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QUIDDITCH
Assistant Editor Angela Pilson recaps the Quidditch World Cup 2010.

SOLO WITH OCTOPUS JONES
CCU’s resident rockers answer some burning questions about their past and future.

PARDON OUR PROGRESS
The Board of Trustees just approved a new campus master plan initiated by President DeCenzo. Will current students benefit from the development?

RIGHT TO ARMS
University campuses are defense-free zones, making students the perfect target for a shooting spree.

SOLO WITH SLY
Meet Sly the Entertainer (and future director).

GENERATION Y DID YOU VOTE?
During the 2008 presidential election, youth voting records were broken, but will Generation Y settle for broken promises in 2012?

GOOD TRAVELS
What are CCU students doing when they’re not studying? Just sailing around the globe and climbing the highest mountain in the world. No big deal.

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Hello and thanks so much for picking up this rather weighty edition of Tempo Magazine, “The Double Issue.” For me, this particular issue of Tempo is not only physically heavy but psychologically as well. Honestly, in correlation to my current levels of hypertension, this magazine feels more like the “Triple” or “Quadruple” issue.

I’ve found the following statements to be correct. If you try to do everything all at once, you’ll disappoint everyone around you. If you try to do everything all at once and do it all well, you’ll disappoint everyone around you as well as your harshest critic: yourself.

This semester, I feel like Tempo tried to cover everything and cover it well. As the editor-in-chief of this publication, it is my job to delegate work and make sometimes difficult, “final, final final” decisions. In general, I’m not just the head copyeditor, but rather, I am the magazine’s foreman (or, you know, foreperson). However, I’ll be the first to admit that I need dependable people to backup my good ideas and shoot down my bad ones, and I definitely don’t think my lack of knowledge should stop the magazine from trying to have a well-rounded variety of relevant content. Lucky for me, for the past three years, there have been a select few students at CCU that have just as many extracurricular interests as they do skills in journalism. I am forever grateful.

As I mentioned above, we decided to call this semester’s magazine (Volume 13, Issue 2) “The Double Issue.” True, we didn’t exactly double our page number, but about 40 percent of this book is shamelessly recycled from last semester. Usually, with each new release, Tempo tries to follow a theme, but because of the distribution problems with “Know Your Rights” (Volume 13, Issue 1), we have a relatively limited representation of two different themes in this extra-long book. In addition to reusing some of the old content, we brainstormed and produced some new stories that fell into our original theme of choice for this semester “Reality and Fantasy.”

In this issue you’ll find a few familiar stories about “rights” and “rites” as well as those new ones that attempt to analyze the difference between reality (i.e. the real world), and what popular culture, the general public, and/or we ourselves perceive it to be. As always, Tempo is trying to be both the mouthpiece of the student body and its focused lens.

In closing, I would like to personally thank Provost Robert Sheehan for his contribution to our budget. This size of a book would not have been possible without his department’s generosity. Also, I would like to more explicitly thank Tempo’s staff for its skill and knowledge and the readership for its attention. Surely, Tempo wouldn’t be what it is today and wouldn’t have such a bright future without all of you. Keep reading everything, and we’ll keep writing everything as well as we are able. Critiques welcomed!

Amanda Kraft
Editor-in-Chief
The Water Myth
Where will you get your water when the global well runs dry?

A pitcher. A bottle. A fountain. A faucet. Americans have many options of where they can find a refreshing drink of water. All of these options are accessible, reliable and reasonably priced (almost free in most cases). Whatever time of day or wherever they are located, Americans have access to clean water.

The thoughtless use of this finite resource has become a part of our daily lives, and many of us, myself included, take for granted that we don’t have to remain thirsty for very long. This same feeling of dependability is not as common as many Americans think. People living where clean water is limited don’t see it as the plentiful refreshing beverage that will quench any thirst. They see it their lifeline, a lifeline that is drying out and causing mass chaos.

Where is this lifeline found in other parts of the world? Watering holes, polluted rivers, and the occasional outdoor spicket or well. These means of obtaining water are becoming less reliable and more dangerous for communities. These facts may not affect you today, but nearly one billion people on the planet lack access to safe water. As this number grows, some day you will be affected. It is a matter of when, not how much.

This water shortage is not because there is less water on the planet. There is the same amount of water on the planet today than there was when human life started. Human life today is more complicated and demands more natural resources, water being one of them.

Let’s first start with the basics: The Earth’s surface is about 70 percent water. Ninety-seven percent of that water is salt water. That means only 3 percent of the water on Earth is fresh water, but only 1 percent of fresh water is within human reach because most fresh water is frozen in the polar ice caps and glaciers. This limited supply is not the problem. The problem is the growing global population. With nearly 6.9 billion people on the planet right now (and another half or so billion more people in the next 10 years) and the same amount of the water that there is today – are you starting to understand the problem? This is just beginning.

Along with a growing global population, the quality of the fresh water we have is diminishing. This poor water quality is leading to disease and sickness, which are often fatal in less developed countries. In these countries, 62 percent of the world’s population has access to improved sanitation – defined as a “sanitation facility that ensures hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact” by the United Nations. This means that over 2.5 billion people lack improved sanitation and are more susceptible to water-borne illnesses.

Besides the immediate dilemmas with our world’s water supply, there are impact water. Whether you believe...
it is human-induced or naturally-caused, climate change is occurring. With it comes a change in water supply; areas that have raining seasons and filled rivers may soon be dry and not have a constant water supply. The problem is that these areas were developed to hold a massive amount of people because they once had enough water to sustain a large population. Now, if that area’s climate changes and the amount of water in that area decreases, then the people there will not be able to live as they once did.

You might ask, “Why don’t they get water from another source?” Some countries, mainly Middle Eastern countries that have little fresh water to begin with, have developed methods of converting salt water into fresh water, a process called desalination. This method works very well, but it is very expensive; many countries cannot afford to use, build and operate desalination plants. Another method some countries use is to buy water from other countries, but unsurprisingly, this has turned into a greed-driven industry that cheats many poor, developing countries out of their fair shares of clean water: the bottled water industry.

This business is one of the most successful industries that have developed in the last 15 years, but also one of the most corrupt. Now a billion dollar industry that includes huge corporations like Coke, Pepsi, and Nestle, these bottled water companies have convinced people that bottled water is healthier to drink on a daily basis and that people should be expected to pay nearly 2,000 times more for it than tap water.

In reality, tap water is regulated by the Environmental Protections Agency (EPA) and checked nearly every 20 minutes for its content and safety. Bottled water monitoring is half of one person’s job at the Food and Drug Administration and does not need to be checked at all if it is bottled and sold within the same state. The worse part about bottled water is the retrieval and packaging. For every one individual bottle of water, three times more water is required to produce it. One can only imagine how much more water that is when you consider that the U.S. consumed 33.4 billion liters of bottled water in 2007. Bottled water has its place for emergency situations after a major disaster, but its use should be the exception, not the rule.

There are many consequences that will develop as water becomes scarcer; some problems have already started. Water is needed for every organism on the planet to survive. From the tiniest bacteria to the largest whales, every single creature needs access to water. Besides the 6.9 billion people, there are also thousands of trillions of other creatures on the planet that also need water to survive. Water is not distributed equally across the planet, so certain areas have more fresh water than others. Those areas that currently have a shortage of fresh water have higher cases of diseases and deaths throughout their communities.

Livestock and crops depend on water just like humans do; if there is not enough water, there will not be enough food to support the human demand. If history tells society anything, it’s when there is a resource that is in high demand and in short supply, people will fight for it. Water is no exception. There are “water wars” occurring in South America and the Middle East that have claimed many lives due to violence and the lack of clean water. Countries that are wealthy enough and do not want to partake in war simply buy water from other countries (with the help of bottled water companies), which only escalates the problem.

The money countries are receiving by giving other nations water is not going back into the communities to help improve their water supplies. It’s going into the pockets of corrupt government officials or CEOs of huge water companies. Most nations that let others buy their water are poor, developing countries whose water supply is not that great to begin with; however, money talks, and to improve their economies, they are willing to give up their natural resources, no matter how vital.

This is a worldwide problem, even though it may not seem like it where you are. As people here drink bottled water in class and take 15-minute showers, other people across the world have to walk miles to reach water for their basic daily activities. We need to make environmental, economic, political and social changes so we can survive the years to come. - BOB CRIMIAN

Special thanks to the Think Outside the Bottle Campaign for the bottled water information.

- ANGELA PILSON
Some people risk their lives to take a picture in the street.

The movie starts on a bus. It is Burma, three years ago, and a woman cannot afford bus fare. The next day she is in the streets of Rangoon protesting against the inexplicable rise in fuel costs. She is arrested. The whole incident is shot from a hand-held camera, which is operated by a narrator we know only as “Joshua.” He is part of a confederacy of underground journalists who film the uprising against the junta, the military officials.

Since 1964, Burma — officially regarded as the Union of Myanmar — has been ruled by a military regime. Since that time, there have been sporadic uprisings and protests, but the most visible were a series of anti-government protests that began in August of 2007 and were led by thousands of Buddhist monks. The climate of Burmese press rights is virtually non-existent; the last era of free press was before the junta took over in 1964. Joshua’s camera was confiscated, he escaped jail and fled to Thailand where the headquarters of the Democratic Voice of Burma is located.

The oppression by the government has kept Burma in a sociopolitical stasis. The rest of this film takes place through footage and photographs transported through e-mails to our narrator. All of this material was compiled in 2009 by Danish filmmaker Anders Østergaard. Since foreign TV crews are suddenly banned from the country, the only outlet of information runs through these humble, amateur journalists who filmed the protests and then exported their footage to Oslo, Norway, where it was rebroadcast back into the country.

There are no colorful advertisements on electronic billboards like neighboring Tokyo, yet these journalists have created a network of people who are willing to sacrifice their lives in order to report the truth about their government. Further, the monks who led these protests, until they all were either jailed or killed, did so in the name of freedom. *Burma 17* documents something important, something those of us living in the Western world need to be conscious of: There are parts of the world not like us.

-Stephanie Bouzounis
Coastal Carolina’s Master of Arts in Writing

First Master’s Program of Edwards College

For several years, Associate Dean Jason Ockert had dreamed of establishing a writing program at Coastal Carolina University. In the Fall 2010 semester, Ockert made that dream a reality with the creation of the Master of Arts in Writing program. Of course, reality rarely matches our dreams. Not until now.

The obvious student question is, “What do I gain from the program?” Well, a master’s degree of any field will spur a salary increase, so there’s financial motivation. Also, unlike more specialized programs, the M.A. in Writing uses a broader approach to transform graduates into more “well-rounded” writers, which is an asset in any field, except maybe international basket-weaving. This approach attracts students from many fields, even from the work force, and Ockert intends to further develop the program to support a niche of creative writers.

The program uses seminars, workshops and lectures to introduce editing and publishing aspects like “professional writing, editing, design, and production,” acclimating students to the professional side of writing. The degree also includes courses in British and American literature, linguistics, and teaching beyond the impressive creative and technical workshops. For added flavor, the program even offers a sturdy block of electives for students to develop their personal expertise.

Jessica Cox, a current graduate in the program, chose CCU because it offered “experience in a little of every world of English.”

“I think it exceeded my expectations,” Cox said. “[It] is actually very flexible and works with each student individually.” Included on Cox’s list of goals upon graduating, is the M.F.A. in Creative Nonfiction, which supports Ockert’s vision of making the program a smooth transition between more generalized undergraduate degrees and the intense focus of a Master in Fine Arts.

“We’ll see where it goes,” Ockert says with a flash of a smile. “After all, I’m not done with you people.”

-TRISTAN DANIELS

Out With the Old, In With the New: The New Coastal Webmail System

As of Jan. 12, 2011, Coastal Carolina University students and the Information Technology Services Department will no longer suffer through another Webmail system crash. Behold CCUAPPS, CCU’s new student e-mail system powered by Google. Students can now access their e-mails at any time with ease and use features like Google Docs and Google Talk. How did CCU acquire such a reliable e-mail system?

Abdallah Haddad, Executive Director of ITS, provides some insight on its features.

Technology like the old Webmail system can easily become overworked by the increasing student population, and is just as easily outdated by free e-mail systems that can provide features that are in high demand. “Given the increasing challenges and impacts of heavy usage, smart phones and social media services, ITS began searching for a new or enhanced student e-mail system early 2008,” Haddad said.

“How critical student e-mail is and some of the difficulties facing our students, we diligently worked so that the appropriate solution was implemented. ITS explored various solutions, including the enhancement of the old student e-mail system.” But having an e-mail system that’s powered by Google meant using “one of the most robust and reliable systems in the world.”

A Google-based reliable e-mail service comes with convenient features. “CCUAPPS not only provides significant e-mail capabilities, but it also provides collaborative tools, such as Google Docs, Google Talk, Google Sites and more,” Haddad said. “[It] has over 24,000 accounts; each account allows for up to seven gigabytes of e-mail storage, 25 gigabytes of Google Apps storage, 15 gigabytes of shared storage, and for 25 megabyte [e-mail] attachment capabilities.”

Overall, students seem to like the new system. “Students’ feedback has been very positive,” Haddad said. He also mentioned that CCUAPPS may soon have Google Sites and Calendar for student clubs and organizations, features he thinks students will enjoy.

Haddad said, “We believe that the level of satisfaction will increase as the students learn how to use all of the system’s features and tools.”

-RYAN D’ALESSANDRO
Securely Insecure: Community Standards at Coastal

What’s the balance between freedom and security? Do the new community standards violate students’ freedom or are they better security measures?

The pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness. All Americans, and many around the globe, share such a notion even if it is not expressed quite the same. A kid from New Jersey, an aging poet, a college student who overcomes pounding rain and abominable parking for a lab of little consequence save to earn a shred of paper denoting four years of effort and some measure of expertise. Life takes many forms all vaporous, all significant and all thanks to liberty – the freedom to define life as we choose. Happiness? Happiness is tricky; it includes many things like safety and security and leads to another American notion and paradox: What will we sacrifice for security?

On page 23 of the Student Code of Conduct, it is stated, “The purpose of the Community Standards Committee (CSC) is to review and approve applications of students who have indicated prior school disciplinary or criminal history to determine if such individuals meet community standards for inclusion in the University community.” According to Director of Enrollment Planning Timothy McCormick, the CSC was...
Overton differentiates between levels of threat and also confirms the written reports and supporting documents. He may then clear an application for final review by Admissions, apply certain conditions (classes, assessments or follow-up meetings) on the applicant, or, when a case is unclear, transfer the application to the Community Standards Committee, the third tier.

