



THE BARRY BUCCANEER

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Facebook Users Share Photos Despite Potential Consequences

GEORGE ALPIZAR
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Social networking sites may be increasingly popular with young generations, but Alena Antonovich refuses to create a Facebook profile. "I do not want my personal information to be available on the Internet," said the Barry University English major.

She even refused to create an account on Facebook when her English professor asked the class to join a discussion board. Antonovich's main concern is the sharing of photographs online. "I would be outraged if a photo of me was on Facebook, especially if I did not give my permission to post it."

While current privacy settings enable users to block the general Facebook community from looking at profile content, including pictures, critics believe posting photos online is asking for trouble.

"It's an exposure that for our generation is inexplicable, frightening and unnecessary," said Maria Rodriguez, a teacher at Miami Springs Senior High



Illustration: Henry Perez

School and tutor at Barry's Reading Lab. Rodriguez considers herself to be a part of the baby boom generation, far removed from the MTV, X and Y generations that dominate Facebook.

Rodriguez's only experience with Facebook consists of isolated occasions during which her younger co-

workers showed her their accounts. Rodriguez said uploading images online causes the owner to lose total control over their photos.

"Even though I don't have a Facebook, I've been told that there are pictures of me on the website," said Rodriguez. "Even without my knowledge or

consent, pictures of me are on Facebook, and that bothers me."

The few photos of Rodriguez are from celebrations in her office, such as a co-worker's birthday. Uploaded by younger staffers, the images are not embarrassing or slanderous, but it is the notion of her image available for the world to see that unnerves the English teacher.

"Not only is my image on the Internet, but so is my name to match the photo," she adds. (Facebook users label uploaded photos with name "tags" and have the option of erasing them, but anyone without a Facebook account cannot access those photos.)

Rodriguez wonders, "Is all this really necessary?"

While the concept of photo-sharing may not click with Rodriguez and Antonovich, it does with more than 175 million people worldwide. According to a study published in 2008, roughly 10 billion photos have been uploaded since the site's launch in 2004.

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Process and Destiny in the Future of Video Game Writing

JOSEPH BOYER
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When *Grand Theft Auto IV* was released in April 2008, it earned an unheard-of \$500 million in its first week. Compare that to *Pirates of the Caribbean: At World's End*, which brought in a mere \$130 million its opening week.

Realizing that at their core, popular video games like the *Grand Theft Auto* series feature good storytelling and plenty of writing, the Department of English and Foreign Languages offered students the chance to discover more about this emerging field. For the third edition of its annual speaker series, Barry University's Professional Writing Program, in conjunction with Career Services and the Office of Communications, hosted video game designer and writer David Ellis to speak to Barry students about what it takes to write for video games.

To students, faculty and staff gathered in the Landon Events Room before Spring Break, Ellis divulged lessons from his 17 years of experience of designing and writing for games, including *Dead Head Fred* by Vicious Cycle (of which

Ellis is a senior designer and co-founder), Released on the Playstation Portable (PSP) in 2007, it earned Ellis the first-ever Writers Guild of America's (WGA) Video Game Writing Award. WGA's official position on instating the Video Game Writing Award was "to encourage storytelling excellence in videogames, improve the status of writers, and foster uniform standards within the gaming industry." This philosophy helps to solidify the normally unheard-of branch of writing and video game designing.

Despite the success of story-driven games like *Grand Theft Auto* and *Scarface: The World is Yours*, video game writing is in its infancy. "We are, in terms of storytelling, where movies were in the 1940s," said Ellis. Only recently have games become centered around complex narratives, a far cry from the simple *Pac-Man* game in which the only storyline given is the typical tale of boy meets girl.

Even as the field emerges, some will say that stories are not crucial to games. Game writer Evan Skolnick told *hollywoodreporter.com* (THR.com), "In gaming, a great game with a poor story

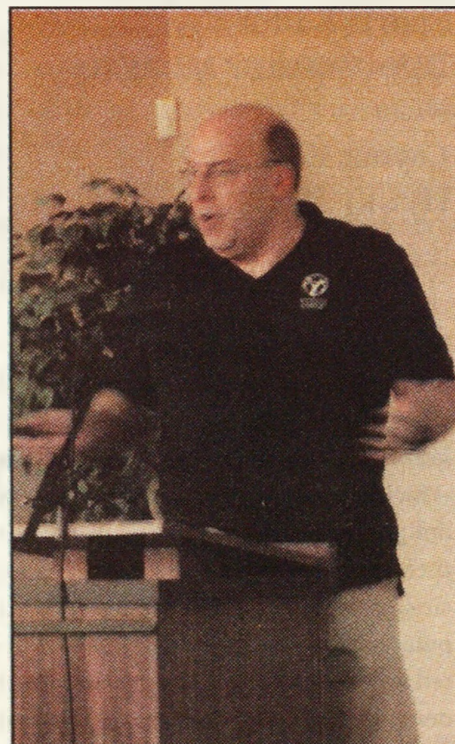


Photo courtesy of: University Relations

Video game writer and designer David Ellis speaks to students and faculty in the Landon Events Room at the Professional Writing Program's annual career night. The increasing importance of a compelling storyline to a video game's success offers new opportunities for writers, Ellis said.

will be forgiven. A poor game with a great story will not be forgotten."

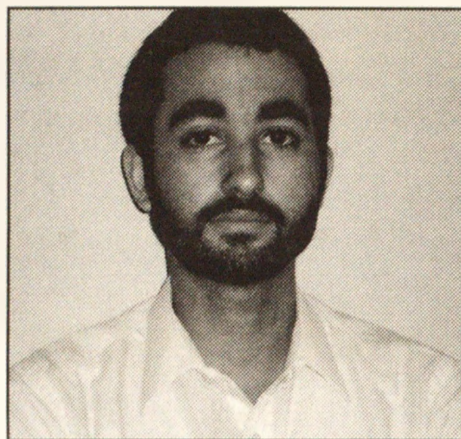
Up until now (and still), writing in video games takes a backseat to "gameplay," a term used to describe the activities in which the player will engage. Gameplay ranges from action and adventure, to puzzles and strategy, to sports, to horror, and — like in the movies — usually involves a good guy, a gun and a whole lot of bad guys.

A good story may be needed, like it is in the movies, but not necessarily created by professional writers. "Most companies do not hire writers for games," said Ellis. "Most companies will use people developing the game to do their writing."

Ellis noted only two companies that employ an actual writing staff, Microsoft and Ubisoft, two very large and profitable publishers. Microsoft's *Halo* series is widely known for its gripping stories and memorable lead character, Master Chief. Ubisoft has a writing team for the Tom Clancy franchise. Of the professional writers who do write for video games, most are freelancers,

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Letter from the Editor



An opinion piece published in last month's issue of *The Barry Buccaneer*, "Trying to Make Sense of the Israeli-Palestinian Crisis," submitted by sophomore political science major Alexander Rosales, has sparked feedback from members of the Barry community and even their peers at other universities.

Issues of Plagiarism

The most critical responses were those which led us to discover that Rosales's article was plagiarized. The original story contained some footnotes that were erased as the issue progressed to the final layout, for which I must partly apologize. Although there were a few citations, through our subsequent research we determined that those citations were insufficient and that much of the story lacked attributions and quotation marks, indicating that this article was indeed plagiarized. Entire blocks of paragraphs were copied from an article previously posted on the World Socialist Web Site, with Rosales barely changing any words. He failed to credit his source, and essentially took credit for someone else's work.

Plagiarism is never acceptable, even if the person unknowingly commits the violation. In this case, Rosales admitted that he purposely plagiarized and submitted the article as his own original work, thus damaging the reputation of not only himself, but of the entire *Buccaneer* staff. Maintaining journalistic and academic integrity is crucial for a college newspaper, which serves an educational purpose for our staff as well as our readers on a university campus. We are reviewing our current editing process and making adjustments to ensure this never happens again.

The Article's Message

To those who were critical of the article's content, I want to clarify that the opinions published in this paper do not reflect those of the entire staff. If anyone was offended by the views expressed in our opinion section, I want to apologize; it was never our intention to offend our readers.

