

Outlook

The University of Maryland at College Park Faculty and Staff Weekly Newspaper • Volume 8 Number 17 • February 28, 1994

Crime on Campus

Numbers are Up But Studies Show Universities are Still Safe Communities

As illustrated by a recent cover story in *Time Magazine*, escalating crime has America living in fear and looking for a way out. Television and newspaper stories daily detail the murders and violence in our inner cities and even in our backyards.

While the college campus has traditionally been a haven from the problems of the "real world," it is becoming harder to escape the reality that colleges and universities are not immune to violence.

In 1993, there were approximately 11 robberies on campus. In the first two months of 1994, there have already been five.

But this situation is not exclusive to the University of Maryland. Campuses across the country, both rural and urban, are experiencing an increase in crime.

In a study conducted by the *Chronicle of Higher Education* and reported in its Feb. 2 issue, robberies at colleges and universities increased 12 percent nationally from 1992 to 1993. The study included 774 institutions that were required to report crime statistics by federal law. These statistics do not account for differences among colleges such as location and size, and institu-

tions use varying time periods and definitions of crimes in their reports.

The Chronicle also warns against drawing conclusions from the figure because studies of crime on campus through 1991 "have shown a steady decline in incidents on campuses, and have shown colleges to be much safer than their surrounding areas."

But Kenneth Krouse, chief of campus police, warns that nonchalance can lead to danger.

"I think the statistics prove that [campus is safer]," Krouse says. "But it doesn't mean that you can assume that you are."

Don Smith, spokesman for the campus police, says they will continue routine patrols to identified problem areas, but the size of the area they cover makes it impossible for them to be in all places at once.

Because assailants look for opportunities from their victims to commit their crimes, a little common sense can reduce those opportunities, and make your life much safer.

"Reduce the time you spend alone," Smith says. "Travel with friends in well-lighted, well-travelled areas."

Of the five incidents that have occurred so far this year, four involved

handguns. While the first two happened late at night at the Leonardtown Apartments and the Stamp Student Union, the second two occurred in the early evening outside of the graduate student apartments off of Tulane Drive.

The fifth occurrence, which happened in Lot T, behind the Engineering Building, did not involve a handgun, but the victim was assaulted when she didn't cooperate. Police have arrested and charged someone with this incident, but no one has been arrested for the other four.

All of this, combined with a recent incident in Denton Hall where an unknown male entered an unlocked room and rubbed the leg of a sleeping female student, has been making crime on campus more visible.

Several departments on campus offer alternatives to those worried about their safety on campus at night.

Crime prevention programs,
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Steps For Safety

There are no guarantees against becoming a victim. Assailants select their victims based upon the assailant's desire—they seek an opportunity. The following are suggestions offered by the campus police to help reduce the opportunity.

1. Know your environment.
 - Where emergency phones are located.
 - Police phone number.
 - Where lighted areas are.
 - Where you can go for help if you are ever confronted.
2. Reduce the time you spend alone.
 - Walk with a friend.
 - Lock the door to the room you are in.
 - Lock your car at all times.
 - Walk in well-lighted areas.
3. Plan what you will do if confronted by a potential assailant.
 - Will you scream, run, fight, or try to gain his or her confidence?
 - Decide immediately who can help you.
 - Surrender money without resistance when asked for it.
4. Work together for a safe campus. Look out for each other.
 - Report suspicious activity to the police.
 - Share information with others.
 - Work with each other to develop a response plan.

Body and Soul: Reaping the Benefits of Regular Exercise

Go the distance. Feel the burn. Break through the wall. Experience an endorphin high. Driven by these motivational mantras, devoted athletes press on, inspired by the hope of the ultimate physical achievement.

And then there are the rest of us.

Perfect abs and a fine physique are definite pluses, but the benefits of regular exercise are as much mental as physical.

"With exercise, your body and your mind become more fit," says Brad Hatfield, associate professor and sports psychologist, Department of Kinesiology. "You gain increased flexibility, strength and mental reaction time."

Not to mention the good feeling you get after a workout, something Hatfield likens to a three-ring circus.

"When you exercise, your temperature (metabolic rate) goes up. That has a relaxing effect on the brain," reducing the impulses going to the muscles. "It's the same as taking a shower or sitting in

a sauna," he says.

The rhythmic activity of exercise has a relaxing effect, much like a baby being rocked in someone's arms, says Hatfield. "And exercise makes you feel good about yourself, good about what you do," he says.

But even one negative can disrupt that circus, he says.

"In general, if you're competitive, you won't get the sense of fulfillment and relaxation," says Hatfield.

Donald Steel, a fellow associate professor and sports psychologist in the department, says that to benefit from exercise, it's important to know what you're seeking from it.

"Choose something you enjoy," Steel says. And set realistic goals. "Whether or not you feel you are successful at your exercise has a lot to do with how you adhere to the exercise," says Steel. "Some runners feel really beat at the end of their run, but they're glad they worked out and can't wait to do it again because they feel they got good

exercise."

For many people, says Hatfield, the simple fact that there's a beginning and an end is a positive aspect of exercise. "There's a sense of mastery."

Studies have shown exercise to be highly effective at reducing stress, treating depression and improving quality of life. While this may be old news to many people, it hasn't motivated our sedentary society to become physically active.

According to Hatfield, only 10 percent of society work out on a regular basis. And of those 10 percent, half of them will drop out within six months, he says.

Of those who are active, says Hatfield, there are two groups; exercise participants and sports participants. The exercisers are motivated by fitness, but the sports types are driven by competition. "There are physical benefits from either one, but the psychological

areas differ," he says.

Hatfield believes Americans have much to learn from their Eastern counterparts who place greater emphasis on the mind and body being one and the same. In this country, "people think of physical demand as trivial and athletes are viewed as dumb," he says. Developing the mind is considered more important. "There's an attitude that 'Exercise won't help you do better in Algebra,'" says Hatfield, "but it will."

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Kerstin Neteler

Mid-Year Report from the College Park Senate Chair

Since the mid-point of the 1993-94 academic year has already come and gone, I will use this space to provide an update on Senate activities, accomplishments, pending issues, and forthcoming agenda items.

