66,000 to 90,000 people.

Jamie Roach, 24, one of the event's organizers, said the primary goal of Displace Me was to apply pressure on the U.S. government to end the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Northern Uganda.

Roach said the 21-year civil war in Northern Uganda, which was symbolized by 21 minutes of silence, has led President Yoweri Museveni to create camps for internally-displaced persons. These IDP camps were designed to protect Ugandans from the rebel army, known as the Lord's Liberation Army, or LRA.

He said the camps are in horrid condition.

"These camps are death camps," Roach said. "One thousand people die every week."

"They are sitting in these camps like animals."

It has been estimated that 1.4 million Ugandans have been inter-

nally displaced since the civil war started in 1986.

He said he hopes the protests will ultimately force Museveni to become proactive and remedy the situation.

Roach said he appreciated the reaction of the American youth.

"These persons are defying their apathetic label," he said. "They are here for people that they aren't going to see. They are exposing their hearts."

Participants were meant to experience the conditions of one night in an IDP camp through simulation. All individuals were told to bring a sleeping bag, cardboard, saltine crackers, water, a picture of themselves and art supplies. The cardboard was used to make shelters.

According to the event's Web site, those people displaced in Northern Uganda were given only 48 hours to leave their homes. Once in the camps, they had to build their own huts.

Junior Camille Stoudt, co-president of Uganda Untold, the student-

run organization that put together the bus trip to Washington, D.C., said making the cardboard shelters was a constructive experience because it provoked community building and an abundance of positive energy.

Stoudt said she loves the enthusiasm of the rally but thinks that profound change in

Africa will be difficult to implement.

"In order for things to change in Africa, things need to change here," she said. "People have to stop being selfish. The world is a community."

She said the idea behind the simulation reminds her of the South African ideology known as "Ubuntu."

"It means that if you hurt, I hurt," Stoudt said. "We are all connected. You need to feel pain to feel connected, and you need to feel connected to change anything."

At 8 p.m., a member of the Ugandan parliament, Nobert Mao,

spoke before the thousands assembled under the Washington Monument.

His words provoked a strong response from the audience:

"We are living in a postmodern age, in a space age."

"There is no excuse for poverty, war and displacement. There is no excuse for the kind of suffering we are seeing in Northern Uganda."

"The humanitarian crisis in Uganda has been neglected. The question is why. The world has been guilty of a conspiracy of silence."

"Tell your leaders to let the displaced people go home. Let the U.S. government support the peace talks."

"I have traveled about 17 hours to come to say 'thank you' to the youth of America. What you are doing is God's work. You have triggered off the force of love."

By nightfall, the decorated ad hoc shelters covered the area of two football fields. The mountains of crackers and bottled water looked promising to those who had fasted since entering the imitation camp.

Between 8:30 and 10 p.m., water and food was distributed. Only men were allowed to eat crackers, while females between 18 and 22 years of age were allowed to drink water. Those who did not have male or females of age in their group had to resort to trading. This exercise was intended to demonstrate the division of duties among Ugandan camp inhabitants.

The picture each person was asked to bring was attached to the letters many demonstrators wrote to various senators, President George W. Bush or Museveni.

Beth Henderson, 16, traveled with a group from The Charter School of Wilmington to attend the rally.

Henderson said she was astonished by the size of the turnout.

"It was surreal," she said. "I never thought there would be this many people."

Henderson said she is glad that the American youth are so passionate, but she voiced concern over the sustainability of their dedication.

"People need to realize there are actually people and faces over there," she said.

"It's not just a fad they can get into."

Sorority suspended after hazing incident

BY GEORGE MAST

Senior News Reporter

The Phi Sigma Sigma chapter has been suspended from the university on hazing charges until the Spring Semester of 2011, university officials said.

Matt Lenno, assistant director of student centers, stated in an e-mail message the sorority was charged with violating the hazing, disruptive conduct and alcohol policies, as well as endangering the safety of others.

According to the university's Web site, suspended organizations are no longer recognized by the university. They have no campus privileges, should not be recruiting on campus and are no longer under the supervision of the university.

Kathryn Goldman, director of Judicial Affairs, stated in an e-mail message that the sorority, which has been on campus since 1982, appealed the university's decision but the appeal was officially denied last week.

Senior Stephanie Baddish, membership recruitment chair for Phi Sigma Sigma, stated in an e-mail message her sorority was not given a fair chance by the university.

"We feel as though we have been treated unfairly during this heartbreaking ordeal," Baddish said. "It is very unfortunate that an accusation made by one individual could bring down a chapter that has been on this campus for over 20 years."

"It has been a sad time for all 120 of the sisters, yet we have managed to grow stronger and closer as a result."

Baddish said the girls currently living in the chapter house on Laird Campus will stay there for the remainder of the semester but will have to find other housing when they return next year.

Representatives from Phi Sigma Sigma national headquarters attended the trial and have continued to stand by the chapter, she said.

A spokeswoman from the sorority's headquarters in Boca Raton, Fla., declined to comment last Friday on the situation.

Before Phi Sigma Sigma's suspension the most recent greek organization to be suspended for hazing was Kappa Delta in the spring of 2003. According to the university's Web site,

Kappa Delta is no longer recognized by the university or its national organization because of alcohol-related hazing charges.

Scott Mason, associate director of student centers, stated in an e-mail message that hazing is not as big of a problem as many people assume it is.

"Hazing is not a significant issue in our Greek community as opposed to national statistics," Mason said. "But to say that it never happens would be misleading."

He said many people have no real perception of what actually goes on in Greek Life and often are misconceived by the way the media portrays it.

"Many outside Greek Life view Greek Life as no more than 'Animal House,'" Mason said.

For the past five years, the university has made an effort to reduce hazing by holding mandatory meetings with all new recruits to review university and state hazing laws, he said.

While the university has been spared the fatal tragedies of other schools, former Dean of Students Tim Brooks said he dealt with his share of hazing issues during his tenure from 1979 to 2002.

"It was a major issue for me during my time as dean of students," Brooks said. "All the way through the '80s and '90s we had incidents of hazing occur periodically."

He estimated that during this time the university punished at least half a dozen Greek organizations on hazing allegations.

"I think hazing has been prevalent for as long as we have had Greek organizations," Brooks said. "I have no idea if it's declined at all."

Junior and Panhellenic Council President Brittany Johnson stated in an e-mail message she does not think hazing currently occurs on campus as commonly as it once did.

"I am not naïve, and I am sure that it still goes on to some degree on this campus," Johnson said. "However, any chapters found to be involved in hazing would be immediately brought up on judicial charges."

"The university and the leaders in the Greek community work very hard to make sure

that joining a fraternity or sorority is a positive experience and not one of humiliation and demoralization because of hazing."

Senior Tim Crowley said he pledged with Sigma Phi Epsilon in Spring 2005 and then dropped out after Fall 2006 because of other requirements. However, he said he never witnessed any hazing during his time with the fraternity.

Crowley said it is hard to know if hazing really is a problem across the campus because no one talks about it or would admit to it if it did occur.

"People kind of kept that stuff very private — if you asked a pledge how the process was going they would be like, 'Yeah, it's fine,'" he said.

Freshman Elizabeth Colombo, who rushed Delta Gamma this spring, said her experience of joining the sorority was nothing like the horror stories people often associate with pledging.

"I know a lot of people who rushed and no one mentioned anything that was inappropriate," Colombo said.

She said all of the new pledges were told at the first members meeting that Delta Gamma does not tolerate hazing and instructed them to inform the sorority and the university if a problem arose.

For Colombo, the reasoning as to why groups would haze or why pledges would allow themselves to be hazed was completely illogical.

"It doesn't make any sense to me," she said. "I love the girls in my sorority and I think they're wonderful people, but I wouldn't allow them to be cruel to me. I don't understand how anyone could participate in that."

According to the university's Code of Conduct hazing is defined as "any action that recklessly or intentionally endangers the physical and mental health or safety of students." The university also holds responsible all members who willingly allow themselves to be hazed.

One of the most famous cases of hazing in the university's history resulted in a pledge suffering from second-degree burns after a fraternity brother poured oven cleaner over his upper body.

The incident gained national attention when the victim, Jeffrey V. Furek, sued the university for what the Sigma Phi Epsilon brothers had done to him. After 11 years of court proceedings Furek was awarded \$30,000 for his injuries.

While the Furek case is the most famous, Brooks said it was not necessarily the worst incident that happened during his time as dean.

"One of the tricks that the brothers told me about over the years was that they would place a phone book over the chest of the pledge and hit it as hard as they could and that would produce obvious trauma to the individual but without leaving many marks," he said.

Besides physical violence, Brooks said there were also incidents of pledges having to go to the hospital for alcohol consumption.

He said for some Greek organizations hazing, has become a right of passage with the mentality that, "If you are going to become a member of my organization you're going to have to go through A, B, C, D, E."

One problem with hazing, Brooks said, is once it begins in a community, it is more likely to continue.

"Once hazing gets into an organization it grows from year to year because brothers who have been hazed tend to want to do that to the next group of pledges," he said.

Brooks said the older members often have the mentality that, "If I went through that you should have to, too."

However, he added that some pledging traditions are actually positive and encourage education and leadership.

Crowley said the hazing process would definitely help to make a group tighter if it was done in the proper way.

"I think it's almost like team building. When you become part of the team they welcome you in," he said. "So in that respect, I don't think it is necessarily a bad thing if it's positive and its purpose is to team build. But when you start to do stuff to put yourselves and others in danger and start to go against people's morals, then things like that really don't serve a purpose at all."

Scalia defends interpretation of Constitution

BY ELENA CHIN

Staff Reporter

Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia expressed his views about originalism, a theory that the Constitution should be interpreted the way the original founders intended, Friday afternoon in the Center for the Arts.

The Supreme Court justice, whose son is an instructor of military science at the university, educated the audience of

approximately 450 faculty members and students on his interpretation of the Constitution.

Outside the Center of the Arts, 12 students picketed the event in order to express their opinion about last week's Supreme Court decision upholding the federal Partial-Birth Abortion Act of 2003, which banned a controversial abortion procedure.

Scalia said giving absolute rights to a pregnant woman is taking away rights from the fetus.

Scalia said he is a proponent of originalism, which is a minority view on the Supreme Court. Clarence Thomas is the only other Supreme Court justice who shares this perspective.

"Originalism provides an awful lot of answers," he said. "My job is to give the fairest reading of that text."

Another theory associated with originalism is textualism, Scalia said. Textualists look at the direct text of the Constitution and only consider what is written.

"If people take control of what the Constitution says, it will destroy the Constitution," he said.

The Supreme Court and the American people have been seduced into the idea of the "Living Constitution," which is the view that the Constitution is always evolving, Scalia said.

"There is the belief that it must grow and expand or else it will become brittle," he said. "If you believe that, you're an idiot."

The Constitution is not a living organism — it is a legal document, Scalia said. The Constitution is not intended to provide flexibility and growth. He said new laws must be amended by the American people and approved by the House of Representatives.

Scalia said critics of originalism say this interpretation promotes conservative results.

He said in one Supreme Court case, he voted in a way that pleased the liberal interpretation of the Constitution. The case decided whether flag burning was constitutional.

Scalia was the deciding vote in the ruling and voted in favor of flag burning, even though he said he would have preferred people not to burn the flag.

"That's what it's all about — freedom of expression," he said. "The Constitution cuts both ways. It does not always have a conservative result."

Another argument posed against originalists is that the theory always produces greater freedom, Scalia said.

He said in another case, an Arkansas court awarded \$2 million to a man whose car was scratched during delivered. He voted this ruling was unconstitutional.

"It's a two-way street," Scalia said. "You cannot assume it will always create new rights and eliminate an old one."

Senior Amy Vernon-Jones, the president of Students Acting for Gender Equality, stated in an e-mail message they were not protesting the speech. She was excited Scalia came to the university for the Legal Studies Program-sponsored event, she said.

"We did not want to discourage people from attending and did not want people to feel threatened in any way," Vernon-Jones said. "We just wanted to educate people about our opinion."

Junior Michael Donahue, a legal studies minor, attended the lecture and said he had previously heard about the theory of originalism.

"I definitely think he swayed your mind a little bit," Donahue said. "His opinions made you think."

University alumus Nicole Buzin said changing the interpretation of the Constitution is absurd.

"I understand the basis for originalism," Buzin said. "The founders wrote the Constitution for a reason."



THE REVIEW/Mike DeVoll

Justice Scalia addressed approximately 450 faculty members and students at the Center for the Arts on Friday.

Finding a voice in personal spirituality

Part four of the four-part student religion series

BY JOE ZIMMERMANN

Staff Reporter

Caroline Williams has a thing for Harry Potter. The university senior, a voracious reader, cannot get enough of J.K. Rowling's boy wizard and, like most of America, has been anxiously waiting the seventh and final Potter release in July. Her infatuation is so strong that she translated portions of the series into ancient Greek for a class project — handy in case Socrates ever had the desire to take up Quidditch.

While walking down South College Avenue proudly wearing a Harry Potter T-shirt one day, she was stopped by the infamous "Kirkbride Jesus Guy" on the sidewalk, who did not share Williams' literary fervor for the teenage sorcerer.

"Harry Potter is an agent of the Devil!" he proclaimed, loud enough for many surrounding students to hear. "Don't you know he works for Satan?"

His rhetoric was familiar to Williams. However, the senior is unlike many of the man's usual targets, assumed to be misbegotten and misguided Christians in need of fire-and-brimstone redemption.

Williams is an atheist, and she is not alone. As a member of the campus's growing atheist community, she has a certain knack for intellectual and theological debate. She initially thought of challenging the "Kirkbride Jesus Guy" on his hostile, evangelizing ways. After all, someone had to defend Potter.

However, after a brief pause, she wordlessly walked on and could not help but admire the man's passion and persistence. He certainly was intent on changing the world, one student at a time. Williams thought his efforts might be better served through less badgering ways, perhaps by helping charities instead of preaching about the dangers of a children's book.

Atheist or not, that is one stance most university students can likely all agree on.

The university is dominated by students who identify, at least loosely, as members of America's two mainstream religions — Christianity and Judaism. Muslim students also make up a small but strong minority. In total, the world's three major monotheistic faiths represent the religious affiliations of more than 90 percent of the student population.

That leaves an additional 10 percent unaccounted for, roughly 1,600 undergraduates whose voices on campus are often either ignored by the general student body or simply drowned out by other organizations. These students adhere to a melange of different faith groups.

Some, like Hinduism and Buddhism, are most frequently embraced by the university's ethnic minorities and constitute a worldwide following of approximately one and a half billion people — a number that rivals the total global followers of Christianity.

Others are less known, including relatively-new religions like

Baha'i and Unitarian Universalism, groups whose membership include just a handful of students on campus.

This 10 percent also includes agnostic and atheist students who lack a campus organization but whose numbers are considerably larger now than just a few decades ago. Though missing a Registered Student Organization to express their voices, agnostic and atheist students are often some of the campus's most outspoken individuals.

For most students who consider themselves members of these non-mainstream groups, finding a way to have a university-wide impact is almost an impossible feat. Many of these students, though, are content with exploring ways to find themselves and their own paths in life.

Junior Lindsey Kling is the secretary of the Unitarian Universalists, the faith's newly-formed RSO.

The group's total membership can be counted on two hands, owing mostly to the religion's wide-ranging and, at times, obscure mission. The UU's focus on spirituality rather than dogmatic doctrine and welcome members of all faiths to their meetings.

"We're a melting pot of open-mindedness — we offer a little bit of everything," Kling said. "We're very liberal, very progressive."

She said all religious denominations are encouraged to attend services. Sermons begin with "centering time," a few minutes at the beginning of each session where congregates listen to music or poetry and attempt to find themselves spiritually and "connect with whatever they connect with," she said. Later, the group members might hear a talk on Buddhism or discuss political issues.

The group has not encountered negativity from the campus community, Kling said, but their greatest challenge is to show what UU is about.

"It's very hard to explain to people what we do," she said. "It's not black and white. It's more like tie-dye with splashes of many colors."

Sophomore Vice President Margo Price said it is rewarding when people are familiar with the organization in the first place.

"If I tell someone I'm a Unitarian Universalist, people usually react by saying, 'What the hell is that?'" Price said. "It's kind of cool to meet people who know what it is."

"When we talk about UU to other students, people hear the word 'religion' and freak out. They think we're trying to convert them."

Consequently, the RSO has a small but tight-knit membership whose main challenge is expanding its ranks and promoting the faith to the campus community.

The group's president, junior Heather Briggs, said she believes with better education about its qualities, more students on campus would be inclined to investigate UU further.

"I think a large percentage of students would consider themselves UU if they found out what it is and what it is about, but they might not know it," Briggs said. "We're trying



Courtesy of Kyle Helke

Student Kyle Helke is a member of the Student Zen Group on campus.

to get the word out."

UU is not the only religious organization on campus struggling to increase its visibility. University adherents of Baha'i are struggling to shed the group's "new age" label and find others who might be interested in learning more about the religion.

Junior Tracy Weidert is currently in the process of converting to the faith from Roman Catholicism. Upon entering the university, Weidert began questioning her Catholic upbringing. It was only after taking World Religions (PHIL 204) that she discovered other religions to explore. She was initially most attracted to Buddhism and Hinduism for their emphasis on balance, moderation and peace, but during a study abroad trip to Ecuador last year, she was exposed to Baha'i for the first time.

"My host family was Baha'i and the mother tried to convert me while I was there," Weidert said. "After coming back to the university, I checked out books on different religions, and eventually was drawn back to Baha'i."

She was drawn to Baha'i's acceptance of all major religious prophets. In fact, the main tenet of the faith is that every prophet, from Jesus to Buddha, was sent from the same God but with different messages.

"I have always wondered how there could exist so many different religions, all claiming that their God was the one and only and that all other religions are untrue," she said. "I think that the greatest lesson Baha'i offers is the acceptance of all types of people."

"A common phrase is 'unity in diversity.'"

Baha'i and UU are not the only religions to accept all members on equal terms. Campus Buddhists have long understood the positive benefits of diversity and the rights of the individual.

Jim Burns, an English professor, has been practicing Buddhism for 30 years. He found the multiple ways of practicing the religion to be attractive.

"It's different than the 'people of the book,' who conform to rules given by their texts," Burns said. "There is very little sense of conflict within the Buddhist faith. Every individual follows their own sense of enlightenment."

Phill Conrad, a computer and information systems professor, is a Buddhist as well. He said people do not necessarily have to abandon their religion to adopt Buddhism.

The faith's core teachings, he said, might be more in the realm of what is today considered psychology or therapy rather than religion. Many Buddhists do not believe in the Buddha as a deity, but rather as an ordinary human being with extraordinary insight into how to relieve suffering and ways to pursue happiness.

"There is a core set of Buddhist teachings that can be practiced by Christians, Jews, atheists, agnostics or anyone," Conrad said. "And many people find that the meditation techniques taught by the Buddha are very compatible with their other beliefs, or non-beliefs."

While he infers that Buddhist teachings could also appeal to the

university's growing religiously dis-affiliated community of agnostics and atheists, there is little evidence of those students embracing Buddhism en masse. On the contrary, many atheist students are growing more comfortable with their non-belief in an age of growing tolerance.

Freshman Michelle Rose said this was not always the case and, as recently as 20 years ago, some of the country's most important figures publicly rallied against atheism. In a 1987 interview, then-Vice President George H.W. Bush said, "I don't know that atheists should be considered as citizens, nor should they be considered patriots."

Rose said she is glad times have changed.

"Maybe I'm optimistic, but I think there has been an increase in awareness about atheism in recent years," she said. "It's becoming more popular among young people and it's becoming a bigger political force."

Rose was raised Christian but became attracted to atheism after she saw a group of atheists make sound arguments against a group of Christians in a religious debate. Afterward, she read Bertrand Russell and other atheist authors and was attracted to its logical, scientific-like approach.

"I think science has a different way of thinking, different than religious thinking," Rose said. "The more you know and study science, the less you see a need to evoke God to explain things."

"I'm attracted to the scientific methodology of testing things."

Rose did not meet many fellow atheists her freshman year, but later found a group called the Secular Student Alliance on campus. The organization, which she will be the vice president of next year, promotes the separation of church and state and many scientifically-charged political issues like stem cell research.

Williams, who remembers her Harry Potter T-shirt encounter fondly, said there are many misconceptions about atheism held by students of other faiths.

"It's mostly misunderstanding and a little bit of fear," she said. "People think we're out to knock their beliefs and take out God. Some people think we're the enemy."

Senior Jeff Murphy is also an atheist but takes a more laid back approach to his lack of beliefs. He said few people have problems with his atheism because he does not take himself too seriously and does not try to step on any toes.

"I don't have any problem with other people believing in whatever they would like," Murphy said. "I have my beliefs, or lack thereof I guess, and other people can have their beliefs."

"If they need something like that in their life or they believe in whatever, I'm not going to try to convince them to change."

who's who in Newark

Freshman is king of region's chess world

BY MIJU KIM

Staff Reporter

When he was asked how he became a master chess player in just a few years, freshman Philip Saporano said it just came naturally.

"It's not hard to learn," Saporano said. "It's an easy game to learn."

Last month, after winning a regional chess tournament at the New Jersey Institute of Technology, Saporano, 18, received a certificate of honor from the Association of College Union International and an invitation to its chess tournament.

Saporano, who is a member of the Blue Hen Chess Club, said he did not know how to play chess until the end of his junior year of high school.

Back then, he regularly played checkers with his brothers for fun, but began to lose interest after he found himself winning all the time. This taste for a more complex game evolved into a passion for chess.

"Chess looked cool because unlike checkers, which has only one type of piece, there are so many different pieces," Saporano said.

He said he decided to join the high school chess club. On a weekly basis, the club held a tournament and one of the teachers gave handouts to enhance students' chess skills.

"When I first started, I wasn't that good," Saporano said.

Saporano said he did not just depend on

his teacher to learn chess. Whenever he had free time, he looked up information on the Internet to sharpen his skills.

"At first, I was just playing a lot of games," he said. "But that can only get you so far because if you're playing bad, you're just going to play bad over and over."

He said he found Web sites that provided tricks to opening a match. He frequently trained himself by consulting computer chess games, too.

"A lot of chess programs on the computer can record your game," Saporano said. "After the match, you can go back and review your game and see where your mistakes are and improve from there, so you can fix them in the future."

Saporano studied chess intensely throughout his summer break and, at the beginning of his senior year of high school, Saporano challenged his teacher and "destroyed him."

"Turned out I was pretty good after that," he said.

Senior Jeremy Penna, president of the Blue Hen Chess Club for the past three years, said he clearly remembers the first time he met with Saporano during Activities Night last year.

"I was playing him for this free chess board," Penna said. "It was a gimmick we had and before that, I was beating people."

"Then while I was playing him, he was beating me pretty bad. So I asked him if he was

rated with the USCS. He said he was 1900, so I thought, 'Wow this guy is really good,' and I gave him a hug."

Although keeping up his grades as a computer science major and his skills as a top-ranked chess player might seem hard to manage, Saporano said he has not skipped a single class because of chess.

"No real struggles so far," he said. "I'm managing my time pretty well. I have a schedule planned in my head. In between chess, I usually do my homework, essays and lab."

Although he manages his time efficiently, he said he is not sure which to start first when he has to choose between academics and chess.

"Sometimes I should be studying for class, but I'm studying chess instead," he said. "That happens during test time, too. It's a fun stress reliever."

Saporano's stress relieving activities are not limited by time or place.

"I played with a DART bus driver in chess once," Saporano said. "I have a magnetic chess board which I can flip any way. Every time it came to red light, I gave him the chess board so he could make a move."

Junior Kelly Jennings, Saporano's girlfriend, said they do not talk about chess when they are together since she does not play chess.

"We do a lot of stuff besides chess," Jennings said. "We go ice skating a lot. We like doing Wii bowling and tennis, too."



Courtesy of Philip Saporano

Freshman Philip Saporano, 18, is a regional chess champion.

Saporano said he does not want to pursue a career as a chess player, but he hopes to keep playing after college.

"I still want to play in tournaments," he said. "For summer break, I think I'm just going to keep practicing."

Students say 'I do' to classes and wedding plans

BY KRISTIN VORCE

Managing News Editor

He planned to wait. But the day he bought it, he could not wait any longer.

Last September, senior Tyler Somers was driving with his girlfriend of two years, junior Jenny Appel, to the Baptist Student Ministry house, the place where they met. It was pouring. Somers pulled up to the BSM house, jumped out of the car and opened Appel's door.

Kneeling in a puddle, he asked her to marry him.

Despite statistics showing more women marry later in life, some undergraduates plan weddings while they are still worrying about 8 a.m. lectures and final exams.

In 1950, the median age at first marriage was 20 for females and 22 for males, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. As of 2005, these numbers had increased to age 25 for females and 27 for males.

Appel, 21, is getting married to Somers, 22, in June. Next semester, they will live in an apartment on Elkton Road, while Appel takes classes and Somers, who graduates in May, works full-time.

"When you do know, I don't see the point in dragging it out," Appel said. "I figure, if you're going to commit, then just commit."

Both Appel and Somers are singers and devout Christians. This past summer they traveled to Nashville, where they recorded songs of praise and worship. They roomed in separate places.

"I know a lot of people say, 'Live together before you're married,'" she said. "I'm completely against that."

The National Marriage Project provides research and analysis about these trends. According to its Web site, the percentage of high school seniors who "agreed" or "mostly agreed" with the statement, "It is usu-

ally a good idea for a couple to live together before they are married in order to find out whether they really get along" has steadily increased since the mid '70s.

However, recent surveys posted on the site show a slight decline in the number of boys and girls agreeing with that statement, suggesting teenagers' views of marriage are becoming more conservative.

Bahira Sherif Trask, an individual and family studies professor, said these results likely reflect a religious movement spreading among teenagers in the United States. However, Trask said statistics are stacked against the young-to-wed: the older and more educated a person is at the time of marriage, the less likely he or she is to divorce.

"It's somewhat dangerous to get married while you're still in college because we live a long time and there's a long period of self-actualization that takes place after college," she said. "Who you are at 18 and who you are at 25 may be quite different."

Appel said she does not have reservations about marrying young, partly due to the fact that her mother married at 20.

"Yeah, we are so young," she said. "But I want to grow up with him. I could go back to Nashville and try to be a singer or go to New York and be a writer, but why wouldn't I want to take him with me?"

"I know Tyler's going to let me down and I'm going to let him down and it's not going to be a fairy tale all the time. I believe I could definitely go through life without Tyler, but I really, really would rather not."

Senior Megan Kuhn stuffs the important paperwork in one folder — a worksheet for a 400-level nursing

seminar is folded under a JC Penney wedding registry checklist and bulging envelopes with revised reception hall contracts.

Kuhn, 23, is graduating in May and getting married in June.

Her fiancé, Chris Holdridge, who graduated from the university last semester, asked her parents for her hand in marriage after four months of dating. They told him to wait. Then, while the two were on vacation in Cape Cod, after one year of dating, he popped the question.

Kuhn said while they were walking along the boardwalk, Holdridge pointed out the sunset and she turned to look at it. When she turned back around, he was on one knee.

"Are you serious?" she said.

Then she started crying.

Holdridge was only 19 at the time. Initially his parents were less than pleased with the announcement, Kuhn said.

"Even though we knew it was going to be three years down the road before we actually got married, people were like, 'Why don't you wait a couple years?'" Kuhn said. "We thought, 'There's no need not to let everyone else know what we already know. There's no need for me not to have a ring on.'"

She recalled a time when a retired nurse came to class as a guest speaker to discuss conflict management. The speaker asked everyone if they were getting married and when. Kuhn said her wedding date was in June.

"She said, 'Oh God, honey, you have to study for your NCLEX. What are you going to do?'" she said. "I was like, 'I'm going to study on my honeymoon.'"

Although she laughed about the story, she said passing the National Council Licensure Examination, a requirement to become a registered nurse, is a real concern. Kuhn has a job lined up in the pediatric intensive care unit of Johns Hopkins Hospital and failing the NCLEX would mean waiting six months to retake it.

"At least I won't be planning a wedding then," she said. "The worst part is the time it takes."

Senior Elizabeth Robitaille had been dating her fiancé for a year and a half before she became engaged last September.

Robitaille said she had no intention of finding a husband while she was in college — marriage was something fun to talk about strictly in the future tense.