Some have wondered why the newspaper would publish an article with such extreme viewpoints, especially on a delicate issue. My answer is that

THE BARRY BUCCANEER

a student publication



The Barry Buccaneer welcomes all student, staff and faculty contributions. Letters to the editor, story ideas, news releases, photos and artwork can be submitted to the Barry Buccaneer office in the Landon Student Union, Suite 202-J, or through campus mail, or e-mail. All contributed material must include the signature and the mailbox or telephone number of the contributor.

The deadline for submissions is the 10th of every month.

The Barry Buccaneer reserves the right to edit letters and guest columns for style and length. Contributed material does not necessarily reflect the opinions and policies of the *Buccaneer* editorial staff or those of Barry University.

Students, staff and faculty can also submit free classified ads up to 25 words in length. For more information about display advertising, contact the advertising director for rates at (305) 899-3093.

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Rosales felt compelled enough to write about this subject. We want the *Buccaneer* to be a forum for all Barry students – including those like Rosales who are not part of our regular staff – to express their perspectives and share their experiences. Whether or not I agree with his point of view is not the issue; he submitted an article that appeared to adhere to our guidelines. The staffers and I believe wholeheartedly in freedom of speech, so we published the article.

To address the concerns of readers with opposing views on the conflict, we have published a response to Rosales's article, "On Myths and Histories: Rules for an Israeli-Palestinian Dialogue (and for Writing about It...!)." A counterpoint opinion piece should have been included

in the same issue to provide our readers with a balanced exploration of this subject. Looking back, I wish I had seen more warning signs to not publish the article in the first place – not because of the position it took but because much of the words were not written by the student who took credit with the byline.

Improper Photo Credit

While I am making amends to our readers, I would like to apologize to Richard Newell and University Relations for the photo of Dr. Sean Foreman and the *Remember the Titans* event, respectively. Through our layout process, it seems that we improperly credited some photos, and for that, we apologize.

As one can imagine, it is difficult to keep track of every detail of the newspaper. While we strive to produce the best paper possible under time constraints, mistakes do occur. As our mistakes are made in public, it is only fair for us to make amends in these pages as well.

I would imagine that readers formulate their own opinions when reading *The Barry Buccaneer*. If the staffers and I hear about these reactions, it tends to be through word-of-mouth; very rarely do we receive e-mails either congratulating or criticizing the paper, with the exception of this issue. How are we to know what you think about what you read in your newspaper if we never receive any feedback from you? If you have an opinion, share it with us.

Letter to the Editor:

On Myths and Histories: Rules for an Israeli-Palestinian Dialogue (and for Writing about It...!)

PROFESSOR ZOHAR RAVIV, Ph.D.

George Bernard Shaw is reputed to have said, "No man has satisfactorily placed a boundary between Myth and History." A few days ago, I was reminded of this statement upon reading Alexander Rosales's "Trying to Make Sense of the Israeli-Palestinian Crisis" featured in last month's issue of *The Barry Buccaneer*. Since Rosales is a student at a fine university and an active participant in its academic culture, he surely realizes that published works call for sharp scrutiny, as well as constructive criticism, both of which I wish to offer here in the hope of further contextualizing the nature of the volatile Israeli-Palestinian reality.

Alas, my critique of Rosales's essay cannot address its content without firstly professing my dismay at his poor intellectual integrity and ill academic etiquette, for his allegedly original essay is in fact a blatant plagiarism, taken from *The Gaza Crisis and the Perspective of Permanent Revolution* by politician and Socialist Equality Party activist Bill Van Auken (published on the World Socialist Website on Dec. 30, 2008 — <http://www.wsws.org/articles/2008/dec2008/pers-d30.shtml>). Considerable parts of Rosales's essay (some 70 percent) were either copied verbatim from Van Auken's work or had undergone minute changes in order to create a façade of "authentic thought" on this important and divisive issue. Rosales should have exercised the necessary integrity and articulated his grievances on his own, to face due criticism or accolades, as the case may be -- especially given that his rhetorical onslaught makes serious allegations against Israel, its leaders and the Zionist movement, as well as launches an offensive against Arab capitalism and other moderate Arab leaders.

Whereas this highly regrettable reality considerably limits one's ability to address Rosales's own thoughts, the piece as a whole -- once published -- does call for what will hopefully register as an even-minded response to certain claims that arguably cannot be rendered the same courtesy.

Indeed, Rosales's piece is either manifestly biased or exercises the sort

of willful ignorance which cannot and should not be overlooked: When one speaks of "conflict," one acknowledges at least *two* involved parties (in this case Israelis and Palestinians), both of whom contributing to the perpetuation of their conflicting relationships. Rosales does not attend to the Israeli perspective in this reality, nor does he even mention Hamas's public and official call for the utter destruction of Israel as a sovereign state (Rosales, as all others, would benefit from reading the official Hamas Charter before passing judgment over its classification as a "terrorist organization"). When Rosales endorses the statement regarding (I paraphrase what is in fact Van Auken's words) "the venomous words of Israel's Minister of Defense [who declared an] 'all-out war' on the Palestinian people," or calls to "defend Hamas against the ongoing elimination of its leaders," his desire to present a sound picture cannot be fruitful by merely acknowledging that, "It should also be mentioned that Hamas has no real 'solution-approach' process in this conflict either."

Rosales, as well as all readers, may benefit from honestly addressing some of Hamas's official declarations, such as, "Israel will rise and will remain erect until Islam eliminates it as it had eliminated its predecessors," or, "There is no solution for the Palestinian question except through Jihad. Initiatives, proposals and international conferences are all a waste of time and vain endeavors." Likewise, when endorsing highly inflammatory claims (again, mostly plagiarized) concerning "Israeli officials [who have] made it clear that they see the so-called 'peace process' as a means [...] to lay the political foundations for expelling Israel's own Arab population, a massive exercise in ethnic cleansing," Rosales should afford his readers the respect of both rigorous substantiation and well-rounded critique!

Given that Hamas is the elected governing body in Gaza and dictates its associations with Israel (often with brutal force against its own people and while exercising no tolerance for political or ideological dissent), any attempt to negotiate peace with the Palestinians

without compromising Israel's right to exist continues to be a formidable challenge which affects Israelis in turn. This, however, should not deter either side from trying, whereas one crucial step toward such a desirable trajectory is to address the issue of History vs. Narrative -- that is, the need to understand how each side views *its own reality* in this conflict and to what extent it offers the same courtesy to the other side. The need to see beyond one's myopic ideological lens (and every ideology is a myopic narrative by nature) is a necessity without which neither Israelis nor Palestinians will be able to overcome years of building suspicion, animosity, fear and demonization of the "other". Whereas Rosales's "work" does very little to lead in this direction, I maintain that both sides must find, cultivate and endorse the voices of moderate leaders who not only understand the difference between "narrative" and "history" but also tolerate the narrative of the other to the degree that it doesn't threaten their own existence.

As long as Rosales and like-minded others (Palestinians or not) perpetuate the sense of Palestinian victimhood without accepting the Palestinians' active, ongoing and often murderous share in this violent arena, no negotiation can ever move beyond the realms of politically correct regurgitation of diplomatic formalities. The Arab world and the Palestinians in particular need to move beyond the mythical rhetoric of perpetual victimization and engage first and foremost in an honest revisiting of their own agenda. Arab leaders, and Palestinians leaders in particular, need to reevaluate the many-decades-long tendency to fault Israel for every social struggle, political shortcoming and economic strife. In short, Palestinians should endorse a leadership that accepts responsibility for its own share in the conflict, negotiates with Israel as a partner and moves forward to build a Palestinian nation.

This call is also put to Israelis, and Rosales may want to research the dynamics of Israeli discourse in order to realize the gravity of this issue in Israel's socio-political sphere. As an Israeli and a Jew, I want to live in peace with

my Palestinian neighbors. Contrary to an alarmingly misinformed belief, most Israelis regard as legitimate the Palestinian call for independence and endorse its desire to establish a sovereign nation among the family of nations. However, most Israelis (myself included) also find it more and more difficult to accept the sort of narrow-minded and romantic ethical righteousness which only safety, privilege and distance from the conflict can afford (as is arguably the case with Rosales). The ideological forcefulness which typifies his approach remains unaffected by the ongoing experience of the Middle Eastern reality; his is a voice which neither risked anything nor lost anyone to this harsh and often deadly state of affairs and, quite frankly, one that seems to understand very little about the Israeli mentality, let alone about the overall Palestinian mentality regarding Israel.

