

THE SABER



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THE **Saber**

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EDITOR'S LETTER

Are you excited for the Deadpool movie? We are - so much so that we decided to scope out what's what in the comic book and movie world.

In this issue you'll find an in depth look at the Marvel universe, why we love antiheroes, and the changes we've seen in "nerd culture" in the last few years. We've also taken a look at the recent string of car break-ins on campus and some big changes at SGA.

For students who have not yet experienced the joys of tax season, see page 9 for a quick and easy guide to filing your first return. As a fun bonus game this issue, if you're the first one spot all 10 hidden Deadpools drawn by Noah Sachs, send us an email telling us where you found them and, if you're correct, you'll win a prize! Answers will be released next issue.

As a reminder, we are still accepting applicants to join our staff until February 20th. We are looking for writers, photographers and illustrators. Simply email me at CSUSaberEditor@gmail.com and I will provide you with an application. Please note that we are looking for applicants with a 3.0 GPA or higher though no experience is necessary. Our next issue will come out February 24th.

-Catherine Saavedra
Editor-in-Chief

Markwood Signs Historic Amendment

SGA changes CSU constitution, pledges to prevent sexual assault

Scott Berson

Copy Editor

Photo: Carly McMinn

Representatives from the Student Government Association took the final steps at the Feb. 3 forum to ratify a historic change to the SGA Constitution. The amendment aims to allow senators to better represent the student body by changing how they are chosen. Instead of generally representing the entire student body, two senators will be elected from each of CSU's six colleges (College of the Arts, College of Education and Health Professions, College of Letters and Sciences, D. Abbot Turner College of Business, Honors College and The Graduate School) as well as a Speaker of the Senate.

Each senator must be a declared major in their respective college as well as have a minimum GPA of 2.5, or 3.0 for graduate students. The SGA says that this will allow "[the] special interests of individual colleges and majors [to] be better addressed." President Markwood signed the new amendment at the end of forum, and it is now the official policy.

Representatives also signed a pledge to support the mission



President Markwood and SGA President Tyler Davidson

of "It's On Us," a sexual assault awareness and prevention campaign that has garnered support from public figures like President Obama to businesses like Snapchat and the SEC. The Communication department screened a video of students, faculty and administrators talking about the importance of accepting responsibility to protect each other from sexual assault. The pledge was "to recognize

that non-consensual sex is sexual assault, identify situations in which sexual assault may occur, intervene in situations where consent has not or cannot be given, and create an environment in which sexual assault is unacceptable and survivors are supported." It was signed by President Markwood and members of SGA, and orally undertaken by all in attendance at the forum.

The Cougars Tackle New Blood

Club football recruits new students

Columbus State University has had a football team for the last nine years. Well a football club to be exact, but that doesn't make them any less legitimate. It's described on the CSU website under club sports as being "a way for athletes who

played high school football but did not get a scholarship to go to college [or have] the opportunity to play the sport they love, while attending an outstanding institution like Columbus State University."

Students are eligible for the team if they are enrolled at least part-time at CSU. The team has a huge game every October against the Fort Benning Doughboys which attracts giant crowds, and they play 8 to 10 games during the fall semester against other schools in the NCFA (National Football Club Association). They ended last season with four wins and three losses.

The team has been run by Coach Mike Speight for the past five seasons and on Saturday Jan. 30, the coaching staff and players held a recruitment event for high school players from all over Georgia and Alabama that brought around 80 potential students. Feb. 3 was the first signing event for the 28 students who've committed to CSU.

Coach Speight wants to remind readers that there aren't scholarships available, just college level football. "Practice is every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday (starting Aug. 1) at 7 p.m. on the intramural field, so come on over," said Speight for anyone interested in joining the team.

Akil Charles

Staff Writer

Photo: Lobna Yunis



DEADPOOL

Akil Charles

Staff Writer

*Media: Marvel Entertainment
Noah Sachs*

The Deadpool movie is making waves, and not just from the general excitement that comes with the release of a new superhero movie. The surge this movie has made is a result of it being the first R-rated superhero film of the "Marvel" era.