The Senate Meeting on Feb. 10:

The senators heard a report from President Kirwan concerning the administration's *Action Plan in Response to Studies of Progress Toward Diversity Goals for African-American Faculty, Staff, and Students*. The action plan now being implemented on campus contains 23 specific initiatives to promote the recruitment, retention, and quality of life for African-American faculty, staff and students. The Senate approved two program changes: a name change for the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, and a merger of two graduate programs into one program in nutrition. A revision of the repeat policy—setting a new maximum of 18 repeatable credits for all students—was passed after lengthy debate. Finally, the Senate considered a proposed policy on differential tuition for graduate programs; this policy addresses one of the issues emerging from the campus' recent efforts to develop new continuing education and professional development programs. A quorum call cut short discussion on the differential tuition policy.

Goals for the Year: At the first Senate meeting in September, I articulated four specific goals for the year. The first, to revise the CORE Advanced Studies Program, has been accomplished. A Senate subcommittee has been hard at work on the second: to create the Library Council—the first jointly-appointed university council representing a new Senate and administration mechanism for shared governance. The third goal is the ongoing year-long project of revising the Senate's bylaws to improve our efficiency and effectiveness; already the Senate has considered and approved many changes to the bylaws. The Senate has not directly addressed the fourth goal: to work toward a fair restructuring of parking fees. Instead, the Senate has monitored the deliberations of the Campus Parking Advisory Committee, recently revived to enhance faculty, staff and student participation in decision mak-

ing on parking issues. At present, it looks promising for no increase in parking fees for next year.

System Issues: I have reported earlier in *Outlook* about two important issues in negotiation with the University of Maryland System Administration: retrenchment and faculty representation on the Board of Regents. There is little new to report on the retrenchment issue. Although there are hopeful signs that the system administrators now recognize the need for a precisely articulated and mutually negotiated definition of financial emergency, they have neither accepted the wording of the College Park policy nor proposed any alternatives. However, there has been real progress on the issue of faculty representation on the Board of Regents. Until this year, the Chancellor and the board have opposed legislation to add a faculty regent. This year, a compromise bill—for a single faculty regent with a vote only in committee—has a good chance of winning their support and passing the state legislature. Although this bill is an unmistakable compromise from earlier (but always unsuccessful) legislative efforts, it has unified the higher education community in support of the idea of faculty representation on the board.

Forthcoming Senate Business:

Senate committees are working on a variety of important agenda items to be presented for full Senate consideration this spring. As you know, the Faculty Affairs Committee has offered draft proposals concerning teaching expectations and periodic review of faculty. In December, the committee heard comments and questions in two public hearings on the proposals and is now at work considering revisions. The recent negative *Diamondback* headlines about faculty courseloads on campus, as well as the upcoming hearings about workload in the state legislature, make painfully clear that this issue is poorly understood even by the higher education leadership in the state, that it is not going away, and that the faculty must take the initiative to set reasonable standards and policy. Also, the Student Affairs and Educational Affairs Committees both are preparing a proposal to improve undergraduate advising on campus. The Staff Affairs Committee is now reviewing the new

Recreation Center to Open in 1997

With the design nearly complete, plans for the new \$36 million campus recreation facility are well under way with construction planned to begin in early spring 1995.

The new recreation facility, which has been in planning since 1988, will be built directly adjacent to the Health and Human Performance Building (previously known as North Gym).

The need for additional recreation facilities on campus is an issue the campus has long wanted to address, says Jay Gilchrist, director of Campus Recreation Services.

"It's going to be a major improve-

ment," he says. "We don't have the recreational facilities to satisfy the current needs of the students."

A study conducted by a campus task force showed that the university's recreation facilities were inadequate in comparison with peer institutions.

"There are not many spaces where students can interact," says Larry Marcu, campus facility planner. The center will provide small lounge areas where students can meet. "This will increase the sense of community available at Maryland," Marcu says.

If everything goes as planned, faculty, staff and students will have access to

End quote

How safe do you feel on this campus after dark?



"I always feel totally safe because I've never had a bad experience. I've often stayed very late and never once felt scared. I'm in good shape so I'm not afraid that someone could overtake me. Of course, when I'm walking I'm aware of what's around me. Even late at night there are always people walking around. I remember when the campus was more dimly lit. It's much brighter now."

—Beth Alvarez, curator of literary manuscripts, McKeldin Library

"If I'm parked very close, I don't worry too much, but I feel that walking on campus is like walking anywhere else—you have to be careful. I don't take anything for granted, I still watch out. I keep an open eye. It's the times. Way back two generations ago, we didn't have these problems with violence."

—Yvette Nickerson, administrative aide, Bursar's Office



"I feel very safe, but maybe that's the way I am. I do not feel threatened at all walking around here at night. On this campus I haven't worried very much."

—Dr. William K. Rose, professor, Department of Astronomy

"I try to avoid going out after dark at all costs. I think that everybody treats the college campus as their own neighborhood rather than the city that it is. They need to realize that it is dangerous. I make sure I'm aware of all my surroundings and try to project an attitude that I am not scared. A can of mace comes in handy, too."

—Jennifer Johnson, junior history major



proposed compensation plan for classified and associate staff.

Other likely agenda items include new procedures and criteria for reviews of departments and chairs and of colleges and deans, new policies for granting emeritus status, and the integration of our new colleagues in the Cooperative Extension Service into the Senate. Finally, all newly elected members of the Senate will be seated at an early May meeting devoted to the election of a new executive committee and a new chair-elect, as well as the formal appointment of new standing committee members and chairs.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT:

Due to weather related delays in Senate committee work this winter, the Mar. 7 meeting of the College Park Senate has been cancelled. The Mar. 31 meeting will be held as scheduled.

—HANK DOBIN

Next Issue: In honor of Women's History Month, *Outlook* introduces you to some of College Park's outstanding women, including Evelyn Beck, Claire Moses and Andrianna Stuart.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AT COLLEGE PARK

Outlook

Outlook is the weekly faculty-staff newspaper serving the College Park campus community.

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Body and Soul

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Laine Santa Maria, an exercise physiologist in the Department of Kinesiology, says that to get effective results, both mental and physical, it's important to engage in aerobic activities (those which use the large muscle groups), for at least 20 minutes at 60 percent of maximal heart rate. [Target heart rate is 220 minus your age.] "Running, swimming, cycling and walking are all good examples," he says. Santa Maria says his own fitness program combines treadmill with handball and golf. By walking the course instead of taking a cart, Santa Maria covers roughly three miles on foot. "I'm getting a workout and doing something I enjoy."

