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GlimmerGlass Volume 74 Number 06 (2014)

Destiny Mitchell (Executive Editor)
Olivet Nazarene University

Thalyta Swanepoel (Advisor)
Olivet Nazarene University

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THE GLIMMERGLASS

OLIVET NAZARENE UNIVERSITY

NOVEMBER 13, 2014 | A PUBLICATION OF OLIVET NAZARENE UNIVERSITY | GLIMMERGLASS.OLIVET.EDU | VOL. 74 NO. 6

November is Native American Heritage month. Celebrate America's indigenous people by learning little-known facts and debunking disparaging myths.



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ABOUT GLIMMERGLASS

The *GlimmerGlass* is the official newspaper of the Associated Students of Olivet Nazarene University and a member of the Illinois College Press Association. The opinions expressed are those of each writer and are not necessarily held by the Associated Students Council, faculty, administration or students of the university.

Until 1941, the university newspaper was known simply as *Olivet News*. Former adviser Bertha Supplee proposed the name *GlimmerGlass* after visiting upstate New York, where she discovered a lake with the same name. The lake was as clear as glass and "glimmered" in the breeze. The newspaper staff adopted the name in spring of 1941, with the vision that it would symbolize the paper's mission to reflect the truth and the values of Olivet Nazarene University.

LETTER SUBMISSION

The *GlimmerGlass* encourages readers to respond through letters to the editor. For publication, letters must be signed and sent to campus box 6024 or e-mailed to glimmerglass@olivet.edu. The editor reserves the right to edit letters for structure, style and length. Publication is not guaranteed.

Olivet weeds out drug use

By Destiny Mitchell
Executive Editor

There are many names for it – marijuana, weed, pot, reefer, loud, kush. Whatever the term used, college students around the globe are into it and Olivet students are not always the exception.

In the latest incident, six Olivetians were dismissed last month after the administration received reports of drug usage on campus on Oct. 19.

Olivet takes a firm stand to discourage drug use among students.

According to Dr. Woody Webb, Vice President of Student Development, disciplinary action for the use of illegal drugs will result in a minimum of a one-semester suspension. Students who have been suspended may re-enroll for a different semester if they are eligible.

On average, five students a year are dismissed from the University for illegal drug use. About a quarter of students who are suspended or dismissed are members of a varsity sports team.

Webb pointed out that the percentage of athletes suspended or dismissed is not much higher than the percentage of athletes that make up the traditional undergraduate student body (about 20 percent).

"A false perception exists that a high percentage of those being suspended or dismissed are athletes," Webb said. "I believe this misperception occurs because athletes are often more highly visible or known across campus. This would be true on many colleges campuses."

Webb said that Olivet mostly

I would also want students to know that if these types of behaviors are a part of their lives and they want help to overcome such behavior, we will do everything we can to help them.
– Dr. Woody Webb

deals with drug- and alcohol-related incidents internally. However, the police get involved should the case warrant that.

This might occur once or twice a year, Webb said. In those instances, the police follow lawful procedures, which may include a citation or an arrest, depending on circumstances. When that occurs, the local police inform the University that an incident occurred with one of Olivet's students.

The disciplinary measures pursued stay the same, regardless of whether the violation occurred on or off campus.

According to the University handbook, "[ONU] is committed to providing a safe, educational environment and to fostering the well-being

and health of its students. That commitment is jeopardized when any [ONU] student illegally uses drugs on or off campus; comes to school under the influence; possesses, distributes, or sells drugs on campus; or uses alcohol."

Webb said it is because Olivet recognizes that a drug and alcohol culture pervades American society, that it is the University's mission to assist students who are dealing or have dealt with using or abusing drugs.

"It's our hope that students will learn from the process and choose to change their pattern of behavior," Webb said. "I would also want students to know that if these types of behaviors are a part of their lives and they want help to overcome such behavior, we will do everything we can to help them. Students can talk with their RA or RD or make an appointment to see one of our professional counselors in the Center for Student Success."

Because drugs and alcohol often lead to destructive behavior, Olivet administration aims to weed it out, whether that comes through counsel or consequence.

"Consequences for poor decisions are a part of life. Discipline is not intended to be punitive. It's our goal to help students realize the seriousness of their decisions when it comes to the use of alcohol or illegal drugs," Webb said.

A right hook to the Democrats

By Megan Lingle
Copy Editor

Earlier this month, Illinois went to the polls to vote for representatives to fill the House of Representatives, Senate and the Governor positions for the 2014 term.

Republicans wrestled control from the Democrats by winning the majority in both the House and the Senate for the state of Illinois. Another flip also occurred in the governor's race.

In a majority vote of 50.8%, Bruce Rauner (Republican) was elected governor of Illinois for next term. Pat Quinn (Democrat) followed close behind with 45.9%, and Chad Grimm (Libertarian) came in last with 3.4% votes.

The new governor for Illinois, Bruce Rauner, was born and raised in Illinois. Rauner graduated with honors from Dartmouth College despite also working a job, and proceeded to earn his master of business administration (MBA) from Harvard, according to brucerauner.com.

Rauner is a partner at Golder, Thoma, Cressey, Rauner (GTCR), an investment company where he became a very successful businessman. Democratic rival, Quinn, made allegations that Rauner's success in GTCR was excessive, but Rauner makes no apologies for his success.

According to a statement on brucerauner.com, "[Rauner] is a self-made businessman who had no inheritance or family wealth. He is proud to show

people how he has reinvested much of that success into the state [Illinois] he loves."

Unlike career politicians, says brucerauner.com, Rauner is driven by his love for Illinois.

Among the issues Rauner wants to address are: making job creation priority and lowering the general cost of doing business; accountability for government spending; improved tax climate specifically for the Illinois middle class; reformation of the pension plan; pushing for government reform of term limits; and improved education for Illinois.

Rauner will be aided by favorable results in Congress: Election results for both the Senate and the House in Illinois resulted in a change from a

Democratic supermajority to a high percentage of Republicans. For the first time in many years, only a few Illinois counties had a higher Democratic vote all-around.

If the Republicans gain 246 seats in the House—not all results are in at the time of this writing—the result will be the highest number of Republicans serving in the House since 1928, according to an interview on NBC News reported by Erin McClam. As of now, (Nov. 7, 2014) the new House elective results are: 243 Republicans and 181 Democrats.

The change in those Republicans elected for this term does not only reflect in Illinois, but is consistent throughout the entire United States.

NEWS

NOVEMBER 13, 2014

A native woman with a saintly past

By Taylor
Provost
Assistant
News Editor

As modern America uses Thanksgiving to become aware of its Native American roots, many Christians are instead celebrating Native America through a new saint—St. Kateri Tekakwitha.

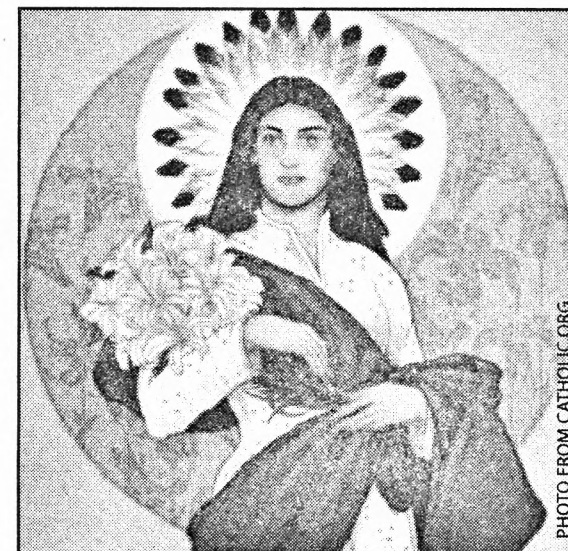
St. Kateri became the first Native American to be canonized on Oct. 21, 2012, by Pope Benedict XVI. According to the Catholic News Agency's website, she was born in 1656 near Auriesville, New York, to a Christian Algonquin woman and a Mohawk chief. Both died during her childhood in a smallpox epidemic within the tribe.

"Leading a simple life, Kateri remained faithful to her love for Jesus,

to prayer and to daily Mass. Her greatest wish was to know and to do what pleased God. She lived a life radiant with faith and purity," Pope Benedict XVI said at her canonization two years ago. Kateri lived to the age of 24, and is now recognized as the patroness of the environment and ecology.

Since her canonization, some churches have held a Thanksgiving Mass to celebrate St. Kateri, according to the Catholic News Service. A Mass held in Nov. 2012 in Montreal, where Kateri lived for a portion of her life, celebrated Native American culture by incorporating a Mohawk purification rite and the Mohawk language.

