MP3 use untouched by Napster’s fall

By Kat DeBaeker
SUMMER MUSTANG STAFF WRITER

Like many students living in the dorms, computer science freshman and Sierra Madre resident Sean Rees2 used Napster every day until court orders left it on shaky ground. However, Napster’s demise did not mean the end of music downloading for Rees.

“My use of Napster didn’t change,” he said. “Rees’ situation has not gone unnoticed by Cal Poly network administrators, who have recently installed a new reservation system to help cope with the increased network traffic.

“We had been getting a great deal of traffic going from the dorms late at night, at a time when most students were not traditionally doing academic assignments,” said Jerry Hanley, Information Technology Services Chief Information Officer.

“We could tell that most of the traffic was going out over the network during that time,” Hanley said. “We can tell which direction the traffic is going and whether it is coming from the dorms or off campus.”

When the traffic gets heavy to a certain point, network administrators are forced to cut down the amount of bandwidth available to students in order to reserve capacity, which is done by installing a reservation system, Hanley said. He described the network as a pipe through which information flows, and the reservation system as a way to close off part of the pipe, limiting how much traffic flows through.

“We still have it, and we plan to modify with more sophisticated equipment in the fall to make it more flexible,” Hanley said.

An article from the Industry Standard reported that Napster had created such a problem for networks that use of the program was banned at 34 percent of U.S. colleges and universities. However, Hanley insisted that the network administrators do not monitor actual content messages.

“We are really careful not to accuse the students of being Napster users,” Hanley said. “The legality of Napster was kind of a gray area for a long time, so we actually counsel people not to go around and blame students. Unless it’s an unusual or critical issue, we don’t interpret the content of the message — we just watch what it does to our traffic. It’s a content agnostic approach; we only observe the patterns.”

He said hanley’s noticed the traffic decreasing after the lawsuit and Napster’s decline.

“The Napster traffic has helped us learn about ways to handle new traffic in the future,” he said. “It hasn’t been an entirely bad thing.” According to a news article from Esquire, Napster shut down last week to ditch services related to its newest upgrade, which was designed to prevent copyrighted material from being downloaded. According to the article, Napster users have long used the program to download songs such as WinMx, LimeWire, BearShare and Audiogalaxy.

“Napster created such a problem for networks that use of the program was banned at 34 percent of U.S. colleges and universities.”

Industry Standard

A new trend of Internet cafes, such as World Cafe in San Luis Obispo, provide users, who don’t have their own equipment at home, with fast and easy ways to download music and create their own CDs.

CSU’s new PeopleSoft isn’t user friendly

By Anne Guillford
SUMMER MUSTANG STAFF WRITER

This summer Cal Poly has converted to a new online Human Resources and Financial system, along with other California State University campuses. The remaining campuses will convert to the system, referred to as Common Management Systems, by February 2002.

The software system used for CMS is PeopleSoft. The purpose of the system is to centralize all human resource and student administrative records, helping all employees to access company information.

Rose Gomez, a computer engineering junior and Robert Bird’s LifeLines Circulator assistant, said she isn’t impressed with the new system.

One of her problems is the bar multiple problems on campus that add up to more than four hours a week. The software system won’t let her sign in for more than four hours because she needs the money. If she is not allowed to work more than 40 hours a week, then she may have difficulty paying her bills.

Gomez expressed other concerns about the program.

“I find it disturbing that people can sign-in from home,” she said.

On Wednesday, Karen Stubbfield and others take part in a lab to learn the ropes of the CSU’s new PeopleSoft software.

“We gain efficiencies in some places. But (we have lost) efficiencies in other places.”

Karen Stubbfield
Cal Poly Institutional Information Analyst

“Other programs allow people to do it from only one location.”

Gomez said that this may tempt students to sign-in for hours that they weren’t actually at work for.

But Karen Stubbfield, the Cal Poly Institutional Information Analyst, said she thinks the online sign-in is an asset. Students and their supervisors can access the system using their social security number and Cal Poly PIN number, much like POWER, the online class registration system. The Web site is located at www.madrep.cs.ucsb.edu.