"My best friend likes to remind me that I used to say I'd never plan a wedding while in college," she said. "I told her once that was the dumbest idea and so much work that why would you want to do it?"

Enter Steve, a 29-year-old Delaware resident and native of Tanzania. Robitaille's reservations about getting married quickly disappeared.

"I think it takes meeting the right person," she said.

During Spring Break, Robitaille and her fiancé flew to Michigan to meet with Steve's childhood reverend, who is marrying them. He warned that many couples fight about money.

"He wanted to make sure we'd discussed plans for the future, finances, living arrangements, children — make sure we knew what was going to happen on Sept. 30, the day after the wedding, when we're actually married," Robitaille said.



Courtesy of Megan Kuhn

Chris Holdridge (left) and senior Megan Kuhn are getting married in June.



Courtesy of WireImage.com

Sen. Hillary Clinton (D-N.Y.) hopes to win the party nomination for the 2008 presidential election.

Elections focus on national issues over local concerns

BY SARAH KENNEY

Senior News Reporter

The opening question MSNBC's Brian Williams posed at the Democratic presidential primary debate on Thursday focused on the War in Iraq. Many students and Delaware residents say they consider the war the main issue of the 2008 presidential campaign — not local issues such as job opportunities and education.

Alexander Snyder-Mackler, communications director of the Delaware Democratic Party, said the public's fixation on the war is to be expected.

"With presidential politics, especially in the world we live in today, the focus is on national issues," Snyder-Mackler said. "The War in Iraq is in the front of their minds."

Newark Mayor Vance A. Funk III said local issues are discussed in local campaigns — like his own. He agreed national politics are the focus of presidential campaigns.

The war is an issue because Americans are wary of the effect it is having on their country, Funk said.

"Most people focus on Iraq not only because of the injuries and deaths over there, but because of the social issues that money should be spent on is going to Iraq," he said.

The issue is close to Funk's heart because he served in Vietnam.

Sophomore Lara Rausch, president of the College Republicans, said some candidates for local positions discuss the war, though they have little influence on national policies.

On April 14, Bryon Short, a Democrat, won a seat in the state House of Representatives in a special election in the Brandywine Hundred, a subdivision of New Castle County. The election was frustrating, Rausch said, because although the Republican candidate, Jim Bowers, discussed local issues such as the recent ban on yard waste, Short focused on national issues.

"He talked about the freaking war," she said. "It was a really frustrating election."

Sophomore Emily Aufschauer, secretary of the College Democrats, said Iraq should not be the only issue debated during the presidential campaign.

"We seem to have forgotten about health care and general social services," Aufschauer said.

Education should also receive more attention, especially since the United States is continually comparing American students with Chinese students, she said.

Young people gain a reputation of being apathetic because they are overwhelmed with national and international issues, Aufschauer said. Conflict, such as

the War in Iraq, is dramatic and makes for exciting TV news, but is not an accessible topic. Local issues are easier to identify with and to get involved with.

Junior Laura Siegel, a registered Democrat, said she focuses on national issues like the war and the environment when she evaluates candidates.

The media often decides what the issues are, Siegel said.

"They definitely have an agenda," she said.

Senior Dan Luszczyk, a registered Independent, said he is looking for a candidate who will put the United States back in a strong international standing.

"The main question is 'Who is the person who will lead the country after Afghanistan and Iraq?'" Luszczyk said. "The policies of the current administration have taken a toll."

He does not consider local issues when evaluating presidential candidates, he said.

"I feel more affected by national decisions than by state decisions," Luszczyk said.

He worries about being drafted into the military, he said. That would be a decision made by the president.

"Being a student, a 22-year-old male, the next 10 years are crucial. Anyone in this room could be overseas," Luszczyk said.

But he said he does not have a preferred candidate yet.

Funk said he had not chosen a candidate yet either, but he felt Delawareans were interested in Democratic Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr. because of the local media coverage.

"There has been more publicity about him and his campaign in our papers than anyone else," Funk said. "The main focus is whether Biden can be a viable candidate or not."

Marco Ibarra, Newark resident and Pennsylvania State University graduate, said if the election were today, he would vote for Barack Obama. He is not sure Obama is the best candidate, however.

"I like him — he's different," Ibarra said. "But it doesn't look like there is any substance behind him."

He said Sen. Hillary Clinton, D-N.Y., would probably receive the Democratic nomination.

"She is a more proven politician," Ibarra said.

The Republican nomination is less certain, he said.

Aufschauer said she hopes students take time to do research on the candidates' positions despite the early start to the campaigns.

"Don't let the CNN blurbs on the bottom of the TV screen at the Bob determine who you vote for in 2008," she said.

Partial-birth abortions banned by Congress

BY CATHERINE GRELL

Staff Reporter

On April 18, the Supreme Court announced its 5-4 decision to uphold the first-ever federal abortion ban as constitutional.

The Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2003 was passed by Congress and signed by President George W. Bush with the intent to criminalize a second trimester medical procedure — intact dilation and extraction.

Following the *Gonzales v. Carhart* decision, abortion opponents and supporters of women's right to choose are considering the law's future impact.

Louis Redding, law and public policy professor, said the 2003 law is generally regarded as a setback for advocates of the reproductive rights of women.

The underlying federal law, Redding said, departs from more than 30 years of Supreme Court decisions on women's reproductive rights, as it grants no exception for the health of the expectant mother.

Sheldon Pollack, law and legal studies professor, said the debate of the statute's constitutionality revolved around two main controversies. Firstly, congressional findings determined the procedure is never necessary to protect a woman's health, but these findings were worded vaguely. The second issue was that the congressmen deleted the health clause from the act altogether.

Both Pollack and Redding said the recent Supreme Court decision reflects the retirement of Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, who was replaced by Bush-appointed Justice Samuel Alito.

Anne Boylan, women's studies professor, agreed with them.

"President Bush made it clear that he'd appoint justices who supported his position on abor-

tion," Boylan said. "In 2000, with O'Connor casting the deciding vote, the court overturned a similar law. In 2007, with Alito on the court, it upheld the new law."

As abortion opponents realized the unlikelihood of overturning *Roe v. Wade* — the landmark 1973 case which legalized first-trimester abortions in the United States — she said they began focusing on strategies which would limit access to abortion.

Junior Teresa Richards, vice president of College Democrats, said the law remains within the boundaries of *Roe v. Wade*.

"Justice Blackmun, who gave the opinion in *Roe*, argued that as a woman approaches the final stages of her pregnancy, the state has an increasing responsibility to protect both the woman's health and the life of the fetus," Richards said. "Also, he stated that there's not an unlimited right to privacy."

She said the court's ruling may signal the eventual fate of *Roe v. Wade*.

"Although this law doesn't directly affect *Roe* itself, it's a type of symbolic law that rallies support for the pro-life movement and traditional moral values," Richards said. "This law may not affect many women, but now that it's out there, abortion opponents can continue gathering support against other forms of abortion to ban."

Although Pollack agreed the court's upholding of the law's constitutionality has opened doors for anti-abortion supporters, he said the statute does not provide them with any new ammunition to attack *Roe v. Wade*.

"I think there eventually will be a challenge brought up against *Roe v. Wade*," Pollack said, "but this case in particular gives no challenging support for pro-life people."

Boylan said the label "partial-birth abortion" was created as a politically-charged alternative to the medical term "intact dilation and extraction." The procedure is a surgical abortion in which the fetus' legs and torso are delivered, leaving the head inside the mother's birth canal. The physician then makes an incision in the fetus' skull and suctions the brain out through a tube causing the skull to collapse.

"They renamed an existing medical procedure using inflammatory language, and in doing so have succeeded in banning one method used for a very small number of late-term abortions," she said. "This effort has been part of a larger strategy of reframing the abortion debate by focusing on the medical details rather than on women's rights."

Most women whose doctors recommend the procedure, Boylan said, are having abortions because of serious congenital defects or chromosomal abnormalities in a fetus.

Richards said the decision for

a woman to abort a fetus surgically should always be made between her and her doctor — not the government.

History professor Raymond Wolters said abortion opponents connect the high demand for abortion to the sexual revolution.

"Abortion on demand is an enabler for spur of the moment sexual engagements. Then, whoops, if it's a pregnancy, it's no big deal because you will just get rid of it," Wolters said. "Even with all the varying contraception types out there, girls are still using abortion as a supplementary form of contraception."

"On the one hand, this is a case of questioning states rights: should judges really be making this type of policy?"

Philosophy professor David Haslett said the federal abortion ban stems from emotion, as many people believe partial-birth abortion is barbaric.

"Most people would agree that killing an infant immediately after birth is entirely unethical," he said. "This raises the moral question at the heart of the abortion debate: What's the difference between killing a fetus — especially a late-term fetus — and killing an infant immediately after birth? Is there a relevant difference between those two cases, and if so, what is it?"

Haslett said he disagrees with a strictly one-sided view of the abortion debate and offered a different way to look at the issue.

"We can use consciousness as a way to find a relevant difference between a fetus at one point and not the other," he said. "Some say it is morally acceptable to kill a fetus up until the point in which a fetus develops consciousness. Once the fetus is conscious, it has a right to life. Only after that point is abortion morally and legally unacceptable. Only then should abortion be prohibited."

Boylan and Richards said the law's omission of the health clause is unreasonable as it interferes in physicians' decisions by spelling out life endangerment as the sole exception to the legal use of a procedure.

Pollack said he disagreed. "They took out the health clause because it's too easy for a doctor to say the fetus will or is affecting a woman's health, so they can do the procedure," Pollack said.

Emotional trauma, Haslett said, is often considered a sufficient threat to a woman's health to allow for an abortion in cases where an abortion is otherwise not permitted.

Boylan said the federal abortion ban is an unwarranted intrusion into a woman's private and medical reproductive decisions.

"Abortion is already a divisive issue in the country," Pollack said. "This case may be throwing a small amount of fuel on the fire, but the fire has already been lit."

A Closer Look

PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION

■ In 1973 *Roe v. Wade*, the U.S. Supreme Court strikes down the 1859 Texas law that prohibited abortions except to save a woman's life. The court rules that the constitutional right of privacy extends to a woman's decision, in consultation with her doctor to have an abortion.

■ At the end of 2003, the "Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2003," the first federal law that would ban abortions as early as 12 to 15 weeks of pregnancy, was passed.

— Compiled from the Planned Parenthood Web site



Courtesy of Lee Capristo

A St. Mary's student pedals to blend a strawberry shake at the 'Sustainability Soiree' on April 21.

Md. college goes green

BY KATIE SULLIVAN

Staff Reporter

Imagine a campus run solely on the power of nature — with solar panels to power the electricity in the library, wind-powered generators to facilitate the energy around campus and a fleet of public transportation powered by more sustainable fuels such as hydrogen.

It may seem unrealistic, but students at St. Mary's College of Maryland recently convinced school authorities to increase student tuition by \$25 per year to fund a program that will provide certificates to find and use alternative energy sources at the college. St. Mary's is the first college in Maryland to rely exclusively on "green electricity."

Rachel Clement, co-president of the Student Environmental Action Coalition at St. Mary's, said students voiced their opinions through referendum and activist events around campus in conjunction with other student groups. She said half of the student body participated in the referendum and voted an overwhelmingly 93 percent "yes" to increasing tuition to pay for the use of green electricity.

"Humans have about nine years to make major cuts in carbon emissions before even more major irreversible climate damage is completed," Clement said. "This includes rising waterlines set to inundate global coastlines, sweeping climate and weather changes that will impact third-world countries the most and global famines."

"As students at college campuses, we are in a prime position to make positive changes that will impact and influence our country."

There are several ways students can actively participate in improving the environment through services on campus at the university.

Earlier this month, the university unveiled a hydrogen-powered bus that runs a route around Laird campus, funded by a \$1.7 million grant from the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Transit Administration. Unlike buses that use fossil fuels, the hydrogen-powered bus only emits water into the atmosphere.

English professor McKay Jenkins, a supporter of the green movement, said the hydrogen bus is a positive start but he would like to see the university invest in a commit-

ment to buying all of its electricity from wind and solar power.

"Environmentally-responsible behavior is not just an economic decision, it is a moral decision," Jenkins said. "Doing things like buying energy from renewable resources is an appropriate application of a university's moral responsibility."

"Universities have many roles in a community and one of them is the exploration, discovery and implementation of new ways of thinking."

University President David P. Roselle stated in an e-mail message the university is under contract with the city of Newark to buy its electricity and said he was unaware Maryland offered a vendor that could provide 100 percent green electricity to its customers.

Sophomore Erin Dilworth, co-president of the university's Students for the Environment, said having a green school such as St. Mary's is merely the first step in ensuring a safe future and protecting the environment for future generations.

Student groups, including Students for the Environment, try to work with the university and city to promote healthier environmental options for supplying electricity and waste handling.

Dilworth said Students for the Environment works on events such as beach clean-ups, trail maintenance and tree plantings throughout the year, but this year the big campaign is to convince the university to buy at least 8 percent of its electricity from wind power.

"We have been having trouble because the school has a multi-year contract with the city of Newark, who does not buy wind power," she said. "Our next step is either to get all of the student body willing to pay a few extra bucks a year for renewable energy resources or go straight to the city and talk with them about purchasing wind power."

It is important for everyone to reconsider their actions and behaviors because they do have an impact on the environment, Dilworth said.

"If UD students started to turn off the lights when they left the room, only did full or large loads of laundry and used cold water, composted or recycled, carpooled or rode a bike — people could improve the environment in their everyday lives," Dilworth said.

Ivy League admissions reject 90 percent of applicants this year

BY KYLE ROUGEAU

Staff Reporter

Ivy League schools are turning down students in record numbers for the class of 2011. Valedictorians and perfect standardized test scores are no longer a guarantee for admission.

Gila Reinstein, Yale University's assistant director of public affairs, said this year is no different because over the past 10 years Yale has admitted 10 percent or fewer applicants. There was a boost in applications in 2001 when the Common Application was introduced and again in 2003 when Early Decision was changed to Early Action, a non-binding commitment.

"It's not a science, it's an art," Reinstein said. "The admissions process is very individualized according to the applicants and what combination of high school seniors has applied in a particular year."

According to Yale's Office of Institutional Research Web site, 21,101 applications were received for the fall class of 2010 and only 9 percent were accepted.

Reinstein said Yale undergraduate admissions makes an effort to ensure all the admitted students are bright and highly motivated with a variety of interests and talents. Admissions officers review applications based on individual achievement — they do not penalize students for opportunities not offered in their high school.

"You don't want to have the

whole freshman class be violin players and nothing else," she said.

Like other institutions, Yale turns away many valedictorians, students with perfect College Board scores and 4.0 grade point averages because there is not enough room, Reinstein said.

Louis Hirsh, director of admissions at the university, said Delaware received a record 23,000 applicants for the class of 2011. According to the university's Office of Institutional Research and Planning Web site, 21,930 applications were received and 3,259 students enrolled for the class of 2010 — or 14.8 percent — a slightly smaller class than previous years.

Hirsh said gaining admission is becoming tougher because students are applying to more schools than in the past.

"With kids applying to more colleges, you don't know how many of those students you offer admissions to are really interested in your school or one of the 15 other schools they're applying to," he said.

Grades and test scores are important but other aspects are considered such as recommendation letters, essays and extra-curricular activities, Hirsh said. When shaping the freshman class, he said the admissions office focuses on bringing in as many students with different backgrounds, life experiences and perspectives because that is part of the education the freshmen receive.

"With all the numbers they're just variable," Hirsh said. "People are more complicated than a GPA and more complicated than an SAT score."

According to a Princeton University press release, the university received 18,942 applicants and accepted 1,791 students — 9.5 percent of applicants for the class of 2011. Princeton expects only 1,245 students to enroll for the upcoming class.

More than 6,000 applicants had a 4.0 grade point average and 10,000 had a combined score of 2100 or higher on the three sections of the SAT.

This is Princeton's last year for its Early Decision policy. The institution initiated a plan in 2005 to expand the undergraduate body from 4,700 to 5,200 students by 2012.

Sophomore Princeton student Jay Chancellor said he did not have perfect SAT scores or a 4.0 GPA and was accepted. Chancellor said he had a high GPA and high SAT scores, but his extracurricular activities were what helped him. In high school he was the captain of the lacrosse and ice hockey team and started a program to teach underprivileged and low-income children how to play ice hockey.

"Clearly it's not all about grades," Chancellor said. "4.0s are a dime a dozen across the nation. You have to really distinguish yourself and stand out. That's what I think they respond to."

City moves to decrease false alarms

BY RYAN JORNLIN

Staff Reporter

It is the classic "boy who cried wolf" dilemma: should cries for help be ignored, assuming they are most likely false alarms, or responded to each time because of the rare chance they may not be?

Alarm systems mistakenly calling Newark police have been problematic for years and the Newark Police Department and Newark City Council are attempting to reduce these occurrences.

Lt. Thomas LeMin said city council put a program into effect a few years ago that fines people with repeat false alarms to discourage residents from being negligent with their systems.

LeMin said the percentage of all false alarms in Newark is staggering. Approximately 98 percent of the alarms police respond to in the area are non-emergencies.

"Very, very few of them are legitimate," he said.

These unnecessary calls are usually caused by human error and the most common is when employees come in early to work and forget to disable the alarm, LeMin said.

"At certain places at certain times, we just about know beyond a shadow of a doubt that it was an employee, just because of the time and where it was," he said.

According to Newark Police records, the city uses a system that revokes the owner's alarm license each time there is a false alarm and incrementally increases the fine each time to reinstate the license. The first revoked permit fee is \$40, the second \$100 and subsequent occurrences are \$180.

Mayor Vance A. Funk III said the resolution to fine people and businesses that cause false alarms came about after the city council realized the problem became historically worse.

"It's always been a perpetual problem for at least 20 years now," Funk said.

The incremental fine system helps to lower occurrences of false alarms and the statistics can prove it, he said.

"My gut feeling is that it is working," Funk said. "The numbers of false alarms haven't increased but the numbers of alarms installed in the city have."

With more people installing security alarms in their homes and businesses, the problem becomes dangerous to those who legitimately need help, he said.

"Delaware statewide has wrangled with this issue," LeMin said.

Michael Capriglione, head of Delaware Police Chief's Council, said the problem of false alarms is not limited to the Newark area,

but plagues officers all over the country.

"Probably alarms are our biggest complaint across any municipality or any state," Capriglione said. "Ten or 20 years ago, nobody had them in their house, mostly large businesses had them, now you'll even have them in dorms."

"If the alarm has a problem in it, if there's a wire that may be spliced that set it off, I don't think they'll be fined for it."

Although the fine system is helping to decrease the amount of false alarms, he said it should not be the police officers' responsibilities to prevent the problem.

"A lot of cities have imposed \$1,000 fines for false bank alarms. Because you're getting 30 to 40 police officers busting high-tail, you're putting the public at risk because we're running red lights and we're going down the highway at a high speed to try to quell a bank robbery," Capriglione said.

False alarms annoy police officers because of all the work that goes into traveling to the site, he said.

"It should be the distributor who is getting paid a monthly fee to monitor and hook up the alarm and make sure that people know that the alarm is not a toy," Capriglione said.

Women a minority in computer science

BY WALLACE MCKELVEY

Staff Reporter

At the beginning of the semester, there were a handful of female students in freshman Assia Dimitrova's introductory computer science class. As the end of the semester approached, a scant few remained.

"Apparently they don't find sitting in front of a computer screen all day debugging code or solving programming issues fun," Dimitrova said.

According to the National Science Foundation, this phenomenon is not uncommon. The number of women receiving computer science bachelor's degrees dropped from 38 percent in 1985 to 28 percent in 2003.

Daniel Chester, a computer science professor, said women represent approximately 20 percent of undergraduates in the major.

"I'd like to reverse that trend," Chester said.

Women who enter the field are successful, he said, but many teenaged girls do not believe it is an appropriate occupation for them.

"We need to make it clearer to them what the field is like so they aren't scared away by misconceptions," Chester said.

Jelena Mirkovic, one of four female professors in the computer science department, said the field does not move forward as quickly without women.

"With predominantly male members, computer science is becoming an individualistic science instead of a community science," Mirkovic said.

She said women are attracted to fields such as medicine and education in which

people work collaboratively to make a direct difference in people's lives.

"There is an image that media built of computer nerds sitting in front of their screens and eating fast food, having no social life," Mirkovic said. "While the image is too plastic, some parts have a lot to do with reality."

Dimitrova said the stereotypes do contain a "kernel of truth," but they do not accurately represent the average computer science student.

"We're not all socially awkward," she said. "We don't all share the love for pocket protectors."

Computer science professor Lori Pollock said there are sometimes no females in the department's classes.

Pollock said diversity is necessary in computer science because a whole segment of the population is not well-represented in the development of new technology.

"The perspectives of women in this development are being increasingly lost," she said.

Pollock said the misconception of computer science begins in middle school with the geek and nerd stereotypes.

"It's not being cool as a teenager to be excited about computers and problem solving," she said.

A common misperception is that computer professionals sit alone in a cubicle programming, Pollock said.

"There are many careers for people with a computer science background that do not involve programming," she said. "Those that do involve programming are done in project teams so people skills are important."

Mirkovic said the department needs to build a scientific community, rather than emphasize individual scientists.

"We also need to build a support network for female students who tend to be more shy about asking for help," she said.

Being able to work on projects with tangible results, Mirkovic said, rather than spending years learning code would make a real difference to women.

"It would spark their interest in the field and give them motivation to survive long hours of code debugging," she said.

Pollock said students should be taught how computer science is applied to scientific discovery and helping improve people's lives.

Chester said the CISTers student group works to support women in the male-dominated computer science and information systems major.

Mirkovic said she faced challenges with her career when focusing on her family because the criteria for success in the field is tailored to men.

Though there is government-mandated time off for pregnancy, she said the support generally stops there.

"Taking a break in research to focus on your family and having no publication output for a few years is perceived as certain death in the field," Mirkovic said.

She said women frequently give up their job to maintain a family. If they try to juggle both a career and family, they endure a great deal of stress.

Providing flexible working hours to female workers and allowing children and a babysitter to accompany them to profession-

A Closer Look

WOMEN IN COMPUTER SCIENCE AT UD

■ Out of 21 professors in the computer and information sciences department, four are female.

■ Women make up approximately 20 percent of undergraduates in the computer science major.

■ The number of women receiving computer science bachelor's degrees nationwide dropped from 38 percent in 1985 to 28 percent in 2003.

— compiled by Wallace McKelvey

al events would help, she said.

"I know some institutions who do this," Mirkovic said. "But it's far from being commonplace."

Pollock said she came to the university from an institution where she was the only female faculty.

"I listened to a lot of sports conversations," she said. "The department here at UD is clearly a better environment."

"We all joke about there being no line for the bathroom during the breaks, but underneath we are saddened by the lack of participation of young women in a field we all find quite exciting to work in."

In-state tuition offered to illegal immigrants

BY ELENA CHIN

Staff Reporter

The United States is currently undergoing the largest wave of immigration in its history, which is having a profound impact on the world today, a New York University professor said during a lecture this month.

Marcelo Suárez-Orozco, co-director of immigration studies at NYU, spoke about the worldwide effects of immigration to approxi-

mately 75 faculty members and students in Smith Hall.

"Human beings are *Homo sapiens sapiens*, but we are also *Homo sapiens mobilius*," Suárez-Orozco said. "Migration — that's really what we are."

Immigration is a part of America's history, but it is also the country's future, he said. There are now more than 36 million immigrants in the United States.

One ethnic group that has

boomed in the United States is the Latino population, Suárez-Orozco said. Aside from Mexico, there are more Latinos in the United States than any other Spanish-speaking country in the world. One in six babies born today has a Latina mother and more than one million people leave Latin America every year.

This large-scale immigration affects the economy, society and culture of the world, Suárez-Orozco said.

"Immigrants transform countries," he said. "Immigrants are also transforming the countries they left behind."

There are concerns about the effects of incoming immigrants, especially those who enter the United States without documents, he said. Approximately five million families in this country have one or more members with no immigration papers.

One topic of national debate is education for immigrants. More universities around the country are deciding whether to offer in-state tuition to illegal immigrants.

Thomas Redding, research associate at the Center for Immigration Studies, stated in an e-mail message that 10 states currently offer in-state tuition

to illegal immigrants. These states include California, Texas, Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma, New York, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska and Washington.

The Delaware House of Representatives passed a resolution in 2004 in support of the proposed Development, Relief and Education for Alien Minors Act, which allows qualified legal residents to be eligible for in-state tuition, he said.

Louis Hirsh, director of admissions, stated in an e-mail message that the university has offered in-state tuition to students who are illegal immigrants for approximately three years. The university saw this action as the right thing to do, he said.

"After all, undocumented students are here in our state because their parents chose to bring them here," Hirsh said. "Why deprive them of a chance to get a college education just because of something their parents did?"

Although illegal immigrants are offered in-state tuition, they are not eligible for any federal or state financial aid, he said. The university's policy is to review illegal immigrants for admission as they would any Delaware resident. When a student is accepted, the university uses private university funds to make the cost of attendance equivalent to what it would be for a Delaware resident.

"We see this as being not only a very humane policy, but also as a

very practical one," Hirsh said. "If a student is likely to be a citizen someday, our society has more to gain from giving them a chance to acquire a college education."

Jennifer Santos, a graduate student, said illegal immigrants who are Delaware residents should be offered in-state tuition because they participate in the everyday life of the state.

"It allows students the opportunity for mobility and to have an education," Santos said. "Education is power."

Freshman Kristen Nunez also said illegal immigrants should have the opportunity to attend college.

"If you don't have the money, you should still be able to go here," Nunez said.

Redding said critics argue that state laws will increase the number of illegal immigrants who will take advantage of the lower cost. States might not have enough resources to educate these students.

"Why should people who are not here legally receive preferential treatment over college kids who are U.S. citizens?" he said. "It defies logic."

Senior Amanda Kime said she thinks a student should be a legitimate citizen and go through the naturalization process.

"I believe the rules are black and white," Kime said. "You should follow the rules."



THE REVIEW/Hillary Luvshis

Marcelo Suárez-Orozco, co-director of immigration studies at NYU, addressed the problems of tuition for illegal immigrants.

Book aims to capture city's past and present

BY TIM MISLOCK

Staff Reporter

In 2008, Newark will be celebrating its 250th birthday. To kick off the celebration, Mayor Vance A. Funk III decided to publish a comprehensive history of the city.

According to Paul Bauernschmidt, director of the Delaware Heritage Commission, Funk contacted the commission to oversee and assist the book's development.

"Newark is the only town in the state without a comprehensive modern-day history," Bauernschmidt said.

The Delaware Heritage Commission publishes books about Delaware history, gives grant money to people who want to do research about the history of Delaware and provides outreach services to organizations who want to take on a project, he said. In regards to the "Histories of Newark" book, the DHC has provided outreach over the past two years by getting Newark residents involved in the book.

"This is a community history written by the community," Bauernschmidt said.

A volunteer group of approximately 30 Newark citizens met once per month for two years and arranged the table of contents and what needed to be included in the history of Newark, he said.

Rebecca Melvin, manuscripts librarian in the Special Collections department, was part of the volunteer board that developed the book.

Melvin said there are gaps and omissions in the text due to what the volunteer board felt should be included but that this book is going to be an important one.

"History adds texture to our lives," she said. "The book gives people a general appreciation of history and ties them to the com-

munity."

Melvin said Special Collections has been involved by supporting research going into the book by providing authors with artifacts from Newark history, including photos and journals.

Ray Nichols, owner of Wallflower Press, is involved with the help of his wife, Jill Cypher, in the design and layout of the book. Nichols said the defining feature of the book is going to be a one-inch-tall strip running throughout the 300-page book of 3,000 current Newark residents, including university groups and students.

"A book about the history of Newark has no place for the present," he said. "It seemed a shame to leave out all these people from the university and the town."

Nichols has been taking photos of Newark residents every Friday and Saturday from noon to 8 p.m. since the end of March behind the Washington House Condominium office in the former CVS building on Main Street.

He said he currently has approximately 1,500 photographs taken out of his goal of 3,000.

"Everyone in a photograph has a story," Nichols said.

He said anyone interested in having their photograph taken for the book is welcome to walk in on Friday or Saturday until May 5. After having their photo taken, each person receives a card with their number in line so they can find which page they will appear on in the book, he said.