Any exercise is good for a body, as long as it's done in moderation. "Think of it [exercise] like a medicine that has to be taken in a certain dose," says Hatfield. "You can overstress the body."

Developing a regular routine for fitness takes approximately six weeks, says Hatfield, so it's important to start

slow. "Life is a marathon, not a sprint," says Hatfield. "Unless you approach it as such, you won't stick with it."

Hatfield and Santa Maria, who hope to undertake a longitudinal study, are examining how exercise affects the aging of the brain. "There's good evidence that older people who exercise have faster reactions, better memory and clearer minds," says Hatfield. "Even if you've been sedentary all your life, these changes can occur," he says.

Hatfield doesn't promise that the elderly will live longer because of exercise, but it does enable them to better care for themselves and feel more independent. "They live a more fulfilling life," he says.

Hatfield sees these long term benefits as a powerful source of preventive medicine. "It could make a difference in health care costs," he says.

As Santa Maria notes, our society has become more lazy with time. "Our culture has gone cold turkey in terms of physical demands," he says, compared with earlier civilizations, and the so-

called survival of the fittest. "We should be physically active because that's what we were designed to do."

Studies of today's youth show an increasing lack of physical activity on their part that doesn't bode well for their future. "These inactive kids will age more quickly and become more depressed," says Hatfield.

Increased physical activity leads to better mental sharpness, says Hatfield. "Through exercise, you can achieve the same work with less effort."

A Personalized Fitness Program for Faculty and Staff

For faculty and staff who want to work out but need a little assistance to keep them motivated, the university offers its Wellness Research Lab. Located in the Health and Human Performance Building, the lab provides one-on-one attention from a staff of exercise physiologists, physicians and physical fitness specialists.

Participants first undergo a series of stress tests that assess the fitness of the heart and cardiovascular system. Each person's fat composition and flexibility also can be assessed.

Using these results, the lab develops a personalized fitness program for each participant. The lab, in turn, benefits from the data it obtains for its longitudinal study. "We're using this to develop a large research data base including diets, perceived stress levels, and ethnicity factors," says Colleen Farmer, director of the lab.

But that doesn't mean you should feel like a research guinea pig. Their ultimate motivation is to help people become more fit.

"We want to get people to move and have fun," says Farmer. "The more consistent people are [with exercise], the

better off they are."

The Wellness Research Lab is available exclusively to faculty and staff. "It's good for people who may feel uncomfortable working out in front of others," says Farmer. Included among the equipment are six treadmills, 12 bikes, and six cross-country ski machines. Staff is always on hand to help users with the equipment or any fitness questions they may have.

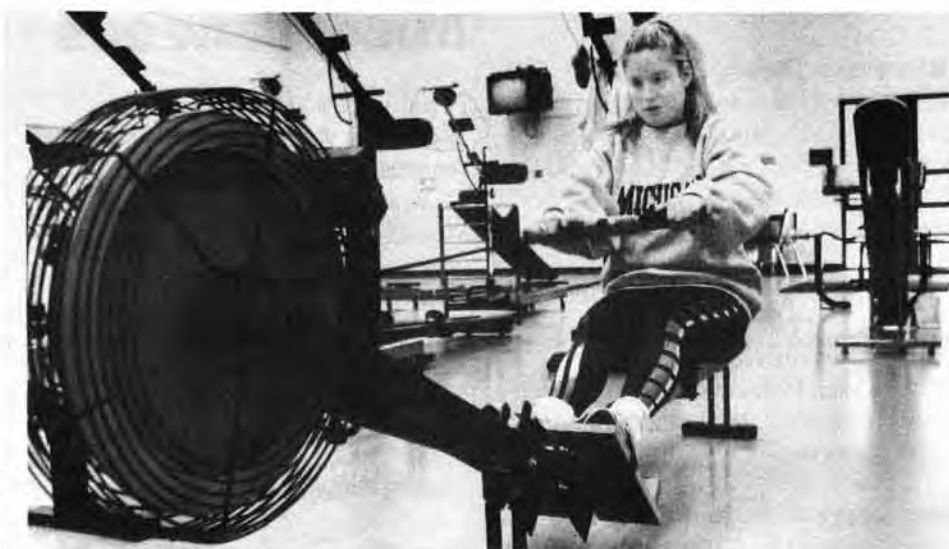
Since the lab opened three-and-a-half years ago, some 1,200 people have completed the program. They range in age from mid-20's to 75. "Forty-five percent of those who entered the program still work out in the wellness facility," says Farmer. It is unknown what percentage continue to work out outside of the facility, says Farmer.

This time of year, says Farmer, the lab sees an increase in participants. Come summer, the lab is less crowded. Farmer says that could be a good or bad sign. "You don't know if they've stopped coming because their new year's resolutions have waned or if they're exercising outdoors because of the great weather," she says.

To benefit from all the lab has to offer, you needn't be enrolled in the program. Education seminars open to all faculty and staff are also conducted by the lab. And activities such as family fitness and trampoline time have been offered in the past.

Brochures highlighting the lab's activities can be obtained from room 0110 of the Health and Human Performance Building during lab hours: 7 to 8:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., and 4:30 to 6:30 p.m. On Saturdays, the lab is open from 9 to 11 a.m.

—JENNIFER HAWES



Kerstin Neteler

Where to Go When You Want to Work Out on Campus

If you are motivated to exercise, the campus offers a full range of facilities for running, swimming, playing tennis or pedaling a Lifecycle, as well as aerobics and deep water fitness classes.

Jay Gilchrist, director of Campus Recreation Services, warns that this time of year, especially until Spring Break, many of the facilities are crowded. "There can be a long waiting line," he says, but adds that there are hours specifically designated for faculty and staff at the fitness center located in the Health and Human Performance (HHP) Building, racquetball, handball and squash courts, and the swimming pool at Cole Field House.

To use many of the facilities, a valid UMCP faculty/staff identification card is required. Some facilities also require faculty and staff to attend an orientation session. The following is a list of recreation services available on campus for faculty, staff and students. Further information can be obtained by calling REC-CHECK, an automated information system accessible 24 hours a day, at 314-5454.

Aerobics: Sessions are held every day and include low impact, fat-burner, high impact, power workout and funk

aerobics. Classes take place in the Preinkert Gym and the HHP Building, Room 0102. Fee: \$1 per session at the door, or purchase an Aerobic Express Card for \$20/semester and go as often as you like. Call 314-7218 for more information.