As many Israelis continue to profess, Israel would be willing to go to great lengths for the prospect of peace; and the means to achieve this goal are part and parcel of ongoing and heated debates in Israeli society -- as should be in any democratic and free state. But Israel will not compromise its right for security, nor negotiate with an organization for which the destruction of Israel supersedes the building of Palestine, nor succumb to the sort of naive and ill-informed morality which, if erroneous, will ultimately continue to shed the blood of Israeli civilians. In order for a meaningful dialogue to take place, both sides need to understand and accept the other's narrative, as well as to assume responsibility for their own share in the conflict. Presenting a viewpoint wherein the Palestinians are an innocent underdog in a conflict with a well-defined and one-sided moral skeleton should be regarded as an insult to any intelligent mind, and it should raise healthy skepticism at the very least.

Professor Zohar Raviv serves as Visiting Faculty of Jewish Thought at Spertus College in Illinois and as the Hebrew University Florence Melton Scholar to North America. He is also a member of the Speakers Bureau of the Israeli Consulate to the Midwest.

Alexander Rosales Responds to Allegations of Plagiarism

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A Moral Lapse of Serious Proportions

I'd like to take this time to say that the claims made by Professor Raviv are indeed true; I did plagiarize great portions of my article. I did not do this because I lack knowledge about the subject matter. Nor did I do this because I didn't have an original piece, but because I found it convenient to use someone else's words to communicate the same message I believe in, but in a way I perceived to be far superior to mine. I did not quote an array of state-

ments, nor did I take the time to cite the author and the website I utilized to formulate paragraphs.

It was a grand error of judgment, and moreover, a moral lapse of serious proportions. I used the school newspaper as a vehicle for my convictions, but through unethical means.

For this, I apologize with sincere regards to the newspaper and its entire staff, because I understand all the hard work and dedication they commit to ensure high standards for the school newspaper. When this issue arose, I spoke with the editor in chief, George Alpizar, and faculty advisor, Margery Gordon,

who treated me with more courtesy and respect than I may have deserved for my transgressions, and for that, I appreciate the outcome of this situation.

I'd also like to apologize to the school, whose image I may have tarnished as well. I extend my sincerest apologies to readers whom I've inadvertently insulted by misleading them to think that I wrote the article in its entirety. To anyone who may have seen the article as an opportunity to balance the coverage of pro-Israeli perspectives on this issue, only to be dismayed by this revelation, I also apologize.

Politics Not Prejudice

Finally, I'd like to address certain perceptions about the article's 'anti-Semitism.' I stress that I am not anti-Semitic. When I use the word "Zionist" or "Zionism," I mean it as a particular ideology, not necessarily a view held by all adherents of the Jewish faith. Nor do I agree with the elimination of Israel's people. I realize that this is an extremely sensitive issue, and although I attempted to get a discussion started, it is unlikely to be resolved anytime soon, on a university campus or elsewhere.

God Is Here to Stay

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God just won't go away. He or She is on our money, in the Pledge of Allegiance, and in nearly all 50 states' Constitutions.

The notion that the United States of America was built on religious ideals has been debated without end between secularists and the religious sect.

But the truth is in the writing:

Utah's Constitution, 1896: "Grateful to Almighty God for life and liberty, we establish this Constitution."

Mississippi's Constitution, 1890: "We, the people of Mississippi in convention assembled, grateful to Almighty God, and invoking His blessing on our work."

I was raised in a Catholic household, had a Holy Communion — wedding-like dress included — and can still recite the Stations of the Cross. (Thanks, Sister Yahmaleh.)

I understand that I should love my neighbors and treat others as I want to be treated, a universal rule that really did not require Catechism on Saturdays when I could have been watching Power Rangers or Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles.

Truth is, I didn't really understand what all the hoopla was about God, Jesus, or any biblical figure. As a child, it was yet another thing I had to learn because Mom made me.

So when people would attack organized religion as I grew older, I never felt the urge to stand on a pedestal and

shout to all those who would listen, "I'm Catholic and I'm proud!" When someone asked me if I belonged to a religion, I'd reply, "I'm a spiritual person, but not very religious." This coming from someone who attended mass every Sunday and Bible study on Thursdays.

I was scared to admit that I went to church and liked it, at least for awhile. Going to church does not embody the epicenter of coolness, so I used to deny it, like one denies the uncle who wears pajama bottoms and button-down silk shirts in public.

Later, I would find some teachings of the Catholic Church contradictory to my own beliefs. After reading Catholicism for Dummies, I feared that I would be banished at 13 years-old for not agreeing with some of the church's infallible teachings (The Solemnity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary still confuses me) so I tiptoed out and did not return for years.

Luckily, after a course with Sister Sara Fairbanks during my second year at Barry, I learned that I would not be excommunicated for not adhering to all teachings of the church. Whew.

Still, I felt uncomfortable calling myself a Catholic. Instead I settled for plain old Christian.

You see, I'm the type of person who normally loathes labels. I check the 'other' box on forms that ask for race. I like to consider myself simply a human being; I find it hard for people to discrimi-

nate against that.

So when the 2008 American Religious Identification Survey reported that 15 percent of respondents said they had no religion, I was not shocked. In fact, the only group that saw a rise in every state was the number of Americans with no religion. The amount of complete atheists has nearly doubled since 2001, from 900 thousand to 1.6 million.

The study also found an increase in people who subscribed to non-traditional religions, such as Wiccans, self-prescribed Pagans and Rastafarians. Instead of believing in the omniscient holy being found in classic monotheistic faiths, 12 percent of Americans simply believe in a higher power.

By no means am I an authority on religion; I've only taken the two requisite theology courses at Barry, randomly attend mass, and I can't quote much of anything verbatim out of the Bible -- or any holy book for that matter.

But what I do know is this: Religion needs a PR representative. And fast. Its image has been tarnished. Traditional monotheistic faiths have isolated groups in our community and turned others completely off, which is probably why 1.2 percent of respondents said they were part of unorthodox religions like Scientology, Wicca and Santeria.

Since attending Barry, I have fully embraced some aspects of Catholicism, particularly liberation theology and the community service aspects; however,

I'm still wary of the snail-like pace with which the church officially addresses modern-day issues such as homosexuality and the use of condoms.

Perhaps some Americans simply cannot join organizations that reject and send certain people to eternal damnation. Or perhaps our edification of get-money-now, name brand clothes and sex does not permit time for God; it's hard to pencil in church between fashion weeks, power lunches and music-video-movie-everything awards.

If nothing else, for me, in church there is a sense of community. When my father passed away from Parkinson's disease four years ago, I did not turn to my friends from school, work or MySpace; I turned to my church family whom I had walked away from before.

And they embraced me as if I had never left. They spent nights at my house, cooked for my family and picked us up when we could no longer stand.

Divine intervention. Blessed. Holy. I can't really speak to any of those intangible things. But there are moments when I thank God for not necessarily religion, but for people who are moved by His or Her spirit.

Religions may falter when it comes to modern times and issues, and God may no longer mean the same thing among some Americans, but He or She is not going anywhere.

Only now, God is just packaged a little differently.

Letter to the Editor: Reconciled with God

PROFESSOR JAMES POULOS

Again as in his previous article, Joe Boyer shows how skilled he is with the words written at the bottom of his most recent article, "When Evolution Fails: Horizontal Shifts of Enlightenment." The statement is, "A truly whole enlightenment would mean oneness with everything in existence, horizontally and vertically." Of course the "everything" in his version of the cosmos could not possibly include the God of the Bible.

I hope in this article to turn up the heat on this dialogue. Mr. Boyer was gracious enough to acknowledge my previous editorial in his last writing and also to invite me to continue with this one, for which I am grateful. But I also hope to engage the reader in this dialogue to the degree that he or she will know they are no passive spectators in this debate. Why? Because their soul is the prize.