Leading a simple life, Kateri remained faithful to her love for Jesus, to prayer and to daily Mass. Her greatest wish was to know and to do what pleased God. She lived a life radiant with faith and purity. — Pope Benedict XVI



The rise and fall of global economics

By Melissa Luby
News Editor

Toilet paper in Zimbabwe costs over 400 Zimbabwean dollars *per sheet*. Drought conditions in Turkey have caused food prices to skyrocket, while prices in continental Europe are falling. These price changes reflect the causes and effects of inflation.

In the United States, citizens are more concerned with unemployment than inflation—but should they be? Esther George, president of the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank, said in a recent speech that inflation is "the one thing the central bank must keep its eye on." In light of the extreme cases of inflation occurring worldwide, Americans should keep an eye on it too.

In moderation, inflation is actually good for a nation's economy. In fact, says Michael Strain of the Washington Post, the United States economy needs more inflation to reduce our unemployment rate—the economic statistic in which Americans are most interested. Decreased unemployment leads to higher, more competitive wages. Higher wages mean higher prices, and higher prices are the root of inflation.

Inflation, simply put, is an increase in the price of goods and services. For true inflation to occur, the prices of many types of goods, rather than

just a handful, must be increasing.

There are two primary causes of inflation: an increase in the money supply, or an increase in prices of goods. According to Forbes columnist John T. Harvey, inflation usually starts when a corporation increases the price of one product. The result is a ripple effect: prices of related goods climb to balance increased production costs. This type of inflation is known as "cost-push" inflation.

Another type of inflation, as described on the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco's website, is demand-pull inflation: corporations cannot produce enough of a product to meet demand, creating a shortage that makes prices rise.

Inflation is difficult to measure because of the numerous contributing factors involved. Economists have developed several methods to track the overall price levels of goods and services. According to the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland's website, the three most prominent scales of inflation measurement are the Consumer Price Index, the Producer Price Index, and the GDP deflator. The Consumer Price Index, measured each year by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, tracks changes in price of a fixed set of goods that reflects a typical family's purchases. The Producer Price Index uses the same set of goods, but records the profits made

by the producer. The GDP deflator compares differences in the Gross Domestic Product from year-to-year.

George, in her Albuquerque speech, voiced her confidence in the American economy. "I don't think inflation is at risk today," she said. Although inflation is currently stable at 1.7%, American economic history has its share of bleak chapters.

From 1965 to 1982, America suffered what Jeremy Siegel described as "the greatest failure of American macroeconomic policy in the postwar period"—the Great Inflation. According to Michael Bryan of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, the 14-percent inflation rates of the 1980s were created by international demand for the US dollar, the costly programs of Johnson's Great Society, and the Arab Oil embargo.

While 14% inflation rates may seem high, Zimbabwe battled an even greater economic crisis. According to a 2006 New York Times report, inflation—or, rather, hyperinflation—in Zimbabwe was at nearly 1,000 percent per year, a figure normally only seen in war zones. Unemployment rates were estimated between 70 and 80 percent. The \$500 bill was the smallest in circulation, and staples such as toilet paper, bread, and tea became luxuries. "If you have cash, you spend it today, because tomorrow it's going to be worth 5% less," said

Mike Davies of the Combined Harare Resident's Association in the New York Times article.

Zimbabwe's government attempted to curb inflation by printing more currency—which is actually what caused the hyperinflation, which began in 2000. Eight years later, The Economist reports Zimbabwe has stabilized its economy by adopting the US dollar as its primary currency.

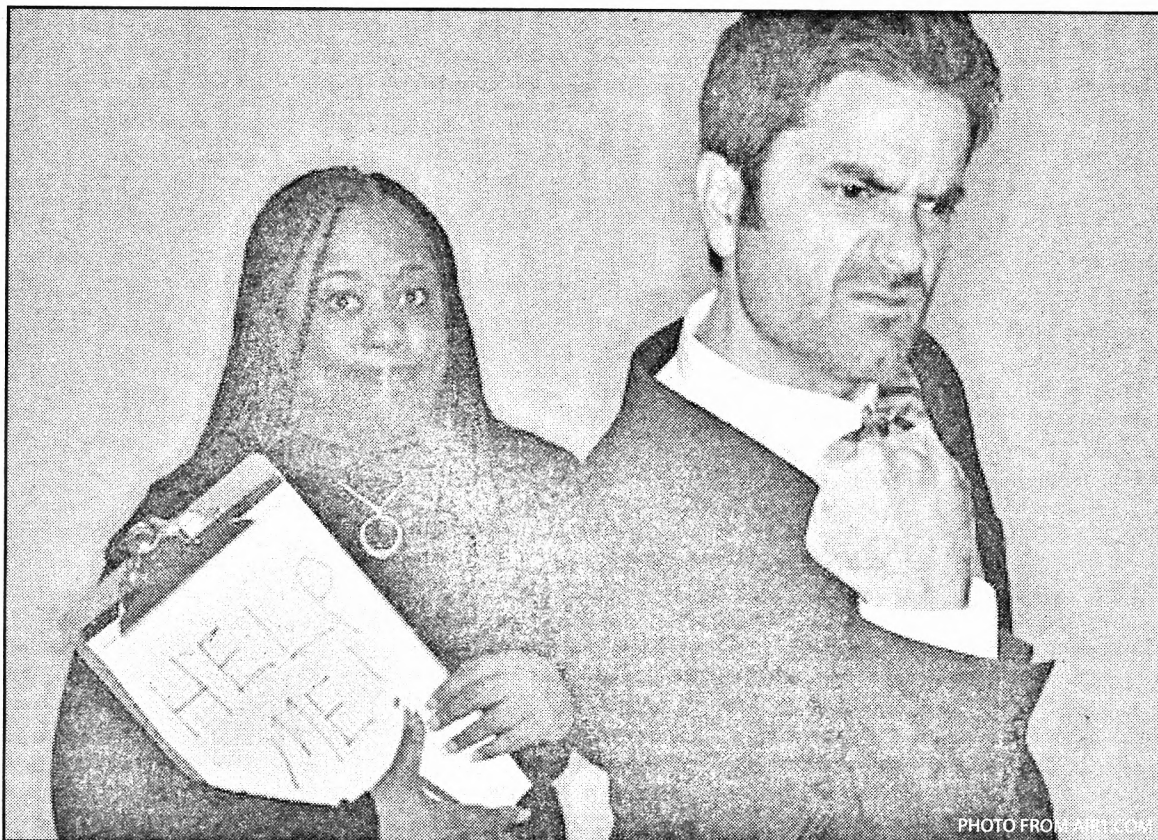
International demand for US currency was a key factor in the Great Inflation of the 1960s and 1970s. Now, however, the United States is more at risk of deflation than inflation. From a consumer standpoint, deflation looks favorable—falling prices means more money to spend on luxury goods. According to a Forbes report, however, what deflation actually causes is a false increase in the value of currency. Consumers stop purchasing in anticipation of lower prices in the future, resulting in falling demand, loss of jobs, and lower wages. If deflation persists, a recession occurs.

Evidence of deflation is all around us, from street corners to the stock market. Most Americans are aware of falling gas prices; fewer, however, are aware of the potential repercussions of these favorable-looking price changes. Increased oil reserves, cheaper and more plentiful energy sources, and less concern about de-

pleting natural resources are causing not only a decrease in gas prices, says Economy Watch, but also in the price of gold.

Gold prices are as important to the economy as gas prices are to the consumer. Gold is perhaps the most important inflation hedge in the economy. Investopedia defines an inflation hedge as "an investment to provide protection against decreased value of currency." A good inflation hedge maintains its value despite economic fluctuations. As inflation increases, more gold is needed to balance it. In the United States, however, Forbes reports the opposite is occurring: less demand for gold, resulting in prices below \$1,200 per ounce.

Inflation rates in the United States are still growing modestly, but Europe is at severe risk for deflation. The Guardian reports European inflation rates are currently at just 0.3 percent. Additionally, European interest rates are already at zero percent, which eliminates lowering interest rates as a possible means of battling deflation. The only—and less effective—option left for Europe is to print currency, which is exactly what Mario Draghi of the European Central Bank plans to do.



Brant Hansen and Sherri Johnson join Shine.FM as afternoon hosts through Cure International.

New afternoon host on Shine.FM

By Grace King
Layout Editor

Born and raised in Illinois, Christian radio personality Brant Hansen is returning home — at least through his voice.

“The Brant Hansen Show” began playing on Shine.FM Nov. 3, and broadcasts on around 50 other stations as well. Hansen is on Shine.FM Monday through Thursday from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. and 11 p.m. to 1 a.m. and on Fridays from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Hansen grew up in the Midwest and graduated from the University of Illinois in 1991 with a journalism degree. He has broadcasted on stations all over the United States and recently finished a three-year tenure at Air1 Radio to pursue his next calling.

Now working for Cure International, a non-profit organization that helps people receive surgeries, Hansen is using his radio talent to spread the word about the organization.

Hansen is not paid for his radio shows, but continues to record because “I love talking about who God is and I love telling people what Cure [International] is all about,” he said.

