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THE HILLTOP

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Notebook

BREAKING NEWS

PRIME MINISTER GORDON BROWN SAID MONDAY THAT BRITAIN WILL WITHDRAW HALF OF ITS TROOPS FROM IRAQ BY SPRING 2008, ACCORDING TO THE WASHINGTON POST.

NATION & WORLD

CONGRESSWOMAN MAXINE WATERS PROPOSES A BILL AIMED TO PROVIDE HIV/AIDS TESTING AND AWARENESS FOR FEDERAL INMATES.

LIFE & STYLE

A TRADITIONAL PALESTINIAN HEADRESS IS BECOMING A MAJOR FASHION ACCESSORY ON CAMPUS AND AROUND THE WORLD.

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Colleges Look to Ban Smoking Across Campus

BY PATRICIA ALEX
The Record (MCT)

Bergen Community College this week is expected to vote to ban smoking on its entire 167-acre campus in Paramus, N.J.

The school would join at least 65 others nationwide in a trend that pushes smokers to the periphery of campus life. In New Jersey, community colleges in Morris, Burlington and Somerset counties also have banned smoking campus-wide.

The movement to ban even outdoor smoking has been growing across the country, with colleges, hospitals and even some cities in the vanguard.

"I'm an asthmatic and a former Lung Association president, and I can't wait to ban it," said G. Jeremiah Ryan, Bergen Community's new president.

It is expected that Bergen Community's board of trustees will approve the ban on Wednesday. It would go into effect in January.

The president of the faculty union, Peter Helff, said he agrees that smokers should be relegated to areas away from the general public. But a total ban is

both "a mistake and unenforceable," he said.

"It's an overreaction," said Helff, who is a pipe smoker. "And it will be a severe hardship on some of the people I represent."

Other colleges and universities in New Jersey ban smoking in academic buildings and residence halls, and many require a smoke-free buffer outside buildings. But, so far, campus-wide bans have been limited to the community colleges, which are commuter schools.

The concept of a campus-wide ban began at a community college in Missouri in 2003 and accelerated after the release in 2006 of the latest Surgeon General's Report detailing the harmful effects of secondhand smoke and the highly addictive nature of tobacco use, said Bronson Frick of the Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights.

"For an educational institution, it's the only sensible policy," Ryan said of Bergen Community. He had no firm estimate of the number of smokers on campus, but nationally about 30 percent of college students smoke.

Whitney Caldwell, a senior biology major at Howard quit smoking dur-

ing his freshman year and can see some of the benefits of a campus-wide ban on smoking.

"It would be a good thing for people as far their health is concerned," he said.

But Caldwell who smoked all through high school and quit because not only because the habit was unhealthy but also because smoking time was taking up valuable study time, said that the health risks posed to non-smokers outdoors are low. If there is a ban, he said it should just restrict hours people can smoke.

"Anytime" after general class hours I don't see a problem," Caldwell said.

Bergen Community has more than 15,000 students and about 1,000 staff members. Ryan said the college will offer smoking cessation programs beginning in October. "We're hoping most folks will quit before the ban begins," he said.

Across the country, most of the campus-wide bans are at smaller and commuter schools. Efforts have foundered to enact such policies at some larger schools.

Opponents say smoking bans could create safety issues at residential



Campuses across the nation are banning smoking. Bergen Community College in New Jersey will vote this week to ban smoking on their campus.

schools, forcing students off campus.

"It can put the student in a dangerous situation," said Michael McFadden, a regional smokers' rights advocate.

But the movement is picking up steam, said Frick, of the national non-

smokers group. The University of Iowa is considering a total ban by 2009. The 39,000-student main campus at Purdue University is now smoke-free, thanks to a ban on public smoking in West Lafayette, Ind., where it is located.

Anti-Columbus Day Brings Awareness to Campus



Samara Pearson - Staff Photographer

UBIQUITY, Inc. and Professor Greg Carr hope to educate students on the truth about Columbus Day.

BY ASHA POLLARD
Contributing Writer

Columbus Day serves as the annual holiday celebrating the anniversary of the arrival of Europeans to the Americas, but the day is often met with opposition. Although Howard observes the holiday, several Howard students oppose what this day represents. Thus, an annual anti-Columbus Day event has been established.

UBIQUITY, Inc., an African-centered student organization, along with the help of Professor Greg Carr, have been organizing this event for the past three years.

"The purpose of Columbus Day is an attempt to create an American national identity," Carr said. "The actual event is historically absurd, and offensive to all who don't share in that history."

Carr went on to explain that Christopher Columbus was not the first European to discover the Western Hemisphere. "How can you discover people who are already there," Carr said. Courtney Bailey, drum editor for UBIQUITY and organizer of this year's anti-Columbus Day event said, "Columbus brought a legacy of domination to America and was responsible for the extinction of

thousands of Native Americans." This opposition has led to UBIQUITY Inc.'s annual event.

In the past, the event has entailed discussions regarding the history of African Americans and the effects of colonialism. Native Americans were apart of the discussion and held panels in which questions regarding the connection of Native Americans to Columbus Day were presented.

This year, UBIQUITY will be presenting a film entitled, "Black Indians: An American Story." The film's subject is on the cultural and racial fusion of African Americans and Native Americans. It discusses what challenges the two groups face today and the factors that drove them apart and brought them back together.

Bailey hopes to use this anti-Columbus Day event to bring awareness to Howard students concerning the history of the day. "A student noticed my flyer for the event and questioned me about it because he felt that it was just a day off and that I shouldn't be complaining. As an HBCU, we should not be celebrating this day," Bailey said.

Students on Howard's campus have mixed feelings regarding Columbus Day. Jasmine Pippen, a sophomore legal communications major, views the day as a time for relaxation.

"I do see it as a historical event, but it is not important to me," she said. "There does not need to be more awareness concerning a holiday, when there are kids being shot and killed in our community everyday."

Ashley Fox, a sophomore finance major, is knowledgeable about the history behind Columbus Day, and feels that the day is simply a day off for most. "I know that Columbus did not discover America. The so-called holiday for me means that there is no school on Monday, so I can party on Sunday."

"The sharing of knowledge is to liberate oneself," Bailey said. "Today, instead of outside forces killing minorities as Columbus did, lack of knowledge has led us to kill each other. This event is important." Bailey and Carr expect to have a good turnout for the anti-Columbus Day event, which will be held on tonight in the Hilltop Lounge from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

USDA Issues Meat Recall After E. Coli Scare

BY LINSEY ISAACS
Staff Writer

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) recently issued a recall of Topps Meat Company products, the leading manufacturer and supplier of frozen hamburgers, after E. coli (Escherichia Coli) was found in the contaminated meat.

Approximately two dozen reports of illnesses were generated due the E. coli bacteria found in the 27.1 million pounds of recalled meat, which have been distributed to major supermarkets such as Pathmark and Wal-Mart.

The frozen meat tested positive for E. coli on Sept. 7, resulting in the second largest beef recall in U.S. history.

The strain of E. coli bacteria found in the contaminated meat was O157:H7, often found thriving in the intestines of humans and animals.

After a review of Topps' operations, the USDA recognized poor safety procedures and day old meat merged with that of the new day's operation.

"Because the health and safety of our consumers is our top priority, we are taking these expansive measures," Vice President of Operations Geoffrey Livermore said in a recent statement. "Topps is continuing to work with the USDA, state departments of health, retailers and distributors to ensure the safety of our consumers."

Following this recall,

Topps has released both the UPC codes and names of products which may contain the bacteria, ranging from Topps 100% Premium Hamburgers, to Sam's Choice Backyard Gourmet Beef Burgers.

"Additionally, we have augmented our internal quality control procedures with microbiologists and food safety experts," Livermore said.

The vast recall has recently resulted in the closing of Topps' operations.

The company formally announced their closure on Oct. 5. Approximately 87 of their employees will continue to aid the USDA in its investigation of the premises.

It is also unknown as to how Topps' closure will affect the meat business in general, as it is the leading meat manufacturer. Despite the business aspect of the huge contamination, students still worry about their safety.

"[The USDA] needs to re-evaluate how they examine the meat that's put out," said freshman history major Desmond Carswell. "I'm a little worried about catching it [in the cafeteria] though."

Consumers should cook their beef thoroughly and make sure they receive the same thorough cooking from restaurants.

Raw meat and its remnants should be separated from all items containing other foods, and it has been advised to drink only pasteurized milk, juice or cider.

"We sincerely regret the impact this will have on our employees, our customers and suppliers and the community. Most of all, we regret that our products have been linked by public health agencies to recently reported illnesses. We hope and pray for the full recovery of those individuals."



Tyrone Clemons - Staff Photographer

The USDA recalled Topps Meat, which was contaminated with E. Coli.

Former Miss USA Plays 'Miss Hitch' in New Book

BY SHIVONNE FOSTER
Staff Writer

The confusion between male and females in relationships may be lessened as Kenya Moore, actress, model and 1993 Miss USA, presents her book "Game, Get Some! What Women Really Want" today in Blackburn at noon.

"With the book I want to put

everyone on the same page," Moore said. "In it I tried to find out what's the root of many relationship problems, because we've gotten away from the model of a healthy relationship."

In the book, Moore aims to coach men on how to pursue the women of their dreams and highlights what women may be receptive to in men.

Moore explained that this "funny, conversational, how-to guide" will

help readers and those who would like to further understand the opposite sex or their personal role in a relationship.

The book speaks to men and women but is geared more to men.

"I have a psychology background, but most of the book comes from my own life experiences," Moore said, who explained that she has been dating since she was around 16 years old.

"I've been exposed to a plethora

of men and have met every type of man you can think of," she said.

She explained that through her years of dating or being around men she has come to understand what will "turn off" a woman immediately and what they may positively respond to.