With the movie receiving an R-rating, Deadpool is finally getting the justice he deserves after his disappointing first onscreen appearance in "X-Men Origins: Wolverine." It also opens the doors for more controversial heroes like the Punisher or Ghost Rider to have a shot at cinematic redemption. However, children won't be able to see "Deadpool" without an adult guardian. As a result, the younger demographic will not contribute as highly to the film's box office numbers. Despite an online petition to

change the rating of the movie to PG-13, the studio has stuck to their "R" to the bloody end.

Deadpool is aware that he is a comic book character, and uses that to his advantage in bizarre ways throughout his stories. Many people don't know that Deadpool's name itself is a joke; it is dangerously close to DC's resident mercenary, Slade Wilson, aka "Deathstroke."

Ryan Reynolds reprises his role as the "Merc' with the Mouth" from "Origins." But the real question for the uninitiated is... who is Deadpool? Debuted in 1991, "Deadpool," is an anti-hero mercenary who frequently has run-ins with the X-Men. He has several origin stories, but all of them start with him as a cancer patient enrolled in the Weapon X program, the same source which gave Wolverine his adamantium skeleton.

The procedure gifts Deadpool with a miraculous healing factor

at the price of a heavily scarred face. This healing is the only power that Deadpool has, making him almost immortal. While he only has one real super power, Deadpool is proficient in martial arts and is an expert marksman, making him an ideal assassin.

Much of Deadpool's appeal is that he is unapologetically vulgar and constantly breaks the fourth wall with tongue-in-cheek humor. To prepare fans for the movie, the marketing team has been constantly putting out new content while never giving too much of the plot away. There has been an advertisement for every major holiday, with everything from a "12 Days of Deadpool" campaign in December to an ad that makes the movie look like a romantic comedy for Valentine's Day. "Deadpool" releases

Feb. 12 and stars Ryan Reynolds, Morena Baccarin, Ed Skrein and TJ Miller.



From Minor Heroes to Minority Heroes

Exploring diversity representation in the comic book industry

Cassidy Richards

Staff Writer

Media: Marvel Entertainment

It's no secret that there has been an underwhelming presence of minority superheroes in popular comics. Most people have been exposed to comic book characters in one form or another, be it through the comics themselves, pop culture, or movies and television. When we try to think of a minority superhero, however, we come up short.

Gene Denby, writing for NPR, states that while the popular comic "X-Men" (which according to enthusiast website Den of Geek is loosely based on the African-American civil rights movement) deals with discrimination, the creators of the comics "have skirted around the depiction of the people on the receiving end of much real-life discrimination: the main lineup in the X-Men team has been mostly straight, white dudes."

Many people recognize Storm, a popular heroine from the X-Men comics, for being one of the first black superheroes in the comic book world. What they might not know is that she was only introduced in 1975; that's 15 years after the first publication of X-Men hit the stands.

So why the disparity? Denby points out that the lack of minority representation is the result of the industry believing that there aren't enough minority fans who read comics. He says that this results in "a sense that some demographics in fandoms are seen as less authentic and less valuable consumers of geek culture."

Denby also points out that the stereotyping of audiences has a direct impact on which characters become the leading roles in comics and that this has largely led to minority characters playing secondary or "sidekick" roles to their white counterparts (if they get representation at all).

Industry leaders are not blind. Laura Hudson, writing for Wired, stated "the world of comic books has been increasingly grappling with issues of diversity, especially over the last several years as social media and Internet platforms have amplified the voices of minority creators and critics. And in many ways, there's been a sea change."



BBC Newsbeat states that DC recognizes the industry wide "lack of diversity" and quoted Dan Didio, co-publisher of DC Entertainment, as saying "It's something we've been aware of for a while, and we've made some great steps along the way to improve diversity in our product."

Didio goes on to explain DC's plans to re-introduce characters which individuals recognize, such as Firestorm and The Atom, as minority reincarnations. Marvel is also on board, having released Miss Marvel in 2014 and Devil Dinosaur and Moon Girl in 2015, which both feature minority females as lead heroes.

Didio also points out that the issue of diversity is not "just a DC or Marvel problem" and that other leaders in the industry need to "lead by example." Indie comic book writer Dennis Liu did just that in releasing his highly anticipated indie comic "Raising Dion" in 2015.

