

College Avenue

volume one: issue two spring 2006

cocaine

another way to cut powder in colorado

the politics behind the protests
how greenpeace began and why one co-founder is protesting the group

snow bums take advantage of heavy snowfall this season
fresh powder in the high country

could there be a vaccine for cervical cancer?
researchers developed vaccines that may help prevent cervical cancer

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the mv ulla, a vessel carrying toxic waste, sinking in iskenderen port in turkey.

26 the politics behind the protests

explore the history of greenpeace, how it compares with local organizations and why one of the co-founders has gone against the group he once supported

Spring 2006

10

bobsledding in idaho and love in the czech republic learn how one man overcomes the impossible by creating a bobsledding team in idaho; also find out what happens when the fairy tale continues after a student finds love in the czech republic while studying abroad

14

life after graduation - will you find the right job? we show you where the money really is after graduation and if you're in a money-making major

16

how beer is helping our environment check out how one fort collin's brewery is working to clean up the environment as they make their malty ales

18

touring with michelle branch is just another day for this singer/songwriter joe firstman tells his side of the story on touring, goals and making it big in the music business

20

is there is vaccine for cancer? researchers have recently developed vaccines for the human papillomavirus that may help prevent cervical cancer

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39



snow bums take advantage of heavy snowfall this season

although winter has been fairly dry for fort collins, the powder has stayed fresh in the high country, allowing skiers and riders to show off their skills

32

a behind the scenes look at the poinsettia bowl
steve rydson brings memorable moments of this game to CSU students through the camera lens

35

high on cocaine
cocaine may be considered one of the less prominent drugs compared to marijuana and methamphetamines, but one csu student speaks out about the truth of cocaine use in fort collins

46

the truth behind the catch 22 of activists groups
one man explains how becoming active in an organization can actually hurt the overall goals of groups like earth first! and the national abortion federation

letter from the editor



As this will be the final issue of the magazine for which I will contribute my efforts to, I cannot write another word without thanking everyone who contributed their time and energy to this production.

The magazine has had a rough ride, but it could not have been accomplished without the help of everyone involved. Getting this magazine actually out there for students and community members has been the challenge of a lifetime. As Lisa Lueneburg, the creative genius behind the stellar design of the magazine, and I graduate we leave behind the makings of something great. This magazine is a sign that Colorado State University is evolving and the Student Media is truly becoming one of the greatest student-run media departments in Colorado. Our hope is that in five years from now, Lisa and I will return to CSU to see College Avenue have taken a life of its own with a set production routine, and we hope that eventually we will see the magazine become strong enough to become a monthly edition. However, the only way that College Avenue can truly become a representative part of CSU is for the students to get involved. This is your magazine and you should be deciding the content, the advertising and the shape. We hope for every issue that follows this one, you, as students and community members, will voice your appreciation or criticism of this publication in order for it to truly reflect the community. For the replacement staff, the best of luck to you all.

Sincerely,

Katie Kelley
Editor-in-Chief

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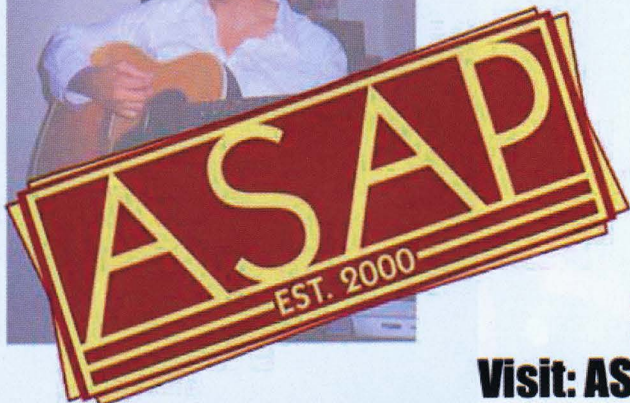
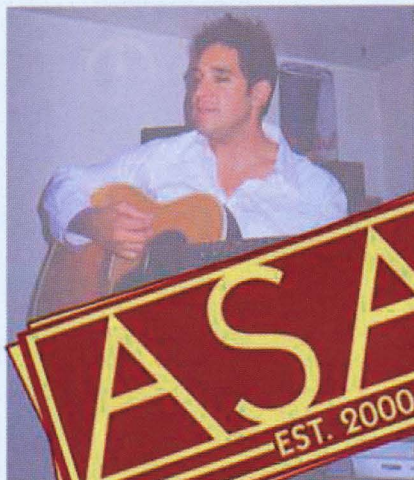
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College Avenue

Correction

In our previous issue we ran a profile story on Lauren Baldrige as the "Active Feminist" on Colorado State University's campus. It appears a misprint was included in the story. LUNAFEST will occur on Feb. 18, not Feb. 8 and LUNAFEST is not created by CSU victim's team, but in fact proceeds go to the CSU Victim's team. We apologize for the misprint.

Letters to the editor

As CSU's very own magazine we would like to extend an invitation to our readers to send in letters to the editor ranging from 50 to 150 words with your feedback on the magazine. This is your magazine and we would like to know what you think of the content, design and anything else. All letters to the editor must be typed in a Word Document and attached to an e-mail which should be sent to csumag@lamar.colostate.edu.

Opportunity for employment

If you are a self-motivated individual who enjoys breaking out of the box creatively, then College Avenue is looking for you. If you are interested in working on the hottest new Student Media project, pick up applications at the front desk of Student Media in the basement of the Lory Student Center. Please include a resume and be ready to submit a portfolio or samples of work upon request.

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STUDENT MEDIA

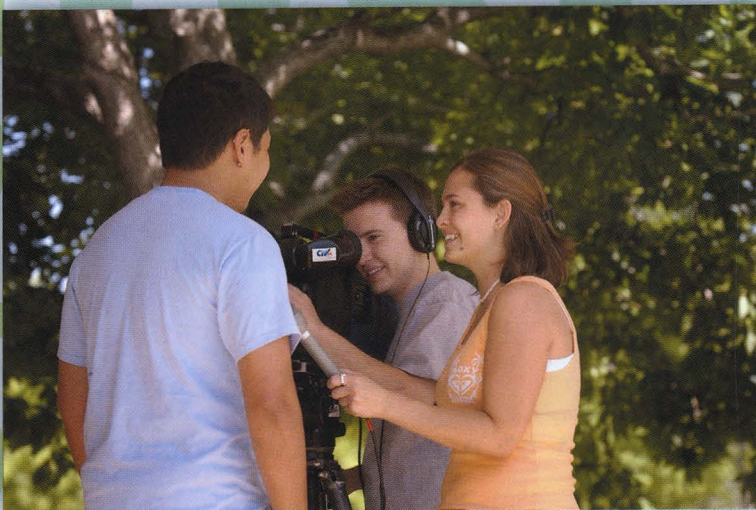


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Greg Sun

athlete extraordinaire

When Greg Sun said it looked easy they just laughed, put him in the last seat of a bobsled, gave him a shove and let gravity take over.

The 5-foot-6-inch man with a permanent Caribbean tan screamed the whole way down and swore he would never sit in the back again, but the challenge of bobsledding was too much for him to ignore.

The following year, in 1992, Sun enrolled in a bobsled driving school. In 1993 he competed in his first race, crashing before the fourth corner. One year later, Sun represented his native country of Trinidad at the 1994 Winter Olympics in Lillehammer, Norway.

Sun, who regularly answers to the nickname "Trinidad," is a University of Idaho graduate student earning his master's degree in sports science. Life has brought Sun from the Caribbean Sea to three, possibly four, Winter Olympics and landed him in Moscow, Idaho, where he claims his purpose in life is not only to embrace challenges, but also to seek them out.

"The only way to find out if you're any good at anything is to

step out of your environment and always be pushing yourself," Sun said. "You need to pick up something everyday and think, 'How can I make this better, or what is it about this that makes me better?'"

As a teenager with ambitions of becoming a veterinarian, he applied to UI because of its animal sciences undergraduate program. True to his nature, Sun said he let the thrill of the discovery influence his decision and came to Idaho in 1988 because it "intrigued" him.

After graduating with a bachelor's degree in animal sciences, Sun lost his passion for animals and found one for people. He enrolled in UI's graduate program, finding a niche in sports psychology.

Kathe Gabel, one of Sun's professors, claims Sun's inherent curiosity allowed him to take the polar career change in stride.

"He has such a sense of discovery," Gabel said. "He's always looking to learn new things and has so many new ideas to do and try."

Sports psychology opened a multitude of new outlets for Sun; coincidental opportunities that Sun confesses now embody his life.

Working for Washington State University, Sun met the founders of Jamaica's Olympic bobsled team.



greg sun and teammate at the start in the 2002 winter olympic games in salt lake city.

photos courtesy of greg sun ◀



greg sun and teammate round a curve on the track at the 2002 winter olympic games.

They introduced him to the sport of bobsledding, which he initially hated because he “never experienced G-forces like that before, and never wanted to again,” Sun said.

Intrigued by the new challenge, however, Sun attacked both the two- and four-man bobsledding from a different vantage point, as a driver.

In the front seat, steering with two bungee cords, Sun had control over his self-financed, \$2,500 sled. The winter sport appealed to him because it was the “only activity that once you start, you will finish whether you’re right side up or not.”

The experiment became a border-expanding hobby for Sun. In his first of three Olympics in Lillehammer, Norway, he placed 37 of 42 entries. In the eight following years, he attended the 1998 Olympics in Nagano, Japan, and the 2002 Olympics in Salt Lake City, placing 31 of 35 and 37 of 37, respectively.

While the final results may appear otherwise, Sun asserts his best

ones have been at the Olympics, and he continually uses the experiences to further his sports psychology studies.

“I’ve learned that you have to change your goals, so you’ll always leave with something positive,” he said. “Everything happens for a reason and there you are, so you make a connection to make it positive.”

As far as the future, Sun’s primary goal is to finish school. He is currently training to qualify for the 2006 Olympics in Torino, Italy. Robin Dankovich, a former work colleague, claims

one of Sun’s biggest strengths is his endless search for a challenge – an asset that will ultimately determine his future.

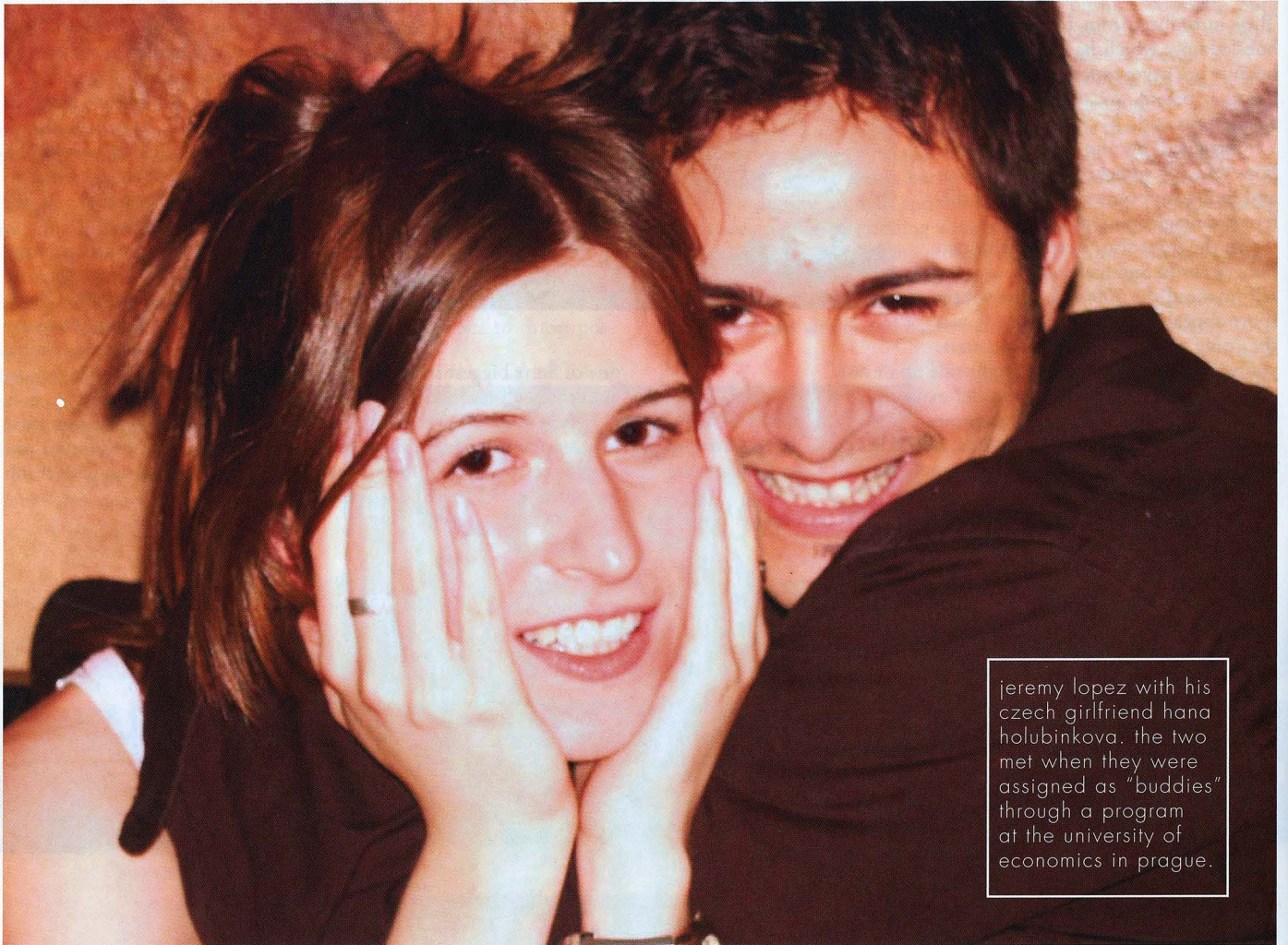
“He’s been all over the path and is still trying to figure out what he’s supposed to do,” Dankovich said. “I think inside he’s found out and knows what he wants, but now he just has to find the perfect job to express that – to express him.”

