

Kenney: Professor beyond the classroom

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it," Kenney said. "I'm not saying that the postman I dealt with was corrupt, but well, you just don't know."

In addition to being a Peace Corps volunteer, Kenney also volunteered at VISTA (Volunteers In Service To America). There, he was a drug prevention and education specialist at the Center for Drug Free Living in Florida. He also worked at Project Rebound in Massachusetts where he was a crisis counselor at the Adolescent Drug Rehabilitation Center. It is indeed apparent that after Kenney's own experiences with drugs, he wanted to help others.

Kenney, 39, received his master's degree in Latin American studies from the University of Florida

at the height of the drug war. He studied how it affected the United States and Colombian relations. He received his doctorate degree also from the University of Florida, but in political science. For his dissertation, he did a comparative case study of the learning capacity of the Colombian Drug Trafficking Organizations and Government Counter-Narcotics Agencies. Kenney was even nominated for the American Political Science Association's Helen Dwight Reid Award for the best dissertation in the field of international relations, law and politics.

Teaching and scholarship had always been an interest to Kenney. He began teaching at Penn State Harrisburg in fall 2003 and really enjoys it, especially the classroom interaction.

"It's great when students participate and everyone is collectively exposed to new ideas that either of us may not have been exposed to before," he said.

In fact, he said that he couldn't think of any other job he would rather do. The downside, however, is grading. If it were up to him, he would simply ask each student what grade they honestly think they deserve in the course and award that grade, he said.

"I hate it," he said laughing. "I'd rather get together with all my students and talk, read and discuss as a group than grade tests and papers."

Classes he teaches include international relations, U.S. foreign policy, Latin American politics, politics of terrorism, and drug policy in comparative perspective. Of

these, he teaches only two or three a semester.

Kenney is fluent in two languages and functional in one. The obvious, English, and also in Spanish. He's functional in Portuguese. He was born in Indiana, raised in Australia, and has lived in Boston, New York and Florida. Out of the five places, he liked Australia the best. In addition to Australia, Ecuador and Columbia, he has traveled to Brazil, Israel and Canada. Recently, he got the opportunity to go to Spain and the United Kingdom to conduct research, for which he is very excited.

He moved to Pennsylvania from Florida in 2003 and lives with his wife and three-year-old daughter. His wife has been one of his biggest influences, he said. She helped him to realize that there is more

to life than drugs and terrorism.

After the birth of his daughter, he understood the concept of sharing and selflessness.

"When you're young, male and single, you can afford to be selfish," said Kenney. "But when you have a child, you recognize the fact that sometimes they come first."

As a child, he wanted to be a baseball player, an architect and a writer. At one point, he even thought that he would be a novelist but then he realized that writing fiction is extremely difficult, so he's glad that he became a professor instead. His goal now as a professor is to be tenured.

Kenney's hobbies include watching the Florida Gators play football, doing yard-work, playing with his family and being with his daughter.

Kenney's list of favs:

1. Place to travel: Anywhere overseas.
2. Animal: Dogs because they are man's best friend.
3. Food: Steak.
4. Drink: Milk. He drinks gallons of it in just one week.
5. Sport: Real wrestling. Not that fake stuff shown on TV.
6. Achievement: His book called "From Pablo to Osama: Trafficking and Terrorist Networks, Government Bureaucracies, and Competitive Adaptation" that is scheduled to come out in April 2007.
7. Music: Classic rock.

Middletown seems safe U.S. pesticide under scrutiny at world ozone meeting

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"I don't see violent crimes here," said Jue Chen, Electrical Engineering. "I bike home from campus at 11 at night sometimes, and I'm never really worried about something bad happening to me."

Chen is a Philadelphia native, where he works as a waiter and cashier at his parents' restaurant. He is no stranger to crime, as the restaurant was robbed twice while he was working, one time at gunpoint. He said that the restaurant is in a good neighborhood, and the robberies were just bad luck. He feels very safe in Middletown.

While PSH and Middletown prove safe places to live, both Stoehr and Reismiller said the most common crime committed by PSH students is underage drinking. Stoehr said that number continues to rise.

PSH and Middletown police have programs to inform people how to avoid becoming victim to crimes.

Officer Jenn Allshouse, campus police, runs a program called RAD (Rape Aggression Defense), a 12-hour self-defense course which teaches self empowerment. She said the course teaches people they don't

have to be a victim.