Nichols said the book will be published in November and 12 deluxe, leather-bound editions will also be available. People who purchase a deluxe edition will receive a King George II coin from 1758, the year the city was founded.

"Newark is the only town in the state without a comprehensive modern-day history."

— Paul Bauernschmidt,
director of the
Delaware Heritage
Commission



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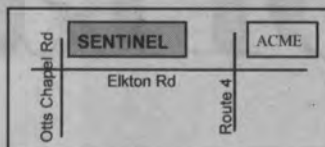
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THE THINGS A CRIMINAL RECORD CAN DO TO YOUR FUTURE OUGHT TO BE A CRIME

What's the value of a clean record? Employers, graduate schools, the military services, professional licensing boards, immigration authorities-- the gate keepers to a lot of the good stuff in life-- look carefully at your record. . Exactly how much a criminal record will affect your life, no one knows. What is known is that many students— because of stepped up efforts to control alcohol, occupancy of private residences, or noise— will be arrested this year.

Most things for which you receive citations from the University or Newark police are reported as criminal arrests in national and State crime reporting. Convictions of City ordinances are reported as criminal convictions. They are not like "parking tickets". And an arrest record will turn up in the future. On background searches for employment. In FAFSA applications. When you request a passport. Or want to do military service. Or apply to graduate school. And an arrest can result in University discipline, up to and including expulsion. **Even if you complete PBJ successfully after an arrest, the arrest will still show on your record unless it is expunged.** Scrutiny of criminal records for all these purposes has increased dramatically since September 11, 2001, as reported in the *Wall Street Journal*.

If you have been arrested in the past— or are arrested this year— don't panic. Maybe you were arrested in the past, and would like to talk about expunging your arrest record. Maybe you have charges pending now. You have the right to legal representation. I served as Newark City Prosecutor for many years, and have for the last several years represented many students in the Delaware courts. If you have been arrested and have questions about your pending case, or your past arrest record— contact us. You, or your parents, or both, can consult with me by phone at no charge.

The things a criminal record can do to your future ought to be a crime. If you have questions, call or e-mail.

MARK D. SISK, ATTORNEY

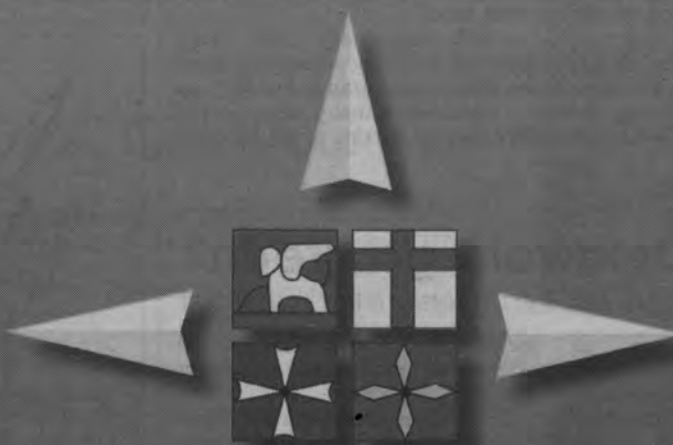
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ONLINE POLL

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editorial

12

UD promotes unfair admissions

Illegal immigrants are offered in-state tuition

For approximately three years, the university has admitted illegal immigrants at in-state tuition costs in an effort to provide better opportunities for those who come to this country.

This program, at its base, is extremely humane and has been implemented based on nothing more than good intentions. The university is giving illegal immigrants an opportunity at higher education, thus attempting to thwart the development of a disadvantaged class.

However, the underbelly of the program brings up a number of issues that prove controversial.

One problem with promoting a program that gives an advantage to illegal immigrants is that they are just that — illegal.

Through this program, the university is trying to do something good, but pushing for something that is legally wrong in our society.

The program states that illegal immigrants are judged on the same basis as U.S. citizens during the admissions process. This is not

fair. Applicants that are legal residents of this country should be given preferential treatment in this situation. It is hard enough to get into this university, so this policy should not be an obstacle.

Every spot filled by an illegal student is one legal student who is forced to look elsewhere.

Another problem with this policy is that illegal immigrants are getting a lower tuition — in-state prices — than students who come from states other than Delaware. How is it fair that someone from out-of-state has to pay more than someone who is not even legally allowed to be here?

By running this admissions program, the university is making a subtle promotion for the migration of illegal immigrants to the state. If Delaware is giving better-than-average treatment for illegal immigrants, why wouldn't they come here?

The university has every intention of doing something good for illegal immigrants, but they do not realize how many other people they may be hurting in the process.

When will Delaware go green?

While other schools change, the university is left in the dust

St. Mary's College of Maryland has made the decision to go green. Their switch prompts the question: When will the University of Delaware do the same?

The university has said it is currently under contract with the city of Newark for several more years and the city has a policy that does not provide wind or earth-friendly sources of energy.

That policy needs to change. While it is unrealistic to expect an overnight change that follows in St. Mary's footsteps, it is not unrealistic to devise plans for change when the contract runs out.

Newark offers customers breaks for using alternative sources and the university should look into utilizing those same sources as well.

There is a group of people to be commended for this change at St. Mary's — St. Mary's students. They took the initiative to petition

their school for a change and offered to pay more for their tuition.

Not every student is willing to dish out more money for already expensive tuition rates, but St. Mary's students have offered \$25 per year to fund the green program. When 93 percent of a student body votes for such a program, you can be sure this is a student body that cares a great deal about the environment.

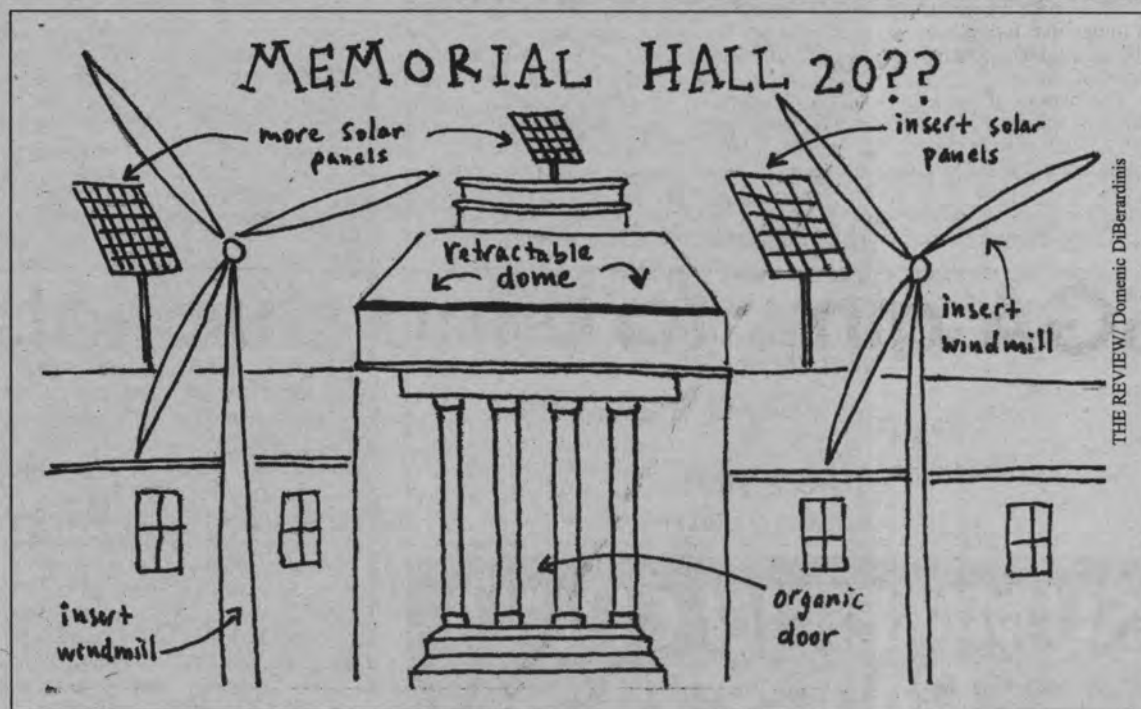
Not to discredit the efforts of university officials who unveiled a hydrogen-powered bus to run on campus, but more can be done on and around campus to help the environment while following the contract with Newark.

At a university that cares enough about its landscaping to have a separate grounds fund, one would think that it would do more to help the environment. Soon enough, the university may not have any green to fund.

"Environmentally-responsible behavior is not just an economic decision, it is a moral decision."

— English professor McKay Jenkins

Throw some Deebs on 'em...



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Last week's poll results

Q: Are "double-click activists" sincere in their efforts?

Yes: 65%
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Opinion

13

The deteriorating situation of Greek Life



It's all Greek to me

Maggie Schiller

One of the most time-honored college traditions has been turned into nothing more than a joke

When Jefe gave a shout out on Tuesday to all those participating in Greek Week, The Deer Park Tavern exploded with cheers. Several students in Greek Life raised their glasses and toasted to the week, which, for those sororities and fraternities is one of the most highly-anticipated events of the year. I looked at my sorority sisters as we drank to Greek Week and all the fun we were having. Then it occurred to me, if this was truly something that gets so hyped up by Greeks at Delaware, why were there so many of us cutting out on our pre-planned and themed mixer to spend just another night on Main Street?

The reason is because over the past few years, attempting to participate in Greek events has become more of a worrisome process than anything else due to the amount of rules that are enforced and the severity of the punishments for not abiding by them.

These rules are not just obvious or stereotypical things like forbidding drinking and smoking while wearing letters or making the new girls chug handles of vodka.

For starters, at any given time, almost every sorority or fraternity is in trouble. There are times when I do not even know my sorority is in trouble until we are addressed by the executive board. The reasons for meetings range from having a sister holding a cup in the background of a picture of a party to too many girls showing up at an under-

ground fraternity house party.

According to the rules, three fraternity brothers and three sorority sisters in the same place is an official mixer and we are not allowed to mix with the underground or unofficial frats on campus. This rule means if a group of us ever gets caught with a group of guys from an underground frat, we get in trouble — whether it was a party or just hanging out with guys we have known for years.

It is a hard concept to understand. Why should we be told who we can and cannot hang out with? By being part of Greek Life, your social life does not fully accelerate as many believe it to do. At times it is slowed down.

As a freshman, I imagined Greek Life to be full of cookouts and frat parties, two things I now attend unrelated to my sorority.

At Chapelfest on Saturday, "Greek Games Day" T-shirts could be seen scattered throughout the crowd, as many opted to attend this occasion, rather than the all-Greek event on Frazier Field — an event surrounded with police cracking down on alcohol or students getting too wild.

My friends and I have stopped going to events simply because they are too restrictive to

have fun. There is someone breathing down our necks constantly, so the next day everyone knows who was uncontrollably drunk, who was dancing like a slut and who did not follow every rule, in order to keep the university from looking over our shoulders, threatening probation, or worse, termination.



In addition to having to watch our behavior in public, we are told to monitor our pictures online, the captions we put under the pictures, profile quotes or anything that may give off an imperfect representation of the sorority or Greek Life as a whole.

Not only has the social scene changed within Greek Life, but the hierarchy within the sororities has also changed due to these new restrictions.

When I was going through the new member period, I was never hazed, but I was informed I should treat the older girls and the executive board with respect. I was taught about the sorority and the important traditions which had been upheld over the years. I looked up to the older girls because I knew how much time they had already put into the sorority and wanted to prove to them I belonged.

Such a fine line has been created between what is considered hazing and not. Everyone is so

worried about what could be considered hazing that a lot of important aspects of the new member period are being overlooked. The new girls do not understand the effort the executive board puts into the sorority and they do not take their warnings about upholding these traditions seriously.

For example, asking the new girls to learn the names of older members of their sorority is considered hazing.

For the members of Greek Life reading this who would argue that you didn't join mainly for the social aspects, but instead for the philanthropy and sisterhood — you are bullshitting yourself. The latter are excellent parts of Greek Life and attract many members. They have also become the majority of events I attend. However, no one can say they joined Greek Life without thinking of the social side as well. A huge part of being in Greek Life is the social events — the mixers, date parties and formals. The most common response to why a girl decides to go through recruitment is to meet new people and have more to do — not because they heard sororities did cool philanthropic projects.

As it becomes so incredibly easy to get in trouble at the university, Greek Life has become a game of pointing fingers — sororities and fraternities tattling on each other — in order to stay under the radar and on the good side of the university. It has literally become Greek warfare to stay on campus.

With frats and sororities being on social probation or kicked off campus almost every semester the past few years, the rules are only going to get tighter, social events lamer and punishments stronger, leading me to believe getting kicked off might be something to look into.

Maggie Schiller is a Sports Editor for The Review. Her viewpoints do not necessarily represent those of The Review Staff. Please send comments to mschills@udel.edu.

SGA aims to bring students, admin. together

Guest Commentary

Rose Overbey

Student Government Association continues to change with the times

In 1958, the great businessman Alfred Edward Perlman said "after you've done a thing the same way for two years, look it over carefully. After five years, look at it with suspicion. And after ten years, throw it away and start all over."

The university seems to be bracing for a new start with the arrival of future university President Patrick Harker, along with new finance Vice President Robert M. Specter. There is also a search underway for a new vice president of student life.

The longevity of any student at the university is four to five years depending on the difficulty of their major and the extent of their social life. So while the university has been in existence for 264 years, the shelf life of a student's experience at the university is short.

Change is inevitable at an institution of higher learning, and the student government at the university understands that. At the Delaware Undergraduate Student Senate meeting in March there was a unanimous vote to change the name of the Delaware Undergraduate Student Congress to Student Government Association.

After countless years of hearing students ask, "What is DUSC?" it was time to make a switch.

Sophomore Casey Patriarco, the president-elect for SGA 2007-2008, said the similarity of the DUSC and DUSS in name and technical definition made no sense. She said the names indicated that both organizations were legislative bodies, when in reality DUSC acts more as an executive branch acting on decisions made in the meetings of DUSS. The senate is composed of leaders of other student groups on campus that meet monthly to discuss issues pertinent to the student body and suggest actions the SGA can take to make change.

A proposal passed at a DUSS meeting in Fall 2006 concerning students support of Equal Partner Benefits for staff of the university was read at the February meeting of the faculty senate, of which two members of SGA represent the student voice.

The name change not only lessens confu-

sion about what exactly the students who previously called themselves members of DUSC do, but the change also strengthens the SGA's charge to represent students as their government.

A recent SGA press release said, "In order to raise campus awareness of the organization and its purpose, and increase student involvement, the Delaware Undergraduate Student Congress recently announced its plan to change its name to the Student Government Association, or SGA. The organization will still serve the same purpose and nothing but the name will be affected."

The purpose of DUSC had been to serve as an umbrella organization striving to create a serious working community among the hundreds of student organizations on campus. It is a haven for all organizations to fall back upon when a problem arises.

As a senior and the outgoing president of the SGA, it is exciting to be leaving on a high note. The changes occurring in the administration may not seem to impact an average student directly, but Harker's vision for the university will impact us all — alumni and current and future students.

Members of SGA met with Harker for lunch a few weeks ago and he shared his goal to

make the university a more internationally-recognized institution. As the university moves forward into a global society, Harker's vision and the student body will go hand in hand. I am confident the leaders recently elected to the SGA will continue to serve the student body as a liaison between university students and the administration. Though our name has changed our goals to serve the students have not.

The SGA also works with groups on campus from co-sponsorship of events during Sexual Assault Awareness Month, National Eating Disorder Awareness Week and, as always, Senior Day in May with the Student Centers Programming Advisory Board.

There are already enough acronyms and shorthand for new students to learn when they arrive at the university, from the abbreviation of their major to the acronym for student groups. The student government should not be another puzzle students need to figure out.

In an effort to help students, we feel it is important for them to know who we are, what we are and what we do, which is to represent you.

Rose Overbey is the president of SGA. Her viewpoints do not necessarily represent those of The Review Staff. Please send comments to rose@udel.edu.

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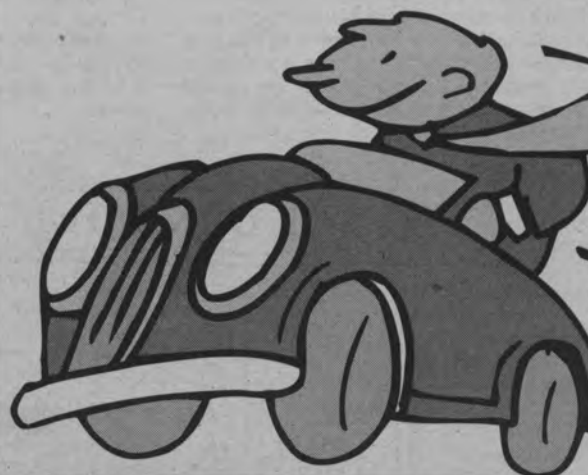
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Perkins Student Center

Saturday, May 5, 2007

9:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

9:00 a.m. Registration Desk open Refreshments Lobby

9:00 a.m. - 10:15 a.m. Poster and Exhibit Session East Lounge

Poster Presentations/Exhibits: **Lara Allison**, Wildlife Ecology; **Steven Anton**, Physics; **Leslie Carter**, Animal and Food Sciences; **Aaron Chockla**, Chemical Engineering; **Matthew Cohen**, Psychology; **Jenna Cohen**, Psychology; **Julia Cullen**, Nursing; **Joe Houghton**, Chemical Engineering; **James Kelleher**, Biology; **Suzanne King**, Animal and Food Sciences; **Stephanie Kleinert**, Music; **Megan Lombardi**, Engineering Technology; **Andrew Madison**, Chemistry; **Padmini Manrai**, Biology; **Kevin McCoy**, Exercise Science; **Kevin Neeld**, Exercise Science; **James Nelson**, Chemistry/Biochem; **Daniel Osborne**, Physics; **Emily Paolini**, Music Education; **Jason Peiffer**, Plant and Soil Sciences; **Meredith Perry**, Animal and Food Sciences; **Justin Quon**, Chemical Engineering; **Erin Reed**, Wildlife Ecology; **Matthew Rosborough**, Chemical Engineering; **Craig Schneider**, Chemical Engineering; **Dan Silverio**, Chemistry; **Sara Sterling**, Biology; **Blair Thornley**, Biochemistry; **Dusti Vanderwende**, Animal and Food Sciences; **Javier Velasquez**, Chemical Engineering; **Maureen Wanjare**, Chemical Engineering

9:15 a.m. - 10:15 a.m. Oral Presentations Student Center Meeting Rooms

Oral Presentations: **David Giattino**, Economics; **Alison Lubar**, Philosophy; **Morgan Mordecai**, Criminal Justice; **Stephen Stolte**, Geography; **Qing Wang**, Business Admin

10:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. Plenary Session Rodney Room

Welcoming Remarks
 President David P. Roselle

Recognition of 2007 Degree with Distinction and Honors Degree with Distinction candidates
 Recognition of 2008 Degree with Distinction and Honors Degree with Distinction candidates
 Professor Joan S. Bennett, Coordinator of Undergraduate Research

Keynote Address: **Adam Gershowitz**, B.A. with Distinction in Criminal Justice and Political Science, 1998.
 Assistant Professor of Law at South Texas College of Law, Houston.

11:15 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. Oral Presentations Student Center Meeting Rooms

Oral Presentations: **Laura Armstrong**, Art History; **Tom Bentley**, Biology; **Karla Boyd**, Biology; **Amanda Conforto**, Psychology; **Megan Fernandes**, English; **Kristen Geaman**, History; **Ben Gerdts**, English; **Brandi Gilbert**, Education; **Ramsey Hazbun**, ECE; **Lindsay Higdon**, Neuroscience; **Daniel Kanhofer**, History; **Meghann Kelly**, Psychology; **Amanda Leonard**, Anthropology; **Kelly Livingston**, ECE; **Jonathan Olmsted**, Political Science; **Erica Perkins**, Psychology; **Lauren Ross**, Political Science; **Laura Shankman**, Biology; **Tim Strickland**, Mechanical Engineering; **Wen Allen Tseng**, Biology; **Alison VanBuskirk**, English; **Tom Watterson**, International Relations

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THE STATE OF UD

The Roselle Years 1990-2007

President Roselle

BY LEE PROCIDA
Web Editor

Seventeen years. The fourth longest university presidency in 173 years. More than twice the national university president average. At its beginning, some of the youngest freshmen here were just being born. At its end, the university says goodbye to a president who may have accomplished more in his time here than any other.

David P. Roselle, the 25th president of the University of Delaware, will be stepping down in July and leaving a legacy university presidents to come will aspire to. Today, better students walk to class with higher paid professors through a more beautiful campus funded by a dramatically increased endowment. And, while the university moved up the list of *U.S. News and World Report* rankings, it moved down in its image of a party school.

The university seems to have just been Roselle's latest stop along an impressive path. Born into a modest family outside Pittsburgh, he took night classes while working to save up for college. When he had enough to go away, he chose what he thought was the farthest state college from home, West Chester University.

"Now I know it was East Stroudsburg," he said, "and if I knew that then I probably would have went there."

Once there his life would change course on a route toward the university. He credits Albert Filano, his mathematics professor at West Chester and now longtime friend, for convincing him to stay in school and not join the Navy, as Roselle had planned.

"He was a very fine student, and very popular with other students," Filano said. "An all-around good campus guy."

Filano also played a major role in helping Roselle get into graduate school at Duke University, and Roselle jokes that after he graduated from West Chester he never left higher education, "because it all looked good compared to night school."

Roselle would meet his wife at Duke while teaching a class, and afterwards he found himself going on to professorships at Louisiana State University and University of Maryland, then various administrative posts, including provost, at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. When Edward Arthur Trabant resigned from Delaware in 1986, Roselle applied for the position, yet never received an interview. Luckily for the university, two unlucky circumstances would bring Roselle back to Delaware.

In 1987 Roselle went to the University of Kentucky where he found himself in the middle of a basketball recruiting scandal and investigation by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Roselle met the issue head on, displaying an attitude and confidence he would bring to Delaware. The NCAA cited Roselle's full cooperation as the main reason the program was not shut down.

"It wasn't my approach, it was his decision," said Bernie Vonderheide, director of public relations at Kentucky during the scandal. "A lot of people from across the state disagreed with that,

so we went all around the state and explained our decisions to people. He was so convincing that by the time we were leaving they were standing and applauding."

Back at Delaware, the presidency of Russel C. Jones was melting down, and in 1988, a little over a year after accepting his new position, Jones resigned. Trabant returned for an interim presidency, and with Roselle feeling frustrated from the basketball scandal and a lack of funding from the state legislature, it wasn't long before the Board of Trustees unanimously approved him as the president of the University of Delaware.

"When he came from Virginia Polytechnic Institute we were told 'you're getting a wonderful guy,' and they were really sorry to lose him," said Gilbert Friedell, director of the Lucille Parker Markey Cancer Center at Kentucky, whose personal lawyer Roselle would use throughout the basketball scandal there. "When he left here the faculty was almost unanimously upset he was leaving."

"We lost a very good person, and I'm sure UD gained a superb president. He left and UD was the beneficiary."

While Roselle had strong support in his previous administrative posts, his presidency at Delaware would solidify a reputation as one of the best university presidents in the country.

"There's no nuts and bolts ranking of presidents," said alumnus Paul Fain, a staff reporter for the *Chronicle of Higher Education* who specializes in university presidents, "but most industry observers would put him in the top ten if not in the top five based on what he's accomplished over a long tenure. He's in rare company in terms of how much success he's had."

While the administrative accomplishments Roselle leaves garner the most attention — increasing the endowment by approximately \$1 billion, raising faculty pay and morale, increasing the quality of students, making the university one of the most wired in the country, etc. — he also leaves friends and colleagues he touched with a personable and contagious attitude.

"Him and I get along because we both have the same philosophy," said Vance Funk, Mayor of Newark. "You cannot do it yourself. You work with other people to accomplish larger goals."

"He has a burning desire to make the University of Delaware the best university in the country, and he approaches every decision with that in mind. He's really driven by excellence. That's the best way I can put it."

Roselle says he plans to stay busy after leaving the university in July. In terms of what he thinks of his accomplishments he replies humbly, "You try to make the line of progress as steep as possible, and hopefully the next president will make that line look flat by making his or hers even steeper."

"It's not about me, it's about the university."

For the complete exclusive interview with President Roselle go to UDreview.com



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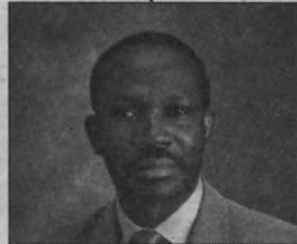
University President

David P. Roselle

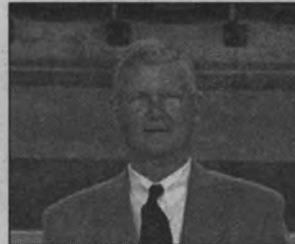
- Hired in 1989 as University president, began term in 1990
- Reports directly to the Board of Trustees and is chief executive officer of the institution
- Charged with effectively carrying out Board policies and the general management of the institution



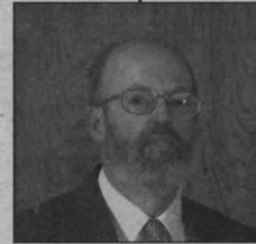
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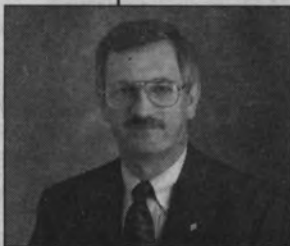
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Executive Vice President and University Secretary
David Hollowell

- Came to the university in 1988 as senior vice president for administration
- Promoted to current position in 2002
- Runs the operational side of the university including budget planning, building projects, personnel and computing and dining services
- Works directly under the president with a staff of vice presidents underneath him

For a profile on David Hollowell, see UDreview.com

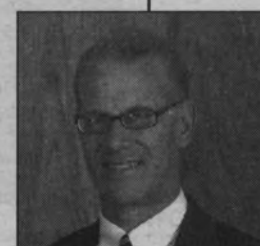


Vice President and University Secretary
Pete Heyward



Provost
Daniel Rich

- Hired in 2002 as provost after serving as acting provost in 2001
- Came to the university in 1970
- Former dean of College of Urban Affairs and Public Policy from 1991-1997
- Runs academic affairs of the university
- Meets with Roselle and Hollowell weekly



Vice President for Development and Alumni Relations
Robert Davis

Academics

BY JULIA PARMLEY
Contributing Editor

Veronica Rempusheski had no desire to come to Delaware. She was happily situated as a professor at the University of Kansas, working at both university gerontology centers in Lawrence and Kansas City and living in a nice neighborhood with two cats and a convenient commute. She had, she said, the best of both worlds.

But in 2005, the university approached Rempusheski with an offer of a named professorship and the invitation to lead an initiative to develop the university's first interdisciplinary Center on Aging. As she researched both the university and the state, Rempusheski discovered Delaware was becoming the No. 1 place to retire, and that its population would comprise Rempusheski's case studies. Within the year, Rempusheski moved to Delaware to pursue, she said, "an opportunity I could not pass up."

Rempusheski, the Jeanne K. Buxbaum professor of the School of Nursing, is one of many professors to be actively pursued by the university in an attempt to strengthen its faculty, and in turn, the university. Under the guidance of President David P. Roselle and Provost Dan Rich, the university has revised the undergraduate curriculum, boosted its graduate programs, strengthened its research programs and successfully increased, recruited and retained faculty members, creating buzz that the university is looking to eventually achieve Ivy-League status.

But exactly how strong is university? The most well-known meas-

ure of college ranking is U.S. News and World Report's annual "America's Best Colleges." Since 1990, the university's performance has improved, but not dramatically. The university received numerical ranking for the first time in 1992, when it was rated the 81st out of 179 "National Research Universities." It did not climb out of the '80s till the late '90s, and has steadily hovered around 67 since 2004. This year it finished in a tie for 67 with the University of Connecticut and the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities. The university has also been ranked in the late 20's for "Top 50 Public Universities" since 1999.



The increase in rankings is also reflected in the quality of students year after year. Over Roselle's tenure, the acceptance rate has plummeted from 69 percent to this year's 47 percent, and for out-of-state students, it is significantly lower. In 1991, 22 percent of university freshmen were in the top 10 percent of their high school class. This year, the figure is 37 percent.