Liu's comic revolves around a single black mother, Nicole, raising Dion, her seven-year-old son with super powers. Yesha Callahan, writing for The Root, called the comic "ground breaking" and that where "big-name comics have seemingly kept producing the same ol' same ol', other people have picked up the dropped ball and given comics a boost of diversity."

Hopefully we are approaching an age where we can go to comic shops and book stores, regardless of our ethnicity, and find a superhero that not only upholds our values but also looks a little bit like us, even if they are still impossibly proportioned. As Callahan puts it, "comics are becoming more diverse, and we're here for it."

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We live in a society that has idolized the hero. It started with the Knights of the Round Table, then progressed to the Phantom, and Superman. Heroes quickly took over popular culture, especially in the form of comic books. In the 1960s, traditionally heroic protagonist characters took a dark turn.

Heroes became complicated, morphing from perfect champions of justice into grim, weary men and women. Batman, Spawn, Rorschach from "Watchmen," Alan Moore's V, Walter White - all were characters who strove to achieve justice or do the right thing, but without the same rules as the rest of the heroes or role models of their times.

So what is it about darker characters that make them so popular with audiences?

Some writers blame the anti-hero's popularity on wish-fulfillment fantasies. Author Auden Johnson, a dark fantasy writer, explains it by describing the characters as not being "restrained by consequences," fulfilling a fantasy that



RISE OF THE ANTI-HERO

many people feel in their day to day lives. Violent vigilante heroes take the law into their own hands and stretch the limits of right and wrong to act as judge, jury and sometimes executioner.

The anti-hero fills a visceral need people have to mete out retribution for legitimate or perceived wrongs. This frustration with the state of the world and a person's everyday routine has continued to grow, especially in recent years. As humans, we need outlets for our anger. Unfortunately, we can't punch someone in the face just because they bother us, and we can't scream and break things when our days don't go well.

The rise of the anti-hero is a

result of both mounting anger in readers and a desensitization to violence that has increased over the years. Today, violence is neither shocking nor surprising to the everyday individual. A University of Alabama at Birmingham study from January 2016 found that "Exposure to violence at high levels or across multiple contexts has been linked with emotional desensitization, indicated by low levels of internalizing symptoms."

Our lack of emotional sensitivity has transformed violence into something inherently cool. Rather than being discouraged, retribution (and the violent acts that come

along with it) are viewed as entertainment. Anti-heroes fill this niche in what we read, watch and play. They're the characters who "take no shit" from anyone and do whatever they want, but still manage to be the hero that saves the day.

AMC's "Breaking Bad" was a hugely popular drama for five years. A chemistry teacher dying of cancer wants to leave his family enough money to live comfortably when he dies, but as a teacher, he earns too little. A meager salary combined with the insanely high costs of medical care inspires Walter to use his knowledge of chemicals to cook and sell methamphetamines as a second income.

Throughout the show, he transitions from loving family man with a dark secret into a full-on, scheming villain. Despite his actions, viewers loved Walter and hated the more moral characters who got in his way.

The line between justice, righteousness and self-fulfillment has become blurred, with anti-heroes surging in their popularity as a result. These characters who defy

authority more as a personality trait than as a choice are indicative of a growing problem in our society, where rampant dissatisfaction leads to everyone turning into loud, selfish narcissists with constant complaints and no solutions.

People are angry and frustrated with their situations. Student debt is too high, a figure like Josh Duggar, famous for upholding family values, is revealed to be a child molester and adulterer, the government is allowing corporations to buy off policy changes and prevent progress. Walmart moved the kitchen supply aisle from one side of the store to the other without any warning.

The rise of the anti-hero heralds a new social climate, where acting on your frustrations is respected more than showing restraint. It shows a society where due process and rationality are knocked aside in favor of instant gratification. With role models shifting from heroes to anti-heroes, what's to stop someone from copying them and acting on their fantasy, taking justice into their own hands?

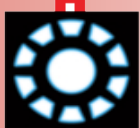
Sam Sachs

Senior Copy Editor

Illustration: Elaine Hoffmeister



PHASE 1



PHASE 2



MARVELOUS PROFITS

INSIDE THE MOVIE MONEY-MAKING GAME

Right up there with death and taxes, movies about superheroes have come to be expected, and no wonder. This year alone, seven assorted superhero movies are coming to a theater near you. If the past is any indication, the companies which produce them can expect some serious revenue—but is it at the expense of the moviegoer? Can movie producers like Marvel still make a good product even if the bottom line is the ultimate goal?