Stubbfield said that she does not think hacking will be a problem because “we have a very secure infrastructure.”

According to www.cms.calpoly.edu, the systems Cal Poly previously was using for Human Resource Management, Financial and Student Administration were out of date and vendor support for the system was diminishing. But this is not the main reason for the adoption of the new system.

“The reason that WE’RE changing is that the chancellor’s office needed to replace their (Human Resources) system,” Stubbfield said.

The move to the new system was being coordinated by Cal State’s C-Suite All Campus. All campuses will soon be using the “CSU baseline” version of the “PeopleSoft modules,” according to the Web site.

According to another Web site, www.csu.calstate.edu, CSUs will be using PeopleSoft version 8.0, which is the newest version available. Since the system is so new, it is one that assures that the benefits or drawbacks will be.

“Gain efficiencies in some places,” Stubbfield said.

But they have lost efficiencies in other places.

E-mails; unsafe for users privacy

By Jason Brennan
SUMMER MUSTANG STAFF WRITER

Society has reached a point where postal services has almost become extinct and e-mail have become the most common way to communicate. For most, it is a safe, convenient, and private means of communication. But there are hackers that can be invaded either by viruses or by hackers who break the privacy of others.

These attacks can be filtered out by certain anti-virus software, said Chris Rendon, Computer Technician Engineer for VeriDex and former Cal Poly student. “I understand that the users e-mail accounts through web mail, which is pretty safe and a balance for the users.”

This system works for e-mails sent via e-mail, but it cannot stop a possible ‘hacker’ from manipulating the system and receiving access to someone’s e-mail.

“There are no real programs to prevent hackers,” said Rendon. “People create anti-virus software and hackers can also break through this software.

The best way to prevent (hackers) is to basically know where your e-mails are coming from. Do not open a document that is sent from an unknown person.”

Markus Wherman, a Cal Poly senior has been a computer engineer for VeriDex, through his Cal Poly account in the past.

“A couple of years ago I had an unusual or critical issue, I would open it and it turned out to be a virus. This sort of threw the whole system off.”

According to Open Mail’s official Web site, one was to prevent break-ins while using PeopleSoft by clicking on the bottom left hand corner of the page, entering the client’s password within Messenger.

“If a user chooses to configure Messenger to save their password, there is a security risk that it can be decoded,” said Wherman. “I opened it and it turned out to be a virus. This sort of threw the whole system off.”

In general, experts said signing or encrypting messages that users type in computer programs such as GMail is the best way to reduce outside access to private information. And according to information recently released by the European Parliament committee, formed by members of the European Union, privacy is being threatened by more than just isolated hackers.

According to the committee report, Echelon, an electronic intelligence system run by the United States, Britain, Australia and New Zealand, has the capability of eavesdropping on all e-mails, faxes and telephone calls made around the world.

“In reality it is likely to be rather more complex, given its lack of ability to access any information,” the report said. “But accusations made within Europe suggest that it is capable of monitoring personal and business communications and that it has been used to spy on European companies.”

In turn, the European Parliament committee urges users to encrypt all routine communications for protection. But encrypting can also open up problems, according to the report. Echelon technology and proof that e-mails haven’t been tampered with, encrypted e-mails can’t be checked for content and the user could be sending viruses or offensive e-mails.

see SYSTEM, page 7
At UC Irvine, there were about 100 cases during the 2000-2001 academic year. Additionally, the percentage of Internet-related plagiarism has been on the rise in recent years.

"I've even seen plagiarism in ethics courses," Russell said.

TurnItIn.com was originally known as Plagiarism.org in 1995. It was created by John Barrie, a doctoral student at UC Berkeley, who found that students were plagiarizing from papers posted on the class Web site. Barrie created a program that would match papers with those previously submitted, and eventually expanded it to on-line term paper sites, which sell other students' works.