CURVE 10  VIRAGE 10

“(bobsledding is the) only activity that once you start, you will finish whether you’re right side up or not.”

Jeremy Lopez

'jsme zamilovany' – we are in love



jeremy lopez with his czech girlfriend hana holubinkova. the two met when they were assigned as "buddies" through a program at the university of economics in prague.

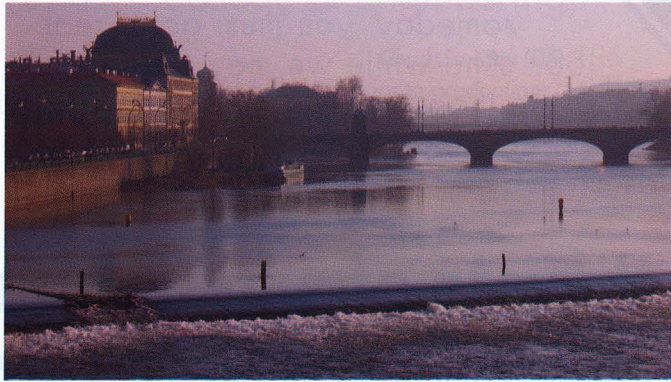
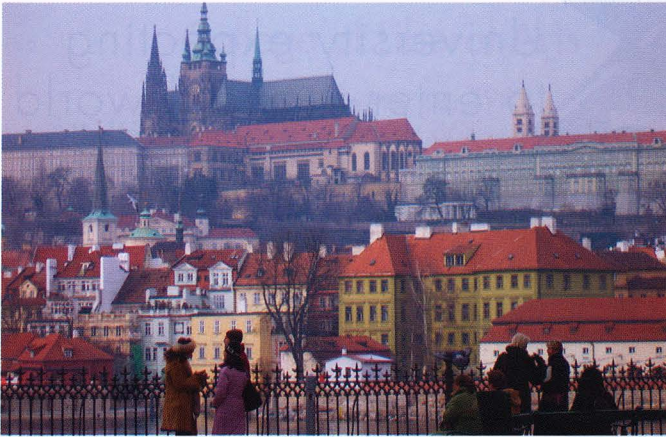
Students are encouraged to study abroad because it can be a life-changing experience. For Jeremy Lopez, 2004 CSU alumnus, it couldn't be more true. Today, Lopez is living in Prague, Czech Republic, where he moved to be with his Czech girlfriend Hana Holubinkova.

Before studying abroad in Prague, Lopez was a political science major, history minor and received a certificate in the Russian, Eastern and Central European Studies (RECES) program. He was president of the Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity and a CSU student ambassador.

Lopez chose to study abroad because he wanted to see what other

university systems were like in different cultures. Prague was ideal for Lopez because of the history and the country's large involvement with communism, as the focus of Lopez's history studies was communism. "I knew that I wanted to study somewhere in the former Soviet Bloc, and the Czech Republic became my choice due to its location in the center of Europe," Lopez said. "There is no better way to try and understand a culture than to live in it."

Upon arriving in Prague, Holubinkova was the first Czech person he met. She was randomly assigned as Lopez's "buddy" by a program at the University of Economics in Prague. The buddy program match-



es exchange students with Czech students. The exchange students are picked up by their Czech buddy from the airport and taken to the dorms, where they help their new buddies get settled.

“Hana was the first person I met when I stepped off of my airplane upon arriving in the Czech Republic. Typically, buddies lose contact fairly quickly, but Hana and I got along very well and are still getting along very well to this day. ‘jsme zamilovany’ – we are in love,” Lopez said.

Near the end of his time in Prague, Lopez decided he wanted to stay. He had one semester left to complete at CSU in the fall of 2004.

“I was concrete in my plans to move back to Prague, and bought the one-way plane ticket when Hana came to Colorado for a visit in November. It was at that point that I had decided I wanted

to move back to the Czech Republic to start a career and to be with Hana,” Lopez said. He said the hardest part about moving to the Czech Republic was leaving family and friends behind including everything he knew and understood.

Starting a career in Prague was no easy task for Lopez. “The biggest obstacle I have faced here is learning the Czech language. Czech is a very difficult language to learn and it is taking a bit of time,” Lopez said. “Finding a job was harder than I expected. Fancy that, but only having one language and trying to find a job in Europe is quite hard.

*“hana was the first person
i met when i stepped off of
my airplane upon arriving
in the czech republic.”*

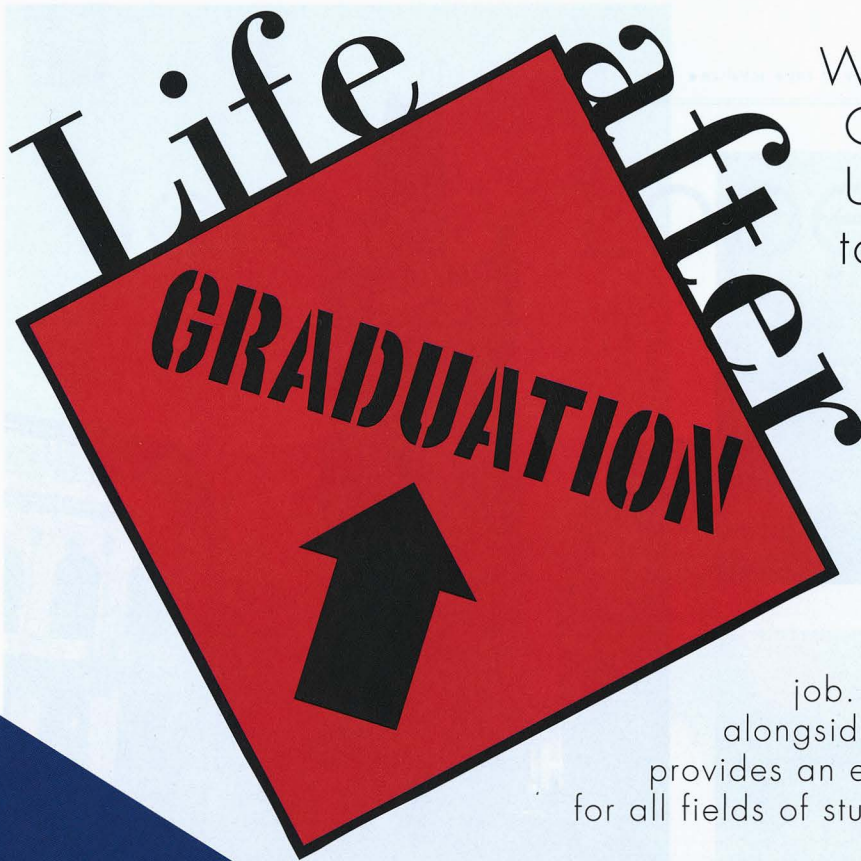
To all students – take a foreign language, you will need it some day.”

Lopez’s first job when he moved back to Prague was a telemarketer, which was discouraging for him with the education he had received at CSU. “The difficult part about finding work not related to your major is that it’s 100 percent about the languages,” Lopez said.

Since the slow start as a telemarketer, Lopez has become a manager in a British communications company where he looks after a sales team dealing in the British market. After completing a degree in political science, Lopez’s current job is not something he ever expected to do.

When Lopez is not working, he takes weekend trips to the Czech countryside and other neighboring countries with Holubinkova. “Every Sunday we try and go to another village within the country, just to get out of Prague and see a lot of the countryside,” Lopez said. This past fall the couple went to a wine tasting in Moravia, Czech Republic, to another village in the Czech Republic with a water park and to Budapest, Hungary. “We go out of town quite a bit,” Lopez said.

Presently Lopez and Holubinkova are extremely happy together. The couple are planning a trip to Egypt this spring and another to Russia some time in the next year. “We have been experiencing a lot together and have been talking about moving in together,” Lopez said. “We will see.”



We all came to Colorado State University expecting to enter the real world at some point with degree in hand and some sort of new knowledge.

Whether you are on the four-year plan or the six-year plan, someday, you must get a real job. And while we may not be right alongside those Ivy League students, CSU provides an education rich in job opportunities for all fields of study.

by melissa edwards

Here is a quick look at

College of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences

Grads in May '05: 137

Had internship prior to graduation: 18%

Accepted a full-time, part-time, volunteer or will continue in current job: 37%

Average salary of entering field: \$33,000-\$34,000



College of Applied Human Sciences

Grads in May '05: 603

Had internship prior to graduation: 67%

Accepted a full-time, part-time, volunteer or will continue in current job: 35.5%

Average salary of entering field: \$27,500



College of Natural Resources

Grads in May '05: 123

Had internship prior to graduation: 40%

Accepted a full-time, part-time, volunteer or will continue in current job: 43%

Average salary of entering field: \$25,000-\$30,000

College of Liberal Arts

Grads in May '05: 390

Had internship prior to graduation: 36%

Accepted a full-time, part-time, volunteer or will continue in current job: 38%

Average salary of entering field: \$20,000-\$30,000



College of Engineering

Grads in May '05: 196

Had internship prior to graduation: 54.31%

Accepted a full-time, part-time, volunteer or will continue in current job: 40.2%

Average salary of entering field: \$45,000

what students are doing post-graduation...

Compilation of all colleges (excluding College of Applied Human Sciences)

42.7% accepted employment upon graduation

17.3% were accepted into graduate school

40% were still looking for employment upon graduation

College of Business

Grads in May '05: 353

Had internship prior to graduation: 37.7%

Accepted a full-time, part-time, volunteer or will continue in current job: 91.34%

Average salary of entering field: \$39,933

*these numbers are as of Aug. '05, whereas the other colleges are of graduation in May



New Belgium

innovations in green building

It was on a hike in the pristine wilderness of Rocky Mountain National Park 14 years ago when brewers Kim and Jeff Lebesch decided Green Building, meaning environmentally friendly building design, needed to be a priority in the brewery they were planning.

The two decided that along with Green Building, they wanted to incorporate high levels of employee involvement in every decision made within the company, including what environmental policies would or would not be enacted.

According to Kim, employee involvement at New Belgium has been a fundamental principle for doing business. "We have tried to make our relationship with our co-workers – in terms of running the business – very transparent," Kim claimed on the New Belgium Web site, "and I think that's a foundational piece of who we are."

Since the days the Lebeschs were brewing beer in their basement, New Belgium has continued to grow along with its beer sales. The brewery sold 330,000 barrels of beer last year. Along with a thriving business, the company's sustainability efforts have also continued to grow, many of which would not be possible without their very own, "Sustainability Goddess."

The Sustainability Goddess

Hilary Mizia, sustainability coordinator, or the "Sustainability Goddess" as she's known around the brewery, helps develop some of the innovative building and recycling techniques of New Belgium. Once involved with speaking to the public, Mizia sees her new position as one of the ways New Belgium strives to help employees find where they fit in best.

