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THE RODDEY-MCMILLAN RECORD

Winthrop's multicultural newsmagazine
Jan. 1994, Vol. 2 No. 4

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Winthrop remembers the dream

by Arlecia D. Simmons
staff writer

In 1985 civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s dream was acknowledged when his birthday was designated a national holiday.

The holiday has been an optional one for S.C. state employees, but many students at Winthrop are concerned that the holiday is not being adequately celebrated and acknowledged by the University. The observance was made official in all 50 states on the day of last year's observance.

While Winthrop is a state institution, the conflict of celebrating the King holiday is based more on bureaucracy than on sensitivity.

Students' concerns about the celebration
see KING, pg. 8

"You play tic-tac-toe like this"



Elliot Arnold watches as Byron Putnam demonstrates his writing skills:

Photo by Amy Powell

Homosexuality on Winthrop campus: *Are we ready for it?*

by Terry Colquitt
staff writer

It's no secret that the issue of homosexuality is becoming more apparent these days. It is being tackled by Washington, the military and by many other places and people. It is also being dealt with on many college campuses across the country, including Winthrop.

But many students and faculty members have probably wondered at least once: is Winthrop ready to deal with the issue of homosexuality.

"I think it's one of those issues that this institution and its students and

everyone else will have to work at," said Christina Grabiell, associate dean of student development. "When I came here ten years ago, it wouldn't have been possible. The gay students would have not felt any kind of acceptance at that point in time."

Grabiell said it will take gay students risking a lot, but they will find support.

"This is an educational institution and part of it is working through these issues," she said.

According to Cedric Jones, a mass communication and theatre major, Winthrop is not addressing the issue

of homosexuality. "There's not much Winthrop itself can do," said Jones. "What students need to do is abandon ignorance and prejudice because students are shaping society and I'm proud of students on campus who are straight but have gay friends because they are comfortable with themselves."

Theatre major Steven Dumpert said that Winthrop is "definitely not" ready to handle homosexuality.

He said, "The majority of people on campus are either the type to not want to see it or to hate it adamantly."

Dumpert also said Winthrop views

homosexuality in two extremes.

"They either hate it or they're happy with homosexuality being invisible," he said.

Grabiell said, "Ideally, I would like to see students be able to comfortably be open about their lives and who they are and the issues that are important to deal with."

Jones said students need to consider whether they're going to approach the issue with intelligence and reasoning or with ignorance and fear.

"That's going to make the difference," he said.

Sexual Harassment: in the workplace and on campus

by Sherry Ford
staff writer

Ever since the Clarence Thomas/ Anita Hill hearings, sexual harassment has been a hot topic in schools and places of work around the country. But, what is sexual harassment? What are the long term effects it has on the victim? What role does the issue play at Winthrop?

Sexual harassment can be defined in different ways. It usually occurs with an abuse of power. The initiator may be male or female. However, the overwhelming majority of victims are female.

Although sexual harassment has been interpreted in different ways by federal agencies and private businesses, certain elements of its definition are agreed upon.

Unwelcome sexual advances and requests for sexual favors and other verbal or physical contact of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when (1) giving in to such conduct is given as a condition for employment, (2) when submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis

for employment decisions, or (3) the conduct unreasonably interferes with a person's work performance or creates a hostile, intimidating or offensive working environment.

Verbal innuendos, suggestive comments, leering, gestures, unwanted physical contact, rape and attempted rape are all forms of sexual harassments.

The majority of working women have experienced some form of sexual harassment. A 1976-77 study estimated that 90% of working women have experienced it, yet only 42% of female workers reported any cases in two years prior to the study. The research team Loy and Stewart found in 1984 that almost all the women they surveyed had experienced some form of sexual harassment.

Such conduct has long-term effects on the victims. The more severe the harassment, the more negative the reaction. Many victims suffer from a post-trauma syndrome characterized by shock, emotional numbing, reliving by waking or sleep-

ing images and other manifestations of anxiety or depression.

The victim may also suffer from feelings of insecurity, betrayal, confusion, guilt and isolation. They may have headaches, sleep disturbances, weight fluctuations, phobias, nightmares and substance abuse problems.

In a survey of Winthrop students it was discovered that the students have several different definitions of sexual harassment.

Some feel it is any words or actions that makes someone uncomfortable. Others consider it unwanted or discouraged sexual advances.

Yet others don't take comments seriously, but consider harassment touching someone in a way they do not want. And some consider sexual harassment to be sexual advances made by a boss to an employee.

Twenty students were surveyed, 10 males and 10 females.

Four of the females said they have experienced sexual harassment on this campus. All of the harassment was verbal. Also, four of the women feel they have committed sexual ha-

arrassment towards a male.

Jean Thompson, a junior, commented that she may have said something jokingly to a male friend that may be seen as sexual harassment like "downplaying his capabilities."

Junior Rhonda Stevens said she has not committed sexual harassment that she knows of, but that there are a lot of discrepancies about the real meaning of sexual harassment.

She said that a man telling a woman that she looks nice could be interpreted in such a way that is constitutes sexual harassment.

One of the ten men surveyed said that he had experienced sexual harassment.

Sophomore Darrel Rousey says that he has had lewd comments directed towards him and he has been touched unwantedly. Also, one of the men felt he had committed sexual harassment. Junior David Brown says he may have committed it by making fun of his girlfriend and constantly making advances upon her. He commented that it was all done in fun and not taken seriously.

