

Tech student scares janitor

LUBBOCK (AP) — Campus police at Texas Tech University confiscated a graduate art student's display after a maintenance worker found it to be a little too believable.

Kara Donatelli's creation was set up in the basement of the university's Art Building.

"What I did was to convert a closet space into an altered environment that you walk into," Donatelli told the Lubbock *Avalanche-Journal*. "It's about mental illness, so, you walk into this space and there's classical music playing."

"And then also, faintly in the background, there was a recording of someone banging on the wall and saying, 'Help. Let me out. Can you hear me?' that kind of thing," she said. "And then there was a window inside with a mannequin behind it, but the window was frosted so you couldn't really see, you just kind of see an outline."

A maintenance worker saw enough to believe that someone was trapped and needed help. When Donatelli went to the building on Friday, she found that campus police were already there.

Donatelli said she was told she would be cited for a misdemeanor offense. A Tech police officer referred questions on the matter to the school's News and Publications Department.

"Nothing will happen to her," said Michael Sommermeyer, associate director of the department. "Basically they took the equipment so they would know exactly what they were working with. They needed to fill out the report, so they took the equipment so they could listen to the tape and pretty much have a complete understanding of what was on the tape."

Kenneth Bloom, director of Landmark Arts in the Art Building, said the displays are done on a regular basis.

"It's very obviously a tape," he said of Donatelli's sound effects. "It's very obviously in our installation space, and anybody who has the slightest sense of perspective would know that a human being could not fit inside of the wall."

APO to sponsor spring blood drive

BY MAUREEN KANE
The Battalion

None of the eight Red Cross blood drive centers in the Southwest region will be open this week. Instead, the volunteers will come to Texas A&M to work the Texas A&M University 2000 Spring Blood Drive, which is sponsored by Alpha Phi Omega (APO), and the Red Cross.

"A&M is responsible for all the blood in the Southwest region (during this week), and they work really hard to make the drive a success," said Regina Perkins, a sophomore Business Administration major and the blood drive chair for APO.

Teresa Evangelista, the Territory Manager for the Bryan-College Station Red Cross, said although the number of donors in the overall population is decreasing, the number of student donors is increasing.

"Students are very positive about donating blood... of any given group, we get the most donors when we go to campus," Evangelista said.

She said students at A&M constitute a larger, healthier population of donors than the overall Bryan-College Station community.

One of the differences between the A&M blood drive and other community drives is that other drives require groups to sign up for donation times, whereas on campus, the student donors can stop in to the stations during any donation time.

There will be 10 locations available for blood donations this week: Rudder Fountain, Duncan Dining Center, Blocker Building, School of Veterinary Medicine, Biochemistry/Biophysics Building, Commons, Student Recreation Center, Zachry Engineering Center, Langford Archite-

ture Center, and the Callaway House. The times vary by location, starting at 9 a.m., and closing at 9 p.m.

The volunteers who work the blood drive are in charge of running tables in front of the stations where they answer questions about paperwork and encourage people to donate.

In order to give blood, a donor must fill out paperwork and answer 40 questions to see if they qualify to donate. The potential donor must then go through a confidential screening interview and mini-physical, which tests temperature, blood pressure, pulse and iron level.

Donors must be 17 years of age or older and weigh at least 110 pounds.

Once a student passes these tests, they lie down on beds set up inside the blood bus and blood is taken. The process takes about five-to-10 minutes.

Cornyn examines PIA questions

AUSTIN (AP) — The attorney general is using a new law to question two tactics public officials often use to delay releasing documents under the Texas Public Information Act.

In all, eight issues are being examined by Attorney General John Cornyn's staff as part of the first use of new powers granted his office under a law passed by the 1999 Legislature.

The law allows Cornyn to take the initiative and clarify sections of the Public Information Act without waiting for a request from a state or local official, as required in the past.

Cornyn's legal opinions on the eight issues will guide how state agencies and local governments handle future requests for public information.

Rebecca Payne, chief of the attorney general's open records division, said the eight issues being reviewed are mostly the "nuts and bolts" questions that everyone who requests information wants to know.

For example, the Public Information Act says governments must "promptly" turn over public information once it's been requested. She said the word "promptly" has been interpreted to mean up to 10 days after the request.