Basketball and Volleyball: Drop-in opportunities exist at the HHP Building and the Reckord Armory.

Deep Water Exercise Program: Tuesdays and Thursdays, 6 to 7 p.m., Preinkert Pool. Fee: \$1 per session for drop-ins, on a first-come, first-served basis. For more information, call 314-7218.

Fitness Centers: Cardiovascular machines and Cybex variable-resistance weight training equipment are available in the fitness centers in the HHP Building and Annapolis Hall. Users must attend a one-hour orientation before using either facility.

Golf: The university's 18-hole golf course, driving range and pro shop are available. Call 403-4299 for information.

Racquetball/Handball/Squash: Courts are available in the HHP

Building. Call 405-2562, Monday through Friday, from 4 to 10 p.m., or Saturday and Sunday, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. for reservations.

Running/Fitness Walking: The Reckord Armory indoor track (.10 mile) is reserved Monday-Friday, from noon to 1 p.m., for jogging, running or walking. Cole Field House is another popular spot for flexing your feet, from 7 to 8:30 a.m., and 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Brochures are also available designating running/walking routes on campus.

Swimming/Lap Swimming: Faculty/staff swimming, 11:15 a.m. to 1 p.m., Monday through Friday at Cole Pool, Cole Field House. The pool at Preinkert Field House also offers lap swimming hours, but none exclusively for faculty and staff.

Tennis: Located near Cole Field House, Lot 4, LaPlata Hall and South Campus Dining Hall are 32 outdoor tennis courts. Weather permitting, lights are on until 10 p.m. at Cole and LaPlata. In addition, there is an indoor tennis bubble on campus, next to the golf course driving range. Call 403-

4302 for information about tennis bubble fees and hours of operation.

Individual Programs: A self-directed recreational fitness program especially suited to individuals whose schedules prevent them from participating in structured programs where class or meeting times are inconvenient. Choose one of several aerobic activities, including cycling, walking, rope skipping, skiing and swimming, and exercise at your convenience. For each 15 minutes of continuous aerobic exercise you do, you receive one point. T-shirts are awarded after 150 points are earned during six months of activity. Sign up any time. Call 314-7218 for information.

Water Aerobics: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 5 to 6 p.m., Preinkert Pool. Fee: \$1 per session at the door, on a first-come, first-served basis. For more information, call 314-7218.

Calendar Feb. 28-Mar. 9

Arts

Art Exhibit: "Sources: Multicultural Influences on Contemporary African-American Sculptors," through Apr. 11, The Art Gallery, Art/Sociology. Call 5-2763 for info.

University Theatre: *Jacques Brel is Alive and Well and Living in Paris*, Tue., Mar. 1, 9:45 a.m., and Thu., Mar. 3, Fri., Mar. 4, and Sat., Mar. 5, 8 p.m., Tawes Theatre, \$12, students and seniors \$9. Call 5-2201 for info. Listening system available. (Mar. 5 is a sign interpretation performance.)*



The Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center performs on Saturday, Mar. 5, at UMUC.

Artist Scholarship Benefit Series: Tue., Mar. 1, "The Pleasures of Music," W. Hudson, conductor, L. Mabbs, soprano, J. Multer, violin, 7:30 p.m., Kennedy Center Terrace Theater, \$15, students \$9. Call (202) 467-4600 for info.*

The Concert Society at Maryland Chamber Music Series: Sat., Mar. 5, Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center, 8 p.m., UMUC Center of Adult Education Auditorium, \$19, students \$8. Call 403-4240 for info. Free pre-concert seminar, 6:30 p.m.*

Music at Maryland: Sat., Mar. 5, Mozart Piano Sonata Cycle Recital 3, Carlos Cesar Rodriguez, 8 p.m., Tawes Recital Hall. Call 5-2201 for info.

Concert Band: Tue., Mar. 8, L. Richmond Sparks, conductor, Grand Ballroom, Stamp Student Union. Call 5-5545 for info.

Lectures

College of Engineering Black History Month Lecture: Mon., Feb. 28, "Maryland Engineers Designing Tomorrow Today—African-American Perspectives," Gwendolyn Boyd, Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Lab, 2 p.m., 1202 Engineering Classroom Building. Reception following in Maryland Room, Marie Mount. Call 5-3878 for info.

Horticulture Colloquium Series: Mon., Feb. 28, "Wood Landscape Plant Germplasm Repository," Edward J. Garvey, National Arboretum, 4 p.m., 0128 Holzapfel. Call 5-4355 for info.

Zoology Lecture: Tue., Mar. 1, "Life History Variation in 'Fraseria Speciosa'," David Inouye, noon, 1208 Zoology/Psychology. Call 5-6890 for info.

Life Sciences and Agriculture Lecture: Tue., Mar. 1, "The UCI Pipeline: A Success Story for Minorities," Eloy Rodriguez, University of California-Irvine, noon, Maryland Room, Marie Mount. Call 5-2085 for info.

Physics Colloquium: Tue., Mar. 1, "The Great Crash of '94," Michael F. A'Hearn, 4 p.m., 1410 Physics. Call 5-5949 for info.

Life Sciences and Agriculture Lecture: Tue., Mar. 1, "Medicinal Chemistry of Novel Products from the Tropical Rainforest," Eloy Rodriguez, University of California at Irvine, 4 p.m., 1325 Chemistry. Call 5-2085 for info.

Theatre Lecture: Wed., Mar. 2, Sounding the Humanities-discussion of *Jacques Brel*, University Theatre, noon-12:50 p.m., 1102 Francis Scott Key. Call 5-2201 for info.

Computer, Mathematical, and Physical Sciences Lecture: Wed., Mar. 2, "Telling Science's Story," Gina Kolata, *New York Times*, 3-4 p.m., 3206 Math. Call 5-5048 for info.

Astronomy Colloquium: Wed., Mar. 2, "High Energy Radiation from Rotation-Powered Neutron Stars," David Helfland, Columbia University, 4 p.m., 1113 Computer and Space Sciences. Call 5-1502 for info.

Architecture Lecture: Wed., Mar. 2, "Lost Plans and Forgotten Designers of Canberra: A New Look at the 1912 Competition for Australia's Capital," John W. Reps, Cornell University, 7 p.m., Architecture Auditorium. Call 5-6284 for info.

President's Commission on Women's Affairs Lecture: Wed., Mar. 2, "Mirrors, Self, and Others: Representation of Asian-American Women in the Media," Elaine H. Kim, University of California at Berkeley, 7 p.m., 2203 Art/Sociology. Call 5-9355 for info.