"Food and good conversation"



Photo by Amy Powell

Ian Johannison and Eric Pierson engage in pleasant conversation in Thomson Cafeteria.

Muslim movement gains popularity

by Rotina L. Anderson
staff writer

For five turbulent years in the early 1960's, a tall thin black man with reddish brown hair and glasses rose as a dominant figure in many black communities. His influence continues to grow even decades after his death. This man is Malcolm Little, known to the world as Malcolm X. Malcolm was one of the many of the Muslim faith. Twenty years ago, many Americans joined Malcolm in his faith, but how influential is it today?

Senior Robert Johnson said "the Muslim faith is not as influential as it has been in the past. Back then, Muslims converted criminals and had a positive impact on the community. Some of this still holds true today but not as much. It is not a unified movement anymore."

According to Muslim Karimah Terborg "Muslims do not just exist in the black communities, but in the white communities as well." Muslim is the fastest growing religion in the world, and is sure to spread its impact to all people, regardless of race.

Morrison, Dove reap literary rewards

by Arlecia D. Simmons
staff writer

The literary world will never be the same after being introduced to the power of two African-American women.

Rita Dove, United States Poet Laureate and Toni Morrison, winner of the 1993 Nobel Prize for literature, are the first of their kind to be given those honors.

"Their awards has worldwide ramifications for not only black women, but for women all over the world. It is an international recognition," said Dr. Dorothy Perry Thompson, English and African-American studies professor.

Dove, 41, is the youngest person and first African-American to be named poet laureate by the Library of Congress. Morrison, 62, is the first African-American and only the eighth woman, to receive the Nobel Prize for literature.

As poet laureate, Dove is required to deliver one public reading of her own work, organize appearances by other writers, promote the appreciation of poetry and help plan the literary

calendar for the Library of Congress for one year.

In an interview with "Time" magazine, Dove said, "there are times when I am a black woman who happens to be a poet, and times when I am a poet who happens to be black." Dove goes beyond race in her poetry, identifying the bond shared by families. Critics assert that Dove's work is poetry that stimulates the senses, imagination and intellect.

Dr. Thompson said that although the work of both women is Afrocentric, their craft transcends color. Morrison's characters surpass blackness and are created in a universality that everyone can relate to.

In 1988, Morrison received the Pulitzer Prize for *Beloved*. Now, as the winner of literature's most prestigious award, Morrison will receive an honorarium of \$825,000. Dove also received the Pulitzer Prize, for her poem "Thomas and Beulah," a tribute to her grandparents.

Dove currently teaches creative writing at the University of Virginia and Morrison is a professor at Princeton.

Analysis: Affirmative Action temporary necessity

by Alvin McEwen
editor

Affirmative Action, or granting jobs and promotion on the basis of color as part of a quota system, has caused many debates, arguments and lawsuits. Some say it is necessary to give minorities (Black Americans) priority treatment because of past discrimination. Others say affirmative action is unfair to White Americans and that hirings and promotions should be done on a color blind basis.

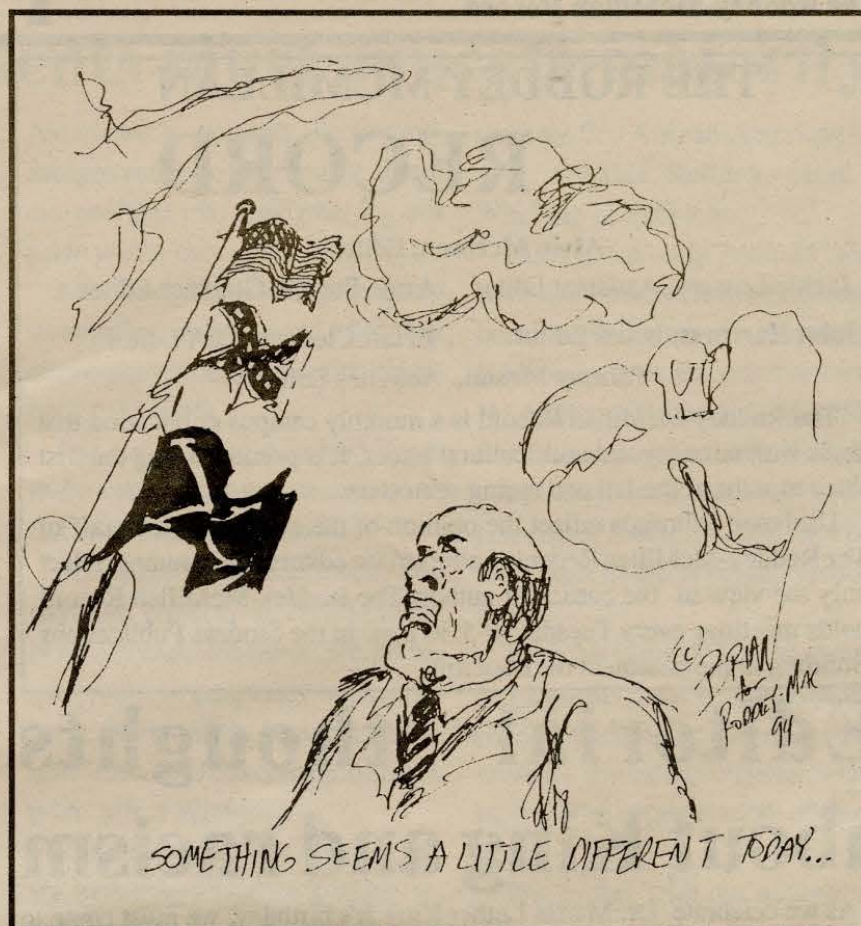
If Black Americans were not discriminated against and pushed into second class citizenship, there would no need for calls about "quotas" and "reverse discrimination." We must realize that while we all wish for job markets to be equal, the reality is not the case. Minorities do in fact need

special privileges to allow them to catch up after so many years of being held back. Also, these privileges are needed to insure that they are not held back again because all of the new hiring laws and wishes we have for a color blind job market will not create one.