If Marvel is squeezing funds out of its fans, then from a fiscal point of view, the superhero spawning giant is a prime example of capitalism at work. The public demands movies, and Marvel Studios provides, so long as there is money to be made.

In order to understand Marvel's economic game, we have to look at the scope of their reach. Focusing only on cinema, and not on comic books or merchandising, the Marvel brand makes money using two different means. Their best known project, the Marvel Cinematic Universe (MCU), has three "phases," or sets of movies, which total 26 movies so far (twelve released, fourteen more in production).

The MCU began with "Iron Man," and includes the suc-

cessful "Avengers" and "Guardians of the Galaxy" franchises. Other movies like "Deadpool" and "Spider-Man" make Marvel profits via royalties, even though they don't own them outright.

Forbes stated that Isaac "Ike" Perlmutter, CEO of Marvel Entertainment, had an estimated worth of around \$3.9 billion in 2015. From box office sales alone, Marvel's "The Avengers" made \$1.5 billion worldwide, while "Iron Man 3" and "Avengers: Age of Ultron" were both above the billion mark. Numbers don't lie; since its launch in 2007, the MCU alone has grossed over \$9 billion around the world, making it the most profitable film franchise of all time. In other words, we are giving Marvel a ton of revenue, and it is estimated that so far Marvel has made \$19 billion from the dozens of films based on Marvel's comics.

But has Marvel disappointed its fans? Did "Age of Ultron" not live up to its predecessor? Looking at the dollar signs, the fans say no way. Compare the \$1.5 billion of "Avengers" to the \$1.4 billion worldwide revenue from its sequel. "Iron Man 3" brought in \$1.2 billion, over twice the \$585

million grossed by the first film in the series.

However, 2015's half-baked return to the "Fantastic Four" franchise (\$168 million grossed) was one of several super flops. Evidence suggests that Marvel is playing its strategy carefully, and wants franchises it no longer owns, like X-Men and Fantastic Four, to fail. After selling the rights to these titles to avoid bankruptcy in 1996, Marvel has had to watch rivals like 20th Century Fox (X-Men) and Sony Pictures (Spider-Man) cash in on its characters.

"Because the studios were in strong positions, they agreed to share only about 5 percent of the revenue from each film with Marvel," said The Wall Street Journal. Marvel is potentially retaliating by neglecting these story lines in their comics and focusing all of their attention on characters they still own the rights to—hence the lack of support for "Fantastic Four."

Bearing in mind the high costs of creating a Marvel-esque movie, the company must do everything in its power to yield a high return. Working with sequels and familiar formulas is a safe bet. On the other hand, Marvel has



PHASE 3





taken risks to keep the MCU universe interesting, such as using the less familiar Ant-Man character as a protagonist, casting lesser known stars in “Guardians of the Galaxy,” or producing new titles such as “Black Panther” and “Doctor Strange.”

As sheer overexposure to the superhero genre tires audiences, the producers have to work hard to make each film fresh. What Marvel risks with this strategy is hitting a wall; if every movie gets bigger and more explosive, the movies become too long and too exhaustive to watch, and there’s no way left for Marvel to amp it up. Marvel is trying to balance the superhero assembly line with unique aspects in each film, but overwrought action and overly complex inter-movie plots can become taxing on viewers.

A cursory look reveals that superheroes come in all forms now – tiny, in teams, from space, geniuses and average Joes, people with and without powers, heroes who are complicated and imperfect, men and women. Compare one hero to another and you get an interesting mix.

With 30 superhero films scheduled for release in the

next few years, people worry that Marvel movies will become stale. Devin Burns, a senior engineering studies major said that “Marvel is trying so hard to be like other companies by putting out a movie every year, but they don’t have to. They put so much stuff out instead of letting it sink in for fans.” But since these types of movies are relatively new, a glance at other popular genres featuring “super” humans, like spy flicks, suggests that there will always be an audience for these champions.