Jeannie Wilson, director of student judicial affairs at Davis, said the huge database of TurnItIn.com makes it less economical for term paper sites to do business, since their material is eventually found by or added to the detection database.

To use TurnItIn.com, students must upload papers directly to the Web site, at which point the papers undergo the detection process. The service then creates an originality report, which highlights instances of possible plagiarism or incorrect citations.

Students can revise their papers for a period of 24 hours following the initial submission. After this point, it is considered a final draft ready for critical review by the professor, who is the only one with access to the papers.

Before the inception of Web-related detection services, faculty members used their intuition to suspect plagiarism, according to Wayne Creager, a case administrator at UC-Berkeley who handles plagiarism issues for the university.

Professors often looked for unique language and terms that seem out of place.

"If a student doing C-level work suddenly turns in a brilliant A paper, it's an indication that something suspect is possibly going on," Creager said.

Despite the benefits of the service in detecting possible plagiarism, whether or not the student is accused has always rested in the hands of the professor.

"Professors have the final discretion," said Creager. "The service isn't telling us what to do."

Robert Newsome, associate dean of undergraduate education at Irvine, emphasized the service's value as being more preventative than anything else.

"Our goal is not to catch people, but to dissuade students that this is not the right thing to do," Newsome said. "If students are aware that a program is in place, they're much less likely to do it."

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WHAT'S NEW AT THE DEMOCRAT? READ THE NEW NATION SECTION.

National

U.S. tests missile defense

The Pentagon launched a missile defense system test from Vandenberg Air Force Base on Saturday. The rocket payloads collided over the Pacific Ocean at a combined speed of 16,000 mph.

The test was viewed as successful, but it was acknowledged by some officials that there is still a lot of work to do before the missile defense system is reliable. The Pentagon plans on running between six and 12 tests per year. The next one has been scheduled for October. Two previous tests were not successful. Tests cost $100 million each.

This will be possible only if Congress approves of an $8.3 billion infusion from President Bush's first defense budget request.

The Bush administration may push to open a limited missile defense base in Alaska by 2005.

Other missile defense weapons under development include airborne lasers, space-based lasers and ship-based interceptors.

Some are worried that the defense system threatens international nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation treaties. The Russians view the system as a threat, but Bush said that the system is only effective against countries like North Korea, Iran and Iraq that are trying to develop small missile arsenals, and would be useless against countries like Russia that have thousands of nuclear warheads.

Critics said that this may begin another arms race between the United States and Russia. The Bush administration's warning that it may reject the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which restricts the development of missile defenses, may complicate the situation. Bush and President Vladimir Putin of Russia are expected to discuss the missile defense system next Sunday at the G-8 summit of industrialized nations in Genoa, Italy.

The target rocket was carrying one dummy warhead and one inflatable decoy. Later tests will be more difficult because they will use more decoys. The intercepter was launched 4,800 miles southwest of the base in the Kwajalein Atoll.

On Sunday, 16 Greenpeace activists were held in custody at Vandenberg due to a suspicion of domestic terrorism, which followed an attempt to halt the defense system test. There were 18 total arrests and they caused a two-minute delay to the launch. Carol Gregory, a Greenpeace spokeswoman, said that they are trying to put an end to Star Wars.
SLO Mozart Festival adds modern flavor to traditional music line-up

By Erica Tower
SUMMER MUSTANG ARTS AND FEATURES EDITOR

A 31-year-old Central Coast tradition breaks new ground Friday when the San Luis Obispo Mozart Festival begins its 17-day concert series that will showcase an eclectic mix of musical talent that defies its usual line-up.

And at a time when Ticketmaster has linked the price of an average concert ticket to ridiculous proportions, the Mozart Festival offers many free and discounted performances to Cal Poly students, could not ring sweeter in the ears of music enthusiasts looking to save a little money during the summer months.