Hansen holds nothing back from his listening audience, as he banters

I don't find it hard to be so honest on the air. If anything, I feel like I hold back sometimes because I don't want to overwhelm people... I had a friend tell me I have the worst poker face. I can't mask it.

— Brant Hansen

back and forth with his producer, Sherri Johnson, who began working with him at Air1. Hansen and Johnson broadcast from California, where they make content for different stations every day.

When beginning his radio career, Hansen worked for a station in Champaign, Illinois with now-Shine.FM morning host, Kurt Wallace. Wallace said Shine.FM has already received calls from listeners who were touched by Hansen's show and that listeners tune into Hansen because people gravitate toward people who are real.

“I don't find it hard to be so honest

on the air. If anything I feel like I hold back sometimes because I don't want to overwhelm people. I don't know how else to do it,” Hansen said. “I had a friend tell me I have the worst poker face. I can't mask it.”

Hansen and Johnson are still ecstatic and honored by every phone call they receive from listeners. Johnson said that time is the one thing you can't get back, and if people spend their time listening to you, that means everything.

“The weird thing is, if we had five people listening, we would do the exact same show,” Hansen said. “It's such a personal thing. We're not performers. We have enough performers. People are looking for something a little more tangible, a little more real. They're looking for hope.”

Hansen and Johnson continually rely God for every broadcast they record. Johnson said with a laugh, “I don't know if I'd trust me with a microphone; I certainly wouldn't trust Brant.”

Hansen is excited to be on Shine.FM because, growing up in the Midwest, he feels like he relates well to the people listening. “It feels like home,” he said.

MIA goes to Indian school

By Alex Hovious
Staff Writer

Student ministry Missions in Action (MIA) is known for its work done outside the country, but it also has quite an impact in the United States.

Several mission trips through MIA go to different Native American reservations, working as well as ministering to the area they are sent.

Olivet student Taylor Provost had the privilege to serve on a missions trip to South Dakota while in high school. Provost and her team performed manual labor, repairing buildings damaged by a flood.

“I went on the trip in summer of 2010, and the previous summer I went on a trip to New York City, so going to a reservation was a huge change of environment,” Provost said. “We did a lot of house repair and also helped repair a local church; repainting, construction, etc.”

Although it was tough work, the reward was well worth it.

“I went because I loved going on trips and I was able to afford it so why not?”

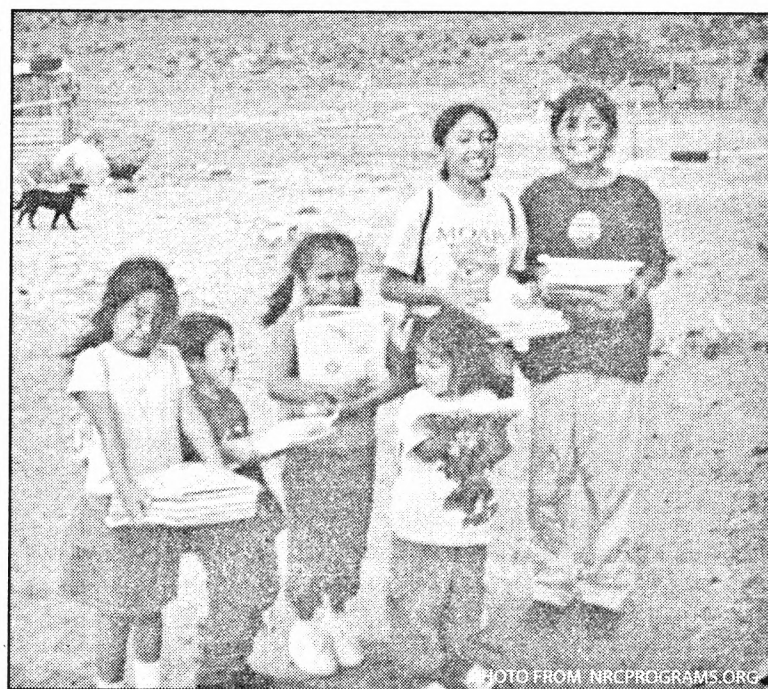
I learned that a lot of people living out there are still very happy even though they don't have much, com-

pared to us,” Provost added. “The children were especially accepting and loving, and that made it even better.”

Olivet's missions teams also visit locations throughout the United States, including Native American reservations. MIA plans on heading to Arizona this summer to a reservation, with Olivet computer science professor Dr. Larry Vail and his wife, Pamela, leading the trip along with Dr. Shane Ritter, chair of the Engineering Department.

This is not Dr. Vail's first MIA trip; last year, Vail co-lead a trip to Santa Barbara Honduras where his team partnered with Footsteps Mission, The Garden of Hope and Love Orphanage. This year he will be serving at the Sun Valley Indian School in Arizona.

“My team will have engineering students that will be working on solar power and water collection systems for the school,” Vail said. “Computer science students will be working on the computers and the campus network. I am very excited for this trip and I hope to grow closer to my wife and son who will also go on the trip, and closer to the students as well. We will share the love of Jesus Christ and be blessed more than we will bless.”



MIA is taking a trip to Arizona this summer to serve the Sun Valley Indian School there. They will be working with children like these, sharing the love of Jesus with them and teaching them how to use technology.

A Global Glimpse



GRAPHIC BY STEPHANIE LINQUIST

Last Ebola patient in U.S. hospital healthy and ready to leave

NEW YORK CITY -- A New York City doctor diagnosed with Ebola received permission to leave the hospital on Tuesday free of the virus, The Wall Street Journal reports.

The patient, Craig Spencer, 33, was diagnosed on Oct. 23 and has been receiving treatment at New York's Bellevue Hospital Center since. He is a volunteer with the humanitarian group Doctors Without Borders and treated Ebola patients in Guinea before returning to the U.S. on Oct. 17. He now poses no health risks, according to officials.

Dr. Spencer is the last Ebola patient in a US hospital. He is set to be discharged less than three weeks after he was hospitalized with a fever of 100.3 degrees.

The federal government has tightened restrictions on returning health workers, but stopped short of mandatory quarantines, arguing that forcing the healthy to remain confined would discourage aid workers from working in West Africa where their help is needed.

Puppy-sized spider found in South America

GUYANA, SOUTH AMERICA -- An entomologist, Piotr Naskrecki, found a giant spider roughly the size of a puppy while walking in the Guyana Forest in South America last month, KTLA Channel 5 reports.

The tarantula, the South American Goliath Birdeater, is the world's largest spider, Naskrecki stated on his website. It weighs up to 6 ounces, and has 2-inch long fangs and a leg span that can reach up to a foot. The spiders grow this large because of their low metabolic rate.

It is also the only spider in the world that makes noise; its hard tips and claws make clicking sounds when it moves.

While the tarantula is capable of feeding on birds, Naskrecki said that they generally feed on earthworms or whatever is available. He also said on his website that the spiders can be bought in the U.S. or online for about \$20 to \$100 each.

African union chief in Burkina Faso talks about transition

BURKINA FASO -- The head of the African Union (AU) is in Burkina Faso for talks on the west African country's political transition following the ousting of veteran President Blaise Compaore, Al Jazeera reports.

"The African Union has not come to sanction Burkina Faso," Mauritania's president and current AU chairman Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz said after private talks with Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac Zida, the officer the army installed to lead the nation after Compaore fled.

On Sunday, a blueprint for transition that provides for new elections in a year was agreed upon between the opposition and civil society groups. The groups now wait on negotiation of their transition blueprint with the army to lay the groundwork for the nomination of a transitional president and the return of civilian rule.

Manslaughter charges overturned in Italian court

An Italian appeals court overturned the 2012 manslaughter charges against six scientists and one government official.

Charges against the defendants—who are earthquake and disaster experts—claimed the defendants failed to predict a 2009 earthquake that killed more than 300 residents of L'Aquila. The defendants were members of a risk assessment team called to L'Aquila to determine whether small tremors were cause for greater concern. Prosecutors claimed that the experts gave "inexact, incomplete, and contradictory information" to residents about the risk of an earthquake. Seismologists from around the world condemned the 2012 conviction on the grounds that the court did not understand the difficulty of predicting seismic activity.

The appeals court rejected the conviction because no crime was committed. Survivors of the earthquake are dissatisfied with the verdict and plan to appeal the case.

South Korean ferry captain prosecuted for negligence

A South Korean ferry captain was sentenced to 36 years in prison for negligence.

Lee Joon-seuk's vessel sank in April while carrying over 300 people. Lee was convicted of negligence but acquitted of a secondary charge for murder. The murder charge claimed that Lee abandoned the sinking ship while passengers were still on board.

Several of the ferry's crew members have also been charged. Chief engineer Park Ki-ho was charged with homicide and sentenced to 30 years in prison for leaving behind two injured colleagues and failing to inform rescuers of their positions. Thirteen other crew members were also sentenced to jail time up to 20 years.