At any rate, the fans seem to be enjoying themselves. They create fan art, fanfiction and cosplay. They buy the merchandise and collect the action figures. For now, the quality of Marvel films seem to match the quantity, at least for the most part. Many of these movies were critically acclaimed (as well as wildly popular), received multiple Oscar nominations, and drew in respectable actors and actresses. Viewers are pleased for now, and that is what keeps bringing them back.

Elaine Hoffmeister

Managing Editor

Media: Elaine Hoffmeister, John Hope

The Marvel Cinematic Universe

Phase One

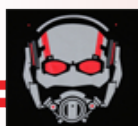
Iron Man (2008)
The Incredible Hulk (2008)
Iron Man 2 (2010)
Thor (2011)
Captain America: The First Avenger (2011)
Marvel’s The Avengers (2012)

Phase Two

Iron Man 3 (2013)
Thor: The Dark World (2013)
Captain America: The Winter Soldier (2014)
Guardians of the Galaxy (2014)
Avengers: Age of Ultron (2015)
Ant-Man (2015)

Phase Three

Captain America: Civil War (2016)
Doctor Strange (2016)
Guardians of the Galaxy Vol. 2 (2017)
Untitled Spider-Man film (2017)
Thor: Ragnarok (2017)
Black Panther (2018)
Avengers: Infinity War – Part I (2018)
Ant-Man and the Wasp (2018)
Captain Marvel (2019)
Avengers: Infinity War – Part 2 (2019)
Inhumans (2019)



Crime in Columbus

January crime wave rattles city

Toni Stauffer
Staff Writer
Media: Scott Berson

According to a 2015 study conducted by Law Street Media, Columbus ranked nine out of 10 for the most dangerous cities in Georgia. But even though 2015 saw a significant drop in major crimes, a recent string of burglaries and car thefts is leading some to think that lawlessness is back on the rise.

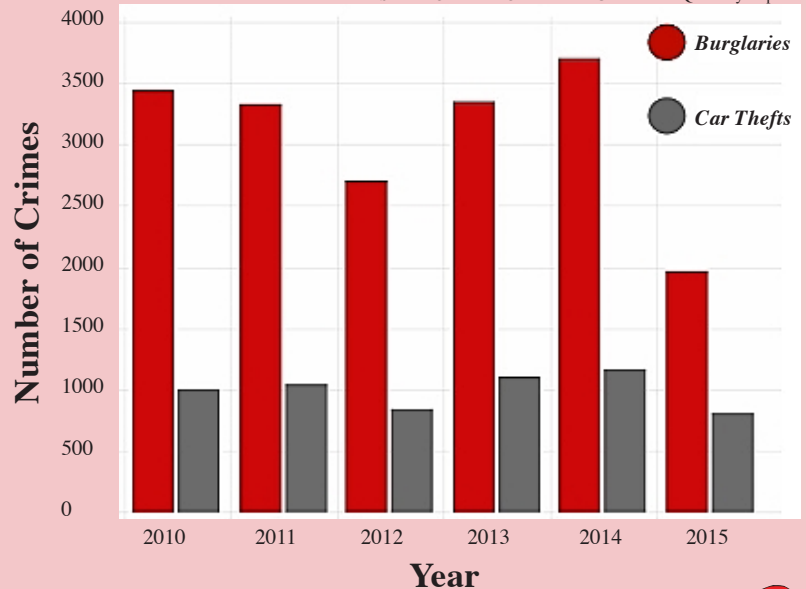
Currently, city police are investigating at least 17 break-ins at local small businesses which happened in just a two-day period last month. Also in January, there were 96 vehicle break-ins in just 22 days. Students at Columbus State University have also been affected; on Feb. 1, there were two vehicle break-ins at the Intramural Field lot on University Avenue and a car was stolen the next day from Lot 3 by Richards Hall on main campus.

CSU police are investigating the incidents and provide the following tips for safety:

- **Report any suspicious persons or activity immediately to CSU Police at (706) 507-8911.**
- **Lock and secure all vehicle doors and windows.**
- **Remove any items of value inside your vehicle from view.**
- **Always park in visible, well-lit areas.**
- **Don't leave spare keys in your vehicle.**
- **Secure your vehicle and property, even if you plan to be gone for a minute.**

Columbus, GA: Burglaries and Vehicle Thefts, 2010-2015

Source: Columbus Consolidated Government Quarterly Reports



Columbus Economy Crippling in 2016?