This year's theme, "gentle wind," takes its inspiration from the renowned musical composer who may have had the best feel for wind instruments, but surprisingly never played a wind instrument himself: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. In concordance with the theme, this year's festival does feature many wind musicians, specifically on flutes and horns, but this is not the only style of music the event has to offer.

Diverse musical styles from African and Celtic to classical will all be highlighted throughout the festival, and with the inclusion of a hip-hop violinist and a band that combines jazz with sounds of the Middle East and India, the event puts a twist on the musical tradition that is today.

"There's something for everyone," said Cal Poly music professor and festival music director and conductor Clifton Swanson, who helped create the San Luis Obispo Mozart Festival in 1971 with the intention of bringing rich musical tradition to the Central Coast.

"My wife and I played in several music festivals, specifically the Peter Britt Festival in Oregon, before we moved to San Luis Obispo," Swanson said. "When we arrived here I began talking with friends and colleagues, and we thought that (San Luis Obispo County) would be a great place to start a music festival. Back then, there were three of us on the Cal Poly staff that were a part of the nucleus that formed a board and got the festival started."

Swanson added that he was completely overwhelmed by the success of the first Mozart Festival, which drew an "overflowing crowd." Since then, the festival has grown each year to become the spectacular showcase that it is today.

Festival marketing manager Kelly Crisman said that each year the Mozart Festival draws about 10,000 people with about 25 percent coming from out of town.

"It tends to get a little bigger each year as people discover the great variety of artists the festival has to offer," she said.

Crisman noted that, this year, the festival's organizers were excited to have the group "Ancient Future" performing at the festival for the first time.

"Ancient Future is an amazing fusion of cultural sounds all the way from Asia to Russia," Crisman said. "They have performed all over the United States in venues including Carnegie Hall and the Brooklyn Academy of Music's Next Wave festival in New York City."

Also new to the festival this year is young jazz and hip-hop violinist Miri Ben-Ari, who has performed with jazz greats Wynton Marsalis and Betty Carter. Marsalis, a nine-time Grammy-winning musician, heads the famous Lincoln Center Jazz Orchestra, while Carter, whose talent is compared to that of Ella Fitzgerald and Billie Holiday, is regarded by jazz insiders as the "consonant jazz vocalist of the late 20th century."

"(Ben-Ari) has a unique sound," Crisman said. "She was classically trained, but she has even played along-side (rap) artists such as Wyclef Jean."

Though there is a change to see the two a forementioned artists, the Mozart Festival offers many free concerts under what is known as "The Fringe Series."

This year, the series will highlight five different musical groups — The Mighty Tabadours, San Francisco Saxophone Quartet, Mehron Winds, Theophilus Brass, and The Elastic Band — that will play at different locations in the county throughout the festival.

"The Fringe Series," Crisman said, is compared to that of Ella Fitzgerald and Billie Holiday, is regarded by jazz insiders as the "consonant jazz vocalist of the late 20th century."

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The Mozart Festival goes even further to help college students on a strict budget. This year, Cal Poly students will be able to attend any festival concert performed at the Performing Arts Center (PAC) at a heavily discounted price. Called the "nosh" system, students may purchase concert tickets with a valid Cal Poly I.D. at the PAC one half hour before the show begins for only $7.50.

"It's a great deal because tickets usually run between $20 and $45," Crisman said. "Aside from the talent it draws and the low prices it offers, the picturesque settings of many of the festival's performances also explain the festival's enduring appeal. Beyond the PAC, concerts are held at unique venues countywide, including Chapel Hill in Shandon, Mission San Luis Obispo, the Atascadero Lake Pavilion, Martin & Weyrich Winery in Paso Robles and Laetitia Winery in Arroyo Grande.

The San Luis Obispo Mozart Festival is a not-for-profit organization. Each year the event is funded by ticket sales (which account for 40 percent of total revenues), personal and business donations, and grants.