Faculty and administrators say this change in the community has taken time. Christopher Clark, director of the School of Education from 2000 to 2006, stated in an e-mail message he believes the university's reputation has grown due to successful promotion of its programs.

"Academics at UD were a well-kept secret in the 1980s and 1990s, except for a small number of degree programs like chemical engineering," he said. "Beginning in 2000, the university started a push to make more visible the excellent faculty and student work underway at UD, the opportunities for undergrad research, study abroad, freshman seminars, the University Honors Program and other marks of academic excellence."

Havidan Rodriguez, vice provost for academic affairs and international programs, said some of the university's departments already had national reputations such as chemical engineering and art conservation, adding the National Science Foundation (NSF) has named the university as one of the best for undergraduate research training as well.

The department of biological sciences is one of the departments that has benefited from new faculty hires and departmental restructuring. Daniel Carson, department chairman, said he was recruited by the university nine years ago from the M.D. Anderson Cancer Institute in Houston. The department's research program was weak, Carson said, and the university was looking to find someone to revamp the program and hire leading or upcoming researchers. Carson came with four grants to fund his own work in reproductive biology and hired 16 new faculty members with strong research backgrounds. He also helped rebuild the department's graduate

program, which now has 75 graduate students, and restructured the undergraduate curriculum. Carson said those changes were necessary to keep the students informed about the most current scientific developments and fields like stem cell research.

"We had to redo the graduate program pretty much from scratch," Carson said. "We also went through a comprehensive review and revamping of the undergraduate curriculum so that we could make sure that we were presenting courses that we thought were modern and that the courses would be structured in a way that they could keep pace with advancements in modern biology, which changes very quickly."

The changes were more than just academic. Carson has cultivated relationships with outside organizations such as the Delaware Biotechnical Institute, a 75,000 square foot research center, Christiana Hospital and the new Center for Transitional Research, which permit use of their facilities, educators and provide places for student researchers to work.

New facilities, a robust curriculum and growing research infrastructure has attracted distinguished faculty to the biological sciences department, Carson said, adding that *The Scientist* has ranked the department in the top 15 best places to work in life sciences for the last three years. Many of the department's faculty members serve on national review panels for some of the biggest names in research, including NSF and the National Institute of Health (NIH). Along with applying for their own research grants, these faculty



members review proposals from all over the country. Carson said each grant is between \$1 million to \$1.5 million dollars, and only 10 percent of the applicants get funding every year. As only faculty who successfully receive funding can serve on the panels, Carson said their participation shows they are an expert in their field.

Robert Brown, professor of philosophy, said when he arrived in 1970, the university was in a period of rapid growth. The administration swiftly increased faculty to balance out the growing student population between the late 1960s and early '70s. Many of these faculty members, including him, are now facing retirement, thus increasing the number of new hires to the university.

Brown said he believes the university's insistence on having most classes taught by full-time faculty has helped give the institution a reputation for strong teaching.

"We don't have the kind of institution that some are where the senior faculty just teach the most advanced seminar courses and push all the lower enrollment lower division courses off on their junior colleagues or graduate students," Brown said. "That I think is a significant factor in our very strong undergraduate instructional reputation."

Many professors cite Roselle's increase of named professorships as another significant factor in the growing reputation of the university. Suresh Advani, George W. Laird Professor of Mechanical Engineering, said the university currently has 106 named professorships.

"The named professor is recognition for service to the university, to the community and to the research area, where you have shown you are among the top in your research field," Advani said. "President Roselle was really instrumental in establishing a named professor position which has endowments."

Carolyn Thoroughgood, vice provost for research and graduate studies, said the university has become more involved in emerging fields such as alternative energy and nanotechnology. The university has already gained national and international recognition for its research in areas such as composite materials, natural disasters and avian diseases and is looking to increase research in the environment.

"The university is experiencing a real blossoming of its productivity," Thoroughgood said.

One of the university's latest research projects, the Zero-Emission Fuel Cell Hybrid Bus, was unveiled April 9. The bus is powered by the interaction between fuel cells and hydrogen. Drinkable water, instead of exhaust, comes out of the tail pipe.

Advani said one of the reasons the University is competitive in research lies in its flexible research policies. The university does not tax research money as much as other universities, Advani said, and waives tuition when research assistantships are awarded, allowing the university to be more successful in recruiting and retaining researchers.

Thoroughgood said she feels the higher quality of faculty brings in higher quality students to the university. While dean of the newly named College of Marine and Earth Studies from 1984 to 2005, she increased the number of tenure-track faculty from 22 to 34, adding research faculty and substantially increasing the college budget. Thoroughgood said the college is now the only major oceanographic institution in Mid-Atlantic, making it an institution that attracts students.

"Every year the incoming classes of undergraduates are stronger and stronger," she said. "Undergraduate research is very sophisticated and the ability to blur the undergraduate and graduate experience is growing."

The rise of quality students can also be attributed to the growth of the Honors Program. During his tenure as director of the Honors Program from 1989 to 1998, Brown said the program grew from 300 students to 500 in each incoming class. He and the staff added honors courses, helped create honors degree tracks with departments and increased resources as a response to the boost in enrollment, which continues.

"President Roselle was particularly keen on growing it because he saw that admitting more honors-caliber students as a way to up the average credentials of entering freshman classes as a whole," he said. "President Roselle saw that as a significant way to boost the university's academic standing at the undergraduate level."

Carson said the undergraduates in biological sciences are stronger ever year and are showing an increased interest in conducting research, especially in the biomedical field. Carson said the lowest grade point average of a student participating in last year's summer research program was a 3.7.

"It's easier to get into med school than to get into the research program," he said.

The rigors of the department's curriculum also are reflected in its enrollment. Carson and a few of the faculty meet with approximately 400 new students every fall to introduce them to the department. They graduate approximately 180, as the 220 other students leave to pursue other majors.

Patrick Leary, chairman of guidance and counseling services at Allentown High School in New Jersey, stated in an e-mail message that students express interest in applying to the university every year. Leary said he describes the university as a great place to learn with a great reputation that has become increasingly competitive, network and connections, and social life.

"I look for students with a 3.6 or better, great work ethic and about 1200 SAT score," Leary said. "My advice has changed in the sense that I look for students that are a little better than in the past."

Carson said the university has slowly increased its visibility and is now a nationally-recognized institution.

"Is it a leader in the sense that it's up there with MIT or Stanford? I think no, it isn't," he said. "But at one time, MIT and Stanford and these extremely great places were not so extremely great. They came from somewhere and they built up certain programs."

Thoroughgood said one of the challenges the university will face in the future is maintaining its gradual ascent to the higher tiers of academia, yet it has already made major strides.

"Our breadth of competence in the disciplines throughout institution has really changed and grown so that it's a much more substantial institution than when I came as a student," she said. "It's almost like a maturing organism. We are really growing up to be something quite impressive."

Social Life

BY LEE PROCIDA
Web Editor

It was not quite like your typical cinematic, party-pooper entrance, where out-of-place person walks in, music comes to a screeching halt, and everyone whips around to stare at the unexpected newcomer.

Instead, David P. Roselle's entrance to the party that is the University of Delaware began gradual changes to the social scene here. His work has been substantial, too, because while the university's social scene in the late '80s and early '90s is much mythologized — a ubiquitous myth is that Delaware ranked as a top party school in *Playboy* or *The Princeton Review*, when neither publication provided an honorable mention — compared to today's standards, the party Roselle walked in on was a rager.

Stories of massive, double-digit keg block parties, students being dragged on water skis through mud at football games and a campus bar being ranked as one of the best in the country paint a picture of a radically different campus environment. Considering today's party atmosphere, even stories involving underage access to bars, walking around with open containers and fraternities having kegs outdoors are remarkable.

Alumnus Darren Kane, who attended the university from '91 to '95, has made it his job to collect anecdotes from this period detailing life as an undergraduate student. As the creator and operator "DelGrads," a MySpace page specifically for Delaware alumni, he collects stories on nearly every possible aspect of attending the university, and his book, "Glory Days at Delaware: The Completely Unofficial Modern History of College Life in Newark, DE," will be out this fall. He guessed the university's peak of partying was right around the late '80s or early '90s from the feedback on his MySpace page.

"But I think a lot of the rumors about Delaware being a huge party school stem from nostalgia," Kane said. "When you're a graduating senior or alumnus, you always tell the freshmen or current students how much crazier it was when you were there."

Defining a party school, in general, is a highly subjective and arbitrary practice. While some schools consistently rank on party school lists, many more have campus urban legends about past party prominence.

"I heard [Delaware] was a party school, absolutely," said distinguished faculty fellow emeritus Stuart Sharkey, who has held various positions at the university since 1963, including vice president of student life from 1980 to 1994. "But that's such a self-fulfilling prophecy. How do you define it, and how does it compare? We were no different than schools like Rutgers and Maryland."

Regardless of the legitimacy of party school designations, no college or university wants such a label, and Roselle made this clear early in his tenure.

"Here's my whole outlook on the party school issue," Roselle said. "Take any school, and there's always a student trying to learn. When a school is labeled as a party school that devalues their degree and their hard work."

"If your department is to the detriment of other people, then we need to reanalyze that department."

The university finally did find a way to rank itself in 1994 with the publication "Health and Behavioral Consequences of Binge Drinking in College: A National Survey of Students at 140 Campuses," which found that 44 percent of college students were considered "binge drinkers," defined by the study as "consuming five or more drinks in a row for males and four or more drinks for females on one or more occasions during a two-week period" (an amount that brings the blood alcohol con-

tent percentage to 0.08 in less than two hours). While specific figures for universities were never released, the university was found to have an above average binge-drinking rate.

This study prompted the American Medical Association and the Robert Wood Johnson foundation to create a program called, "A Matter of Degree: The National Effort to Reduce High-Risk Drinking Among College Students." Out of the 140 schools surveyed in the study, the university was one of six originally chosen to receive a five-year, \$1.1 million grant from the AMOD program for demonstrating a high rate of binge drinking, a history of efforts to combat student drinking and a willingness to publicly address the problem with campus, community and student support.

"The campuses found it very risky to talk about this because no one else had," said Richard Yoast, director of the Office of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse for the AMA. "No one knew what effect it would have. There was a possibility of all these negative things happening, like discouraging attendance and angering alumni."

"But the response was overwhelmingly positive. And it took people like David Roselle to show this could be talked about."

This grant was a catalyst for much of the alcohol and disciplinary culture change evident on campus today. In 1997 the university became the first university in the country to send letters home to the parents of students found guilty of violating campus policies. In 1998 the university instituted a points system for

versity and Newark.

"The main thread of that approach is that those students who drink irresponsibly don't just suffer the negative consequences of that by themselves; those consequences often affect others," stated John Bishop, associate vice president at the Center for Counsel and Student Development, and Project Director for the BRC, in an e-mail message.

"If one compares this line of reasoning to the public health approach to smoking tobacco, e.g. smokers just don't harm themselves, second-hand smoke is harmful to others, it seems to make a lot of common sense and we thought it was worth trying."

The BRC continued regulating alcohol consumption, working for stricter laws governing area liquor distributors, the creation of an alcohol task force made up of three Newark policemen to enforce Delaware Alcohol Beverage Control guidelines and a prohibition of car passengers having open alcohol containers, making Newark the first city in Delaware to pass such a law.

"Delaware is clearly one of the campuses that has done a tremendous amount," Yoast said. "From my own perspective it's been very successful because it's got the community involved."

While the AMOD grants ran out in late 2005, the university has since received another grant to address student alcohol consumption from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The university was the only school of the four which received special assistance from the A

Matter of Degree program to also receive this SAMHSA grant, which funds the Making Over Substance Abuse Intervention on Campus program to treat alcohol abusers.

Nancy Nutt, program director of the Wellspring Student Wellness Program and principle investigator for the MOSAIC program, praises these grants, and the extensive other work supported by them, for making the university a leader in anti-alcohol programming.

"There has been a significant movement on the national level to address binge or abusive drinking of college students. In many respects, this can be credited for many of the significant changes which have occurred at UD which have had an effect on the current student drinking culture," she

stated in an e-mail message.

The examples of alcohol culture change are abundant outside the direct work of these grants as well. Since Roselle took office, numerous fraternities and sororities have been suspended, including five in 2002 alone and three more in just over the past two years. Numerous Newark bars have been shut down since 1990, including the largest and most popular bar on campus, The Stone Balloon, which closed in December 2005. That same semester Newark police instituted a Zero Tolerance Policy allowing officers to break up parties without having a complaint issued.

Nevertheless, the party at Delaware is far from over. Successive studies from the Harvard School of Public Health have shown little impact on student attitudes here toward alcohol, with one of the largest changes being a growing disfavor in the current alcohol policy. These marginal changes resemble national difficulties at changing alcohol use among college students despite continued efforts.

"Up until '02 I hadn't seen any changes," said Tim Brooks, Dean of Students from 1981 to 2002. "There's been a huge crackdown. Fraternity life has completely changed. But the question is whether there's actually less drinking. I don't know if there is."

While the university and community's efforts to curb student binge drinking look to transcend the Roselle years, a solid foundation has been built here to erode the party-school image. It appears Roselle did n't kick the keg, but do not come to Delaware anymore expecting a free cup.



evaluating Greek organizations and instituted its "three-strikes-and-you're-out" policy.

In 1999 students arrested off campus were put through the university judicial system as well, and campus police began to stop tailgating once football games started. In 2000 the city lowered the DUI BAC to 0.08 from the statewide level of 0.10, restrictions were placed on certain properties to prohibit alcohol sales and the university stopped allowing fans to re-enter the stadium at football games.

"The fact that students can be ejected from the school for multiple offenses is the best tool in the bag," said Lt. Thomas LeMin, public information officer for the Newark Police Department. "We used to routinely break up parties with hundreds of people every weekend, and there would be several in one night. We could make anywhere from 10 to 75 arrests at these parties in the beginning of the semester. Nowadays we don't see nearly quite as many very large parties."

"Students can always pay a fine, but I think if students know they can get bounced with the three strikes it is the most effective new law within that program."

But this was only the beginning. In 2000 the university was one of four universities to receive additional funding and on-site assistance from the RWJF and AMOD program. With this effort came the Building Responsibility Coalition, made up of 130 members including university staff, community members, restaurant owners, students and city and state officials, which sought to change further the alcohol culture of the uni-

Student Body

BY SARAH KENNEY
Senior News Reporter

In March, high school seniors across the country wait for responses from the university. They check their mailboxes every day, hoping for the large, white envelopes that contain acceptance letters.

Matt Greenblatt did not receive such an envelope or such a letter. Instead, he received notice from the university that he had been waitlisted. Unlike his friends who had been accepted and could relax for the rest of their senior year, Greenblatt had to send in his final transcripts and suffer through an interview on campus.

Greenblatt had a 3.8 GPA and an SAT score of 1150. He said he felt he was a victim of the time.

"From what I was told, a few years ago, I would have easily gotten in," Greenblatt said. He is right.

In 1990, his scores would have been above average, and the university would mostly likely have scrambled to accept him. Now, his scores are slightly below

"It sounds silly to say that students now are smarter — but they're smarter. They aren't working harder. It's just easier for them to read and write and think than it was for previous students."

— Charles Pavitt, communications professor

increase in the number of applications. The university received 13,051 applications in 1990, as opposed to 21,930 applications in 2006.

This large number of applications allows admissions to effectively "shape" a class, instead of just accepting all moderately qualified applicants, as it had before, Hirsh said.

Communications professor Charles Pavitt, who has been teaching at the university since 1987, said the difference in the students is noticeable.

"It sounds silly to say that students now are smarter — but they're smarter," Pavitt said. "They aren't working harder. It's just easier for them to read and write and think than it was for previous students."

Because there has been an increase in GPAs (in 2005, the average GPA was 3.00, according to the university records) the natural response is often to assume grade inflation, or that professors over time are giving a higher score for the same quality of work.

But many professors deny this change, including Cecil Dybowski, who has taught biochemistry at the university for 31 years.

"I've taught the same class for 20 years," Dybowski said. "Over the years, the average grade has gone up half a letter. I haven't changed how I teach or how I give exams. That is a reflection of some selectivity."

Hirsh said the university now competes with more prestigious colleges than it had competed with 17 years ago.

According to The College Board, the high school students who send their SAT scores to the University of Delaware often also send their SAT scores to Boston University, George Washington University, Cornell and New York University.

Pavitt agrees the university has risen in reputation.

"Twenty years ago, out-of-state students wouldn't have mentioned UD in the same breath as George Washington University or Duke University or the University of Maryland," Pavitt said. "I think they would now."

Although some aspects of the student body, such as academics, have improved markedly in the last 17 years, other aspects have remained problematic.

At lunchtime, there are always crowds of students in the Trabant University Center — eating, talking and studying at the many tables. It seems like the typical college scene. Sophomore Michele Gomes looks around Trabant, where a majority of the students clustered at tables are white, and shakes her head.

"Diversity? What diversity?" Gomes said.

Diversity has always been a problem at the university, according to statistics.

In 1990, despite the diversity of Delaware and surrounding areas, 92 percent of the student body was white.

Though 36 percent of the nation's undergraduates were minorities in 2003, according to the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, the current student body is only 17 percent minority. The black population has remained notably stagnant. Black students composed only 4.4 percent of the student body in 1990 and 5.3 percent of the student body in 2006.

The number of Asian undergraduates has also increased only approximately one percentage point since 1994, from 2.6 percent to 3.8 percent.

The increase in minority students is mainly attributed to an influx of Hispanic students. Since 1994, the number of Hispanic undergraduates has increased 3 percentage points.

Michael Middaugh, assistant vice president of Institutional Research and Planning, said this trend is due to an increase in Hispanics moving to Delaware and the surrounding region.

Sophomore Walter Blair said a lack of black students is very noticeable.

"I'm always the only black person in class," Blair said.



Freshman Sabina Soto said the university does not project a diverse image.

"This is a very white, Abercrombie type of school," Soto said.

The male to female ratio also has remained stagnant. Since 1990, the undergraduate population has remained approximately 58 percent female. Hirsh said this was a national trend.

"There are more college-bound women than college-bound men," he said.

In general, the academic majors that were characteristically male or female in 1990 have remained the same.

Freshman Laura Walsh's major, elementary education, has been 60 to 70 percent female since before 1990.

"There are like seven dudes in my major," Walsh said. "But I knew that going in."

Hirsh said these ratios will not change anytime soon unless the applicant pool changes because there is no direct affirmative action based on sex.

"We are not going to put a woman who is infinitely less prepared than a male candidate into the engineering major, for instance," he said.

Students with a wide range of strengths and talents are accepted into the university, but sometimes it seems a large number of them have one thing in common — money.

As students walk through university parking lots, there is usually at least one car that makes one question the Ramen-noodle stereotype of college students. Each year, when a vacation approaches, it seems there is always someone who is going somewhere cooler, more tropical, and more expensive than where you plan to go.

Do you have to be rich to come to the university?

Though it might have been the case years ago, as there has been a dramatic increase in scholarships in the past 17 years, economic diversity has had the potential to increase as well.

According to Middaugh, data on the estimated family incomes of students is not recorded year to year. While the 1990 freshman class received less than \$500,000 in scholarships, Hirsh said the 2007 entering freshman class can receive more than \$5 million in scholarships.

John Hurt, a university history professor since 1969, said he has always had a sprinkling of wealthy students in his class.

"Even before Roselle, I'd have the kid who couldn't come to class because his Mercedes was in the shop," Hurt said.

He said he is not sure if situations like this are becoming more or less frequent, but change has not been dramatic.

Sophomore Brett Burns said it appeared students came from a variety of economic backgrounds.

"There are a lot of filthy rich kids and there are a lot of kids just getting by," he said.



Student Body: *By the Numbers*

SAT Scores

1990

UD student average: 565 verbal, 562 math
National Average SAT score in 1990: 1010

2006

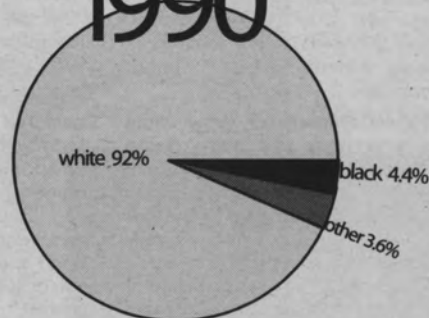
UD student average: 586 verbal, 608 math
National Average SAT score in 2006: 1021

UD average SAT score in 1990: 1127
UD average SAT score in 2006: 1194

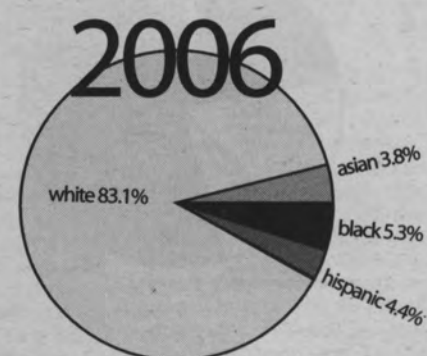
**these scores accommodate for the changes in grading made in 1995 **
The POINTS I am trying to make
The SAT scores for UD students have increased... noticeably more in math than in verbal, however.
Delaware has always been above the national average.
Our scores are getting higher and higher above the national average.

Racial Diversity

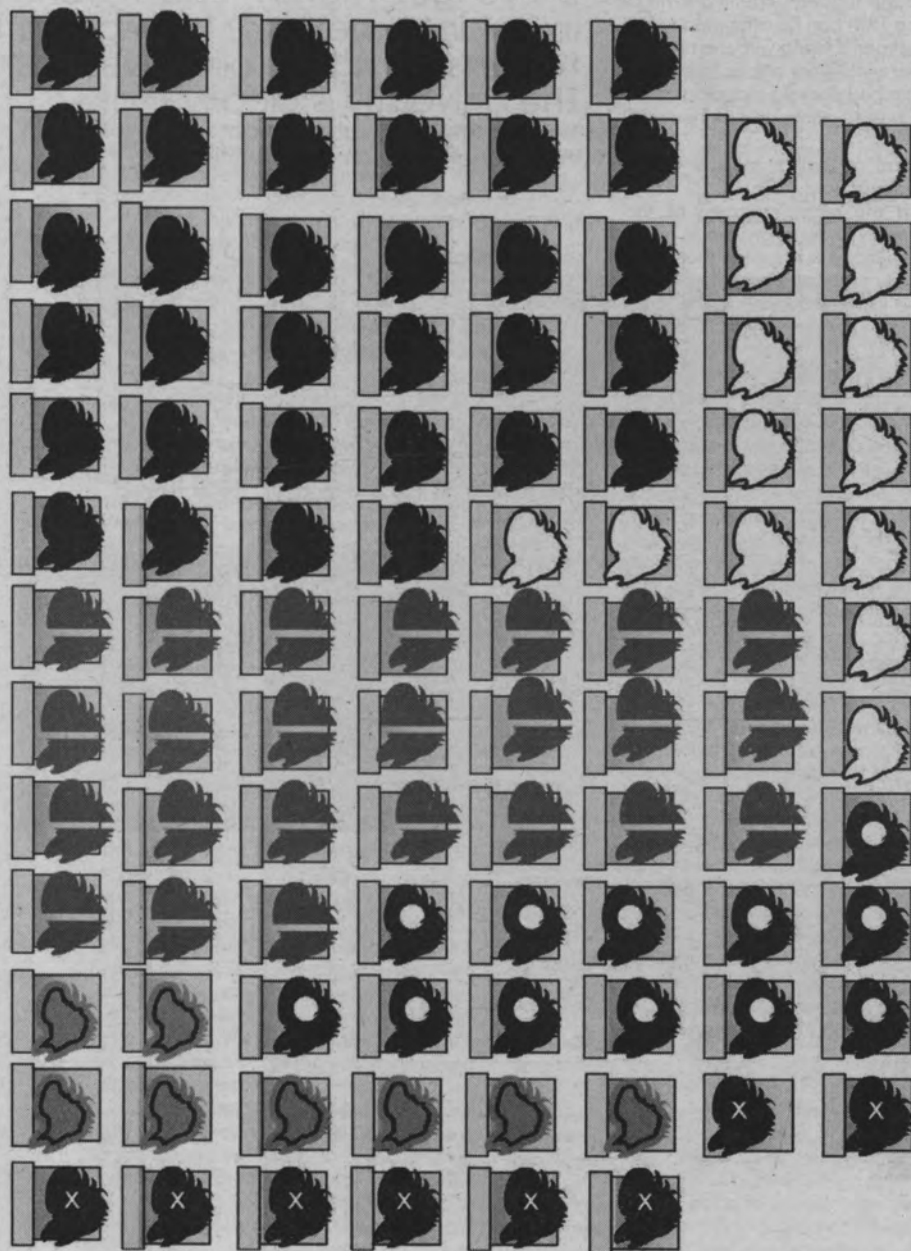
1990



2006



State Breakdown



- Delaware
- New Jersey
- Pennsylvania
- Maryland
- New York
- Other

Endowment

BY MEG VANDEVENTER
Staff Reporter

The university's endowment has grown from \$326 million to approximately \$1.4 billion during President David P. Roselle's tenure. It now ranks 16th among public universities in the United States and seems to promise a future of prosperity for the university.

But what exactly is an endowment?

Michael Middaugh, assistant vice president of Institutional Research and Planning, said to think of the endowment as a giant savings account, generating interest from a bank while it is tucked away for a rainy day. He said an endowment is unique because anybody can put money into it and help decide how funds may be spent in the future.

"This savings account is different from the personal savings account you have in the sense that people who put money in our savings account, in 95 percent of the instances, are putting it in for a specific purpose," Middaugh said.

Because donations are typically intended for a targeted cause, money spent from the endowment is partially controlled by investors who specify the purpose their money will continuously serve. Middaugh said more than 30 percent of the endowment is made up of the pre-destined money referred to as "restricted funds."

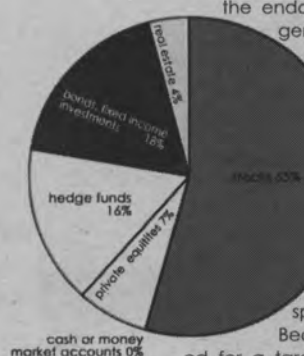
Though the endowment has always existed, its enormous growth has meant big changes for the university. Restricted revenue from the endowment contributes to the building and improvement of campus buildings, scholarships and endowed professorships.

"Say I want to donate \$100,000 and I want it to be used for scholarships or I want it to be used for beautification of the grounds," Middaugh said. "The university is then legally required to use those donations only for the purposes which they were given."

If somebody were to specify their donation be used for scholarships, the money will initially be pooled into the endowment but extracted each year for the sole funding of scholarship grants.

Middaugh said the growth of the endowment has provided for a striking increase in money offered with scholarships provided by the university. The endowment provided more than \$18 million in scholarship money awarded during the 2006-07 academic year.

"We increased the volume of our scholarship dollars by about 500 percent over the course of the last 10 years, a good chunk of which came from the endowment," he said.



The growth of the endowment not only assists in maintaining the progress made in programs with restricted purpose but benefits the interest itself. Middaugh said interest is vital to the effectiveness of an endowment because, as it enlarges, the amount earned in interest grows by millions each year.

"Your savings account earns interest. Our endowment earns interest," he said. "You basically don't spend the corpus of an endowment unless you absolutely have to. It stays there and generates interest."

Interest may be used for any purpose and is referred to as "unrestricted money," Middaugh said. Today, with a 6 percent return rate, the endowment could feasibly generate approximately \$84 million in annual interest. However, because the endowment does not just sit in a bank, investments generate more unrestricted funds with investments.

David Halliwell, executive vice president and treasurer, said most investments used to be made in certain major stocks, like DuPont and Xerox, but the university decided to stop directly investing. Instead, an investments committee is responsible for managing various sources of endowment revenue by looking at the current market environment and allocating the assets for the best returns.

"All of our investments are fanned out to managers so that we have a diversified set of investments," Halliwell said.

Middaugh said the sudden surge in growth of the endowment since 1999 can be attributed to the new method of investments along with the hiring of Mark Stalneck, chief investment officer. Stalneck must compose a balanced portfolio including a sensible mix of equities, bonds, stocks and money market funds.

"If I was as good at that as Mark is, I'd be retired by now," Middaugh said.

Stalneck said the recent success of the endowment is due largely to donations made to the university, along with success in the stock market.