UGA dead predicts rough patch ahead for city

The Georgia Economic luncheon at the Columbus Convention and Trade Center started with good news from Benjamin Ayers, dean of the University of Georgia's Terry College of Business. "For the state of Georgia 2016 is going to be a good year," said Ayers. "Georgia's economy will continue to expand, and it will expand faster than the nation's economy."

The projected success of Georgia's economy has been attributed to four factors: an increase in the number of economic development projects, the recovery of the housing market, population growth and lowering global gas prices.

Additionally, Ay-

ers deemed Georgia the "sweet spot of the southeast," describing the state's attractiveness to corporate headquarters seeking to relocate, high-technology companies, health-care information technology and lifestyle companies. The addition of new industry is expected to contribute to the creation of jobs and further economic growth.

Overall, the state gross domestic product is expected to increase by 3.3 percent in 2016, a number slightly higher than 2015's 3.2 percent GDP increase.

Though things seem to be looking up on a state level, the economic outlook for Columbus differs. Columbus exceeded the Terry College of Business estimate by adding 1,800 jobs in 2015 as opposed to 1,500. Despite this, Jeffrey Humphreys, director of the Selig Center for Economic Growth at UGA, expects that Columbus will see job losses in the coming year. "The Columbus area will experience approximately 1,000 jobs lost in addition to the 2,200 jobs cut on Fort Benning," said Humphreys.

This unemployment is said to have a "ripple effect" throughout the Co-

lumbus economy, particularly in the housing and retailing industries which rely on soldier spending. Nevertheless, Columbus is set to recover from the setback as a result of the new industries coming to Georgia.

"External growth will be very supportive of the Columbus economy in 2016," said Humphreys. The profitability of external forces, the expansion of existing businesses in the Columbus economy, and Columbus State University's growth and spending are other factors that will contribute to the creation of jobs to counteract the losses Columbus may experience in the early parts of 2016.

There is still an opportunity for change, although the 2016 current forecast is bleak. "If you could attract one or two big economic development projects, the reality that transpires may not be quite as bad as the forecast I've laid out today," said Humphreys, speaking to his audience. Prospective economic development projects include auto parts manufacturing, customer call centers, data centers, cyber-security firms and financial technology companies, as well as an increased focus on attracting tourists and retirees to the city.



TAXES MADE EASY

Tax season is upon us. Here's what you need to know before the April 18 deadline

DO I NEED TO DO MY TAXES?

Well, if you're not married and make less than \$10,300 a year, you aren't required to file. But if you don't, you may be missing out on grabbing a sweet refund check.



WHAT IS A TAX REFUND?

If you have a job, you probably noticed that some money is withheld from your pay every time you get your check. At the end of the year—if you file—you will compute whether you paid more money out of your paycheck than you actually owe. If you did, you get a refund. For students, who usually don't make much, this is likely.

How To Do It:

1: GET YOUR FORMS.

Forms are documents that summarize your income and help you fill out your tax return. There are many forms in the tax process, but only three that students usually have to deal with besides the main one.

For reporting miscellaneous income. For students, this usually means payment received as an independent contractor or through self-employment. You usually have to fill this out yourself.

A summary of any school-related expenses you paid that year, and any scholarship or grant money you may have received. Sent to you by the school in January.

For paid, hourly work. A summary of all the checks you received. Usually mailed to you by any employer you worked for that year.

If you came into a lot of income this year, you could end up owing money to the government after you complete the process. Otherwise, in a couple weeks, you'll receive your refund check in the mail.

Scott Berson
Copy Editor
Media: Damien Ray

2: ONCE YOU HAVE YOUR FORMS, THERE ARE THREE WAYS TO FILE:

You can do it all yourself using paper forms. In this case, you will use either form 1040A or 1040EZ. This route can be complicated and is not recommended unless you don't have access to a computer.

You can do it yourself for free using online filing services if you make less than \$31,000 a year. This is the recommended route for most students. These services use easy, step-by-step checklists to walk you through the filing process. TurboTax is the best known, but there are many programs listed on the IRS website that work just as well.