Other programs of the PSH police include SAFE (Self Defense Awareness and Familiarization Exchange Program) and courses on drug and alcohol problems.

Middletown police participate in DARE (Drug Awareness Resistance Education) and Stranger Danger programs in the Middletown Area School District. They also receive periodic training to establish a good relationship with the community. Their most recent training book is called *The Police and the Community-Successful Relationships / Successful Outcomes*.

Stoehr and Reismiller said that to avoid victimization, students should use common sense, follow their instincts, and stay alert. Both Adams and Chen said they are always aware of their surroundings and always watching their backs, no matter what.

"Crimes can occur at any time, not just if it's dark or late," said Stoehr. "Everybody needs to be aware of their surroundings, and if something doesn't seem quite right, you should trust your instincts."

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Defense Council. He linked the decision to additional cancer and illness caused by radiation that comes through the hole in the ozone layer.

The Bush administration also had to overcome objections by some European allies who want a faster reduction in the fumigant's use.

The U.S. position "is certainly undermining the spirit of the Montreal Protocol and setting a bad example for other countries, especially developing countries, and their aspirations to comply with the ban," Swedish delegate Husamuddin Ahmadzai said before the decision.

This year marks the first time other nations working to curtail methyl bromide production have seen the size of the U.S. stockpile.

The administration says the inventory is needed to ease growers' adjustment to the methyl bromide

phase-out that was ordered 14 years ago. Importantly, they say, both stockpiles and production are steadily declining.

Each year when seeking so-called

substitutes don't work in all cases.

The Bush administration says the stockpiles existed before the 2005 ban and thus are not subject to the same restrictions as newly produced methyl bromide.

"The U.S. position is that we are appropriately managing the strategic reserve," said Drusilla Hufford, director of the Environmental Protection Agency's stratospheric protection division. "We've drawn it down every year."

She said the United States has spent \$150 million on alternative pesticides and has achieved a 75 percent reduction from 1991 methyl bromide levels.

"There's a lot going on but in order to continue the progress so you

don't have supply shocks or sudden unanticipated changes in the market, we found in the past that it is useful and helpful to the cause of ozone protection to have that reserve," she said.

Advocates say the stockpiles far

surpass what is needed for a market cushion. They say the U.S. approach undercuts the goal of limiting methyl bromide because stockpiles can be used to meet demands that the treaty has rejected.

Former EPA Administrator William Reilly said the current U.S. stance, 14 years after methyl bromide was added to the treaty's target list, undercuts world efforts to protect the Earth's ozone.

"The point of the Montreal Protocol was to get us out of ozone depleters and provide a certain transition, with some small exemptions," he said. "We provided for that, but a 14-year transition is a little hard to justify for mainline uses."

The EPA in September disclosed that the methyl bromide inventory, owned by 35 companies, reached almost 11,000 tons at the beginning of this year, down from more than 18,000 tons two years earlier.

U.S. farmers are allowed nearly 8,900 tons under treaty exemptions, of which about 7,600 tons can be newly manufactured or imported. The rest would be drawn from stockpiles.

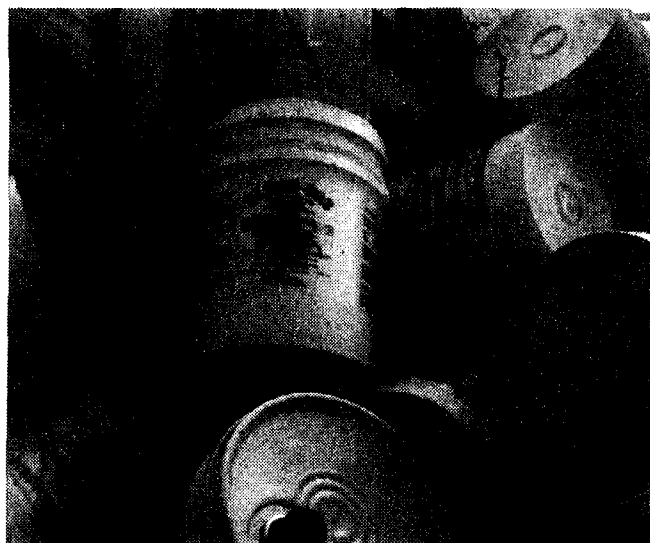


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Jugs of pesticide pile in a landfill, an ozone-harming contributor.

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