"New Belgium is the kind of place where people are empowered to make a change within their jobs," Mizia said. "Over the years some of the most innovative projects have come simply as people sought better ways to do their jobs."

What a Bright Idea!

In an event which arguably might not occur at many businesses, New Belgium employees voted unanimously in 1999 in favor of cutting their bonuses so wind power could become the primary energy source within the brewery. Along with the use of wind power, New Belgium also uses the methane generated from its on-site water treatment facility to heat and help offset peak electricity loads.

In addition to the use of methane and wind power to heat and light the brewery, New Belgium also has many large windows throughout the brewery to let in natural light – one of which was not so much for environmental concerns, but for business concerns.

"This window was put in, in case the brewery ever went bankrupt, they'd have an easy way to get all the large brew equipment out easily," said Alli Aichinger, New Belgium employee.

Along with the use of large windows to supply light, New Belgium also uses other environmentally friendly light options including solar panels, motion lights and skylights.

Neverending Recycling

"We're really concerned with closing the loops here, making sure our waste is used somewhere else, so it doesn't just end," Aichinger said.

So far, New Belgium has been able to do just that. The brewery maintains a 99 percent diversion rate from the landfill, meaning 99 percent of its waste is able to be used somewhere else within the brewery or in some cases, the community, Aichinger explained. At New Belgium the motto seems to be, "let nothing go to waste."

Even the byproducts created by the brewing process are put to use. Rather than send 22,000 pounds of spent grain to the landfill, New Belgium processes grain into cattle feed sold to local dairy farmers.

Other innovative recycling features within New Belgium include recycled bottle tops made into a conference table; office furniture made out of recycled newspapers, woodchips and tires; recycled paper – including toilet paper – and even the use of organic cotton in the shirts sold in its gift shop.

"It's one of our core values and beliefs here to be an example for others to practice," Aichinger said.

Looking Toward the Future

"We're really concerned about not creating a problem for future generations," Aichinger explained.

Along with its recycling and energy practices, New Belgium strives to avoid creating the waste in the first place. Even at its traveling Tour De Fat festival, New Belgium promotes new ways to reduce the waste created. The brewery has a zero waste goal for the festival and uses corn-based plastic cups in an effort to create recycling awareness.

Now in the works at New Belgium are plans for a new packaging facility, which no doubt will employ cutting-edge features. Mizia claims customers can expect many new innovative designs to come out of the brewery.

"The sky is the limit here. We will always seek out innovative technology for all aspects of our business," Mizia said. "It's hard to say what will be next; brewing equipment, Green Building, energy, packing equipment, fabrics...it's anyone's guess."



*“the sky is the
limit here. we
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out innovative
technology for
all aspects of our
business.”*



Singer
&
Songwriter

Joe Firstman



by Leah Mori

Relationships are rocky, but Joe Firstman is making the most of his experiences, turning them into a dream come true. Firstman is an up-and-coming singer/songwriter who has made impressive progress in the music industry over the past several years.

He premiered with his "Wives Tale" EP in March 2003, followed by his debut album, "The War of Women," five months later.

"I would definitely say that it is a war with women," Firstman said of his relationships. "I chose the name of my record because it's a tongue-in-cheek way to put a heading on the silly games boys and girls play."

Not one to follow trends, he classifies his album as, "old-fashioned throw-back hillbilly rock 'n' roll." His inspiration comes from his mother, an opera singer who exposed him to classical music, as well as Elton John, The Beatles and various bluegrass performers.

"(My music is) traditional, real music," Firstman said. "It's not based on style or coolness."

Firstman's life is rooted in music. He began performing with his brothers at an early age, putting on shows for his father and friends. He thought of music constantly, even writing songs in his head in elementary school.

His love for music continued through adulthood, and he began playing and singing in his first band in high school, despite having no formal music lessons.

While Firstman jokes that he can play any instrument badly, he demonstrates his natural talent on the piano, guitar and drums in his performances.

However, he believes music lessons could have benefited his career today.

"I think anyone with the drive to better themselves as a musician should have picked an instrument up at a young age," Firstman said.

Firstman attended Western Carolina University for a year, but decided not to continue his education, obeying his musical calling instead. He reunited with high school friends in Raleigh, N.C., and together they performed as a band. Eventually, the members separated and Firstman made a big move from North Carolina. At the age of 20, he bought a one-way Greyhound bus ticket to the West Coast to pursue his music career and make a name for himself.

When he arrived in Los Angeles, Firstman had to improvise as he went along.

"I had to struggle, hustle, cheat and steal," he said.

Eventually, Firstman made his way through the music scene, playing anywhere he could – restaurants, bars and clubs.

Soon his hard work paid off. In 2001, he was named Singer/Songwriter of the Year at the Los Angeles Music Awards and early the next year was signed to Atlantic Records.

Since his album was released, Firstman has succeeded in the business, opening for Sheryl Crow, playing at Radio City Music Hall in New York, touring with Jewel and performing with Michelle Branch on the Virgin College MegaTour. He is currently opening for Lisa Marie Presley.

Performing with Branch in 2004 was an interesting experience for Firstman because

of the difference in fan demographics and being a virtually unknown performer in a big tour. However, he said it did not faze him.

"You just go out and play the best you can. It's just another day in the office like it would be for (anyone)," he said. "Hopefully (my music) will touch someone – if not, they're too stupid to understand it."

Firstman claims his greatest success in life so far has been putting his songs together and finishing his record. "It's a record that anyone in any part of the world can pick up and buy,"

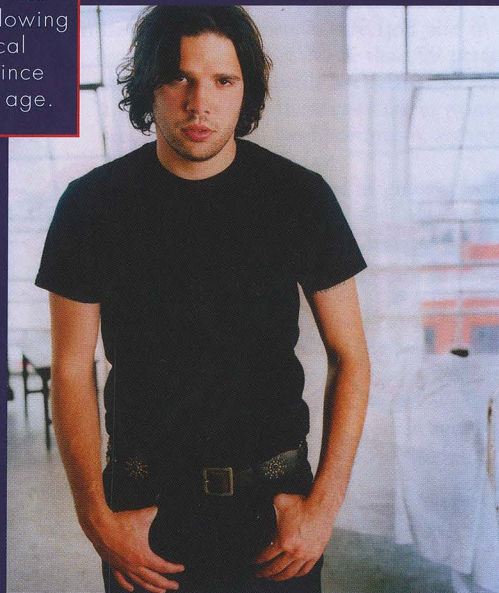
he said.

Despite his success, he has more goals for the future. "There's too much more work to be done," he said. "I don't want to bask in glory until I feel like I've gotten to where I want to be."

In the next 10 years, Firstman would like to sell out Shea Stadium and sell 30 million records. "Sometimes goals are lofty," he said. "I just work my ass off and let the road take me where it's going to take me."

“sometimes goals are lofty. i just work my ass off and let the road take me where it's going to take me.”

firstman, has been following his musical calling since a young age.



photos courtesy of joe firstman ◀

"We don't want to be the biggest... we want to continue to be best"

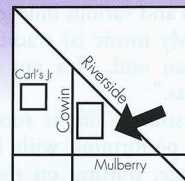
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Women's health

could there be an hpv vaccine?

Recently, developments have progressed for women battling one deadly form of cancer. The HPV vaccine will help prevent cervical cancer by eliminating certain types of the human papillomavirus (HPV), which is the sexually transmitted disease (STD) responsible for 99 percent of cervical cancer cases.

hpv is the most common sexually transmitted disease: it infects 70 percent of sexually active adults worldwide.

The HPV Vaccine

Researchers are having great success testing a vaccine against HPV, the main cause of cervical cancer. Two HPV vaccines have been made. The first is by GlaxoSmithKline (GSK), which has headquarters in the United Kingdom and operations based in the United States. GSK's vaccine protects against HPV 16 and 18, the two types that cause cervical cancer. The second vaccine, made by U.S. company Merck & Co., protects against HPV 16 and 18, as well as HPV 6 and 11, the types responsible for genital warts, according to a study in the April issue of *Lancet Oncology*, a monthly journal in clinical oncology.

Merck's vaccine, named Gardasil, was 100 percent effective in clinical trials in preventing cervical cancer, precancerous lesions or genital warts, as well as 89 percent effective in preventing infection from the HPV types most likely to cause diseases, according to *Lancet Oncology*. The same article said the trial Merck conducted over six months had 552 participants, ages 16 to 23, from the United States, Europe and Brazil. Because of the successful trial results, Merck hopes the vaccine will be released later this year.

Researchers are pushing to get the vaccine on the market because HPV is the most common STD worldwide; it infects 70 percent of sexually active adults, according to *Vaccine Weekly*, published by NewsRx. HPV is spread by skin-to-skin contact and has no symptoms, so it's easily and unknowingly transmitted between partners. In the majority of people, HPV infections clear without treatment. However, HPV can develop into a chronic infection and in some women cause cervical cancer. More than 99 percent of cervical cancer cases worldwide are related to HPV infections, and 80 percent of these cases are in women who live in second- and third-world countries, according to an Oct. 20 article in *USA Today*.

The vaccine will have its greatest impact in groups of patients without access to Pap screening programs, said Richard Roden, associate professor of pathology, gynecology, obstetrics and oncology at John Hopkins University School of Medicine. In the United States, these women are those unable to afford health insurance or Pap smears, and one of the best and proven steps to prevent cervical cancer is to have a Pap test. According to the National Cancer Institute Web site, a national survey showed one-fifth of women ages 18 to 64 did not receive a Pap smear in the last three years.



HPV vaccine

Preventing Cervical Cancer

In developing countries, such as India, China, Romania, and Ethiopia, the high costs and complexity of regular tests and receiving treatments is limitedly available. Regular Pap smears have reduced the cases of cervical cancer in the United States. Cervical cancer was once one of the most common causes of cancer death for American women. Between 1955 and 1992, the number of cervical cancer deaths in the United States dropped by 74 percent and the main reason for this change was the increased use of Pap smears, according to the American Cancer Society Web site. Regular pap screens will still be required, even with the HPV vaccination. Cervical cancer is mainly caused by high-risk types of HPV like 16 and 18, which the vaccine protects against. But there are some low-risk types that the vaccine does not protect against, according to the National Cancer Institute Web site.

Cervical cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths of women in developing countries. Worldwide, 500,000 cases of cervical cancer are diagnosed and 250,000 deaths result. In the United States, 15,000 women are diagnosed yearly and 4,100 die as a result, according to the National Cancer Institute's Web site.

The goal of the HPV vaccine is to lessen the risk of cervical cancer for new generations of young women, especially in developing nations. Diane Harper, associate professor of community and family medicine, obstetrics and gynecology at Dartmouth University, said she hopes the release of the vaccine will result in the elimination of cervical cancer altogether.

Roden shares the same optimism for the vaccine. "I hope that this vaccine will eliminate the majority of new oncogenic HPV infections and result in at least a 70 percent reduction in the rate of cervical cancer," he said. But even with the vaccine's success, its benefits would not be immediate. "The reduction in cervical cancer rates would take approximately 20 years to occur, even if everyone was vaccinated tomorrow because the development of cervical cancer is a slow process," Roden said.

The current vaccine is geared toward 10- to 15-year-old girls and may reduce the risk of cervical cancer for them in their 40s or 50s by

almost 70 percent, according to the Web site of Polartech Ltd., an Australian company that develops, manufactures and markets inventions for the detection of cancer. This age group of young girls is targeted for the vaccine because these girls are thought to still be sexually inactive and not yet at risk for HPV. Males are carriers of HPV and boys would be immunized only if too few females were, according to an Oct. 20, 2005, article in USA Today. Because the vaccine needs to be given at a young age, Merck plans to lobby states to require the vaccine for all 12-year-old children before they can enter school, according to Kaiser's Nov. 23 Daily Women's Health Policy report.

"We believe the effect of the vaccine could be quite dramatic in the United States by reducing cervical cancer in 12-year-olds by approximately 62 percent (when they are adults) while being a good use of our healthcare resources," Gillian Sanders, associate professor of medicine at Duke University, said. "Research has shown that given the history of HPV, the prevalence of HPV in society, and the duration of the vaccine, efficacy vaccinating adolescent girls will be the most effective strategy."