However, it should not last long. Affirmative action is unfair to White Americans and therefore should be used in a temporary state.

Companies should have a certain time limit to pursue minorities to work for them. After which, documentation should be taken to see whether or not it was successful and that company should be evaluated on that documentation.

see TEMPORARY, pg. 8



African-American studies minor broadens horizons

by Jay Karen
staff writer

The interdisciplinary minor African-American Studies was first introduced at Winthrop in the Spring of 1993. The purpose of this minor is to give students the opportunity to broaden their knowledge in areas such as literature, history, art, sociology, music, political science and most importantly, education. Too many people do not realize the importance and influence of African and African-American culture, and this minor enables the student to become aware.

A few years ago, Dr. Albert Lyles, former Dean of Arts and Sciences, looked into creating the minor. The courses needed for the minor were already in existence, except a key-stone course. A committee looked at the different disciplines and it was just a matter of putting them together. The focus would be on diversity, and Winthrop needed this minor to foster that diversity and for those students interested in such topics.

Introduction to African-American Studies, the keystone course of the minor, is taught by Dr. Dorothy

Perry Thompson, a professor of American Literature, African-American Literature and Poetry Writing. Thompson said that there was a need for such a minor because, "disciplines have been very slanted in their offering of information on minority issues. Historically, minorities have been left out of literature. In fact, many do not know that Africans were writing in the 1700s, but think they began writing in the 1930s." Many World Literature and American Literature textbooks fail to include African and African-American writings. Too many textbooks and curricula are Euro-centric in context and theme. This is disadvantageous and students need a more rounded view.

Thompson said that the turn-out for the minor has been very successful. The population in the courses was already high before the introduction of the minor. Dr. Jason Silverman, professor of history, teaches a Black History and an American Ethnic History course, both of which are always full. Thompson's Black Literature course is always

see MINOR, pg. 8

THE RODDEY-MCMILLAN RECORD

Alvin McEwen, Editor

Jackie Lowery, Assistant Editor Amy Powell, Graphics Editor

John Hartness, Issues Editor Brian Clement, Q/A Editor

Tammy Mason, Activities Editor

The Roddey-McMillan Record is a monthly campus publication that deals with minority and multicultural issues. It is printed during the first three months of the fall and spring semesters.

Unsigned editorials reflect the opinion of the entire editorial staff of The Roddey-McMillan Record. Letters to the editors and columns reflect only the view of the particular author. The Roddey-McMillan Record holds meetings every Tuesday at 5:30 p.m. in the Student Publications Building in the basement of Bancroft.

Editorial thoughts about King and racism

As we celebrate Dr. Martin Luther King Jr's birthday, we must come to grips with the fact that this country has not even come close to settling its racial problems.

We Americans are constantly celebrating the past because it is easy for us to do. We laud the Civil Rights Movement because it was a simple struggle of good against evil. Whites were denying blacks their right to the American dreams and if anyone believed in this country's ideals, they supported Black Americans' pursuit to get what was rightfully theirs.

Now however, battle lines are drawn everywhere. The auras of good and evil have fused, making everything hazy. We are no longer talking about a justifiable fight for rights but other things; unnecessary things. Terms like "cultural identity" come to play. Some of us make personal decisions not on the basis of common sense or for the greater good, but because we are a part of this ethnicity or that ethnicity. Free speech walks a thin line for fear of falling on the jagged shards of political incorrectness. We are all divided in hostile cultural camps, unwilling to trust and share for fear of assimilating or giving out "special privileges," but more than willing to cry "victim here" or "racism" at the slightest provocation.

We hear and read news reports about little black and white boys and girls being sexually exploited, killing each other and having babies and we don't seem to care. Not as much as we would if one of those little white boys began dating one of those little black girls. Then watch the fur fly.