Authorities claim that the vessel sank because of a combination of overloaded cargo, improper storage, failure to maintain safety features, and crew member actions. Of the 472 people on board the vessel, only 172 survived. Over 290 bodies have been recovered; nine are still missing.

NOVEMBER 13, 2014

LIFE & CULTURE

The world we want

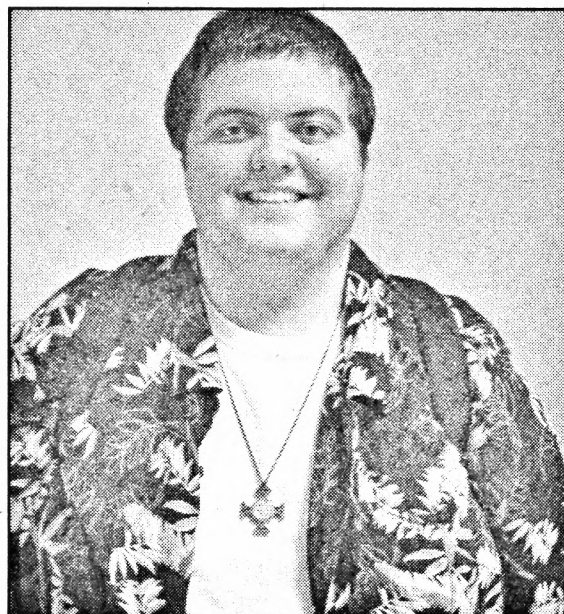
Tasha Leavitt, junior



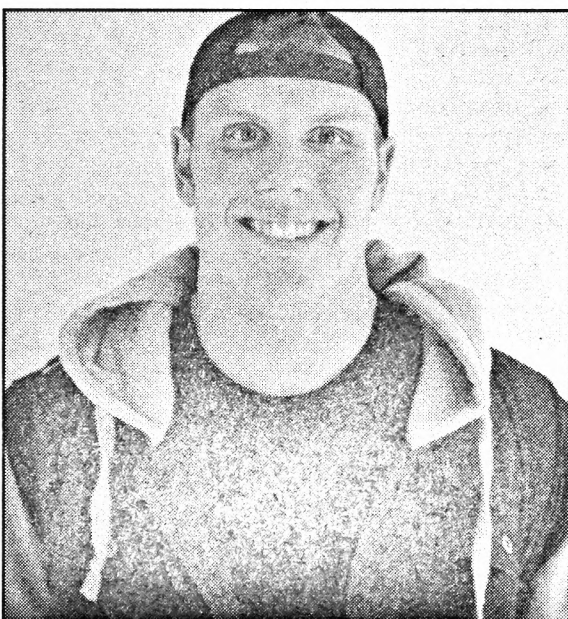
"I want to live in a world where people aren't separated by religion, race, and ideas, but come together with the mutual understanding that we are different. To create this world, I will love and show love and be love and let those around me know that what makes them different is

"I want to live in a world where peace is more than a bedtime story. To create this world, I will awaken the dreamers."

Evan Sherar, sophomore



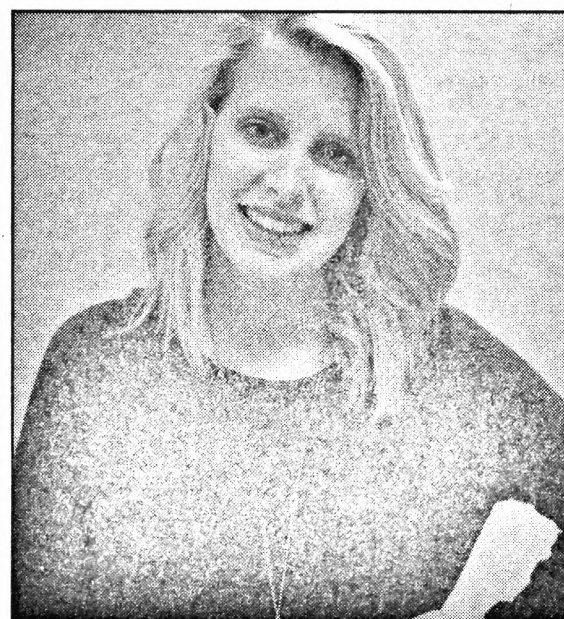
Alex Hovious, senior



"I want to live in a world where everyone is always striving to be their best; to give it their all every day. To create this world, I will try my best to always give it my all in everything I do every day."

"I want to live in a world where people are treated with love and respect. To create this world, I will try to be an example by caring for those that have been forgotten."

Allie Alexy, sophomore



Illiniwek tribe ruled in Illinois

By JT Cummings
Staff Writer

The bell rings for recess. Hordes of children dash out the doors to the playground. Children running around making high-pitch sounds while slapping their mouths to make an unnecessarily emphasized vibrato—Cowboys and Indians—classic schoolyard game.

Illinois was originally inhabited by six Native American tribes: The Chickasaw, the Dakota Sioux, the Ho-Chunk, the Illiniwek, the Miami and the Shawnee tribes. The largest of these in Illinois being the Illiniwek tribe, often referred to as the Illini.

The state of Illinois was named after Illiniwek, an Algonquin word meaning "men," according to an article in the Milwaukee Journal. In the 1600s, French Canadians explored the rich bison-filled prairielands belonging to the Illiniwek people. Upon finding the name "Illiniwek" difficult to pronounce, they made their own version.

Since the European arrival in the Midwest, there have been several other Native American tribes to migrate to and through Illinois: the Delaware, the Kickapoo, the Ottawa, the Potawatomi, the Sac and Fox, and the Wyandot.

According to native-languages.org, Native American tribes still exist, but were forced to move to reservations in Oklahoma by the US government. The Illinois State Museum's website reports that back in the 1600s when the Illinois Confederacy—a powerful association of about 13 tribes—was at its prime, there were over 10,000 Native Americans in the Illinois area.

This number has dramatically decreased. The U.S. Census reports of the 112,000 people living in Kankakee County that only 0.4 percent of the population is Native American and out of the nearly 13 million people living in Illinois, only 0.6 percent are Native American.

While Kankakee's Native American population is high compared to the rest of the state, it is still low. During European colonization of the Illinois area, Native Americans were encouraged and forced to adopt European lifestyle and beliefs, which lead to the near extinction of Native American culture in mainstream society.

A Chicago art project with a vision

By Taylor Provost
Assistant News Editor

On Halloween, Chicago natives and tourists began telling the city their life wishes through The World We Want, a public art project in Pioneer Court on Michigan Ave., brought to the community by local Chicago ambassadors and artist and creator of

the project, Amber Rae.

Blackboards are set up in the courtyard where citizens are encouraged to write on the boards and finish two phrases—"I want to live in a world where..." and "to create this world, I will..."

According to the project's public Facebook invitation, the project "invites you to reflect on your vision for yourself and the world. We create

spaces that invite honest reflection and expression for one simple reason: To connect us more deeply to ourselves and each other."

The aim of the project is to showcase the community's "collective visions and ownership in bringing them to life," according to The World We Want's website. The World We Want is not Chicago-exclusive—the first blackboard wall

opened to the public in Brooklyn, New York on Sept. 26, 2014. The project continues to spread to other cities.

The World We Want blackboards will remain in Chicago's Pioneer Court until Nov. 19. Photos and other news on the project can be found online using the project's hashtag #TheWorldWeWant.



These drawings are taken from the ONU Art Department's sketchbook created for each student to sketch out an idea.

Sketchbook brings together art students of all concentrations

By Grace King

Layout Editor

"My sketchbooks serve me as a place to draw anytime, anywhere. They help me stay free and, at the same time, help me get connected to the world around me in a deeper way," said full-time artist Rick Beerhorst.

And connecting with the world is exactly what Olivet Nazarene University senior Cody Overocker had in mind when he decided to create a sketchbook for every art student to contribute.

The sketchbook, titled "ONU Art Department 2014," has four rules:

no Olivet inappropriate drawings, limit one page per turn if received, the book must be passed on within 24 hours and every artist should sign and date his or her drawing.

The idea began on a trip to the Chicago Art Expo when Overocker, graphic design major, and junior Monica Stamper, art and drawing major, were inspired to create a sketchbook that could be exchanged between the art concentrations.

"If everybody contributes, I think it will bring the Art Department together because it's kind of scattered. Like art therapy [students]. They're in the Art Department, but there are students I only met [this year],"

Overocker said.

Art professor Gary Thomas drew the cover of the sketchbook. "It's about collaboration. It's about community."

Overocker gave the book to Stamper to start off. "I just wanted to start out with a fun doodle," she said.

"I love stories so much. Making art is, for me, a part of telling a story. It's not just, 'oh, I'm writing 12 paragraphs of description.' It's drawing someone kicking someone in the face. You can communicate so many things visually, and I feel like comics have their own beauty and language, and it's such a fun medium to work with," Stamper said.