The HPV vaccine, despite its successful test trials, still has a number of limitations. First, the vaccine only protects against high-risk types of HPV like 16 and 18, and there are still other types that can cause cervical cancer. Secondly, it's still unknown how long-lasting the protection against HPV 16 is. Lastly, the vaccine does not prevent HPV 16 infections from turning into cancer if the patient is already infected with HPV, according to the National Cancer Institute Web site.

The Vaccine Controversy

The vaccine has become a controversial issue among some pro-abstinence groups, according to USA Today. These groups, such as the Family Research Council, believe vaccinating non-sexually active girls against HPV could lead to promiscuity, and they believe abstinence is the best defense.

Proponents of the vaccine say its main purpose is to protect women against cervical cancer, which happens to be caused by an STD. Vaccine

hpv and
cervical
cancer
facts

more than 30 types of hpv are transmitted, including hpv 16 and 18 that cause cervical cancer. hpv 6 and 11 cause almost all genital warts cases.

proponents also do not believe it encourages young girls to become sexually active just because they are immunized against HPV. Even if adolescents are immune to HPV, there are many other STDs such as HIV/AIDS, syphilis and genital herpes that they are not immune to. Wendy Wright, executive vice president of Concerned Women of America, told USA Today, "women who are abstinent until marriage can still contract HPV from husbands who weren't."

The vaccine has been shown to be very effective and will ultimately greatly reduce the rate of cervical cancer in our society, claimed Sanders. "We believe that this lifetime benefit to girls should be emphasized.

I do not believe that there has been research demonstrating that adolescents' decision to abstain or not from sexual intercourse is by their fear of HPV infection," Sanders said. "It is true that the risk of other sexually transmitted diseases or pregnancy will not be affected by the existence of this vaccine."

Harper has been traveling heavily in countries like China where the vaccine is desperately needed. She said HPV vaccines are protection against cancer, and she doesn't understand why parents would not want to protect their children against cancer.

USA Today also said a study published in the Journal of Adolescent Health suggests that parents and their adolescents would be in favor of the vaccine. Indiana University researchers asked 320 parents and their children, ages 12 to 17, about their opinions on vaccines against STDs like HIV, gonorrhea and genital herpes, which are all in development. Most agreed they felt these vaccines were very acceptable.

Carole Diamond, OGBYN and family nurse practitioner at CSU's Hartshorn Health Service said, "We are not saying we want your kids to have sex. We are talking about protecting women from cervical cancer. When you're talking about rates, cervical cancer is the number one cause of cancerous deaths worldwide and number two in the United States (for women)."

Diamond also mentioned the fact that little controversy occurred over the release and distribution of the Hepatitis B vaccine. Hepatitis B is transmitted through bodily fluids like blood and serum, including during sexual contact, according to the World Health Organization Web site. This vaccination for men and women was the first to protect against cancers caused by Hepatitis B.

"Nobody focused on the fact that Hepatitis B was mainly sexually transmitted, just the fact that it was killing both men and women," Diamond said. Comparing the two vaccines raises the question, why the protest against a vaccine developed for women that will defend them from cervical cancer?

The HPV vaccine has a promising future of helping women worldwide protect themselves from cervical cancer, even in developing countries. Mark Esser, a scientist at Merck & Co. that helped develop the vaccine,

expressed his hopes about the vaccine. "It is certainly my personal hope and dream that someday we will all look back on cervical cancer the way we look back on polio and smallpox. Just a footnote in the history books."

"i hope that this vaccine will eliminate the majority of new oncongenic hpv infections and result in at least a 70 percent reduction in the rate of cervical cancer."

about 6.2 million new hpv infections occur every year, mainly in people ages 15 to 24. eighty percent of women become infected with hpv by age 50.

currently, about 20 million americans, men and women, are infected with some type of hpv.

iFind vaccine

breast cancer screenings at home

*every three minutes a
woman is diagnosed
with breast cancer*

-breastcancer.org

soon women will
not need to go
to the doctor to
detect the first
signs of breast
cancer.

A hand-held device dubbed iFind, was developed by Britton Chance, an emeritus professor of radiology, biophysics, and biochemistry at the University of Pennsylvania. The iFind would allow women to screen themselves privately at home, according to Medical Devices and Surgical Technology Week. Chance said the device takes minimal training and gives women an opportunity to take charge of their own health.

The iFind screens for breast cancer by monitoring the differences in blood-oxygen ratios between growing cancers and normal tissues. Hemoglobin, the molecule in blood that carries oxygen, has unique light-absorbing properties, according to the Web site About, Inc. Cancers require a large oxygen and high blood supply to grow, more so than normal tissue. The iFind identifies the cancerous tissue because of the high levels of hemoglobin.

If signs of breast cancer are present, the iFind will alert its user with a light or vibration. Chance explained that it's important for women to know that the iFind should be used in conjunction with breast exams, and is not a fully diagnostic device. It could be especially beneficial for high-risk patients because women could use it between mammograms. An article from the University of Virginia Health System quoted Chance saying, "physicians might recommend it to specific patients, just as some physicians recommend certain patients use home glucose-monitoring devices."

The iFind would provide early warnings of breast cancer, which would need to be followed up by a doctor. Chance also said his device has a longitudinal memory, so if something abnormal is identified

women can bring the iFind to a doctor who can then retrieve the results from previous uses, according to Medical Devices and Surgical Technology Week. The iFind uses a near-infrared-light technology, which is safe for women to use as often as they want.

Studies of the iFind prototype were conducted at two clinical testing sites from 1998 to 2003. The device was tested on 116 women during that time. Breast cancer was detected by iFind in 44 of the women, giving it a positive prediction value of 93 percent. Researchers said the test was quite successful for detecting breast cancer, according

to Medical Devices and Surgical Technology Week.

Chance, who calls iFind the "Women's Personal Health Care" device, hopes it will be out by 2007. Right now the biggest obstacle for iFind is getting the approval of the Food and Drug Administration. If released, the device would be available at a high cost. In an article from WCCO.com, Chance said he envisions a day when a smaller, sleeker version of the iFind is sold on store shelves for \$100.

Currently, the best defense against breast cancer is early detection. According to the Susan G.

Komen Breast Cancer Foundation Web site, trials have shown that women, ages 40 to 49, who get regular mammograms can lower their risk of dying from breast cancer by 15 to 20 percent. Women, ages 50 to 69, can lower their risk by 25 to 30 percent. The iFind could increase a woman's survival over breast cancer with regular use, increasing the chance of early detection. The Komen Web site also recommends women to perform monthly breast self-exams by age 20, clinical breast exams at least every three years between ages 20 to 39 and mammograms every year beginning at age 40.

"[the iFind] could be especially beneficial for high-risk patients because women could use it in between mammograms."

medical technology has given women home pregnancy tests, home hiv tests and home drug tests. in the next two years a home breast cancer screening test may also be available.

health

“when the
last tree is cut,
the last river
poisoned and
the last fish is
dead we will
discover that
we can't eat
money...”

-www.greenpeace.org

CRIME

Greenpeace

by margaret canty

In 1971, Alaska's Aleutian Islands were in danger. The United States was planning to test nuclear weapons beneath Amchitka island, and both the marine life and surrounding environment were in harm's way. In an attempt to stop the testing a small group of protestors from the Don't Make a Wave Committee in Vancouver, British Columbia boarded a boat named Phyllis Cormack, planning to stop the bomb by sailing into the test zone.

The ship never made it to the test zone and the weapon was successfully detonated, but the mission wasn't a failure. Publicity the group received led to the U.S. government's decision to change the testing area, and the Greenpeace Foundation was formed.

Greenpeace remained in British Columbia until 1979 when it restructured itself, at the suggestion of lobbyist David McTaggart, into an organized global foundation officially becoming Greenpeace International.

The new organization united the offices and allowed Greenpeace more power, but also attracted criticism for structuring itself much like the multinational corporations Greenpeace so avidly opposes.

Despite some adversity, Greenpeace has become a dominant force in environmental policy with offices in 40 countries around the world.

Beginning with an effort to stop certain nuclear testing and high-seas whaling, its focus has broadened to include a wide range of environmental issues such as climate change, protecting ancient forests and stopping genetic engineering, among others.

Greenpeace's global expanse has proven to be successful, with 2.8 million financial supporters and a revenue of \$360 million a year, none of which comes from corporations or governments. It has become a major factor in environmental policy using non-violent protests and petitioning to promote sustainable environments.

greenpeace activists
deploy a banner
around a logged
brazilian nut tree
"castanheira."

Greenspirit

photo courtesy of @rex weyler/greenpeace

an original co-founder of greenpeace, patrick moore, protests his former organization

by katie kelley

Dr. Patrick Moore has accomplished many things in his life. He wrote at least two books on environmental policy, he served on the British Columbia Environment and Economy Round Table and he helped found several organizations, including Greenpeace International.

Now, Moore is directing his efforts toward setting the record straight by promoting anti-Greenpeace rhetoric through the development of his newest organization: Greenspirit.

“Greenspirit is a consulting firm – it is a partnership among myself and two other people – it’s a business,” Moore said. “Our objective is to work for sectors and industries and companies that we think are part of the future of sustainability.”

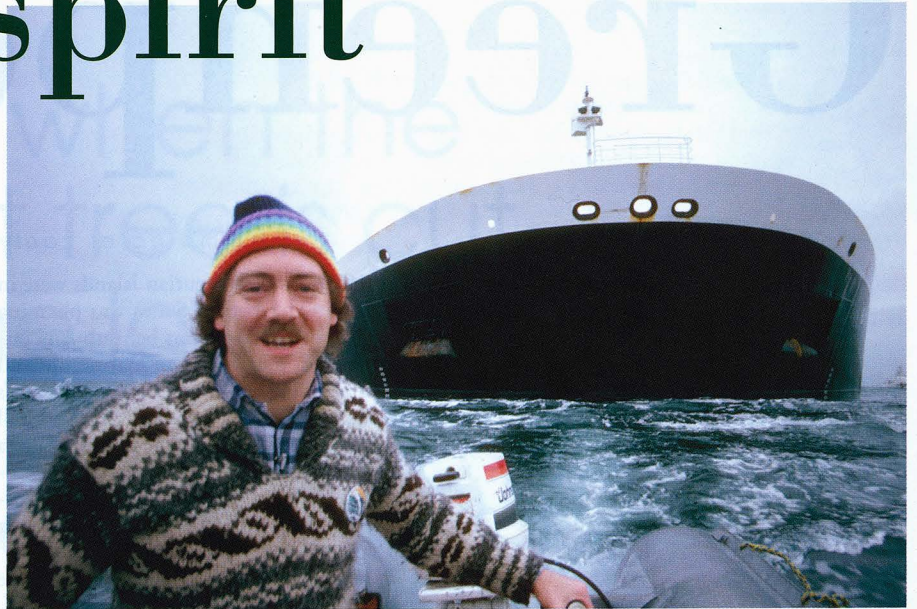
Greenspirit is what Moore feels is the more logical campaign for environmental sustainability, and he continually touts that Greenpeace has an erratic agenda in fighting to preserve the environment.

“The difference between Greenspirit and Greenpeace is quite profound,” Moore said.

Moore was one of the original co-founders of Greenpeace International and Greenpeace in 1971. He spent 15 years working to increase Greenpeace’s status as an environmental organization. Now however, he feels that the group’s zero-tolerance policy is radical, which is why in 1986 Moore departed from the group and developed Greenspirit five years later. He feels that Greenspirit’s policy framework is “fundamentally different from the Greenpeace approach.”

“I left when I saw it was going in the wrong direction,” Moore said. “The first 15 years I was there, we were doing good work, by and large – sure you’re not 100 percent perfect.”

He feels that his departure from the



organization really occurred because of Greenpeace’s inability to adopt policies he felt were important. Two examples Moore noted were Greenpeace’s policies on chlorine and aquaculture.

“Greenpeace more or less adopted a policy against the use of chlorine in all manufacturing worldwide – ban chlorine worldwide; they

Moore’s other policy disagreement with Greenpeace at the time of his departure was over aquaculture.

“I wanted Greenpeace to support aquaculture as a way of farming the seas,” Moore said. “Greenpeace wasn’t interested in that.”

Moore feels that Greenpeace was, at the time, beginning to head in the wrong direction and he continues to feel that their contributions disrupt a sustainable environment.

“I was looking for solutions and Greenpeace was just looking for problems,” he said. “Not only that but they were making problems where there weren’t any in some cases and that’s the way it has continued.”