She has solicited comments from government groups and open government advocates. "We will get input, we hope, from all sides of the equation on these issues."

Cornyn has said in the past that keeping government open is one of his highest priorities, which makes open government advocates optimistic and government representatives wary of his rulings.

AUSTIN (AP) — The 1999 Texas Legislature granted Attorney General John Cornyn the authority to clarify his own questions about the Public Information Act. Some questions deal with common reasons governments use to delay releasing records. Here are the eight issues Cornyn is working on:

- What is the scope of the attorney-client privilege in the PIA?
- What are the exceptions for an attorney's work product under the PIA?
- What factors must a government show before claiming the law enforcement exception, which deals with the "detection, investigation or prosecution of a crime"?
- Are the identities and addresses of crime victims maintained by governmental bodies excepted from public disclosure by common-law or constitutional privacy?
- Is a private company hired by an appraisal district to create and maintain mineral appraisal rolls for the district subject to the Public Information Act?
- Does the word "promptly" in the Public Information Act mean the government must release public information nearly immediately, or no later than 10 business days?
- Does the PIA allow a government to ask for an attorney general's opinion even though it has determined requested information is public?
- What is the proper role of the Attorney General when a government seeks an opinion from the Attorney General, but fails to raise the correct issues about confidential information?

The following information appears in compliance with the 1987 State of Texas Hazing Law:

Texas Hazing Law Texas A&M University

On August 31, 1987, a new law went into effect in the State of Texas regarding HAZING. Below is an abbreviated summary, in question and answer form, of the contents of that law and the applicability and implications for students, faculty and staff at Texas A&M University. THIS IS ONLY A SUMMARY. Certain points in the law have been omitted in this summary for editorial purposes. For the full text of the law, please see Appendix VI of the 1997-98 Student Rules.

What is the definition of Hazing?
"Hazing" means any intentional, knowing, or reckless act, occurring on or off campus of Texas A&M University, by one person alone or acting with others, directed against a student, that endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a student for the purpose of pledging, being initiated into, affiliation with, holding office in, or maintaining membership in an organization whose memberships are or include students at Texas A&M University. The term included but is not limited to:
(a) Any type of physical brutality, such as whipping, beating, striking, branding, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on the body, or similar activity.
(b) Any type of physical activity, such as sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small place, calisthenics, or other activities that subjects the student to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affects the mental or physical health or safety of the student.
(c) Any activity involving consumption of a food, liquid, alcoholic beverage, liquor, drug, or other substance which subjects the student to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affects the mental or physical health or safety of the student.
(d) Any activity that intimidates or threatens the student with ostracism, that subjects the student to extreme mental stress, shame, or humiliation, or adversely affects the mental health or dignity of the student or discourages the student from entering or remaining registered in an educational institution, or that may reasonably be expected to cause a student to leave the organization or the institution rather than submit to acts described in the subsection.
(e) Any activity that induces, causes, or requires the student to perform a duty or task which involves a violation of the penal code.

In addition, Texas A&M University has also defined hazing to include:
(a) Misuse of authority by virtue of your class rank or leadership position.
(b) Any form of physical bondage.
(c) Any form of "Quadding".

How do I commit a hazing offense?
A person commits an offense if the person:
(a) Engages in hazing.
(b) Solicits, encourages, directs, aids or attempts to aid another in engaging in hazing.
(c) Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly permits hazing to occur.
(d) Has firsthand knowledge of the planning of a specific hazing incident involving a student of Texas A&M University, or firsthand knowledge that a specific hazing incident has occurred, and knowingly fails to report said knowledge in writing to the appropriate University official.

Does it matter if I did not intend to hurt anyone?
No. Texas A&M's policies state that if one of the above occurs, it is HAZING, regardless of the intent.

Does it matter if the person being hazed agrees to the activity?
No. The new law and Texas A&M's policies state that if one above occurs, it is HAZING, regardless of the consent or cooperation of the recipient.