Senior Krista Postell, art and drawing major, also had a chance to leave her mark in the book. "I feel like each person treats a sketchbook differently. For me, mine was a finished piece," she said.

Postell had the opportunity to talk to Disney animator Mark Henn when he was at Olivet to speak in chapel and was inspired by his success. "Art is really important in society. The arts have so much influence on how we live. It's not a pipe dream," Postell said.

The book has started off slowly. Overocker said he wanted someone to contribute a new sketch every day in hopes that the book will be filled

by the end of the year.

It's hard to get it between concentrations in the department, Stamper said. "It doesn't get as much traffic as it should."

"You feel compelled to draw in it because it's a community thing; you don't want to be holding onto it for a week or two," Overocker said.

Next year, Overocker hopes a new book will continue the tradition.

Other contributors to the book are Mark Henn, local artist Segio Gomez, senior Haley Cox, senior Mary Bass, and senior Megan Lingle.

Gogh for Baroque: seniors ready for show

By Mary Bass

Staff Writer

Nimble fingers have been hard at work, anticipation has been building all year, and now, the season is finally upon us. That's right: it's the beginning of the Senior Art Exhibits for all Arts and Digital Media majors. In a mad flurry of activity akin to the adrenaline-fueled sprint of Black Friday shoppers, a handful of seniors has been putting the finishing touches on their capstone exhibits.

The Senior Exhibit is a chance for

each student to display a collection of art created around a theme of his or her choosing, whether the student is a photography, graphic design, drawing, painting, pre-art therapy or art education concentration. The season will start off strong this week with the exhibits of Brittany Booth and Haley Cox.

Brittany Booth is double major studying multimedia studies with a film studies concentration and art with a photography concentration. Her exhibition, "Behind the Scenes," will feature her meticulously hand-

constructed miniature sets that depict a unique story. She created five sets from scratch before any pictures were taken.

Booth noted, "Every scene depicts a scenario of bleak human reality, but each scene also includes some element of hope amongst the darkness. I want my photographs to have an emotional impact on those who see them. Since the meaning of each scene is obscure, it is up to my viewers to determine their significance." Booth's love of storytelling, as well as her dedication to her craft, is obvious in her work.

Haley Cox, an art major with double concentrations in graphic design and photography, hopes to convey to viewers her personal delight in the beauty of nature. Her show is titled "The Road Less Traveled."

"My show is collection of mesmerizing beauty I found on my own adventures through nature. I used metal prints and dark wood framing to enhance the color and texture of each print. My goal is to have my viewers witness the pure beauty God has created around us through my photography and want to have their own ad-

venture to experience it themselves," she said. Cox's luminous photographs are displayed to their advantage with this distinctive printing process.

Both exhibits will be on display from Nov. 11-24. "Behind the Scenes" is in the Brandenburg Gallery in the lower level of Larsen, and "The Road Less Traveled" will be on display in Strickler Planetarium. Opening receptions for both artists will be from 6-8 p.m. Nov. 13. Be sure to take a break from your hectic schedule that night to enjoy refreshments and these artists' amazing photographs.

Ain't nobody got time for the flu

By Allie Alexy

Staff Writer

Chills. Body ache. Fever. Exhaustion. Sore throat. Stuffy nose.

We all know what it is like, and flu season has just begun. The important question is to figure out whether you have a cold or the flu.

The flu is a highly contagious virus, even more so than the Ebola virus. It is an airborne virus, and can be spread without even having symptoms of the virus. Symptoms are similar for both a cold and the flu, so determining which of the two you have requires a visit to a doctor.

While at college, at-home doctors can be difficult or impossible to get to. This makes going to a simple doctor's appointment hard. Olivet offers health services, located in the Center for Student Success, which makes this task easier.

"We offer a free service for full-time undergraduate students. We may be the only service they need, and if not, we can offer a list of local doctors who can help them," Health Services said.

There are many preventative measures that can help you avoid getting the flu. One method of prevention is to get a flu shot—the best method of prevention—which is

available through Health Services.

Try to avoid close contact with people who are already sick. If you have been around people who are sick, avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth and wash your hands with soap and water. Disinfect surfaces that are commonly used, including doorknobs, faucets and desks.

If you do get sick, the Center for Disease Control recommends staying home for 24 hours after your fever has gone without the help of fever-reducing medication, with the exception of going for medical care. As a college student, this may not be possible, but try to reduce the amount of contact with other people to stop the spread of the virus.

It is important to cover your nose and mouth when sneezing or coughing and to throw out used tissues right away.

While it may seem that spreading the flu is very easy at college, Health Services said that they only treat five to ten students with the flu a year. This may not mean that students are not getting the flu. It simply means that they may not be seeking help from Health Services.

If you do not want to go to Health Services, there is Riverside Medical Center Fast Care inside the Bourbonnais Walmart. They offer walk-in treatments for cold and flu symptoms for a flat-fee, which can be billed to your insurance company.

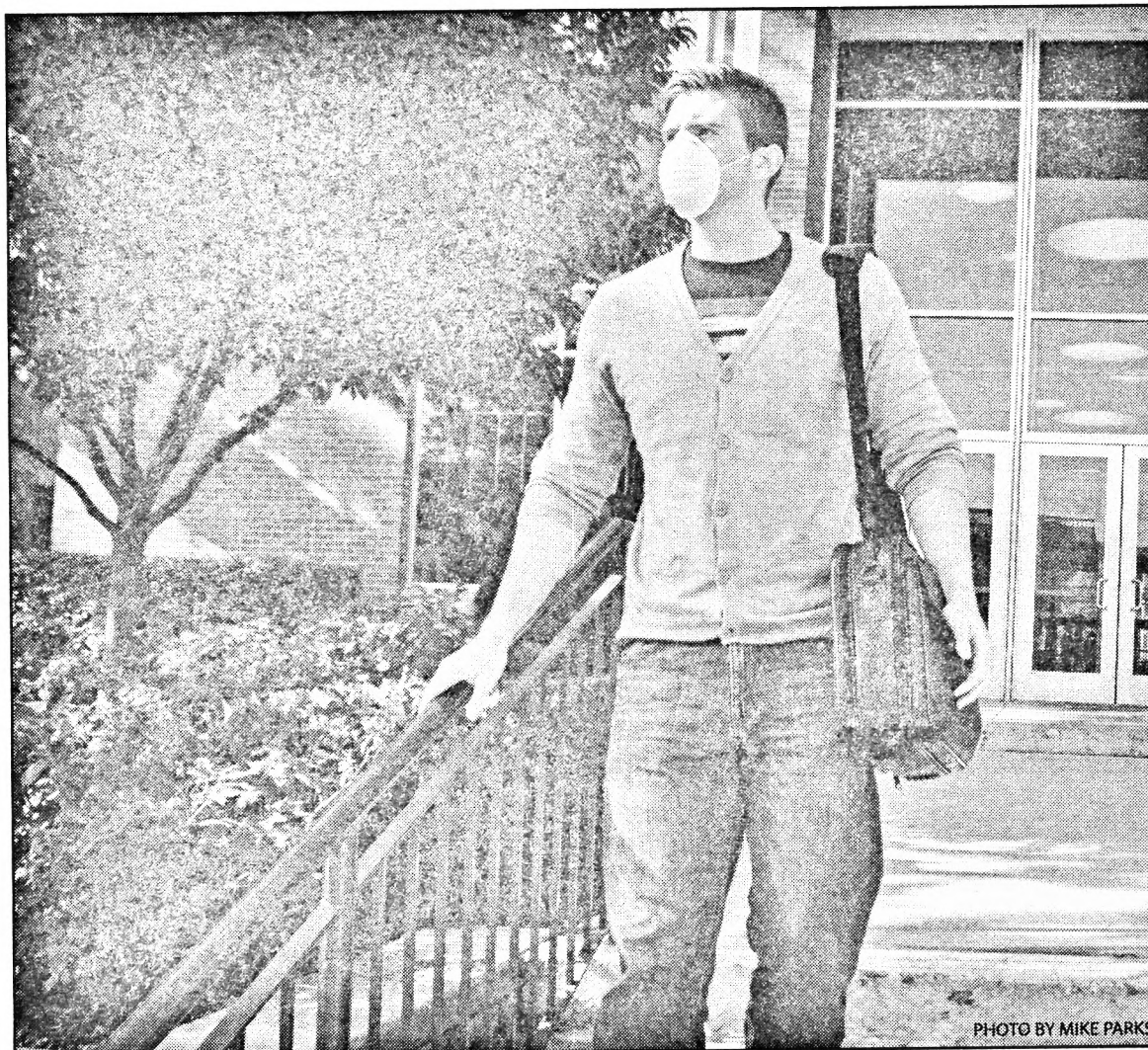


PHOTO BY MIKE PARKS

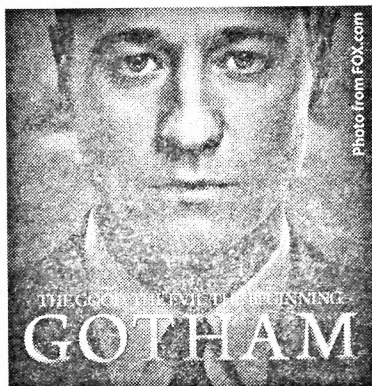
It's difficult enough to keep up with classes and get your Christmas shopping done. Don't let the flu stop you.