Moore isn’t the only one speaking out against Greenpeace. Documentary filmmaker Magnus Gudmundsson has also campaigned against Greenpeace, believing that the organization is actually doing more harm than good, specifically regarding the

social impact of anti-whaling and anti-sealing campaigns, according to Wikipedia.

While Gudmundsson was found guilty of libel against Greenpeace for his documentary on the organization, Moore hasn’t been involved in any lawsuits with the group and he continues to promote his organization.

“Greenspirit has a science-based and logical approach,” Moore said. “We think of ourselves as sensible environmentalists.”

“i was looking for solutions and greenpeace was just looking for problems.”

said chlorine was the devil’s element,” Moore said. “That doesn’t make any sense.”

Moore believes this is intolerable; he feels that “adding chlorine to drinking water was the biggest advance in the history of public health.”

While members of Greenpeace could not be reached for comment for this article, their Web site contained no information regarding a strict position for or against chlorine.



photo courtesy of @jerome_ming/greenpeace

above: greenpeace activists block the road entrance to the blcp coal plant at map ta phut, thailand, dec. 9, 2005. greenpeace demanded the plant's immediate closure, calling on the thailand government to phase out coal power and commit to renewable energy.

right: greenpeace activist in the water behind a european union deep-sea bottom trawler *playa de menduina*, fishing in the north atlantic. greenpeace is protesting against the destruction caused by this fishing practice at the same time as demanding a u.n. moratorium on bottom trawling on the high seas.

below: approximately 500 greenpeace activists from 20 countries create a human rainbow peace symbol in the shadow of the eiffel tower to commemorate victims of terrorism.

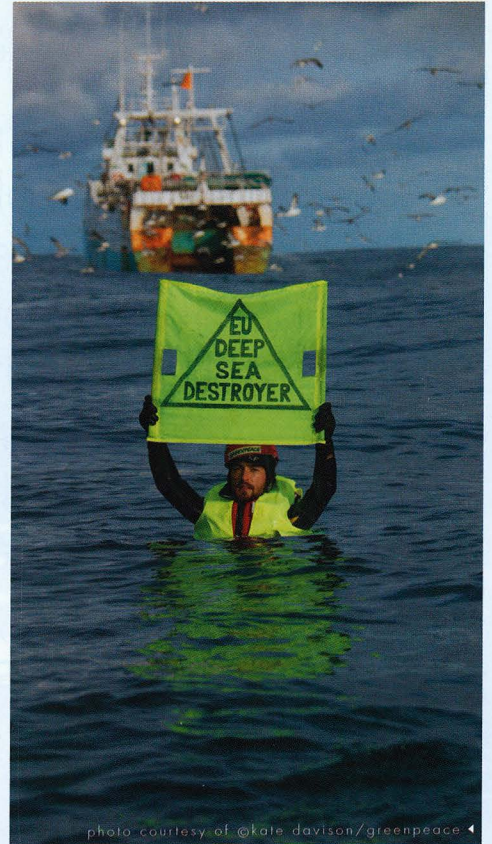


photo courtesy of @kate_davison/greenpeace



photo courtesy of @pierre_gleizes/greenpeace

bringing home Environmentalism

local organizations do their part

by margaret canty

It's clear that Greenpeace is trying to keep a critical eye on most of the world. From stopping nuclear testing to protecting ancient forests to limiting high seas whaling, it's obvious it has a lot on its plate, but that doesn't mean Colorado is subject to environmental ruin. The Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI) serves as a local environmental watchdog here in CSU's backyard.

"RMI is proactive and solutions oriented. We scan the world for problems – mostly in the energy, industry and building sectors, but not only those sectors – and we try to devise and encourage better ways of doing things," said Cameron Burns, RMI staff editor, in an e-mail interview.

Despite having similar environmental beliefs, Greenpeace and RMI differ tremendously in the ways each organization implements goals.

"(Greenpeace) members see bad things happening, and then try to get those things stopped, usually by protesting," Burns said. "That draws attention to an issue, which can be useful, but it doesn't usually identify how the problem is to be fixed."

Many environmentally active CSU students feel similarly about Greenpeace. Kevin Bolton, a CSU graduate student and president of the Environmental Health Student Organization, said his club shouldn't be compared with Greenpeace because of the different objectives.

"Greenpeace uses direct action including protests, sit-ins and trying to capture a lot of attention. They directly target corporations like Exxon," Bolton said. "We're a student organization and don't have a political agenda."

RMI is a nonprofit organization with around 40 full-time staff

members and a budget of almost \$6 million. The organization is currently working on two projects involving oil and electricity. "Winning the Oil Endgame," a study RMI recently conducted, revealed that the United States could function without the use of oil, Burns explained.

The plan begins with doubling the efficiency of using oil, business models and public policies to ensure more efficient buildings and vehicles. It involves using new bio-fuel technology and eventually substituting natural gas saved using a variety of techniques outlined in the plan for the remainder of oil.

"The study found that the United States could fairly easily double the efficiency of the energy we are using and then substitute

other types of hydrocarbons in the remaining places where we would otherwise use oil," Burns said.

The second major project, "Small is Profitable," looks at electric utilities, and suggests decentralized systems for cheaper electricity.

"In the case of 'Small is Profitable' we try to show utilities managers how decentralization can be more reliable and cheaper for them and their customers; more profitable for them; and make it easier to meet (environmental) regulations," Burns said.

Burns claims much of the difference between Greenpeace and RMI lies in how each handles what is perceived to be a problem. RMI uses the principles of aikido to redirect action in order to find a solution.

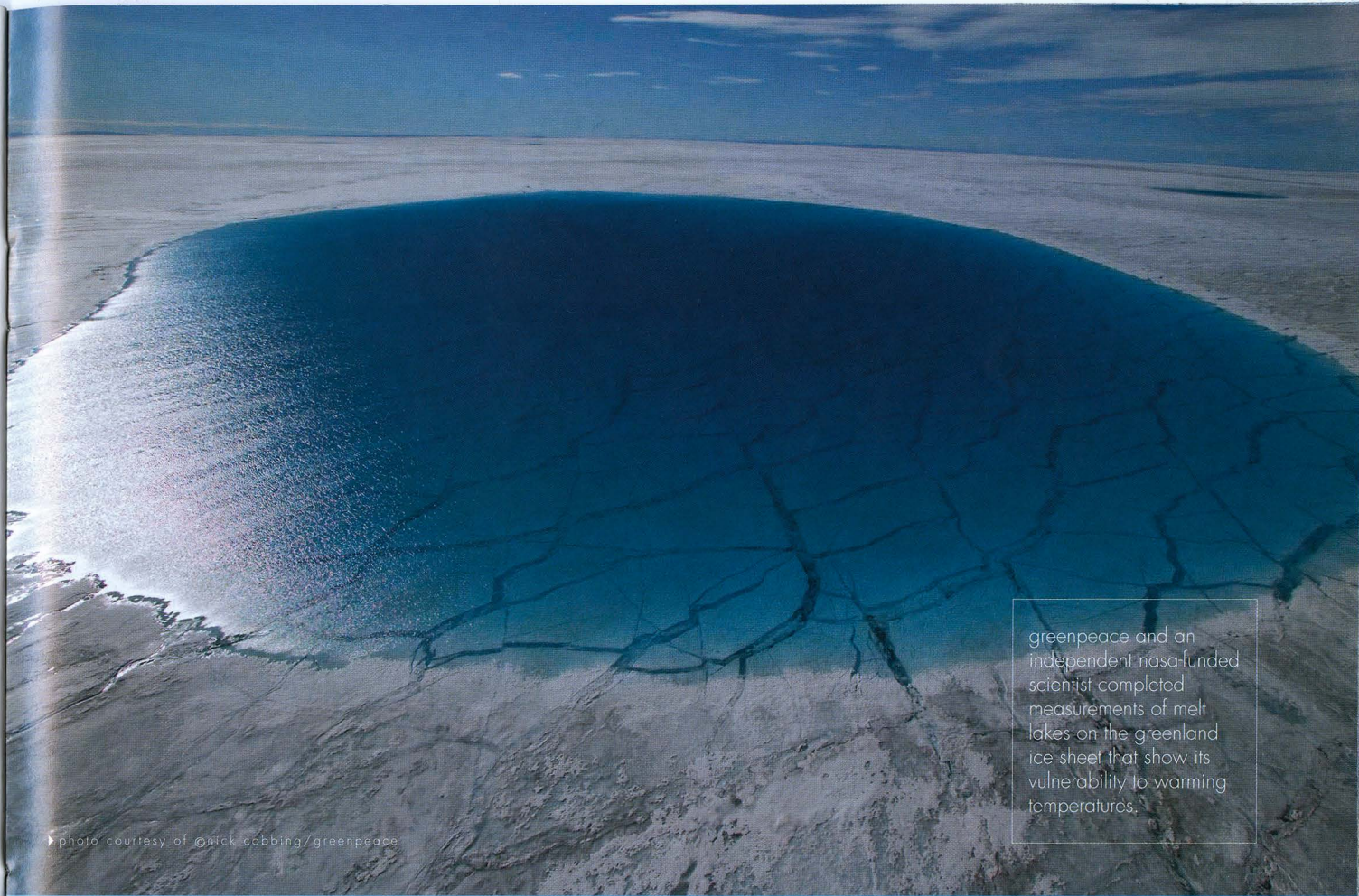
Aikido is a style of work where others beliefs are honored, even if they aren't shared, and is committed to a good process believing that will produce a good outcome. Burns said that much of their "aikido-style" work could be a direct result of Greenpeace's reactionary work.

"We would never take on a big corporation head on and say 'stop what you're doing because you're harming something,'" he said. "Our approach would be to show the corporation how it can use less energy and fewer resources, thereby making the corporation more profitable."

However, Burns acknowledges that RMI doesn't work in "isolation," but rather makes up one of many organizations in an "ecosystem" that should complement each other.

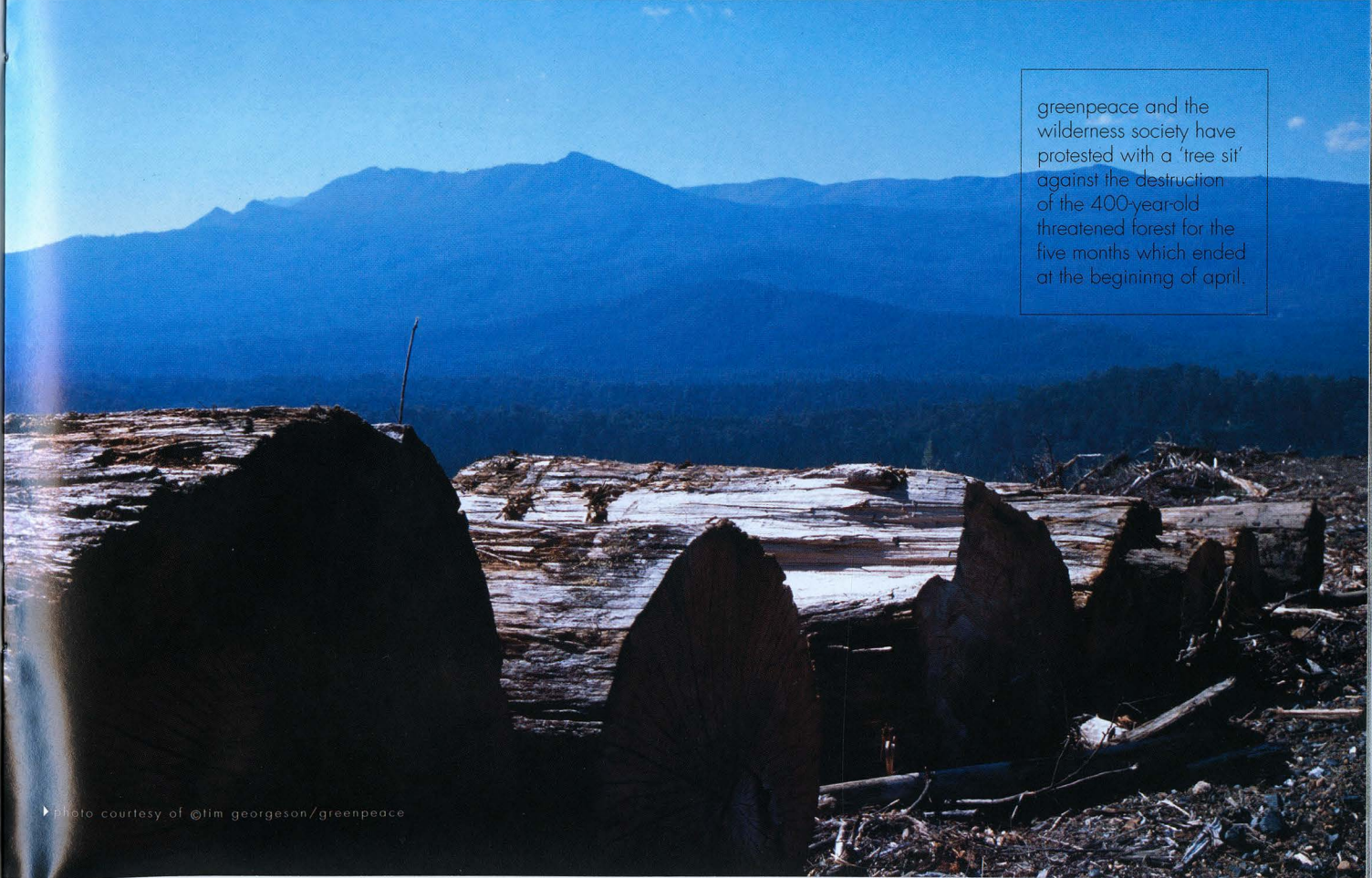
"Greenpeace and RMI are both working for positive world change," Burns said. "We just do it in different ways, and we all need each other."