For a complete concert schedule please visit www.mozartfestival.com or call 781-3021. Tickets for any performance may be purchased at the PAC Box Office at 576-2787.
Cutting-edge animation makes 'fantasy' real

By Kat DeBakker
SUMMER MUSTANG STAFF WRITER

Video game enthusiasm or not, "Final Fantasy: The Spirits Within," which is based on the video game with the same name, is worth seeing for its animation. The film is completely 3-D rendered, and at times the characters seem so lifelike that it's easy to forget that they are not real people.

The film's director, Hirotaka Sakaguchi, not surprisingly, is also the director of the entire series of Final Fantasy video games. Sakaguchi also wrote the script along with Americans Al Reinert ("Apollo 13") and Jeff Vintar.

The movie was designed with a U.S. release in mind, according to the Gaming Intelligence Agency (GIA); therefore, the voices are in English and must be dubbed for Japanese release.

The movie does not feature any characters from previous games, according to the GIA, and has a completely original story line.

The story takes place sometime in the future after alien phantoms have taken over the earth. There are a lot of explosions and a lot of phantoms, or spirits as they are later called — most of which look like mutant radioactive dust mites. The main character, Dr. Aki Ross (Ming-Na Wen), had a harmful spirit enter her body while she was operating on a patient. She lost her hands in the process.

However, in order for Aki to be "cured," she must find seven other spirits that when combined with the eighth spirit inside her body, will not only heal her, but the entire earth. The search for one of these spirits brings her into contact with an odd man, Gray Edwards (Alec Baldwin), who bears a strong animated resemblance to actor Ben Affleck. Gray's crew of two (Ving Rhames and Steve Buscemi) and one woman (Ferri Gilpin) were minor, two-dimensional characters. Buscemi's character, Neil, attempted, at times, to add humor to an otherwise depressing plot. However, the jokes were far too strained and generic to break through the doom and gloom.

There was a lot of talk about "guts," which seemed to be some euphemism, science fiction term for heaven. This seemed to be a major element within the plot — however it was a confusing idea.

On the other hand, if the plot is ignored, the animation is easy to appreciate. While it is not perfect (often the characters' mouths appear too computerized, while Aki's hair often seemed too stringy), it is the most lifelike computer rendering or animation seen thus far in any movie.

Mark Can, from the Chicago Tribune, had an interesting point about this movie and other animated films involving the blurred line between real and generated people and emotion: "The humans aren't intended to be anything more than human — and thus are drained of humanity. The most effective animated characters aren't those that are most realistic, but the most expressive, which helps explain why so few classic cartoon characters are people. (The ones that are, like Elmer Fudd, Fred Flintstone and Charlie Brown, don't really look like people.)"

This observation has a real element of truth to it, only bolstering the conclusion that the only "Final Fantasy: The Spirits Within" has going for it is that it is a pioneer in the medium of 3-D rendering.

Pismo dance teacher offers something new for women

By April Pack
SUMMER MUSTANG STAFF WRITER

Vicki Ann Richardson (also known as Alessandra), a resident of Pismo Beach, never would've guessed that one day she would be a dancer. For more than 20 years, Richardson worked as a seamstress, making bridal gowns and dance costumes. After making the costumes and watching the dancers perform, Richardson developed a love for the pastime, even though she never had any formal training. This new interest also came at a time when Richardson was growing weary of sewing and looking for a new direction in life.

This is when she thought of "The Sacred Dance For Women" — a dance group that meets on Monday nights at Gloria's Dance Studio in Pismo Beach — a class available to women of all ages.

Richardson knew she wanted her dance group to be different from others. She craved spontaneity and free form. With this goal in mind, each person in the group does their own dance without one person leading. The dance is accompanied by what Richardson calls, "Spiritual uplifting music." This can range from traditional Hawaiian rhythms to Sarah McLachlan.

Dancers are also encouraged to bring their own music. Richardson said since the dancing is in a form of celebration, people from all denominations are welcome, while the music comes from all cultures — whether the person be a Buddhist or a nun.

Richardson said that she prefers working with women because they often do not get the chance to come together and be who they really are. "I like to work with women because they are the healers of the world, and they are the ones who have the children," Richardson said.

