

Longwood Plans for Inauguration of President Finnegan

NICOLE DALES
Editor-in-Chief

Longwood University is putting the final touches on the inauguration of President Patrick Finnegan, which is planned for Friday. There are a number of events planned for the week and the remainder of the month.

On Thursday, Oct. 20, the main student event of the inauguration activities will take place during the day with Longwood Gives Back – A Day of Service. A picnic is also planned from 11:30 a.m.-2 p.m. on Thursday and is free to anyone with a Longwood ID.

Students who cannot make it to the inauguration event on Friday should log on to www.longwood.edu/ to watch the live web stream beginning at 2 p.m. Special congratulations messages can also be uploaded to the website for students to send to President Finnegan.

Tickets were available to about 150 students, but due to a lack of seating in Jarman, admission had to be capped. Banners will start popping up around campus as well, noting the theme of the inauguration: “Scholarship. Service. Standards.” They will remain up all year.

On Thursday, the Silver Notes Celebration concert will take place in Jarman Hall Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. It will feature The Camerata Singers, Jazz Ensemble A, Longwood Wind Symphony and an array of soloists. There is a list of scholarship events that are a part of the inaugural celebrations throughout the month. On Sunday, Oct. 23, a faculty recital featuring mezzo-soprano Jennifer Capaldo, assistant professor of music, will take place in Wygal Hall at 4 p.m.

Assistant Professor of Biology Amorette Barber will present during a Blackwell Talk on Monday, Oct. 24 on “Immune Cells: New Soldiers in the War against Cancer.” Also on Monday, Dr. Steven Farber, mem-

ber of the Department of Embryology at the Carnegie Institution for Science, will have a presentation as part of the Simkins Lecture at 7 p.m. in Blackwell. Farber will present on “How Science Outreach Impacts Urban Science Education.”

On Tuesday, Oct. 25, the Sankofa Lecture will take place featuring Dr. Tammy Pawloski, director of Francis Marion University’s Center of Excellence to Prepare Teachers of Children of Poverty, will address “The Changing Landscape of Education.” The event will take place in Orr Auditorium in Hull Hall at 7 p.m.

Associate Professor of Finance and Real Estate Dr. Bennie Waller will be featured as a part of the College of Business and Economics Lecture Thursday, Oct. 27 at 7 p.m. in Wygal Hall. Finally, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, Dr. Brian Bates, professor of anthropology, will give a talk at 7 p.m. in Wygal Hall. All events are free and open to the public.

Blackwell Talk Examines African American Nurses During Civil War

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This week, Barbara Maling, assistant professor of nursing, presented her work on African American nurses and their role during the Civil War from 1861 to 1865. Her work mainly focused on Virginia slaves and the differences between their work and the records found of them in many different counties.

Maling gave her presentation like she would at an actual conference, such as the Association for American Nursing, where she has presented parts of her work in the past. Also attending the presentation was President Patrick Finnegan along with other esteemed faculty members from all fields.

The name of Maling’s presentation was “Southern Black Pre-Professional Nursing Care Providers in Virginia during the American Civil War, 1861-1865,” and she covered the involvement of

African American nursing care before, during and after the war. Black nurses were often drafted into helping care for injured Confederate soldiers before and during the war. If they were able to avoid impressment from the government, others were, in some cases, begged to help with the overwhelming amount of soldiers who needed attention.

Because of their help and everyday involvement in southern culture, Blacks were often taken for granted and their contributions during the war effort were rarely mentioned in diaries and records. Due to the lack of records showing the involvement of black nursing care, many things were unclear about their history, such as their responsibilities within the hospital.

Maling explained some of the duties, ranging from the preparation of the food to general cleanliness of the hospital. Some of these nurses were paid for their service if they were free slaves, while the enslaved nurses’ pay went to their owners. Some of

the slaves, depending on their skills, received more pay than soldiers during the war.

Another interesting fact that Maling mentioned was the change of power during the war, and when a hospital was taken over by either the Union soldiers or the Confederate soldiers, in some cases the black nurses would often stay at the hospital regardless. They would arrive at the hospital to start their day without knowing whether the hospital belonged to Union or Confederate soldiers.

After the presentation, discussion followed about diversity among modern day nurses and how it is very different from the Civil War era. Maling spoke on this issue, mentioning a reason why so many of the modern day nurses are white females could be because, after the Civil War ended, a school was opened up for nursing that only accepted white females. The school did not accept the black males and females who had nursed many of the injured soldiers during the war and already possessed

nursing skills. Maling later said this is interesting because many of the nurses during the war who were recorded on the roster were black males.