"rmi is proactive and solutions oriented. We scan the world for problems – mostly in the energy, industry and building sectors, but not only those sectors – and we try to devise and encourage better ways of doing things."



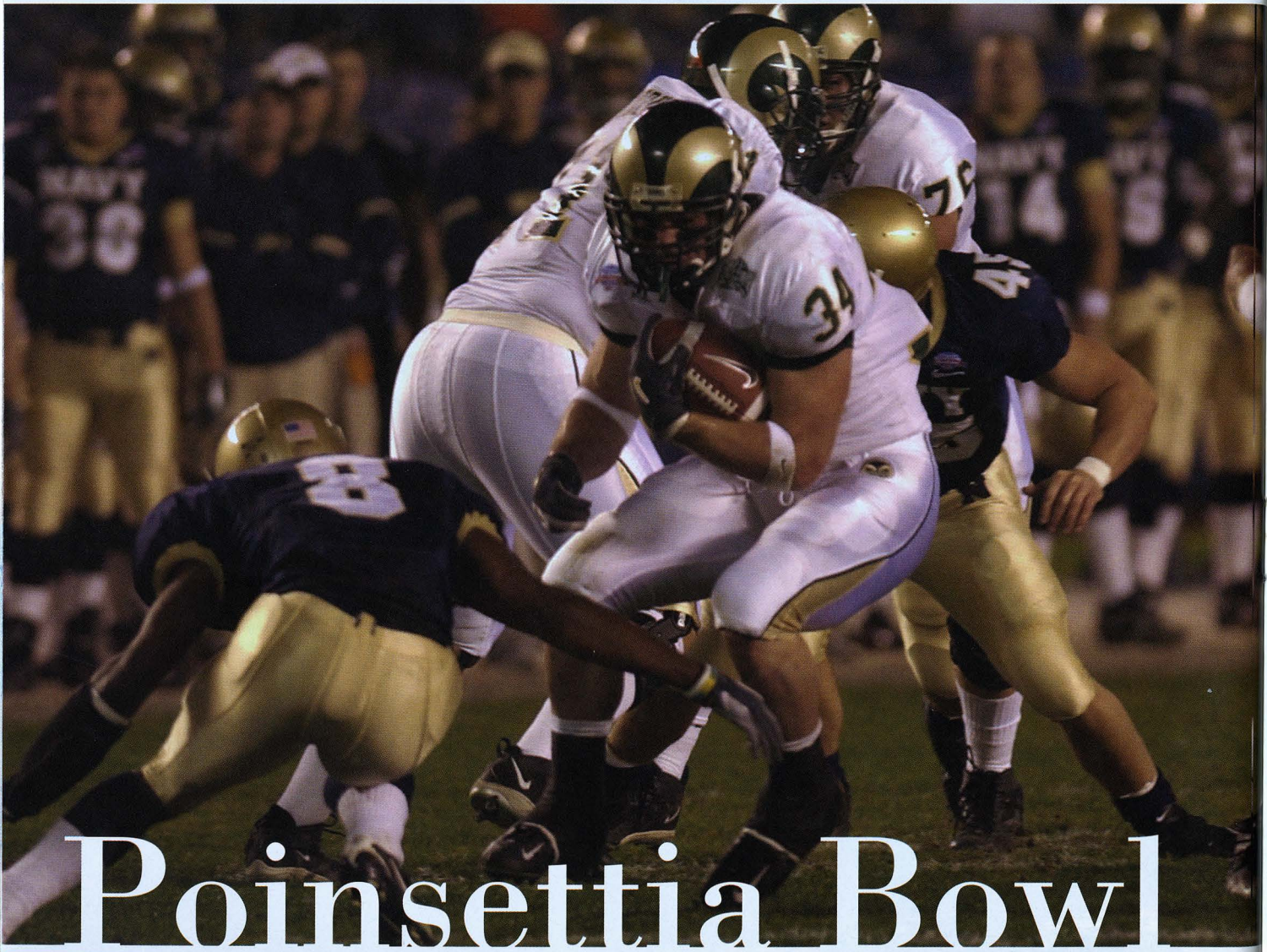
greenpeace and an independent nasa-funded scientist completed measurements of melt lakes on the greenland ice sheet that show its vulnerability to warming temperatures.

photo courtesy of @nick_cobbing/greenpeace



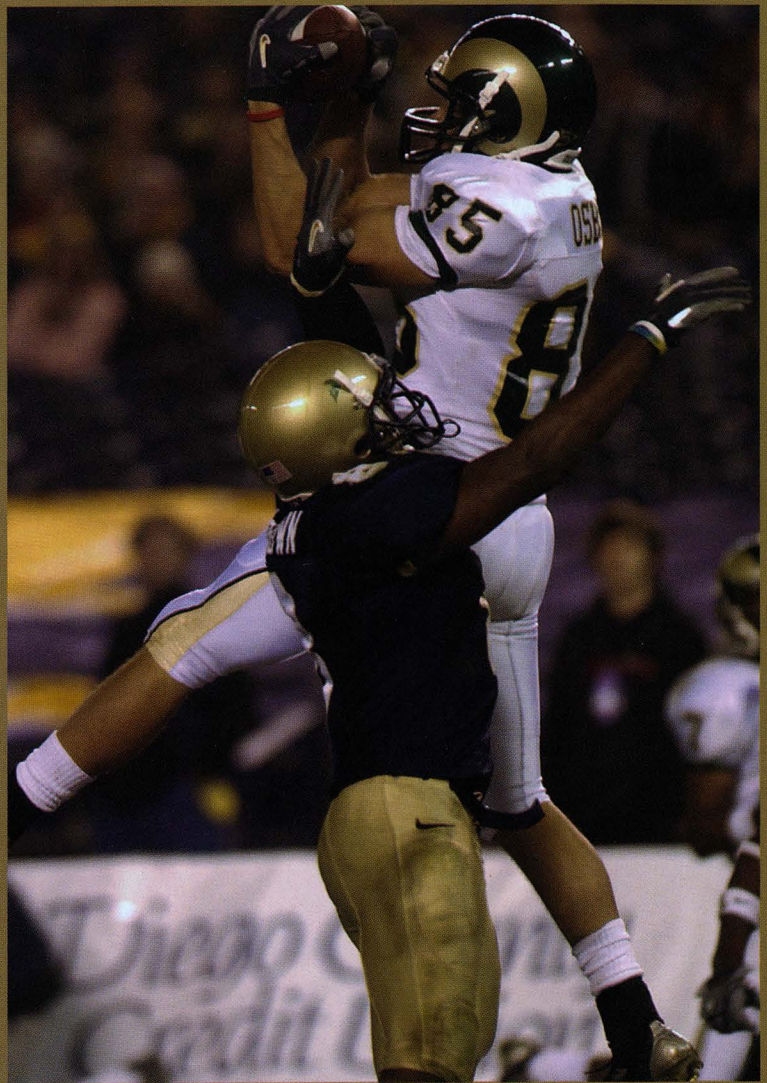
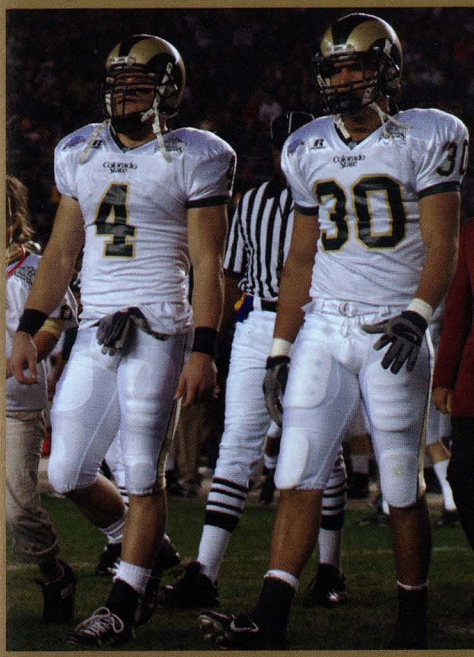
greenpeace and the wilderness society have protested with a 'tree sit' against the destruction of the 400-year-old threatened forest for the five months which ended at the beginning of april.

photo courtesy of @tim_georgeson/greenpeace



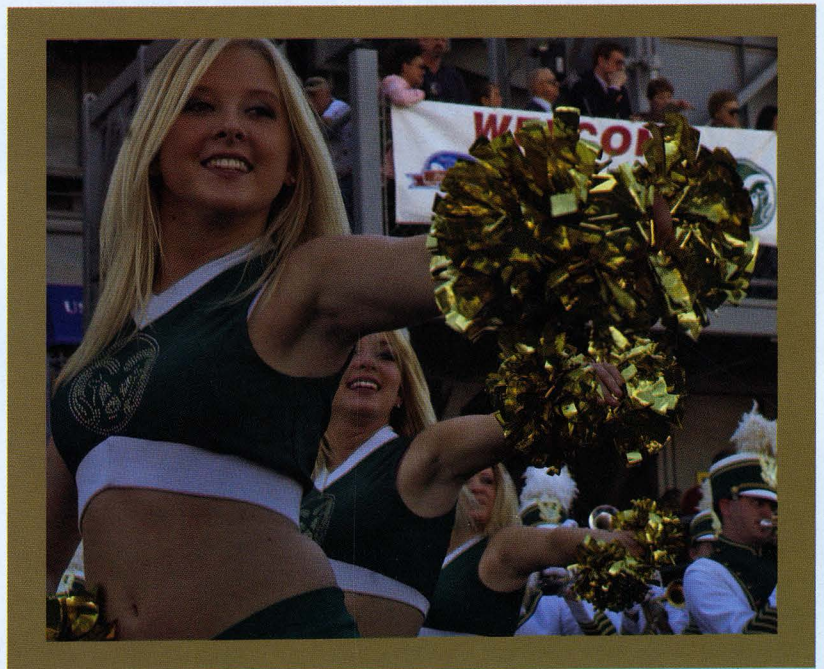
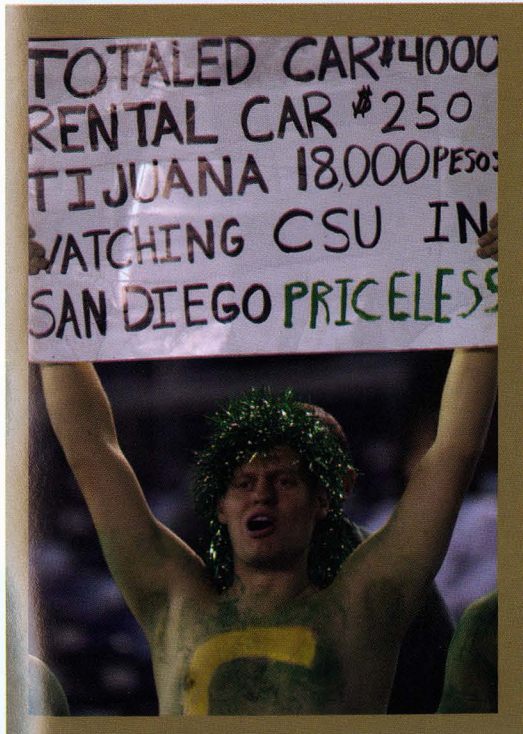
Poinsettia Bowl

Colorado State vs. Navy



Colorado State's Rams fell to Navy with a final score of 51-30 at the San Diego County Credit Union Poinsettia Bowl. Held at Qualcomm Stadium in San Diego, Calif., the game marked the Rams' 11th bowl event overall and the ninth bowl event under 13-year Coach Sonny Lubick. Quarterback Justin Holland threw for 381 of CSU's overall 431 net passing yards and 571 offensive yards. Navy countered with 611 yards on offense. The Poinsettia Bowl was also the fourth time in the season CSU had two 100-yard plus receivers in the same game. The Rams entered the match up under a 6-5 overall record and 5-3 (tie for second) record in the Mountain West Conference. The Poinsettia Bowl's loss evened out the Rams' season record, ending with six wins and six losses.

photos taken by steve rydson



“everyone who is in college tries to find ways to give them more energy . . . when people don't feel like going out on the weekends just a little bit of cocaine can make them feel like they just drank 10 cups of coffee.”