President's Commission on Women's Affairs Women of Color Event: Fri., Mar. 4, "Listening to Our Voices," noon-2 p.m., Grand Ballroom Lounge, Stamp Student Union. Call 5-5615 for info.

Zoology Lecture: Fri., Mar. 4, "If Cave Fish Go Blind, Why Don't Island Moths Go Deaf?," James Fullard, University of Toronto, Erindale, noon, 1208 Zoology/Psychology. Call 5-6887 for info.

Comparative Literature First Friday Colloquium: Fri., Mar. 4, "Black Faustus of Appalachia," Gladys-Marie Fry, 12:15 p.m., 1102 Francis Scott Key. Call 5-2853 for info.

Moving Toward Community Lecture: Thu., Mar. 3, "Re-examining Race Relations among Minorities," a discussion led by Pedro Aviles, Executive Director of Washington's Latino Civil Rights Task Force, 3-5 p.m., Multi-purpose Room, Saint Mary's/The Language House. Call 5-6441 for more info.

History and Theory of Music Lecture: Fri., Mar. 4, "Inventing a European Music Culture: Meditations on the Past in the Present," Leo Treitler, CUNY Graduate Center, 3 p.m., 2154 Tawes. Call 5-2201 for info.

Horticulture Colloquium Series: Mon., Mar. 7, "Biological Basis of Control Atmosphere Effects on Fruits," Adel A. Kader, University of California at Davis, 4 p.m., 0128 Holzapfel. Call 5-4355 for info.

Entomology Colloquium: Mon., Mar. 7, "Speciation in Tree Hoppers," Thomas K. Wood, University of Delaware, 4 p.m., 0200 Symons. Call 5-3911 for info.

Zoology Lecture: Tue., Mar. 8, "Sexual Dimorphism and Cooperative Breeding in the Prairie Vole, 'Microtus Ochrogaster'," Luci Roberts, noon, 1208 Zoology/Psychology. Call 5-6940 for info.

Lincoln at Gettysburg Lecture Series: Tue., Mar. 8, "Voices of Slavery & Freedom: Dramatic Readings," 12:30-2 p.m., 2203 Art/Sociology. Call 5-9362 for info. Reading of award-winning "Learning from Lincoln: Contest to Rewrite the Gettysburg Address" essays.

Physics Colloquium: Tue., Mar. 8, "Composite Femions and the Fractional Quantum Hall Effect," Jainendra Jain, SUNY at Stonybrook, 4 p.m., 1410 Physics. Call 5-5949 for info.

Planning for the Urban Community Brownbag Lecture Series: Wed., Mar. 9, "Affordable Housing in Prince George's County," Linda Bronsdon, Prince George's County Housing & Community Development, noon-1:15 p.m., 1213 Architecture. Call 5-6798 for info.

Zoology Lecture: Wed., Mar. 9, "Use of Drosophila as a Model for the Nervous System," Marshall Nirenberg,

USDA-ARS, noon, 1208 Zoology/Psychology. Call 5-6887 for info.

Astronomy Colloquium: Wed., Mar. 9, "Recent Results in Solar Oscillations," Pawan Kumar, MIT, 4 p.m., 1113 Computer and Space Sciences. Call 5-1502 for info. Lecture preceded by coffee at 3:30 p.m.

Meetings

President's Commission on Women's Affairs Meeting: Mon., Feb. 28, noon-2 p.m., Maryland Room, Marie Mount. Call 5-5806 for info.

Theatre Meeting: Thu., Mar. 3, Meet the Artists—discussion of *Jacques Brel*, director and designers, University Theatre, 7-7:45 p.m., Tawes Experimental Theatre (0241). Call 5-2201 for info.

President's Commission on Women's Affairs Meeting: Mon., Mar. 7, Exec. Comm. & 20th Anniv. Comm., 11 a.m.-1 p.m., 1102 Francis Scott Key. Call 5-5806 for info.

Miscellaneous

President's Commission on Women's Affairs 20th Anniversary Party: Tue., Mar. 1, 11:30 a.m.-2 p.m., Colony Ballroom, Stamp Student Union. Call 5-2312 for info.

President's Commission on Women's Affairs Luncheon: Wed., Mar. 2, "Acquaintance Rape and Alcohol," Committee on Undergraduate Women's Leadership, noon, Stamp Student Union. Call 4-8505 for info.

Diversity Film Series: Through Sat., Mar. 5, *All of Our Lives*, every hour on the hour. Examines the plight of aging women, many of whom must face their later years stranded without a pension and financially insecure. Nonprint Media, 4th floor, Hornbake. Call 5-9263 for info.

Diversity Film Series: Sun., Mar. 6, through Sat., Mar. 12, *Refugees In Our Backyard*. Discusses why Central Americans are seeking entry into the United States, the obstacles they face, and the problems this migration has created for much of the nation; 59 minutes. Nonprint Media, 4th floor, Hornbake. Call 5-9236 for info.

President's Commission on Women's Affairs Reading: Tue., Mar. 8, Alicia Ostriker, poet and literary critic, 7:30 p.m., Maryland Room, Marie Mount. Call 5-3811 for info.

Seminars

Space Science Seminar: Mon., Feb. 28, "Monte Carlo Simulations of Particle Acceleration at Oblique Shocks," Matthew G. Baring, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, 4:30 p.m., 1113 Computer and Space Sciences. Call 5-6232 for info.

Molecular and Cell Biology Graduate Program Seminar: Wed., Mar. 2, "Accumulation & Disposal—

Maryland Fan Proudly Bears the Flag for Terrapins

In 1968, before the North Carolina Tar Heels came to visit, the Maryland football team was in a slump that had lasted for two years.

Craig Dameron, then a student in business and public administration, saw the emblem of the Maryland flag emblazoned on the uniforms of the football players and had an idea.

He approached several football players in class and asked, "What would you think if I came out with you at the beginning of the game carrying a Maryland flag?"

In those days, students were allowed on the field and would form a human tunnel for the players as they came out.

Then-head coach Bob Ward supported the idea, and Dameron led the Terps onto the field for the first of many times. That day the Tar Heels, who were favored by 20 points, were upset by a margin of eight points. Craig Dameron and his flag became a tradition.

More than 25 years later, Dameron still leads the football team onto the field with the Maryland flag, as well as

the basketball and lacrosse teams.