In this response to his most recent article, it should be noted that again, the first paragraph lays the foundation for Mr. Boyer's dogma for understanding his world. Yep, that's the correct word: dogma, the very word he uses disparagingly toward my first response. He wants to disregard dogma as an invalid premise, yet he needs a dogma to invalidate a dogma. Neither he nor anyone else can get around this conundrum. He sets up a dogma that dogma is to be rejected. This is not a word game. A person must begin

with some dogma to learn or build any topic. Ultimately, the question reduces to whose dogma is the right one. And that is exactly what orthodoxy means, right dogma or right thinking.

The dogma in the first paragraph of each of his articles is presented without explanation or rationale. The dogma is "reject the Word of God." Once he or any reader accepts that dogma, or premise, anything goes -- except of course the Word of God. And in Mr. Boyer's articles, anything does go. He can set up a billy goat as the one who is running this universe, and that theory becomes as valid as his nicely packaged evolutionary theory. But he has to do this, i.e., get the reader to "reject the Word of God" outright in order to advance his theory. For the Word of God is far too threatening and intimidating for him to take head-on. So with a flip and a skip, he dismisses the dogma of revelation to the trash heap of irrelevancy and moves on to establish his own dogma.

What about revelation? Can it be dismissed so casually? Listen reader, by its very nature, revelation does not conform to the kind of scrutiny that is applied with the scientific criteria one uses in discoveries of biology, for example. The core definition of revelation is an unveiling. Revelation is truth unveiled not truth discovered. But something revealed is no reason for it to be disqualified from being credible. The question that begs to be answered, dear reader, is:

Is revelation believable?

Mr. Boyer employs Gödel's incompleteness theorem to justify his evolutionary push, much as when he used Nietzsche's quote. The way he employs Gödel's theorem would be correct, if there was no revelation. For the theorem states that within mathematical and logical systems (with broad philosophical implications), certain premises must be accepted without being able to be proved. This will be the case for any system to make sense. This is exactly Mr. Boyer's jumping point. If this is true, then it is also the case that none of the premises he makes can be proven (mathematically, logically, scientifically or any criteria he chooses), and it is true according to the theorem. A person must accept Mr. Boyer's premise for him to build his case. This is the crux of his system and this dialogue. Reader, do not miss this because if you do, you cease thinking. The question you the reader must answer is: Is his premise (i.e., dogma) believable?

What about his premise of "rejecting the Word of God?" He feigns offense that I reject a person questioning the Word of God, which is not true. Even the God of Scripture invites the skeptic to come and reason with Him (Isaiah 1:18). Who am I to stifle such an invitation? But Mr. Boyer neither questions nor gives a stitch of a reason for his rejection of revelation, simply rejecting it because he says so. How should anyone

react, other than by challenging him on what basis he rejects revelation?

But neither he nor anyone else can rise to that challenge. Why? Because revelation has been and will continue to be validated in millennia of history, in past and current archeology, in philosophy, in cultures, and yes, even in probability and science. But the truth of revelation does not stand or fall on any validation from these areas. If in fact it is God's revealed truth, it will stand. I did fail to mention one more criterion that validates the word of God as revelation. This criterion has to do with honest seeking men and women everywhere. It is the criterion of conscience. God's Word makes its strongest and most lasting case in the conscience of a man. And why not? Man has been created in the very "image and likeness" of that God.

With so much validation, why is Scripture continually questioned, attacked and doubted? The revelation that answers that question is simple. But let us suspend the discussion here, holding out the hope that you, the reader, would be motivated to know that revelation.

A parting thought: When God rises Himself in the life of an individual, He will not become the guiding light by default for that person. God will be a deliberate choice, or else that choice will be made by default for that person, and that default will be the sophistication of Mr. Boyer's theories or a billy goat; to God, they are all the same.

In Memorium

Sister Arlene Scott Leaves Imprint on Campus and Community

SISTER SARA FAIRBANKS

Our beloved Sister Arlene Scott, former Director of Mission and Ministry and most recently Assistant to the President for Mission Integration, died April 2, 2009. She was 55.

Students, co-workers, Dominican Sisters and friends at Barry University know her for her generous spirit and willingness to help others in any way she could. She helped to create among students a real community of faith where students prayed together, shared home-cooked meals, and participated in social justice outreach to those in our Miami community in the most need.

She helped promote Barry's student chapter of Pax Christi USA, a national Catholic peace movement dedicated to peace education and non-violent action on behalf of gospel justice in our world. "Sister Arlene would always greet us with a smile and provide for our every need. She was one of our biggest supporters," said Pax Christi member Nadege Charles, a graduating senior and news editor of the *Buccaneer*.

It was Sister Arlene's idea to construct a "Peace Pole" at the foot of Cor Jesu Chapel. She also instituted the first observance of Earth Day at Barry. She

helped organize student trips to Fort Benning in Columbus, Ga., for a national rally promoting justice issues, as well as to the Dominican Republic to bring supplies and teach English at the Centro Fe y Alegria Espiritu Santo school.

"She had a great passion for activities that addressed injustice, not just locally, but globally," said Barry University President Sister Linda Bevilacqua, O.P. "Another passion of hers was to lead students to a deeper appreciation of their baptismal call to preach and live the Word of God." She was a founding member of the Barry Student Preachers Group and helped to host the Dominican Colleges and Universities Preaching Conference on campus these past two years.

Sister Arlene brought the spirit of Christian love to all she met. Taped to her computer was the following quote adapted from the late medical missionary, theologian, musician and philosopher Albert Schweitzer: "I don't know what my destiny will be, but one thing I do know, the only ones among us who will be really happy are those who have sought and found how to serve God by serving others." We can all name the ways Sister Arlene put these words into action.



Photo courtesy of: University Relations

Politics and Philosophy: A Day in the Life of Michael Worley

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Michael Worley is in his first year at Barry, majoring in political science and philosophy. He is the president of the Young Democrats of America at Barry and also the host of "The Progressive Hour," a political talk show that airs on the campus radio station, WBRY 1640 am. In addition to this, he has his own blog, www.theworleyblog.com.

Tell me a little about your radio show, "The Progressive Hour."

It's an hour-long talk show that mainly concerns Florida politics. It covers political races that are happening on a local or state level.

When did you first become interested in radio?

My mom [Mary Worley] is a professor of broadcast communications in Garner Hall. I've been going there [to the radio station] since I was little. Back in the day, the college kids would let me get on the radio and talk. It was a cool experience to come back to Barry and do it myself.

Why are you so passionate about politics?

I'm not good at sports or anything like that, but I'm good at arguing. I did debate in middle and high school. In high school, I was ranked eighth in the nation.

Who were you rooting for in the Democratic primaries, Hillary or Obama?

I really wasn't rooting for either of them. I was a fan of Bill Richardson from New Mexico because he's a governor, and I tend to like governors because they have similar leadership experiences that I think would contribute positively to being president. But when Obama won, I was totally behind him.

How do you think President Barack Obama is doing so far?

He's doing a mediocre job.

Can you give a specific example?

Foreign policy has been a rollercoaster so far. He's had some major ups and downs.

Are there any particular downs that you can think of?

Obama makes a lot of public faux pas as

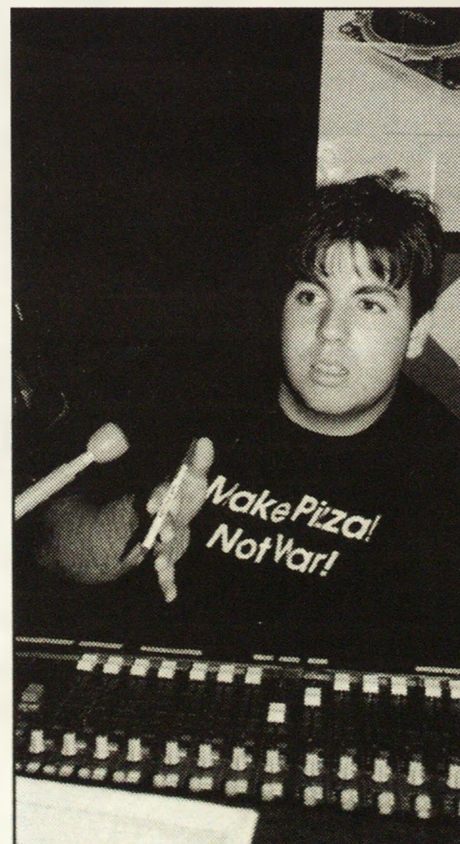


Photo by: Mary Rode

Michael Worley, a first-year student majoring in politics and philosophy, hosts "The Progressive Hour" on campus radio station WBRY. The show airs Tuesdays 3-4 p.m.

opposed to Bush's many policy mistakes. Policy mistakes are definitely worse, but when you give the queen of England an iPod Nano filled with American music, or you bow to the king of Saudi Arabia, it makes the new presidency look bad. I want my president to look good.