Cocaine

the party drug of choice



Meet Bob.

Bob has a lot of friends.

Bob has traveled through many countries to be here in Fort Collins, Colo., and has specifically come from South America.

Bob is a big hit at parties, but not many people talk about Bob – they just like to use Bob because Bob makes them feel good. Bob is what some people in Fort Collins refer to as cocaine.

Cocaine is not only known as Bob, but also as “Tony,” among other terms.

Cocaine has been around since the early 1800s; however, during that time the drug was used by South American natives to cure “fatigue.” The natives also chewed the leaves of the coca plant for thousands of years prior to the development of the cocaine powder used today.

Cocaine is considered by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) to be “the most stimulant (drug) of natural origin.” It is obtained through extracted coca plant leaves.

Cocaine is one of the more glamorized drugs portrayed in movies and music; however, the ONDCP considers cocaine one of the less prominent drugs in America. In 2003, approximately “9.2 percent of college students reported using cocaine at least once during their lifetimes,” according to the ONDCP. This is however, a relatively small number compared to the 50.7 percent of college students who reported using marijuana the same

year.

The Pulse Report from the White House Drug Policy also states the “most widely abused drugs” are marijuana, methamphetamines and heroine, placing powder and crack cocaine as the second “most widely abused drug.”

Dwight Burke, a detective with the Larimer County Drug Task Force, believes that cocaine is just as available as marijuana and methamphetamines. “I think meth receives a lot of attention,” said Burke. “Cocaine use is very much around in college communities. There are dealers and users among college-age students.”

John Matthews, a senior at CSU whose name has been changed to protect his identity, feels that cocaine is just as prevalent as marijuana at CSU. Matthews feels that in Fort Collins, especially at CSU, cocaine use is quickly becoming more common.

“Cocaine in Greeley and Fort Collins is out of control,” said Matthews.

For someone like Matthews, cocaine is not an addiction, but merely a drug that helps him heighten his party experiences at CSU. “After I started using it, the profound feeling of power and calmness that it gave me is what kept me coming back,” he said. “It was peer influence that drew me to the drug.”

Matthews feels that cocaine is easily obtained by him and his friends in Fort Collins. “I believe that cocaine is dealt pretty regularly in Fort Collins and the surrounding areas,” Matthews said. He explained that before turning 21, “it was easier for me to get (cocaine) than alcohol.”

by katie kelley



Matthews classifies his interactions with cocaine as occasional uses and feels many of his peers use the drug in the same way. "My friends and I, for the most part, just used it a little bit to add to the overall fun of partying," he said. "We didn't plan our nights around getting it and using the drug – we never did so much that we felt we might overdose."

Matthews believes his interactions with cocaine are on par with other cocaine users at CSU and he never witnessed any "bad" reactions to cocaine. However, the ONDCP reports that cocaine has a high potential for dangerous side effects on users and that it is "a powerfully addictive drug." The ONDCP also states cocaine can "lead to medical complications such as cardiovascular effects, respiratory failure, neurological effects and gastrointestinal complications such as abdominal pain and nausea."

Although Matthews has never seen anyone using the drug affected with health complications, he does claim that he would never take cocaine powder unless it was in rock form. Matthews explains that a lot of dealers will cut the powder with other products such as baking

soda, laxatives and even rat poison, in order to make more money when selling it.

"I would never buy cocaine that wasn't still in rock form," he said. "Until about two years ago I never knew where it came from, but then my friend met some guy who traveled down to Arizona on a regular basis – he always picked up anywhere from half to an entire kilo."

Matthews also explained that while the price for the drug is rather expensive, ranging from \$75 to \$180 depending on the amount purchased, it still seems to be largely used by college students.

"Everyone who is in college tries to find ways to give them more energy," he said. "Although it is very hard to study on cocaine, when people don't feel like going out on the weekends just a little bit of cocaine can make them feel like they just drank 10 cups of coffee."

Matthews' experiences with cocaine and his perceptions as an occasional user may or may not represent other cocaine users of college-aged citizens in Fort Collins; but he still feels that it is fairly prominent and not regulated by police like other drugs, which adds to the appeal of the drug.

"There are a lot of people who use it and sell it," Matthews explained. "I don't think the police see it as a major problem because there are never any deaths or murders that arise from the drug deals."

The task force is very much aware that cocaine exists at CSU and of many of the dealers and users on campus, Burke claims, even though there are no specific concentrations in Fort Collins.

"I would say cocaine is not as readily used in that age group as other drugs – specifically marijuana," Burke said. "But it is definitely there."

**additional reporting for this story was provided by james baetke*



“cocaine
in greeley
and fort
collins is out
of control.”

▶ photos taken by ryan maier

cocaine statistics

from the office of national drug control policy

approximately 2,707,000 people in the united states in 2000 were considered regular cocaine users and 3,035,000 were categorized as occasional users

over 259 metric tons of cocaine were consumed in america in 2000

americans spent approximately \$35.3 billion dollars on cocaine in 2000

in 2002, at least 33 million people ages 12 or older reported having used cocaine at least once in their

lifetime; 8.2 percent of college students reported using cocaine during their lifetime; 13.5 percent of young adults (ages 19 to 28) reported using cocaine during their lifetime; almost 2 percent of college students and 4.3 percent of young adults reported using crack cocaine during their lifetime

almost 75 percent of cocaine is cultivated and grown in columbia

seventy-two percent of the cocaine entering the united states passes

through the mexico/central america corridor; another 27 percent moves through the caribbean and 1 percent comes directly from south america

in 2001 the average sentence length for federal crack cocaine offenders was 115 months; the average length of powder cocaine offenders was 77 months

wholesale prices in 2001 for cocaine ranged from: \$10,000 to \$36,000 per kilogram; \$400 to \$1,800 per ounce; \$20 to \$200 per gram

street terms

from the ondcip

mojo

lady caine

pearl

yeyo

cds

bernie

chello

foo foo

mama coca

gin

pariba

perico

coca

rocks

flave

yam

aspirin

basa

cholly

white lady

scorpion

roxanne

zip

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An aerial photograph of a snowy mountain slope. The snow is covered in a complex network of tracks, including straight lines, curves, and loops, suggesting a popular area for winter sports. The sky is a clear, deep blue.

Fresh Tracks

At approximately 8,000 feet or higher above sea level, on vertical drops of 1,000 to 5,000 feet and on the sole reliance of wax on water, hundreds of people find themselves in a state of flawless euphoria.

▶ photo courtesy of charles hyde iii

COLORADO



winter park

opened in 1939

05-06 season: 11/16 - 4/16
base elevation: 9,000 ft.
peak elevation: 12,060 ft.
total acres open: 2,061 acres
average snowfall: 351 inches
beginner runs: 9
intermediate runs: 34
advanced runs: 54
expert runs: 3
days open last year: 158
1 day adult lift ticket: \$75

arapahoe basin

opened in 1946

05-06 season: 11/23 - mid june
base elevation: 10,780 ft.
peak elevation: 13,050 ft.
total acres open: 490 acres
average snowfall: 367 inches
beginner runs: 10
intermediate runs: 31
advanced runs: 14
expert runs: 14
1 day adult lift ticket: \$51

breckenridge

opened in 1961

05-06 season: 11/11 - 4/23
base elevation: 9,600 ft.
peak elevation: 12,998 ft.
total acres open: 2,200 acres
average snowfall: 300 inches
beginner runs: 15
intermediate runs: 33
advanced runs: 20
expert runs: 32
days open last year: 182
1 day adult lift ticket: \$75

crested butte

opened in 1961

05-06 season: 11/19 - 4/9
base elevation: 9,375 ft.
peak elevation: 12,162 ft.
total acres open: 1,154 acres
average snowfall: 300 inches
beginner runs: 15
intermediate runs: 44
advanced runs: 10
expert runs: 31
days open last year: 145
1 day adult lift ticket: \$69

vail

opened in 1962

05-06 season: 11/18 - 4/23
base elevation: 8,120 ft.
peak elevation: 11,570 ft.
total acres open: 5,268 acres
average snowfall: 300 inches
beginner runs: 28
advanced runs: 42
expert runs: 40
days open last year: 166
1 day adult lift ticket: \$81

steamboat

opened in 1963

05-06 season: 11/23 - 4/9
base elevation: 6,900 ft.
peak elevation: 10,568 ft.
total acres open: 2,965 acres
average snowfall: 315 inches
beginner runs: 13
intermediate runs: 56
advanced runs: 31
days open last year: 143
1 day adult lift ticket: \$60-72

MOUNTAINS

The Rocky Mountain Range runs through Colorado hosting some of the country's best snow and riding terrain. Boasting more than 300 days of sunshine a year, the "Centennial State" has become a haven for skiers and snowboarders alike. Thirty resorts span the state stretching from the southern border to Colorado's Northern Front Range.

Fortunately for snow bums, the fresh powder isn't solely restricted to the peaks of "Colorful Colorado." Skiers and snowboarders take their sport out-of-state following the snow, breaching both state and national borders. While the choice of a resort's location depends on various factors, the resorts featured are some of the top in Colorado, according to ski.com.

left: ryan lee rides his snowmobile through fresh snow on corona pass in winter park

▶photo courtesy of ryan lee

durango mountain resort

opened in 1965

05-06 season: 12/10 - 4/2
base elevation: 8,793 ft.
peak elevation: 10,822 ft.
total acres open: 521 acres
average snowfall: 260 inches
beginner runs: 23
intermediate runs: 21
advanced runs: 21
expert runs: 5
days open last year: 130
1 day adult lift ticket: \$56

snowmass

opened in 1967

05-06 season: 11/24 - 4/16
base elevation: 8,104 ft.
peak elevation: 12,510 ft.
total acres open: 2,962 acres
average snowfall: 300 inches
beginner runs: 6
intermediate runs: 50
advanced runs: 12
expert runs: 32
days open last year: 135
1 day adult lift ticket: \$78

beaver creek

opened in 1980

05-06 season: 11/24 - 4/16
base elevation: 7,400 ft.
peak elevation: 11,440 ft.
total acres open: 1,625 acres
average snowfall: 331 inches
beginner runs: 34
intermediate runs: 39
advanced runs: 37
days open last year: 156
1 day adult lift ticket: \$81

telluride

opened in 1972

05-06 season: 11/23 - 4/2
base elevation: 8,725 ft.
peak elevation: 12,255 ft.
total acres open: 922 acres
average snowfall: 309 inches
beginner runs: 24
intermediate runs: 38
advanced runs: 38
days open last year: 131
1 day adult lift ticket: \$76

copper mountain

opened in 1972

05-06 season: 11/4 - 4/23
base elevation: 9,712 ft.
peak elevation: 12,313 ft.
total acres open: 2,173 acres
average snowfall: 280 inches
beginner runs: 21
intermediate runs: 25
advanced runs: 26
expert runs: 18
days open last year: 152
1 day adult lift ticket: \$75