"We've been very successful in getting contributions and over the last few years and the stock markets have brought great returns," Stalneck said.

More investors has meant a larger endowment and an increased capability to earn interest and invest, furthering the rapid growth each year. Middaugh said over the past 25 years he has seen the growth and believes it has helped to improve the overall learning environment and attracted more contributors willing to invest in the university.

"The thing that has occurred under David Roselle's watch is that this university has really amped up in terms of academic quality with respect to both our faculty and our students," he said.

Middaugh said Roselle has increased the volume of grant financial aid to undergraduates, improving the quality of the student body and effectively attracting investors.

"If I've got money and I want to invest in something, I am going to make sure it's a solid investment," he said. "The university clearly is that."

Middaugh said the amount of money generated with successful investments may only be matched by increasing input from long-time donors, a favorable and relatively uncommon situation compared to other universities.

"Most other public institutions are just now coming to terms with the fact that the state legislature is not going to take care of them

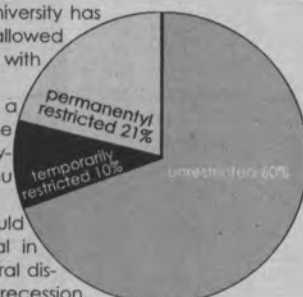
anymore — state legislatures have other things to take care of," he said.

Still, in the 2006-07 academic year, the state provided \$5.3 million in need-based student scholarships and more than \$900,000 in non-need-based scholarships, as the university also accepts approximately \$117.3 million from the state each year — an amount that makes up 19 percent of its annual revenue.

In the past, the endowment has even allowed for the university to give back money when the state was in need. Middaugh said the relationship the university has formed with donors has allowed for a healthy relationship with the state.

"When you've got a financial cushion — like the interest from the endowment — that gives you breathing space," he said.

The endowment would prove especially beneficial in the unlikely case of a natural disaster or serious economic recession. Since it allows for such flexibility, it could serve as a security if the university ever encountered financial



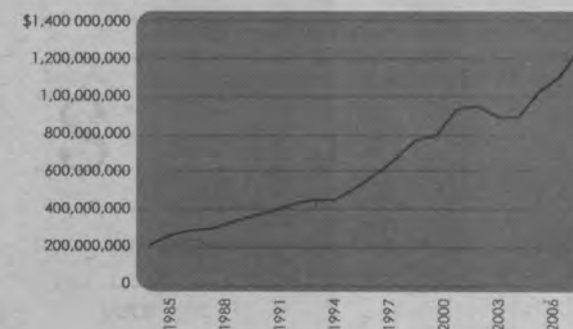
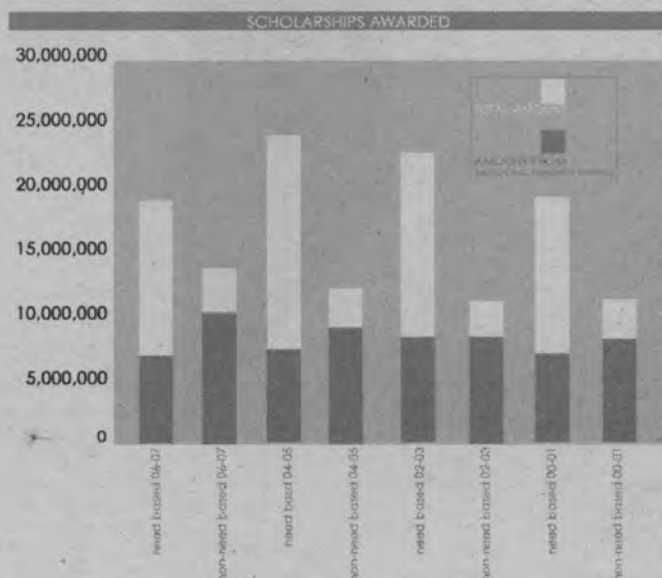
If I've got money and I want to invest in something, I am going to make sure it's a solid investment. The university is clearly that."

— Michael Middaugh, assistant vice president of Institutional Research and Planning

trouble, Middaugh said.

While the university has a long way to go before catching up with endowments the size of Harvard's and Yale's at multiple billions of dollars, he said the endowment is expected continue to grow with increasing success.

"I think under Patrick Harker's leadership, the institution will only continue to get better," he said. "I expect Dr. Harker to come here and take the groundwork that David Roselle has set and just continue to build on that and make this the incredible institution that it is."



Athletics

	all students	student-athletes
1993-94 Graduation Rate	70%	77%
1994-95 Graduation Rate	72%	63%
1995-96 Graduation Rate	72%	87%
1996-97 Graduation Rate	72%	83%
1997-98 Graduation Rate	74%	80%
1998-99 Graduation Rate	76%	76%
1999-00 Graduation Rate	76%	72%

BY BRIAN ANDERSON

Staff Reporter

When Mike Brey, former men's head basketball coach, accepted the head coaching position at Notre Dame in the summer of 2000, there was one man he did not want to encounter after receiving the news of his new job: University President David P. Roselle.

"I knew if I met with him he probably would have talked me out of it," Brey said.

It is hard to imagine a reserved, soft-spoken mathematician like Roselle talking a collegiate head basketball coach out of a job, but Brey was not sure he wanted to take that chance.

After Brey was offered the position of head basketball coach at the university in 1995, he talked to University of Kentucky athletic director C.M. Newton, a friend and former employee of Roselle. Newton told Brey he would have the best university president in the country with which to work. After five years as a coach at the university, Brey said he agrees with the assessment.

"It was exactly right," Brey said. "One of the major reasons for my success here was Dr. Roselle."

Roselle has certainly made many improvements to the university, but his impact on the athletic program might not be as noticeable. From increasing scholarships, moving the university into a new athletic conference and instituting an athletic building boom, Roselle has had a major impact on the athletic program here at the university. In true Roselle fashion, he has done it quietly and out of the spotlight, but his impact is universally acknowledged by coaches and administrators.

Brey is not the only coach who applauds and supports Roselle. Many coaches, from legendary football coach Harold "Tubby" Raymond, to first year men's basketball coach Monté Ross, have complimented Roselle for his support, presence, understanding and concern while at the university.

K.C. Keeler, university football coach, said Roselle is always available to support them.

"He will come into my office after a tough loss to see how the team is doing, how I'm doing and how my assistant coaches are doing," Keeler said. "He's a man that genuinely cares about the coaches as coaches and as people."

When Ross was hired, Roselle wanted him to feel comfortable on campus. During his first season, filled with ups and downs, Ross said Roselle was often interested on how Ross was doing emotionally. Ross said one day, in the middle of practice, he received a phone call on his cell phone from Roselle.

"I had to make some decisions and as a first-year coach, it was a tough thing to do," Ross said. "Roselle told me he applauded what I did and supported me on my decision. He has shown me unwavering support and has always offered encouraging words."

It is not just the coaches with which Roselle spends time. He also interacts with recruits while they are visiting the university.

"He will bring the recruits over and serve cookies and juice," Keeler said. "Roselle and I will banter about football here at the university, going back and forth. The kids seem to really enjoy it."

Men's lacrosse coach Bob Shillinglaw said Roselle can be seen giving personal tours of the campus to recruits or stopping to talk while a tour is being given. Shillinglaw said Roselle had once interrupted a tour in order to introduce himself.

"Roselle asked me to bring a recruit to his house once and he was just terrific with him," Shillinglaw said. "He knew all about the kid, even about the touchdown pass he threw the night

before. He's easily accessible and will go out of his way for students and coaches."

One of Roselle's most widely known athletic accomplishments was the university's admission into the Colonial Athletic Association in 2001. After years of dominating the America East Conference, Roselle, along with others at the university, thought Delaware should enter a tougher conference.

University Athletic Director Edgar Johnson remembers Roselle's efforts in trying to get Delaware into the CAA. He said when the university was first denied entrance, Roselle got on the phone and helped push Delaware into the conference.

"He called up some other university presidents who were similar to us and asked about the CAA," Johnson said. "He orchestrated the whole thing and he helped bring us, Towson, Drexel and Hofstra into the conference. We would not be in the CAA if not for Roselle."

Though some sports teams at the university have seen little success in the CAA, former men's basketball coach Steve Steinwedel said there is no reason the university's sports program here cannot achieve the same triumph spectators have seen in the past.

"It made the most sense at the time. Of course hindsight is 20/20," he said. "It's an outstanding conference. It might just take a little longer to see the success everyone is used to."

Even though some sports teams have had difficulty in the CAA, Roselle stated in an e-mail message he is proud of the Delaware sports teams that are in the CAA. He said the university's coaches and professors give students and student-athletes experiences that will help them throughout their lives. Roselle said competing with other schools within the CAA brings experience to student athletes.

"I think that the University of Delaware athletes and coaches will compete successfully in the CAA," he said. "This affiliation will result in a general strengthening of our sports teams."

Entering the CAA brought new competition and new challenges to athletics at Delaware. One of those challenges was scholarship money to student athletes. Board of trustee member R.R.M. "Ruly" Carpenter III, said the increase

in scholarships and scholarship money has been Roselle's biggest impact on athletics. Currently, the university provides more than \$6 million in athletic related student aid, according to the U.S. Department of Education.

"Football and basketball were in good shape when he got here, but others needed more," Carpenter said. "He increased scholarships for all sports, especially women's sports."

Women's volleyball coach Bonnie Kenny said the number of scholarships has increased since she arrived at the university in early 2002. She was hired after the university joined the CAA and has the same number of scholarships, 12, as she does athletes.

"The university has given up enough of the resources. It's my responsibility to do the work now," Kenny said.

Keith Harrison, an expert in examining problems in college sports, said a consistent problem in college athletics is the issue of recruiting. He said student athletes are highly capitalistic and will go where the money is for facilities and coaches. As a result, schools accept a lower quality of student athletes.

These problems are difficult to find at the university under Roselle because of his support of education. According to Louis Hirsh, director of admissions, the university does not sacrifice quality students for quality athletes.

Hirsh said the university brings in student-athletes who are above the minimum National Collegiate Athletic Association academic standards and recruits athletes who can not only excel on the field but in the classroom as well.

"Roselle does not pressure coaches into bringing in kids who will be set up to fail. He wants every student, athlete or not, to succeed," Hirsh said. "The coaches don't recruit kids who are going to struggle with their school work."

Though the university has recently received criticism for Georgetown University transfer student Marc Egerson, a basket-

ball player who failed numerous classes while in high school, Hirsh said the university looked at his work at the college level and not at the high school level.

"He was admitted based on his work at Georgetown University, which is one of the premier universities in the country," he said. "He was in good standing there."

The graduate success rates were also high for individual sports like football, baseball and women's basketball. Football scored a percentage of 80, baseball a 71, and women's basketball a 93. These numbers are as good, if not better, than the percentages of other comparable schools, such as James Madison University and Towson University.

According to health nutrition exercise associate professor Matthew Robinson, the standards of academics and the level of athletics Roselle has helped create and reinforce while at the university has been his biggest accomplishment.

"Roselle has incredible foresight and he never lost sight of the bigger picture," Robinson said. "Roselle has helped maintain an incredible balance between the academic side of this university and the athletic side."

Another part of the athletic program Roselle had a major hand in was the hiring of coaches. Kevin Tresolini, Delaware sports expert and reporter for The News Journal, said Roselle had a major impact on Delaware athletics, and most specifically, the hiring of five major coaching positions.

"The most obvious display of his influence is his leading role in hiring a football coach in 2002, men's basketball coaches in 1995, 2000 and 2006, and a women's basketball coach in 1996," Tresolini said. "That's where you see his impact and influence."

Some think Roselle could have done a better job while at the university. Though Roselle played a major part in the building of many athletic complexes at the university, such as Rullo Stadium and the Bob Carpenter Sports Building, more could be done. Tresolini said there are some areas, such as facilities for our student athletes, that the new president, Patrick Harker, will



need to focus attention on.

Baseball coach Jim Sherman said it is a problem that there are no lights on either the baseball or the softball fields. He said because these fields have no lights, it forces both teams to practice and compete during the day.

"Bob Hannah Baseball Stadium is the only baseball field in the CAA without lights," he said.

Johnson said Roselle lets him do his job, as well as all the coaches, but holds them all accountable for their own actions. He said Roselle puts no pressure on their shoulders and the pressure is on them.

Keeler said one moment he remembers about Roselle was when the football team presented him with the game ball after the team beat Navy in 2003.

"You could tell he was excited to be down there with the players and interact with them after such a great game," he said.

While Roselle's legacy may not be known yet, the impact he has had on athletics so far is a very telling one.

"He's amazing. If you could construct a perfect president, it'd be Dr. Roselle," Keeler said.

Physical Plant

BY KEVIN MACKIEWICZ
City News Editor

Robert W. Gore and members of his family contributed one of the most significant private donations to the university in 1995 when they donated approximately \$17.5 million to construct Gore Hall. Robert's father Bill, a former DuPont employee, went on to found W.L. Gore and Associates, the creators of Gore Tex.

After the final construction of Gore Hall, which is across from DuPont Hall on The Green, it stood larger and more prominent than DuPont Hall. A few years later, the duPont family donated money to add a 60,000 square foot façade onto their building.

After the addition, DuPont Hall won the architectural battle with six massive columns, compared to Gore Hall's four.

When university President David P. Roselle arrived at the university 17 years ago, his immediate goal was to find a way to beautify the 970-acre campus, which had fallen into

Grounds and Buildings Committee. This sub-committee's main task is to concentrate on raising funds for beautifying and adding to campus.

"The attractiveness of a campus is important for recruitment," Hollowell said. "It creates the medium where good teaching and good learning can go on."

Since that day, Roselle has been prominent in raising money for the maintenance of the physical campus, known as the physical plant, Hollowell said. Approximately \$700 million has been funded for completed projects over the duration of 17 years.

The project of improving campus aesthetics would not be an easy feat. Approximately \$200 million worth of repairs were needed when Roselle took over as president, Middaugh said. Peeling paint, gaping holes and rust had seriously deteriorated the campus buildings.

Deferred maintenance irritates university officials across the country. This negative connotation refers to the work needed to fix damaged property. The campus had visible signs of deferred maintenance in the early 1990s, said Robert Stozek, associate vice president of facilities. Roselle and the Grounds and Buildings Committee had to figure out how to eliminate the noticeable damages.

In order to deal with the daunting task of maintaining the buildings, 2 percent of the physical plant's replacement value was invested annually for facilities renewal and renovation, Middaugh said. The typical lifespan of a building is approximately 50 years and the 2 percent set aside for repairs keeps the campus from falling apart.

"Not one penny of what occurs on campus for maintenance comes out of tuition," he said. "Students' tuition dollars primarily goes toward academics."

Several other ways have been used to fund the physical plant's upgrade, Stozek said. Some money comes from the state and a large proportion is accounted for through targeted fundraising from private sources.

A separate account, the "Campus Beautification Fund," holds money for planting trees and other landscaping projects, Stozek said. Alumni and university officials decide how to place money in this specific fund.

Roselle and his administration pride themselves on being able to use the money raised through fundraising to renovate most of the buildings on campus, Hollowell said. Many universities around the country demolish buildings to create completely new ones.

"The best thing is to take a look at how we've spent almost equal amounts on new construction and for renovation, in fact a little more on renovation," he said. "New construction is nice, but to be able to take an old building and bring it back to life, there's a lot of satisfaction there."

The current renovation for the north and west wings of the Brown Laboratory is approximately \$28 million, Stozek said. Work is in progress on the infill of the lab's courtyard. The project began in summer 2006 and is estimated to be completed by the end of 2007.

Along with wanting to improve the campus appearance through renovations and other projects, Roselle was concerned about improving the appearance of Newark when he arrived.

Mayor Vance A. Funk III said after his stroke in 1993 he was unable to walk and Roselle would take him for rides around the city so they could discuss what needed to be fixed visually.

"It was clear his vision of the university and his vision of what he would like to happen on Main Street was ambitious and was going to greatly enhance the environment, not only on campus, but also in the downtown area," Funk said.

Roselle immediately joined Newark's Downtown Partnership and supported it financially, Funk said. Roselle believed improving the local appearance would help his efforts to attract high-quality students to the university.

"I've always thought a large number of people move to Newark because of all the strengths and appearances the university lends to the community," Funk said.

Roselle's influence on the physical plant has not been limited to the construction of buildings, but extends to plants and flowers. Emerson Loller, an employee of the university grounds department for 22 years, said Roselle easily dealt with perfecting the campus. Roselle agreed to purchase an irrigation system for the campus in order to make it look alive.

"The campus was a nice-looking campus before Roselle, but I just feel he had a wider look of the beauty in it," Loller said. "We started doing more fertilizing and making the grass greener."

With all of the new constructions and renovations, the most successful piece of architecture, with the exception of Alison Hall is the totality of The Green, Bernard Herman, art historian and professor, said.

Roselle understands the history of architecture and has contributed with bringing back the tradition of the original designs on campus, Herman said. When architect Allan Greenberg designed Gore Hall and the renovation of DuPont Hall, he was quoting English and American classicism of the 1700s. With DuPont Hall, Greenberg was quoting the work of the English architect James Gibbs and playing off St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Herman said.

"The work that got commissioned by Roselle, the kind of architectural play that you see in Gore and DuPont is really significant because it's not just that these are handsome buildings, but these are intelligent buildings," he said. "They're the kind of buildings that want us to read architecture."

Roselle, Hollowell and several trustees carefully surveyed the run-down Pencader Residence Complexes on Laird Campus and decided they would be too expensive to renovate and realized they did not fit the vision of campus, Hollowell said. They decided to make the new addition blend with other parts of campus, such as The Green.

"We would have spent a lot of money and still had buildings that were just ugly and didn't build good social networks because of the outdoor corridors," he said.

"We called them the 'Motel 6 complex.'"

The most recent construction project on Laird Campus, which includes McKean, Smith and George Read residence halls, cost approximately \$72 million, Hollowell said. These funds were generated by issuing tax bonds that are repaid from housing revenues over a period of time.

Construction for the next addition to Laird Campus, a residence hall to be finished by 2008, is estimated to cost \$51 million, he said. This new residence hall will house 600 students.

The newest additions to Laird Campus have been successful because the new footbridge visually links the north side with the rest of the university, Herman said.

"It's an extension of a more unifying campus," he said. "The George Read dorms and Ray Street are more sympathetic with the town and go with harmonies and visuals of campus."

Roselle's continual aesthetic vision is evident in the university's most recent construction, the Center for the Arts building. The overall project cost approximately \$48 million and was purchased with gift money.

The building includes a 450-seat theater, a 150-seat theater, a 200-seat recital hall, 300-seat orchestra hall and 32 individual practice rooms.

Roselle wishes he had a large concert hall as part of the CFA, but the university was not able to receive enough funding, Hollowell said. The addition would have cost approximately \$25 million.

Funk said the CFA will be Roselle's legacy.

"I can't envision any other project that is more like him," he said. "It is his pride and joy."

Even on a dreary, rainy tour of the campus, Corrie Bonham, a resident of Rhode Island, said she will be attending the university next year and could not get over the attractiveness of the campus. She toured approximately 20 colleges and said this campus was in line with James Madison University as being the most beautiful.

"It stuck out in my mind as a gorgeous campus and it stuck out as one of the best in the country," Bonham said.



disrepair after years of neglect. Roselle brought in the bucks and the university proceeded to go on a building boom of unprecedented proportion. More than 19 new structures have been built during his tenure, ranging from mini projects such as Magnolia Circle and the fountain, to major edifices like Gore Hall and Trabant University Center.

Roselle decided beautifying the campus would be one of his top four priorities, in addition to raising faculty salaries, giving more scholarship money and making the student body more involved, said Michael Middaugh, vice president of Institutional Research and Planning.

Roselle evaluated every section of campus on Feb. 1, 1990, three months before his official term began, Executive Vice President and Treasurer David Hollowell said. At Roselle's first Board of Trustees meeting, he sat in with the

An Aerial Look at Newark

Note:

- At least 2,000 trees and shrubs have been planted on campus the beginning of Roselle's tenure.
- Newark owns 970 acres of land.

Oldest Building Built: Old College



Newark

Area dedicated to Roselle:
The Grove



Most Expensive Building: The
Center for the Arts



One of the most expensive land-
scaping projects: Magnolia Circle



In vs. Out-of-State

BY ZAC COLLINS
Staff Reporter

A student applying for a roommate change surprised his housing director with the reason for his request. He said he did not want to live with a "townie," or someone from Delaware.

The hall director, who wished to remain anonymous, said even though the resident advisors and hall directors prepare for roommate conflicts, she did not expect a student's native state would be a source of tension.

"People will tell you anything about why they want a roommate change," she said. "Still, that was what he was most vocal about."

According to the Office of Institutional Research and Planning, Delaware residents have not been in the majority at the university since the fall of 1982, when 7,214 were enrolled at the Newark campus. Only 42 percent of this year's freshman class, or 6,044, are Delaware residents. It is the lowest amount of Delawareans in the university's freshman class on the Newark campus in more than a decade.

Louis Hirsh, director of admissions, said the number of Delawareans has dropped significantly since the early '80s because the university went through a period of growth during that time. He said the decrease of Delaware residents also reflects both the admissions pool, which fluctuates each year, and an increase in selecting more competitive residents for admission.

Hirsh said in-state students are also the minority because of the state's small size. The university needs a large amount of out-of-state students to have a competitive academic program, he said, adding that without out-of-state students, the university would be a third its size.

Hirsh said the rumor the university was admitting fewer Delawareans each year to receive the higher out-of-state tuitions also originated in the early '80s.

"There isn't an exact correlation between how much the state pays and the difference between in-state and out-of-state tuition," Hirsh stated in an e-mail message, adding the state receives 18 to 19 percent of its operating budget.

University President David P. Roselle stated in an e-mail message the university recognizes its obligation to residents of Delaware in the admissions program.

"Namely, the question asked of Delaware resident applicants is whether we think that they will experience academic success at the university," he said. "In contrast, the admissions decisions for out-of-state is done on a competitive basis."

Hirsh said the university's "Commitment to Delawareans," a campaign in which the university advertises the required courses and grade point average to Delawareans, is less of a reaction to the in-state/out-of-state controversy and more intended to help more first-generation college students. However, he said that bringing more Delawareans to the university would be a desirable result of the campaign.

During the admission process, he said, Delawarean applicants are considered and accepted first and then the admissions staff considers out-of-state students.

"There are no quotas," Hirsh said. "All there is taking all qualified residents. The only issue is that Delaware's such a small state — you still have more than half of the class left to fill after that."

The Review was unable to confirm trends in acceptance by the state because the Office of Institutional Research and Planning does not collect those yield-rate statistics.

Hirsh said the university's increasingly competitive admissions has affected Delawareans less than out-of-state applicants. According to the Office of Institutional Research and Planning, out-of-state students score 100 to 200 points higher on the SAT than in-state students.

The university is not the only institution to receive such criticism. Cynthia Bonn, dean of admission at the University of Rhode Island, another small-state public university, said even though in-state students have made up 50 percent of the student body there in recent years, she frequently receives calls from Rhode Islanders who think their child did not get into the university. "They all think that," Bonn said.

Some students were skeptical about the administration's reasons for the in-state/out-of-state gap. Natalie Rose, an in-state sophomore, said the success of the charter school program in Delaware led her to believe the quality of Delaware's graduates should be just as qualified to attend the university.

"I feel like the Delawareans that do get in, get in by the skin of their teeth," she said.

Jack Stucker, an in-state junior, said when his father was a high school senior in Delaware, the university was a popular back-up school because Delawareans were practically guaranteed admission. He said, however, that change is not necessarily a

bad thing.

"I think it's mostly a reflection that Delaware's a harder school to get into than it used to be," Stucker said. "The difference in SAT scores is evidence of a lack of a problem. I think the gap is really more of a social problem than an institutional one."

The Skin of Their Teeth

Rose said she has noticed a social difference between out-of-state students and in-state students.

"I occasionally get the impression people from out-of-state think of us as bumpkins," she said. "Some people consider this the country, which is weird."

Emily Rosaio, a sophomore from Delaware, said out-of-state students face stereotypes as well.

"There's definitely the perception out-of-state students are snobby rich kids," Rosaio said.

Many students did not notice any state-based stereotypes while attending the university.

Heather Schlessinger, an 2005 alumna from Pennsylvania, said the only stereotype she noticed was one associated with Delawareans who originally went to the community college.

"I think there's a lot of stereotypes with the people who went to Del Tech — the people who went there for two years and then came on in," Schlessinger said.

"AA students are UD students. Period."

As a high school senior, Kirby Sankus said she was excited when she received a packet from the university in spring 2005.

"You get that letter in the mail and you're like 'This is it. I'm accepted,'" Sankus said.

But with one unexpected qualification — a letter in the back of the packet informing her she was accepted into the Associate in the Arts Program, a two-year program for students who need more preparation before entering the Newark campus, making her one of approximately 400 Delawareans accepted into the Associate in Arts program each year.

Hirsh said applicants are assigned to the Associate of Arts program because their academic performance showed a lack of preparation for the main campus but could benefit from the Associate in Arts program's small class size.

John Bartley, faculty coordinator of the Wilmington Associate in Arts Program, one of three locations the program is held in the state, said the main difference between the Associate in Arts program and the Parallel Program (which the AA program replaced in 2004) was that upon completion of the Parallel Program, students did not receive a liberal-arts-based associates degree like Associate in Arts students.

John Courtwright, program director, said students who graduate from the two-year program are guaranteed spots as juniors on the Newark campus and are prepared for 20 majors in the university College of Arts and Science.

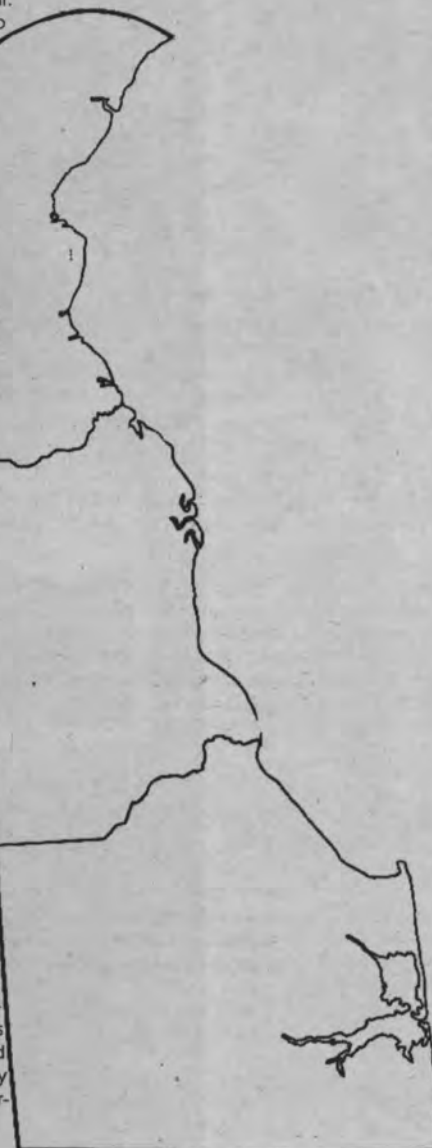
"AA students are UD students," Courtwright said. "They have the same opportunities and responsibilities as all UD students, and those include extracurricular activities. The sole exception is that they cannot participate in intercollegiate athletics because of an NCAA rule."

There are a mix of reactions from AA students about their admission into the program.

"I admit it, I didn't try in high school," first-year AA student Dash Hause said. "I'm in the Associate in Arts program. That's just how it goes."

"We're kind of like the kids swept under UD's carpet," Andrew Rossel, a second year student, said.

"I know that the charge is often made that we turn down qualified Delawareans so that we can enroll more out-of-state students," Hirsh said. "The truth, however, is that the only Delawareans who are denied admission are those who are academically unprepared to handle coursework at the university."



Future of UD

BY STEVEN FRANKHOUSER
Staff Reporter

"We have to let the world know that our institution is better than our public relations. I believe this university is on the cusp of real prominence in the academic world."

Such is the university's next president's confident expression of the educational community at Delaware.

On Dec. 1 2006, Patrick Harker, dean of the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, was elected to become the University of Delaware's 26th president and students and faculty alike are eager to experience how he will fill the role President David P. Roselle seemed to own so definitively. The new man in charge, however, is hesitant to make the comparison.