"I grew up in the area," Dameron says. "As a youngster, I used to watch the football team practice and dreamed of becoming a player. I never had the size to play, though. What's nice, is feeling such a part of it."

Now a program analyst with the Environmental Protection Agency, he says his bosses are very understanding.

"I can usually get a Friday off to travel with the team on away games," he says. "With basketball, it's impossible. I handle a \$60 million grant program, so I can't be too far away from it."

Over the years, Dameron has known many Maryland coaches.

"Each coach, whether they've been successful or not, they've tried to win. From what I've seen of Coach [Mark] Duffner, I think we're looking for a bowl game real soon. I get fatigued watching the energy that he has during football practice."

The flag that he carries now is a 12-foot staff, with a flag that measures approximately 5 feet-by-8 feet. If you

ask him, he'll reminisce about the old flag.

"It took about three people to carry it or to hold it upright," he says. "We were blocking people's view in the stands."

But the memory he cherishes the most was when the men's basketball team went to the ACC Tournament in Greensboro, N.C., and Len Bias helped the team beat Duke for the ACC title.

"He was a player who seemed to have the determination to do what he needed to do," he says.

Maryland sports have changed for the better since he graduated in 1970, Dameron says. "We've been returning to the tradition that we once had."

Dameron believes that more glory still lies ahead for Maryland sports, and he will continue to lead them out onto the field.

"I think [the opposing team] knows they're in for a long afternoon when they see the Maryland flag."

—STEPHEN SOBEK



Craig Dameron has been carrying the Maryland flag for more than 25 years.

Lisa Heilert

Personality Determined in the Crib

The Biological Base of Character Traits in Infants

Fussy, fidgety, hard to soothe babies are more likely to be shy and withdrawn as children and susceptible to behavior problems as adults. These findings, which for the first time link social behavior directly to a physiological factor, are the result of ongoing research by Nathan Fox, professor of human development.

Fox recently presented his new findings at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Fox has found that mapping brain wave activity of infants provides something akin to a fingerprint of their developing personality.

"We are now able to predict, based on an infant's behavior and the physiological activity of his brain, which child is likely to be shy and withdrawn at age two," Fox says.

Using a specially designed electroencephalogram (EEG) cap, Fox has measured the brain wave activity of a selected group of infants from four months to 24 months of age. A number of the infants showed a particular brain wave pattern described as reflecting stable right frontal EEG asymmetry. Those who maintained this pattern across the 15-month period of the study were more fearful, anxious and compliant as infants. They were less reactive to frustration and less impulsive than other infants.

"These infants display a constellation of behaviors which form a unique, temperamental type of child," Fox says. "This temperamental pattern is stable throughout the toddler, preschool and school years."

Fox notes these children may have trouble making friends and are likely to shy away from participation with a group. They may have higher levels of anxiety which can show up as depression or disruptive acting-out behavior.

Studies of adults have found that those displaying this same brain wave pattern are fearful, respond negatively to emotional stimuli and are prone to depression.

Fox cautions that his findings do not mean that a child's environment cannot influence personality and behavior. Parents of children who may be predisposed to shyness can help them develop socializing skills and learn to be less fearful.

"What we are saying is that when it comes to personality, we do not start with a blank slate," Fox says. "A supportive environment can help minimize troubles with behavior and socializa-

tion, but in instances where the environment is not supportive, these children are more at risk for developing problems."

Fox will continue to follow his test group of children through age seven. "The challenge will be to see which children develop behavior problems, but we are certain we have found a strong precursor," he says.

A Harvard-trained developmental psychologist, Fox's child development expertise is well documented in the

Crime on Campus

continued from page 1

free of charge, are available to individuals and groups from the campus police; including personal security presentations, rape defense, self-defense workshops and sexual assault awareness.

Blue light security phones, which provide a direct line to campus police, are located around campus. The police can also be reached by dialing 911 from any pay phone and telling the operator that you are on campus.

The Security Task Force, chaired by Charles Wellford, of the Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology, and made up of faculty, staff and students, looks at security issues of concern to the university and makes recommendations for dealing with them to the vice president for administrative affairs.

Bus service by Shuttle-UM creates an alternative to walking alone on campus. The circuit, express and graduate housing routes make more than 70 stops and "Call-A-Ride" (314-CALL) offers door to door transportation from sunset to sunrise. "Call-A-Ride" drivers also patrol parking lots between calls.

The Residence Hall Patrol Program, an offshoot of the Department of Resident Life, also watches out for the safety of its residents. Students, working in teams and wearing orange vests,

check buildings and locks for security.

Jeff Smith, president of the Residence Halls Association and vice president of campus affairs for the student government association, has been working on a color-coded map that would designate the "safer" areas of campus.

"It will increase awareness," Jeff Smith says, "and make people realize that if they go 30 seconds out of their way, they could be in more secure areas."

The map, which he hopes to combine with the parking map for the fall semester, will use lighting, frequency of traffic, and the proximity of emergency phones to designate safe areas. After walk-throughs are completed by students, they plan to compare their findings with campus police statistics.

But Krouse warns that while Jeff Smith's intentions may be good, people should still take precautions in "safe" areas.

"The problem with a map is that once you publish it and say, 'This is a safe area on campus,' then you're producing a false sense of security and a tremendous source of liability," Krouse says.

—STEPHEN SOBEK



Take note

Harvard Prof. Assesses the Technology Revolution

"Science and the Clinton-Gore Technology Revolution" is the subject of a discussion by Lewis Branscomb, former director of the U.S. National Bureau of Standards under President Nixon. Branscomb, current Albert Pratt Public Service Professor at Harvard University's Center for Science and International Affairs, John F. Kennedy School of Government, will speak on Thursday, Mar. 10., at 3:30 p.m., in room 1412 of the Physics Building. His is the first in a series of lectures addressing the Grand Challenge issues, sponsored by the College of Computer, Mathematical & Physical Sciences, the School of Public Affairs, and the Graduate School.

"Not since the 1953 resolution of the great debates between Vannevar Bush and Harley Kilgore in the 1940s has the United States seen such a dramatic upheaval in technology policy," says Branscomb, "and never has the change occurred so quickly." The evidence, he says, is found in Clinton's request for nearly \$1 billion for the Technology Administration in Commerce for FY95, an 80 percent increase. "And the President will chair the National Science and Technology Council personally."