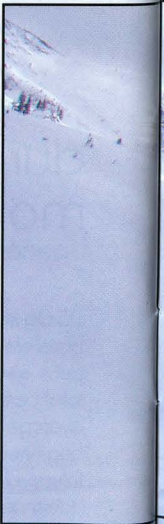
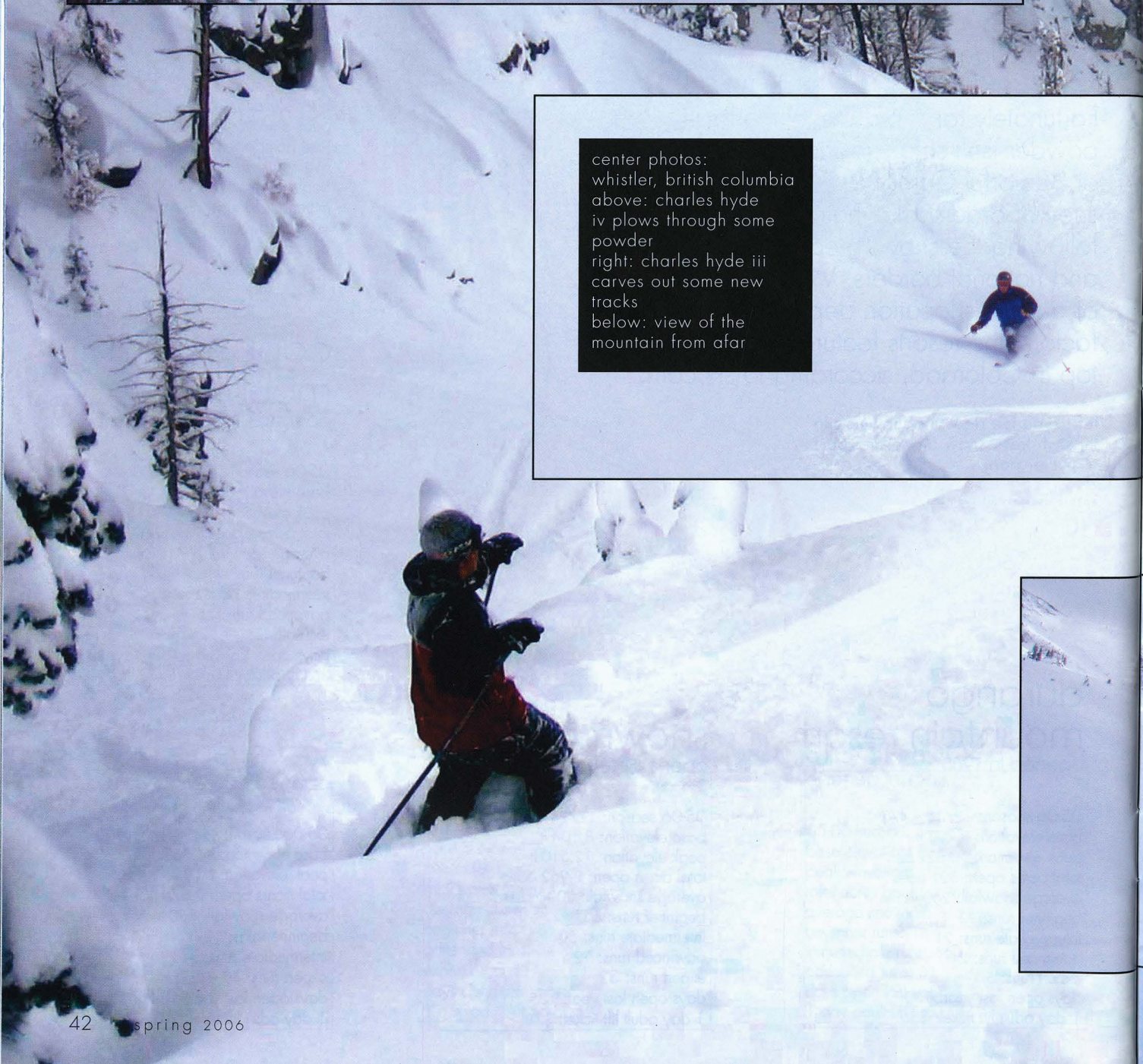
keystone

opened in 1970

05-06 season: 11/11 - 4/16
base elevation: 9,280 ft.
peak elevation: 12,408 ft.
total acres open: 2,870 acres
average snowfall: 230 inches
beginner runs: 19
intermediate runs: 32
expert runs: 49
days open last year: 184
1 day adult lift ticket: \$75



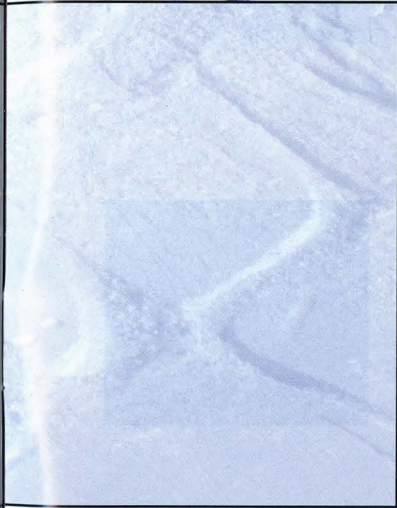
center photos:
whistler, british columbia
above: charles hyde
iv plows through some
powder
right: charles hyde iii
carves out some new
tracks
below: view of the
mountain from afar



▶ spread photos courtesy of csu snowriders



spread:
jackson hole,
wyoming
far left: nick macias
looks for a possible
way out
left: gregg chiarello
works his way
through the powder



center photos courtesy of charles hyde iii ◀



above: david schnake hits a nice rail at arapahoe basin
below: ryan lee heads down the slope at winter park

above photo courtesy of csu snowriders





above photos: ryan lee gets huge air on corona pass, near winter park

Blind leading blind

short-sightedness creates catastrophe

For centuries, man has put blinders on his horses. These implements served to keep the animals focused only on what was ahead of them, allowing those driving the horses to determine which direction to follow. Without knowing any of their surroundings, the horses moved forward only on cues from their masters, covering dangerous terrain without any knowledge of possible harm. Although the use of horses is long outdated in modern society, the practice of using blinders to accomplish goals continues today.

Many activist groups are like the horses of the past – so focused on a cause specific to their goals that they do not realize the dangerous ground on which they tread. When one becomes so focused on the road ahead, there is a great risk of becoming disconnected from the surrounding world and goals are achieved by dangerous means.

Take anti-abortion groups, for example. Such groups campaign vehemently against the loss of life that takes place at abortion clinics and hospitals throughout the nation. They picket, protest and campaign to outlaw the practice of abortion in the United States because they claim that each abortion is equivalent to murder. To make this point, many groups rally outside clinics and harass those who enter and exit. They carry signs depicting butchered fetuses as evidence of the “murders” committed inside.

When these methods do not seem to send a powerful enough message, many groups take the next step – with blinders secured to their mind’s eye – they protest violently against clinics.

One such infamous incident occurred on Jan. 29, 1998, when an off-duty policeman was killed after a bomb exploded in the New Women’s Clinic in Birmingham, Ala. In addition to killing the officer, the explosion critically injured a nurse and substantially damaged the clinic.

According to The National Abortion Federation Web site, there have been at least

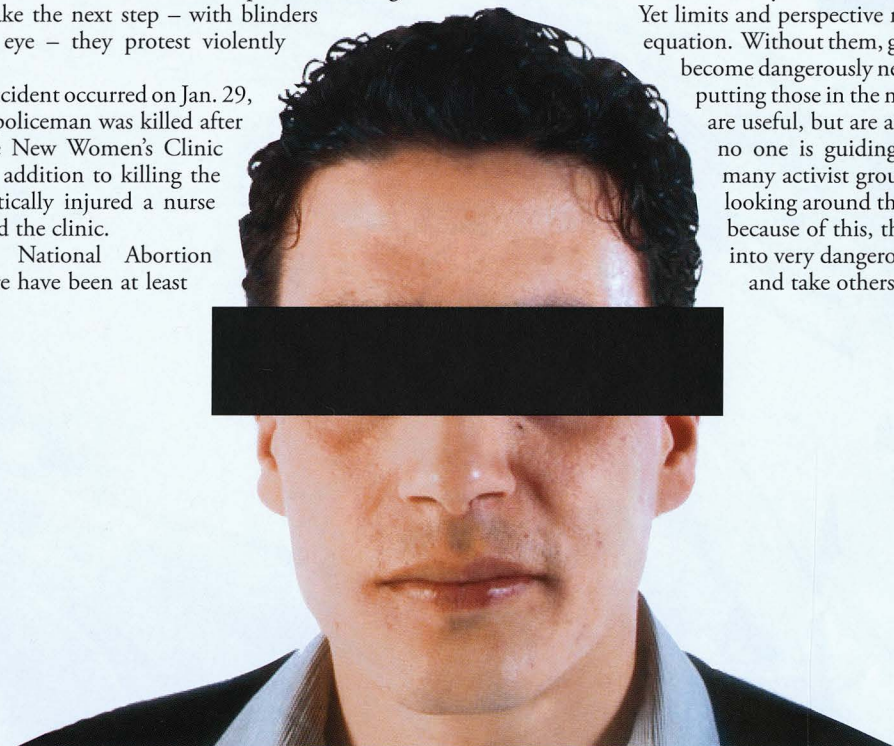
68 incidents of violence against those in the abortion rights movement since 1997. This number represents many individuals who became so focused on their cause that they forgot the true meaning of what they were fighting for – life. By taking the lives of others, the people who committed these actions became a walking, talking contradiction – a veritable pack horse plodding toward a perceived goal, while forgetting the meaning of their actions.

Anti-abortion groups are not the only activists who are guilty of losing perspective. In Vail, Colo., the Earth Liberation Front – identified as a faction of the Earth First! and Animal Liberation Front, an environmental rights group – burned down the Vail Ski Lodge in 1998 to protect the lynx habitat surrounding the area. By destroying the lodge, the group forced the ski area to rebuild, indirectly causing more trees to be cut down for construction and resulting in many more people traipsing through the area, causing more destruction to the habitat.

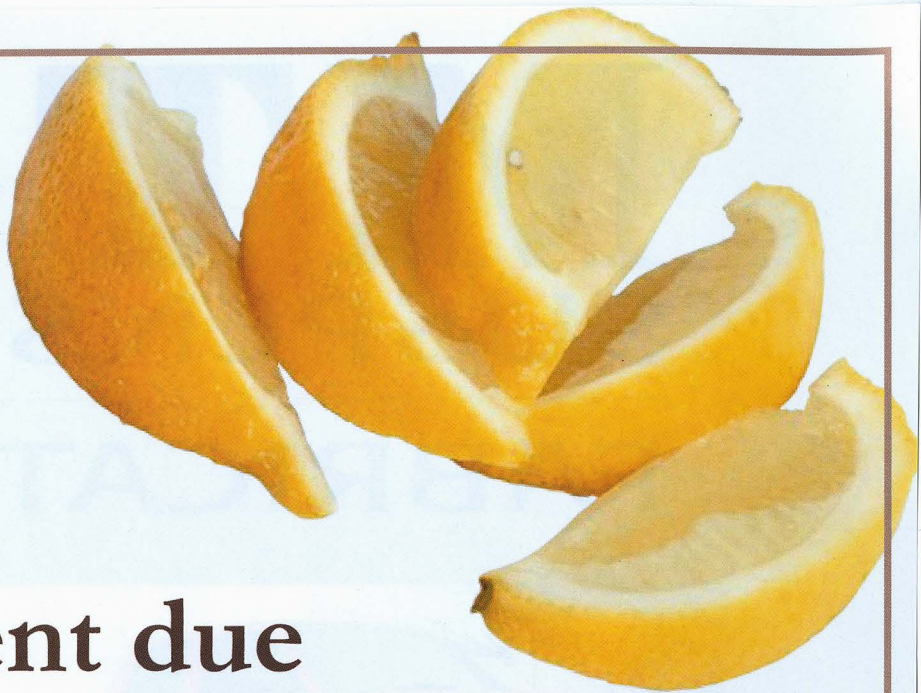
It is dangerous to become so focused on an issue or goal that one forgets the ramifications of his or her actions. These two groups are examples of a growing problem in the United States.

Exercising one’s right to free speech and campaigning to have one’s voice heard, is an important element needed to keep the United States a free and diverse country.

Yet limits and perspective need to be added into the equation. Without them, groups and individuals can become dangerously near-sighted in their beliefs, putting those in the middle in danger. Blinders are useful, but are also quite dangerous when no one is guiding the animal. Sadly, for many activist groups, no one is at the helm looking around the world without blinders; because of this, the groups lead themselves into very dangerous territories and actions, and take others along with them.



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