What is the penalty if I am found guilty of hazing?
(a) Failing to report hazing:
Fine up to \$1,000 and/or up to 180 days in jail.
(b) Hazing resulting in no serious bodily injury:
Fine of \$500 to \$1,000 and/or 90-180 days in jail.
(c) Hazing resulting in serious bodily injury:
Fine of \$1,000 - \$5,000 and/or 180 days to 1 year in jail.
(d) Hazing resulting in death:
Fine of \$5,000 - \$10,000 and/or 1-2 years in jail.
(e) Except where the hazing results in death, the student may be required to perform community service in lieu of confinement in jail.
(f) The student may also be subject to University disciplinary action, up to and including removal from the University, in addition to or regardless of any penalty imposed by the state.

Can an organization be found guilty of hazing?
Yes. An organization commits an offense if the organization condones or encourages hazing or if an officer or any combination of members, pledges, or alumni of the organization commits or assists in the commission of hazing.

Can I get into trouble for reporting hazing?
No. Any person who reports a specific hazing incident involving a student to an appropriate University official is protected from civil or criminal liability. However, a person who reports in bad faith or with malice is not protected by this section.

Where do I report hazing?
Office of the Commandant (845-2611) if the hazing was committed by members of the Corps of Cadets.
Department of Student Activities (845-1133) if the hazing was committed by members of a Greek organization or other recognized student organization.
Student Judicial Affairs Office (845-5262) all other incidents of hazing.

The following information appears in compliance with the 1987 state of Texas Hazing Law shown above:

Student Organization Hazing Violations:

Organization name: Texas Aggie Bonfire
Date of Incident: August 25, 1999
Description of Incident: Members were involved in an off-campus party where alcohol was served. Individuals were involved in a variation of a drinking game and were made to do push-ups.
Action Taken: Bonfire leadership was directed to remove the Crocker Hall Yellowpot, to create a clear set of roles & responsibilities for the position of Yellowpot, and to create a specific course of action for dealing with members who violate Bonfire policies.

Organization name: Crocker Hall
Date of Incident: August 25, 1999
Description of Incident: Members were involved in an off-campus party where alcohol was served. Individuals were involved in a variation of a drinking game and were made to do push-ups.
Action Taken: Crocker Hall was directed to remove the Social Chair from his position, to revise the Social Chair description in the constitution to mandate that events planned must be approved by executive board, and to participate in a retreat to discuss officers' responsibilities in complying with university policy.

Organization name: Phi Delta Theta Fraternity
Date of Incident: Fall 1998 and Spring 1999 semesters
Description of Incident: New members forced to consume alcohol during new member activity and physical and verbal harassment of new members.
Action Taken: Fraternity was put on probation through Spring 2000, required to coordinate and attend two (2) educational seminars sponsored by the fraternity, and attend monthly meetings with Greek Life Advising Staff.

Organization name: Squadron 1, Corps of Cadets
Date of Incident: Fall 1998
Description of Incident: Upperclass cadets of the unit periodically mistreated freshman and sophomore cadets by initiating improper physical contact and requiring excessive physical training in unauthorized locations.
Action Taken: University hearings were held for all involved and individual sanctions were assigned to the perpetrators. Also, the unit (Squadron 1) was deactivated.

Organization name: Walton Hall
Date of Incident: November 22, 1998
Description of Incident: Members were involved in forcing new members (crew chiefs) to hug trees, sing, and run. Additionally, there were instances of verbal and physical harassment. Alcohol may also have been involved in this incident.
Action Taken: Walton Hall is prohibited from participating in Bonfire 1999, the members of the hall council shall put together an educational program on hazing to be presented to all residence halls, and the hall council constitution must be revised in order to allow for 1) authority over hall assigned Bonfire representatives and 2) approval by the council of Bonfire-related events.

Organization name: Texas Aggie Bonfire
Date of Incident: November 22, 1998
Description of Incident: Members were involved in forcing new members (crew chiefs) to hug trees, sing, and run. Additionally, there were instances of verbal and physical harassment. Alcohol may also have been involved in this incident.
Action Taken: Bonfire leadership shall develop a plan to inform all those who attend out site events that hazing is prohibited at all Bonfire-related events.