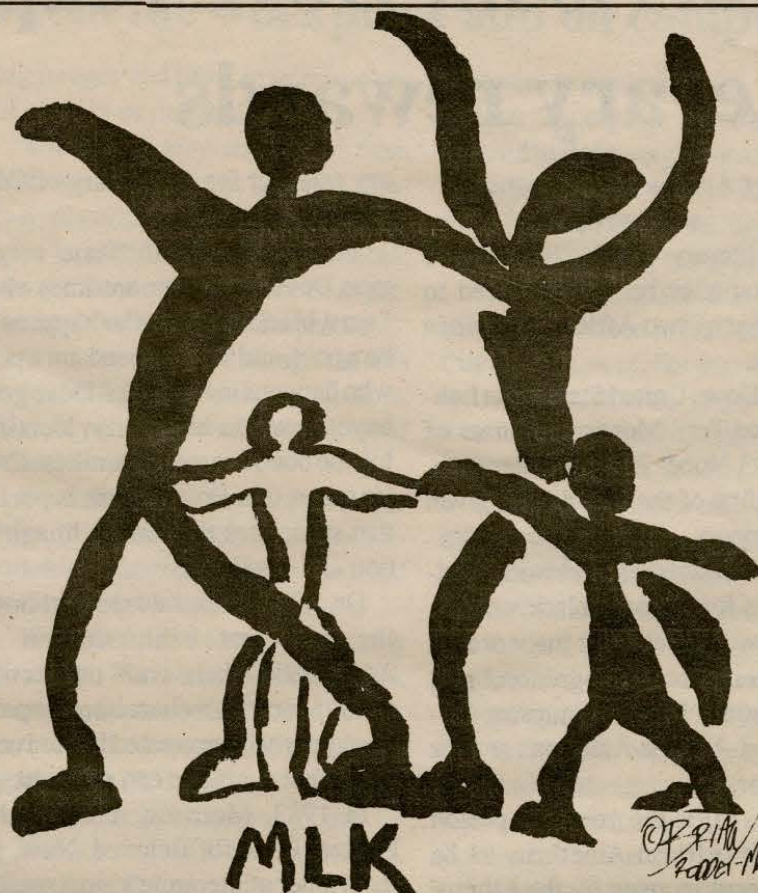
One of the many things that makes Dr. King an American icon is the fact that he transcended cultural barriers and got down to the basics. The basics in his case was the fact that we are all people and we should treat each other with compassion and love. Maybe if we all attempted to transcend to this level, we will have half the solution in solving our racial problems.

Letters to the editor policy

The Roddey-McMillan Record welcomes letters to the editor on the subjects of multiculturalism.

Letters to the editor are to be signed with the author's phone number. They are to be one page; typed and double space or written legibly.

Letters can be turned in at The Roddey-McMillan box in the Student Publications Building. They will be edited for grammar, taste, space and libel.



Why we cover the 'dreaded' gay issue



Alvin McEwen

The Roddey-McMillan Record has come under fire by some students because we cover issues pertinent to Winthrop's homosexual population. These individuals say that gays are not a minority because homosexuality is a chooseable condition. Therefore, they go on to say, gays have no place in the Roddey-McMillan Record.

We at the Record believe that gays are a minority in the same manner that women and Black Americans are a minority.

Women and Black Americans have been victims of discrimination and stereotypes for so long that it is difficult for them to progress in American society without some sort of special attention. It is the same

with gays.

While it is of the opinion that they choose their "lifestyle," it is a fact that they are being discriminated against. They are targets of much ridicule and in some cases, of violence just because they are gay. In some states, gays cannot even adopt a child for fear that the child would suddenly turn gay, even though there has been no facts to prove this.

Even on this campus, flyers about "The Trust," the gay men's support group, are sometimes ripped down even if they are placed higher than other flyers.

If we at the Record are advocating anything, it's the fact that Winthrop has gay students and issues affecting them must be dealt with.

So lighten up, students! There's no gay slant in The Roddey-McMillan Record. This paper is not a part of any underground nefarious gay agenda. Reading stories about gay

see GAY ISSUE, PG. 5

Letter to the editor: Student questions Congressman Clyburn

In late November, James Clyburn, the black Congressman from South Carolina, came to Winthrop University.

Did you know that he voted in favor of allowing immigrants into this country who have HIV/AIDS virus? The vote was on Mar. 1, 1993.

Did you know that he voted to increase the national debt? The vote was on Apr. 2, 1993.

Did you know that he voted for government sanctioned homosexual marriages? The vote was on June 30, 1993.

Did you know that he voted for taxpayer funding of pornography? The vote was on Jul. 15, 1993.

Is this the type of congressman who black citizens are in favor of? Does this person represent your views?

Scott Grubell

Minority students must educate majority

by Alexis Pipkins
special to the Roddey-McMillan
Record

Have you ever analyzed the ramifications of the inhumane, brutal and cruel afflictions which American society has inflicted upon African-Americans.

I have and it is evident that the injustices which are related to slavery, de facto segregation and racism are still affecting the ability for the majority culture to fully understand the "psyche" of African-Americans.

This perspective can be continuously identified throughout the ways in which the United States has attempted to redress the social, political and economical injustices that African-Americans have had to face.

Although the majority culture has not readily noticed and addressed the recyclable patterns of discrimination and segregation, time has deemed it necessary and proper for us African-

Americans to not only discuss and analyze patterns, but for us to direct our energies into strengthening our pride within ourselves.

Now this pride is strengthened by us nurturing, assisting and educating our younger brothers, cousins, neighbors and friends.

It is our ultimate responsibility to make certain that our decisions are full of substance and merit.

We can no longer continue to lose anymore brothers to the "Saturday Night Special," intensive care, graveyard, habitual drug usage or poverty. Some of you might be asking yourself, "How does this concept of 'black pride' affect Winthrop?"

It is very simple when you evaluate Winthrop's past concerning allowing African-Americans to enter the doors of Tillman as scholars and learners.