Moore said that she wants readers to realize that by "treating people better you get out of a relationship what you put into it."

"I believe there are good men. I feel like a Miss Hitch in trying to mend relationships," she said. "But I really want to see family units and healthy relationships. By reading this book you will gain an understanding of self, the good, the bad and the ugly."

"Game, Get Some! What Women Really Want" will be available everywhere Nov. 1.

Following Footsteps: Graduate Film Student Jason White Makes Movies

BY CHRISTINA BURTON
Staff Writer

Southern hospitality, a warm sense of humor and an adventurous personality still resonate in Howard graduate Jason White on his journey through graduate school at the University of Southern California. However, White has always known, maybe now more than ever, that he has to be about his business.

Still, the post-graduate lifestyle is daunting to White as he maintains a job to pay rent, attends what is rumored to be the hardest semester in graduate school at the University of Southern California and keeps his career in a clear and motivating focus.

Born to Frederick and Nedra in Pine Bluff, Ark., White has one older brother, Frederick, Jr., who is now married and has started a family of his own. White, 23, says family is going to be a major part of his life once he settles into his career.

"These days, I find myself talking to my girlfriend a lot," White said, noting that in the next few years, marriage will very well be a possibility for him.

White's daily schedule resembles an almost non-stop routine, going from work to class and class to work on shooting his film.

For the movie he is direct-

ing now, a chunk of the month of September was allotted only for auditions for actors, finding places to shoot, buying snacks for his actors to eat while on set, scouting out worthy props and re-evaluating his script along with the hassles of homework and maintaining class work.

"I don't get to watch any show on the regular," he said, who watches "Entourage" on HBO when he can every week.

For most of his life, including some of college, White recalled how he was a mirror image of his brother as far as style, mannerisms and his expensive taste in clothing and jewelry. Name brand blazers, slacks and shoes line his closet and a pair of leather Louis Vuitton loafers sit by his bed.

"My mom always says I've got champagne taste on a beer budget," White said. He has worked at Movado Boutique for two years, beginning at Pentagon City Centre in Virginia while attending Howard.

"Yeah, I sling watches," he said.

He graduated from Howard in 2006 with a degree in theatre arts with an emphasis on acting. Along with maintaining his scholarship at Howard, wanting to join a fraternity and wanting to learn as much as he could about acting, White found that he needed to be

his own person.

"I wanted to carve a life out for myself, for my own self and not from the shadow of my brother. I wanted to live for me," White said.

While at Howard, White became a member of the Alpha Phi Omega Fraternity, Inc. and the Howard Players. After graduation, White says he took a semester off and stayed in the D.C. area then moved to Los Angeles in November of 2006.

"[I] chilled and worked and saved some money. After I saved a little, I moved to California," White said, recalling the drive he made in his own car from D.C. to California.

As far as his major goals for the duration of his life, success is all that White sees for himself. He said he wants to "become a successful — an extremely successful — actor-writer-director, to raise a beautiful family that wants for nothing and to enjoy the rest of my days."

White is working on a film right now for a class at USC.

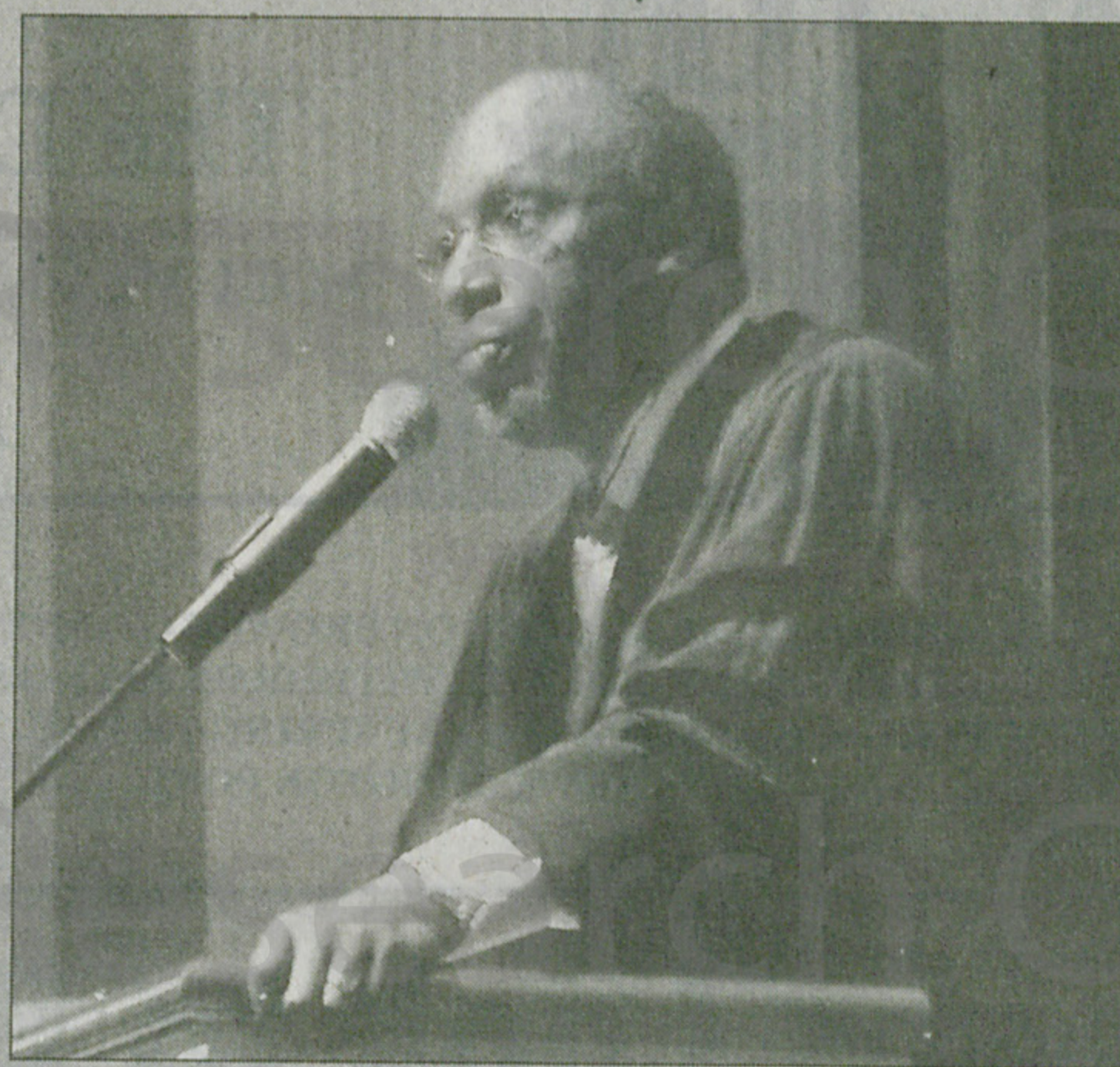
"Once it's completed, I'd like to submit it into some festivals and see what type of attention it gets if any," he said. "I'd like to put some of the ideas that I have down on paper, writing-wise, I'd like to sell, and co-write a pilot for a TV drama."

"My freshman year for Homecoming, I hustled tickets outside of Cramton to the football game. I went to Homecoming with \$1, and I left with \$70 and the money funded my kickin' it for the weekend. It was so great because I had never tried it before and I almost got caught."

He continued, "Life at Howard is a beautiful thing, but be prepared to enter the real world when you finish," White said, wanting to caution up and coming Howardites.

"Learn how to survive in the struggle," he said. "If you can struggle now, you can struggle later. The faster you get your head wrapped around getting it done, the faster you'll realize the dreams that you've envisioned."

Chapel Recap



Samara Pearson - Staff Photographer

Howard alum Charles E. Booth stressed embracing life's opportunities.

BY CHARI STAPLES
Contributing Writer

Howard alum Charles E. Booth Ph.D., senior pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church in Columbus, Ohio, professor of preaching at Trinity Lutheran Seminary in Columbus, Ohio and vice president of the Millennium Association of Pastors addressed the congregation during Sunday's chapel service following a selection of "Soon as I Get Home" by the Howard University Gospel Choir.

Dean of the Chapel, Bernard Richardson introduced Booth as "one of the greatest preachers of our time."

Dean Richardson explained to the congregation that Booth is truly a gift because of the many contributions he has made to society by traveling the world to preach and teach.

Booth brought the congregation to its feet with his words of glorification and exaltation to the Lord. He based his sermon on one particular passage of scripture on the subject of "A Missed Opportunity."

First, he referenced John 20:19-20, which speaks of an evening on the first day of the week when the disciples were gathered together, with the doors locked for fear of the Jews and Jesus appeared again in the flesh.

Booth also highlighted John 20:24-25 and spoke of how Thomas, one of the twelve disciples, was not with the other disciples when Jesus came.

The verses of John symbolize the significance of not missing those opportunities in life that are so important. The verse discussed

speaks of Jesus saying, "Peace be with you. A father has sent me, I am sending you."

Booth said, "There are opportunities that only come once in a lifetime and it is our duty to take advantage of them."

He continued, "We are still having problems in the 21st century, and we live in a generation that wants to pretend like those problems don't exist."

He explained how we must recognize the true reason to be at Howard University. "We don't need to be more excited about Homecoming and football than we do about our creator. If you don't gain knowledge of the importance of service while at Howard, then your time here is spent in vain," Booth said.

He then explained how Thomas, also known as Didymus, was with Jesus for 40 days after his resurrection during Pentecost, but he missed the opportunity to be made whole because he wasn't there when Jesus came.

"Jesus can put all of your broken pieces back together again if you are willing to be made whole again," Booth said.