Five people comprise the committee: Dean of Students, Chief of Police, Director of Counseling Services, and representatives from the Housing Office and the Office of Student Conduct, the second tier. Both Overton and McCormick are passionate, almost zealous, for the policy. McCormick recalls parents pleased with the administration’s interest in security, and Overton says that, while some students have expressed frustration with the conditions of the policy, most have acknowledged the practicalities of it. However, one student who’s gone through the process wishes CCU administration was as understanding as its students are. The anonymous student applied to CCU for Spring 2010, soon after the Community Standards policy was enacted. The student acknowledges the letter was clear in the decision but vague about methods to meet the requirements placed on him by CCU, requirements not made of CoC. Further, some of the requested documents were “impossible to obtain,” such as sealed court proceedings. “The policy is way too inclusive,” the student said. “People with minor infractions shouldn’t have to go through the same rigors as people with sexual or violent charges.” He also laments the delay created by the process, being admitted a full year after his initial application. Ultimately, he seems OK with the concept of such a system but feels it is too demanding on applicants.

Proctor Overton, director of the Office of Student Conduct, explains that Coastal Carolina University says that he prefers self-reports, trusting applicants to be honest, unlike other colleges that require background checks, often at the expense of the applicant. Although nothing prevents an applicant from omitting details intentionally or carelessly, section 28 states: “Failure to submit complete responses and/or falsification of responses may result in revocation of the admission decision or dismissal if the student presents false information or an incomplete response is discovered after enrollment.”

Overton said, “Even a student in their third or fourth year is subject to permanent dismissal. If I were counseling someone on risk assessment, that’s not a risk worth taking.”

McCormick reviews all files with yes answers for “threat assessment.” Upon review, he may release files to Admissions for complete review or transfer the file to Overton, the second tier of the policy. McCormick explains that the administration pushed for the policy, wanting the “best possible security” for students. The policy was activated in Spring 2009 with three tiers of authority: Office of Admissions, Office of Student Conduct and the CSC itself. There are six yes-or-no questions in Section 28 of the Undergraduate Application, and they are easily summarized as: “Have you ever been charged or convicted of a crime?” A yes answer requires the student to provide a statement of the incident(s) and supporting documentation.

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The Patriot Act, the Freedom of Information Act, the Second Amendment – we’ll lose ourselves in the ambiguity and arguments over them trying to decide whether one is good where another is evil, whether one is effective where another is a waste, whether we’ve gone too far and sacrificed freedom upon the altar of security, or if we’re still too isolated, vulnerable and scared. Really, it’s about balance. We agree on the need for balance, even if we can’t agree what that balance actually entails, and that need for balance urges us to create systems to achieve it. That same need also pressures us to redefine systems that have lost balance. This may be one of those systems.

-TRISTAN DANIELS
The Perpetual Panic Attack
Pen clicking has been scientifically proven to cause spontaneous beatdowns.

The Public Narcissist
Although I too enjoy peanuts, such obnoxious comments should remain in the gallery.

The Chronic Crybaby
You’re right, it’s not at all fair, particularly your whining about it.

The Know-Nothing-Know-It-All
I’m sure this too reminds you of something that happened sometime to somebody you know, but none of us care.

The Too-Touchy-Too-Feely One
I am your peer, not your pimp. Stop touching me.

The Gum Smacker
Abandon Hope All Ye Who Smack Gum

Other annoying classmates:

The DJ Hero - Having great rhythm is not an excuse to play a drum solo on the back of my chair.

The One with Somewhere to Be - Unless your bag can control time and shuffling through it is the trigger, just stop.
Organic crops do not need to be created from organic seeds; however, the farm’s land must have added no prohibited chemicals to it for three years.

Fertilizers, under USDA regulations can not be artificial. USDA organic farmers must use natural fertilizer, i.e. manure and compost. Weeds and insects can also be controlled with natural methods like crop rotation, hand weeding and insects, like ladybugs.

Organic produce is usually locally grown, which reduces traveling costs and allows consumers to support local farmers.

Conventional seeds may be created using genetically modified methods. This practice alters the DNA of the seed to make it chemical resistant.

Non-organic crops can be fertilized using artificial pesticides and other chemicals. Consumers cannot prevent indigestion by washing or peeling.

Not all non-organic farms are far away. However, the farther the crop is from its destination the more likely it is picked before its ripe, which prevents nutrients from developing fully.

Organic
The USDA has two labels for organic products. 100 percent Organic is used for products that only contain organic materials. Products that contain 95 percent organic ingredients are considered organic.

Certified Naturally Grown
Certified naturally grown foods are not labeled by the USDA, but by one of many non-profit organizations. This label identifies products that are usually grown locally on small farms that recognize organic farming methods.

Non-organic
Non-organic products are not labeled.
Shane Norris caught up with senior Health Promotion major Rindi Nicole Wood to discuss what living a healthy lifestyle truly means. Wood is originally from Charleston, S.C., and is very involved on campus. Wood is currently the treasurer of ESG (Eta Sigma Gamma, the National Professional Health Education Honorary Society) and captain of Coastal Carolina University’s cross-country team. Wood devotes the rest of her time to the Health Promotion Club, indoor/outdoor track, the Vine Bible Study and yoga.

Despite her busy — and fast-paced — schedule, Wood was able to answer a few questions and give us some tips.

SN: What first drew you to the Health Promotion major?

RW: Health promotion and education was a familiar subject for me. I have always been drawn to healthy eating habits and realized early on the importance of a consistent exercise program. The idea of helping others benefit from a healthy lifestyle also attracted me to the major.

SN: What are some basic things people should know about their physical health?

RW: Everybody has a right to his or her body, but everybody should be responsible with this right. You are given one body, so I recommend loving and treating it as it deserves.

Physical health can be as basic as drinking, eating and moving right. One should keep in mind that eating habits are part of a lifestyle, not a diet. In order to live healthy, make smart choices slowly and stick to your goals for the long-term. The most important detail of living healthy is drinking plenty of water. After all, our bodies are nearly 75 percent water. For normal hydration, determine your body weight in pounds, divide it by two and drink that many ounces of water each day. This measurement increases if you are an active person or an athlete, you consume alcohol or caffeine, or you take certain prescribed medications or over-the-counter drugs. Generally, you should always drink before you get thirsty. To see if you are being properly hydrated, check and make sure your urine is clear.

Everyone’s body is different. Just like we all look unique on the outside, we all function differently on the inside. We must all work on finding which formula works best for our biochemical and cultural individuality.

SN: According to a study by the Journal of the American Medical Association in 2008, 68 percent of Americans are overweight or obese. Do you believe this is because people don’t understand the important concepts of a healthy diet and of physical fitness? What other factors are involved?

RW: I do believe that the obesity rate is a result of misunderstanding of those concepts, but the issue is not only behavioral. I think the environmental factors that contribute to the obesity epidemic are equally to blame. Social and cultural influences as well as biological factors (genetics, metabolism and physiology) also come into play. America is a fast-paced nation; we want everything faster, cheaper and easier. However, people should realize that eating correctly, exercising and becoming healthy is no more work than what some do to manage a life of illness and fatigue.
SN: How much physical activity would you suggest to keep in good shape?

RW: Just as you need to determine what the right foods and proportions are best for you, you must also choose the most efficient type of exercise or movement for your body. I believe that doing anything active is better than nothing at all. Something as simple as walking to class instead of driving can make a huge difference. I do not believe there is a specific amount of exercise for every single person. I recommend any form of exercise during which you get a good sweat going, get your heart rate up and finish with a feeling of accomplishment at least five days per week. The key is to stick with your routine!

SN: How does mental and emotional health fit into the equation?

RW: Mental health and emotional health play a large role. The mind is a powerful thing. I believe that positive thinking is very important. David Viscott [an American psychiatrist and media personality] once said, “You must begin to think of yourself as becoming the person you want to be.” My spiritual health is very important to me. Keeping God first in my life helps keep my mind, body and soul healthy.

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For Coastal Carolina University students seeking exciting adventures outside of the classroom, Chanticleer Outdoor Adventures (COA) is the path to take. As part of the Campus Recreation Department, COA is a program that offers students opportunities to engage in various outdoor activities ranging from slackline workshops on campus to kayaking or hiking trips within the region.

Each month, COA takes a day trip and a weekend-long trip. Though these trips are not free, they are kept at prices that are reasonable for students. All trips range from $25 to $50, which includes the cost of transportation, food, camping and/or permit fees, and gear. For students who wish to plan their own adventures themselves or with a group of students, COA offers various types of gear for rent. All trips have a limit of eight participants.

Early in the fall semester, COA went to Bull Island for a hiking daytrip and was accompanied by a naturalist (that is, an expert in natural history), who instructed them in panning for gold. For another day trip, COA went kayaking in downtown Conway’s section of the Waccamaw River, a trip the organization often repeats because of the river’s close distance to campus. Other adventures included a weekend-long hiking trip in the Smokey Mountains.

Alicia Day, an instructor at CCU and the new Outdoor Recreation Coordinator, is the sole coordinator for the organization and certainly has big plans for its future. “I want [COA] to be able to hold weeklong trips and trips during the breaks within the next few years,” Day said, “My hope is to eventually hold international trips, as well. We gear [trips] toward beginners, so no experience is necessary at all.”

-Ryan D’Alessandro

To find out more information about COA or rental gear, contact Alicia Day at (843) 349-6673 or click “Chanticleer Outdoor Adventures” on the Campus Recreation website: www.coastal.edu/recreation.
My name is Nicholas Leger, and I’m a home brewer. I got into brewing my own beer because production-line beers are too expensive, and I was disgusted with the corporate nature of the beer industry. The majority of beer people are drinking today is owned by a single company, and my personal goal as a home brewer is to provide an identity for craft-brewing and to produce some delicious brews.

Recycling Green

Home brewing is as green as it gets. Although I don’t grow my own ingredients, the energy needed to produce a five-gallon batch of beer is much more cost effective than production beer: Beer companies spend billions on marketing and advertising yearly.

Furthermore, the packaging and transportation of commercial beers has a harmful effect upon our environment. I recycle beer bottles by reusing them for each batch, and I just recently bought a kegging system.

Experimenting

Essentially, you can make any type of beer with your fresh fruit, and it generally provides a delicious outcome for your taste buds. Other beers that I’ve brewed include: Irish stouts, brown ales, Hefeweizen (a style known particularly for its low hop bitterness and relatively high carbonation), nut browns, Irish reds, Paterstobier (a type of beer usually only brewed in monasteries), vanilla cream ales, Oktoberfest, pumpkin Bavarian Hefeweizen and many more.

Going Organic

Although I haven’t explored the “region” of organic beer production, I believe it will probably be my next step. Organically produced beers overall contain no pesticides, and therefore, no harmful chemicals enter the environment from their production. I encourage everyone of age to begin home brewing, but only if you trade me a few brews!

PHOTO BY LISA TYREE. ILLUSTRATIONS BY MATT GRAY

1st Place
Bavarian Pumpkin Hefeweizen

I steeped real pumpkin in a grain bag in water prior to brewing. With an addition of vanilla bean, cinnamon sticks, nutmeg, and orange peel to the boil, this beer was perfectly aged right around Thanksgiving.

2nd Place
Dry Irish Stout

I was able to emphasize my favorite qualities of Guinness in this beer. This batch was very bitter, strong and made a perfect beer to sip on during the cold winter months.

3rd Place
Brown Ale

Brewed similar to the English beer, Newcastle, the simple flavor profile of this beer allows one to drink it year-round. Although not particularly exotic, I would encourage any novice home brewer to take a shot at making it.
**Ophiuchus' 15 Minutes of Stardom**

by Stephanie Frey

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**Now including me! How?**

The stars shifted positions a while back.

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Due to the different positions of the stars, the zodiac needs to be shifted. Clearly I am the 13th sign due to how I line up in December.

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Actually, unless you’re talking about the Vedic zodiac, ours is based on the seasons, which really has nothing to do with the alignment of the stars.

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It’s Ophiuchus!

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I’ll just have to kill one of you and take your place.

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- End
Should you be grateful for the services Creative Commons has to offer?

Are you an aspiring digital filmmaker or photographer who has to get legal clearance for every cut or click of the shutter? Or, are you in a band whose label won’t let you post any of your songs on a file-sharing or social network? Maybe you’re an up-and-coming DJ who is tired of chasing down every artist for the rights to remix his or her work. Or, perchance, you’re a college professor just trying to temporarily upload necessary course materials, that your students may never find elsewhere, on your university’s electronic education platform.

First, when dealing with this dilemma of either implied or crystal clear copyrights, you feel limited. Then, then you feel defeated. Finally, unless you choose to throw caution to the wind and possibly break the law, your creative process is in one way or another halted, and the world sadly misses out on your personal contribution to society at-large.

In a postmodern world where art and culture are becoming more and more exclusively electronic and, therefore, typically anonymous, how is anyone supposed to actively share ideas and/or give credit where and when credit it is
due or, rather, even demanded? How are we supposed to develop as human beings, if all things creative that we do on or with our communication medium of choice, the information superhighway (i.e. the Internet), are restricted?

As the quasi-famous, French revolutionary thinker, writer, and filmmaker Guy Debord once said, “Ideas improve. The meaning of words participates in the improvement. Plagiarism is necessary. Progress implies it. It embraces an author’s phrase, makes use of his expressions, erases a false idea, and replaces it with the right idea.” Yes, I did pull that off of a random Google Book, and no, I’m not going to cite it out of shear principle. Surely, Debord and his merry band of Marxist theorists would be proud, and I also have a feeling Situationist International would be interested in, if not impressed with, some of the efforts being made today to promote the creative progress.

But, Marxist critical theory isn’t the only place in which Creative Commons, the non-profit organization that provides free, custom copyright licenses and other legal tools to the global general public, shines. The CC symbol is quite possibly the most practical addition to copyright law in decades (though, perhaps, not any less complicated than past legislature). According to CC’s very user-friendly and informative website, the Internet was built for individuals to “stand on the shoulders” of their peers. Essentially, what is needed in our aforementioned technologically apt world is a balance between complete control over our creative works and permission of others to tear them up, put them together and use them in any way they see fit.