"I'm not trying to fill someone else's shoes. I'm a different person, and I will be doing things differently," Harker said. "I'm bringing my own set of shoes."

In recent years, rankings drawn from such publications as *U.S. News and World Report* have become a major catalyst for prestige at universities, but Harker cautions against the validity of these rankings. The subjective nature of some of the rankings can be a perversion to school strategy, he said.

Apart from the rankings, Harker is concerned with making the campus a more diverse and globally-oriented environment. Many institutions have problems with diversity, but the university has been notorious in recent years for its lack of minority representation.

"To admit more minorities and underrepresented ethnic groups is not just social justice, it's an absolutely essential part of education," Harker said.

A notable professional who shares these views is Linda Katehi, who has recently been appointed provost of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Katehi said she understands the challenges that a leadership role at a major institution is. She has a nationally-respected opinion as both an administrative leader and a renowned engineer and believes Delaware has what it takes to materialize Harker's vision of a diverse and globally-aware campus.

"I remember losing a few faculty members (of engineering) to Delaware's programs," Katehi said.

With regard to the problem of in-state versus out-of-state population at the university in the future, Harker said he wants to take a more universal approach that both accommodates a wide-range of in-state and out-of-state students and also paints

Delaware as an attractive place to stay and work after college.

"We are not only providing education to the state, but a service to the state," he said. "We want to look at the total effect our university will have on the state. A long-term goal is to help make Delaware sticky, to create an environment where graduates will want to stay in the state and start a career."

This "magnet effect" he wants to create will not only help state funding, but will also provide a real economic boom. Harker reiterates a public university has a commitment to the state, but he also stressed the importance of striving to gain recognition on a wider scale.

Paul Fain, a staff reporter at the *Chronicle of Higher Education* and an expert on the internal workings at national institutions, said he has an intimate knowledge of where the university has been and where he sees it going.

There have also been rumblings of the possibility of a law school coming to Delaware. Fain said this development would be an interesting prospect and would be a likely possibility given the university's resources.

Fain has likened the situation the university is in right now to the University of Pennsylvania in the '80s. He said buying more property and business areas in the surrounding town of Newark could potentially create new opportunities for growth.

The law school is a long way away but the university already has a strong business school, that has several new functions and initiatives planned for the future, said Robert Gempesaw, dean of the Alfred Lerner College of Economics and Business.

"At the Lerner College, we have started a new major in international business studies, a collaborative effort with the department of foreign languages and literatures, a new minor in entrepreneurial studies and a new Executive Mentors Scholars Program, whereby students are matched with high-level business executives who provide career guidance, advice and experience in the real world," Gempesaw said.

In the future, the university will also look to add more cutting-edge degree programs and majors, in addition to developing the ones that make the university more attractive to the progressive student.

Fashion and apparel studies chairwoman Marsha Dickson outlined a few plans for the future of fashion at the university.

Fashion and apparel studies will start a graduate program in Fall 2008, Dickson said. The department will also be starting a student exchange program in Winter 2008 with Hong Kong

Polytechnic School.

According to Kevin Tresolini, a sports writer for the *News Journal*, the university needs to step up its game in the future if it wants to compete with others on the athletics front.

Harker comes from a sports background, having spent time his freshman year at the University of Pennsylvania on the football team. Tresolini said he has high hopes that the new president will go to bat for the athletics program.

"Harker needs to do some major fundraising so he can get some luxury box seats built into the stadium," Tresolini remarked. "This would increase revenue from advertisers and businessmen alike."

With the imminent arrival of a new, dedicated president in Harker, a wealth of new and exciting programs and initiatives and a commitment to diversity and the state, the university has a bright future.



"The media has been slow to catch on to what Delaware is doing so well right now," Fain said. "On the business, academic and financial level, Delaware is in a great position."

He pointed to location as a major reason why the university is poised to increase its national prestige. Since Delaware is a hotbed for businesses and corporations, it can use these ties to better its financial situation in the future.

Despite the location, Fain said Delaware will have a hard time competing with the larger research universities, that have an advantage in sheer size. Since the university is limited in land capacity, it may not have the physical resources needed to update the campus with new facilities.

"For a school the size of Delaware, it comes down to picking their battles," he said. "A school like UD has to carve out a niche and excel in that particular area, which they have done with their engineering program. So they have to be clever about where they choose to compete."



The State of UD: The Roselle Years was a semester-long project of the students of Professor Ben Yagoda's ENGL 407, including Brian Anderson, Zac Collins, Steven Frankhouser, Sarah Kenney, Kevin Mackiewicz, Julia Parmley, Lee Procida, Cait Simpson and Meg VanDeventer. Thank you to the Office of Public Relations and University Archives for images. Graphic design was done by John Clifford.

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HURT ME SOUL



*Lupe Fiasco and Musiq Soulchild perform
at the Bob to a lukewarm crowd*

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**Designer
Eleanor Grosch
talks about her
artsy animal
prints and
how she got
her start**

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**Feist's pleasant
'Reminder'
reviewed**

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Philly designer pushes creative limits

BY BECKY POLINI

Contributing Editor

It was a little band named Death Cab for Cutie that catapulted Philadelphia freelance artist Eleanor Grosch into screen-printing stardom. The band picked up her designs from Gigposters.com and used one, a turquoise walrus, as a promotion for its 2005 fall tour.

Today, her recognizable pictures of animals drawn with simple lines and muted colors grace the surfaces of pillows at Urban Outfitters, Keds sneakers and countless T-shirts.

But before her first gig as a poster creator, Grosch, 27, was employed in Tampa, Fla., as a secretary. The worst part, she says, was having to work for someone other than herself.

"A bunch of the people were real jerks," Grosch says of her first job. She says she encountered this negative attitude in her first few jobs after graduating from the University of South Florida in 2002 with a degree in fine arts.

"I think a lot of people experience this when they first get out," she says. "You're not really ready

for anything. I started teaching after that."

One year after graduation, Grosch packed up her secretarial knapsack and headed to a Florida technical school where she taught graphic design.

"I realized I liked working for myself, being my own boss," she says. "Being the boss of a classroom, you can teach people in a way you find easy."

Grosch taught for two and a half years when she started doing freelance poster design. Her then boyfriend was working for the *Weekly Planet*, a local weekly newspaper based in Tampa. Through him, Grosch was introduced to the world of concert promotion posters that she created and posted on Gigposters.com, a Web site where people can scour the world of freelance designers and request prints they would like to use for concerts, shows and promotions.

Though she admits designing for free may seem a bit strenuous, Grosch relates it to the old expression, "Beggars can't be choosers."

"For students who are looking to get work, it's the best to work

with people who need you to work for free," she says. "You can't afford to specialize when you're freelancing."

When living in Florida got boring and owning a car got old, Grosch says she began to look for a new city to relocate to. After visiting New York, Chicago and Boston, she finally settled in south Philadelphia, which is where she has been for the past four years.

"I came to Philly and loved it," she says. "It's a cheap city as far as cities go."

A typical day for Grosch involves waking up, going to the gym and coming home to burn screens. Burning screens is the way an image is "transferred" to a screen, and Grosch has provided simple at-home instructions for the process on her Web site. When she's in the mood, Grosch says she'll print the screens in her basement, which serves as both a living space and a studio. Her roommate will help out with the screen-printing process too, Grosch says. For the most part, however, she's a one-woman show.

Every order placed for a print or top on her Web site, Pushmepullyoudesign.com, is screenprinted by Grosch herself, which adds to the unique quality of every piece she creates. Screen printing is a layering process, one that requires every color to be applied to the work surface individually and allowed to dry before



Courtesy of Eleanor Grosch



Courtesy of Eleanor Grosch

Designer Eleanor Grosch creates screen prints for posters and T-shirts.

applying the next color.

As for her company's name, Pushmepullyou Design, Grosch says it stemmed from an old book of etchings. While looking through the book, she cut an etching of a deer in half and started playing around with it until it eventually came to look like a "Pushmepullyou," also known as Dr. Doolittle's two-headed llama. When fans have a request for an animal, Grosch says she's more than happy to oblige.

"There's a lady at the post office who requested a Pomeranian, and I'd never done dogs before," she says. "When people have requests like that, I definitely take them."

With her work now being picked up by major brands such as Urban Outfitters, Delia's and Keds, Grosch says she's considering opening a store someday.

"Maybe a five-year plan?" she says. "I could see it happening."

Cutting corners

Student cuts peers' hair for no charge

BY KATIE ROGERS

Staff Reporter

Bottled water is overpriced. Starbucks coffee will empty any wallet. A full tank of gas will make most college students cringe. At least a good haircut can be free.

"I think the best things in life are free," sophomore Grace Chou says of her haircutting service.

Chou, who has no professional experience, has been cutting hair free of charge for the past two years in her Brown residence hall room for anyone who comes to her.

She says she first got the idea to cut her own hair while still in high school.

"From the times I had gotten my hair cut, I always watched and thought to myself, 'This looks so easy, why am I paying this much money to get it done when I can do it myself?'" she says.

The rest is history. Chou says she cut her own hair, as well as a few others', in high school. Then in college, her service started to take off.

"Off and on, I've heard people say they don't have enough time or money to go and get their haircut, my roommate being one of them," she says. "I started cutting her hair first, and people would see me doing that in our dorm, and then more girls started coming."

Chou's roommate, sophomore Emily Hoffmann, has been a regular of Chou's for

the past two years. Hoffmann, originally from Wisconsin, says she didn't know her way around Newark very well, which is part of the reason she trusted Chou with styling her hair.

"Freshman year I hadn't really made it off campus yet and I was still figuring out Newark, so finding a hairdresser was the last thing on my mind," Hoffmann says. "I was kind of nervous to let her do it, but Grace is a very good listener, and she knew me pretty well. Other hairdressers don't always listen to what you want, so the experience isn't as personal."

Junior Jen Kincaid says she recently had her hair cut by Chou this semester and loved the results.

"It was everything I wanted," Kincaid says. "Grace did everything I had been trying to get my stylist at home to do for so long."

Chou says most people come to her with a calm demeanor, and she has yet to receive any complaints from customers. She says the process is informal. Some girls come in with their hair already wet, while others have her wet it for them and then style it.

"The first thing I say to anyone who comes to me is that I try everything on myself first," she says. "I think it's good that they trust me, and come to me on their own choice, but I like to put that disclaimer out there."

Hoffmann says once people understand Chou and why she provides the service for free, they think it's a great deal.

Although many girls would gladly pay, Chou's haircuts remain free of charge.

Chou, who is majoring in both music and international women's studies with a minor in biology, doesn't have a lot of free time on her hands.

"Grace is very busy and also very talented and involved," Hoffmann says.

"The fact that she would give up her time, which can often be very costly, is even cooler."

Kincaid says she agrees.

"Grace has a lot of talents and she is good at figuring out what she does best," she says. "It's not really a surprise that she would do this for free."

Chou says she never has and never will take money for her services.

"I think there's lots of things in life that are good and free, so I figure why not?" she



Courtesy of Grace Chou

Sophomore Grace Chou cuts her roommate's hair in their residence hall.

says. "If I have something I can do to make people feel loved then I should do it."

As for a career in hairdressing, Chou says she does not see one in her future. However, she plans on continuing to cut in the comfort of her room.

"I'll do this as long as people need free haircuts," Chou says. "If you have something and you can give it, you should. You never know, someone might really need your help."

The Mosaic Interview:

Musiq Soulchild & Lupe Fiasco

BY LEE PROCIDA
Web site Editor

The university's Cultural Programming Advisory Board would have been hard pressed to find a more intriguing and dynamic duo for its spring concert than Musiq Soulchild and Lupe Fiasco. Despite representing American cities hundreds of miles apart (Lupe is from Chicago while Musiq grew up in Philadelphia) in different genres of urban music, Musiq and Lupe complemented each other to create an eclectic, explosive and enlightening environment last Thursday night in the Bob Carpenter Center.

But the night shouldn't have come as a surprise to anyone. Lupe's first album, "Lupe Fiasco's Food and Liquor," was one of the strongest Hip-hop debut albums in recent years, earning him *GQ*'s "Breakout Man of the Year" for 2006 and topping lists of artists to watch in 2007 with his second album tentatively dropping in October.

Musiq, after taking a four-year hiatus following his album "Soulstar" and switching from Def Soul to Atlantic Records, recently released "LuvanMusiq" this past March, which debuted at No. 1 on Billboard's Top 200, his second No. 1 debut.

The Review sat down with Musiq and Lupe to get inside the heads of these performers.

Musiq

So "LuvanMusiq" just came out, it debuted at No. 1 and, from what I've read, critics love it. You've said your first album was like grade school for you, the second was middle school, the third was high school and now this album is like college. What's your idea behind that description?

Well, that's all about you learning a little more about yourself because it's a different age group and there are different expectations when it comes to life. I learned a lot of things, I've experienced some harsh realities and been forced to make a lot of really strong decisions. It just reminded me of that perspective of going through those three levels of school and having to make that transition.

You already have two No. 1 albums and you're saying musically it's like you're in your college stage? What's next, grad school? And what will that bring?

(Laughs) I'm actually looking at it more so from the perspective that I'm in my freshman year. Another reason I use that analogy is because of my transition from one record label to the next. I was over at Def Jam Records, which is the label that Hip-hop built. Whereas Atlantic Records is the label rhythm and blues and classic soul built. It's just a different approach, so it depends on my commitment with them where my career will go from here.

But at the same time, while you say Atlantic is the label that soul built, you have also said you have been trying to ease your way into MCing, like with the new song "B.U.D.D.Y."

I definitely represent that in the song "B.U.D.D.Y.," and that's because Hip-hop music is the music of my generation, but the music I was heavily inspired by was their music — the music of their generation. In general, you know I'm a student of music so I'm always learning more and more about music. It's a challenge when you have an audience of people who only want to accept you one way. I have aspirations to put out a rock album, I have aspi-



Musiq Soulchild performed with Lupe Fiasco Thursday night in the Bob Carpenter Center.

rations to put out a salsa album, a reggae album, a jazz album, an electronica album — and maybe not so much albums but a collection of songs that cater to those genres.

When can we look forward to any of that?

That all depends on the label and my audience — if they are willing to allow me to entertain those things. I'm already on that. People think it's like a new thing coming from me, but I've been on those pages for a while now.

If you were to get into MCing, who would you most likely imitate?

I don't particularly try to be like anyone. At the risk of sounding like I'm contradicting myself, I am heavily inspired by people, and I admire a lot of qualities in MCs out there I might adapt.

I know in the latest *Rolling Stone*, you list some of your favorite artists' CDs as Consequence, Jay-Z and J Dilla.

Personally, I'm going to be following the direction of artists, like Consequence and maybe Kanye West, artists like that, simply from an artistic standpoint on Hip-hop music. Everybody's not a thug, everybody's not getting locked up even though growing up in the 'hood you're definitely never short on hard times, but there's a better way of looking at things. And some of those MCs I've mentioned, and so many other ones, choose to find a better way to express their perspectives, rather than following the path of it's just cool to have your street cred shot through the roof.

So from your music and other interviews you've done, I gather you have a real civil position on women and how men should

treat the opposite sex, very respectful...

Yeah, I definitely feel what you're saying. But yeah, you know everyone has their own perception of what's civil, moral, respectful and all that.

Does it piss you off, though, when you see Hip-hop music be misogynistic?

No, it doesn't piss me off because I realize it's a reality. It's like getting pissed off at crime — it's a reality. Apparently, that's not my natural approach to things and that's not what I'm gravitated towards, but the fact of the matter is, that's a part of reality. I don't like to imply what I'm doing is right, or whatever the case may be, I just do my best to contribute to a better way of doing things, according to my perspective, and hopefully I can inspire someone to behave the same way. Instead of complaining about it or pointing a finger, I want to contribute to a positive way of looking at things.

You said you have learned a lot from your past, so is there any advice you could give students, concerning getting older and growing up?

For one, I definitely don't worry about getting old. I actually look forward to getting old. The best thing I've learned is, no matter how hard things get or how frustrated you may be, always stay true to yourself as much as you can, because it's all going to pan itself out in the end. The older you get, things are gonna start making more sense, and you don't want to be kicking yourself and saying, 'Man, if I'd just been myself I would have been cool.' And that's why if you notice in all of my songs I try to stay as realistic as possible. I don't like to perform a song I can't see myself saying or being, because then I wouldn't be true to myself.

Lupe Fiasco

You and Musiq have a lot in common, and I saw you both talking and having a good time after the show. What do you think of him?

He's dope man. And he's been dope. What's he got, four albums now? And they're all solid. That's really hard to do.

Musiq and I were talking before about his interest in Hip-hop and I heard him joking that you'd better watch out. You were giving him some advice, and you were also saying you had a theory that Hip-hop would be changing in three months?

Hip-hop needs a booster shot. Like when they banned N.W.A., people wanted to get into rap because they wanted to be rebels. We're the most rebellious country in the world — this country was built on rebellion. But right now Hip-hop is rebelling against positivity, and it's gonna start destroying it systematically. They have the wrong people speaking for us. You see these guys on TV and they're not even aware, like when you know you have the whole world looking at you, and you still hear the shit that comes out of their mouths. It's a bad day to be a "bust-your-gun" rapper.

You were saying you would like to get into some other genres of music, too. What are you interested in?

Yeah man, Hip-hop is stale right now. I went over to Europe and mashed up [The Gorillaz] album and they loved it. I wanna try a lot of new things.

It's evident in your lyrics you're very political, and tonight during the show you said "fuck Bush" twice. So, it's apparent you're not happy with the current administration. Who will you be voting for?

Hillary Clinton. See people automatically think Barack Obama because he's black, but no, I want to see a woman run this country. That would be amazing to see, if the President of the United States was a woman.

Why's that?

It would rock the world. See, I would love to have Barack win because it would be a victory for black people, but if Hillary won, it would be a victory for mankind. Imagine if you could motivate all the women in the world. That would be a beautiful thing.

Well you seem to have a lot of strong, informed opinions. What to you is the biggest issue facing America right now?

Pop culture.

How so?

Because pop culture is the anti-Christ. In all cultures there is a God or some kind of religious figure, but in pop culture there is no God. It takes God away and you away from God. (Lupe stops to sign autographs and take pictures with fans. After a picture he turns and, as if he was either joking with his answer before or he changed his mind, simply says...) Education.

OK, well now that you say that, what do you have to say to students about it?

Share it. If they are going to get a \$100,000 education, give it to someone who can't afford it. It's not that hard.

Originality, structure 'Invisible' in film

"The Invisible"

Buena Vista Pictures

Rating: ☆☆ (out of ☆☆☆☆)

Despite efforts to take the teen psychodrama one step further, "The Invisible" retreats back into a wish-wash of recycled parts and returns from its Hollywood factory with nothing new.

The fisherman's hook — from the producers of "The Sixth Sense" and co-writer of "Batman Begins" — provides an easy catch for audiences with little content to back up its expectations. The film drones on with so many music scenes that, at times, you may wonder if you are watching an MTV two-hour special on 30 Seconds to Mars.

Wannabe-poet Nick Powell (Justin Chatwin, "War of the Worlds") dreams of going to London to study writing at the Royal Academy after his graduation from a Seattle high school. His snobby mother (Marcia Gay Harden) hardheartedly barricades his efforts.

While in school, tomboy Annie Newton (Margarita Levieva) flippantly bullies her male classmates as she struggles with family problems back home. After stealing jewels from a downtown store with her boyfriend, she is immediately caught and faced with a short jail sentence. Word of mouth leads her to believe that Nick squealed on her.

With her posse of mean kids, she locates Nick, who is in a state of depression after his failed efforts to escape to London. The time is right for little Annie to get even, and dressed in boots and beanie, she beats Nick to a pulp. And, oops, she may have even killed him. The posse hides the body hoping the police won't find him.

When Nick wakes up and returns to his

normal life, he finds that not only is he in an out-of-body experience, but he may have been murdered. He proceeds to follow those involved in the foul play to discover the truth.

The characters are dry and care little about themselves, resulting in little care from the audience. Annie coincidentally becomes the most interesting character, in that she is a battered soul, lashing out at society as a result of her pain. At times, you may favor her as the leading role, but either way, she stole the show with her uncontrollable PMS.

Chatwin still lacks the experience to provide his leading role with efficiency, resulting in a character who is easy to like and hard to love. He isn't a bad actor, he's just not prepared for a role like this. The screenwriter is partially at fault for not developing this character thoroughly and the repetition of bad poetry doesn't help.

Apart from highly-unbelievable characters, mistakes in the screenplay and an ending that makes little sense, the film may keep an audience's attention for five minutes. The attempt to combine teen-noir with coming-of-age failed to please and was lacking the intelligence found in "Brick" and "The Virgin Suicides."

— James Adams Smith, smithja@udel.edu



The 'Next' mistake for the psych thriller

"Next"

Paramount Pictures

Rating: ☆☆

(out of ☆☆☆☆)

Cris Johnson (Nicolas Cage) says whenever you look at the future it changes because you looked at it. In the same respect, if the plot of "Next" was spoiled, the entire movie would be pointless, if it's even considered a plot to begin with.

"Next" has one of those endings that destroys everything you just saw — it's a one-time deal flick (think "Sixth Sense").

Cris is a magician. He predicts the future and, somehow, it all eerily happens on stage. Luckily for him, he can do the same tricks offstage, too, using his innate talent to gamble as a side profession. He can do anything that'll affect him within two minutes of when it'll happen.

Apparently, he spends his life running from people and stealing cars — a little fact we're briefly told by a friend, father or maybe great uncle he may or may not live with. When it comes to the supporting cast and background story, it's all extremely unclear.

Usually, Cris can only see two minutes

into the future. That is, until he "sees" Liz (Jessica Biel). With her, his "one," he can see much further.

He lost his mind long ago, yet Liz still somehow falls in love with his innocent insanity.

It's a sweet, destiny-inspired love story until the FBI gets involved.

Callie Ferris (Julianne Moore), the hard-ass agent, whose too-skinny limbs and too-straight red hair don't match her bossy mouth, wants Cris to help her find a bomb planted by a small posse of Russians. The rest of the movie consists of Cris and her team running.

The only real, working character in the film is Cris. The others are like ornaments, hanging around by his side, never making any impact on the plot — they just decorate it. Such as Biel rolling around naked and walking around in a towel — she looks good but says nothing.

Additionally, the plot consistently feels disjointed and confused, trying to show the future without spoiling the forecoming action — an odd oxymoron probably not meant for the theater.

The ending of the movie is neither good nor disappointing — it's annoying. The finale takes the before mentioned so-called plot and deletes it. The movie, therefore, never really existed.

— Corinne Clemetsen, cclem@udel.edu

A dripping-sweet voice

"The Reminder"

Feist

Cherry Tree / Interscope

Rating: ☆☆☆☆ (out of ☆☆☆☆)

Leslie Feist, a 31-year-old Canadian singer, is using her solo endeavors (she is also a member of the indie-rock group Broken Social Scene) to become a softly-sung wrecking ball of grace. While many listeners and critics were first introduced to Feist's ethereal talents on her debut, 2004's "Let It Die," the wistful singer should prepare for an even greater impact, as "The Reminder" is an album of gorgeous ballads, heartbreaking melodies and unabashed pop songs.

While the record does a fine job of exploring Feist's growth as a songwriter, the album's most appealing quality is still her feminine, achingly-beautiful voice. The aptly-titled "Honey Honey" has Feist's voice commanding the song's slinking tone while still maintaining her expected loftiness. It's ambiguous as to whether she is talking to herself, a specific subject or no one in particular, but what's clear is the stark, emotional tug of the lines, "Even if he wanted to / Do you think he'll come back? / Would he come back?"

If "Honey Honey" is one side of the spectrum (it sounds like its title is being slowly poured from a jar), then the skip-down-the-street inspiring "1 2 3 4" is lightyears away. The insanely-fun accompanying video features Feist dancing with a large group of colorful dancers and it consummately encompasses the song's infectious weightlessness. While the brass and hand claps seem to take center stage toward the song's close, they're merely a backdrop to Feist's lily pad-jumping vocals. No matter what the instruments throw the singer's way, she convincingly reaffirms



Courtesy of Amazon.com

the importance of her presence.

Yet an obvious question arises: is a pretty voice enough to carry an album? For Feist, this isn't an issue, as beneath each lush vocal track lies songs that truly bleed red. The album's final song, the haunting "How My Heart Behaves," is a duet between Feist and Kings of Convenience's Eirik Glambek Boe. The song has the two vocalists coming to grips with love's instability: "This is how my heart behaves / A cold heart will burst / If mistrusted first / And a calm heart will break / When given a shake."

Take the best parts of Cat Power's minimalism and Fiona Apple's fervor, and the result is Feist — a lovely singer with enough wallop in her soft punches to leave noticeable bruises. It's this unexpected barrage of powerful, yet light vocal brushstrokes that can leave a listener gasping for air, wondering what had just happened. In a strange, inexplicable way, "The Reminder" knocks the wind out of its listeners' lungs. And, unsurprising by now, it feels great.

— Wesley Case, wescase@udel.edu

"Because of You"

Ne-Yo

Def Jam

Rating: ☆☆ 1/2 (out of ☆☆☆☆)

It has been said that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery — in the case of Ne-Yo's sophomore album, "Because of You," Michael Jackson should be blushing. Although he is already an accomplished singer and songwriter with several hits to his credit for the likes of Beyoncé, Rihanna and himself, "Because of You" takes strides to help Ne-Yo become the next King of Pop, with polarizing results.

The first half of the album starts with the title track, which should be on many critics' top 10 lists by the end of the year. Over layered vocals, muted strings and hand claps, "Because of You" sounds like it could have been an outtake from "Off The Wall."

The track sets a high precedent for the remainder of the album, which is never fully actualized.

After a mediocre cameo from the ubiquitous Jay-Z on "Crazy" and the woozy piano ballad "Do You," the rest of the songs suffer from being either too long or too stiff. Rather than the next Jackson, Ne-Yo ultimately comes off as a PG-version of D'Angelo, a definite step back from where he's previously been.

— Chris Marshall, cmarshall@udel.edu



Courtesy of Amazon.com

"Live at Fingerprints"

The Hold Steady

Vagrant

Rating: ☆☆☆ 1/2 (out of ☆☆☆☆)

Last October, the Brooklyn quintet The Hold Steady released one of the most engaging and rewarding rock albums in recent memory (titled "Boys and Girls in America" after Jack Kerouac's "On the Road"). The album is a Springsteen-inspired, drunken night filled with confusing love interests, drug-induced rants and fist-pumping anthems.

So as the group releases a live five-song

EP at the famous Long Beach, California record store Fingerprints, an issue of electric-to-acoustic translation rears its head.

But lead singer Craig

Finn and company deserve more credit. These are the same guys that crafted 2006's best rock record, and they have since adapted their Marshall-amplified tunes to an endearing, accordion-filled listen. Finn, the bumbling talking head whose lyrics are both funny and intensely descriptive, is the record's driving force. The sincerity in Finn's vocals makes lines like "I love this girl but I can't tell when she's having a good time" (from "Chips Ahoy") ring true long after last call.

— Wesley Case



Courtesy of Amazon.com

delawareUNdressed Dating: does it exist?



Laura Beth Dlugatch
Columnist

Sure there's dating in college. But what about going out on a real first date?

This week I wanted to try something different. Instead of just rambling about how college dating has seemingly ceased to exist, I decided to put my theory to the test. Something like a "How to Lose a Guy in 10 Days," UNdressed style.

After some serious contemplation over several glasses of wine with my 10 closest girlfriends, we came up with something that should happen in college but just doesn't — a real dinner date. And thus, "Operation: How to Go on a Real Date in 10 Days" was born.

As with any scientific experiment, there were a couple of rules.

Rule one: he must be a new boy.

Rule two: the date can't be a slice of pizza from Grotto's after throwing back beers at happy hour.

Seems pretty simple for 10 intelligent and beautiful girls to accomplish on a campus flourishing with young, dateable men, right?

Not quite. Not

at UD.

What happened? It's not like we didn't put our game faces on and confront the scary single world. We strutted our stuff at whatever place we decided to grace with our presence. At the end of night we tallied the numbers we got from the boys we met and thought we had this in the bag. But yet, no dates occurred.

Is a real first date in college a myth? Is chivalry dead?

Think knight in shining armor opening

As graduation looms, Laura's time at delaware UNdressed is coming to an end. Send her your last minute thoughts on sex, love and the real world.