Booth brought up many of the struggles that African Americans have gone through, and how we have yet to receive an apology. "We don't need an apology though because we were made from the people who were strong enough to bear the dilemmas of this country that we call the United States," Booth said to a captivated and fascinated audience.

He continued, "Who knows whether you came to Howard for such a time as this. Know that you have a date with destiny and you better be ready."



Photo Courtesy of Jason White

Jason White, far left, graduated in 2006. He's working on his second script.

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District Author Informs on Affirmative Action, Race

BY CRYSTAL CRANMORE
Staff Writer

Author Peter Schmidt has created a stir within the nation. Schmidt's book, "Color and Money: How Rich White Kids are Winning the War over College Affirmative Action," addresses the concerns that surround affirmative action.

The book, which was released on Aug. 7, has caused many to rethink whether affirmative action is really about race or economic status.

"I wanted to frame this issue broadly," Schmidt said. "I wanted to open people's eyes on the issue of class and how it plays into the debate of affirmative action. The book is forward looking and it assumes affirmative action will remain under attack and will remain on the retreat."

Schmidt's belief that affirmative action has not remedied the problems it originally set out to solve motivated him to write this book.

As an education reporter and deputy editor of *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, a D.C. based publication for over 40 years, Schmidt has followed state and federal policy towards affirma-

tive action for years and feels as though the initiative for social justice has strayed from the original purpose of creating equality.

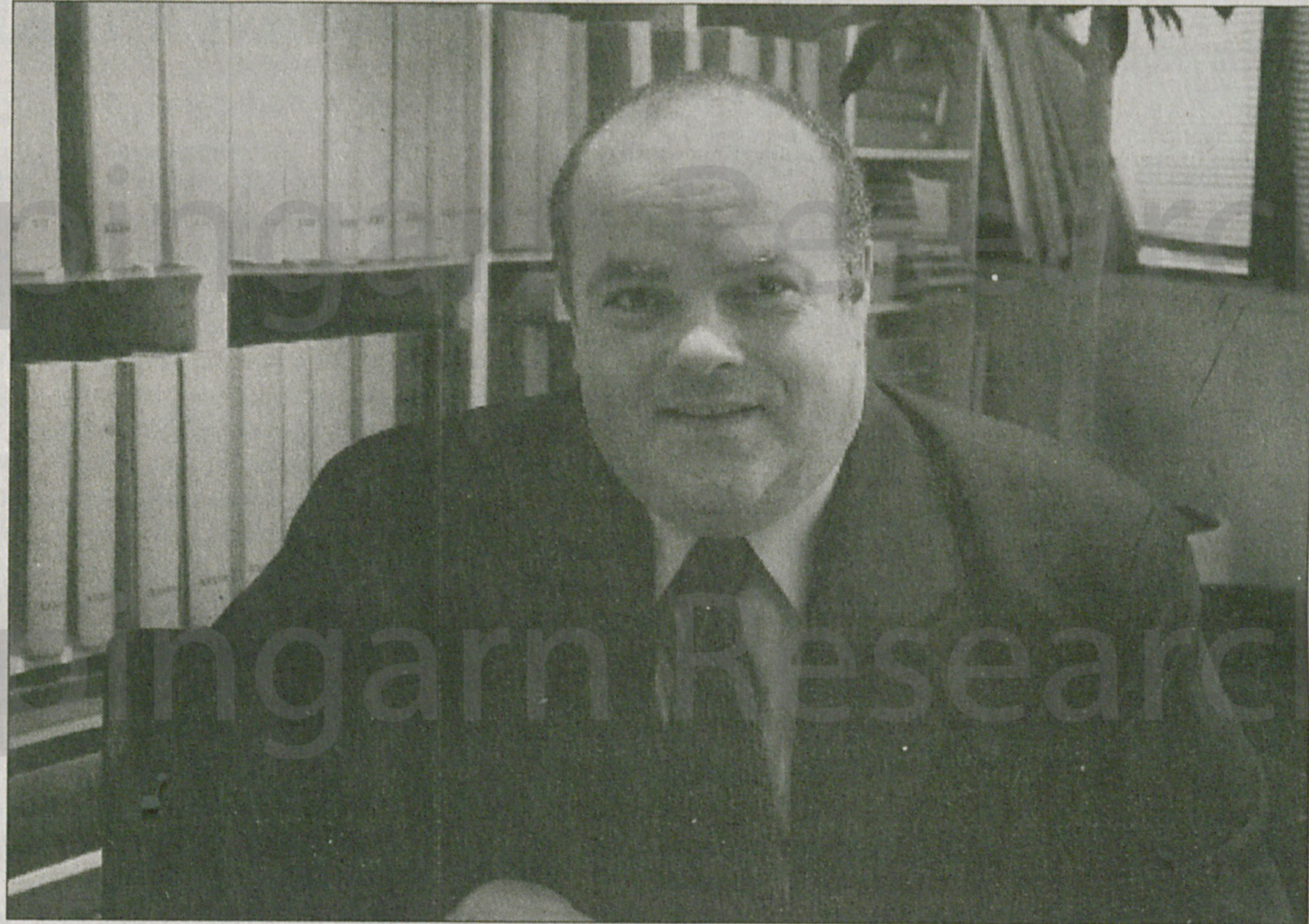
Schmidt, a Michigan native and graduate of Kalamazoo College, analyzed his own community in terms of college admission and the location of various ethnic groups on the economic scale.

"In Detroit, you can throw an intersection out and I can tell you which kinds of people live there — whether they are Polish, Italian, African American, poor or rich," Schmidt said.

In the case of the University of Michigan, Schmidt analyzed how many students were accepted from various high schools.

He found that the university accepted more than half of their students from wealthier communities, while students at the top of their class, from predominantly white, blue collar schools were rejected. "To a large degree, birth was destiny in terms of access to the University of Michigan. If you were born in certain communities, there was not much you can do to gain admission there," Schmidt said.

His findings at the Univer-



Author Peter Schmidt of "Color and Money: How Rich White Kids are Winning the War over College Affirmative Action," enlightens the community on the dynamics of race and affirmative action in his new book.

sity of Michigan gave Schmidt an insight into the working class, a dimension that has not been recognized.

According to Schmidt, the lawsuit against the university arose from working class commu-

nities. He started doing investigations and stories on affirmative action on other campuses and found that it has serious drawbacks.

"Sometimes you will hear that affirmative action is a ban-

dage on a much deeper societal wound and that wound was caused by slavery and discrimination," Schmidt said.

He added, "It has grown worse by the class differences. Affirmative action has covered over

this wound and has kept us from diagnose and taking steps to treat it. One positive thing that came out of the attack on affirmative action is that it forced people to pay attention."

Richard Kahlenberg of The Century Foundation has read the book and agrees with Schmidt.

"The book makes a very good case for the idea that most selective universities are ignoring the underline issue of economic status," Kahlenberg said. "While there has been some important steps in trying to diversify by race, the unfinished business is addressing class and Schmidt does a great job in conveying that point."

Chidinma Okparanta, a junior economics major, at the University of Maryland would consider reading Schmidt's book, which can be purchased at *Busboy and Poets, Borders and Barnes and Nobles*. "Affirmative action is something that needs to continue," Okparanta said.

"Throughout history, women and minorities of various classes have not had an equal ground and until then, we need something to help create that balance."

Hot Spot: U Street Health Bar Offers Healthy Dishes

BY MARTA BELL
Contributing Writer

When you first step into the Health Bar on 1612 U Street, it is apparent that this is not your average health restaurant.

Decorated with earth tones, lounge couches and a bar where they host private parties, the Health Bar offers a relaxed environment while also providing a healthier alternative to some of your favorite dishes.

Owner David Vaughn opened the Health Bar in May 2002.

He had a clear goal in mind: to provide low-fat, healthy food in a casual environment.

With Results gym and spa neighboring the restaurant, the Health Bar offers a convenient spot to get your fitness workout for the day and a healthy non-trans fat lunch afterwards.

With entrees such as their popular 1612 salad mixed in with the usual favorites such as quesadillas and burgers, the Health Bar clearly falls into a different category compared to other health food restaurants.

Food server Scott Simpson explains that Health Bar's savory twist sets it apart from other health food restaurants in the area.

"We serve all the regular dishes you can find at your average restaurant and bar," he said. "But our dishes are prepared in the healthiest way possible while still savoring the flavor of the food."

Offering prices ranging from \$8.50 to \$12.00, it is well within the college budget and provides a place to unwind on the weekends.

The Health Bar provides a healthier menu for the college student on the go.

Patron Christina Walker, a senior at Georgetown University, is a regular customer at the Health Bar and rates it among her favorite restaurants.

"My friends and I will workout in Results for a couple of hours and come down and have a smoothie or get a bite to eat. The food is great, and it is a great environment."

Although their menu option differs from other health food restaurants, the owner feels the name can be misleading.

In an effort to attract a broader range of customers and not just fitness conscious patrons, in the following weeks the restaurant will undergo a name change to Cafe 1612.

Manager Dale Roberts offers more insight as to why they have decided to change the business' name.

"We are simply a dining alternative to those who would like healthier food," Roberts said.

With the busy schedule of today's college students, many of them find it challenging to eat healthy.

Junior physician assistant major Brittany Clifton considers herself to be a healthy eater and said she would consider dining at the Health Bar.

"I have never eaten there before but the menu looks good and the fact that it is healthy makes it even better," she said.

However, junior management major Patrick Scott offers a different sentiment.

"I would love to say that we should all eat healthy but the fact is that most health foods don't taste very well," he said. "Most health restaurants' food is always pretty bland so I probably wouldn't eat there."

Although this may be the belief of some college students, the Health Bar does not fail to offer an appealing dining experience.