Would you say Obama's public image is being damaged?

I wouldn't say that. I would say that he makes good decisions behind the scenes and makes a fool of himself in front of the camera. It exemplifies his lack of experience.

Do you have any advice for the young Democrats out there looking to make a difference?

Show up. [Political science professor and WBRY talk show host Dr. [Sean] Foreman is my advisor, and he always tells me the people who make decisions are the ones who show up. Show up to events. Get active in the Democratic community. Get your face out there. Just show up and get involved; it's not that hard. There's always an opportunity to jump on board.

Adventures in Psychoanalysis

When Evolution Succeeds: The Capacity for Existence

JOSEPH BOYER
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An individual's particular and developed set of values, perspectives, and perceptions depend on an array of things, including contextual upbringing, cultural values, physiology, biology, and conditioning; they also depend on something more certain, namely pleasure.

Freud popularized the notion of a pleasure principle, by which humans are motivated to attain satisfaction and avoid dissatisfaction. While the notion of pleasure demands inclusion in any theory of human motivation, is pleasure the primary human motivation?

Jean Piaget asserted that two processes, assimilation and accommodation, shape and motivate the development of consciousness. These processes can be compared to Freud's principles that maintain the rules of pleasure acquisition and the deferring of pleasure until after reality is met. Assimilation offers rather direct satisfaction to the subject, as in the case of the pleasure principle, and accommodation offers rather deferred satisfaction to the subject, as in the case of the reality principle.

Piaget's accommodative process is an exercise that transforms activity to meet reality. Based on this premise, one could infer that human motivation inevitably involves satisfaction, but not only that. Subtle motivation is imparted to the subject not only to grossly subsist beyond the present, but to exist in a higher form, transcending the present through mastery of exercise.

While Freud's and Piaget's views and methods differ, what can be extracted from their approaches are two general processes: a process that generates satisfaction, which can be called the capacity for subsistence, and a process that yields deferred satisfaction, which can be called the capacity for existence. (Piaget and Freud never used such terms

<p>Recursion</p> <p>Yielding</p> <p>Accommodated</p>	<p>Requisite</p> <p>Contracting</p> <p>Dissociated</p>
<p>Aggressed</p> <p>Forging</p> <p>Antagonist</p>	<p>Assimilated</p> <p>Forming</p> <p>Prompt</p>

Table outlining 12 stations of the four developmental processes: subsistence (lower right), existence (upper left), deconstruction (lower left) and dissimulation (upper right).

as subsistence and existence, to my knowledge; however, I am proposing a modification in interpretation.) The term existence here is used in the way Ken Wilber defined it to mean "standing forth." Furthermore, what is meant by standing forth is not a mere "standing out" — that is, in order to gain attention — but a more subtle capacity for transcendence. These two processes coincide in a horizontal, or parallel, fashion.

Why are these processes needed at all? It may be assumed that existence is always and forever guaranteed, and such would be a misnomer in relative reality (as opposed to absolute reality, in which existence inevitably just is). If the natural state of relative reality is (or at least processes exist to make it) a return to chaos, then it would be permissible to assert that existence — that is, standing forth to stabilize chaos — is not merely given in a state of "being" but perpetuated through a continuum of exercise and habit. The evolutionary order of the world would then be to maintain stability (subsist, and thus prevent chaos) as well as

develop it (advance toward higher-order stabilization).

I suggest the two processes — subsistence and existence — can be subdivided to include three stations of each process: (1) potential, (2) enactment, and (3) establishment. Conversely, chaos itself has two processes: dissimulation and deconstruction. These both can be subdivided into three stations for each process, making a total of 12 stations of being, or consciousness (see table):

- the process of subsistence: (potential) prompt (2) forming (3) the assimilated
- the process of existence: (potential) recursion (2) yielding (3) the accommodated
- the process of deconstruction: (potential) antagonist (2) forging (3) the aggressed
- the process of dissimulation: (potential) requisite (2) contracting (3) the dissociation

Following Wilber's theorem that all events are dependent upon level and perspective, these stations happen at all levels of existence, and hold no real meaning without injecting them with an interpretation from a particular level, or from a particular perspective, such as Wilber's first, second and third person. For instance, potential always rests in the first person and can be expressed in terms of the level of human emotions, respective to the four processes: interest, witnessing (relaxation), irritation, and obsession. Enactment represents the second person and can thus be interpreted two ways: the station of "forming" can be either "driving" in the first person or "attracting" in the second person.

The stations of establishment manifest in the third person, meaning third and fourth parties can easily witness them. This is the perspective by which the behavioral sciences maintain their presence of observation. Correlative human emotions could be: satisfaction, love (bliss), anger and depression. A correlative fourth-party perspective of human social interaction on a broad systems scale might look like this: dominance of power, revolution of submissive power, oppression and suppression.

The development of these stations of being can get more complicated and in-depth, and certain issues about this theory need to be worked out. While this article is a start, it unfortunately wraps up *Adventures in Psychoanalysis* for the school year of 2008-'09; perhaps more will be forthcoming in the fall semester. Research into these stations of consciousness might prove useful (though it may be difficult to investigate first-person capacities scientifically), but they could comprise a portion of a handy map to aid in understanding the ways in which the individual can think, engage and transform.

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WET: UNMASK YOUR FANTASY
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Artists Showcase & Performances by:
City of God, DJ Danger, DJ Nasty Nate, and more
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When: May 2, 2009 @ 9:30 pm

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Caribbean Pageantry is seeking contestants for their 4th Annual Miss Miami Carnival Pageant to be held on Sunday September 20, 2009.
For more information please call Yolanda at 786-356-0869

BARRY UNIVERSITY FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT

SENIOR ART AND PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITION

MAY 1 - SEPTEMBER 21, 2009

ART

Rachel Burns
Rita Budah

GRAPHIC DESIGN

Nadira Ali
Christopher Grant-Henriques
Rimsky Jean Baptiste
Adriana Rullán

PHOTOGRAPHY

Laura Ukinebo Idukpaye
Candice Telles
Nicole Tomaszewski
Eriko Ueno
Crystal Vander Weit



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Off the Record Offers Little Dirt, Insight or New Information

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Interviews with some of America's most prolific African-American celebrities are the subject of *Off The Record*, a non-fiction book by Allison Samuels. In these highlights from her 13 years of reporting and interviewing, Samuels offers few gossipy tidbits or revelations that truly deserve the label "off the record." Instead, it is a bland account of Samuels' rise as a reporter and her experiences interviewing famous faces.

interviewing so many people of color, she does not touch on the subject of race as much as I expected. For most of the book, Samuels merely hints at the challenges African Americans face in the film and the sports industries. She addresses these issues more directly in her interviews with Washington, Bryant, and Whoopi Goldberg.

In her interview, Goldberg notes the double standard she faced when she was criticized for dating white men while black men did not face the same scrutiny for dating white women. A notable

roles in Hollywood.

I was anticipating more stories similar to Goldberg's, but Samuels even glosses over the resistance that she encountered as a black female reporting on sports and rap music. Instead she just mentions that CEOs and studio executives did not take her seriously, and that she was not really welcomed in the sports changing rooms to interview athletes. I suspect that she must have faced far greater challenges and skepticism because of her race and gender, and I would have preferred her to go more in-

not be that interested, due to the lack of any new information. *Off the Record* might be a decent, if disappointing, read for anyone interested in getting involved with journalism or the entertainment industry, but I wouldn't recommend it for anyone else.