Falling leaves and temperatures: TV shows around the turn of the seasons

By Jessica Ellison
Chief Copy Editor

Autumn is a generous season: it promises cool-weather fashion, apple- and pumpkin-flavored treats and nature's prettiest color scheme.

Arguably one of the best gifts this time of year offers is the onset of fall television shows. College students await their favorite shows' new seasons like they await Christmas break, and the Fall 2014 TV season



"Gotham" has attracted many fans to the tale of Bruce Wayne's life.

is no exception. Olivet's students are already talking about the shows they love this fall.

"'Once Upon A Time' is the best by far," junior Jake Hileman said.

"I really, really love 'Scandal'!" junior Sydney Tyler commented.

"'Parenthood' is where it's at," sophomore Hannah Gorecki added.

Others mentioned "American Horror Story," "Grimm" and "The Vampire Diaries."

Students speak highly of a variety of fall TV shows ranging from political dramas to contemporary fairy tales. "Once Upon A Time," "The Walking Dead," "Modern Family" and "New Girl" top the list for many of our peers. The number one choice? "Once Upon A Time," which features its anticipated third season this fall.

"The character development is relatable and intriguing," junior Taylor Logan said of the series. "I also appreciate how every episode

leaves you at the edge of your seat!"

"Once Upon A Time" is a fairy tale drama that originally premiered on ABC in 2011. Now it is also available on Netflix. The network described the show as a "merge of reality and myth" filled with "magic, monsters and all the characters we know from storybooks growing up." But the stories we thought ended with "happily-ever-after" are actually continued in the show: good and evil continue to fight as new plot twists emerge.

"Ultimately, it's a story of hope. That's what makes it great," entertainment writer Michael Rohrer told The Huffington Post.

The top fall TV shows for the 2014-2015 season according to rollingstone.com's Fall TV Preview 2014 differ from what Olivet students ranked highest. The preview listed newcomer "Gotham," which serves as a Batman prequel with a "future-noir" atmosphere and details of

Bruce Wayne's early life, as "easily the fall's most impressive network debut." Following "Gotham," rollingstone.com listed Fox network's "Gracepoint" and CBS's "Madam Secretary" as the best television series this fall.

The Internet Movie Database (IMDb) listed "The Flash," a series that attempts to bring the beloved superhero to primetime, and "Transparent," a show exploring sex and identity through a family comedy/drama, as the top fall debuts. "The 100," "New Girl," "Arrow," "Parenthood" and "Bob's Burgers" are noted as returning shows "worth watching" this season, according to the database.

But it really all comes down to personal preference. So curl up with a blanket, some fall food and a remote, and check out the TV Guide Fall Schedule at tvguide.com for a comprehensive list of shows to watch this season.



Sophomore Emily Willis cooks everyday in her University Place Apartment.

Olivet garden: student cooking trends

By Stacy Knoderer

Staff Writer

For those who live in the apartments, one of the benefits is having a kitchen to cook in. A kitchen provides students with a wide variety of options and does not simply limit them to Ludwig dining hall. Many students enjoy cooking and eating in their apartments; however, some students find Ludwig to be more convenient.

Madison Davis, a sophomore elementary education major, tries to cook in her apartment as often as possible, as she enjoys making sweet treats.

"I prefer cooking in my apartment but do not always have the time I would like to do so! I eat in Ludwig more often because it is more convenient. When I do cook in my apartment, I love to bake. I usually end up cooking in my apartment about once a week," Davis said.

Erin Florence, senior elementary education major, does not cook in her apartment as often, eating at Ludwig more frequently. However, going out to eat triumphs over both Ludwig and

cooking.

"I do not cook in my apartment very often, but I tend to go out over going to Ludwig. Praise the Lord for restaurants that accept Tiger Dollars. I probably make about four to five meals a week," Florence said.

Tom Curulewski, senior political science major, tends to cook more than go to Ludwig.

"I would have to say this year I cook more meals in my apartment. I don't think Ludwig is bad, I just think it gets old fast. If I cook in my apartment, I go for the traditional mac and cheese, spaghetti, burgers with my George Foreman grill and frozen pizzas. On average, I cook three out of the five days each week," Curulewski said.

Aaron Hemgesberg, a senior mass communication, psychology and Christian education triple-major, makes almost all of his meals in his apartment.

"I usually throw something together in the morning for a lunch and a mid-afternoon snack. Dinners are the only meal I really cook for. If I am eat-

ing with my roommates, we'll usually do something a little more Pinterest-y - pasta, make-your-own quesadillas or something with chicken. I eat about five dinners a week at my apartment. Only one usually ends up being a big cooking project though," Hemgesberg said.

While many said that they cook in their apartment more often, Christina Garza, a junior social work major, said that she eats more in Ludwig, only cooking about two to three meals per week.

Elizabeth Jonson, a sophomore early childhood education major, also shared that she does not cook as often either, but more due to a busy schedule.

"I go to Nesbit the most because this semester I have been so busy. I would prefer to eat in my apartment but end up going to Ludwig because I have to with a meal plan," Johnson said.

So, while many students enjoy eating in their apartments and cooking food, there are quite a few who prefer eating in Ludwig out of convenience.

Thanksgiving debunked

By Emily Lohr

Staff Writer

If you think you know all there is to know about the first Thanksgiving because you watched the Charlie Brown Thanksgiving special, then you're wrong. We're debunking the top five myths surrounding Thanksgiving.

Myth One: The first Thanksgiving was celebrated in 1621, I mean 1610, I mean 1607...

Truth: The year you attribute to the first Thanksgiving celebration depends on which state you grew up in. Virginia, Texas, and Florida all claim to have been the location of the very first American Thanksgiving. But as historian Jeremy Bangs points out, it's hard to imagine anyone getting off a boat for the first time in months not giving thanks to God for dry land.

The event that most people consider the first Thanksgiving was at Plymouth Plantation, Massachusetts, in 1621 between Sept. 21 and Nov. 11. This celebration was heralded as the original Thanksgiving celebration by Boston Rev. Bishop Alexander shortly after the rediscovery of two important Plymouth pilgrims' journals.

Myth Two: Native Americans weren't actually at the first Thanksgiving celebration because settler and native relations were so bad.

Truth: Members of the Wampanoag Tribe outnumbered European colonists at the first Thanksgiving celebration in Plymouth. This isn't hard to imagine considering how many colonists died that first winter.

Thanks in a large part to the Patuxet interpreter, Squanto, relations between the Plymouth pilgrims and the surrounding natives were quiet amicable the first few years of their coexistence. Not only was Squanto responsible for establishing a peace between the colonists and the Wampanoag people that lasted 50 years after his death, but he is also credited for teaching the colonists how to identify local food sources, catch local fish and grow corn.

Myth Three: The Pilgrims ate all my favorite Thanksgiving dishes.

Truth: Many of the foods we associate with Thanksgiving today, such as cranberry sauce, pies, potatoes and yams, probably were not eaten by the Native Americans and Pilgrims. For an authentic Pilgrim experience, try adding corn porridge, squash, eels and shellfish to your Thanksgiving meal.

Turkey is one food we can be sure the Pilgrims ate, as its consumption was documented by Plymouth County governor William Bradford. Most

of our recent Thanksgiving dishes originated with the same woman who brought about the nationalization of the holiday: Sarah Josepha Hale.

Beginning in 1846, Hale petitioned five presidents to make Thanksgiving a national holiday. In the meantime, she used her influence as a writer to publish Thanksgiving recipes, including one for the rather modern mashed potato dish. When President Lincoln finally made Thanksgiving a national Holiday in 1863, thousands of housewives were armed with Thanksgiving recipes thanks to Hale's efforts.

Myth Four: Thanksgiving is a 100 percent 'made in the USA' product.

Truth: Although Thanksgiving as we know it is mainly celebrated in the United States, it is important to note that the tradition of celebrating a good harvest and giving thanks to God is a long standing tradition in many cultures world-wide. Even the Native Americans would have celebrated a good harvest with feasting during the fall months.

For example, the Green Corn Festival was a tradition common to many tribes including the nearby Cherokee and Iroquois that celebrated the first harvest of corn. The Puritan's first thanksgiving celebrations are thought to be inspired by the very similar Thanksgiving feast commemorating the Siege of Leiden in the Netherlands, where many Calvinists sought refuge before sailing to the United States.