Must we forget that the 1994 fall semester will mark the 30th year

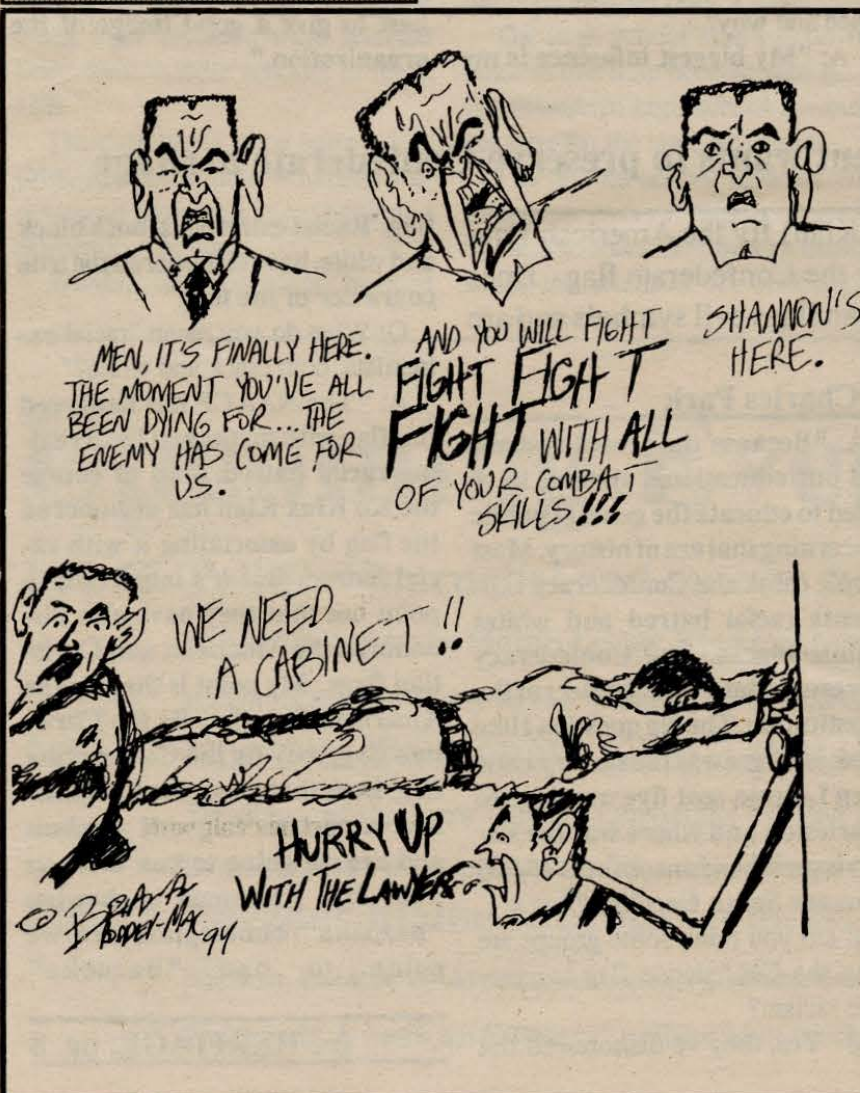
since the first African-American student, Cynthia Roddey, came to Winthrop as a student.

Also, it has only been 25 years since the Association of Ebonites has been in the Winthrop community and it has only been six years since the NAACP and the Roddey-McMillan Record became a part of the Winthrop community. It has also not been long since black fraternities and sororities have been in the Winthrop community.

With this in mind, African-American students must be committed to educating the majority culture which controls the administration, classrooms and appropriation of funds here.

We do this with our actions and ability to share all realms of our African-American culture with the majority culture.

Alexis Pipkins is the president of the Association of Ebonites.



Do you have a story idea about minorities or multiculturalism?

Don't just sit there, come write for The Roddey-McMillan Record. Our staff meetings are every Tuesday at 5:30p.m. in the Student Publications Building in the basement of Bancroft.

Gay Issue —

Continued from pg. 4

issues will not cause any heterosexual student to be indoctrinated into acting effeminate, wearing pink triangles or buying show tunes and doing Bette Davis and Judy Garland imitations in the privacy of their dorm rooms. Nor will it cause them to scream "work it girl" (pronounced with a lisp) in the middle of class for no reason or give them sudden urges to become hairdressers.

Reading these stories will challenge students to think.

All of the stories in The Roddey-McMillan Record, whether they be about issues of homosexuality, race, sex or anything of a cultural or minority vein, are designed to make students think.

If anyone has a problem with any of the stories in the Record, then they have the right not to read them.