Once discussion had ended, Finnegan presented Maling with an inauguration coin that is given to faculty members for academic achievement during the inauguration week. Maling’s presentation has been presented nationally and internationally in places such as the Bosh Foundation in Berlin, Germany. The presentation was also a part of her dissertation she used to receive her PhD. from the University of Virginia.

The presentation was also a part of Longwood’s Celebration of Scholarship events through the end of the month in honor of Finnegan’s inauguration. The next Blackwell Talk will also be a scholarship event and will feature Dr. Amorette Barber, assistant professor of biology, presenting “Immune Cells: New Soldiers in the War Against Cancer” at noon on Monday, Oct. 24 in Blackwell Hall.

Opening Doors with the Workforce Recruitment Program

BRENNA RUBENSTEIN
Contributor

The Workforce Recruitment Program (WRP) is a relatively new program at Longwood University. It is in its third year here with the Office of Disability Resources. Although it is still in the process of forming and reaching out to gain interest, the program has been around since 1995.

The WRP was formed by the Department of Labor and brought to college campuses in Virginia. This program links students registered with the Office of Disability Resources with job opportunities in the federal government sector.

To be eligible at Longwood, a student must be registered with the

Office of Disability Resources, and for any other school, they must be registered with theirs as well. The other schools that offer this program are Lynchburg College, Radford, Virginia Tech, Virginia Commonwealth University, and Virginia State University, as well as Richmond public schools and many community colleges across the Commonwealth.

The coordinator for the program at the university is Longwood alumnus and Disability Resources Program Coordinator Cameron Patterson. He is the main contact with the WRP’s main offices.

There is a very wide range of employers who offer jobs and internships to students. They include the Department of Labor, Department of Defense, Army and Naval bases in Virginia and even NASA, which is the most popular. Getting a job or internship at one of these places

is highly beneficial.

The goal and purpose of this program is to break down barriers in the work place. “Our students are more than their disability and can be successful in the work place,” said Patterson.

The Office of Disability Resources also collaborates with the Academic Career and Advising Center, which helps the students prepare and make resumes. They also give space for recruiter visits.

Any students interested in a possible job or internship should email the Office of Disability Resources at disabilityresources@longwood.edu to register. There is an upcoming interview date on Oct. 20. This information can be found on the university’s website at www.longwood.edu/disability.

Creation of Campus Emergency Response Team in Preliminary Stages

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“We had an incident where a young lady fell on a skateboard at two o’clock in the morning last year,” director of environmental health and safety and emergency management Jim White stated.

“It took a little over 20 minutes for the rescue team to arrive because they had to respond to a shooting in town, and this young girl had a concussion and was bleeding in the back of her head. We got her to the emergency room okay, but I feel that if we already have students and faculty trained, we can sustain [an emergency victim] medically until the ambulance arrives.”

The incident White described was his inspiration for wanting to implement a Campus Emergency Response Team (CERT) at Longwood. “The Prince Edward Country Rescue Squad is an all-volunteer squad,” said White. Prince Edward is usually the first to respond to incidents on campus and back-up squads are called if Prince Edward is out

of service.

“They are incredibly invaluable to us here on campus,” White said. They respond to our emergencies and do a lot of work for us when we do Oktoberfest, Spring Weekend and other things on campus where there are large groups of people. They have helped me tremendously.”

White also noted that in his three years at the university and working with Longwood University Police Chief Bob Beach, they have seen instances of medical emergencies happen and it took the rescue squad anywhere from 19 to 28 minutes to arrive. “And that is not their fault,” said White. “[Being a volunteer squad], they may only have two people on shift during the daytime, and they’re on the other side of the county or attending to another emergency. I feel that if we already have students and faculty here that have already been EMT [emergency medical technician] or first responder trained, we could have our own team on campus to respond to some of these calls.”

White said the team would be a non-transport team, meaning they will not have the authority to transport emergency victims to the hospital. White also said Longwood would still depend on the Prince Edward County Rescue Squad and their expertise. The purpose of the emergency response team will be to maintain the health of emergency victims until the ambulance comes.

“Say we had a seizure or heart attack on campus,” White explained. “Those require oxygen, and we don’t have that here, so we’d have to wait for the rescue squad. If we did have oxygen here, and we have people capable of giving it . . . survivability rate of those categories rises tremendously, and that’s all I’m after: to give first aid and be prepared to save lives until that rescue squad gets here.”

White said the team would have two components. The first would be a campus emergency response team who would inspect the building, facilities and grounds on campus after disaster strikes, seeking out damage and potential threats to safety and blocking them

off to keep people safe. Second, there would be a medical team who would tend to victims and their medical needs until the rescue squad arrived.