Myth Five: Even if Americans didn't invent Thanksgiving, we still have a monopoly on celebrating it.

Truth: Thanksgiving as we know it is celebrated throughout North America and in a few other countries with interesting ties to the United States. The Norfolk Islands off the coast of Australia adopted the holiday after American Whalers brought it to their islands. Liberia, a country that was founded by a colony of freed black slaves, brought the holiday with them from America. Canada celebrates Thanksgiving on the second Monday of October. Unlike the American Thanksgiving, Canadian Thanksgiving is generally considered more closely related to European celebrations. It is interesting to note that the first documented Thanksgiving service in Canada predates any known American celebration by 29 years.

So now you know a little bit more about the true origins of what can still be called one of the most uniquely American holidays we celebrate. Just don't celebrate by replacing the sweet potato casserole with smoked eel.

NOVEMBER 13, 2014

OPINION

Editorial



People are heard now, more than ever before. With the rise of social media and blogging sites, it is now easy for the average person to spill their proverbial two cents and post it for anyone and everyone to see.

Whether it's a Facebook status, a Tweet, or a text post on Tumblr, we are a generation obsessed with voicing our opinions to the people most likely to agree with us: our friends.

It's easy to rant online when you know you will be met with words of encouragement or affirmation. But how likely would people be to post their thoughts and feelings that are not the norm? That goes against the grain of those values that are accepted and utilized by their peers?

The smartphone application, Yik Yak, allows users to talk to people via a live feed featuring other users around them while remaining anonymous.

People residing in Bourbonnais, whether they attend this University or not, or going to see a feed that mostly consists of Olivet students.

As one might suspect, not everyone is spending their weekends in group Bible studies. The anonymity of the application is more than casual fun. It's a way to vent their true feelings.

You hardly see a Facebook post that looks like many of the posts uploaded to Yik Yak.

It's no mystery why this is – a school with a highly esteemed reputation such as Olivet's can leave some buckling under the pressure to fit the bill. Are you Christian enough? Are you clean enough? Are you good enough?

Others express the ways in which their spiritual growth has been stunted, rather than fostered, by the expectations that they feel that they can only fall short of.

But this doesn't just happen on an app – it happens in those whispers of conversation you hear in your dorm building, in bathrooms, or in the dining hall.

ing hall.

As valid and sincere as these concerns may be, they are in no way helpful. Not to the commentator and not to the community. Not in the long run.

Strangers on a train is a phenomena that is very real – people do feel a sense of relief after confessing their troubles and trials to a stranger, to an unfamiliar face, or even to no face at all. But that relief is temporary.

When you feel in your heart there is a problem, you have inherited the duty of eradicating it. The first step is almost always speaking out.

The worst people can do is judge you, just as they will if you say nothing at all. Judgment from other people is inevitable. The power to provoke change for the greater good is worth a little criticism.

The GlimmerGlass staff are people who voice opinions that aren't always in alignment with the assumed culture of Olivet. We're provocative, we're stern, and at times we have been risky. And we always put out names next to our work. The staff owns their words.

The writers on this staff are no different than any other student on campus with a heavy heart. We all have something to lose. We challenge you to be risk takers too.

Own your words, own your thoughts, own your feelings, whether that's on your favorite social media site (with your name displayed proudly), on a public blog, or even with your campus paper (We've got your back).

After all, what merit does your opinion have if even you won't stand by it?

What's an editorial?

The views expressed in this piece are the collective opinions of the GlimmerGlass Staff. The content was collected and written by the GlimmerGlass' executive editor.

All views expressed in the Opinion section are the opinions of individual writers. They do not necessarily express the overall opinion of *The GlimmerGlass*, the exception being the editorial.

Readers are encouraged to submit formal feedback, a Letter to the Editor, when they have an opinion about material printed.

Please submit all feedback to the editor via email at glimmerglass@olivet.edu.

Honey, we need to talk:

By *The GlimmerGlass*
Editorial Board

The aroma of secret stuffing recipes, pumpkin pies, and roasted turkey filling the air can only be indicative of one thing. Bridging the gap between Halloween and Christmas, we are about to hit the second biggest holiday in America's beloved trifecta – Thanksgiving.

The prospect of friends, family, food, and fun is what makes this day a classic. It is one of the few holidays that champion the values of togetherness and thankfulness.

Though many families have their own special tradition designated for this holiday, the most traditional of all is that of people coming together to share a feast.

It is often taught that Americans do this in remembrance of the very first thanksgiving, which involved the communing between the pilgrims and Indians after English settlers arrived on Plymouth Rock.

Many schools and churches reenact this day in history by dressing children up in costumes that include white smocks and bonnets for the pilgrims, as well as face paints and feathers for the Indians.

As darling as a picture this may make, it is completely falsified. Not just the skits put on in Sunday schools, but the skits we participate in every year when we come to celebrate an event that never happened – or at least, in the way that it has been known to happen.

According to Richard Greener, writer for the Huffington Post, "the first Thanksgiving Day [occurred] in the year 1637, but it was nothing like our Thanksgiving today. On that day the Massachusetts Colony Governor, John Winthrop, proclaimed such a "Thanksgiving" to celebrate the safe return of a band of heavily armed hunters, all colonial volunteers. They had just returned from their journey to what is now Mystic, Connecticut where they massacred 700 Pequot Indians. Seven hundred Indians – men, women and children – all murdered."

With the aid of textbooks

implemented by public schools, the true events of Thanksgiving Day have been mostly eradicated from popular culture for nearly 120 years.

Not only have the American people forgotten the details of the true Thanksgiving Day, but even the facts concerning Europeans' first settlement in America are murky.

So while we must maintain the value of thankfulness, and should indeed celebrate in gratitude with one another, we need to value respect and honor even more.
- Destiny Mitchell, senior

There are textbooks being used in classrooms today that still assert that Christopher Columbus discovered America. To be clear – a land that is already inhabited by people cannot be rediscovered, reinhabited, or reclaimed. Christopher Columbus may have discovered that America existed, but he did not discover America.

What happened to the Native American people after the pilgrims invaded was not a cause for celebration – it was a tragedy.

According to *nativeamericanroots.net*, European diseases such as smallpox, influenza, the measles and the bubonic plague wiped out hundreds of thousands of Indians over the course of the two centuries that followed the English settlement.

Many American Indian Activists refer to this event as the American Indian Holocaust. Native Americans across the nation remember the English settlement as a time of great sadness and despair.

Yet, America refuses to honor, respect, or even recognize the

suffering that was inflicted upon the Natives.

We have successfully romanticized the genocide of a people. Yearly, we celebrate the slaughtering of those who are indigenous to the land that Europeans invaded and claimed as their own.

It is ironic that in the very same month that we have proclaimed to be a dedication to the Native American people, that we also celebrate a holiday that has been historically warped and distorted in such a way that spits in their faces.

Fortunately, there are progressive peoples who recognize this bitter irony and aim to uproot it. Seattle, Washington and Minneapolis, Minnesota are two of the most recent cities to change the highly famed "Columbus Day" to "Indigenous People Day."

According to CNN, Seattle Councilmember Kshama Sawant said, "Learning about the history of Columbus and transforming this day into a celebration of indigenous people and a celebration of social justice ... allows us to make a connection between this painful history and the ongoing marginalization, discrimination and poverty that indigenous communities face to this day."

Though the disparities faced by indigenous communities occur year round, there is one day out of the 365 that marginalization peaks at an all time high – the day which is the most "American" holiday of them all.

Shifting the attention from Columbus to the American Indians is only the beginning. As blissful as Thanksgiving seems on the surface, it represents something much darker. When we come together in remembrance of the pilgrims joining together with the Indians, we insult every life that was lost.

So while we must maintain the value of thankfulness, and should indeed celebrate in gratitude with one another, we need to value respect and honor even more.

Swan song: professor says farewell

By **Thalyta Swanepoel**

Advisor

Dear Friend,

Students in my Intro to Journalism class have to write an obituary about a person of their choice, even someone who is still alive. Most choose to write about themselves.

And, as is human nature, most students were highly acclaimed singers, actors, marketers, designers, public relations practitioners, politicians, or inventors at the time of their "death." (Notably, few die as journalists. Most die unexpectedly, often in peculiar ways.)

The assignment requires that students interview two people to get more information, including comments about what the person was like, and how he or she will be remembered.

At the end of this semester, I will say "farewell" to Olivet, the place I called home for five and a half years. (And it will be "farewell," because that is what you say when you do not expect to see someone again.) I wish I could say my time at Olivet was the best time of my life. What I can say, however, is that if I had a choice, I

would do it all over again.

Over the past weeks, I have made numerous lists: things to arrange, things to buy, things to pack. I made a few other lists too, though. Permit me to share some with you – just so you know what to remember me by.