Art is human. Culture is human. Sharing is human. The problem with all three of these things today is that laws are lagging behind the ways in which one can, well, be human. As a non-profit organization held up by copyright and legal experts and intellectual new media junkies alike, CC is single-handedly sets out to give creators of all shapes and sizes simultaneous control and freedom to protect their work and share it with the global community – at least, that’s what I can tell from my, most humble, attempts to surf the endless fields of Google hits.

What is needed and what CC is attempting to provide is a balance between complete control over our creative works and an open invitation of permission for others to tear it up, put it together and use it in any way they see fit.

As CC puts it in one of the many intriguing videos posted on its website, “It can be that easy when you skip the intermediaries.” Thanks to the innovation of CC, you can decide whether you want make sharing your creative works easy or hard for others wanting to expand upon them.

And, despite reasonable arguments that seemingly endless amounts “free” content could potential ruin commercialized media or, at least, bring the standards of quality in the industry down, could freedom of choice be such a bad thing?
THE ROAD TO OMAHA

COASTAL CAROLINA BASEBALL
In recent years, Coastal Carolina University has made the transition from a relatively obscure school to a nationally recognized athletic powerhouse.

The golf team was nationally ranked in NCAA’s extremely competitive South region, and recent graduate Dustin Johnson made a name for himself and the university by qualifying in the 2010 PGA Championship where he tied for fifth place. The football program has churned out several NFL players, including Tyler Thigpen, Mike Tolbert, Quinton Teal and Jerome Simpson. The basketball team’s Division I, record-setting winning streak earned a front-page article for the sports section in USA Today. While CCU’s success in golf, football and basketball are impressive, the university has become synonymous with baseball triumph.
Over the past decade, the baseball team has redefined success at the university level. Ten years ago, CCU was a small school with a small budget and not widely known for sports. Since then, CCU’s baseball team has led the nation in stolen bases three times, two of which were 2010 players Scott Woodward and Rico Noel. CCU also had four Johnny Bench Award finalists, and the university averaged over four players a year signing in the MLB draft.

In the past six years, the Chants have been Big South Champions five times, including an undefeated record within the Big South in 2010. Last year, the baseball team scored the No. 4 national seed in the playoffs, and won a regional for the second time in four years, becoming one of eight super-regional hosts in the nation.

After consistently ranking in the top 25 throughout the season and making an NCAA regional appearance for the ninth time in 10 years, CCU didn’t enter as an underdog or the typical small-school Cinderella. Instead, the University of South Carolina came to CCU as an underdog; something only a few people would have imagined 10 years ago.

CCU’s coaching staff includes Head Coach Gary Gilmore and assistants Kevin Schnall, Brendan Dougherty, and Drew Thomas. Gilmore, Schnal and Dougherty are all former CCU baseball players. They have taken what they learned at CCU and applied it to their coaching styles. Ranking in the top 25 of all Division I universities means competing against schools with much bigger budgets and better facilities. These coaches credit their passions for success to their long-standing histories with the university.

Gary Gilmore became head coach in 1996. The Chants had just finished a 17 to 37 season. Since then, Gilmore has amassed over 600 wins and received Regional Coach of the Year five times, Conference Coach of the Year six times, and was a finalist for the National Coach of the Year twice. He’s also seen over 70 of his players sign professional contracts, seven of whom made it to the major leagues.

In June of 2010, Coach Gilmore ended his 16th season with 55 wins and 10 losses. Coach Gilmore clearly has an incredible passion about coaching baseball.

In a recent interview, Gilmore stated, “My heart is in this program because I sweated on the exact same field that today’s kids are sweating on for me.”

Former baseball players say he always outworks his players, and he usually makes practices fun. On most Fridays, he makes up different competition games, such as the pitchers playing against the position players. Coach Gilmore has a way of communicating with his players that no other team can copy.

The baseball team has earned success by being “blue-collar,” the coaching staff’s term used to describe the team’s mentality. From day one, the players understand that in order to create success, they must work harder than everybody else. While their work on the field is obvious, their time recruiting on the road is less so and often means the most.

The coaching staff has brought together players from 19 different states. The recruiting process can be challenging considering CCU’s coaches are competing with larger schools around the country. Because they are determined to find the best players, they spend their whole summers and various weeks during the spring season recruiting on the road. That is what it takes to get an edge in a state where most local kids grow up hoping to attend more traditional schools like USC and Clemson.

The WBTV-13 network has aired a TV show based on the CCU baseball team. The first airing of the show was March 7, 2011. The team is recorded during games and practices, and during team meetings, on the road to away games, in the locker room before and after games, and during workouts. This show reveals to fans and viewers what it is really like to be a part of the CCU baseball team.
Every season, the hopes and dreams of the CCU’s baseball players become more serious and intense. They continue to fight through each season in hopes of earning a spot in the College World Series in Omaha, Neb. Seen through statistics-and-records-colored glasses, the baseball team obtains the necessary skills and talent, but they also hold various team-like qualities on and off the field.

Former CCU baseball player, Austin Fleet said, “It is all about how the individual buys into the system of development, work ethic and character.”

Most people do not recognize the incredible bond that the Coastal players have with each other. In the fall, the coaches require the team to volunteer with a special needs program called Miracle League.

“Events away from the field such as Miracle League impact the relationship between the players so much,” said Matt Rein, a senior pitcher. “It gives us a chance to spend quality time together off the field and doing things as a team away from baseball. Miracle League especially makes us appreciate where we are in life and it helps us realize we shouldn’t take the talent we have for granted.”

Every year, CCU strives harder for national fame in athletics. The department receives more support and attention from local businesses and residents alike. Compared to a decade ago, CCU’s baseball program has improved its potential and talent. Other baseball teams across the country were shocked to hear about CCU’s incredible progression and top rankings.

“The whole reason we were shocked was that they weren’t a big time baseball conference,” said Duke von Schamann of Texas Tech. “Not many people have heard of that school.”

CCU’s baseball team is not a team to be overlooked. In the years to come, people will hear Chanticleers and think baseball.
The editors at Tempo practically shoved me down the rabbit hole when they gave me the assignment of writing on Congresswoman Michele Bachmann (R-MN) and the associated Tea Party movement. As a liberal researching this new political movement, I began to understand how Alice felt as she explored Wonderland where everybody, as the Cheshire Cat explained, was “mad.”

Just as in Alice’s Wonderland, there is no real structure or organization to the Tea Party movement. It is not an actual political party, so there is no central leadership, official information, or even an official website. Currently, the Tea Party can be viewed as more of an extreme offshoot of the Republican ideology, which embraces the idea of smaller government, limited federal spending and conservative social principles. During the 2010 midterm elections, several candidates for state governors, representatives, and senators ran on the Tea Party “platform” under the GOP’s name, and they saw a surprising level of success both at the state and federal levels. Though the Senate remains under Democratic control, the House of Representatives transitioned to a Republican majority and, for the first time, includes a “Tea Party Caucus,” which was created and now led by Representative Michele Bachmann.
In trying to make sense of Rep. Bachmann’s principles, I fare little better than Alice in answering the Hatter’s question as to why a raven is like a writing desk.

When Alice first comes upon a tea party in Wonderland, only three individuals are crowded at the end of one large table that appears to be set out for many people. Alice sits down to join them anyway even though they cry out that there’s “no room!” The scene that follows is one of the most famous in the book, as the conversation between the characters is filled with rapid changes of subject, riddles with no answers, confounding wordplay and bizarre twists of logic. In trying to make sense of Rep. Bachmann’s principles, I fare little better than Alice in answering the Hatter’s question as to why a raven is like a writing desk.

There is admittedly some logic to the Rep. Bachmann’s philosophy, and even some merit on top of that. Since the framing of the Constitution, Americans have been in disagreement about the scope of the federal government’s powers. The source of the disagreement is the Constitution itself, which the framers left intentionally vague. Nevertheless, Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution contains the “enumerated powers” of Congress, detailing what the Congress should and could do when making laws, such as the “the power to lay and collect taxes, borrow money on the credit of the United States” and establish a military. One can make the argument that any power that is not explicitly stated is beyond the scope of Congress. However, Section 8 also includes the famous “necessary and proper” clause, which states that Congress can “make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

The “necessary and proper” clause has historically been interpreted by the Supreme Court to have a broad meaning, thus relatively few laws are struck down as unconstitutional and the powers of the federal government are expanded. (I hope my Constitutional Law professor is reading this. Do I get extra credit?)

However, Section 9 of Article I explicitly states the powers that Congress does not have, such as suspending the “privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus” and granting titles of nobility. As one of my classmates questioned, if Congress does not expressly violate Section 9, then is any law it makes within its scope of power? (See! I do take notes, professor!)

There are very few individuals who would argue against streamlining the seemingly endless bureaucracy, fixing the poor communication between and within agencies, and taking a “don’t fix it if it ain’t broken” mentality. What becomes strange about the Tea Party’s position on small government – and all of its positions – is the inconsistency that arises when comparing popular issues.

Despite calls for reduced government interference in individuals’ private lives, such as Rep. Bachmann’s recent “Light Bulb Freedom of Choice Act” (a bill literally about America’s choice of household light bulbs), is immediately reversed on issues of homosexual marriage and a woman’s right to an abortion, which, according to Rep. Bachmann’s Twitter and official webpage, the government should outlaw.

The issue of homosexual marriage is especially curious, since members of the Tea Party Caucus spent its first day in Congress reading, word for word, the Constitution to their fellow representatives. The goal was that members of Congress needed to justify each law that was proposed with a particular clause of the Constitution. It seems
strange that Rep. Bachmann and the other Tea Partiers demand strict, literal adherence to the Constitution and yet continue to justify the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA).

DOMA has been criticized as being unconstitutional, as it violates Article IV, Section 1, which orders the states to give “full faith and credit” to each other in terms of “Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings.” The full faith and credit clause is why one never needs a new driver’s license or is forced to get remarried when crossing state lines. DOMA was passed under President Bill Clinton, and it exempts states from honoring the full faith and credit clause on the issue of homosexual marriage. President Barack Obama recently announced that the government would no longer send a representative of the Solicitor General to defend DOMA before a judge in federal courts, but Rep. Bachmann, on her Twitter, called for Republicans to continue its defense.

These patterns of picking and choosing when to apply rules seems to hold across the board of political issues, and I could probably fill Tempo by examining just the healthcare legislation. These inconsistencies offer the Tea Party and its members less credibility than they would otherwise have, and it leaves them, just as the tea partiers in Wonderland, stuck in a perpetual 6 o’clock tea hour, switching around tea cups and saucers because they have no time to get up and wash the dishes. As the Mad Hatter of the real world, Rep. Bachmann appears to be following the turn-about logic of Wonderland, where, if she had a world of her own, “Everything would be nonsense. Nothing would be what it is, because everything would be what it isn’t. And, contrary wise, what is, it wouldn’t be. And, what it wouldn’t be, it would. You see?”
On Earth Day, Deepwater Horizon, the Transocean oil-drilling rig, sank causing the largest offshore oil spill in history, and we’re responsible.

BY BOB CRIMIAN
The tar balls came first. They were thick, dark brown blobs that scattered the length of the beach on Dauphin Island, Ala., this past summer during my internship at the Dauphin Island Sea Lab. The oil sheen arrived next, creating a reflective, potent, rainbow-colored layer on the surface of the water. Finally, after Hurricane Alex and Tropical Storm Bonnie moved through the Gulf of Mexico, the brownish, rust-colored oil slick arrived on the west end of the island, covering everything it touched. This summer is filled with very troubling memories that I will never forget because I saw firsthand what oil can do to a natural environment.

Two days before Earth Day, the Transocean oil-drilling rig Deepwater Horizon exploded and caught fire in the Gulf of Mexico killing 11 workers. The rig sank on Earth Day causing the largest offshore oil spill in the history of the petroleum industry. This event was the worst man-made environmental disaster in the United States’ history. Earth Day is supposed to be a day when people from all around the planet celebrate nature and all that it gives to mankind. What a way to honor Earth. There are many reasons why this tragedy happened and just as many reasons why this should not have happened. British Petroleum (BP), Transocean, and other people, some that may surprise you, are responsible for this disaster.

In February 2009, BP filed an exploration and environmental impact plan to drill in the Macondo well in the Gulf of Mexico. The plan stated that if an accident did take place, no significant impacts would be expected due to the well’s 48-mile distance from shore. The Department of the Interior exempted BP’s Gulf of Mexico drilling operation from a detailed environmental impact study after concluding that a massive oil spill was “unlikely.” Following a loosening of regulations in 2008, BP was not required to file a detailed blowout plan, which was exactly what caused the explosion. A methane gas bubble that escaped the well shot up the drill column and burst the seals before exploding. This explosion caused the drill column to break and oil to gush from the well.

Transocean, the owner of the drilling rig from which BP was leasing the rig, and the Department of the Interior are at fault for lack of planning and extreme oversight; however, the people that have the least amount of responsibility for this disaster may in fact be the very reason for it. The people I am speaking of are consumers: you, me and the rest of the oil-consuming world. This ultimately comes down to business: supply and demand. If there is a demand for a product, then businesses will supply it to those who demand it. The United States is by far the largest consumer of petroleum in the world. Americans need to be the example the world is looking for, to inspire new demands of energy that are far less dangerous to generate and are less hazardous to the environment.

One person alone cannot create the change in demand the future needs. Thousands of consumers are needed to create a demand that will impact the supply.

Other problems need to be dealt with first. The well might be capped, but there is still work to be done. Crude is still in the marshes of the Gulf Coast states and there is no telling how much dispersed oil and chemicals are still in the water. The tourism industry plummeted, forcing many businesses to close for the summer without any hope of a quick recovery. Although fisheries have reopened, there is no telling what effects the dispersed oil and chemicals will have on marine life in the months to come. Research needs to continue monitoring the changes that are guaranteed to occur.

We, the consumers, should demand alternatives to oil. Instead of demanding energy that is destructive to the environment and the economy, consumers should start demanding clean, renewable energy that can be fostered virtually forever. Oil will eventually run out, and new sources of energy will have to be used (and that comes straight from BP). New energy sources are here and ready to be used. Some examples of energy that are readily available are solar, wind, geothermal, hydrothermal and hydrogen. The costs for fostering these energy supplies will be initially high; however, if there is an increased demand for these energies, the costs will decrease. In this instant-gratification society, consumers must realize that renewable energy sources won’t be cheap and easily available overnight. As the upcoming generation starts to join the workforce and assume leadership positions, the shift to renewable energy can become a reality.