Organization name: Aggie Men's Club (AMC)
Date of Incident: October 10, 1998
Description of Incident: During a Big Brother/Little Brother Revelation event, Candidates were exposed by Actives to participation in calisthenics, an outdoor line-up where they were hosed down, and a scavenger hunt involving demeaning activities in public places such as a grocery store parking lot and adult book store.
Action Taken: After appeal, the sanction for the organization included the following: organizational probation through Fall 2001 (3 yrs), develop and submit an article for The Battalion, develop a presentation for student organizations, have all members disseminate and sign "no hazing" agreements, and complete a comprehensive review of its new member selection process.

Organization name: Squadron 16, Corps of Cadets
Date of Incident: Fall and Spring Semesters, 1997-1998
Description of Incident: Upperclass members of the unit periodically hazed and harassed the fish (freshmen) through improper physical contact, requiring training in an inappropriate setting and manner, and requiring some to drink excessive amounts of water to the point of sickness.
Action Taken: University hearings were held for all involved and individual sanctions were assigned. Some members of the unit were suspended from the University while others were placed on deferred suspension. Additionally, several upperclassmen were reassigned to other Corps units.

Organization name: Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity
Date of Incident: January 8, 1997
Description of Incident: During pre-semester work week activities, pledges were forced to participate in calisthenics, an outdoor line up where they were hosed down, forced to hold push-up positions and participate in other activities that subjected them to potential harm. Pledges were forced to wear demeaning attire and to violate IFC alcohol policies.
Action Taken: After appeal, the fraternity was suspended until Fall semester, 1999. The same sanction was applied by the national fraternity headquarters.

Organization name: Fish Drill Team, Corp of Cadets
Date of Incident: Spring Semester 1997
Description of Incident: Members of the Fish Drill Team were subjected to acts of hazing and physical assault by the nine upperclassmen who served as advisors (instructors) for the team. Specific actions occurred periodically throughout the semester and took place during drill practice as well as during night visits to individual fish (freshman) rooms.
Action Taken: University hearings were held for all involved, including those advisors from previous years who were still enrolled in the University. Sanctions ranged from expulsion to deferred suspension. The Fish Drill Team itself was suspended for an indefinite period.

Outcomes of Individual Hazing Cases

September 1, 1996 through August 31, 1997	September 1, 1997 through August 31, 1998	September 1, 1998 through August 31, 1999
Total Cases: 66	Total Cases: 35	Total Cases:
Expulsion 1	Expulsion 1	Expulsion 0
Dismissal 4	Dismissal 0	Dismissal 0
Suspension 7	Suspension 2	Suspension 1
Deferred Suspension 6	Deferred Suspension 5	Deferred Suspension 2
Conduct Probation 9	Conduct Probation 5	Conduct Probation 8
Letter of Reprimand 27	Letter of Reprimand 14	Hall Probation 1
Warning 2	Warning 0	Letters of Reprimand 13
Registration Block 4	Registration Block 0	Warning 1
No Action* 6	No Action* 8	No Action 9

*No Action indicates that the student was not found to be responsible for the charges initiated.

Annualized Total Return % as of 12/31/99

	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Life	Inception
Fidelity Aggressive Growth Fund ¹	103.02	51.46	40.47	N/A	31.65	12/28/90
Fidelity Blue Chip Growth Fund	24.26	28.60	25.80	22.04	21.72	12/31/87
Fidelity Diversified International Fund	50.65	25.14	22.64	N/A	16.17	12/27/91
Fidelity Growth Company Fund	79.48	39.51	34.66	23.63	21.29	1/17/83
Fidelity New Millennium [®] Fund	102.52	47.72	43.28	N/A	33.68	12/28/92
Fidelity OTC Portfolio	72.53	38.59	35.41	22.86	23.59	12/31/84

¹Effective 3/20/00, the fund will increase its short-term trading fee from 0.75% to 1.50% of the amount redeemed on shares held less than 90 days. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns are historical and include change in share value and reinvestment of dividends and capital gains, if any. Life of fund figures are reported as of the commencement date to the period indicated. Each investment option's share price and return will vary and you may have a gain or a loss when you sell shares. Foreign investments, especially those in emerging markets, involve greater risks and may offer greater potential returns than U.S. investments. These risks include political and economic uncertainties of foreign countries, as well as the risk of currency fluctuations.

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