She said it is important for women to never stop dancing because it can help with their self-esteem.

"I provide a safe and secure place for women to move freely," Richardson said.

She explained that women often have a hard time to place to do freelance dancing. Richardson said that many women she knows do not want to go to the local clubs, but they want to dance to "beautiful music in a beautiful place."

Richardson said that she thinks people come to her group because they want a chance to be creative.

"A lot of women don't have those ballerina bodies, and they can't dance anymore," Richardson said. "This is a chance for them to get out with other women and have fun, celebrating the love of life."

Doris Goodall, an Avila Beach resident and a member of the group, said since she has grown older, she has become more spiritual. Goodall said that dance has always been a part of her life since she has taken both tap and ballet, but was ready for a more expressive type of movement, and one that was more meditative and spiritual. This is why Goodall joined the "Sacred Dance" group.

"We dance our feelings and share in the joy of this expression," Goodall said.

She described the dance as being similar to yoga, but it is a different type of meditating. It allows her to come in contact with nature and her surroundings and communicate with others on a different level through music and movement.

"Some people can sit in the weird positions and others like to move," Goodall said.

Richardson's class is small, with only four members, but it is still only three months into its existence. "Sacred Dance for Women" is offered Monday nights from 7 to 9 p.m. at Gloria's Dance Studio in Pismo Beach. The cost is $20 a month. For more information, call the studio at 713-1227.
Opinion

Summer Mustang

Stem-cell research: invaluable to society

"Bush must do what is right for the rest of the citizens of the country, not simply appease those who oppose the research the loudest."

The debate on using embryonic stem cells for research has been of contention for a number of years now, but it just got a bit more interesting. President George W. Bush is now in the unenviable position of having to decide whether to allow federal funding for research using stem cells from human embryos.

The idea comes from a Clinton-era decision that permitted federal funding for research using stem cells from discarded human embryos. Now President Bush is receiving considerable amounts of pressure from both sides of the debate about what he should do.

Social conservatives are telling Bush he must change policy because it is immoral. Stem cells are obtained from the cells of destroyed embryos.

On the other hand, many feel that Bush does not acknowledge his "compassionate" side of his "compassionate conservatism," his actions could have serious repercussions. Embryonic stem cells have the potential to grow into any cell or tissue and could help to find a way to repair and replace damaged organs.

Even though the research that could be done using the embryonic stem cells may prove invaluable to the plight of people everywhere, the upsets of ultra-conservative pundits could make it impossible for that research to continue.

The debate on this matter is put many, including some anti-abortion Republicans, on the side of using the stem cells for research. Former Florida Sen. Connie Mack -- who is Catholic, pro-life and a cancer survivor -- supports the plan. Also, Utah Sen. Orrin Hatch, a former sponsor of a constitutional amendment allowing states to ban abortions, wrote the administration a 10-page letter, urging Bush to leave Bill Clinton's policy in place.

Clearly, the policy has merit and should be kept around.

Unfortunately, if recent history tells us anything, any type of policy that has any shred of common sense to it will be conservative does not stand much of a chance with this administration in control.

Bush must not take away federal funding to this type of research simply because a few closed-minded people refuse to accept the fact that the world does not rotate around their own personal moral sensibilities.

Bush must do what is right for the rest of the citizens of the country, not simply appease those who oppose the research the loudest.

Apparently, the president is completely preoccupied with this issue. He has mullled over the issue and talked to many people, including representatives of various disease organizations, anti-abortion groups and funding biotech firms.
Summer Mustang

By Erica Tower

Digital phones declared unsafe by European committee

Cell phone users may soon have a reason not to celebrate. Nokia, Motorola and Ericsson, the largest mobile phone makers in the world, announced Monday that they will begin publishing information later this year about the level of radiation emitted by their cell phones in response to growing health concerns by consumers.