The process to switch dependency on oil to dependency on renewable energy sources will not be easy, but the change is necessary to decrease environmental destruction. This latest oil spill was undeniably tragic. If there is a silver lining to this situation, it is that people are getting the message that oil is no longer the best energy option. The past is the past, but history does not have to repeat itself.
April 20  
Transocean rig, Deepwater Horizon, explodes and catches fire

April 21  
Officials state environmental damage will be minimal

April 22  
A second explosion causes Deepwater Horizon to sink. 5-mile oil slick is seen.

April 24  
Officials discover oil is escaping. First estimate: 42,000 gallons a day

May 2  
First day officials start closing fishing areas affected by the spill.

May 6  
Oil starts to wash onshore Louisiana barrier islands and marshes.

May 10  
U.S. gives BP approval to spray chemicals over the oil-affected areas.

June 4  
BP fits containment cap on well.

June 17  
Hayward faces a U.S. congressional hearing for being accused of ignoring safety warnings.

June 27  
Hayward steps down as and Bob Dudley will replace him as BP’s first American CEO.

July 13  
A new containment cap was successfully placed on leaking well.

August 19  
22-mile long plume 3,000 ft below surface found by researchers at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute.

August 27  
Large parts of Gulf of Mexico are reopened for commercial fishing.

September 2  
Cap taken off well (important step toward sealing the well).

September 19  
BP seals leaking well permanently.

Growing Oil Spill Estimates

Over 190 million gallons of oil leaked into the Gulf of Mexico
BLUDGERS & BROOMSTICKS

ALSO...
A MUGGLE JOURNEY INTO THE WIZARDING WORLD OF HARRY POTTER
On Nov. 14, the field at Dewitt Clinton Park in New York City was filled with over 20,000 spectators. One of the fastest growing sports in the nation was holding its 4th annual tournament. There were teams from universities across the country. Colleges like Boston, Minnesota, University of Massachusetts (UMASS), Toms River, Ives Pond, Middlebury, Vassar, New York University, Texas A&M, LSU, Emerson, Harvard and Penn State were all represented at this grand sporting event — the 2010 Quidditch World Cup.

Quidditch, the game created by J.K. Rowling and made famous by her fiction series *Harry Potter*, has become a popular university-recognized sport, and not just among bookworms. Athletes from other sports like baseball, football, soccer, hockey and basketball have joined in and were at the tournament to compete. There are rules, regulations, prizes, practices, fouls, deep-set rivalries, and of course, gruesome and violent injuries.

The International Intercollegiate Quidditch Association, founded in 2007 by Alex Benepe, hosts the tournament every year. Quidditch began as an intramural league at Middlebury College in 2005. Alexander Manshel, the first Quidditch Commissioner, first adapted the rules from J.K. Rowling’s novels. Benepe took over and founded the IQA after the first intercollegiate game between Middlebury and Vassar.

*Tempo* sent Amanda Kraft and Angela Pilson to NYC to cover the muggle world phenomenon of quidditch.
Since the IQA founded, it has had over 400 colleges and 300 high schools create Quidditch teams. For the tournament, the teams are split into five regions much like any other nationally recognized sport. The regions, Northeast, Southeast, Midwest, Southwest and West, organize the tournament matches into different rounds until the final. There are also regional cups according to region and a monthly magazine devoted to Quidditch appropriately named Monthly Seer.

The IQA rules have even been adopted by teams in other countries like Brazil, Peru, France, the United Kingdom, South Korea and Australia. The IQA is a registered nonprofit organization as of 2010 and, according to its website, “serves to promote Quidditch as a new sport and lead outreach programs to increase athletic participation among children and young adults and bring magic to communities.”

As a part of the 2010 World Cup in New York City, and for the first time during a tournament, teams were challenged to bring books for a book drive. The IQA wanted to help promote literacy as part of the event. The winning teams would receive seven IQA standard issue brooms. This past tournament, UMASS and Villanova tied for first place with over 1,300 books from each team. The Ursuline School won third with 1,077 books and received a $100 prize. This past tournament, UMASS and Villanova tied for first place with over 1,300 books from each team. The Ursuline School won third with 1,077 books and received a $100 prize. This is quite a feat since many teams had to travel with these books to New York City from all over the United States. The book drive donates the books to libraries, schools and other locations. This year brought in over 9,000 books.

As the tournament attracted locals and tourists, players took to the fields and waited for the release of the snitch. The snitch is not the golden anti-gravitational orb with wings that is a bitch to catch. Nope. The snitch is a person wearing some form of yellow with a tennis ball inside a sock hanging out of the back of their pants. Some snitches wore yellow shirts and headbands. One wore gold spandex. Snitches are volunteers and most are experienced wrestlers, track runners and gymnasts. They are allowed to do practically whatever they want to players.

They can grab Bludgers and knock seekers off their brooms, climb fences, taunt, throw fruit, wear disguises, etc. One snitch put a seeker in a headlock. One snitch stole all the balls off the field and hid them behind the judge’s desk before the game started and ran off. Another started climbing the 10-foot fence. Snitches that fall must be given a five-second head start to get back on their feet. If not, it would be too easy to win.

“We’re always gonna keep it tongue-and-cheek,” says Benepe. “Some players have advocated getting rid of the brooms. I say, ‘No way.’ That keeps it kinda ridiculous.”

Once the snitch is released, there is a five-second delay to give it a head start. The snitch could, for the purposes of this tournament, go anywhere inside and just outside the fence of the park. Once the delay is over, the players race for the balls in the middle of a field much like dodge ball. The catch? They have to keep their brooms between their legs. If the brooms are not between their legs, the players are not considered in play.

There are seven players on the field from each team: one seeker, one keeper, two chasers and three beaters. The seeker, for those of you who haven’t seen the movies or read the books, chases after the snitch trying to catch it. In this case, they’re trying to grab the sock from the snitch’s pants. The seeker protects the goal posts, which are just hula hoops duct-taped to poles. There are three of these hoops. The chasers are the ones who try to score goals by throwing the Quaffle through the goal posts.

The Quaffle is a slightly deflated volleyball. The beaters try to knock players off their brooms by hitting them with Bludgers, or slightly deflated dodge balls. Instead of falling off their brooms,
players who are hit drop anything they’re holding and have to run back to the goal post before returning to play.

Kat Nagel, a chaser for Middlebury’s Quidditch team and a junior Molecular Biology and Biochemistry major, says, “Getting hit by the Bludgers doesn’t hurt. It just hurts if you get tackled.” The injuries for Quidditch rival those of other, more established sports. “Last year, we had someone get a tooth in his head,” says Nagel. “That was in the final of the World Cup. Actually our worst injury was a pretty bad concussion. One of our chasers.”

Other injuries are just as gruesome. There have been broken noses, broken arms, sprained ankles, torn ACLs, head lacerations, and your basic cuts and bruises.

Tim Morgan, a freshman Art Design major from LSU, says, “Last year, one of our teammates actually fell on a girl and broke her clavicle. But she’s back this year. She was here yesterday.”

Surprisingly, there have been no reported injuries of genital damage due to the brooms.

The players on field one erupted into loud cheering and screams. Their seeker had just grabbed the snitch. Other players are resting by their team banners, watching other games, sleeping, stretching, practicing or eating at the Subway across the street. Banners reveal team names like the New York Badasslicks, University of Rochester Chestnut Hill Griffins and Toms River Hydras. Many players have brought books to read in between matches. Others stretch out and practice a few yoga moves to stay limber.

South Carolina (for once) isn’t lagging behind. College of Charleston, the University of South Carolina, Winthrop and even Coastal Carolina University have started their own Quidditch teams. College of Charleston was at the tournament and lasted well during the first day winning six out of their seven matches, but didn’t make it to the finals. The team ranked 23rd in the tournament. Haleigh Woodlief and Ana Maria Lavado began the CCU Quidditch team, tentatively named the Sand Wiches, last year, but are having trouble getting it off the ground.

“The biggest problem is scheduling practice times that work for everyone,” Woodlief said. “We’ve tried to have a couple this semester, but it’s been hard.” Woodlief also says that although Quidditch is mostly based on fun and fantasy, a bit of seriousness is crucial to a stable sport. “I don’t think people who haven’t read the Harry Potter books realize that.”

What’s most surprising about this entire event is the dedication of the players. Many teams had to pay their own way to get to New York City because they had no funding from their schools. Others had to fundraise, and some players paid out of their own pockets to be at the tournament. Many Quidditch teams have to provide for their own brooms, uniforms, gear, travel costs and accommodations for this event. There’s no cash grand prize, there’s no international fame and glory, there’s barely even a national coverage of the event. These teams have invested so much into this sport because they love it. They are that passionate about Quidditch.

Most sports today start with a passion for the game, yet many college-level and professional sports players are only in it because it provides a good bit of fame and a great deal of money. Most professional athletes could retire after their first year of playing if they managed their incomes right.

That’s not what anyone saw in Dewitt Clinton Park. They saw over 1,200 college students’ struggles and passions pay off. It didn’t matter if they won. (OK, it mattered a bit – there were their Quidditch reputations at stake.) What mattered was that they were there, they were playing, and they were encouraging other kids, old and young, to get active and start reading. You never know what’s going to jump off the page of fiction and become a reality.

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**JOURNEY INTO HOGWARTS**

Haleigh Woodlief

From the archway leading into the truly magical Wizarding World of Harry Potter, muggles can gaze in awe at the mismatched buildings of Hogsmeade with their awkwardly slanted snow-covered rooftops. Just beyond them looms Hogwarts Castle, visible from almost all corners of the park.

In Hogsmeade you’ll find a few popular shops from the book series. The most packed when I visited was Honeyduke’s, the sweetshop that sells all the delectable edibles from the movies and books. (The treacle fudge is divine!) Honeyduke’s is connected to Zonko’s Joke Shop, where they sell both classic and Wizard trick toys. Ollivander’s Wand shop doubles as a souvenir shop and show.

Inside Hogwarts Castle is the main attraction: Harry Potter and the Forbidden Journey. It’s an insanely fun simulator in which Harry both gets you into massive trouble and out of it in less than five minutes. However, the line inside the castle is one of the best parts, as you’re entertained by talking portraits, famous statues, familiar sets, and even holograms of the characters that talk to you.

Other rides inside the park include the double roller coaster, Dragon Challenge (formerly Dueling Dragons), a classic, and a smaller coaster, Flight of the Hippogriff, for small children and/or terrified adults.

The Wizarding World experience is for everyone. You don’t have to know what the Marauder’s Map is to enjoy the magic of Hogsmeade. In fact, when I walked out of the Three Broomsticks, happily stuffed, I heard a man with a butterbeer ‘stache mutter to his son, “I don’t know what this junk is, but it’s good.”

He’s right. If you’re in need of some magic this summer, Potter fan or no, head down to Orlando. Everyone needs to try butterbeer at least once in their life.
OCTOPUS JONES
WANTS TO TAKE YOU TO THE LIMIT

WORDS BY J.G. LESNICK
PHOTOS BY LISA TYREE
A SOLO WITH OCTOPUS JONES
are members of Octopus Jones, the resident rock band of Coastal Carolina University.

When they play Myrtle Beach, their shows are packed with a ragtag group of supporters spilling into the streets consisting of, but not limited to, quintessential indie rockers, atypical college kids blowing off steam, pretty girls clad in mod-revival clothing and, sometimes, admirably self-assured grandmothers looking to show everyone how it’s done. Audience participation is a fundamental component to their live performances. Thus, it transcends other local musical happenings, blurring the thin line between killer rock shows and Electric Slide competitions.

The members of Octopus Jones avoid categorizing themselves into any one specific music genre even though the public is quick to deem their sound as experimental rock. This term is fitting only because, for the past three years, members of Octopus Jones have experimented with an array of already-established approaches, dredging cautiously to conceptualize their artistic vision and present it via waves of sound. Despite the bubbly melodies, many of their songs contain contemplative and (at times) morose lyrics, which should be analyzed carefully.

Tempo wanted to introduce them to those who haven’t yet joined the Octopus cult and drank the Jones-town Kool-Aid. And, to give those who are already indoctrinated their much-needed dose of Octopus Jones. These musicians are so close that when we interviewed them, they insisted on giving collective answers.

J.G. Lesnick: Can you explain the origins of Octopus Jones? How did this band form? Were you all CCU students? Has the lineup changed? Octopus Jones: The original lineup in 2008 was John on bass guitar and vocals, Danny on lead guitar and vocals, Clay on rhythm guitar, and Darrin on drums. A few months later, Chris Wilson, who went to USC, joined on keyboards and additional percussions. We soon began building a sound and introduced our songs.
December 2008. John and Danny were the primary songwriters at the time. We gained a following by playing shows on campus—like talent shows, CINO Day, even coffee shops around town. After building our initial momentum, John passed away.

For a few months we were devastated and sparsely picked up our instruments, though we felt the need to get these emotions out. John’s family and friends were really behind us to continue. So, we began jamming again with Clay moving from rhythm guitar to bass. We wrote an album’s worth of songs in about six months and played a comeback show in February 2010. We began playing shows in town and soon traveling to Charleston and Columbia. Early fall of 2010, we picked up Blake Ratliffe (Stray Hounds).

JGL: Would you say your music is for everyone? Or is your ideal audience a niche group?
OJ: No way, our shows are open to all, anyone who wants to treat themselves. When people come to a show and enjoy themselves, it’s as much an experience for us as for them. We love seeing people getting into it. It’s much more fun when the gap between us and the audience is bridged. This is such a great connection.

JGL: At your live shows, what are you trying to accomplish?
OJ: Our shows are about taking people to their limits. Whatever they might be. We like to start off showing people what we’re about. Like, after the first 30 seconds, we want them to know. But somehow, after an hour, that evolves into something that pushes people to the edge of their comfort zones, and just when they reach that point we bring them back in. That’s kind of how we introduce people to our sound. At shows we get people dancing, then slow it down a bit and get people listening. Like really listening, then bring them back in with a dance groove. Towards the end of the show, we can see people are exhausted. That only makes us end the show louder and harder.

JGL: What is it like to be a band on campus? Do you think CCU is a good place for music?
OJ: There is a lot of talent at this school. There are many artists of different means. However, the channels are limited. It’s tough to form a solid community. I think that’s why CCU faculty and students are underrated. We have great minds here. It seems the reason their voices aren’t heard is because of a lack of a venue for people to be heard. CCU has the potential, and I think enough people are speaking out about the same topics.