Alvin McEwen is the editor of The Roddey-McMillan Record

Newly crowned Mr. Ebonite plans to help community

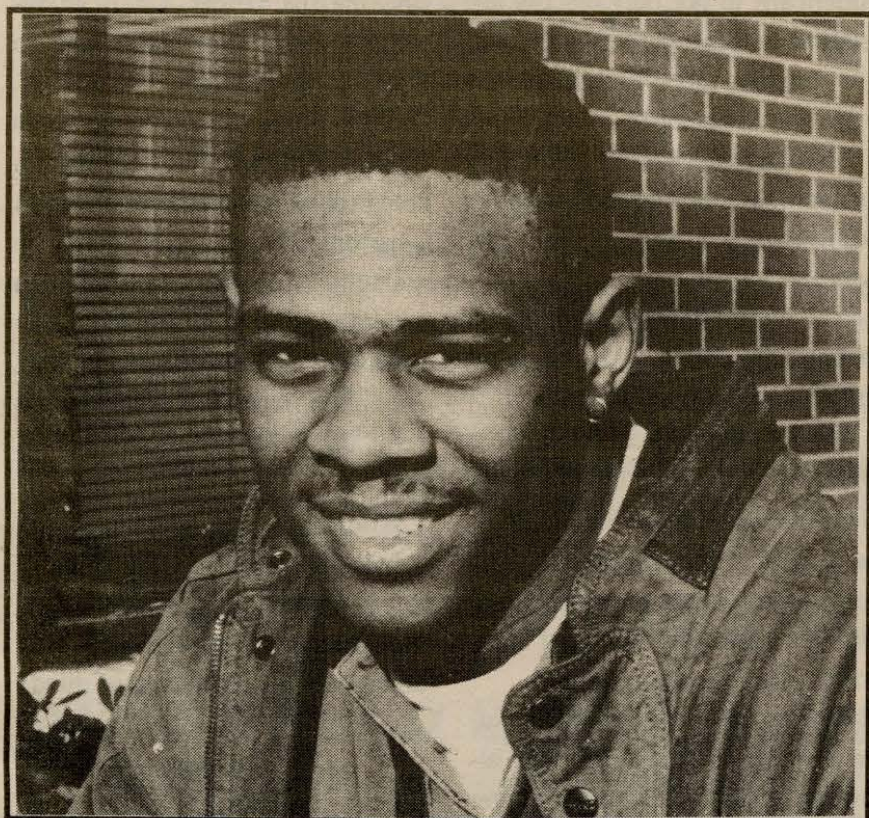


Photo by Amy Powell

Mr. Ebonite Kevin Pinson

by Kaetrena Davis
staff writer

Kevin Pinson, a junior from Greenville, S.C., was recently crowned Mr. Ebonite.

In this interview, he gives reasons why he competed, as well as talks about his plans as Mr. Ebonite

Q: What motivated you to compete in the Mr. Ebonite Pageant?

A: "What really motivated me to compete in the pageant is that I love to model clothes. I just wanted to participate and have fun."

Q: So you did not expect to win?

A: "No I did not go in expecting to win. To be honest, after a couple of the categories had taken place, I was thinking that I wouldn't even place. After other contestants had given good answers and introductions, I thought the judges would remember them more than the contestants who just announced their name, contestant number and their escorts."

Q: Who was your biggest influence and why?

A: "My biggest influence is my

grandmother because of the so many words of wisdom she give to me, my brothers and my cousins. When I was young, I played around her house a lot and just grew up there. I look up to her. I dedicated the pageant to her. I told her that I would do my best and if I win, 'it's for you,'"

Q: Did you enter the pageant on a particular platform?

A: "I had already been wanting to help out in the community in some way. I just hadn't found a way to do that yet. After I won, I started doing more in the community. Even if I didn't win or even place, I still would've wanted to help out in the community."

Q: What do you plan to do during your reign as Mr. Ebonite?

A: "Right now, I'm not sure what I plan to do but I plan to help out as much as possible and promote diversity. I do help out in the Big Brother/Big Sister program and when I can represent AOE (Association of Ebonites), I will do my best to give a good image of the organization."

Modern day Johnny Reb: Student wants to preserve Confederate heritage

by Alvin McEwen
editor

Charles Park, senior majoring in criminal justice, is president of the Rock Hill chapter of the Confederate States of American, an organization for preserving and honoring the history of the Confederacy

Q: What is your organization?

A: "It's an organization defending Confederate heritage based on truth and historical documentation, not on hate."

Q: How you are defending the Confederate heritage?

A: "By clearing up misconceptions. For example, many people think the Civil War was fought over slavery. The war was not fought for the slavery issue but on Constitution principles. It was Lincoln's failure to recognize the Southern constitutional right of

"My point is they (the Ku Klux Klan) fly the American flag, they fly the Christian flag, they fly the Confederate flag. Does that make the Christian and American flags evil symbols and are we going to ban them as well?"

secession."

Q: Do you think slavery was an issue in the South's secession?

A: "Slavery had very little to do with Southern secession and was not involved in the Northern act of aggression that triggered the war."

Q: Why did the South secede?

A: "The reason why the South seceded was that Lincoln failed to carry a single Southern electoral vote. Lincoln was viewed by the Southern people as representing Northern industrialists and not Southern agriculturalists."

Q: Why do you think the Confederacy has such a negative image in American society today?

Charles Park

A: "Because the school systems and our educational systems have failed to educate the general public concerning that era of history. Most people think the Confederacy represents racial hatred and whites against blacks. The Confederacy represents the true defenders of the Constitution. The big question I like to ask is where was the slavery issue when Lincoln sent five warships to Charleston and where was the slavery issue when Lincoln sent 75,000 to invade South Carolina?"

Q: Do you think some groups are using the Confederate flag to promote racism?

A: "Yes, they've dishonored the

flag. Racial extremists, both black and white, have dishonored the true character of the flag."

Q: What do you mean "racial extremists, both black and white?"

A: "The NAACP has badgered this flag with myths and lies, creating racial hatred. And of course the Ku Klux Klan has dishonored the flag by associating it with racial hatred. But it's important to point out that they have also dishonored the American and Christian flags. My point is they fly the American flag, they fly the Christian flag, they fly the Confederate flag. Does that make the Christian and American flag evil symbols and are we going to ban them as well? If a Klansman is chewing "Bazooka" bubblegum, are we going to ban "Bazooka"

see HERITAGE, pg. 8

WINGS offers dual support

by Jackie Lowery
assistant editor

The WINGS program is currently addressing one of today's most pressing issues—the school dropout rate of young black males.