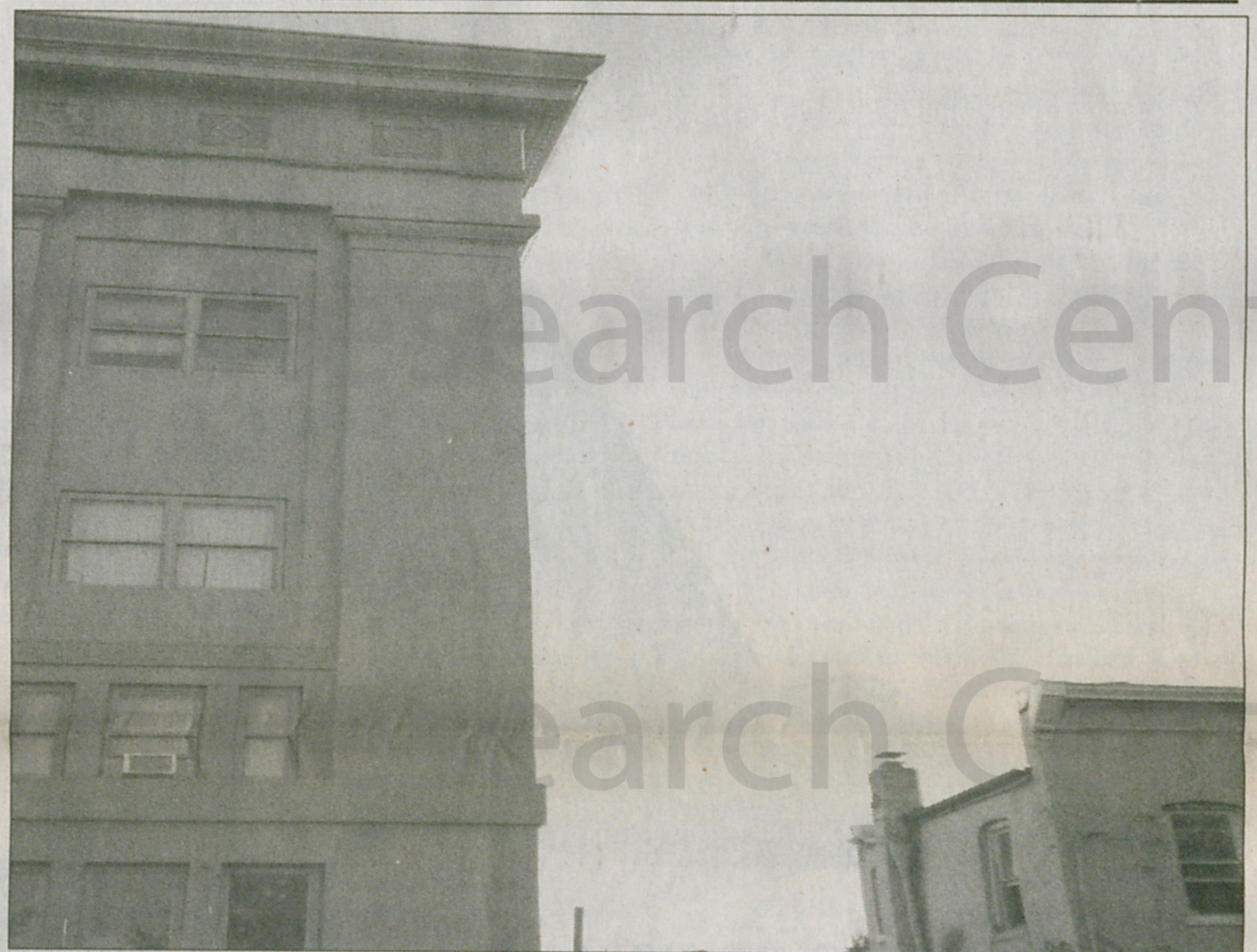
With specials such as \$5 burgers on Fridays, and their popular fruit smoothies, there is something both the healthy and non-contentious eater will love.

Roberts says, "Our goal is not just to target the health community, but just regular everyday people who want a better diet."



Jeremy Burkett - Staff Photographer

The Health Bar provides affordable healthy options for college students.



Chane Holmes - Staff Photographer

Shot Spotters, a new invention in technology is used on rooftops in high crime neighborhoods to curb violence.

New Gunshot Device, Shot Spotters Used by DCPD

BY ROBYN FRANKS
Contributing Writer

The death of De'onte Rawlings, who was shot and killed on Wednesday, Sept. 19, is under current investigation by the District of Columbia Police Department.

The vicinity of the murder was found with the help of a shot spotter and not a police officer. A shot spotter is a fairly new device implemented by the District of Columbia, which detects the sound of gunfire.

Shot spotter is an effort to increase security and lower crime rates in the District.

Students and residents have mixed feelings about shot spotters.

"If I get shot, this device cannot help in keeping me from getting shot, so it doesn't make me feel any safer," said graduate student, Branden James Adams. "However, it is good for helping to bring someone to justice in the aftermath."

District resident Gregory Brown, shares Adams' beliefs with this new form of technology.

"I don't feel safer that it detects gun fire. Unless it helps the police to get to the site of the crime quickly, nothing will be prevented," he said. "Also, I don't know that criminals are savvy enough to know about [shot spotters] to deter them."

Officer Kenneth Bryson of the District of Columbia Police Department said they are trying to utilize anything that is favorable in the safety of the community.

"We will use anything that we think is a support mechanism or a help to law enforcement," Bryson said.

"But this is not to replace the jobs men and women police officers do everyday," he said. "Our job is to protect the residents and visitors of the District of Columbia and make sure it is a safe place."

Christopher Jones, an Upper Marlboro, Md. resident, said he has doubts about the shot spotters.

"I'm open to this creative way to handle law enforcement," Jones said. "However I'm wary of its accuracy."

"I feel safe in my immediate community, but I think this new device would be beneficial for areas in Prince George's County such as Forestville, Md.," he said.

The Prince George's Police Department has also taken notice of D.C.'s use of the shot spotter and is considering incorporating the device into their police force.

"We are in the process of looking into adding shot spotters into Prince George's County," said Corporal Clinton Copeland.

"We are testing how valuable it is, but there is no set date or time when this technology will be implemented," he said.

"It's unfortunate that these devices are needed," said senior sociology major Andrena Sawyer. "But it's a progressive step toward decreasing crime."

The community needs you. Play your part and write for Metro. Bring ideas to the meeting tonight at 7 p.m. Come to the West Towers (P -Level).

**THE BLACKBURN CENTER, THE OFFICE OF
STUDENT ACTIVITIES & THE HILLTOP PRESENT**

KENYA MOORE



GAME

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WHAT WOMEN REALLY WANT

**Ms. Kenya Moore
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"Game, Get Some! What Women Really Want,"**

**TODAY @ NOON
THE BLACKBURN HILLTOP LOUNGE**

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!**HOWARD UNIVERSITY
PRESIDENTIAL SEARCH COMMITTEE****HOLDS TOWN HALL MEETINGS**

**Featuring Mr. Nathaniel Sutton
Executive Search Consultant and Managing Partner**

Heidrick & Struggles

The Presidential Search Committee is conducting a series of Town Hall meetings to offer key stakeholders an opportunity to be heard on the future direction and leadership of Howard University. You are invited to attend your constituency session on Thursday, October 11, 2007 as follows:

9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. Staff Andrew Rankin Chapel

**12:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m. Students Cramton Auditorium
Lower Level
(Lunch will be served.)**

3:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. Faculty Andrew Rankin Chapel

If you have any questions or need further information, please submit an email to presidentiaalsearch@howard.edu or leave a voicemail message on 202/865-8358.

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Fabrizio Constantini - Detroit Free Press (MCT)

Maxine Waters, D-Calif., is working to have HIV tests offered in prisons to help suppress the spreading of HIV/AIDS. The annual AIDS Walk in Washington, D.C., raised about \$700,000 this weekend to help find a cure.

AIDS Bill Aims to Test in Prisons

BY KRISTEN PRICE
Contributing Writer

The AIDS walk and "Stop AIDS in Prison Act of 2007" have brought the issue of AIDS back to the top of the list as one of the foremost concerns of the general public.

The Whitman-Walker Clinic, a non-profit health and social care organization, held their 21st annual AIDS Walk in Washington, D.C., which attracted over 5,660 registered walkers and raised more than \$700,000 to support the services provided by the clinic.

The number of registered walkers demonstrated a marked increase of participants over the past few years.

"The increased participation shows a renewed emphasis of the problem of HIV/AIDS," said Chip Lewis, media relations manager for the Whitman Walker Clinic.

He continued, "One in 20 adults in D.C. is HIV positive. One-third of them don't know it. It is a very serious problem in the city, and I think this shows there is a renewed interest in the HIV epidemic in the city."

The walk attracted several supporters, many of which were Howard students walking with their respective organizations.

"If you raise awareness in young students now, it will get passed on to the next generation," said Vikrant Arya, vice president of the School of Business Student Council. "Any kind of awareness has to start at a young age to get a solid foundation."

"I believe it's important because it's impacting a lot of young people. It's important for them to gain awareness of issues. Young people, traditional-

ly, have been more apathetic because as college students they're involved in so many things," Arya said.

Congress has also focused its attention on HIV/AIDS with legislation introduced by Congresswoman Maxine Waters.

The "Stop AIDS in Prisons Act of 2007" is a proposal by Waters stating that the Bureau of Prisons should provide federal prisoners with an HIV/AIDS awareness and treatment program.

Among the provisions of the bill, inmates are offered an HIV/AIDS preventative education, annual HIV testing or testing upon exposure to the disease, medical treatment if they test positive and protection of confidentiality.

Inmates are also able to refuse HIV testing without being considered in violation of the bill.

Groups such as AIDS Action, a national research and advocacy organization, support the passage of the bill and have been actively involved in raising awareness for the bill.