JGL: Does a lot of your support originate on campus? Would you say that a lot of CCU students come out to your live performances?
OJ: A good amount of our fans are CCU students. It seems we would have more CCU fans if there were more places to play near campus.

JGL: You’re all mainly students at CCU. Is Octopus Jones your main motivating factor in life? How far are you willing to pursue music? What keeps you all so determined?
OJ: Music will always drive us. Whether it’s writing or playing, but each of us have different things we want to do outside music.

JGL: Are any of you pursuing careers in the discipline you’ve studied at school?
**OJ:** Once we graduate, we all plan to work in our fields of interests. More than likely, Clay will form a multibillion-dollar corporation, buy up a string of islands and put each of us in charge.

**JGL:** How does the local population of the Grand Strand react to your music?

**OJ:** We recently played at the Oyster Festival in Myrtle Beach put on by Mr. Fish. It was a pretty diverse crowd. People of all ages were boogie- ing. It was a good sight, kind of like a melting pot. Maybe that’s what our shows are about, bringing groups of people together that wouldn’t normally. We like that our music reaches out to anyone that wants to put a little pepper in their step.

**JGL:** Octopus Jones is commonly categorized as an experimental rock band. Does this do the band justice?

**OJ:** We try not to categorize ourselves. We all have pretty eclectic tastes. It defines who we are. There’s more a sum-of-all-parts mentality. We each have respect for each other’s musical taste even if sometimes they are a little quirky. The biggest perk of this is constantly being introduced to new music whether it’s an old Hall and Oates record or an Ethiopian jazz great like Mulatu Astatke. We take a lot of influence from early surf music and new wave era bands, but we never lose sight of what we were raised on.

**JGL:** A few weeks ago you were in the process of recording a record. Is it finished?

**OJ:** We have been working on an album for the past two months; getting mixes right and getting it mastered. The album is titled Treat Yourself. It is the first piece of recording we’re releasing to the public. We recorded at Archer Avenue Studio in Columbia, S.C., working with Kenny McWilliams. We were only in the studio for 10 days.

**JGL:** Are there any interesting stories from your recording experience?

**OJ:** One day we went to Lowe’s to get some chains. One of the Lowe’s employees walked up as we were testing out different timbres of the chains. She asked us what our purpose was with the chains. We started to mess with her and said we were going to use it to kill someone. After we told her this she spent a lot time and effort helping us find the right chain. Maybe Lowe’s has a lot of serial killer costumers and is used to the question or something. We eventually couldn’t hold it in and told her we were in the studio trying to replicate the sound of chains that would be shackled around someone’s feet. Thank you, wonderful Lowe’s employee of Columbia, S.C.

**JGL:** What makes music your favorite mode of self-expression?

**OJ:** We all like the idea that music is art. We create music for the same reasons. One paints or sculpts. It is our unique creation. Getting the five of us in a room with our instruments, meshing our ideas together and playing as one cohesive unit is our main priority. At the same time, we are all performers. If we weren’t expressing ourselves through music, we would be doing it through another medium.
PARDON OUR PROGRESS.

The Campus Master Plan

By J.G. Lesnick
Coastal Carolina University is trying to find a way to accommodate its increasing enrollment of students. It is no mystery that CCU’s campus has parking issues, not to mention traffic issues. However, University administrators are currently working on solutions to fix this problem and more.

In February 2011, the University’s Board of Trustees officially approved CCU’s Campus Master Plan. The University Board of Trustees invested in Sasaki Associates Inc. for the design of this plan. Sasaki Inc., is an interdisciplinary firm that insists on creating plans that are sensitive to the cultural, historical, social and geographical context of their clients. The firm also prides itself in using “green design,” a method that is conscious of environmental concerns.

Student parking is only the tip of the iceberg. The new plan aims to enhance cultural growth by creating additional, green social spaces for students. Most importantly, the new campus master plan is geared at promoting a more organized and harmonious existence between students, faculty, staff and the surrounding ecosystem.

Many aspects of the campus master plan echo the arguments made by the urban theorist Constant Nieuwenhuys. Although the theorist was deeply opposed to the Garden City model – and the assumption that green spaces are social spaces – he was heavily captivated with certain effects that planning had on the psychology of its inhabitants.

Constant, as he is more commonly known, once wrote, “The solution to problems of housing, traffic, and recreation can only be envisaged in relation to social, psychological and artistic perspectives that are combined in one synthetic hypothesis at the level of daily life.” He also called the suburbs cut off by roads and high-speed traffic isolated cemeteries where people are left dying from boredom.

Constant argued that the devotion paid to making space for high-speed traffic reduced the pedestrian into a second-class citizen. Although CCU’s master planners disagree about whether green spaces are rightfully social spaces, they are especially committed to their creation.

Certainly, the current way parking, housing and classrooms are situated leaves many students cut off from one another and makes on-campus transportation difficult. The maximum usage of existing buildings, along with the additions of new ones, will relocate a majority of the classes to the academic core of the campus. This is where both Constant and CCU’s master planners would agree where things would have to start.

Sandra Williams, the director of Facilities Planning and Management at CCU, stressed that, right now, the campus is spread out sporadically. According to Williams, the main move will be to consolidate all disciplines into the area known as Prince Lawn.

“Basically, coming out of the plan is the academic core of the campus,” Williams commented. “Students can get to class and get around to their classes easily.” Williams also commented that getting most of the class rooms and offices currently located across U.S. Route 501 on the East Campus back the Main Campus is a high priority.

Williams said that one of the big questions directed at the master planners was if the potential plan could be achieved with the space the campus already had. It was eventually confirmed, according to Williams, “We can accommodate it with what we have as long as we plan accordingly.”

Many of the major projects that are in the works right now involve transforming the campus into a pedestrian-minded campus. Constant would be glad to know that bicycling, walking and other modes of foot traffic will be encouraged over any other forms of transportation on campus. More parking lots will also be created between Student Health Services and the new public safety building that is being built near Lackey Chapel. The fire tower property near U.S. Highway 544 is also being transformed into additional parking. The further development of this property is also intended to connect the students at University Place apartments closer to the Main Campus.

In order to ensure safety for student pedestrians and cyclists commuting to CCU from University Place, a ped-way connection will be added to Chanticleer West. The main intention of this is to provide students at University Place a safer way to bypass S.C. Highway 544. The intersection at University Boulevard and Highway 544 will be relocated to a more efficient spot.

In addition, the straightening of University Boulevard and Chanticleer Drive, which already well under way, will help create a more fluid flow of traffic around the perimeter of the campus core, making it safer for students to cross the main street.

“Right now we are in a loop that just bottle necks,” Williams commented. “Some additional connections to 501 and some additional 544 openings will help fix this.”

Fixing the roads is reflective of the master plan’s dedication to social, recreational and athletic additions. First and foremost, free social spaces will be created all over campus to promote recreation and encourage students to stay on campus to improve CCU’s culture. A new student union center will be constructed, dwarfing the current student center in comparison. In addition, there will be more tennis courts, recreational fields, baseball and softball concourses and improvements, and a brand new soccer field with stadium seating. Currently, a lot of these projects are dependent on the annexation of certain properties around campus, which the University is confident they will get.

Although current students will see some of the improvement while they are still enrolled at CCU, a great deal of the growth is not projected to actually finish until 2020. This is the year planners expect the school to accommodate 12,000 students. During this transition period, current students should try not to judge the plan harshly.

The solution for many of the current parking issues is relocating most of our lots to the exterior perimeter of the campus core. In all, this means walking further to classes, but so far, students at CCU have had years of close parking. However, can anyone say this is convenient? If all goes well, CCU students can soon say goodbye to the all-too-awkward practice of stalking their fellow classmates to their parking spots in the hopes of getting parked before class starts. Are we not tired of the creepy parking tactics?

Rachel Miller, a junior marine science major, voiced her support of the ped-way connection between student housing and the main campus. “I love that idea,” Miller said. “I like riding my bike around campus and parking is so horrendous anyway.”

Furthermore, let us not forget that current CCU students are future alumni. Even if the majority of changes come after graduation, graduates can still expect to be effected by the success of this plan. So, instead of complaining, why not look to the future, where the current problems will be lost in the mist of the past as our campus’s history of growth and accommodation progresses into the future?

KEY OBJECTIVES LISTED ON PRESIDENT DAVID A. DECENTO’S HOMEPAGE:

Maintain a compact academic core · Link student life uses and student residences to the core · Redevelop Blanton Circle as a pedestrian quadrangle · Relocate and change the pattern of parking · Strengthen the pedestrian environment · Preserve and enhance the distinctive pattern of wetland sloughs · Develop a landscape statement at University Boulevard and 501 · Reconfigure Chanticleer Drive and create additional access from 501 and 544 · Relocate the University Boulevard/544 intersection · Focus long term growth within the Triangle
KEY PROJECTS LISTED ON PRESIDENT DAVID A. DECENZO’S HOMEPAGE:

- Parking between Student Health Services and Lackey Chapel and new Public Safety Building
- New student union complex
- Blanton Quadrangle and new academic building
- Fire Tower property parking and Pedway connection
- Chanticleer West: New student housing on Elvington property and Reconfigure Chanticleer Drive
- Tennis and additional recreation fields on East Campus
- Athletics District: Baseball/Softball concourse and improvements, Relocate the University Boulevard/544 intersection, and new soccer field with stands
RIGHT TO ARMS

Should we have the right to carry?

by Angela Pilson

On April 16, 2007, 32 people were killed and others were wounded when student Cho Seung-Hui attacked Norris Hall at Virginia Tech. The shooting started earlier that day in a dormitory and ended when Cho took his own life. No tragedy happens for a single reason, and the Virginia Tech shooting is no exemption, but there are ways to make campuses safer and allow students to defend themselves against attackers. The best defense against an armed assailant is a firearm and the know-how to use one.

The first firearm I ever shot was a potato gun. Growing up, my father taught me to be familiar with guns, how to handle them, and how to load and disarm them. Now, with less than one year left until I can apply for my concealed carry license, I realize that I still can’t defend myself. I spend my entire day on campus during the week and according to state law, I can’t carry concealed on campus.

I am 5 feet 3 inches tall, 122 pounds and female. Excuse me for thinking that I’d lose in a strong-arm contest against an attacker. Women are more likely to be attacked by a male than by a female. I think if my roommate tried to attack me I could take her, but not a 240-pound guy. I am taking a class in women’s self-defense in the spring and am in the market for a new Taser gun. I see a concealed weapons permit as a back-up plan. If I can’t get away when I’m being attacked and am unable to use my other defenses, I plan on using the revolver I’ll have in my holster.
Although Coastal Carolina University’s campus isn’t overwrought with crime, it does not make an attack less likely. Campuses are unsecured locations where the public is free to visit and explore the buildings, cafeteria and athletics facilities. Those who are on campus must rely on security officers and emergency response teams for protection. Usually by the time the officials have been called, the crime has already occurred.

From walking around on campus or to the parking lot, students are unable to defend themselves against would-be perpetrators with anything more than pepper spray or a Taser gun. Removing universities and colleges from the gun-free zone list allows campuses to go from “defense-free” targets to defended and more secure places.

Many people instantly assume that allowing concealed carry on campuses will mean that students will be walking around with guns, taking them to class and leaving them in dorms. Opponents seem to forget that those who will carry a gun are licensed, have been trained, have been tested, have passed a background check, and have more knowledge of gun safety than most non-permit holders. The permit holders are already allowed to carry concealed in most public areas. Many opponents say they would feel uncomfortable with the idea that a classmate may be carrying a gun to class. I’m wondering if they are comfortable knowing that the guy smacking gum in the row above them at the premiere of *The Expendables* is also carrying a 22 Glock.

What these people usually visualize is a bunch of drunken college kids waving guns around like they’re in the O.K. Corral and becoming Yosemite Sam. Concealed carry on campus would only allow permit holders the right to defend themselves and to protect the lives of those around them in a case of a life-threatening emergency. Permit holders still have to follow the conditions of the permit and follow the law about proper storage, handling and transportation of firearms. I do not think that students should be allowed to store guns in residence buildings because the dorm rooms are easily accessible by others with a key or a pass.

The tragedy of Virginia Tech occurred for many reasons – no disaster ever occurs because of a single mishap. Yet, my opinion is that if there was another student or faculty member who was

“...concealed handgun license holders are five times less likely than non-licensed holders to commit violent crimes.”
armed and in the area, this event would not be now known as the worst school shooting in the United States’ history. I cannot believe opponents who say that it would have been impossible for an armed, concealed carry permit holder to stop the gunman. Another armed person wouldn’t guarantee a prevented attack, but it does make prevention more likely.

W. Scott Lewis, a board member and spokesperson for Students for Concealed Carry on Campus, agrees. In an interview in 2008 with Newsweek’s Suzanne Smalley, Lewis stated, “A skilled shooter with a bolt-action hunting rifle or a pump-action shotgun can still fire about one shot a second.” He also states that statistics show “concealed handgun license holders are five times less likely than non-licensed holders to commit violent crimes.” The only university known for allowing concealed carry on its campus is the University of Utah. According to the crime log available on the university’s Web site, there have only been three illegal weapons possession charges from 2006 to 2008. On the other hand, there have been 549 charges of liquor law violations referred for disciplinary action. I don’t think they have a gun problem, but the jury’s still out on their drinking problem.

Regardless of how it solves that dilemma, the university is proof that allowing university members who are licensed to carry concealed onto campus does not create a dangerous campus. In theory, the risk may be increased for gun-related crimes because there is an influx of firearms, but the reality disproves the increase of school shootings.

Allowing citizens to defend themselves doesn’t decrease gun-related crimes, but it does level the playing field. A criminal may be less likely to attack a campus or a person on campus if he or she thought that they could be armed.

In all honesty, I feel safer knowing there are trained adults nearby who can defend others in the event of an attack, and not just a school shooting. Concealed carry on campus isn’t just for the possibility of a school shooting; it’s for the reality of crime wherever there is a dense amount of people in a weakly defended area. People who are licensed can protect themselves from rapists, muggers and other attackers.

Even if concealed carry on campus is never a reality, universities should be better prepared in the event of a similar tragedy like Virginia Tech. Students should be briefed on gun safety and emergency response. As of right now, few universities have actually implemented programs that educate students on firearm awareness. Human nature has shown that the unfamiliar is frightening, and I’ve seen it firsthand. Anytime I bring a friend to the gun range who has never shot before, I can see that he is wary of even touching the gun.