E-mail Laura:
laurabs@udel.edu

doors and saying "please" and "thank you" — not some STD you caught in Cancun. But it's no shocker you thought it's a disease the way that some girls steer clear of it.

By no means is the death of chivalry the fault of either sexes — it's a perpetuation of bad boys acting naughty and girls letting them get away with it.

However, the nice guy does exist. But I think they're hiding because we all know nice guys finish last, or not at all. I mean, who wants a Tobey Maguire when they can have a Colin Farrell? Maybe it's just because in college we thrive off fleeting

relationships rather than in-depth ball-and-chain gigs.

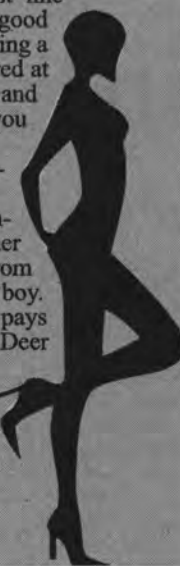
I don't necessarily think the real problem is the daters but rather the environment in which we are dating. Why should someone splurge on a romantic wine dinner at Caffè Gelato when a slice of pizza at 1:15 a.m. will do?

So maybe it's where we're looking that's all wrong. I know the bars and parties on campus may not be the best place to begin a romance with a boy, but where else? In class? The library? At lunch?

Well, while I was waiting patiently for my low-fat chicken salad with a friend, I was asked out. His first line was, "Do you think I'm good looking? Because I am having a great hair day." After I stared at him blankly, he smiled and said, "I'm going to take you out."

Again, I ask, is chivalry dead?

If it's not the environment then maybe a dinner date is too much to ask from the typical broke college boy. So the next time someone pays your \$5 cover charge at Deer Park or splurges to buy you egg whites on a bagel, you just have to think of it as their way of taking you on a romantic first date.



fashionforward Underwear etiquette

Overexposure. It happens when you spend far too much time in the sun. And now that the mercury's rising, it's sadly going to happen to our underwear.



Susan Rinkunas
Columnist

I don't think guys have too many problems in this department. (Except for some guys' habits of wearing undershirts as shirts — you can't just erase the first five letters and wear them to class.)

Freshman Alex Kauffman gave me some male insight. They said while boxers sometimes puff out of guys' pants, this problem can be easily alleviated by wearing a belt, buying pants that fit or resorting to boxer briefs.

Kauffman says some guys have backward thinking in this area.

"The other day I saw someone walking to the d-hall and he was pulling his pants down as he was walking," he says.

Women have a handicap in the underwear game — most mainstream women's clothing is tighter and skimpier than men's, so it's only inevitable that our unmentionables pop out from time to time. It becomes a problem, however, when the contents of your sock drawer are on permanent public display.

Tank tops with thin straps should be worn with strapless bras, period. Whereas sleeveless shirts can hide a racerback bra (NOT a sports bra, but a regular bra whose straps form a "V" in the back). Obviously, these rules become more like guidelines the more well endowed a girl is.

And clear bra straps are not an exception to the above rule — you're not fooling anyone, we can still see them.

As junior Lauren McKently says, "I think they're atrocious."

Junior Brittany Sobieski correctly observes that white underwear does not work under white clothing.

"I hate when people do that," Sobieski says. "It's like glaring at you."

Don't bother wearing white clothing in public unless you have the proper undies, lest you bear the wrath of underwear-wise people like Sobieski. You need a color that matches your skin tone (i.e. ivory, nude, mocha) so there's no telling where your skin stops and the undergarment begins.

Speaking of things glaring at you, I would like to put a stop to the visible panty line phenomenon — when a girl's pants are so tight you can see the lines from her underwear.

Freshman Damon Lewandowski says this occurrence is two-sided.

"I like tight pants but not when you can see that," Lewandowski says.

Sobieski says VPL is not flattering. "Usually when you see that, they're wearing granny panties," she says.

Thongs can avoid a VPL situation but keep your g-strings tucked away unless you want the image burned into the retinas of passersby (including those of unwanted males). This can be prevented with an extra 30 seconds in the dressing room.

When shopping, put your pants on over the undies in question and do some squats. If they stick out from under your favorite jeans, I don't recommend buying 10 pairs. Repeat the same test at home when you buy new bottoms to ensure that your existing drawers won't come out to play.

And if your pants are that low, please be cautious of your inner plumber. Butt cracks are not attractive — buy a belt, wear a long shirt or try higher-waisted pants (at your own risk).

In other words, keep it in your pants.

— rinkunas@udel.edu

concertspotlight Another tepid crowd

The past few Hip-hop concerts at the university — despite featuring critically acclaimed and best-selling artists — have had unimpressive attendance and a lackluster crowd response. Unfortunately, while Musiq Soulchild and Lupe Fiasco put on an incredible and unique show, dismal audience participation marred what should have been an unbelievable night.

After a well-received short performance from the Imperfect Geniuses, a Hip-hop and R&B collective from Delaware Technical and Community College, came what Lupe himself called "The Lupe Fiasco Show." With packs of girls rushing the stage for "I Gotcha," a rousing performance by labelmate Gemini and a Mobb Deep/Souls of Mischief "Kick, Push" mash-up, combined with an incredible flow, unending energy and a goofy charisma, "The Lupe Fiasco Show" was undeniably a hit.

Musiq came quickly after, and with a full band behind him, he opened up like a rock star rather than a soul star. Moving through tracks that made couples hug and sway and other more upbeat tracks that got the crowd of people in front of the stage jumping, he demonstrated an impressive musical repertoire from his four albums.

While he hit notes higher than the gym's scoreboard, rocked out to James Brown and

Rick James covers and altogether put on an energetic and inspiring show, the majority of the crowd unfortunately did not share his enthusiasm. Musiq had to constantly ask for everyone's participation, trying to encourage fans in their seats to stand up. When he didn't get a response he had trouble hiding his disapproval.

"Are you guys even out there?" he asked. "I'm trying to help y'all have a good time. I'm doing my job up here."

After several of these sentiments, with little to no change in the crowd, Musiq and

his band briefly left the stage to demonstrate his seriousness. Nowhere was it more clear than this moment that the majority of the audience either didn't care or didn't understand his frustration. Some fans tried to start a "Musiq" chant and failed, and when the drummer came back on stage to rouse the crowd and make them cheer Musiq back on stage, he actually had difficulty.

Musiq did eventually get the last laugh, because after much of the crowd left prematurely when he announced it was time to say goodbye, he performed an amazing rendition of his hit single "B.U.D.D.Y.," for which Lupe Fiasco came back on stage to perform the verse he wrote for the song's remix.

Before leaving the stage, Musiq made sure to touch every outstretched hand of the dedicated minority of fans standing in front of the stage. After the show he expressed his frustration to Lupe, causing the MC to respond, "See, that's why I see through the crowd."

"Yeah, and I usually do, man," responded Musiq, shaking his head. "I don't know, though."

Unfortunately, if these two artists couldn't successfully galvanize a crowd, future visiting artists are going to have to learn this technique as well.

— [Lee Procida](mailto:leeproc@udel.edu),
leeproc@udel.edu





THE REVIEW/Meaghan Jones

The 'green' games

Starbucks computer game teaches the best way to help the environment

BY KATIE SULLIVAN

Staff Reporter

The day starts out just like every other one, you stumble out of bed and into the shower. The hot water cascades down your back for 30 minutes. Then you get in the car and wait in traffic for 45 minutes.

As you sit in the car, you suddenly remember the air conditioning was left on even though the kitchen window was wide open. Then, when you get home, you realize the faucet has been dripping all day.

This day may seem ordinary enough, but the decisions made every day can impact our environment more than we realize.

This concept is what gave Starbucks, in cooperation with Global Green USA, the idea to invent the Planet Green Game. Global Green USA is a national environmental organization that has been leading the way in identifying and implementing solutions to global warming.

Matt Petersen, president and CEO of Global Green USA, says they chose to work with Starbucks because they felt the company has been moving in an important direction to reduce its impact on the environment, as well as working to educate its 100,000 employees and millions of customers about what they can do to reduce their environmental impact.

"We wanted to make these individuals aware that they could press upon companies, communities and elected officials to do something as well as change their own lives," Petersen says. "We have to urgently press upon CEOs, mayors and members of Congress that we have to act now to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, not a decade from now. The game, which was Starbucks' idea, presented a way to help contribute to that effort in an entertaining and educational way."

In the computer game, the town of Evergreen is an interactive suburb

bustling with activities to help teach players the correct way to help improve the Earth's environment. Players can choose from a list of six characters, three of each gender. From there, players receive points for every decision they make and the more environmentally-friendly options will boost the players' score.

The mission of each character is to look for ways to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and other ways they impact global warming. After selecting a mode of transportation, including anything from skateboarding to driving a SUV, the players must visit six places in Evergreen to help change the ways town members are neglecting the environment.

For instance, in the character's house, there are 12 "problem spots" in the kitchen where players learn simple tasks that can help save the planet.

Click on the lighting. "Replacing a single incandescent bulb with a compact fluorescent light will keep a half-ton of CO₂ out of the atmosphere over the life of the bulb." Click on the freezer. "Unlike your refrigerator, your freezer runs more efficiently when it's tightly packed. Place something in the freezer to fill empty space." Click on the trash and recycling cans. "Recycling prevents useful material resources being wasted, reduces the consumption of raw materials and reduces energy usage."

At the end of the challenge, the players receive 1,000 points and a message congratulating them, saying the average house can produce twice the amount of greenhouse gases per year than that of a car that, over time, can affect the climate of a region.

From here, the players follow a series of various tasks, challenges and quizzes which test and teach the ways they think about the environment. Players can go to City Hall to try to convince the mayor to use

renewable energy in the town.

Starbucks isn't the only one contributing to the bettering our environment, as even around Newark, there are actions to begin to reduce global warming effects.

Steven Dentel, chairperson of the Newark Conservation Advisory Committee, says Newark should consider looking into "going green."

By using LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design), Dentel says builders and developers receive points every time they use and build something environmentally safe, a somewhat similar strategy to the Starbucks game.

He says builders could gain points through things such as installing bike storage or mounting solar panels for lighting. The city rewards higher points with funding and other benefits.

"I don't understand why we don't already have more green buildings," Dentel says. "Studies show that not only are energy sources like solar and wind power more efficient, but they generally provide more sunlight, which is a proven mood booster."

Lauren Asprooth, co-president of the university's Students for the Environment, says her group is currently working on an on-going campaign to persuade the university to purchase 8 percent of its electricity through wind power. She says when corporations like Starbucks contribute, it gives movements more momentum and support.

"It is absolutely necessary for students to care about the environment because at this rate of destruction and climate change, it will be a very different place in our old age," Asprooth says. "We are risking running out of essential non-renewable resources and there is potential disaster due to global warming if we all do not make immediate changes to our life styles."

Alumnus' new book reveals violent side of Pilgrims

BY KAITLYN KILMETIS

Staff Reporter

Everyone can fondly recall folding pieces of construction paper into the shape of black hats with yellow buckles or adorning headdresses with feathers to become Pilgrims and Indians to re-enact the First Thanksgiving Feast during elementary school classes.

The joyous feast where two different cultures came together in peace and united in a celebration of their thankfulness is only a tiny glimpse into the history of people characterized by violence, hardship and racism — a history that is often left untold.

Nathaniel Philbrick, a featured speaker at the University of Delaware Library Associates annual dinner, exposes the true history of the Pilgrims' voyage to America and subsequent settlement in the New World in *The New York Times* Best Seller, "Mayflower: A Story of Courage, Community and War."

Philbrick has received international acclaim for the novel, which uncovers the truth about the Pilgrims during their early years in America.

He describes the novel as "a story of discovery, community and war about two very different peoples who learn about each other, create a community and then watch it all blow up."

Philbrick says the history of the Pilgrims, especially in terms of their relationships with Native Americans, is an important tool from which present-day Americans can learn.

"There are many potential lessons that apply to America today," he says. "For example, it is often underappreciated that Pilgrims and Native Americans lived in peaceful coexistence for half a century. Though that all blew up in the end, we must look at the maintenance of peace through diplomacy for 50 years. We can learn about all that we are able to accomplish by coexisting peacefully."

However, Philbrick also uncovers the more violent side of the Pilgrims — the side often left out of the history books.

"There is a level of violence that existed that comes as a shock to Americans," he says. "Pilgrims killed Indians, beheaded them and displayed their severed heads in their villages."

Philbrick says his novel exposes the bloodshed that occurred in early American history and dispels the common misconception that the Pilgrims were an entirely peaceful community.

"Mayflower" balances the duality of peace and war during the Pilgrims' settlement based on what truly occurred rather than leaning

toward the more positive side to make a more appealing story, he says.

Philbrick says the Pilgrims were not actually as open minded in terms of religion as some history books suggest.

"Many believe that the Pilgrims were in support of complete religious freedom, but in reality the only religions supported were the religions the Pilgrims saw fit," he says. "Though the Pilgrims left England due to religious persecution, they persecuted the Quakers when they arrived in the New World."

Philbrick says the Pilgrims are thought to have embodied the same ideals as our country's Founding Fathers.

"Pilgrims are often viewed as caricatures of righteousness, but this is not the case," he says.

People pick and choose the aspects they wish to remember about the Pilgrim's journey and settlement, Philbrick says.

"Americans look to the story as an archetypal beginning of America," he says. "The image of the Pilgrims climaxes at the first Thanksgiving and people fail to look further past that."

Philbrick says rather than delving deeper into the history of the Pilgrims past the First

Thanksgiving, teachers leap from the first Thanksgiving straight to the American Revolution and the Founding Fathers.

"There are 150 years between the two events that are often ignored," he says.

Philbrick emphasizes the importance of studying and understanding the century and a half between those two major events.

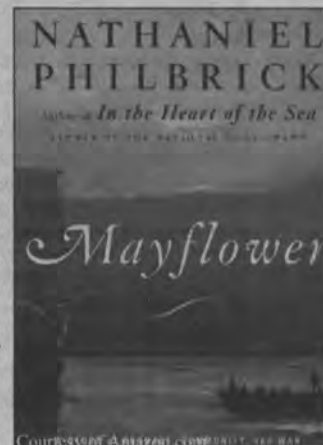
"As Americans, we owe it to ourselves to know the true legacy of the Pilgrims," he says. "In order to truly understand their story we must look at the second and third generations of Pilgrims."

Philbrick says he understands the original story of the Pilgrims taught in elementary school must be greatly abridged in order to be easier for children to understand.

"The myth is attractive because it is extremely simple and easily understood, whereas the reality of the Pilgrims is far more complex and difficult to understand," he says.

Though the widely-accepted story may have many truths to it, it's very basic in its exploration of the Pilgrims. It's necessary for adults and students to delve deeper into the story in order to understand the history of this country, Philbrick says.

"As college students and adults, you owe it to yourselves to figure out the real stories the best that you can through your education," he says.



A symphony heard around the world

Orchestra broadcasts concert via Internet2

BY SEAN CONSIDINE

Staff Reporter

Students walked in to see the Philadelphia Orchestra play live on Sunday wearing shorts and T-shirts, taking full advantage of the warm spring weather. The students, who would have usually be seen as underdressed, were spared from the judgmental eyes of the Philly elite because the concert was not in Philadelphia, but was being broadcast live in the Trabant University Center Theater.

The concert was broadcast in real time to six locations worldwide using a high-bandwidth, high-quality audio and video technology called Internet2.

The concert was also sent to the University of Pennsylvania, Montgomery County Community College, Count Eastman School of Music, University of Copenhagen in Denmark and University of Porto in Portugal.

Sophomore Bryan White says he found the concept of a live broadcast concert interesting because the technology has the potential to expose more people to concert performances.

White says he likes the close proximity of the concert and the casualness of not having to dress up to see a concert.

Sophomore Chris Mangin says he expected the concert to feel like watching a tape instead of an actual performance.

"I was impressed," he says. "It felt like I was really there."

Freshman David Hynes also says the

performance felt like the real thing.

"The audio and video quality was really good," Hynes says. "You could really feel the presence of the orchestra."

Viewers of the broadcast got up close and personal with the orchestra during the performance. The cameras panned and zoomed around the musicians and focused on the instruments and performers that were being highlighted in the music.

The audience also could see the facial expressions and movements of music director Christopher Eschenbach, something the audience in Philadelphia would not be able to see.

The audience not only heard the sounds from soloist Julia Fisher's violin, but could see her up close as she performed. Her movements went from somber during slow moments to full-bodied vigor during the more virtuosos ones — details that would be lost in an audio broadcast.

James Prodan, chairman of the music department, says the Internet2 technology opens many doors to expanding

classical music.

Prodan says virtual concerts can be implemented into music classes so that students can experience a concert instead of just listening to the music.

"It allows major orchestras, opera companies and theater companies to expand into areas that don't have anything like that," he says.

Eventually audiences will have to pay to see the virtual concerts. The cost will not be as much as seeing it live and will allow the music to reach people who would never get a chance to see it performed by a major company, Prodan says.

Chris Armos, director of electronic media for the Philadelphia Orchestra, says the virtual concert experiment has been in the making for two years.

Seven robotically-controlled cameras film the orchestra and the host.

The cameras don't obstruct the musicians and the host can give additional information on pieces to the remote-site viewers from a backstage location.

"The system is

very unobtrusive," Armos says. "The performers are aware and very enthusiastic about it."

During the intermission viewers got another bonus when the host interviewed Eschenbach and Fisher, he says. The two answered e-mail questions about the performance from viewers as they sent them from the six locations.

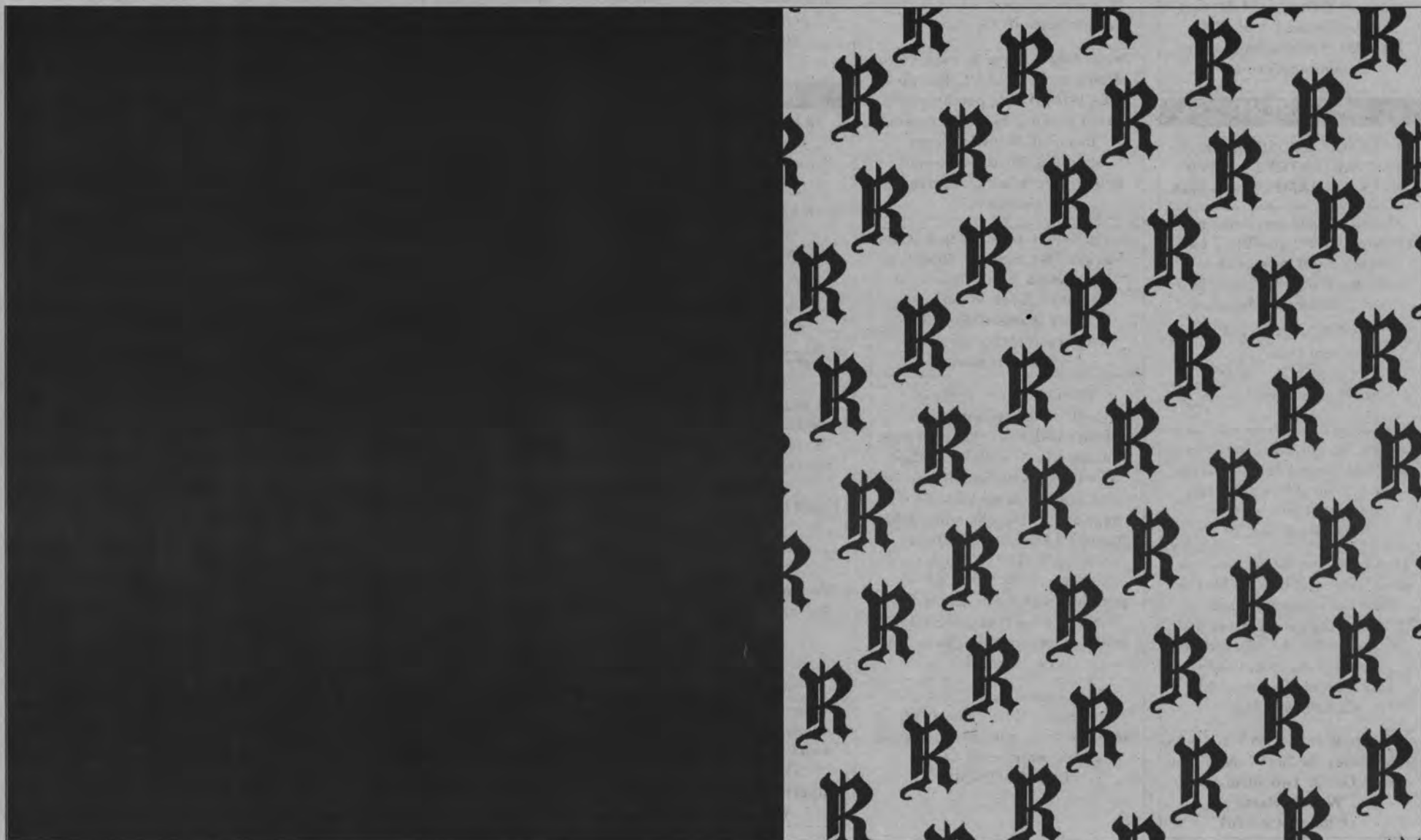
The concert was the first multi-broadcast concert from the Philadelphia Orchestra, Armos says, but Montgomery County Community College experimented with the system prior to the concert.

"The technology has tremendous potential to expand the orchestra's reach," he says, pointing out that Internet2 broadcasts give worldwide audiences a chance to hear the orchestra play who otherwise wouldn't be able to see it for years.

"We do one international tour a year," he says. "This technology allows us to make more connections abroad."

Internet2 technology can potentially be used to hold master classes with musicians from the orchestra to anywhere in the world. Musicians can work globally with students across the world in real time by using two-way camera connections, Armos says.

"Master classes can be working with five different students in five different locations around the world," he says. "The technology allows us to make collaborative interactions between many different people — the possibilities are really unprecedented."



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CAMPUS EVENTS

Tuesday, May 1

Resume and cover letter preparation
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"Divided We Fall: In a world divided
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of us?" 120 Smith Hall, 5:30pm

Comedian Eric Nieves
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8:30pm

Wednesday, May 2

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Get a Job! Job Search Strategies
178 Career Services Center
401 Academy Street, 3-4pm

"Pan's Labyrinth"
Trabant Theatre, 7:30pm

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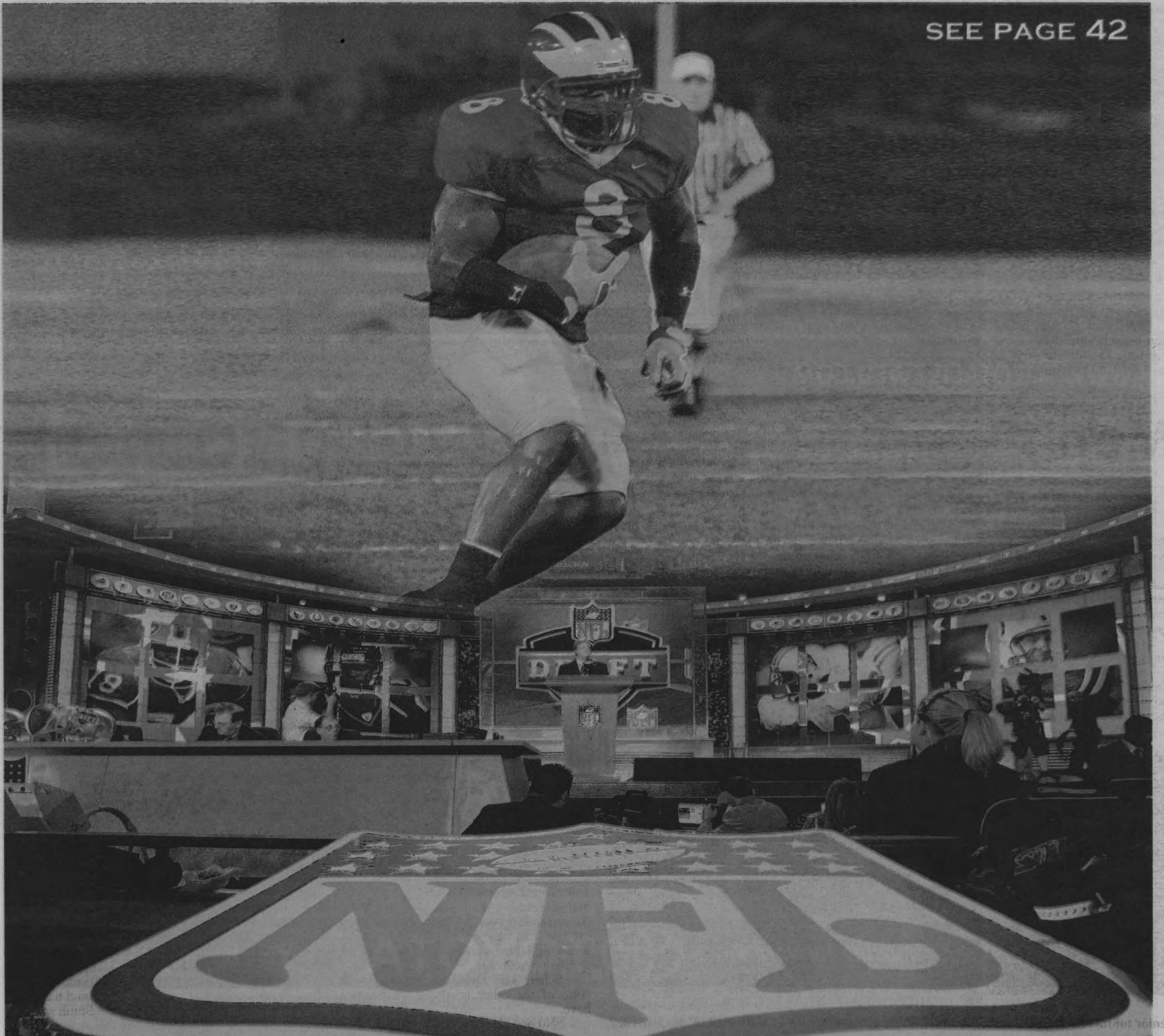
Equestrian team
competes for
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Massachusetts
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FROM RAYMOND FIELD TO NFL

ARIZONA SELECTS BEN PATRICK IN SEVENTH ROUND OF DRAFT

SEE PAGE 42



First State's leading scorer to transfer to UD

Jawan Carter becomes Coach Monté Ross' fifth in-state recruit

BY STEVE RUSSOLILLO

Managing Sports Editor

Jawan Carter is coming home.

After spending his freshman year as St. Joseph's starting point guard and earning Atlantic 10 All-Rookie team honors, the 2006 Delaware boys basketball state player of the year said Thursday he is transferring to Delaware.

Carter, a Wilmington resident, returned to Delaware because he "wasn't comfortable" at St. Joe's and wanted to be closer to home. He considered going to Delaware State but ultimately felt Delaware was the best fit.

He is the fifth in-state player head coach Monté Ross has recruited since he started coaching at Delaware 13 months ago. He joins former Tatnall School teammate and current high school senior D.J. Boney, Sanford School senior Edwin Santiago, Georgetown sophomore transfer Marc Egerson (McKean High and Glasgow High) and Delaware freshman Darrell Johnson (Howard High).

Carter's arrival marks the second time Ross has recruited him. Prior to taking the Delaware position, Ross spent 10 years as a St. Joe's assistant coach and recruited Carter to join the Hawks when he was a senior in high school.

"I figured why not go to a school where I'm familiar with the coaches and some of the players," Carter said.

The 6-foot Carter started 26 games last season for the Hawks and averaged 7.6 points, 2.3 assists and 1.7 rebounds per game. He scored a career-high 20 points against Xavier Jan. 21.

The former Tatnall School standout is Delaware's all-time leading scorer with 2,464 points. As a senior, he averaged 29.4 points, 7.0 assists and 5.0 rebounds and led Tatnall to the 2006 State Championship.

Ross has taken a vastly different approach to recruiting than the previous men's basketball head coach David Henderson, who did not recruit any in-state athletes in his six seasons at the university. Carter said Delaware did not express any interest in him when he was in high school.

"We want to start recruiting here in our backyard and then branch out," Ross said. "We're not just going to take Delaware kids just to say we have Delaware kids on our roster. These are very good players that have an opportunity to

get better and fit the profile of the University of Delaware."