"As part of a total effort to combat AIDS, Waters has chosen the prison community in terms of the high rate of HIV in prisons including federal prisons," said Ronald Johnson, deputy executive director of the AIDS Action Council in D.C.

"The rate of infection in prisons is certainly a much higher rate than is the case in the general population, and HIV in prison facilities that goes undetected becomes a vehicle for transmission of HIV/AIDS in the community," Johnson said.

According to the U.S. Department of Justice, the prevalence of AIDS among inmates is three times higher than that of the American public.

"One of the reasons why it's important to have this bill to promote testing is because we don't have good data on the number of individuals who contract HIV while in prison," Johnson said.

The bill has received outstanding support, but groups such as the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) have found fault with the bill, citing issues of lack of written informed consent and short-term treatment, which could lead to development of a drug-immune strain of HIV.

"The bill was strengthened in terms of some of the issues, but the key issue was around the issue of written informed consent," Johnson said.

"The prisoners have the ability to not be tested, it is not mandatory testing, but the ACLU felt that the absence of requiring written consent was a critical issue for them and that is why they withheld their support for the bill," he said.

Despite some objections, supporters have continued to advocate the bill.

"I think if the bill gets signed into law by the president, it could have a very positive effect on public health, particularly in [the] African-American community," Johnson said.

"Inmates will be provided with medical care. It is well documented that people who know their status take the preventive cautions so that they don't spread HIV, and that is very important," he said.

Johnson said it is that population, those who are unaware of their status, who perpetuate the disease.

"The engine of growth of the epidemic is people who are HIV positive and don't know it and they don't take the proper steps to treat it," he said.

Crime Rises Across the U.S.

BY ALEESA MANN
Staff Writer

The recent murder of 14-year-old DeOnTe Rawlings is just one example of the many homicides that occur in the United States annually.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) announced that the numbers of violent crimes in the U.S. have increased for the second consecutive year.

There are four offenses that are considered as violent crimes, including murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

According to the publication of "The FBI Strategic Plan, 2004-2009," director of the FBI Robert Mueller named protecting civil rights and combating significant violent crimes as just a few top priorities of the organization.

Based on a report released by the FBI, the number of murders increased by 1.8 percent, while other crimes such as rape decreased by 2 percent. The highest growth was among robberies, which grew over 7 percent.

In the District, the number of violent crimes increased by 9.2 percent from 2005 to 2006. Based on the FBI report, "Crime in the United States, 2006," murders in D.C. decreased by more than 13 percent while the number of robberies, rape and aggravated assault increased.

Although the number of murders have dropped, D.C. Mayor Adrian Fenty said during a candlelight vigil for Rawlings that the city's law enforcement is doing all that they can to help stop violence in the community.

"It is our job as the government to investigate every homicide," Fenty said. The mayor also said that he and Metropol-

itan Police Chief Cathy Lanier have already held four press conferences on Rawlings' murder and about how the city's law enforcement is working on violent crimes.

Nikongo Ba-Nikongo, associate professor in the department of Afro-American studies, says that the African-American community alone needs to recognize the lack of respect and self-esteem among one another.

"The problem today is what we do to ourselves," Ba-Nikongo said. "We are often unconcerned."

He also mentioned that the amount of assault and battery incidents among blacks is another underlying issue.

"We [the black community] are committing suicide," he said. "I think it results from a deviance among us. Ultimately, it results from a lack of unity."

The Metropolitan Police Department announced that there had been 126 murders for the month of August 2006, an 8 percent increase from the previous year. The number of sexual assault reports, however, dropped 31 percent from last August.

While D.C. is ranked at 19 on the list of the "most dangerous cities in the U.S." in 2007, the top three dangerous cities are St. Louis, Detroit and Flint, Mich.

Chanel Hamilton, a student at the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, said she has experienced a few moments of violence growing up in Detroit.

During a firework display in 2004, Hamilton said a group of young men robbed her and three other friends.

"It was just a bunch of guys acting like they were standing around close watching the fireworks," she said. Shortly after, Hamilton realized that her eye-

glasses were missing along with another friend. She also mentioned the moment after being robbed turned violent.

"They started shooting and ten people got shot," Hamilton said.

Ba-Nikongo said another major problem of violence in the black community is what he refers to as, "intra-community crime," or black-on-black crimes.

"There is a shameful feeling among blacks," Ba-Nikongo said. "Yesterday the enemy wasn't ourselves."

He also said the number of increased crimes reflects the conservative views of African-Americans in society.

Hamilton said despite what happened to her, the urban downtown area of Detroit is "pretty safe."

"To me, it's just a part of life. I've always grown up in this type of environment. I never thought about it as not being safe because I thought it was normal," Hamilton said. "I think the situation here is terrible but the situation has been the same and can never change."

Many major cities in the nation are teaming up with community organizations to help fight crime.

Programs such as *Crime Solvers* in D.C. helps police to catch criminals with the help of the media and residents. It also offers cash rewards for anyone with any information regarding a wanted suspect.

Hamilton said that while programs are being created in major cities to stop violent crimes, all violent people cannot be locked up.

"I don't think [crime is] going to ever change because it's a result of money," Hamilton said. "People steal to have money to eat."



Rich Glickstein - The State (MCT)

Crime rates have increased for the second consecutive year. Some think there needs to be a change as black-on-black crime is not improving. However, some others simply believe that crime is here to stay.

The Amelia Earhart Mystery Gets Closer to Being Solved

BY JIM JORDAN
McClatchy Newspapers (MCT)

LEXINGTON, Ky. — If Gary Quigg is right, the 70-year-old mystery of Amelia Earhart's disappearance has been solved. All he needs is some proof.

"I am sure we are looking in the right spot," Quigg said this weekend at the Aviation Museum of Kentucky in Lexington.

"I think eventually we will find the smoking gun that it takes to conclusively say this is where the flight ended," he said during an interview before he addressed museum members at a dinner.

Quigg, 45, is an archaeological researcher from Indiana who was on Nikumaroro Island in the Pacific Ocean for a month this summer as part of a team from The International Group for Historic Aircraft Recovery, or TIGHAR.

During a previous visit to Nikumaroro, another team found aluminum that might have come from Earhart's Lockheed Electra and parts of a shoe like those worn by Earhart and her navigator, Fred Noonan, when they disappeared in July 1937.

The significance of both finds is disputed by other researchers and historians, but Quigg said there's other evidence that Nikumaroro, which lies in the Phoenix Islands southwest of Hawaii, is where Earhart's plane went down.

"The historical evidence really points to this island," he said. "In fact, the Navy sent a battleship [the Colorado] there with two observation planes a week



Handout (MCT)

The mysterious 1937 disappearance of the female pilot, Amelia Earhart, may be solved soon. An archaeological researcher found aluminum that might have been part of her plane and parts of what could be Earhart's shoe in the Pacific Ocean.

after her disappearance because there were radio transmissions on her frequency coming from the area of this island."

Navy fliers saw no signs of anyone on Nikumaroro.

There are other theories about the disappearance. Some say Earhart got lost, ran out of fuel and crashed into the

ocean or that she was shot down and captured by the Japanese. Quigg said there's no evidence to support those ideas.

"In fact, the Japanese actually helped in the search during the time of her disappearance," he said.

Quigg's group, a non-profit foundation, has searched other islands — most

recently Tinian — where some say Earhart was imprisoned by the Japanese.

"We did not find evidence to support that," he said. "If there is other historical evidence that comes to light that supports another area of the Pacific, we will go there."

TIGHAR is now focusing on two

places on Nikumaroro, which is three miles long and 1.5 miles wide.

One is the former site of a village built in 1938 (the island was uninhabited in 1937) and the other is "the Seven Site," a jungle clearing that looks like the number seven from the air.

"That [Seven Site] is what we believe to be the castaway site, where someone — if not Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan — lived for a time and lived off the land," Quigg said.

TIGHAR also wants to do a deep-water search around the island, which is surrounded by very steep underwater slopes that might have allowed Earhart's aircraft to sink and slide away from the island.

No future trips to Nikumaroro are planned, Quigg said. The last one cost \$600,000, and that amount takes two to six years to raise.

The foundation also has other projects, including locating a plane missing from a Paris-to-New York flight in 1927 that might have crashed in Maine, and recovering two Douglas Devastator torpedo bombers from the Pacific.

But finding a way to crack the Earhart mystery is never far from his mind.

"It may take a long time," Quigg said. "As long as the historical and archaeological evidence continues to support this [Nikumaroro] hypothesis, we'll continue to work."

The foundation's Web site is www.tighar.org.

Howard Clobbers Cheyney For Second Straight Win

BY MATTHEW COOPER
Deputy Sports Editor

The Howard University Bison found their offensive rhythm Saturday, passing deep and running through the middle, en route to a 41-14 slaughter against the Cheyney Wolves.

The Bison abused the Wolves by running for a total of 193 team rushing yards, led by Terry Perry's 77 yards on 18 carries and two touchdowns, and quarterback Brian Johnson's 68 rushing yards on six carries and a touchdown.

"Our offensive line keep getting better," Perry said, crediting his blockers paving the way for him. "We have been meeting together to go over the offensive blocking schemes. I have to give all the credit to the O-line."

Howard was able to jump on the Division II Cheyney Wolves early in the game.

Brian Johnson ran for a 28-yard touchdown run on the first drive.

Later in the quarter, after cornerback Thomas Claiborn intercepted Derrick Murry's pass, Johnson hooked up with Jarahn Williams on a 21-yard touchdown pass.

Howard had a defensive breakdown in the second quarter, when Derrick Murry hooked up with Billy Mitchell for a 20-yard



Quarterback Brian Johnson scampers for a big run in Howard's 41-14 win against Cheyney University. Johnson threw for two touchdowns and ran for another in the Bison's second consecutive win.

touchdown pass.