Individuals should not fear a gun. They should be aware of the dangers and responsibilities of guns, know how to disarm one, but they should not be afraid.

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The 4 Basic Rules of Gun Safety

1. Always treat each gun as if it’s loaded.
2. Never point the gun at anything you do not want to destroy.
3. Be aware of your surroundings, of what is behind, in front and near the target.
4. Never have your finger on the trigger until you are ready to pull it and fire.

Source: National Rifle Association
He’s a student who’s used to directing, but now Sly McCoy is playing the opposite role as Tempo asks everything.
Sly McCoy, a senior Theatre major at Coastal Carolina University from Myrtle Beach, is a talented actor, dancer and film director. From childhood skits to movie scripts, Sly has had years to hone his big screen skills. I met with Sly one weekend while he held auditions for his upcoming project, and he shared with me his opinions on movies, actors and boxers.

AP: Why did you choose your major?
SM: Because Coastal Carolina University does not have a film department. When I got out of high school I wanted to do writing, which would put me in the English Department. But, I realized I didn’t want to do that because I wanted to write scripts and movies, and do films. I figured the closest to that would be the Theatre Department, and so I decided to do theatre even though I’m not the greatest actor in the world.

AP: What made you decide to be a film director?
SM: Ever since I was a little kid, I always wanted to entertain people. I used to get the kids in our neighborhood or get my sister and we’d put together this little skit sort of thing for my parents. Every Friday night, we’d always perform stuff, but I knew that I wanted to entertain and I wanted to be a writer. My sophomore year, I approached Elijah Armstrong, who was somebody who used to go to school here, and asked him if he wanted to do a web series. He said that he’d love to, and I guess going through that filming process made me realize that, not only did I want to write, but do movies as well.

AP: Favorite movie?
SM: Ugh, that’s such a horrible question! I can’t decide, but I’m going to give you two. First one is going to be The Princess Bride because, to be perfectly honest, there is not a single person in this world who cannot like that movie. That is one of the top movies ever. The second one, which is technically two movies in one, but it doesn’t matter, is the Kill Bill movies, which is volume one and volume two, because I love Quentin Tarantino. I think he’s absolutely amazing, and I just think those movies are awesome.

AP: Who is your biggest inspiration or influence?
SM: When I was younger, I used to just love watching any movie that was done by Steven Spielberg or George Lucas. You know, Star Wars, Indiana Jones, Jaws. All those films are really well done and really well thought out. You could tell that those guys put a lot of work into their craft. When I got older I could see other movies, so Robert Rodriguez, Quentin Tarantino. I watched Pulp Fiction probably like 20 times and fell in love with it. Kill Bill movies, like I said, were great. There was never a wrong moment in either one of those movies. Robert Rodriguez could do pretty much anything, and I would watch it. So, probably those four people.

AP: What have you accomplished so far?
SM: Besides doing a number of random skits that we filmed and put online, I have actually shot two seasons of a Web series, “Chemically Unbalanced.” Season one and season two are both up online on YouTube. I’ve also done some behind the scenes work on a few films.

AP: What is your next project and how far along are you in it?
SM: The next project that I’m working on is an actual feature-length film, which is titled, Loving Anger. So far, I’ve written the script, and I’ve revised it seven billion times. I just can’t seem to get it right, but right now we have cast it, we know who’s in the movie, and we’re basically in post-production. We’re gonna do some read-throughs and get locations. And then, right when we get back from Christmas break, I have a play that I have to do. The third week of January is when we’re gonna start filming. We have until April because I want it to premiere to everyone at Coastal before school lets out. We basically have until January through the end of March to get it all shot before everybody leaves.

AP: Boxers or briefs?
SM: I don’t know. This is gonna sound horrible, but I’m going to be perfectly honest. I like boxers, but I also like briefs because it keeps
When I was younger, I used to just love watching any movie that was done by Steven Spielberg or George Lucas. You know, Star Wars, Indiana Jones, Jaws.

everything confined, you know? I don’t like boxers because they let everything sort of leave it out in the open. Briefs are good because they keep everything intact, nothing’s roaming around. I don’t like roaming around, okay? Because it’s not comfortable for me, it’s not comfortable for everybody else. I don’t like it. I wear boxers sometimes, but probably only when I’m sleeping. But if I’m out and about walking and talking to people, I don’t like stuff going all over the place, you know? I like to keep it close, so, definitely briefs.

AP: Ok.
SM: Awkward.

AP: Film noir or romantic comedy?
SM: Uh, that’s such a hard question. I mean, film noir has so many underlying meanings, and you can do so much with it, but at the same time, romantic comedy is just classic. Every movie has some romantic aspects in it that turn it comedic. I have to say that romantic comedies have become rather dry. You can basically figure out the concept of every romantic comedy now. I would love it if romantic comedies were different. I would have to say film noir simply because it stayed classic and beautiful all the way through; whereas romantic comedy … they don’t have romantic comedy like they used to anymore. Film noirs are eternal.

AP: What do you plan to accomplish in your directing career?
SM: Well, definitely what I would love to do is after this, maybe write a couple more movies and I don’t know, maybe start a small film industry here in Myrtle Beach because there’s nothing at all to do with film. I would love it if eventually I could move up to New York City and maybe work for NBC as a writer slash director on one of their shows like “Chuck” or one of the other seven billion things like “Heroes” or something that doesn’t get canceled. If I could start directing some major league NBC, ABC, Fox network directing stuff or writing stuff, that’d be great. That’s what I want to do.

AP: What celebrity do you most want to work with, like your ideal actor or actress?
SM: If I could work with anybody? Psh, Will Smith. Done and done. I mean, guy and girl? I would just write a movie for Will Smith and Michelle Pfeiffer. Will Smith is just hilarious, and he’s so versatile. He can do whatever he wants and still make it awesome. I would make a movie with Michelle Pfeiffer because she’s a classic beauty. She’s one of the real classic beauties that are still around along with Jodie Foster and Diane Lane. Those girls are the original girls of Hollywood. Not the original originals, but like, New Hollywood. They’re the old school of New Hollywood, so that doesn’t make any sense. You’ll figure it out. They’re the New Hollywood oldies.
Who exactly is Generation Y? Well, if you found this issue on the floor outside your dorm room with footprints all over the front and back cover; picked it up indifferent to the smoking-gazebo-borne viruses; carried said copy to three classes; drew moustaches and unibrows over every photo in the magazine having something to draw a moustache or unibrow on; and are now reading it as an excuse not to tweet to your mom about how you’ve lost your financial aid because you’ve been spending too much of your time pursuing your true passion, uploading videos on YouTube (breathe), there is a more than slight chance you are a member of the famous, sometimes misunderstood, Generation Y.

I don’t want to fill this article with too many negative generalizations of who Generation Y is than is absolutely necessary. There is enough coverage of it in popular news media these days, and I am aware of how sensitive Generation Y is as a group. (Yeah, I know, but I don’t really think that’s a very negative generalization, so let’s move on.) For the sake of this article, Generation Y is everyone ages 18 to 29 as of 2011. However, if you’re reading this and are not turning 18 until next week, or if today is your 30th birthday, or you voted in the last election when you were 29 and you also want to be lumped into this great generation pit, for your sake, we’ll count you also.

Does everyone who wants to feel special feel special now? Good. You’ve gotten your token participation ribbon. Now, let’s think back about two years ago. Generation Y did something seemingly bold and uncommon for a youth demographic to do. They voted – and although voting doesn’t really match the 1960s university sit-ins of young Parisians socialists or the all too recent tuition demonstration over England this winter – it does set a renewed and positive tone for youths interacting with their governments. Not only did they just go out and vote, but 66 percent of them helped elect Barrack Obama to be the president. Yes, reader, maybe you’re one of the 31 percent of Generation Y that voted for John McCain, you oxford-shirted rebel. You killer of light-hearted conversation with stocks, figures and greater understanding of corporate earnings reports. Oh, you polo pariah! You, who are the boring on purpose ThinkPad T-410 because it is more practical and efficient compared to your roommate’s MacBook Pro … Calm down, I am only teasing you.
Beneath your stony, impersonal conservative shell instilled by your parents’ recitation of cable-news-supplied GOP rhetoric you have a heart that is filled with youthful exuberance, even if it resembles the kind of youthful exuberance found in Will and Power magazine. Furthermore, there are probably plenty of good reasons for choosing the Republican candidate, but you must realize that you have alienated yourself from the dominant discourse of your peers. Thus, you must comply with any and all criticism as you are an outsider to that discourse. The point to be made is that the bulk of our nation’s youth – not counting of course Palin Youths or the too-cool-to-vote Generation Ys who spend their Friday nights spray-painting cops and monuments – voted for change that they hoped Barack Obama would bring.

Exactly, what was Generation Y voting for? Or, better yet, why did the 24 million out of 44 million youth voters even vote? Were they under the spell of Obama’s constructivist-styled campaign art? Did they listen to the advice of their favorite celebrity? Did they want to anger their neo-conservative parents who throughout high school made them pray to religious/political collages of George Bush, Ronald Regan and inaccurate Western-European depictions of Jesus? It is no doubt that a number of Generation Y members voted out of these pretenses, but some, at least those who voted for Obama, voted for change.

In less trendy campaign slogan words, this concept of change can be expanded to reform in general. In an attempt to be more specific, let us look at the laundry list of change Generation Y was looking for. They voted for economic reform, health care reform, education reform, labor reform, military reform, reform, reform and reform.

What about national security? It would be safe to say that Generation Y’s definition of national security differs from that of their parents’ generation, “Generation CNN.” Based on their large support for Barack Obama, a candidate with virtually no military experience as opposed to the decorated combat veteran John McCain, it is safe to say that a substantial portion of youth voters see domestic and social reform as an essential component of national security. It is no wonder while Barack Obama promised reformed policies to health care, employment, and education, John McCain’s promise of prolonged and continuous wars failed to resonate to a large group of people, who based on their ages, are eligible for military recruitment.

All of the above is a large portion of Generation Y thought they were voting for anyway. Did Obama deliver? Since his inauguration, what types of reform has Obama passed on? Well, he did provide a military withdrawal timeline from Iraq only to replace it with troop build-ups in Afghanistan and airstrike over Libya. Then, he initiated a stimulus package. I can’t think of anyone who still has that refund check lying around, so I guess that worked. He reduced restrictions on stem cell research, but Michael J. Fox hasn’t recovered back to his Teen Wolf days of car-surfing atop conversion vans or sketching (i.e. a skateboard trick) on hover-cars. White people still like Glenn Beck, in some cases even more, now that he insists on considering them an oppressed minority. Health care is still unaffordable. Women are still paid less than men. Children still have to go to public schools that operate more correspondingly to junior penitentiaries. And, oh yeah, the offshore drilling Obama swore wouldn’t happen on our coasts … Did Generation Y get fooled?

Why is it that as time progresses, and we move further away from Obama’s original campaign promises, the only other thing that has progressed is Obama’s resemblance to a Republican? Is Obama a Republican? Oh, no, that’s right; he has always been a moderate. Maybe, all the reform-themed rhetoric that Generation Y bought into is on the back burner so that Obama can pander to the more vanilla side of the Democratic Party. Maybe the hip, Soviet-looking campaign art did convince young progressives they were actually electing a more radical candidate than Obama really was. Could it be that every time Fox called Obama a socialist during the election, Generation Y believed it and was down? Did Generation Y really expect for that type of change by merely registering to vote and buying an Obama T-shirt? Didn’t they realize the type of change they were hoping for usually takes extensive strikes, demonstrations (e.g. Madison, Wisconsin and Egypt), and in other parts of the world, a war (e.g. Libya)?

Regardless, we shouldn’t be too harsh in blaming Generation Y for its idealism. Remember, on one hand, Generation Y only believed those campaign promises. Obama is the one who made them. On the other hand, many would argue that it is not Obama’s fault for failing to live up to his campaign promises, especially because of the huge mess he inherited. With this in mind, maybe Generation Y should just get over it. But, it could be that Obama’s omission to live up to his promises and usher in a new era of social progression is the political equivalent to George W. Bush’s failure to find WMDS in the artist formerly known as Mesopotamia (i.e. Iraq). But, I suppose, the real question is, “Does Generation Y care?”

All right, this is where I will break my promise about reciting that laundry list of broad generalizations of Generation Y. Yes, my initial disclaimer was a lie to create pathos, to suck you in to this point of the article. Let’s not throw it all away just here, because it will help us understand what Generation Y, as a whole, might think about Obama’s job thus far. First, we should recognize that Generation Y is said to have matured through an age of quick and accessible media. Obama’s management of America’s political and economic crisis may not be quick, or even, drastic enough for Generation Y as a collective whole. Furthermore, it
should be understood that any time criticism comes upon Obama through the multifaceted labyrinth of multimedia, Generation Y will see it.

Remaining on the topic of multimedia, Obama has done a damn good job of using it to reach Generation Y voters. He gives fireside chats via YouTube, and like many other candidates, you can easily friend him on Facebook. However, Generation Y is very savvy to the exploitive use of this multimedia, and it is possible that Obama has overused this medium. In other words, as Generation CNN is fed up with government pork spending, Generation Y is fed up with unaffectionate White House spam.

If you will, Mr. President, take this advice: Stop changing your status each and every time go online. Generation Y wants you to fix the country, but they do not want every mundane detail of your day posted on their Facebook news feed. To Generation Y, that is basic online etiquette. While we’re at it, why don’t you just put your BlackBerry away? It was cute at first, like Grandma tweeting about bingo. But, to be honest, it was just so much better when you only dealt with Grandma on birthdays and holidays. I mean, the less she hears from you, the more guaranteed she is to slip you a twenty or cook you your only non-ramen based meal of the year.

Generation Y wants that kind of relationship, President Obama. Generation Y wants education, employment and affordable healthcare. They do not want, however, want the details on how you might almost be passing a watered down, semi-progressive bill that may, or may not, affect their lives. While the bulk of Generation Y might be selfish, self-absorbed, undisciplined and fiscally irresponsible, they are not stupid. They can tell when a politician is using new media for the mere purpose of appearing hip to a new demographic of youth voters.

So with all said, what will Generation Y’s voting trends be like in the years to come? Generational trends are never static. It is not uncommon at all for people to change their political affiliations as they step out of certain arenas of life. Remember those old pictures of your dad with a gnarly mustache wearing “Draught Beer, Not Boys” written on his jacket? Well, he now cruises around in a vehicle that could pass as an apartment in Manhattan, complaining that although his annual salary is $300K, he shouldn’t have to pay any more taxes than the next guy. It is a sad American tradition. As generations grow older, their social and political concerns change with the possessions and property they accumulate. Whoever they voted for when they were twenty years old usually has very little influence over their tendencies in later years.