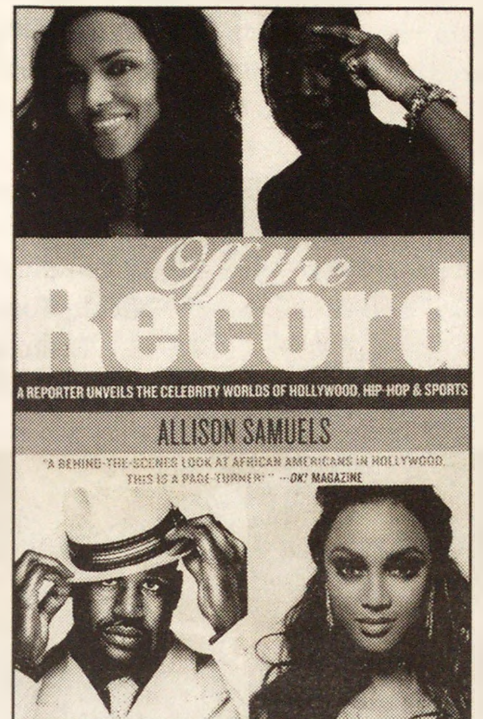
As a black reporter interviewing so many people of color, she does not touch on the subject of race as much as expected.

Samuels is a black sports and entertainment reporter for *Newsweek* magazine. In *Off the Record*, Samuels recounts interviewing A-list black stars like Michael Jordan, Kobe Bryant, Denzel Washington, Tyra Banks, Whitney Houston, Suge Knight and the late Tupac Shakur, just to name a few. Samuels mentions that she interviewed people of other races, but not why she chose to include only the African-Americans in her book. But as a black reporter

part of the interview came when Goldberg discussed how Hollywood, and even the African-American community, did not find her beautiful because of her dark skin tone and African features. Any actress can agree that if a casting agent doesn't think an actress is beautiful, she will have little luck landing roles. While two black actresses were nominated for the main acting categories at the 2009 Academy Awards, they still face obstacles to breaking out of stereotypical

depth on these controversial subjects.

Cute anecdotes, like Samuels blowing up a million little plastic dinosaurs for Steven Spielberg before she became a writer for *Newsweek* magazine or going with Snoop Dogg to retrieve her car from the tow yard, keep the book amusing. But there really isn't much dirt here, as the title would imply. Samuels merely repackages the same material that could be found in the original published interviews. Even celebrity-watchers would



Off the Record: A Reporter Unveils the Celebrity Worlds of Hollywood, Hip-hop, and Sports is *Newsweek* reporter Allison Samuels' recently published account of her years interviewing African-American celebrities.

Process and Destiny in the Future of Video Game Writing

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

according to a report on THR.com in which WGA president Patric Verrone revealed that the union "is less than two years away from approaching game publishers to work out overall signatory agreements. But I would say that the industry should be on notice that writers want these benefits and this is how they're most likely going to get them. This is absolutely on our radar."

Even those who do write for video games, Ellis said, are mostly used to pen dialogue and "connective fiction." In short, a publisher will request a type of game, and then later, even after the game is in development, the writer will write some "connective fiction" to tie the levels of the game together. This happens 90 to 95 percent of the time, Ellis estimates. He aims to pitch a story as soon as possible: "The earlier you get the story in, the more integrated the story can be in the game."

During the presentation, Ellis made clear to the room filled with aspiring writers and video game enthusiasts that, "You don't have to be a game developer to write for games, but you do have to know games. You wouldn't write a movie or television script if you've never seen a show or a movie."

Besides dialogue and "connective fiction," he explained that writing also takes place during a cut-scene, in which the player takes a break from playing and

watches a cinematic sequence involving the characters in the game. Depending upon which game you are playing, the plot, dialogue and cinematography of the action can be just as high in quality as your favorite movie.

Ellis pointed out that the goal for games with stories is to be interactive -- that is, to "meld the gameplay with the story, and have the story really drive the character."

There are a number of ways in which storytelling can be done without losing interactivity. Ellis praised a recent release, *Bioshock*, for integrating story and gameplay. *Metal Gear Solid 3: Snake Eater* (MGS) is a poignant example of how an interactive story can take gameplay to the next level. The character's mission throughout the entire game is to assassinate the character's mentor, who has been the closest thing to a mother the character has known. A cut-scene ensues after defeating her in battle. She talks to the character in the scene, asking him to kill her and complete his mission. And then—and this is the poignant part—expecting to watch the character eliminating his mentor, the *gameplay* returns and it is *you*, the player, left holding the gun. *You* are the one who has to press the "fire" button on the controller.

This is the kind of interactivity sought in the future of video game sto-

rytelling. Interactive storytelling can raise the height of emotions and, when done right (as in the case above) can arguably stimulate learning in individuals, especially about violence. For instance, in the MGS franchise, the player can complete his mission without killing anybody, if the player so chooses. The choice is the player's, and one can hope that a well-written story will motivate one to change one plays, based on what one has learned from interacting with the characters.

Speaking of violence in video games, it has been the butt of much criticism. Ellis acknowledges pushing the limits of serious violence in games, "moving toward the edge of what you should and shouldn't do."

Recently, the games most vulnerable to the violence critique have been those released within the *Grand Theft Auto* franchise. In *Grand Theft Auto*, players are allowed to kill arbitrarily, in cold blood, and in mass numbers. Recently the franchise faced controversy arising from what infamously became known as the "Hot Coffee" incident, in which a hidden code of programming — put there by the people who made the game — allowed hackers to access an arguably gratuitous sex scene in the game. Ellis commented that when developers play tricks like that, "game developing gets a bad reputation."

The event was well-received by the student body. Attendees included a range of students, from majors in the Professional Writing Program to the School of Adult and Continuing Education. (*The Barry Buccaneer's* editor-in-chief, George Alpizar, won the raffle prize, which included a copy of *Dead Head Fred*.) One attendee, Alejandro Nodarse, appreciated the insight into "how [Ellis] operates and what his world is like." Willie Rodriguez liked how Ellis "broke down the types of writing." He added, "We never knew the lingo," and spoke of a desire to "research more on it."

It seems a matter of destiny that video game writing becomes as legitimate and specialized as movie and television writing. Yet Ellis points out that the path to that destiny still needs to be created. If involvement of staff and freelance writers at the inception of a game becomes integral to game development, "it will snowball," Ellis predicted. But he also warned that if games produced by such methods fail, it could set the development of game writing "back five years."

Ellis encouraged a new generation to be part of that evolution: "People who write for videogames now are really defining what video game writing is going to be."

Steroid Scandals Don't Stop Young Athletes from Using

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Yes, steroids can help a linebacker trounce the competition, a baseball player rack up homeruns, or a track star set new world records -- but all at the risk of losing respect among colleagues and fans.

Steroid use has been heavily publicized with recent high-profile cases. Third baseman Alex Rodriguez of the New York Yankees admitted in February to using steroids from 2001 to 2003, but claims to have stopped since then. Other baseball stars like Sammy Sosa, Mark McGwire, Roger Clemens and home run king Barry Bonds have also been linked to the use of the contraband drug.

Many may also remember track and field sweetheart Marion Jones and her five-medal win at the 2000 Olympics in Sydney. Although she tested negative for steroid use before the games, she admitted in late 2007 that she had indeed used steroids. She was stripped of her medals and spent six months in jail, for making false statements to federal agents about the steroid use and her involvement in a separate check fraud case.

Steroids offer athletes that little extra to gain the advantage and perform at a higher level. "Anabolic steroids produce an increase in lean muscle mass, strength and ability to train longer and

harder, but they also have can significant side effects on an athlete's health," according to the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA). "Anabolic steroids can cause men to experience shrinking of the testicles, reduced sperm count,

have fueled for professional athletes, instead tempting high school and college athletes to try the juice. Young athletes face intense pressure from parents, universities, coaches and fans to keep improving their game.

