

Welsing Gives Views

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supremacy which advocates elimination of the black race.

The U.S. Public Health Service, from 1932-1972, did an experiment with a group of 40 black men, Welsing said. These men had the sexually transmitted disease syphilis. According to Welsing, these men were told that they were being cured, but in reality they were not being cured. Instead, they were being allowed to go on with the disease to try to [destroy] the black race, she said.

Also, the disease AIDS was "developed in a lab and white homosexuals were infected because they are expendable," Welsing said. Mysteriously, Vervet Monkey disease, as described in a book on Chemical Warfare in 1969, consists of the same symptoms as AIDS, according to Welsing.

Another study in which Dr. Welsing cited was with four groups of teachers and four groups of students. Each group of teachers was assigned a group of students.

The groups of students consisted of two groups of black students and two groups of white students. Within each group existed high achieving and low achieving students.

The results of the study showed that the group of students that received the highest attention from the teachers was the high achieving white students. The group of high achieving black students received negative attention. Welsing said that blacks with high IQs are feared.

Blacks, according to Welsing, have been the subject of criticism by whites as being genetically inferior. The inferiority lies not in blacks but in whites, she said. Welsing said that the reason there is a skin color difference in whites and blacks is because whites have a "genetic deficiency in producing melanin [the skin pigment prevalent in blacks]."

Whites try to accommodate for the deficiency by tanning, according to Welsing.

Welsing said that people must be "willing to understand the world that they live in." She posed a challenge to whites, to "respect the fact that they are a minority on the planet." Welsing says that whites should feel positive about themselves and realize that black people are the mothers and fathers of everybody.

Welsing said that to this day no one has challenged her theory. She intends to come out with a book entitled the Isis Papers.

One Version of What Happened at U. Park

by Bernie Mixon

It was reminiscent of the 1960s. In that decade, there were marches, protests and yes, even sit-ins, all held to fight for a common cause--civil rights. Rights which are guaranteed to all American citizens under the Constitution.

History repeated itself at University Park recently. A sit-in was held in the Telecommunications Building April 8, 1988. Students were arrested and consequently, the university was thrown into the center of the American eye.

But why did this occur? What were the events that led up to the sit-in?

The story does not begin April 8; the students were, according to the Rev. Cecil Gray, United Black Fellowship Church, "preparing for the opportunity to meet with the administration as early as November of 1987."

On Tuesday, April 5, a rally took place at 10 a.m. at Old Main, the building which houses many administrative offices including University President Bryce Jordan's office.

Only 25 students showed up, according to Gray and the rally was cancelled. The students then decided to go and meet with Jordan. When the students arrived at Jordan's office they were told that he was not available.

This is when the first sit-in that most people are not aware of took place. This sit-in, said Gray, was spontaneous and took place right outside of Jordan's office. During the sit-in, the students were very courteous, did school work, conducted a bible study and had a prayer, Gray said.

Authorities were there in the form of security guards, Penn State police, town police and administrators. Students were subsequently arrested, according to Gray. Of those students arrested was Undergraduate Student Government President Seth Williams, who was dragged out and arrested when he would not agree to leave when instructed, Gray pointed out.

After this, a meeting was scheduled for Friday, April 8 at 2:00 in the Robeson Cultural Center. Gray said that the administration had indicated that they "wanted a clandestine meeting but the students refused unless it took place in Jordan's conference room."

The administrators did not show up.

According to the April 13 edition of the Collegian, the meeting was cancelled because of a disagreement as to whether the meeting was to be closed. The students then, according to Gray, "walked up to the Telecommunications Building in a peaceful manner with their arms linked."

When asked why the students occupied the Telecommunications Building, Gray, in an interview with the Collegian April 13, stated that this building is the nerve center.

Throughout the whole ordeal, the students were "not disruptive," Gray said. Fatigue became a factor in what Gray called "a battle of wills and bodies."

Then, between 5 a.m. and 7 a.m., the police entered the Telecommunications Building suited in what Gray described as "riot gear."

A negotiating session, which was scheduled for April 18 at 10:00 a.m., was the main demand of the students.

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Humanities Students Express Concerns

By Levette Parish

In the Humanities Open Forum held Monday, April 11, several issues concerning humanities students were discussed.

The plus-minus grading system was a topic that added spice to the afternoon--several of the humanities participants expressed their concerns on how the system has been utilized.

However, Dr. William Mahar, humanities division head, said, "There's no choice whether to use the plus-minus grading system, it must be utilized at all times."

Nevertheless, many participants

manifested their strong disapproval of the grading system in spite of what Mahar said. Mahar assured the students that he will follow-up on the utilization of the plus-minus grading system.

The reorganization of the humanities and behavioral science/education divisions was another topic discussed. Mahar reassured the students by saying, "The reorganization should have no effect on students who are here now."

As a result of the open forum, many controversial topics were brought to the attention of Mahar in hopes that they will be corrected