Where politicians used to decry any hint of industrial policy as socialistic, says Branscomb, now they are delivering a different message to the scientific community: get with it or get out of the way.

Will scientists take these politicians' advice or try to keep science pure and poor? Branscomb thinks scientists can have it both ways—"intellectually driven scientific autonomy and relevance to the national agenda."

For more information about the lecture, call 405-2319.

Researchers Say Oceans are Critical to Earth

Although "Save the Rainforests" has become a catch-phrase for the environmentally aware '90s, researchers at College Park think that it is a mistake to ignore the oceans of our planet.

Rita Colwell, president of the Maryland Biotechnology Institute, and Marjorie Reaka-Kudla, professor of zoology, recently presented their evidence regarding the need to better understand biodiversity in marine environments at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in San Francisco.

The researchers agree that the rainforests contain a rich diversity of plant and animal life that provide the earth with valuable foods and medicines while helping to regulate the climate. They also agree that due to increases in population levels and associated environmental changes, we currently face a global crisis in biodiversity that could probably exceed the five great mass extinctions in the history of life on earth.

They maintain, however, that biodiversity in the oceans, the last great frontier, remains the least known and understood aspect of the biodiversity crisis. Covering more than two-thirds of the globe, the oceans and their biota

are critical to the earth's climate regulation, geochemical stability, and human food resources.

Colwell contends that recent developments in nucleic acid sequencing techniques have significantly increased our knowledge of the diversity of marine microorganisms. However, even the best estimates note that only 3 percent of the microorganisms in the ocean have been cultured and identified. This opens up a world of opportunity for scientists to understand more fully the contribution of marine microorganisms to the nutrient cycles of the ocean and to global climatological processes, Colwell says.

Reaka-Kudla's work focuses on coral reefs. Although renowned for their beauty and adapted life, no one has ever been able to quantitatively estimate the number of species that live on global reefs. Using ecological theory, she estimates that 35,000-60,000 species of plant and animal life have been described on coral reefs, but that 425,000 species should be present on global reefs. This suggests that only 8-14 percent of coral reef organisms have been described. The small, unstudied species with restricted distributions are especially vulnerable to extinction in coastal environments that are subject to rapid, human-induced changes.

"There hasn't been enough of an emphasis on systematic field work on marine organisms," Reaka-Kudla says. "All of these species can be of tremendous use to human populations. In addition to their untapped biomedical value, coral reefs represent a critical source of protein for the world's tropical peoples. This will become even more important in the 21st century. Many species may become extinct without ever being studied if marine environments are not conserved."

Help Wanted: University Seeks Associate Provost

The university is seeking candidates for the new position of Associate Provost for Academic Affairs and Dean for Undergraduate Studies. To fill this challenging position, the university seeks candidates of academic distinction who possess administrative experience and ability to provide vision and leadership in the complex setting of a large research university. The application of women and minority candidates is encouraged.

Sought for the position is a person of academic distinction, administrative experience and demonstrated leadership. The ideal candidate should possess strong administrative and leadership experience and demonstrated commitment to undergraduate education, the ability to work with diverse groups of faculty, students, staff and administrators, and a record of scholarship and teaching that would qualify the candidate for appointment as a professor with tenure.

The search committee, chaired by Robert Griffith, dean of the College of Arts and Humanities, hopes to fill this position by July 1, 1994. Direct all inquiries to: Chair Search Committee for the Associate Provost for Academic Affairs and Dean for Undergraduate Studies, c/o College of Arts and Humanities, Francis Scott Key Hall, University of Maryland at College Park, College Park, MD 20742-7311.

In brief

Disability Issues Awards

To recognize the meritorious efforts of members of the campus community, the President's Commission on Disability Issues seeks nominations of those persons who have worked to improve the quality of life for persons with disabilities at College Park. The awards are given to students and faculty or staff who have made significant contributions to this area.

Examples of the kinds of contributions include:

- * A professor who takes extra steps to ensure physical or academic accessibility for all students.

- * A staff person or student who initiates a program intended to improve the quality of life for persons with disabilities.

- * Someone who actively promotes awareness of disability issues.

The contribution could be something which improves conditions for the entire disabled population on campus, or it may affect only a few people.

Nomination forms are available from David Hershenson, chairman of the President's Commission. Nominations are due Tuesday, Mar. 8. For more information call Hershenson at 405-2862.

Building Fake Stock Portfolios

Students play the stock market by participating in the Collegiate Investment Challenge, Feb. 28 through April 29. A nationwide educational stock trading competition, the Collegiate Investment Challenge helps students learn the ups and downs of the stock market without risking any real money. Players start with a fictional \$500,000 account and use a toll-free AT&T 800 number to trade more than 8,000 stocks on the AMEX, NYSE, and NASDAQ exchanges. Students execute their buy and sell orders through a staff of brokers who provide quotes and individual portfolio information. The competition offers divisions for college students, high school students, and teachers. For an entry fee of \$39.95, participants receive a game package with rules and instructions, an official stock listing guide and a transaction ledger to assist students in keeping track of their portfolios. Those interested in participating should call Alex, the campus representative, at (301) 593-3665.

Disabilities Open Forum

The President's Commission on Disability Issues Open Forum is scheduled for Wednesday, April 27, from 2 to 4 p.m., in the Maryland Room of Marie Mount Hall. One of the major objectives for sponsoring the forum is to provide students and employees with disabilities, as well as other interested persons, an opportunity to discuss disability issues at UMCP. For additional information call Ray Gillian at 5-5803.

Kids and Computers

Students from area schools will meet on Saturday, Mar. 5 at the Stamp Student Union to compete in the fourth annual Maryland High School Programming Contest sponsored by the Department of Computer Science. Teams of five students from across the state will tackle various computer programming problems during the contest, ranging from writing a program that calculates the cost of telephone calls for a hypothetical phone company to designing a program that gives the break-even point for ticket pricing. The first place winner will take home a check for \$2,500 donated from Electrical Data Systems. Second and third prizes will be \$1,500 and \$1,000, respectively.

Imperative Partnerships

New initiatives in computer science and government, industry and academic partnership will be examined at a conference on Wednesday, Mar. 30, at the University College Conference Center on Adelphi Road. The day-long conference, which begins at 9 a.m., will feature government leaders, faculty from University of California, Berkeley, and the chairman of the board of INTEL, as well as representatives from NASA and the Department of Defense. Conference planners say that to ensure that the United States remains the leader in computer sciences and applications, it is imperative that new partnerships between government, industry, and academia be formed. For more information, call 405-2771.