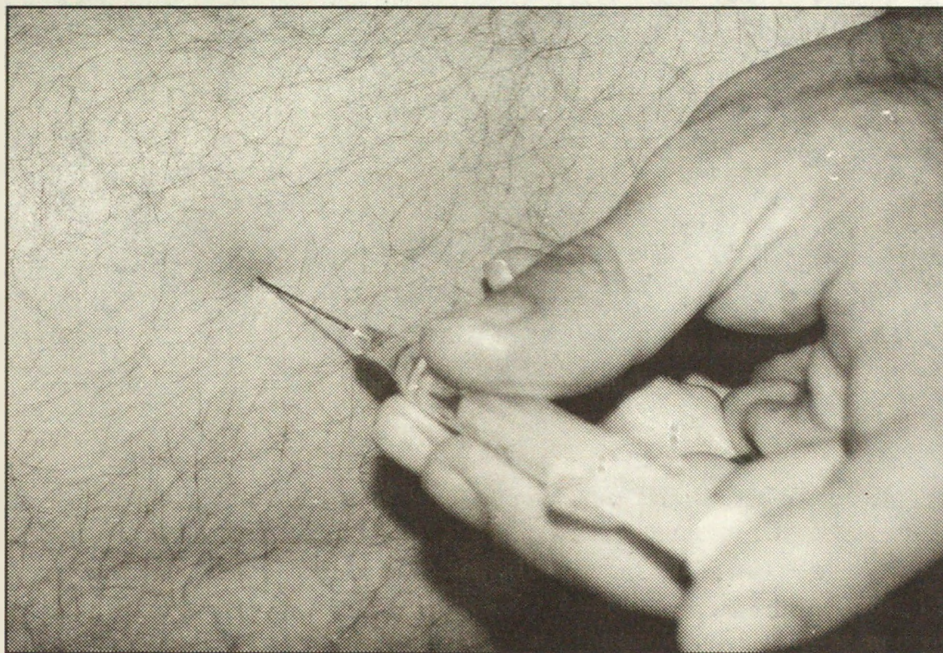


Photo courtesy of: Iwan Beijes

Depending on the type of steroid, either a pill or injection can be used. Due to possible organ damage involving pills, injections are fairly popular.

development of breasts and infertility. Women's side effects may include growth of facial hair, deepening of the voice, and changes in, or cessation of, the menstrual cycle."

Yet the potential costs of steroid use can get lost amid talk of the feats it may

"A lot of it has to do with trying to get ahead," observes Charles Short, pitcher for the Barry University baseball team. "They use steroids, and they see how their bodies change, and how their performance progresses. It's all about making it to the top for an ath-

lete." Short is not surprised by steroid use among athletes. He says, "I don't look down on the use of steroids, but I don't think it should be allowed." While steroid use may have lost some of its stigma, the consequences can still be severe. "It's not worth using steroids if you end up losing what you love and enjoy,"

Steroid use doubled among U.S. high school students between 1991 and 2003, according to a May 2004 report by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. More than 6 percent, or as many as 1 million U.S. students, said they had taken steroids for at least one cycle (8-12 weeks).

If steroid use has become as common as this survey suggests, should athletes be held accountable for succumbing to the pressure and temptation to use steroids? Should some blame be placed on society, coaches or parents for pressuring young athletes to perform at a high standard? Are the athletes solely responsible for their actions?

Perfection is unattainable -- flaws exist in every human form, no matter how well-conditioned -- but does that mean athletes should not strive to perform at the highest level possible? In the early days of professional sports, legendary athletes like Walter Payton, Hank Aaron and Muhammad Ali achieved success without the use of steroids, so why can't today's athletes do the same?

Intramural Basketball Pits Barry Students Against Each Other

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This spring, the whistles blowing at the Health and Sports Center heralded defeat and victory for a group of athletes that don't often tread on its courts. Those playing inside were not the Barry University's men's basketball team, who lost to Tampa 61-50 in the Sunshine State Tournament and were unsuccessful in making it to the Division II National Tournament. On March 12, when Barry University intramural basketball kicked off, ten teams signed up to play with teams of 10 Barry students signed up to compete for a chance for glory.

"Intramural basketball is similar to league basketball in that they both are competitive, they both incorporate teamwork, and they both are fun," said Markita Bullock, a first-year student on Team D.E.W. (the initials stand for determination, execution and winners) who is the only female player in the league.

While intramural basketball is modeled on NCAA basketball, there are differences. Athletes who are currently playing on official Barry teams are not allowed to play, but those who are one year removed from their sport are eligible. Although the level of competition is not as demanding,

players may train just as hard.

Ten intramural games were held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights, and playoffs followed the regular season to determine the winning team, whose members were awarded crew shorts and T-shirts. The playoffs were seeded according to the team's record and had three rounds.

The principal idea behind intramural basketball is for players with novice-to-advanced skills to partake in friendly competition, yet this intramural play can be far from friendly. "A lot of guys are athletic players and have had previous playing experience, such as high school basketball and playing friendly basketball," said Jeff LaLiberte, a sports management graduate assistant and avid fan of the intramural basketball games. "Everyone has a desire to win to show that they are the better player."

There are no Most Valuable Players or All-Star games in intramural basketball, but the athletes who participate in these sports play for something richer: their pride. "Though we don't win anything major besides bragging rights and a T-shirt, intramural basketball is still very competitive," said First year student, and also starting Center Randy Fabre. "We all hate to lose, and everyone that steps on the court believes they are best until reality hits."

Fabre's wiry frame, mid-range jump shot and ability to play multiple positions has garnered comparisons to Kevin Garnett, the defensive anchor of the Boston Celtics, and the nickname "K.G." While Fabre and his teammates on the Purple People Eaters are talented players, their rare participation in recreational basketball games made them the underdogs in this competition.

Another first-year student playing for the Purple People Eaters, Kenny Kotalik, described his teammates as "characters" who worked together "exactly like a team's supposed to," adding that they were "not ball hogs." He observed that his teammates and opponents "take intramural basketball as [seriously] as a real NCAA Tournament college game. For a lot of athletes, this is like their second chance to play competitive sports, so the games are really intense."

Kotalik, who played the small forward position, said that while the NCAA has "a regular fan base with athletes playing for team and playing for pride," in intramural sports, "the athletes are playing for pride and bragging rights over friends rather than playing for a school." Some teams are formed through friendships among classmates, co-workers, fraternity brothers and residence hall neighbors.

The shared interests of the first-year students on Team D.E.W. enhanced the experience for Bullock. "My teammates are very lively. We all are together on and off the court, which enhances our chemistry," she said. "Most of us are sport management majors with a lot of the same classes."

Earlier in the season, Bullock had predicted, "We have the talent, chemistry and drive to win the whole thing." Apparently she was right. On April 17, Team D.E.W. tipped off against Team Chosen Ones in front of a spirited crowd of intense fans, friends and classmates of players, as well as some Barry student athletes at the Health and Sports Center. The game was close at halftime, when Team D.E.W. was up by three points with a 25-28 score. Team D.E.W. gained a 10-point lead by the end of the game, finishing at 52-42 and grabbing the glory.

Though some of this season's competitors will not return to the court, many players seem optimistic about their future in intramural basketball. "There's always next year," Kenny Kotalik said in a joking tone. Many teams will have another chance to prove themselves, although they will have to wait a year to even the score.

Hungarian Tennis Pro Scores by Serving Barry Community

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When graduate student Ildiko "Ildi" Csordas isn't busy working as the assistant coach on the Barry University women's tennis team or as a resident assistant in Mottram-Doss, she's teaching tennis skills to children at a private tennis club in Quayside on Biscayne Boulevard. "People find the time for what they like. It's easy for me," insists the Hungarian native, who is pursuing her master's degree in sports management.

Those who know Ildi know that she's fun-loving, driven and passionate about tennis. What they probably don't know is that she has been playing the sport ever since she first picked up a tennis racket at the age of six. She is a four-time All-American Champion in her division, and during her senior year at Barry, she was ranked eighth in the United States. She also began playing beach tennis in 2007, and is now ranked fourth in the country with her doubles partner, Ana Maria Zuelta. This month's 21 Questions serves up some interesting tidbits about Ildi.

Do you have any nicknames?

Besides Ildi, my parents call me Babu. It's the Hungarian equivalent of 'Baby' or 'Babe.'

Why did you choose to attend Barry?

I got offers from other schools, but I narrowed the locations to Florida and California. I also already had a friend at Barry, so I came here and tried out, and the tennis coach liked me, so I stayed.

What do you like most about Barry/Miami?

The diversity and the weather. I think the weather affects the attitude of the



Photo: Joel Auerbach

people. People here always seem happy and sunny.