You can pay to have someone do them for you. There is no shortage of professional tax preparation services, but they aren't necessary for the vast majority of students whose returns are fairly straightforward.

RISE OF T

What kind



Book Nerd



Science Nerd

Lindsay Marchello

Copy Editor

Illustrations: Damien Ray

Gone are the days of shoving nerds into lockers. Superhero movies dominate the box office, comic conventions bring in massive crowds and video games are no longer a niche market. Mark Zuckerberg, Bill Gates and Steve Jobs have become celebrities in their own right.

Being called a nerd or a geek used to be considered an insult. Just look at the number of films where nerds are portrayed in a negative or stereotypical fashion. “Revenge of the Nerds,” “Wargames,” “Back to the Future” and “Weird Science” are just some examples of films that feature nerds as people to laugh at. Nowadays, shows like “The Big Bang Theory” still make fun of nerd culture, but the negative connotation of nerddom has lost some of its bite.

To illustrate the new outlook on nerds, look no further than Rosario Dawson and Felicia Day who have broken through the stereotype that nerds are only socially awkward men, and have participated in popularizing nerd culture. Day wrote, produced and starred

in a web-series called “The Guild” that focused on the subculture of MMORPG gaming, as well as appeared in popular geeky shows like “Supernatural” and “Eureka.” Dawson appeared in Netflix’s original show “Daredevil” and even co-created a comic book series called “Occult Crimes Taskforce.”

The expansion of nerd culture can be seen at Columbus State University. The Campus Nerds are the largest organization on campus, and Nerdacon, their annual convention, has netted the group thousands of dollars and brought people from all over the region and beyond. It’s not unusual to see people spending their free time playing video or trading card games in the Davidson Student Center.

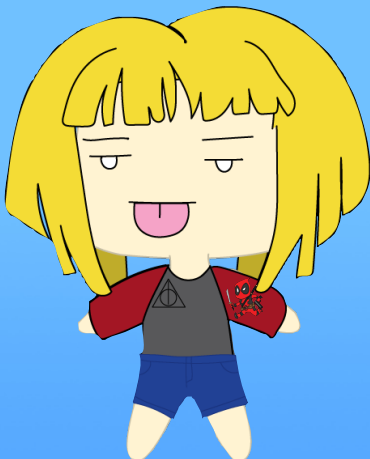
Neil Gaiman, popular English fantasy writer, noticed the change a few years ago. “It’s like many terms that were originally intended to offend; the team that was offended took it as its own as a badge of honor,” Gaiman told the BBC in 2012. “It’s part of a cycle, that terms of abuse are turned around - in this case it has been socially turned around.” It is not uncommon these days to see people self-identify as nerds or geeks, and they do so with a sense of pride.



Card Game Nerd



Sci-fi Nerd



Secret Nerd



Comic Book Nerd



Gamer Nerd



Larping Nerd

THE NERDS

What kind of nerd are you?

The nerds that populated the “Revenge of the Nerds” movie look nothing like the nerds today, who are much more diverse than their predecessors. The stereotypical nerd garb included big rimmed glasses, button ups, pocket protectors and the occasional suspenders. Today’s nerds are far more varied and not as easy to identify by appearance alone. Men and women of different races and ages have embraced nerd culture to varying degrees. There are even subcultures of nerds, like table top players, gamers, comic book fans, bookworms, anime lovers and card collectors. These subcultures are not

rigid, and people tend to jump from interest to interest, picking up whatever strikes their fancy. It’s part of what makes being a nerd so special.



EDUCATOR OF THE YEAR AWARD NOMINATIONS ACCEPTED FEBRUARY 1-15, 2016

Do you have a favorite professor who goes beyond the call of duty to ensure the success of their students or who has inspired you in some way to greater personal or academic achievement? If you do, please take a moment to express your admiration and appreciation by nominating them as a candidate for the 2015-2016 Educator of the Year Award. The professor chosen as the recipient of this award will be celebrated as part of the Scholastic Honors Convocation Ceremony on Friday, April 15, 2016 in University Hall.

Nomination forms are available in two locations:

On-line: <https://sga.columbusstate.edu/educator-award/>

Hard copy: [Student Government Office \(Davidson Center Room 207\)](#)

NOMINATIONS ARE DUE BY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 2016.



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