But Howard's special teams responded immediately when kick returner Leonard Moore ran back an amazing return on the ensuing kickoff, flashing past Cheyney defenders and reversing from the left to the right side of the field taking the ball to the Howard 18-yard line

before getting knocked out of bounds. Perry finished the work with a 2-yard touchdown run.

Cheyney nearly closed the gap in the second quarter, when they drove the length of the field to get first and goal at the Howard 8-yard line. Cheyney was stopped by Howard on fourth and goal twice but

pass interference penalties from the Bison kept Cheyney on the field. Finally on the ninth play on the goal line, Murry fumbled the snap, and Robert Dowdy recovered for Howard.

"We just overcame adversity," Dowdy said, who had 7 tackles and a number of eye-popping hits. "It's just like practice,

we keep going, and don't blame anyone for their mistakes, just tell them to step up."

The play of the game came toward the conclusion of the second quarter, as Brian Johnson fumbled the ball in the backfield, picked the ball up, sprinted to the right side of the field to find Larry Duncan wide open deep.

Johnson launched the ball down the field for a 55-yard touchdown score, going in at halftime with a 27-7 lead.

"I didn't have too much pressure, so instead of falling on the ball, I felt like I could still make a play, and I saw Larry Duncan waving at me," said Johnson who finished with 184 yards passing.

The touchdown is Duncan's first of the season.

"I asked Brian in practice if he could put me in the end zone, and he said he could," said Duncan, who caught four balls for 91 yards. "When he picked the ball up and rolled out I just turned up field and waved my hand."

Cheyney came out in the third quarter fired up, as Murry found Eric Frazier for a 17-yard touchdown pass in the corner of the end zone.

Howard continued to stuff the ball right down the Wolves throat, as Perry kept the chains moving for the Bison

through the offensive lines gaping holes. He finished with a 1-yard touchdown run to expand the lead to 34-14.

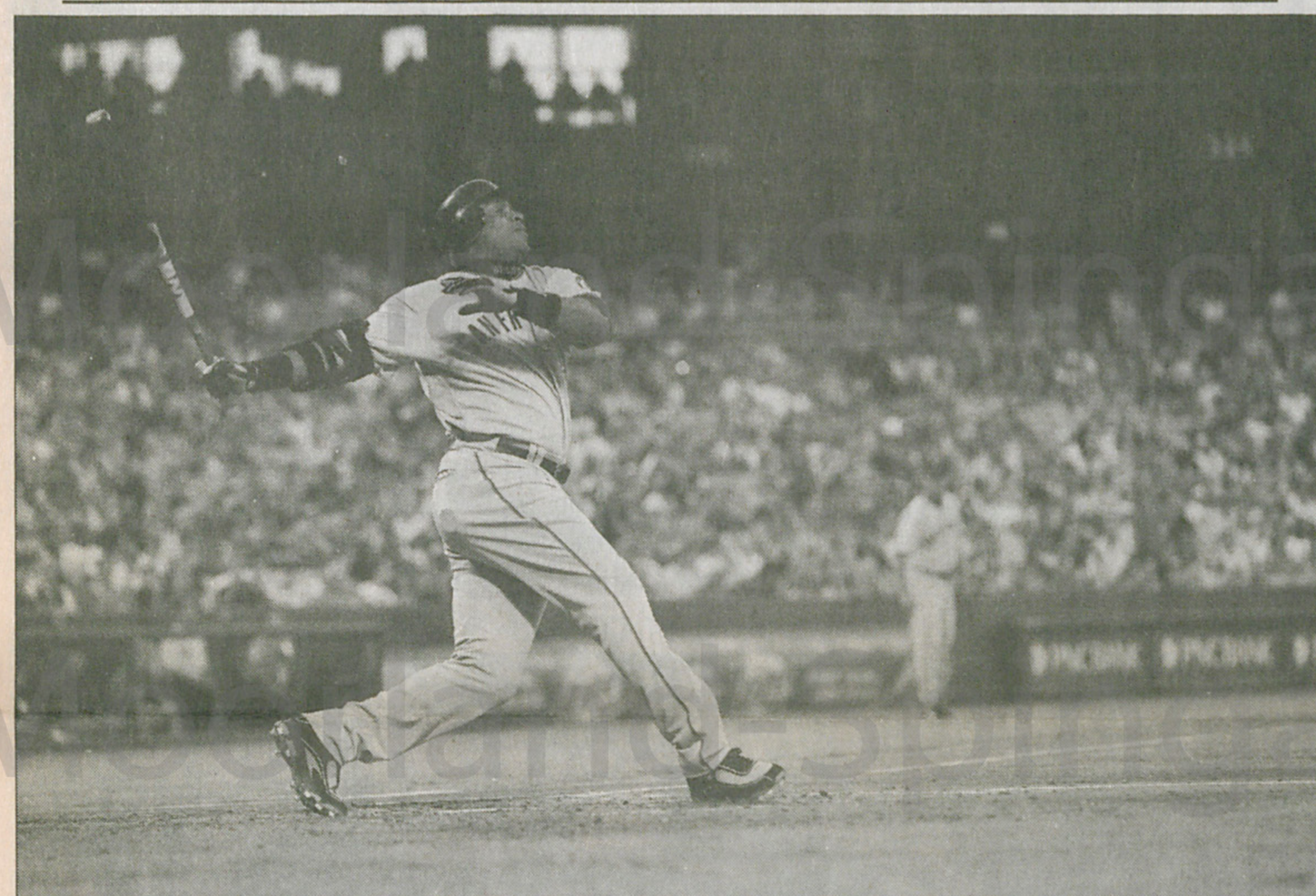
The offensive backups came in for Howard after Perry's touchdown, and quarterback Floyd Haigler threw a beautiful arc to wide receiver Brandon Sherman for a 37-yard touchdown pass, finishing the beating with a 41-14 lead, the most points the Bison scored since they scored 42 points against Morgan State in 2004.

Despite their best showing of the season, Head Coach Carey Bailey wanted to see the team play more consistently.

"There were entirely too many penalties, there was a lack of focus," said Bailey about the team, which accounted for nine penalties for 103 yards. "When we play an opponent that we should beat on paper, there is a tendency to under perform. We can't play up to a level to a competition, and we can't play down to a level of competition. We have to play fast and end fast."

The Bison will play their remaining games against MEAC opponents, starting this Saturday at Morgan State's Homecoming game.

Howard will look to spoil the Bears party, who beat Howard at their Homecoming last season in double overtime.



Chuck Kennedy - MCT

San Francisco Giants slugger Barry Bonds will now have his 756th home run ball, bought by Marc Ecko, branded with an asterisk and sent to the hall of fame, as a result of the choice by fans on an online poll.

Bonds 756th Home Run Ball Branded With Asterisk

BY JAMMEL DAVIS
Contributing Writer

"It's a travesty, a sham, a mockery!" This is how junior English major Michael Benjamin describes the treatment of the ball Barry Bonds hit for his record breaking 756th home run.

"I don't think there is anyway that ball should be going to the Hall of Fame!"

Clouded in controversy, Barry Bonds surpassed Hank Aaron on Aug. 7, becoming the all time home run king, however, his throne is not unanimously accepted.

The baseball used will soon find its way to Cooperstown, N.Y. to be displayed in the Baseball Hall of Fame.

However, unlike the other artifacts exhibited in the museum, which were all donated, this artifact will first be altered, or what some are calling defaced.

After buying the baseball in an online auction for \$752,467, clothing designer Marc Ecko will send the baseball to the Hall of Fame branded with an asterisk mark.

Ecko held an online poll asking voters what should be the baseball's fate.

On www.vote756.com over 10 million votes were recorded for a poll deciding whether to turn the baseball into the Hall of Fame unblemished, launch the ball into space, or the winning choice, branding the baseball before sending it to Cooperstown.

Ecko says that he believes the vote shows how the peo-

ple feel. That this era in baseball isn't as clear as it could be.

In the weeks before Bonds' record-breaking hit, fans showed up to the games with signs of asterisk marks. The asterisk mark signifies that Barry Bonds obtained his record with the aid of illegal steroids. Many attribute Bonds' increase in size and power to steroid use in the years before mandatory drug test. Bonds consistently denies knowingly using any illegal substances. He credits a strict bodybuilding regime and use of legal substance, to his change.

Since the allegations rose in 2003, Bonds has not failed any drug test and continues to be one of the league's all-star players. Bond averaged nearly 30 home runs a season since 2003. At age 43 he finished 2007 with 28 home runs, an all-star selection and one of the highest on-base percentages in the league.

The Hall of Fame said they're just happy to receive the piece of history of "one of the most historic records in the entire game." The Hall of Fame said they would prefer the ball the way it is, and that they don't condone Ecko defacing it. However, they felt that "the artifact if offered to Cooperstown should be a part of the museum," said Baseball Hall of Fame spokesperson Brad Horn.

Horn said that the Hall of Fame felt that the baseball was important to present to fans. The addition of the baseball tells the complete history of the record and that it "tells the story of the moment in time, but also public

opinion."

However, not all agree with the winning choice. Thirty-four percent voted to turn the ball in unblemished. Gibran Mills sophomore business major believes that it is wrong for the Hall of Fame to accept the baseball branded. "I think this is defacing his legacy. It's the Hall of Fame, not the hall of shame."

Mills said that Bonds and other baseball players should protest the acceptance of the ball. "If I were him I wouldn't let this ride."

Some fans are outraged, and feel the asterisk is an insult to Bonds' productive career, which is based solely on allegations.

"The asterisk is all about simple accusations and assumptions nothing proven" said Byron Gibson second year business major. "He could be perfectly innocent and they're negating something positive he did."