Researcher Discusses Therapeutic Advantages of Medicinal Plants

Professor Eloy Rodriguez, of the University of California, Irvine, will give a lecture entitled "Medicinal Chemistry of Novel Products from the Tropical Rainforest." Rodriguez is an internationally known scientist in the area of zoopharmacognosy (medical chemistry of plants used by animals), toxicology and chemistry of natural products, and cell biology. In an ongoing study, Rodriguez, in collaboration with anthropologists at Harvard University, has established that wild chimpanzees in Africa are consuming various plants for therapeutic purposes. Detailed photochemical investigations have resulted in

the isolation of novel sulfur-potent fungicides and antitumor drugs. This research is providing fundamental information into the evolution of medicinal plant use by primates and early hominids.

Rodriguez's lecture on the rainforest is scheduled for 4 p.m., Tuesday, Mar. 1, in room 1325, Chemistry Building. Earlier that day, at noon, Rodriguez will speak about "The UCI Pipeline: A Success Story for Minorities" in the Maryland Room, Marie Mount Hall. Rodriguez is presently director of the National Chicano Council for Higher Education.

Fatimah Jackson

An Anthropologist's Genetic Ethno-Historical Mix

Fatimah Linda Collier Jackson glows beneath the grow lights. She crosses from savannah to swamp to temperate woodland where her hands dwarf the trees. "Let me just water these," murmurs this Gulliver, a goddess hovering above layered lilliputian terrains.

The Earth and its geological strata, studded with fossils from MJDesign, are bared in eight aquariums in Jackson's human evolution class. Zoology students conduct small-scale archaeological digs in this otherworldly laboratory. Working together, they pluck syringes from a geologically-correct modern day seashore, chart bones from a copy of a three hundred million year old tropical rain forest, and pretend there is grass in the too dry grassland tank.

"I am trying to get the students to think in an algebraic, united fashion, to get them to see the continuity of life forms and our connection and that we are not disconnected from the rest of life on this planet or in this universe," Jackson says. "If there is a rift between man and nature it is a human made rift and we pursue that rift to our detriment and to the detriment of other life forms on this planet."

Jackson, an associate professor in the Department of Anthropology, speaks her mind—verbally and nonverbally. One day she wraps her long hair in an African scarf, tucking it behind her ears, and covers her winter clothes with a matching floral print dashiki. Another time she lets her dreadlocks swing unencumbered, African-American style. "I think there shouldn't be a distinction between your private persona and your public activities. I believe in accountability and that we are all in the process of becoming."

Jackson's full name reflects that. "To keep everybody happy I kept all of my names," Jackson says. "Jackson's my husband's name and Collier is my father's. I added the name Fatimah as an adult because I became impressed with Islam. It wasn't that I was replacing my name. I just kept adding on."

Jackson is a biological anthropologist who is most concerned with genetic variation and diversity in contemporary humans. The biological histories of African people intrigue her, she says, because of the antiquity of human existence in Africa and the ecological diversity that characterizes the continent.

Because Africa is the most tropical

of continents, the professor says, there are many ecological niches within which groups of humans have "micro-evolved." There are genetic differences between Africans in the Senegal-Gambia region, close to the savannah region, versus Africans from Ghana near the ocean where there is a tropical rain forest. Jackson says as agriculture in the United States grew into an agribusiness with a need for skilled labor, American slave traders noticed differences in African phenotypes—personal characteristics including



"Let's dispense with this idea that the forest Negro is the true African and everybody else is a product of that mixture. Africa is home to many types of people and they're all legitimately African."

—Fatimah Linda Collier Jackson

anatomical and psychological traits that result from both heredity and environment. For example, in Louisiana, Jackson says, because of the emphasis on rice cultivation a number of Africans were brought from Senegal.

"And in Virginia, many planters requested Africans brought from what was called the Gold Coast, which is modern day Ghana," Jackson says, "because with tobacco farming you don't want a real tall phenotype, you want a stocky phenotype."

"The tropical rain forest phenotype is what we call the broad phenotype. With the broad phenotype, you get a broad face and a stocky, Mike Tyson kind of stature. In places like the country of Cameroon there are tropical rain forests, then as you move up it gets drier and drier so by the time you're up near Lake Chad," Jackson says, tracing a map of Africa with her fingers, "it is very dry. And as you travel north, the people appear to become elongated. It has to do with heat adaptation and so forth."

For almost a year, Jackson, along with colleagues from other schools, has been working on a two-part project which, if funded, will supplement the Human Genome Diversity Project, an offshoot of the Human Genome Project. Jackson's proposal, titled "two model-based sampling strategies for representative genomic reconstructions among African peoples," will first make an anthropological assessment of Africa. Rather than slicing Africa into pieces suggesting its colonial and

in the tropical rain forest and the ones living in the savannah. Let's evaluate them relative to the ecological setting within which they have survived for millennia."

There are gene-environment interactions, Jackson says, to which we adapt rather quickly. While certain segments of our genes appear to be flexible at adapting to environmental changes, other aspects of our genes do not.

"What we are trying to do is get away from the static view of human diversity, get away from thinking that humans exist in these discreet pockets called races, which they don't," Jackson says.

After looking at continental Africa, the second strategy of Jackson's sample would gather information on a much more recent population—African Americans. A team from Howard University will do molecular biological testing on the blood of African Americans living in "homeland" areas of the United States. Jackson defines U.S. homelands as those counties with the greatest numbers of African Americans, who have resided there for the longest period of time. Ideally, Jackson says, researchers would test self-identified African-American families that go back three to five generations.

"So by developing a sampling strategy that takes into account the demographic and ethno-historical and genealogical relationships of a people, we may be able to gain greater evolutionary insight than if we simply do a cross-sectional measure. It's also cheaper to do it my way. Because if we were to do a national probability sample we would over-sample groups in, say, Los Angeles, and then come to find out that most of the African Americans in Los Angeles came from East Texas," Jackson says.

"So our goal is to get funding to sample from the appropriate counties from the homeland states, including Maryland. And then develop a genomic reference bank here at the university which would have the ethno-historical information together with the molecular information."

The university would have the blood samples, Jackson says, and researchers who want to study genetic markers would have access to both anthropological information and molecular information.

—RITA SUTTER