The announcement comes after these top companies agreed with the European committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC) on a way to measure radiation absorption on cell phones, and after years of lobbying from consumer organizations that want a global standard for measuring radiation emitted from handsets.

Many medical reports allege that radio waves from mobile phones adversely affect the human brain. Last year, a report from a United Kingdom government-sponsored scientific inquiry warned children to avoid excessive use of cell phones because their underdeveloped skulls may make them prone to absorbing radiation. But the radiation reportedly affects more than just children. U.S. neurologist Christopher Newman filed a lawsuit against Motorola last year, claiming that the use of his mobile phone caused a malignant brain tumor. This is only one in a string of similar lawsuits filed in recent years.

At the end of March this year, there were 770 million mobile phone users globally and Nokia expects that figure to rise to 1 billion in the first six months of 2002. Once the study is conducted and the findings are published, the mobile phone companies will still not make it easy for customers to be informed about radiation emission. Rather than label the phones with the actual level of radiation emitted by their cell phones in response to the mobile phones adversely affect the human brain. Last year, a report from a United Kingdom government-sponsored scientific inquiry warned children to avoid excessive use of cell phones because their underdeveloped skulls may make them prone to absorbing radiation. But the radiation reportedly affects more than just children. U.S. neurologist Christopher Newman filed a lawsuit against Motorola last year, claiming that the use of his mobile phone caused a malignant brain tumor. This is only one in a string of similar lawsuits filed in recent years.

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NBA's future stars have a lot of growing up to do

This year's 2001 NBA Draft was highlighted by the many high school basketball prodigies that entered without receiving a single game of experience on the college level. Three of those were chosen in the top five of this year's draft.

**Jason Brennan**

These athletes will soon find out if they have what it takes to compete with the best in the world. If they can't, then they'll have to go to school like the rest of us.

Many people think that turning to the professional ranks before getting a college degree is a bad choice. What they fail to realize is that some of these kids are mature enough to handle the responsibilities that NBA players deal with.

For most, the fame and money have a tendency to get the best of the individual. For players such as Kobe Bryant and Kevin Garnett, this was not the case. Some of these high school "superstars" feel the pressure to provide for themselves and their poverty stricken families. They decide to turn professional in hopes of a quick fix to their financial status. They reduce their chances of a serious and possible career-ending injury that could take place in college. What they don't realize is the possibility of a short and unsuccessful career that may lead to an early dismissal or serious and possible career-ending injury that could take place in college. What they don't realize is the possibility of a short and unsuccessful career that may lead to an early dismissal or professional in hopes of a quick fix to their financial status.

Brown was drafted by the Wizards. It is in Washington where he will be under the tutelage of first-year coach Doug Collins. Collins left the broadcast booth to return to coaching where he made an impact in previous years. Brown will also be under the watchful eye of arguably the greatest basketball player ever in Michael Jordan, who is the Wizards' general manager. The existence of Jordan and Collins will help make Brown's stay in the NBA a long one.

As for Chandler, who was taken second by the Los Angeles Clippers and immediately traded to the Chicago Bulls, the transition may be a bit more difficult. Chandler was traded from his hometown to Chicago in a matter of minutes. Immediately, he is forced to show how he can help the team while being placed on an emotional roller coaster.

Playing in his hometown would have been ideal for Chandler, but now he is forced to settle in a city that he has never been exposed to. But there is one comforting aspect to Chandler's trade — he will be teammates with another high school standout in Curry, who was picked up fourth by the Bulls.

These two talented prospects will be allowed to grow together under the same system. Many agree that Chandler needs to develop more on the court, which doesn't go well with the fact that he will suddenly have to do this away from home. This will be even harder due to the fact that Chicago is in a rebuilding year and doesn't have many veterans for him to follow on the team.

The futures of these young stars remain uncertain. Some may have bitten off more than they can handle. Others may make the jump with a lot more ease. The maturity, character, work ethic, and influences of those around them will determine their success.

Jason Brennan is a journalism senior and a Summer Mustang staff writer.