What is your dream profession?

To manage a tennis club.

What are your future plans?

I want to intern at Sony Ericsson and I'd like to eventually work in Dubai. They're building a sports city there with a tennis academy that's sponsored by Sony Ericsson. Ultimately, I'd like to work there as part of the coaching staff or management.

What's the craziest thing you've ever done?

Oh my gosh. [Laughs] Driving 155 mph on a Honda Repsol motorcycle with an old boyfriend. I saw my life flashing before my eyes.

What gives you the greatest joy?

Achieving goals that I set for myself.

Describe your most embarrassing moment.

Back in 2005, I was at the Individual Regionals in Fort Lauderdale, where a friend and I were cheering on a teammate who was in the singles finals. The referee was an old lady who was making some bad calls, and we began trash-talking her. Then a guy next to us asked what the problem was, and we began complaining and saying really bad things about her. He said, "That's my wife." Four years later, I become the assistant coach and I'm working at the season-opening match. The same guy shows up to referee, and of course, he recognized me.

Do you have any secret fears?

Lizards. I'm so scared of lizards ever since I was little, you have no idea. I can hardly open my windows in my room. Worms, reptiles, all those little ugly bastards are on my list.

What's the best advice you've ever received and from whom?

"Believe in yourself," from my dad.

What's the best book you've ever read?

It's Not About the Bike, by Lance Armstrong.

What's your favourite movie?

Blow.

What annoys you the most?

When people lie or don't know what they want.

Do you have a favorite dish?

I love sushi.

Do you have a favorite musician or music?

House music [a style of electronic dance music]. I love Hed Kandi. It's a UK-based record label and music brand.

Favorite color?

Pink.

The man you most admire besides your father?

Roger Federer [Swiss professional tennis player currently ranked second in the world].

What's your irresistible temptation?

Mojitos.

What's your personal credo?

Carpe Diem!

What is one thing most people do not know about you?

People don't know I'm shy because I talk so much.

Is there any one place you'd like to visit before you die?

Bora Bora.

What's your most elusive goal?

To live and work in Dubai, but that's definitely going to happen.



CREATIVE CORNER

Alone

By Sharna Daniel

Shut out from the world

Away from society

By myself in the dark

In an empty house

Left in a deserted town

Nobody is here

On my own in this zone

This is how it feels to be alone

Far away from home

Beside an empty seat

No one to turn to

No where to go

Nothing to break my fall

Nothing to fill this hole

This is the dilemma of being alone

Looking down from up high

Looking down with a great sigh

No point to live on

This is the cost of being Alone

Men's Tennis Team Takes Conference Championship

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When the men's tennis team began their season in September, they were already at a disadvantage: two important players had graduated. Still, with nine lettermen returning, the Bucs proved to be a force.

Out of 24 matches, the Bucs only lost two games, one of which was to rival Lynn University. In a close 5-4 game, Lynn beat Barry, ending the team's perfect record in the regular season. The Bucs took redemption in April when they beat second-ranked Lynn 5-3 on its home court at McCusker Sports Complex in Boca Raton.

With the Bucs' perfect home record and only one game lost in the conference, it was no surprise when they advanced to the Sunshine State Conference Championship in Boca Raton on April 18.

The third-ranked men's tennis team scored the top spot at the championship for the second time in a row. The Bucs dominated the singles competition, winning four of the five matches.

In other single competition matches, the team needed three sets to finish. With 6-0, 1-6 and 7-5 victories, Roman Werschel, a senior international business major, collected the fourth team

point. Sophomore physical education major Emanuel Fraitzl defeated his opponent (to whom he had actually lost earlier in the regular season with two sets at 6-4 and 6-2), becoming a hero by securing the championship dream for the Buccaneers and capturing the title with 4-6, 7-5 and 6-2 in the second spot.

The tennis team's trek to the top continues May 7-9 at the NCAA South Regional tournament. The site and the opponent had not yet been announced when this issue went to press. If the Bucs win their region, they will be riding to Altamonte Springs, Fla., for the NCAA Final May 13-16.

Last season, the Bucs made it all the way to the National Championship before losing 5-1 to Georgia's Armstrong Atlantic State University. Now they are hoping to change their luck by not just entering the NCAA Division II Men's Tennis National Championship, but leaving it with the title and trophy.

Top row (left to right): Assistant coach Thomas Hipp, Max Wimmer, Roman Werschel, Head coach Dr. George Samuel, Andrew Sharnov, Ales Svigelj, Assistant coach Manuel Lauter

Bottom row (left to right): David Barragan, Jakub Fejfar, Marcello D'Armas, Emanuel Fraitzl, Sergio Velez



Photo courtesy of: Sports Information

Facebook Users Share Photos Despite Potential Consequences

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Sharing photos online is now a staple for this generation of teenagers and college students. Of the 33 million Americans registered with Facebook, more than half are between the ages of 18 and 25.

Janel McKensie, a climatology major at Penn State, has been 'tagged' in more than 750 pictures on Facebook. Within the 22 albums she has posted, pictures range from family gatherings to late-night house parties. "I'm just sharing these photos with my friends," said McKensie. "It's cool to show other people what's been going on in my life."

While the photos uploaded to the site are intended for friends to share, they could soon become the property of Facebook. In mid-February, it was reported that Facebook creators changed their policy to reflect more control over the photos and information posted on their members' profiles. Facebook had claimed ownership of this information before, but once an account was deleted, so was the company's control. In their controversial new policy, Facebook officials said that any information posted on their site belonged to Facebook, even after an account is deleted.

Outrage over such a change poured in from thousands of users, enough for Facebook to revert to its old policy. Creators said they will continue working toward a modified policy, giving users an opportunity to suggest and discuss these possible changes. One aspect of the defunct policy that had bothered users was the Facebook officials' claim of the right to share with outside parties the information they retained from once-private Facebook accounts. Rumors circulated around college campuses that Facebook planned to partner with businesses interested in performing background research on job applicants.

Olena Drozd, the coordinator of the Writing Center and Reading Lab at Barry University, has the responsibility of hiring new tutors for her department. She has heard of other companies consulting Facebook during the hiring process, but has never used the site as a background check or character reference for interviewees.

"I would personally never do it," said Drozd. "It's not a good source to see the person as a whole."

Drozd observed that Facebook is

mainly used for informal communication among friends. "People will post pictures on Facebook that they wouldn't necessarily do in other settings, but these pictures can ruin the chances of a successful candidate."

Unless Facebook users have altered privacy settings to make their profiles visible to the entire Facebook community, employers would first need to send an "add as friend" request to the applicants to gain permission to access their photos. Drozd hopes that applicants will have enough sense to decide if the content on their Facebook profiles is suitable for potential employers to see.

While Drozd describes checking an applicant's Facebook profile as an "invasion of personal life," she would consider consulting one's account on LinkedIn, a business-oriented social website designed for networking and building relationships with other professionals. The site boasts more than 35 million members.

Drozd also points out "the ethical considerations" that could make it unwise to review applicants through Facebook. On a job application, it is

unlawful to ask candidates about their marital status, religious beliefs or political views, which may be identified on a Facebook profile.

"They almost don't need to interview you," said Rodriguez. "It can almost be like a cross-examination to see if you are telling the truth about who you are."

Rodriguez notes that these issues could be avoided if people didn't join websites that expose them to the world. Antonovich agrees, adding, "I do not think that I will ever get Facebook because I simply do not see a point in doing it."

If the best defense is a good offense, then those who already have Facebook accounts could protect themselves by deleting those profiles, but letting go isn't so easy.

"[Facebook] is too important for me to ignore or delete," said McKensie. "Everybody is on it. At least I make my setting as private as possible so that only my friends can see my pictures, and I don't accept friend requests from people I don't know."

FebFest

"Around the World in 60 Minutes" Fashion Show

The office of Student Activities organized a week-long series of events, including Scavenger Hunt, dance competition, Step show and a gaming tournament. Barry University students strutted their stuff on-stage in a whirlwind runway show, presenting fashions from India, Spain and Africa.



Above right: Shanzell Page (front), Kiana Hunter (back)



Below right: Shanzell Page

Below middle: Loumie Bobo

Below left: Valentina Harold