The baseball which has yet to arrive in Cooperstown will most likely be displayed along with the tickets, batting helmet, and scorecard from the night, already in the museum's possession. Ecko plans to consult the museum on how to fix the asterisk on the ball.

Horn said the museum has no date on when the exhibit will be opened and says they do not plan to rush its opening.

"We would love to be able to present this artifact here instead of it being displayed somewhere else, and allow fans to make their own opinions, on the ball, and the record."



Oscar Merrida IV - Photo Editor

Outside hitter Janel James goes for a kill Saturday against the Hampton Pirates, where the Bison won the match by a score of 3-1 at Burr Gymnasium. James had 17 kills and 10 digs.

Lady Bison Claw Past Pirates

The Howard volleyball team defeated MEAC rival Hampton, 3-1, Saturday evening in a conference decision at Burr Gymnasium. The scores of the match were 26-30, 31-29, 30-26, 32-30. With the win, the Lady Bison improved to 3-17 overall and 2-2 in MEAC action, while the Lady Pirates dropped to 9-12 overall and 1-4 in conference.

Junior Janel James had a good outing and recorded a double-double with a match-high 17 kills and 10 digs. Senior Morgan Maxwell added a double-double of 15 kills and 10 digs while Monique McCoy and Nicole Brown paced the Bison on the defensive side with 11 digs each. Freshman Gazelle d'Artois fell one dig short of a double-double and finished with nine digs and 42 set-assists.

Freshman Keri Partridge had a team-high four block assists. d'Artois, Elyssa Lee and Kimberly Watson each chipped in with three block assists.

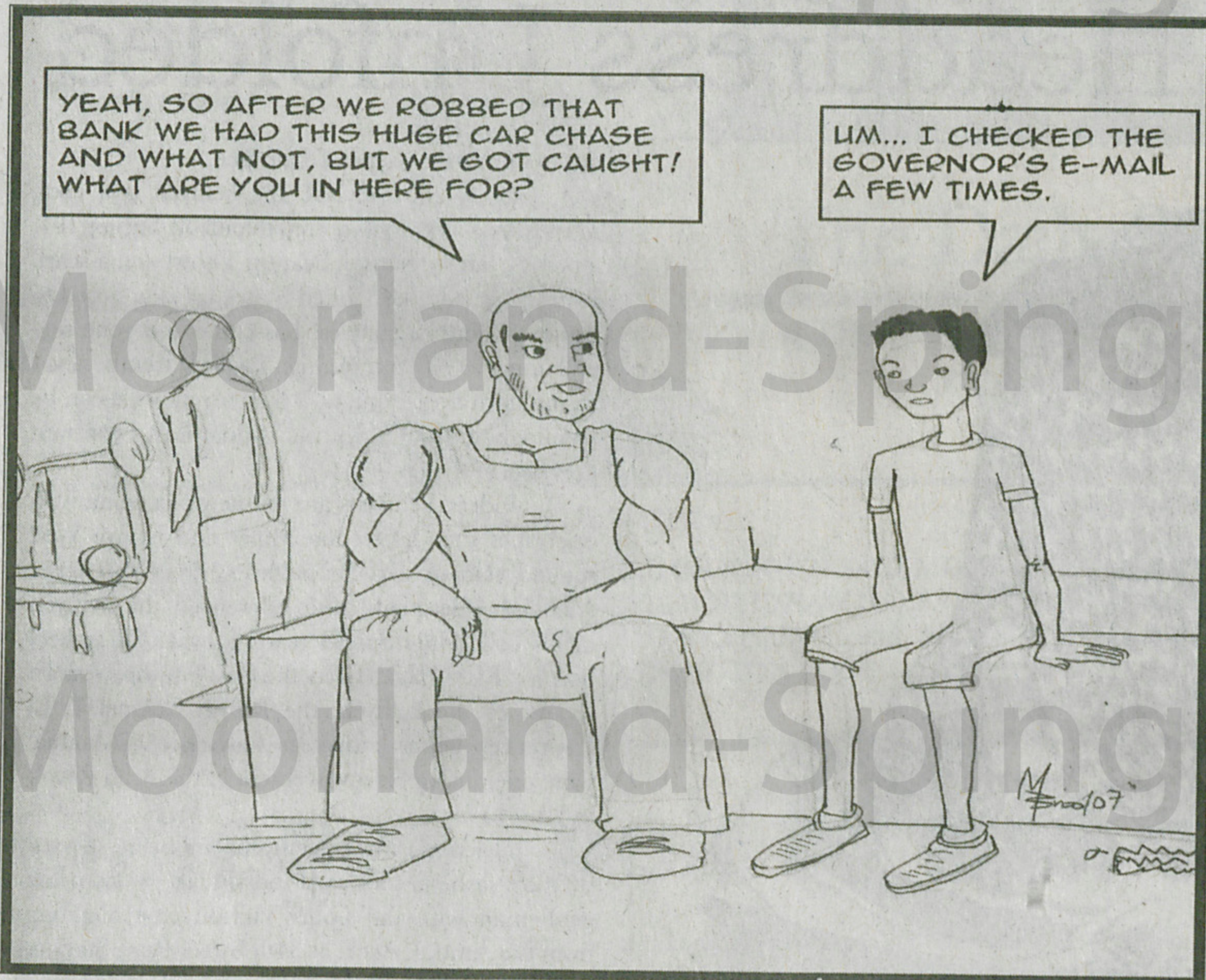
-Courtesy of Howard Sports Information

SCOREBOARD

MEN'S SOCCER	WOMEN'S SOCCER
HOWARD 0	HOWARD 0
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UPCOMING GAMES

Volleyball vs. Morgan State
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Marcus Bird - Cartoonist

Non-Violent Criminals A Burden On Crowded Prisons

The American prison system faces many setbacks at the expense of both American society and the legal system. Prisons have begun to serve as a revolving door for inmates who are paroled, only to be charged with another crime at a later date.

On the local level, Mayor Fenty recently refused to agree to a law requiring the District of Columbia to put a limit on the number of inmates that could be housed in Washington D.C.'s main jail in Southeast Washington.

A 2005 U.S. Department of Justice report stated that the national jail population rose 4.7 percent and the national prison population rose 1.6 percent. The department also said that in 2003, 20 percent of the prison population was incarcerated for non-violent or drug related charges. Fifty-two percent were incarcerated for violent crimes.

With prisons in America being as crowded and understaffed as they are, why are non-violent offenders, such as people who commit crimes like theft because of drug addiction, or those who are caught in the act of using drugs, sent to prison instead of rehab?

It makes more sense to require non-violent criminals to serve their sentences in rehab, where they will at least be able to recognize their problem and address it, whether it be a drug related or psychological issue.

A problem many prison institutions face in America is the

occurrence of drug sales within the prison complex itself. Sending a drug addict to a place where drugs are still accessible does not fix the problem an inmate was initially incarcerated for. Doing so only temporarily takes the problem from the streets and leaves the inmate with the same issues as he or she had before being incarcerated. All this happens on taxpayer money, and a lot of it.

Some states, such as California, reportedly spend up to \$43,000 a year, per inmate. This

Our View:
Incarceration is counterproductive for non-violent criminals.

is more than a year's tuition at the prestigious University of Southern California, Georgetown University or Harvard College.

A Discovery Channel documentary featuring Ted Koppel highlighted the problems the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation face on a daily basis. Inmates were filmed living in an open gym in metal bunks stacked three high, with the gymnasium-along with the rest of the Vacaville, Calif. Solano Prison, divided along racial lines in peacekeeping efforts.

Koppel also reported that America has four times the amount of prison inmates than the country did 25 years ago and the country has the most prisoners in the world.

Twenty percent of these prisoners could be seeking help, and getting it, elsewhere.

Space and resources for vocational or in-house rehabilitation programs are spread thin, leaving many inmates without any acquired technical skills or a chance at recovery from the drug addiction that landed them in prison.

An additional downfall of sending non-violent criminal offenders and those with drug addiction issues to prison instead of rehab is the possibility for acquired criminal behavior while behind bars. This could happen because of the inmate's hostile surroundings and influences by more violent offenders, both of which would most likely be absent from a rehabilitation center.

During his Convocation address, Sen. Barack Obama spoke of his intent as president to help change the criminal justice system with regards to sending non-violent offenders to prison instead of rehab. Obama said changing the system is not only smart but just.

With the prison system bursting at the seams and prison spending eclipsing educational funding in some states, it is advisable for every presidential candidate to take a closer look at the laws keeping non-violent offenders behind bars and taxpayer money behind bars right along with them.

Daily Sudoku

Directions:

Each row, each column, and each 3x3 box must contain each and every digit 1-9 exactly once.

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

Do you want to write for The Hilltop?

Come to our budget meeting

TODAY @ 7P.M.

WEST TOWERS (PLAZA LEVEL)

THE HILLTOP

"The Nation's Only Black Daily Collegiate Newspaper"

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The Hilltop

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Now in its 84th year, *The Hilltop* is published Monday through Friday by Howard University students. With a readership of more than 7,000, *The Hilltop* is the largest black collegiate newspaper in the nation.

The opinions expressed on the Editorial & Perspectives page are the views of the *The Hilltop* Editorial Board and those of the authors and do not necessarily represent Howard University or its administration.

The Hilltop reserves the right to edit letters for space and grammatical errors and any inappropriate, libelous or defamatory content. All letters must be submitted a week prior to publication.

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Look for the letter to the editor link under the options tab.

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The Keffiyeh: an Arab Headdress Unfolded

BY KEVIN JOHNSON-AZUARA
Contributing Writer

For centuries, Arab men have worn the keffiyeh or shemagh as a traditional headdress. A square cloth, usually cotton, folded and wrapped in various styles around the head, it is commonly found in arid climate areas for protection from direct sun exposure, dust and sand.