To make the idea of the team become a reality, White is currently working with the Division of Risk Management in Richmond and the Virginia Department of Health (VDH). The team will also need a medical director who must be a physician. White has also hired a fire engineer and EMT instructor, set to start at Longwood in November. “Hopefully [this means],” White said, “by this time next year, we’ll be able to possibly provide students with that kind of training so that if they want to join [the team], we can provide that service to them.”

Aided by the Division of Risk Management, White is currently looking at the liability and risk issues regarding the team. He is currently looking for student, faculty and staff members who are interested in joining the team. Those who are interested should contact Tiffany Dempsey in the Office of Environmental Health and Safety.

Once there is enough of an interest, White will set up an informational meeting to provide information on what the program will seek to do. White will then contact the VDH to fill out the necessary applications needed to install a non-transport emergency team here on campus as well as the Division of Risk Management to write up procedures for team members regarding how they will have to respond, act and provide care during emergencies. Once this is complete, the team would then set up shifts and begin their work.

“I hope we get a team,” said White. “My wish is that we get a team trained and never have a case. You never know [what kind of medical attention] you’ll need if it doesn’t cross your mind. Yet when something relatively disastrous happens, it’s a really good thing to have a person there who knows how to stop the bleeding, take charge and get you to the right place so you can live through it.”

Agent Sykes Gives Presentation About the FBI’s Civil Rights Program

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Civil rights are the fifth priority of the FBI and the second priority of the criminal investigation department. Alpha Phi Sigma, the National Criminal Justice Honor Society, hosted Agent Judy Sykes with the FBI on Tuesday night to give a presentation on the FBI’s civil rights program.

There are four civil rights subprograms, in order of priority: hate crimes, color of law, involuntary servitude and slavery, and freedom of access into clinical entrance act. The breakdown of cases in 2009 was color of law (53 percent) followed by hate crimes (23 percent), servitude (22 percent) and Freedom of Access to Clinical Entrance (three percent).

Hate crimes have a three-prong test. There must be the threat of use of force, the crimes must be motivated by a bias due to a person’s race, religion or national origin/ethnicity and there must

be interference with federally protected activities. Federally protected activities include education, employment, public accommodation, and access to state facilities.

The Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crime Prevention Act of 2009 was signed into legislation by President Barack Obama and was the first time sexual orientation and gender identity crimes were prosecuted under federal law. The act is named for two individuals who were attacked due to bias.

In 1998, Shepard was given a ride home by two males from the Fireside Lounge in Laramie, Wyoming. The two men, instead of taking Shepard home, took him to a remote area and beat and tortured him, then left him tied to fence to die. Shepard was attacked due to his sexual orientation.

Also in 1998, Byrd, Jr. was walking on a dirt road when three men pulled over in a truck and invited him out for a beer. After they drank, the men took him to

a wooded area and beat him until he was unconscious. They chained him by his ankles to the back of a pickup truck and drug him for a quarter of a mile. His body became caught up in a ditch when they made a turn, and he was decapitated.

The act prohibits the intentional causing or attempt to cause bodily harm because of sexual orientation, gender or other bias if the act takes place in interstate or foreign commerce or in maritime or territorial jurisdiction. “I think with the new Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. legislation, when they added the hate crime in terms of sexual orientation, that really opened up a lot of avenues for people who might have been victimized in the past,” explained Sykes. “It protects them where before they really had no avenue to pursue in the event they were being harassed or victimized by any person or group because of that.”

Involuntary servitude and slavery is heavily involved with the sex trade.

Trafficking is the crime of compelling or coercing the labor or services of another person against that person’s will. Smuggling, on the other hand, is when someone is transported illegally into the country to work a job.

Trafficking involves between 15,000 and 18,000 people annually and brings in \$3.5 billion annually, making it a fast-growing field. In Richmond, the Hispanic community is involved in trafficking the most, followed by the Asian and Russian communities.

The FACE Act is the subprogram with the fewest violations. It prevents intentional injury, intimidation or interference with persons because they are seeking or providing reproductive health services, the intimidation of others to keep them from seeking or providing such services, and/or the damage or destruction of the property of a facility that provides reproductive health care services. An example of a violation of the FACE Act would be bombing or ramming a

car into an abortion clinic, both of which have occurred in the past.

Color of Law prevents crimes such as excessive force, sexual assault, failure to keep from harm, deprivation of medical attention, deprivation of property, prevention of false evidence, or false arrest. Those who have been given authority by a government agency cannot abuse the power given to them.

An example of an abuse of power is if a police officer beats a suspect who has been pulled over. The FACE Act is meant to protect individuals from that sort of victimization.

“Hate starts at home too. If you can’t stop the progression of it at home, it’s going to continue on . . . I think everyone needs to be aware of hate crimes. I think only by being aware and educated about it are you willing to maybe intervene. It affects everyone. It’s not just a race or a religion. It’s everyone,” said Sykes.