WINGS (Winthrop's Involvement in Nurturing and Graduating Students) was founded in January 1991 as a dropout prevention and mentor program for African-American middle and high school males.

"These are students that teachers think have the ability but just need encouragement in the right direction," said Jessie Little, associate director of the WINGS program.

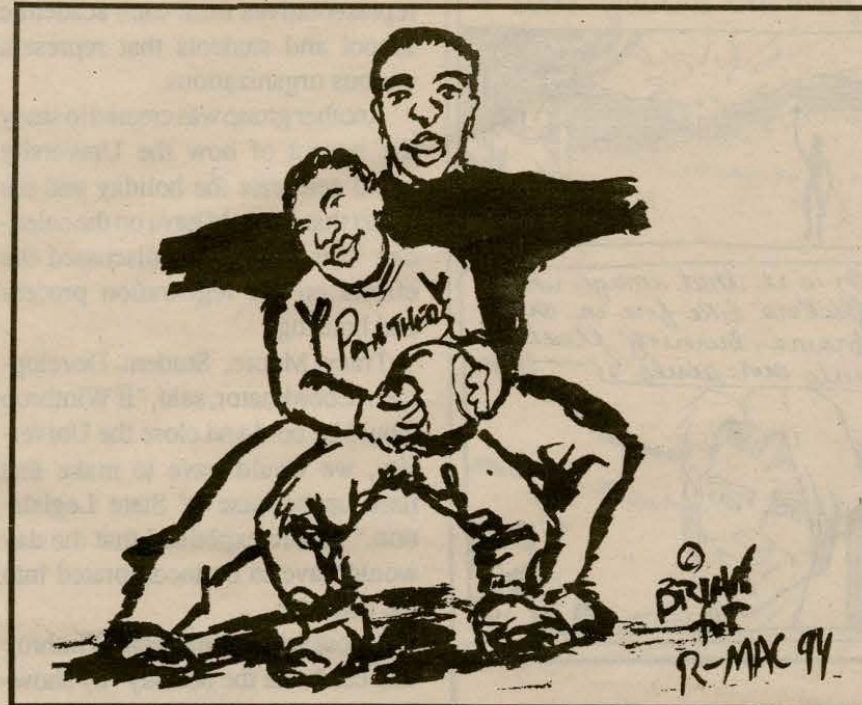
The students are selected for the program by their guidance counselors, principals and teachers.

Little said the program does not have as much involvement in the selection process as the school personnel because we don't know the students as well as they do.

Initially, thirty-six seventh grade black male students were selected from three middle schools in Rock Hill.

These students were paired with thirty-six black male Winthrop students and professors in a mentor and academic program.

WINGS has fifty-seven boys in



the program: thirty in the middle school and twenty-seven in high school (ninth and tenth grade) with college mentors meeting the students on campus once a week.

The high school students do not come at that time because they go to Northwestern high school for math tutoring for the state exit exam.

The middle school students visit Winthrop every Monday from 4-7p.m. The Rock Hill School district drops the students off on campus

after school.

From 4-5 p.m., they participate in a structured activity such as a guest speaker or a team building exercise.

At 5p.m., they are joined by the Big Brothers who take them to dinner and from there to the library to study.

At 7 p.m., the students are taken home.

Little said that anyone who would like to participate and are free from 5-7p.m. on Monday nights are in-

vited to be a mentor.

The program will start again on January 24 and all volunteers are encouraged to contact Dr. Sue Smith at 4732 or Jessie Little at 4740 if interested.

WINGS provides Winthrop students with the opportunity to become actively involved in the community and according to Dr. Sue Smith, director of the WINGS program, motivates the college students to do better.

Each spring, WINGS students are required to have five hours of community service before they can participate in the academic camp in June.

"This year," said Little, "there will be a two week session in which the students will live on the Winthrop campus."

The students study math and English while also participating in activities such as speakers, field trips and basketball.

The program has allowed some of its participants to be promoted to the next grade.

The students are monitored continually with frequent trips to the school by the WINGS staff.

Little said the program does not perform miracles overnight but does make significant changes.

Upcoming Events for January

Jan. 17 Political journalist and author Juan Williams 3:30 - 4:50 Byrnes Auditorium