Santiago said he is looking forward to the opportunity to play with guys he competed against in high school.

"I think it's something special because you usually don't get a lot of in-state players going to the University of Delaware, especially five players," he said. "I think the community is going to look forward to watching us play."

Egerson agreed with Santiago and believes in-state players will increase interest in Delaware basketball among the local community.

"It definitely will sell a lot of tickets," he said. "It's also five good in-state players that can play the game. I think it's going to work to our advantage."

Ross said he believes local fans will enjoy seeing in-state athletes thrive at the next level.

"We hope it will generate some excitement and fans will want to see their development," Ross said. "They like to see local kids they have read about in the paper now play for their team."

Egerson, a Wilmington native who announced he was transferring to Delaware in January, said he helped Carter make his decision because they each came from similar situations. Both earned Delaware player of the year honors and played at high-profile Division I schools before transferring to Delaware.

"I think I had an influence on his decision because he called me and asked why I transferred," he said. "I was able to relate to him."

Carter cannot play in the 2007-08 season because NCAA regulations require a transfer to sit out one year before becoming eligible. He will have three seasons of eligibility, beginning in the 2008-09 season.

Ross could not comment on Carter because he is still a St. Joe's student until the end of the school year.

The Hens have lost 20 or more games for three consecutive seasons and hit rock bottom last season with a school-record 26 losses. But Ross has overhauled the roster in his short tenure and only has four players remaining for next year's squad who were recruited by Henderson.

Carter said he is looking forward to helping Delaware's basketball program return to prominence.



Courtesy of The News Journal

Freshman guard Jawan Carter is the fifth in-state player Delaware head coach Monté Ross has recruited.

"It's good academically and it's a good up-and-coming basketball program," Carter said. "It's good to be a part of something like that."

"This is home, it feels right."

Men's lacrosse preps for CAA tournament

BY JEFF BORZELLO

Staff Reporter

Opposing teams' coaches hold Delaware men's lacrosse in high regard, considering the Hens as a team with top 10 potential.

"Nobody in our league is more talented than Delaware," Towson head coach Tony Seaman said. "I think they are the heavy favorite heading into the [Colonial Athletic Association] Tournament."

Drexel head coach Chris Bates said he admires the Hens' ability.

Even with all the praise from other head coaches and the high expectations for the Hens entering the season, Delaware (9-5, 4-2 CAA) sits in third place in the conference.

Junior goalkeeper Tommy Scherr said the

team has talent, but it has taken time to come together.

"I wish it came along quicker," Scherr said. "If we get on the same page, we are a pretty scary group."

Despite their disappointing season thus far, the Hens have a chance to wipe their slate clean and redeem themselves. May 2 marks the start of the CAA Tournament, in which No. 3 Delaware will travel to play No. 2 Drexel. With two wins, the Hens will get a bid to the NCAA Tournament.

Fortunately for Delaware, the CAA Tournament is wide open this season. Towson (8-5, 5-1 CAA) is atop the league, but Drexel (11-4, 5-1 CAA) and Delaware are right behind the Tigers. Hofstra and Villanova bat-

tled for the final spot, with Hofstra (6-7, 3-3 CAA) filling out the field.

"It's going to be a dogfight," Bates said. "Everyone has lost, no one is undefeated."

Delaware head coach Bob Shillinglaw agreed and said the tournament is wide open for anyone to win.

"It's the most balanced it's ever been since I've been here," said Shillinglaw, who is in his 29th season as head coach. "Whoever brings their A-game and doesn't have injuries will win it."

However, the Hens have struggled to bring their A-game in most of the big games this season. They are 0-5 against teams ranked in the top 17 of the USILA polls and have lost 20 straight games against teams ranked in the top 10. Shillinglaw attributes their struggles this season to injuries.

"We have had some players injured this year," he said. "The whole year, we've had two, three, four guys at a time injured. A lot of our guys haven't been able to practice or play. Our top three attackmen weren't playing against Duke."

If Delaware is going to win two games and get an automatic bid to the NCAA Tournament, senior Alex Smith is going to be a major factor. An honorable-mention All-American last year, Smith is the premier faceoff player in the country, leading the nation by a substantial margin with a 74 percent faceoff winning percentage.

Scherr said Delaware has an advantage none of the other teams in the tournament have.

"No one else has an Alex Smith," he said.

Seaman said having a good faceoff specialist provides momentum.

"One of the things you need [to win] is a dominant faceoff guy to get the ball," he said. "That's what Smith provides for Delaware."

Another key for Delaware is its ability to finish in key spots. Delaware is ranked No. 5 in the country in scoring offense, averaging approximately 11.7 goals per game, scoring at least 19 goals on four separate occasions. Opposing coaches have noticed.

"They have two of the best offensive players in the league in [Jordan] Hall and [Dan] Deckelbaum," Seaman said. "Both are proficient offensively. They're a huge threat."

Although the Hens are loaded offensively, they have not lived up to their potential and expectations this season. Turnovers and mistakes at both ends of the field have been the main culprits.

"We have tons of talent, but it hasn't shown in some of the games we've lost," Scherr said. "We have to play smart and eliminate mistakes."

Turnovers have lessened Smith's impact. Many times this season he has won a faceoff only to turn around and see a teammate throw it away to the opponent.

"It's helpful to get extra possessions," Smith said. "But if we keep turning the ball over, it negates everything I'm doing."

The Hens realize the regular season is over and the second season is upon them. Many are looking forward to the chance to put the disappointing regular season behind them.

"Winning solves everything," Smith said.



THE REVIEW/Mike DeVoll

Senior midfielder Dan Deckelbaum is second on the team with 21 goals scored this season.

Senior golfer leaves legacy on and off the course

McLister to play professionally after record-setting career

BY MATTHEW GALLO

Staff Reporter

Senior Joe McLister, one of the top golfers in Delaware history and a three-time co-captain, holds school records for the most rounds in the 60s (eight), lowest 36-hole total (136), was named to the All-Colonial Athletic Association team twice and is Delaware's career leader in stroke average at 74.67.

His statistics speak louder than words.

Head coach Michael Keogh said McLister will be a great loss next season because in addition to his play, his work ethic motivated the rest of the team.

"When we go to tournaments the younger guys wanted to see how far they could hit the ball with their drivers," Keogh said. "Joe was a good motivation as he would practice with irons and plot shots that he could use in the match. The younger guys eventually followed Joe and did exactly what he did."

As great of a player McLister is, he is even nicer of a human being, Keogh said. As Keogh entered his seventh year, he said McLister made his job easier.

"Since Joey was always out practicing at all hours of the day, people wondered if he went to classes," Keogh said. Sophomore Steve Boerner, who played with McLister the past two seasons, said he will be a great loss, as he was the most consistent player on the roster. He said that McLister's impressive scores will be tough to beat.

Following his graduation in May, McLister said he will go professional and move to West Palm Beach, Fla., to join the Gateway Tour.

Even with McLister's departure, Keogh said the future looks bright, with sophomore sensation Jason Bernstein — who won the Scott Duncan Award posting a season average of 75.83 — as a team leader next season.

"We are going to have a lot of young guys next year," Keogh said. "However, they are very mature because Joey helped to mature them fast."

Next year, the team will be comprised of one lone senior and three juniors, who will be forced to fill McLister's shoes from last season.

McLister said the outlook is positive for the upcoming years, as his steps have paved the way for future players. He said the underclassmen are a group of ambitious younger guys who are ready to take on the challenge.

The team will also be joined by McLister's younger brother Kevin McLister and Colin Smith, who both signed their Letters of Intent.

"Joey described Kevin as being better than him his senior year in high school," Keogh said.

Boerner, said inexperience will not be an issue next season, as four of the underclassmen contributed to much of the team's success this season.

"We want to finish top 10 in the district," he said. "There is a long list of underclassmen who can step up in the fall."

The team looks to improve its standings in the CAA next year after finishing sixth this past season and fifth the previous year. On the list of next season's goals, Keogh said the team will look to post a winning percentage above .500 and make the NCAA Tournament.

A graduate of the university, Keogh said there has been a change in attitude and mindset among the players since he arrived in 2001.

"I can remember guys shooting rounds in the 80s my first few years," Keogh said. "Now, I have many players shooting great rounds of 75, then trying to improve their game by putting and driving right after the round is over."

The change in attitude is thanks in part to Keogh, McLister said, with whom he shared a close relationship at the university.

"Keogh was a second father to me," McLister said. "We spoke every day about golf and other accomplishment."

Keogh said in the offseason he encourages his players to enter high-profile tournaments, including the Eastern Amateur and State Open Amateurs.

McLister said his advice to the underclassmen would be to work extremely hard and set a common goal.

"You have four, maybe five years to play golf and prove yourself, but enjoy it," McLister said.



THE REVIEW/File Photo

Senior Joe McLister will turn professional after graduation.

Club ice hockey finds success under the radar

Despite finishing fourth in nation, coach still hopes for more recognition

BY MATT HOFFMAN

Staff Reporter

The university club ice hockey team, despite a lack of support from fans, finished fourth in the March 3 National Tournament, concluding the season that featured a 23-10-2 record.

Senior captain Kevin Neeld said players are motivated more when fans cheer loudly after a goal rather than when only a few parents politely clap. The team brought

much to cheer about this season, even without student support.

"Attendance at our games has dropped since I was a freshman here, probably because we haven't been very successful in the last few years," Neeld said.

Neeld said success brings fans and this season the Hens were very successful, finishing fourth nationally.

Delaware found success against top-flight opponents in this year's tournament,

defeating the defending national champions, Oklahoma, in the opening round 2-1. The team went on to defeat Rhode Island in the second round 4-3. The Hens handed the Rams their first loss of the season on Oct. 21 when Rhode Island was ranked No. 1 in the nation.

Mike DeAngelis, who just completed his third year as head coach, said he would like to see more support from the students.

Neeld said he was surprised at how many people don't even know Delaware has a hockey team.

"I've heard a lot of people tell me how they are huge hockey fans but didn't realize we had a team here," Neeld said.

He said the team is pursuing avenues to make their games "Cockpit games," which would enable sororities and fraternities to get points for attending.

"We're also trying to work out a deal with the rink to get ticket packages in hopes of attracting larger groups of people," he said.

Despite the lack of support, the Hens had an outstanding season. DeAngelis said the players bought into his defensive-minded system.

"We always had a chance to win the game in the third period," DeAngelis said.

The Hens suffered a season-ending loss to Penn State in the nationals, but Neeld said comradery is what enabled the team to go deep into the tournament.

"We are all friends and made a similar commitment at the beginning of the year," Neeld said.

He said the team set the bar to make nationals at the start of the season but tried not to think too far in advance and get ahead of themselves.

"We looked at things week by week," Neeld said.

DeAngelis said they had enough fire power to win the close games.

Junior goalie Jimmy Depfer, senior forward Alex Belknap and Neeld earned second team All-Tournament honors.

Neeld, who played forward all season but switched to defense for the tournament, said he felt honored to make the All-Tournament team as a defenseman.

Although the team will lose seven seniors, the expectations are still high for next season.

Many key players will return, such as sophomore defenseman Ryan Atkinson and junior forward Ben Rotundo. Also returning for the Hens will be Depfer and forward Mike Gardener.

Another crucial player returning is Joe Colletti, who has been named captain for next year's team.

The team is looking to improve on this year's success next season.

"We will make a legitimate run at No. 1," DeAngelis said.



Courtesy of Jesse M. Corinella

Junior forward Joe Colletti has been named captain for next year's team.



The Delaware club women's rugby team, coached by Hughie Kenney, was founded in 1993.

Club sports increase presence thanks to high student demand

BY LAUREL ROCKWOOD

Staff Reporter

Club sports teams are quickly dominating the varsity sports at the university.

Currently 26 teams compete at club level, while only 23 compete at the varsity level.

MaryAnn Rapposelli, the assistant director of recreation and the club sports coordinator, said she has worked in these positions since 2000. Under Rapposelli's supervision in the past seven years, nine teams have been added — men and women's basketball, bowling, women's golf, women's ice hockey, softball, tennis, swimming and water polo.

"More teams have been added since I've been here, that's a nationwide trend," she said. "Club sports have been growing across the nation."

"More and more kids are playing at the club level, they're just used to it. So when they come to college, they think, 'Varsity is not for me but what about club sports?'"

Of the new teams, three are coed — tennis, swimming and water polo.

"There is a rise in coed teams compared to just straight men or women's," Rapposelli said.

Megan Gilson, a club sports graduate assistant, stated in an e-mail message, "There are always changes being made to the club sport program in order to meet the needs and expectations of the students, as well as the staff. Students express interests for more teams to be added."

The application process to become a new club team starts with potential players proving there is

enough interest on campus, Rapposelli said. They have to prove there are other collegiate teams in the area that have officers and an advisor.

Most of the teams have to find their own facilities and a way to fund themselves at the beginning, she said. It could take over a semester to get approved.

Water polo is one of the newest teams, created in the fall of 2005. It was started by ex-varsity swimmers and only one person who had ever played the sport before, said junior Andrew Malinak, water polo club president.

"The reason a lot of people quit varsity is because they didn't like the coach," Malinak said. "Also, you come to college thinking you can swim for the school, then you find out it's not what you thought. Club sports are a lot less strenuous than varsity sports are and water polo is a lot more fun for me than competitive swimming."

Malinak said there are many difficulties that come with being a new team.

One of these obstacles is recognition by university students. To him, it is about presenting the team in a good light and having a good overall personality.

"Another thing is we don't have traditions, we have nothing planned," Malinak said. "One of the things we do is try to take aspects from other teams. I guess as a new team we try to figure out what other people are doing and try to get our own thing going."

The water polo team has to fight for practice time with other club sports such as swimming, sailing and kayaking, as well as varsity swimming, university classes and

public swim sessions, he said.

This season, the team practiced from 9:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m., Malinak said. The late time slot made it difficult for players to attend, so they only had about 20 show up regularly.

"Being a new team, you don't get as much money as an older, more established team," he said. "We are lower priority than someone who's been around 10, 15 or 20 years."

"I wish I could give the teams more, we all do, really," Rapposelli said. "Compared to other universities as far as funding and support, we fall in the middle."

Senior Ben Binder-Macleod is the club sailing president, or as he likes to say, "Commodore" because he is in charge of a fleet of ships.

Sailing is one of the oldest club sports on campus and is coed. The team sails on the Bohemian River off the Chesapeake Bay everyday during the season. There are 45-50 students on the team but about 25 regularly attend, said Binder-Macleod.

"It's pretty laid back," he said. Even so, the past two semesters the team has qualified for the regional championships, a feat it has not accomplished since 1993. Because of this victory, the team has gained more recognition around campus.

Another recent change on the team is the slow shift to more girl sailors, Binder-Macleod said.

"I know that this (club sports) organization is and will continue to grow in the near and distant future," Gilson said. "There are countless students who like to compete at a competitive level and the club sports organization gives them this opportunity."

Equestrian team goes for a national crown

Competition set for Thursday in Mass.

BY KATE NICOL

Staff Reporter

Ten years ago, the university club equestrian team won nationals, marking the first time a non-varsity team took home such a title. On Thursday in Springfield, Mass., the Delaware Equestrian team will compete for another national title.

The UDET is the largest club sports program at the university, and consists of more than 110 members, UDET President Christy Anderson said.

Last year, UDET lost by two points in regionals to its top rival, Delaware Valley College. This year they avenged the loss and beat Delaware Valley College.

This is the first time in five years the team has beaten Delaware Valley College in regionals, head coach Bryan Bradley said.

Bradley is sending eight students to nationals: freshman Nicole Adams, junior Kristina Christiansen, junior Rebecca DeBonis, sophomore Emily Janosko, senior Kim Holland, junior Lindsay Kohl, freshman Sam Snyder and freshman Jen Piechowski.

This year's national tournament will be held at the same location where the university won a decade ago, Bradley said.

Nationals are set up in both team and individual competitions. Seven of the girls are in the team competition while four riders are competing as individuals. Holland, UDET's high-point rider and team co-captain, qualified to compete in two individual events, Bradley said.

Out of the nine shows of the year, the team chooses the best riders for each event. These events

range from beginner to more experienced riders, Summerville said.

At all competitions horses are provided for the riders and are picked out of a hat at random.

"This is to make the competition fairer and, more importantly, judged on their ability to ride the horse," Holland said.

At nationals, club teams and university varsity teams compete against each other. They are judged on their horsemanship skills, which includes how good the rider and horse look and how well the rider performs on the horse, Anderson said.

There are two classifications of riders, English and Western, but many of the students can perform both. English riding is more conventional, focused on control of speed and direction with direct contact of the horse's mouth with the reins.

For a Western rider, the control is with a looser contact of the reins that goes more around the neck. English riders wear a distinctive helmet, where Western riders wear a traditional cowboy hat, Summerville said.

As a club team, most of the expenses are paid for by the rider. The university and the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources donated money to the club, while students also hold fundraisers to defray costs throughout the year.

The team travels once per week to its stables in Warwick, Md., about 30 minutes from the university, Anderson said.

"It definitely takes a chunk out of the day, having to set aside at least three hours for lessons, practice and travel time," she said. "For the national competitors, they have been trying to go every day."



Courtesy of Christy Anderson

The Delaware equestrian team will compete for the national title Thursday.



Senior tight end Ben Patrick led all Division I-AA tight ends in receiving last season with 639 yards. Despite being projected as a second or third round pick, Patrick fell to the Arizona Cardinals at the No. 215 selection.

THE REVIEW/File Photo

Hens football star falls to seventh round in NFL Draft

BY BRENDAN REED
Sports Editor

A childhood dream turned into a reality Sunday for senior tight end Ben Patrick when the Arizona Cardinals took him in the seventh round of the NFL Draft. Patrick became the third Delaware football player to be selected in the draft since 2004 when quarterback Andy Hall and defensive end Shawn Johnson were sixth-round selections.

"I didn't get picked [on the first day] and I was about to go get something to eat when Arizona called me," Patrick said in a conference call transcribed on the Cardinals' Web site. "I just look forward to coming in and getting an opportunity to contribute to the team, whether it's on special teams or offensively."

Patrick said the wait was tough, especially in the later rounds when his name kept flashing across the screen as one of ESPN draft analyst Mel Kiper Jr.'s "Best Available Players."

"That's one of those things that you keep asking, 'Why?'" he said. "But everything happens for a reason and there's a reason the Cardinals drafted me."

While the former Delaware standout is excited to start with his new team, he realizes the opportunity almost did not happen, at least on draft day. Most draft experts projected Patrick to be selected between the second and fourth rounds of the draft. Kiper Jr. rated Patrick as the third-best tight end in the draft.

Instead he became the ninth tight end selected. Patrick said the unpredictability of the draft is one of

the reasons why he fell to the No. 215 overall selection.

"The way the draft works, it's funny, a lot of guys who were projected to go in the first round slipped to the second," Patrick said. "That's the way the draft works and I'm just going to put that behind me and get ready to work."

A player can fall in the draft for any number of reasons. Sometimes teams will red-flag a player for concerns they may have with the player's health or character. Scott Wright, founder and president of NFLDraftCountdown.com, said in

"It was a long wait but I think it put me in a great situation."

—Senior tight end Ben Patrick

Patrick's case, there were no concrete reasons why a team may have passed on him.

Wright said Patrick suffered a shoulder injury at the Senior Bowl back in January, but he was cleared twice by doctors at the Combine and by doctors at workouts with the Philadelphia Eagles and New York Jets. Wright said many times during a draft, teams will avoid picking a player who is falling down the board even if nothing is wrong with them. It becomes, Wright said, a type of domino effect where teams will stay away because they notice no one else has picked up the player.

Before the draft, NFL teams were concerned about a few things in

regards to Patrick, most notably his need to improve on his blocking skills. That, in addition to his small size (six-foot-three, 252 pounds) compared to other tight end prospects, could also have contributed to his fall.

Patrick excelled as a tight end during Delaware's 2006 season after transferring from Duke. He led the team in receptions (64) and touchdowns (6) and was second on the team with 639 total receiving yards. A consensus first-team All-American, Patrick was selected to the East-West Shrine game and was a late addition to the Senior Bowl roster.

For the Cardinals, Patrick will provide much-needed help at the tight end position. The depth chart on the team's Web site lists two other tight ends, Leonard Pope and Fred Wakefield. Pope was a rookie last year and finished the season with 161 yards and no touchdowns, while Wakefield played one game last season.

Along with Patrick, Arizona selected Penn State offensive tackle Levi Brown in the first round (No. 5 overall), Michigan defensive tackle Alan Branch in the second, Florida State linebacker Buster Davis in the third and Michigan wide receiver Steve Breaston in the fifth.

Patrick said despite all the setbacks of falling in the draft, the chance to play in the NFL is one he still cherishes.

"It was a long wait but I think it put me in a great situation," he said. "Arizona has a high-powered offense with tremendous receivers. This is a great opportunity for me."

commentary



Jason Tomassini
Managing Sports Editor

Don't call Ben Patrick a disappointment just yet

All the local headlines were already written.

"Patrick becomes highest drafted Hen ever." "Delaware standout among top tight ends in 2007 NFL Draft."

In an event dominated by projections and mock drafts, Ben Patrick's draft ratings made a first-day selection for the former Division I-AA All-American a foregone conclusion. But as it always does, the intolerably long-winded NFL Draft produced a number of surprises over its two-day span.

ESPN draft "god" Mel Kiper Jr. ranked Patrick as the third-best tight end and 63rd best player overall. In an April 16 four-round mock draft Kiper projected Patrick to be picked No. 47 by the Green Bay Packers.

That's what we thought would happen.

In actuality, eight tight ends were picked ahead of Patrick, he is just the eighth-highest drafted Hen ever and 214 players were selected ahead of him before the Arizona Cardinals ended the wait in the seventh round.

Patrick's draft day story is one of many formed over the weekend and, while it represents his entire career as of right now, there's a chance for it to be rewritten. Players drop in the draft all the time and are ultimately judged by their performances in the NFL.

People remember Tom Brady was drafted in the sixth round and that Ryan Leaf was drafted No. 2 overall because of the contrasts between their draft-day position and their eventual careers. Conversely, no one remembers guys like former Delaware defensive end Shawn Johnson, a sixth-round pick that couldn't put together an NFL career.

Clearly, the NFL Draft is a strange being. Because fans get such little credible access to their team's draft intentions, the whole event is predicated around the media. The viewers know as much as the draft "experts" tell them.

Just look at the actual broadcast.



Besides the brief moments where something actually happens (which consists of a man reading off a card), ESPN and its army of analysts just sit there and talk. And talk and talk and talk some more. They talk so much that suddenly people care about poor old Brady Quinn still sitting in the Green Room, even if they didn't see one Notre Dame game last year. They talk about how dumb the Dolphins are and they talk about how Heisman Trophy Winner Troy Smith and national champion Chris Leak are basically worthless. They keep talking until, eventually, anyone who gives a damn about the NFL has to listen.

What results is, until they prove us otherwise, the public opinion is the Dolphins are dumb, Smith and Leak are completely irrelevant and we should feel sorry for Brady Quinn (who will be a starter in Cleveland and spent his time in the Green Room with some hot blonde — boo hoo).

No longer is the draft about teams improving and fans getting their hopes up for the future. The draft is about welcoming a whole new batch of players into the league for the fans and media to criticize and heckle for not being as good as they should be.

It's about giving every player drafted a predetermined set of expectations based on a silly number next to their name. Leaf becomes "No. 2 Overall Pick Ryan Leaf." Ben Patrick becomes "Seventh Round Scrub Ben Patrick." And while playing like a seventh-round bum means Ryan Leaf will be remembered forever for his NFL shortcomings, Patrick will only be remembered if he can make NFL teams look stupid and play better than a seventh-round bum.

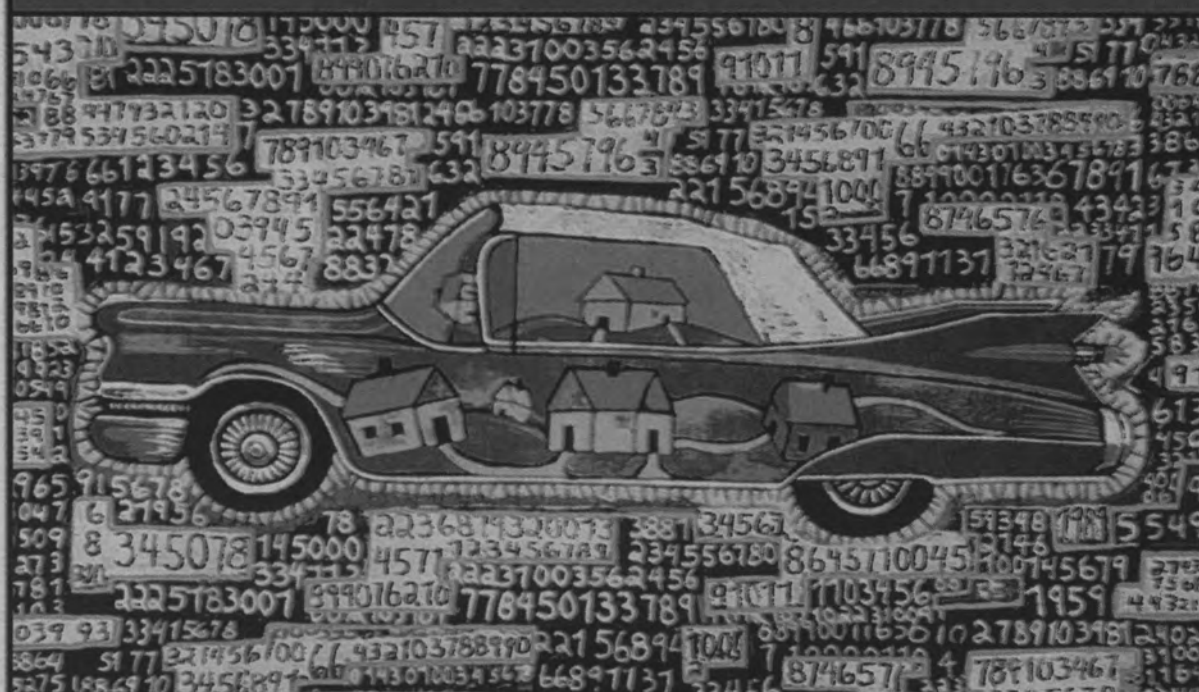
If he does succeed, he won't be known as the kid who graduated from Duke and took graduate courses at Delaware this year or the guy who got to the NFL even though he wasn't a starter until his junior season. He'll only be known as the guy who made all those NFL teams that passed on him look bad. That way, the fans get a so-called "expert" GM to berate, Kiper looks like a genius and the spirit of the NFL Draft once again lives on.

Over the next few years Patrick will become "Draft Steal Ben Patrick" or "Typical Seventh Round Pick Ben — What's His Name?" and his draft-day story will be forgotten. Sure he'll have a little less money than the second round pick everyone thought he was, but as he learns what the NFL is all about, he might find anonymity more valuable.

Jason Tomassini is a Managing Sports Editor at The Review. Send questions, comments and Mel Kiper Jr. headshots to jtom@udel.edu.



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This exhibition at the Delaware Art Museum is made possible, in part, by the Emily du Pont Memorial Exhibition Fund. The exhibition was organized by the Kresge Art Museum, Michigan State University. The national tour was organized by Landau Traveling Exhibitions, Los Angeles. Image: Luis Cruz Azaceta (American, born 1942). *Lotto: The American Dream* (from the portfolio, 10: Artist as Catalyst), 1992. Screenprint, 26 x 26 inches. MSU purchase, funded by the Office of the Vice-President for Research and Graduate Studies, 92.393.

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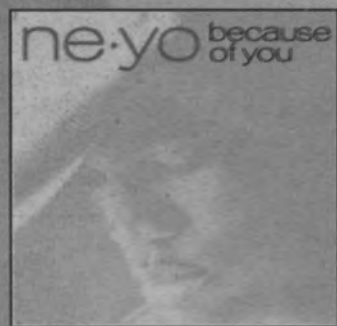
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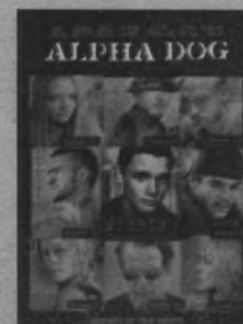


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