The black and white, or red and white keffiyeh has had popular appeal among people in various countercultures in the West.

However, the black and white checkered style became especially well-known during the 1930s as a symbol of Palestinian nationalism and continues to be associated with Palestinian political sympathies. Consequently, many in the non-Arab world attach the keffiyeh to anti-globalization protesters or armed rebels.

In an interview with the International Herald Tribune, Dylan Jones, chief editor of the British edition of *Q&A*, lends his opinion on the thought of "civilized" rebels using fashion in support of social justice in the Middle East.

"It was originally worn out of empathy with the Palestinian cause, and then picked up by many more [men] who had absolutely no idea of its political connotations," he said. "Usually when things are adopted in such a way on such a mass scale, they totally lose their original meaning, but in this case that simply hasn't happened."

Others — Arabs in particular — believe the adaptation of keffiyehs as a fashion accessory by young hipsters is insulting and irreverent because many do not really understand what the keffiyeh stands for, namely a show of Arab solidarity.

An example is the trend of the Che Guevara T-shirts, which many people wear because it represents the concept of a revolution, not because they



The Keffiyeh or shemagh is a traditional Arab headdress that is slowly making its way into mainstream culture and fashion. It can be seen draped on runway models and wrapped loosely around the neck of Howard students.

actually know anything about Che Guevara. In spite of the aforementioned, Urban Outfitters, H&M, French Connection and Esprit are just a few of the establishments who are cashing in on the keffiyeh craze, with shoppers already stacking their wardrobes with different patterns and colors for fall.

The catwalks and sidewalks of London, Tokyo, Paris, New York and even Reykjavik, have witnessed the mainstreaming of the keffiyeh, or the "Muslimization of fashion," (designers showing

head-to-toe covered-up looks) as termed by influential fashion journalist Suzy Menkes of the *International Herald Tribune*. Keffiyehs have bounced in and out of American and European fashion trends since the 80s, when bohemian girls draped them around their necks.

In the last few years, the headdress usually associated by Americans with late Palestine leader, Yasser Arafat, has gradually retained its popularity. Although few can fold the scarf as Arafat did, in or-

der to mimic the shape of Palestine.

In its 2007 revival, the keffiyeh is a cool, must-have accessory required to pull off hipster 101: a pair of skinny jeans, a beat up T-shirt and a scarf. Its trendiness in the United States — as opposed to Europe where its chicness has come and gone several times — is interesting. Fashion trends never spring from a vacuum, and the current style can be seemingly attributed to the Middle East's constant presence in the news.

Indeed keffiyehs are the new pashmina with celebrities such as Sienna Miller and Kanye West spotted clad in varying patterns. French designer Nicholas Ghesquiere also referenced the keffiyeh in his collegiate-inspired ready-to-wear fall collection for Balenciaga. Even the best-known Western wearer of the keffiyeh, the British Colonel T. E. Lawrence, (better known as Lawrence of Arabia) wore one during his involvement in the Arab Revolt in World War I.

Celebrities aside, keffiyehs are being sported by most fashion conscious individuals — from the gentleman with the Louis Vuitton case alighting from the Amtrak Acela at 34th Street Penn Station, to the artsy student in Georgetown, to the bag toting fashionista combing the crowded streets of SoHo for her next find.

With the Middle East consistently the focus of world news, the scarves have definitely caught the eye of the fashion world again. Should you choose to adorn a keffiyeh as part of your fall look, here are three ways to capture the desired effect: Wear them loosely draped over your shoulders; wear them as regular, bunched scarves around your neck; or fold them in half to make a triangle, then gather the scarf around the neck to leave one point facing down in the center of the chest. This is similar to the way U.S. and British troops wear the scarves in Iraq and Afghanistan — to protect their faces in sandstorms.

Mental Health Disorders Broken Down for Students

BY SIMONE PRINGLE
Staff Writer

For years, mental health has been a taboo subject in the black community. Stereotypes and stigmas are often the main reasons for the lack of discussion of mental health.

Medical Director of the Outpatient Program at the Georgetown University Department of Psychiatry, Mayada Akil said, "There is a definite stigma behind many of the disorders we treat. Students who are diagnosed do worry if [their] disease is going to affect their social life. It's a big problem. We would appreciate people being supportive to those who are suffering because it reduces the stigma."

According to the National Mental Health Association, more than 54 million Americans are diagnosed with, or affected by a mental disorder. About 2.3 million of those Americans have bipolar disorder.

The association defines the disorder as, "an illness involving one or more episodes of serious mania and depression. The illness causes a person's mood to swing from excessively high and/or irritable to sad and hopeless, with periods of a normal mood in between. Signs and symptoms of bipolar disorder begin to appear in the teenage years and the early 20s, so college students are more likely to be diagnosed with the disorder."

Often times, conditions perceived as depression are really bipolar disorder. While some doctors say genetics play a part, environmental factors can trigger the disorder. Akil said drug abuse can trigger the disorder as well.

Akil, who is the director of the mood and anxiety disorders program at Georgetown University Hospital said, "If you put the same environmental stressors on two people with different genetic structures, they will respond differently. Just because

both parents have bipolar disorder doesn't mean the child will have it. Genetics alone does not trigger the disease."

Akil offered a few signs to help students recognize when their friends are having an episode.

"If you have a young person who's in the midst of a manic episode, they might talk a little more, they might be irritable, they might become psychotic but that doesn't have to happen," she said.

"After having a manic episode, bipolar patients might find that they have done things that would normally embarrass them. Some people go on shopping sprees, some people drink, some people become sexually promiscuous. They have a lot of embarrassment and shame about how they acted," she added.

In terms of finding a cure, Akil said, "We have a lot of effective treatment that can keep a person on an even keel. The biggest obstacle is that a lot of people go off their medication and they don't understand that they need to take them for the long haul."

Akil continued, "We have some very promising studies going on that are looking for genes that contribute to the risk for the disease and medications that target those genes will give us much better treatment. The goal is to identify enough genes so that we can prevent the disease."

Generally, it is hard to tell the difference between someone suffering from depression and someone who is suffering from bipolar disorder.

People who suffer from depression, people who develop bipolar disorder and people who have short term crises all have the same symptoms in the beginning.

Do not wait until you have a crisis. The key is to get screened early, and and to seek treatment if the diagnosis is positive.



The HUH Mental Health Clinic offers a wide variety of services for the diagnostic and therapeutic management of mental illnesses.

Justin Knight - Photo Editor

Swingers Use Extramarital Sex to Add New Spark to Marriage



Swinging is defined as the widespread phenomenon of couples engaging in sexual acts with other couples. There are swinging associations, organizations and clubs that facilitate this promiscuous culture.

BY MARCUS BIRD
Cartoonist

It is a windy night, and a door opens in a quiet neighborhood.

We see a middle-aged man beam a bright smile at his arriving guests. The guests walk inside, grab a few drinks and do the usual meet and greet.

Then, someone puts on some soft music, and the couples toss their car keys into a large bowl on a small table in the center of the room.

Once the bowl is full, various couples reach into the bowl and take out a set of keys. A woman squeals with delight as a handsome younger man pulls out a set of keys.

She grabs his arm, looks at her husband with a smile and disappears into a bedroom with him.

This is a scene taken from the Ang Lee movie, *Ice Storm*, where the audience gets a first-hand glimpse at the phenomenon known as "swinging."

Swinging is regarded as a non-monogamous sexual interaction between already married couples.

There have been various names for the activity over time, such as "wife swapping," but the general term "swinging" is more inclusive because it is not always limited to merely taking one's wife.

Historically, there have been references to swinging originating from the Roman era, when orgies, bisexual and homosexual encounters were generally accepted as normal behavior by couples, married or otherwise.

In Terry Gould's book, "The Lifestyle: A Look at the Erotic Rites of Swingers," he suggests that swinging really began after World War II, when the high mortality rates of soldiers caused wives to develop emotional and sexual relationships with friends that would not otherwise exist. This practice, he claims, eventually spread from military bases to the suburbs.

As debatable as this origin is, swinging is alive and well in the United States and has been for quite some time.

In 1960, the Sexual Freedom League was formed, which was the first swingers' group to be formed in the U.S.

Soon after, the North American Swing Club

Association (NASCA) would also be formed to encompass the needs of all swingers across America.

While most people see swinging as something deviant that goes against the fundamentals of marriage, it is interesting to note that most swingers engage in the activity to promote a healthier relationship.

Internet studies conducted from the 1960s to present day show that 60 percent of people interviewed said that swinging improved their relationship, while 1.7 percent said it did not.

John Stossel, an ABC news reporter, conducted a study involving estimates from the Kinsey Institute that show there are an estimated four million swingers in the United States.

Despite these numbers, many people, such as sophomore public relations major Olivia Everson, don't agree with the culture of swinging.

"I don't see how someone can be happy with someone [outside of their relationship]," she said. "I find it strange that a person would see the need to go out and have sex with other people. If you want to do that, why not just be single?"

Iman Sylvain, a sophomore biology major, has a different opinion.

"Personally, I see it as immoral, but I think that our society is sexually oppressed," he said. "I agree that marriage is sacred, but if both couples are consenting adults that have no problem sleeping with each other, then I don't see anything wrong with it."

The swinging world is a very complex and organized one. It does not merely entail sleeping with someone else's wife or husband.

Swingers may just want to watch their spouse have sex with someone else, engage in light foreplay with another person in the presence of their spouse or have threesomes.

There are even groups that attract members based on attractiveness and financial background.

As swinging evolves into a mainstream social reality, many question whether it reflects the breakdown of matrimony and monogamy as we know it, or if it is ushering in a new age of relationships.

Interested in writing for the Life & Style section? Pick up a story tonight at 7 p.m.