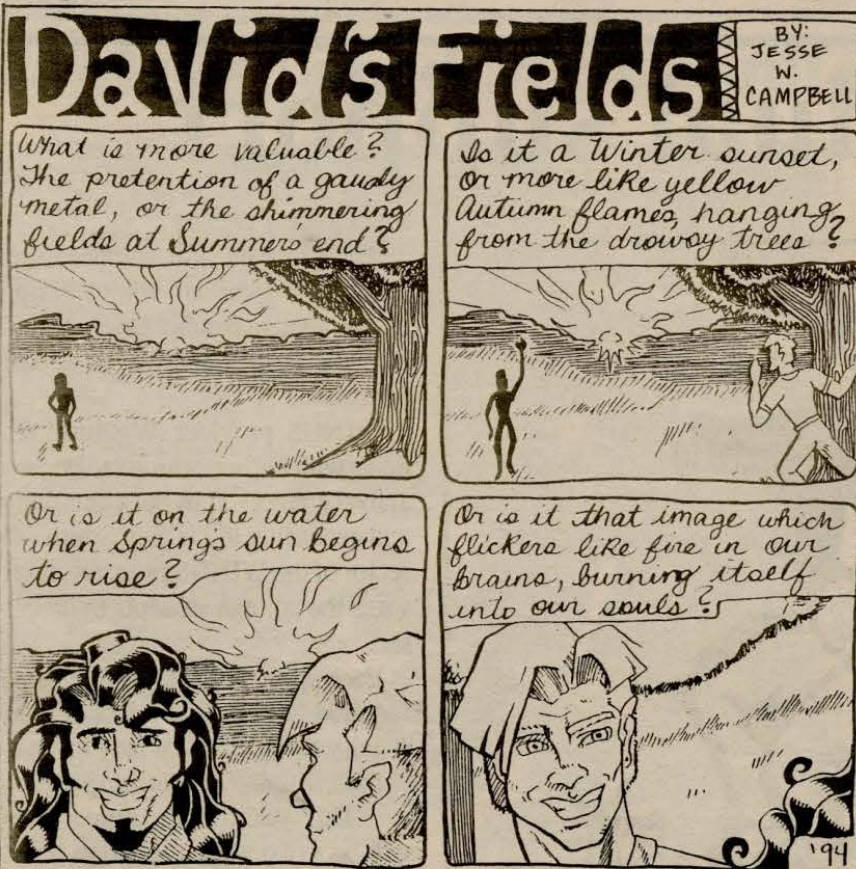
In celebration of the Martin Luther King Celebration Mr. Williams will present an agenda on civil rights and race relations as they apply to the philosophy of Martin Luther King, Jr. Culture event

Jan. 21 Speaker Dr. Ronald King 7 p.m. Dinkins Auditorium

Dr. King, of the York County Christians to Feed the Hungry Campaign, discusses how Martin Luther King's belief in meeting the primary needs of the masses impacts civil rights and efforts to keep the King's dream alive today.

Jan. 25 Speaker Elaine Nichols 7 p.m. McBryde 101

Nichols, curator of African-American Culture and History at the South Carolina State Museum, presents "African Culture in American Culture," a discussion on the evidence of African influence in the American culture.



Heritage

continued from pg. 6
bubblegum?"

Q: What are your organization's long range and short range goals?

A: "Our short range goal is to preserve all aspects of Southern heritage that are now in jeopardy. For example, the destruction of national monuments by racial extremists. Our long range goal is hopefully with truth and understanding, black people and white people can come together for a better tomorrow. Most specifically what I'm saying is that black people fail to realize that the great majority of blacks defended the South one way or another and they have a great heritage that is being obscured."

King

continued from pg. 1

were answered with the creation of a Black History Month Advisory Committee. This committee is made up of representatives from each academic school and students that represent various organizations.

Another group was created to study the impact of how the University could celebrate the holiday and the effect that it would have on the calendar. This group also discussed the effects on the registration process and housing.

Tracy Moore, Student Development Coordinator, said, "If Winthrop would be bold and close the University, we would have to make that time up because of State Legislation." Moore explained that the day would have to be incorporated into the calendar.

Moore said that this year Winthrop will celebrate the holiday "by showing a common oriented effort by not just letting you out, but by giving you something to celebrate."

During the time period of 3:15-5:00 classes will stop and offices will close in an effort to come together in a convocation kind of program.

Moore said a question that was brought up for discussion was "would

students be celebrating the holiday?"

The black History Advisory Committee's goal is to incorporate academia not only with the celebration of the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday, but also with the celebration of Black History Month.

Student Development, the Association of Ebonites and black Greek organizations have a number of activities planned for both Dr. King's birthday and Black History Month.

Student Development has invited recently pardoned Cleveland Sellers, a participant in the Orangeburg Massacre. Sellers will discuss his involvement as a black activist and how those activities he participated in during college continue to affect his life.

Former editor of "Essence," and current editor of "Ms.," Marsha Gillespie will discuss her approach on racism and sexism.

"Each school, each professor can learn ways in which they can incorporate and associate black history into their curriculum," said Moore. By doing this, Moore believes, black history and the King holiday can be celebrated not only in the month of February, but throughout the year.

Minor

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full of Graduate and Undergraduate students.

There has been a question raised about why the courses are offered so infrequently.

Thompson responded, "If you look at the number of courses offered, even though some are offered every other year, many students miss the popular courses. An unfortunate thing is that two of the core courses are numbered 500, so we can only offer them so often. We would like to add more 300-level courses to make it easier." Few people can teach African-American studies courses. Professors have

other courses they need to teach and it is difficult to rotate all of them. "Hopefully, the acceptance of the minor will bring in new courses," said Thompson.

The key word at Winthrop is diversity. Students should look into the African-American studies minor to expand their knowledge and to create a sense of fulfillment in relation to their own cultures and those of other people.

This minor is open to every student at Winthrop and should seriously be looked into, for the benefits are countless.

Temporary

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It sounds like a incredible dream, but what's wrong with dreaming? We should all be dreaming about solutions about all of our problems. Only then can we do away with programs like affirmative action which, even though it is necessary, amounts to robbing St. Peter in order to pay St. Paul.