It would be pretty presumptuous to say that Generation Y will not succumb to the same fate as past generations, but I am sure that many young voters (especially the first-time voters of the 2008 election) who adopted significant political identities will probably continue to vote for similar candidates to Obama. However, it is also safe to say that we might see a decline in youth voter turnout as the level of disenchantment rises.

Certain events such as the BP oil spill, the long and expensive engagement in the Middle East and the continuing poor job market may persuade Generation Y to drop out of politics altogether and look to other things for hope and change. Is what happened this past winter in England, Egypt, and Madison, Wis., a bleak forewarning of what embittered, youthful voters might resort to, or will Generation Y do it AC/DC and experiment with bipartisanship? After all, experimentation, political and otherwise, is what college is for, right? Regardless, we’ll have to wait until the 2012 election to obtain the answers to these questions. That is, if the Mayan calendar doesn’t spoil the fun and put all parties out of their misery.

John McCain’s promise of prolonged and continuous wars failed to resonate to a large group of people, who based on their ages, are eligible for military recruitment.

Did Generation Y get fooled?
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There is no better place in the world to learn marine biology than on a ship in the middle of the ocean. Semester at Sea is a study abroad program that gives students the opportunity to sail to as many as 10 countries during the length of a semester: Japan, China, Vietnam, Cambodia, India, Mauritius, South Africa, Ghana and Brazil.
The exiting horn blows as we embark, sailing westbound into a foreign adventure filled with timeless places and people who will change my life forever. My adventure started January and ended in May.

Thanks to Dr. Dan Abel, associate professor of Marine Science, I found out about Semester at Sea. Before leaving the country, I was a naive, close-minded 22-year-old who thought he knew everything about himself, the world and what he wanted out of life. I was completely blind to myself.

Our ship sailed 26,000 nautical miles across three oceans to 15 ports. Living on a ship was surreal; time stops. You have no idea what day it is. Days don’t exist. You are completely caught in the moment. The military time is updated from one time zone to another. Our home for 3 ½ months was the MV Explorer, a 590-foot, 24,000-ton cruising vessel that housed students, families, lifelong learners, crew and faculty members on this worldwide journey.

JAPAN

The MV Explorer docks in Yokohoma, and the Japanese welcome us by banging huge drums. Armed with Yen and a week-long rail pass, we venture into the immediate culture shock that is Japan. Getting lost in the subway stations of Tokyo to exploring the ancient samurai castles in Kyoto, the diversity and warm-hearted kindness of the Japanese settles in. My fondest memory of Japan is of an older Japanese man we met in a bar. He just came from his wife’s funeral and he is buying four American tourists drinks and sushi. I often wonder why Americans don’t treat foreigners with kindness such as this.

Traveling by bullet train lets us to see many cities in this country. Our last day is spent in Hiroshima. The sights in the museum changed my opinion of warfare. Weapons that cause such destruction should be eradicated from humanity. Japanese culture is one of the most unique societies on Earth; from my experience, they are a clean, respectful, organized and hardworking people. Selfishness is hard to find. It is about the group rather the individual. The sushi on my taste buds lingers, and I can still see hundreds of Japanese people passing me on the street throwing up peace signs.

Stepping off the ship in Shanghai, I can see my breath in front of my face. We sign up for a tour program called “The China Guide.” It shows us tourist hotspots in Beijing like the Forbidden City, Temple of Heaven and the Great Wall.

Sleeping on the Great Wall is one of the most memorable and rewarding nights of my entire life. We unravel our sleeping bags on a flat dirt spot and sip Chinese brews while listening to Bob Marley through small speakers of an iPod. Bundling up in our sleeping bags, we watch the night sky filled with shooting stars. The temperature is freezing cold, but the moods are high. After a quick breakfast, our group hikes five miles to our exit of the Great Wall via zip line.
The white smooth marble lies under my bare toes as I walk inside the Taj Mahal surrounded by hundreds of Indian families. The experience in this country is different than any other; I am exposed to the cultural norms, such as communicative gestures (bobbing heads to agree) and to their religious beliefs in Hinduism. From visiting the touristy, populated sights to sitting in a relaxing park and communicating with locals, there is never really a dull moment here. I will miss the mouth-watering curry and India’s spiritually strong people.

VIETNAM

Entire families of four are jam packed on one motorcycle, with the mother clutching her baby. We are in Saigon, renamed Ho Chi Minh City after the war. The city teams with motorcycles and scooters. Just hop on a scooter, tell the driver where you want to go, and they will take you there in a jack flash for a dollar or two. We take a daytrip to the Cu-Chi Tunnel, used by the Vietcong during the war. Bats flap around our heads as we crawl through the dark, cramped tunnels, and then we are suddenly welcomed by the loud, ear-piercing shots of a gun range. We could shoot heavy machine guns like the M60 or AK-47 for a cheap price. The warm tropical climate and the fine cuisine of places like Cambodia and Vietnam make me want to return.
Angkor Wat towers over us as the sun slowly rises behind it, illuminating the sky with many shades of purple and red. We are now in the jewel of South East Asia. Cambodia is rich in ancient history dating back to the 12th century. The Kingdom of Cambodia also had a dark period when the Khmer Rouge, a radical communist movement, took power in 1975. Under that regime, families were taken out of their homes, placed into labor camps, and suffered from starvation and torture. The killing fields were the last stop for many of these people as they were led to a shallow ditch and executed.

Following a sunset cruise on the Mekong River, our group visits the Palm Tree Orphanage, which is supported by fellow voyager Marvel Harrison, founder of Cambodia’s Hope. Walking through the gates of the orphanage, we are immediately welcomed by a group of Cambodian children. They are young, ranging from four to 18. A young five-year-old boy named Sophie grabs my hand and gives me a tour around his home. I was humbled. We sing and dance under the moonlight with these Cambodian children before we leave.
SOUTH AFRICA

Table Mountain catches our eyes as we walk away from the ship at the waterfront in Cape Town. We take scenic car ride to Gaansbai for great white shark cage diving, something I’ve wanted to do since I was four years old. Staring eyeball to eyeball with the ocean’s most awesome predator in its environment is a thrill. I ride waves at Muizenberg Beach and climb both Table and Lion’s Head Mountain back to back in a single day. Something about the ocean and mountains grabs me and doesn’t let go. South Africa’s beautiful landscape is something no one should miss.

Crossing a freshwater lagoon by a motorized canoe is the only way to Bojo Beach, a small white-sanded barrier island located a short drive from Accra. Our first day in Ghana is relaxing; we swim in the warm Atlantic Ocean. After visiting the Palm Tree Orphanage in Cambodia, I wanted to meet and spend time with children in another country. On my second day, I visit the OSU Children’s Home. I play games of soccer, run around with Ghanaian children, and let them use my camera. It is hard to leave all of these smiling faces.

Walking around the city of Accra later that night, I meet up with two fellow voyagers, and they are with three Ghanaians: Isaac, Baby-Rasta and Ibrahemovic. They’re all our age. Every day, we meet the three of them at the shuttle stop. They show us their homes, local beaches and their usual hangout spots. The eight of us sit in a backyard bar and sip on Akpeteshie. As I hand them Coastal Carolina University T-shirts, Baby-Rasta says something to us that I will never forget. He turns to us and says, “The good people in the world are hard to find, but you are all good people.” When I return to Accra, we will be reunited.

BRAZIL

Colorful street graffiti blanket the walls. I hear the faint sound of dogs barking in the distance. We are in the final foreign port before returning home: Salvador, Brazil. The first day, we go to the Afro-Brazilian favela that is Sarmandaia to learn about the Projeto Cultural Arte Consciente. The Arte Consciente is a social project that was created for local kids to keep them away from gang life and drug abuse. Boxing, circus acts, percussion and art are all offered to the disenfranchised youth of the barrio.

With our digital storytelling teacher, Erika Paterson, by our sides, we dance in a massive circle to the banging of the djembe drums. Lying in my hammock, I am jolted out of a deep sleep by howler monkeys hooting in the trees as the sun slowly rises over the canopy jungle; we are on an Amazon Riverboat Adventure. We trek through the jungle, fish for piranhas and wrangle caimans. Meeting local villagers is the best part of the Amazon experience. Our group spends a few hours with the Terra Preta, a caboclo settlement. We have a massive soccer game against the villagers. The Amazon Riverboat Adventure is unforgettable despite that most of us are horribly ill at the airport and on the plane. I can still see Bea Salvesen’s disgusted look on her face, sitting next to me on our flight to Rio, clutching her hands tightly to the armrest while I fill multiple bags with vomit. Sorry, Bea.

GHANA

About Semester at Sea

Semester at Sea offers voyages that range from 20 to 110 days and are offered throughout the year. Program fees range from around $4,000 to $31,500 depending on cabin room and term. These fees include tuition, room, board, premium travel health insurance and an e-mail account. Visit www.semesteratsea.org for more info.
SOMETHING MORE
I was scaling the side of Mt. Kilimanjaro for six days now. All I could think was, “If I was going to die, why would it have to be in Africa of all places?” I had been crying for hours, my stomach was upset from dehydration and my nostrils burned from the lack of oxygen. Stella Point was less than 100 yards away. I made a dash for the finish.

If I was going to die here, I was going to die at the top of this mountain. I sprinted—one step, two steps. Ten yards later, I collapsed.

“Sometimes you have to set yourself to a higher standard,” a friend of mine once said. “You set higher goals for yourself and, most importantly, when you say something you have to do it.” A burning desire to do something more than substantial ignited within me. I decided that I would climb Mt. Kilimanjaro—this would be the standard I set.

In my group of climbers were two other Americans, two guides and 11 porters. We reached base camp before sunset, exhausted from the steep inclines, mosquitoes and persistent humidity. I asked myself a myriad of questions: Am I doing this for the right reasons? Will I be able to make it to the top? What happens if I end up dying?

Such inquiries leave the brain’s synapses in disarray. Mountain climbing physically stresses the human body more than any other activity I’ve experienced. Some of us were dealing with altitude sickness, or AMS, caused by low levels of oxygen in the air. Others showed symptoms of high altitude cerebral edema, or HACE, the swelling of brain tissue caused by fluid leakage.

Nami, one of the other Americans in our company of climbers, and I were lagging behind. He and I were suffering from both types of altitude sickness. As the air got thinner, our migraines intensified.

After four hours, we reached a resting point and faced a decision. We could either scale Lava Tower (a trail a few thousand meters higher), or we could go straight down to Barranco Camp. Even though it was more dangerous to climb, the former would help us acclimate to the higher altitude, help our bodies build up a tolerance to the thin air.

Without the energy to open a Ziplock bag, I decided that continuing on to Lava Tower would be a reckless decision. The descent down to Barranco Camp was daunting. Nami was weak, but I was weaker. I fell asleep on boulders during our breaks.

The following days were as intense as the first: rock climbs, steep valleys and arid conditions. The air became thinner and the temperature dipped into the negatives. Regardless, we made it to Barafu Hut around noon, the last camp before the final push. When we started for the summit at 10:30 p.m., it was negative 10 degrees. I was bundled to the max: two coats, a sweater, three pairs of pants and two pairs of gloves. None of these kept me warm enough.

The sun started to make its own ascent over the horizon. The negative temperatures made my body stiff as cardboard, but the sun’s warm rays were starting to penetrate the atmosphere. I could see Stella Point within close distance, the second highest peak on Kilimanjaro. At this point, Shane lost control of his bodily functions. Obviously sick, his bid for the summit ended. I was the last American.

My guide and I made it to the top of Stella Point, but I was already grappling with the thought of continuing to Uhuru Peak, the highest peak. Uhuru Peak was only two miles away. This was the closest I had ever been to death. I thought if I did die, I was going to die at the top, and I wasn’t going to settle for second best.

Three hours later, I was on top of the highest mountain in Africa.

You can only scale the highest mountains in the world if you take those first steps. We all encounter a chorus of naysayers and critics, people who don’t care about our lives but are quick to criticize it. At the end of the journey, you don’t revel in what you did. You think back to the process of getting there and the moment you ignored the naysayers and made the decision to do something more than substantial.
BEAUTY

AND

the

BEACH

BIKINI DESIGNS BY EMILY SCHRAG
JEWELRY DESIGNS BY TIFFANY WALDORF
MODELS: CARLEY STANLEY AND MARK JUROSKO
PHOTOGRAPHERS: JOSH LEBOWITZ AND RYAN D’ALESSANDRO
MAKEUP: AMELIA DIEMER
At the boardwalk on Ocean Blvd.
Inside the Gay Dolphin in Myrtle Beach, S.C.
On the roof of the Gay Dolphin

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TIFFANY WALDORF
Colored Pencils Jewelry
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On the roof of the Gay Dolphin
HERE AT TEMPO, we like to spend our time pondering the great paradoxes of our epoch. What is the best way to reverse the effects of the BP oil spill? And, Will they ever catch the baby alligator in the campus pond or will it eventually lay ambush on an unsuspecting student making his or her way to the Wall building? These questions, unfortunately, are left unanswered. However, if you ever pondered what hip-hop sounds like around the world, you're in luck.

Since the early 1980s, hip-hop has been exported and re-manifested around the world. And due to its international popularity, it is no wonder that hip-hop, an art form created for and by the masses, has become our nation’s greatest export - our only export anymore, really. Truly, hip-hop is an art form that is almost completely conceptual, and the requirements for production are extremely affordable. No. 1, you need to have something to say. No. 2, you need something to keep rhythm, which could be a set of live drums, drum machine, turntable, beat box, or any combination of these. No. 3, you need something with which to record yourself.

The origins of hip-hop are no doubt something completely American and an expression of our nation’s urban subcultures. But, today this original genre of music has taken on several international reformations from Jamaican dancehall, to U.K. Grime and the recent South African creation of Zef. So, are you interested in what the international world of hip-hop has to offer your iPod? In an attempt to introduce you to the whole wide world of international hip-hop in one short feature, we handpicked a few of the most essential and eclectic artists. Tempo hopes to highlight a few heavy hitters in order to help get you started.

First up, is South Africa’s three-piece Zef group, Die Antwoord, in Afrikaans their name means “the answer.” The trio consists of Ninja, YO-landi Vi$$er and DJ Hi-Tek. Their website describes them as, “a futuristic rap-rave crew from South Africa who represent a fresh new style called Zef. “Zef’s kind of like you don’t give a [explicit] and you have your own flavor and you’re on your own mission,” Vi$$er commented in The New York Observer. “It’s associated with people who soup their cars up and rock gold and [explicit]. Zef is, you’re poor but you’re fancy. You’re poor but you’re sexy, you’ve got style.” Members of Die Antwoord have performed in previous groups Max Normal TV and the Constructus Corporation, both
of which gained them acclaim in South Africa and Europe. Some argue that Die Antwoord is South Africa’s most culturally relevant export; their lyrics are a hybrid of English, Afrikaans and a combination of different native South African languages.

Furthermore, their style and subject matter celebrates and brings attention to South Africa’s lower socio-economical classes. Admittedly, it might take a little while for Die Antwoord to really breakthrough in mainstream America. Regardless, Die Antwoord is doing a fine job breaking through in other world markets.

Devlin, a young artist from East London, just released a new album titled *Bud, Sweat, and Beers* – it really doesn’t get any more college than that. However, I do want to give you a little forewarning. To most first-time American listeners, Devlin’s music going to sound like Guy Ritchie’s *Snatch* put to a hip-hop backbeat. But, after the initial culture shock, there is a lot to appreciate in this artist’s work. Devlin is associated with the aforementioned style of hip-hop known as grime. The style is a cultivation of older British hip-hop genres including dancehall and U.K. garage. Devlin is a fresh, witty vocalist, with deep lyrics and heavy beats. The single “Runaway” is very powerful and engaging. Upon its release, *Bud, Sweat, and Beers* hit the top of the U.K. hip-hop charts and remained there for weeks.

Moving over to the Land of the Rising Sun, we have the group Rhyhmeister. This Japanese group is made of two MCs, Mummy-D and Utamar, in addition to DJ Jin. The three-piece’s 2010 release *Once Again* is still regarded as one of Japan’s hottest releases. They are known mostly for their club-anthem aesthetic and their visually striking music videos. Their songs are full of energy, which heavily outweighs the language barrier. Their songs have a very relevant and familiar recording quality, and imagine this: their album artwork is virtually anime-free.

Modern-day Germany is easily regarded as Little America in the sense that hip-hop has existed there, in force, almost as long as it has in the States – take that, Hitler. Azad is a German rapper whose songs are very G-Unit-esque. They are heavy and very reminiscent of the hardcore sound of the late ’90s here in the States. His latest release is *Alphat Inferno II*, which came out last April, but his 2009 album, *Assassin*, is a must-hear as well.

There is also another Internet search-worthy artist in Israel going by the name Sangol 59 who is credited with numerous releases over the past 10 years. He has also received a lot of acclaim from performing and collaborating with many Arab artists. Simply put, this guy is a very cool MC. For those of you who love the rabbi gimmick of the American, Hasidic Jewish reggae artist Matisyahu, we’re sorry to disappoint you. As it turns out, this MC goes with the more conventional sneakers and blue jeans look. Jdub Records regards Sangol 59 as the “Godfather of Israeli Hip-Hop,” and his latest recording is a remix compilation of some of his best-known tracks. The album is free for download on JdubRecords.org.

For sake of time and space, I will conclude by saying that Jamaican dancehall is really kind of its own thing. There are countless artists in the genre, new and old, and some are very well known in the United States. The lyrical and cultural content as well as the music itself are not unparalleled to the reggae tradition. Some of the major recorded artists of the dancehall genre consist of Red Rat, Beenie Man and Sean Paul. For more information, and in order to get a much more thorough overview of the dancehall genre, there is an excellent documentary you might want to look up titled *Vice Kills Jamaica*.

Well, that’s all we’ve got for you for now. The aforementioned, very inquisitive people of *Tempo* hope that this short highlight serves as some sort of foundation for your personal exploration into the wonderful world of international hip-hop and, on a slightly smaller scale, helps relieve some of Coastal Carolina University’s musical xenophobia. -J.G. LENSICK

**MUSIC**

**HAIKUS**

S.H. BOUZOUNIS

The King of Limbs by Radiohead, online only until May. A must buy.

Yeasayer’s *Odd Blood* – throwback to ’80s pop & alt. tunes. Earnest singing

Song by Gaga, the top selling “Born This Way,” set record, anthemic.

Lost and Found: Hip Hop by Pete Rock combines soul/rap and you don’t stop…
BOOKS

It’s All Swedish to Me

STIEG LARSSON IS DEAD.

This fact is sad but true. But, what is, perhaps, most upsetting about the passing of this rather controversial, Swedish-journalist-turned-crime-thriller-author and his posthumous international sensation is that his work has been translated over and over again without his input.

In fact, since its discovery in 2004, Larsson’s “Millennium” series has been published as three bestselling books (the first of which, The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo, has been translated into 37 languages), made into three-going-on-four full-length, Swedish and American feature films, and a six part, Swedish-made-for-TV miniseries.

And, if that’s not enough Swedish Invasion for you, the New York Times announced in October 2010 the existence of another, almost finished book No. 5. Nope, not No. 4. Larsson, who was planning on writing a total of 10 “Millennium” books, skipped a volume because he thought what No. 5 had to offer would be “more fun to write.” However, Larsson’s family isn’t planning on publishing the work, and they haven’t yet explained their decision to public.

Deadline.com stated in August 2010 that Larsson was the first author to sell one million e-books on the Amazon Kindle, and according to CelerbrityNetWorth.com, the late Larsson is currently worth approximately $25 million. So, if the “Millennium” series is doing so well, why would the legal controllers of Larsson’s estate withhold this mysterious, unfinished book from their loved one’s diehard fans and their seemingly bottomless pockets?

To most all writers the thought of having your work edited, translated and published without at least some of your participation is pretty horrifying. But, this is exactly what happened to Larsson’s self-proclaimed side project when it was found in his Stockholm apartment after his, perhaps, untimely death by heart attack at age of 50.

With all of this in mind, one might question if there is an ethical difference in the widespread, multilingual publication of three unrevised works and one “unfinished” one.

As an avid reader and aspiring semi-professional writer (and a heavily tattooed feminist), I can’t help but wonder if the late Larsson would approve of the most recognizable translation of his first book’s title: The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo. To be honest, the English translation seems a little dumbed down from the Swedish original Män som hatar kvinnor, or Men Who Hate Women. Maybe the parallelism of each of these translated titles was meant to sell more copies to mainstream American society that is, at the moment, noticeably impressed (or at least intrigued) by alternative youth subcultures. Regardless, this potentially high commercial influence causes me to question if the sum of content I read was lost in translation as well.

Either way, Larsson is known as a huge advocate to end violence against women. And, interviews with his long-time partner Eva Gabrielsson, revealed that Larsson witnessed the gang rape of a young girl in his early teens and started writing the series as an effective (and lucrative) way to shed light on issues of rape and abuse.

Larsson even supposedly named the dark heroine of his series, Lisbeth, after the young girl he failed to help all those years ago. The fictional girl with various tattoos and body piercings, Lisbeth Salander is also supposedly based on an emotionally distant, psychologically-scarred but all-grown-up Pippi Longstocking.

However, in her review of the first adaptation, chief film critic of the New York Times, Manohla Dargis, had a lot more to say about Salander’s appearance on screen than her likeness to Astrid Lindgren’s pigtailed ultra-independent protagonist.

“Salander embodies a host of au courant fantasies,” Dargis said. “She’s a geek girl for starters, a computer hacker who would have downloaded this flick before it even hit theaters, and whose fetish wear and shiny boots suggest that she’s into BDSM, as they say in bondage, discipline and masochism circles.”

Sure, Larsson’s literary leading lady could be perceived as all these things, but with her creator six feet under, how can we even guess if her sense of fashion and justified, spitfire attitude are meant to be sexy in the books? All I’m saying is that it is questionable as to how far both the publishing and film industry has run with this, perhaps, misunderstood characterization. The aforementioned translation issue may just be the tip of the Scandinavian iceberg.

To conclude, it seems most appropriate here to say Slut, the Swedish word for “close,” “conclusion,” and “end,” just to keep the cross-cultural misunderstanding going. -AMANDA KRAFT

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TIP

A Second Look at the Translation of Stieg Larsson’s “Millennium” Series
TODAY’S WOMAN has a variety of products available to help enhance her natural appearance, boost her confidence and stay comfortable. Sketchers Shape-Ups help to tone the legs and butt, Tajazzles let women bejewel even the most private of body parts and PajamaJeans combine the timeless look of denim with the comfort of sweat pants.

But, one product on the market helps conquer that final frontier women so often ignore: their hair.

Besides using beauty products like hairsprays, crèmes, gels, mousses, volumizers, straighteners, treatments, dyes and highlights, there is not a lot women can do with their hair. Fortunately, Big Happie Hair Inc., has developed a product that instantly lifts any woman’s hair into an elongated crest that puts Nefertiti to shame. The Bumpit is a plastic volumizing hair insert meant to be worn and left in to turn any hair style from flat to fabulous.

So, why should women want it bumped? The answer lies in instincts shared throughout most of the natural world. Take the majestic Indian Peafowl, a species of bird characterized by its ability to accessorize. The male Indian peacock uses his bright and extravagant blue tail plumage to court peahens. What do the peahens use to stick out and ward off other female competitors? Their only plumage, the crest on their head. Similarly, it is well known that men’s eyes have a tendency to drift towards women’s hair. The Bumpit exploits this natural instinct to show off women’s crests, helping to grab male attention and to intimidate other women.

Bumpits come in four different shades to match any hair type, and three different sizes: Large, Mini and Hollywood. Everyone, from professional stylists to beauty queens like Mrs. Kentucky, agree that they are great for both formal occasions and everyday styles. Even the president of Heald College in Fresno, Calif., has a testimonial on the product’s website. Oddly enough, Jersey Shore star Snooki, known for her teased-back hairstyle called the Snooki Poof, says she hates the Bumpit. But, who would you rather listen to, a reality show star or the president of a nationally accredited academic facility?

At $9.99 for four Large, four Mini and two Hollywood Bumpits, buying a set is a no-brainer. If you want to show the world you have the taste and sophistication of stars like Mrs. Kentucky and Snooki without the hassle of teasing and combing, then the Bumpit is for you.

-DEVIN CURRIE
MOVIE HAIKUS
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Robert Pattinson in Water for Elephants. Comes out April 22.

May 6 – Thor premieres. New take on old Norse god. Action movie with hot star.


Transformers returns July 1. Big blockbuster, thank you, Michael Bay.

Redbox Vs. Netflix
Are DVD rental services soon to be a thing of the past?

IT’S THE FINAL HOUR of your 10-hour day of classes, schoolwork, real work, and the endless list of extracurricular activities that you hope will get you into grad school. You’re tired. I mean, you’re real tired, but regardless, you decide to stop at Wal-Mart on your way home to get some much needed T.P. and maybe a delicious, but not so nutritious, microwaveable meal. Or, if you’re more daring, you stop at Scotchman and get yourself a six-pack, liquid supper. Hmm, you think to your tired self, Should I hit up Redbox or should I see what’s on Netflix?

College is all about making the right decisions. And, these days, choosing the right movie rental service for your wallet is a big one. Choosing such a service that is both cheap and convenient is even better. So, what should you do? Which red logo should you bet on when the day is done and your couch is calling your name? Let’s start with the pros and cons of Redbox.

Lately, Redbox has a lot going for it. According to the LA Times, the company not only plans on going digital next year but also plans to “expand[ing] the number of movies offered to consumers directly in their homes.” Apparently, even though business has been pretty good to Redbox in the past couple years, the market for DVD rentals is slowing, and the company has finally realized that online access and a much larger film catalog (no longer limited to new releases) will reach more consumers, “particularly a younger crowd that prefers to access movies with Web-connected devices.” That’s right. They’re talking about you, the overworked and underpaid college student.

This sounds great and all, but Redbox President Mitch Lowe still isn’t naming a price for this new and improved streaming service. This leaves lots of currently satisfied customers wondering if the $1-per-night deal they’re getting at the Redbox kiosks will compare to online rates. But, is it really the change in price that they’re worried about or is it the change in their routine? For some people, driving to the grocery store or the gas station mini mart is a daily occurrence, and sadly, waiting in a seemingly neatly formed line in front of the Redbox machine has become a big part of that experience. The good news is that these people can still wait in their awkward lines (that is, if they really, really want to), because the kiosks will coexist with the online service. However, the bad news is that even with a brand new streaming system and a larger catalog, Redbox is still just catching up with Netflix.

I know, I know. The Redbox kiosk is right outside those glorious automatic doors, but how could you so easily forget about your old friend Netflix? Haven’t those little red envelopes been there for you from the beginning? And, while it’s nice that Redbox is finally thinking about offering online viewing options, Netflix has been allowing its customers to stream via their Nintendo Wii, PlayStation 3, Xbox 360, Internet-connected Blu-Ray and HD TVs, and various mobile devices for well over a year now. That’s right. In case you’ve been living under a rock, it is no longer necessary to huddle over your laptop all night in order to enjoy unlimited TV episodes, relatively new and old, and a wide variety of films. The genres are seemingly endless.

So, next time you’re in desperate need of some R&R, plan an agoraphobic dinner and a movie. There’s no shame in this kind of downtime whatsoever. Just try to keep these pros and cons in mind when deciding on a rental service, because your daytime work will suffer less if your late night entertainment is kept cheap, easy and as harmless as possible. After all, it’s a lot more pleasant to imagine how many movies you can get out of spending four dollars each month than it is to see how many dollars are spent at the end of a typical night of college debauchery. When the sun goes down, it’s time to relax and let your Xbox do all the work.

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EDITOR SAYS WTF

EGYPT “SHOULD BE A RIOT!”
Flyer for Maymester trip
February 2011

OXYMORON
Parking sign at CCU parking lot
December 2010

“MILLINNIUM”
March issue of Tissue Talk
March 2010

“YOUR” INVITED
Invitation to Handbook Cover Competition
February 2011

“SOPHOMORS”
Registration sign outside Student Center
October 2009

“ASIATIC LANGAGES”
Shelf label at Kimbel Library
October 2010

“SECIAL EDUCATION”
Tempo sign-up sheet on Club Day.
August 2010

KIM JONG-IL TABLE
North Korea table at Cultural Celebration
September 2010

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Unused condom wrapper on Prince Lawn
November 2009
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