Things I learnt at Olivet

1. Merely tolerating someone is an insult. Accepting a person unconditionally is what followers of Christ should do.

2. Christ died for the sins of people who disappoint and hurt you just as he died for you. So forgive and forget.

3. There is no bigger privilege than seeing a student grow in his or her faith.

4. There is no greater freedom than freely talking about faith and Jesus in class.

Things to remember me by

1. If you are not willing to own up to your opinion publicly, keep that opinion to yourself.

2. Nothing you do or experience in life is ever wasted or in vain, provided you view it as an opportunity or a challenge.

3. God will use you where you are,

in whichever career path you choose if you put yourself, your gifts and talents at His disposal. That is your only calling.

4. There's no such thing as bad weather. It's all God's weather.

Things I will miss

1. Snow, and teaching my group of crazy kids how to do journalism and advising the GlimmerGlass (especially when it snows).

2. Snow (and turning right against red).

3. Praying with and for students (especially when it snows).

4. Student visits in my office, and snow.

5. Chapel, and snow, and snow, and snow.

Fare ye well and remember if all else fails, eat.

Swan



PHOTO PROVIDED BY THALYTA SWANEPOEL

Technology: survival of the fittest

By **Jorge Felix**

Staff Writer

When it comes to electronics we always tend to want the best. Many people have the idea that what is most popular on the market is what is best.

Everyone has heard of the typical fight between Macintosh and Windows and deciding who offers the better devices. Because apple products are championed in social media, the first thing many people choose to believe is that a Mac product is better than a Windows product.

Although both have their own unique differences, the question is; does it matter? To answer the question, we need to dig a little deeper.

We can't just claim that one machine is better than the other without proof, much like comparing the stamina of two athletes. You can't decide which person has more stamina based on rumors or reputation. Seeing is believing. Let's compare the latest 2014 MacBook Pro with the Gigabyte P15Fv2-CF2, a windows device with features comparative to the Macbook Pro. By doing this we can find out which one is best by specifications instead of popularity.

When the average Joe wants to purchase a machine, their final decision is typically based upon reputation. What needs to be realized is that these are marketing strategies that companies use in order to sell

their products. You might not be getting the best bang for your buck.

In years past, PCs dominated the budget-friendly market, with Macs ranging anywhere from \$100 to \$500 more than a comparable PC.

Albeit expensive, Macs are still thought to be better computers. Yet, there are products with the same capabilities, if not better, for a lower price. The highest end MacBook Pro is set at a cost of \$2499.00 but the most similar Windows PC, the Gigabyte P15Fv2-CF2, is set at the cost of \$1234.99.

Lets just keep in mind that the Windows PC has more to offer with the exception being the SSD. However, you are easily able to purchase one

for the price of \$223.72 which would bring the totals up to \$1458.71. Note that it is still far cheaper than the Mac.

The Windows PC at this state is a way better deal than the Mac, the reason being is the graphics, which may come in handy for gaming purposes.

Now you may be asking yourself, so what I am paying for at this point if I choose to purchase a Mac? You are essentially paying for two things: 1.04 pounds difference and the brand name.

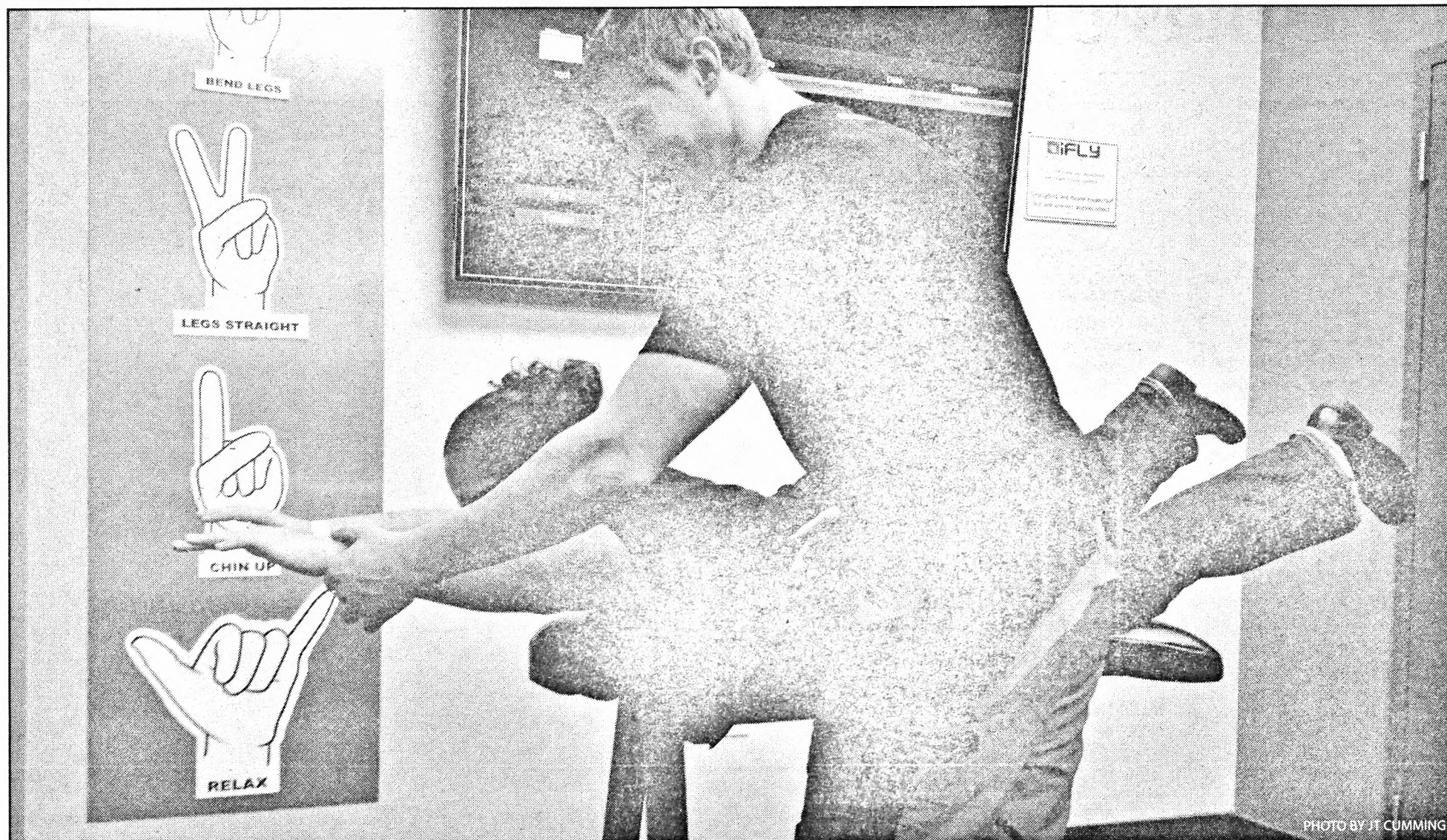
Freshman Computer Engineer Emanuel Purifoy says that "Macs [are thought to be better computers] since they are more expensive and look more attractive than a traditional

windows computer -- even though a windows computer may be the exact same thing on the inside."

As a Computer Science Major, I strongly agree with his response, though I am not picking sides. At the end I would say go with what is most comfortable to you and be aware of what you are paying for. But most importantly when choosing an OS (Windows or Mac) go in with an open mind and don't make decisions based on what society says. Make it your own decision; it is your Personal Computer after all.

NOVEMBER 13, 2014

SPORTS



Senior Sierra Navarro works with iFly staff member Jake Sparks before indoor skydiving. "The feeling was exhilarating," Navarro said.

Skydiving: no parachute needed

By JT Cummings
Staff Writer

Last month Google's vice president Alan Eustace skydived from 130,000 feet over southern New Mexico. With a specially designed space suit, reaching speeds above 820 miles per hour, Eustace broke the world record for falling longer and from higher than any other human, not to mention breaking the speed of sound, according to The New York Times.

However, the thrill of skydiving is no longer exclusive to those willing to jump out of a plane at thousands of feet above the ground plummeting to the earth below. For the less daring, and perhaps the more faint of heart, indoor skydiving is a great way to experience the excitement of

skydiving.

iFLY is an indoor skydiving simulator that recently opened in Chicago's Naperville suburb. Following a brief training at iFLY's studio, participants are ready to enter the skydive simulator.

Indoor skydiving is made possible by using a vertical wind tunnel, which has been adapted from similar models used by the military and professional skydivers for training. Four fans are mounted at the top of the building, pushing air down inside tunnels into the basement and then back up through the floor of the 14-foot-wide vertical wind tunnel, or "flight chamber," as iFLY staff would call it.

"The facilities were very clean and professional. The employees did a great job at making me feel

comfortable and welcome, and were very kind. It was a lot of fun, and if I have the money, I would love to go again," senior Sierra Navarro said after visiting iFLY's Naperville location.

"The feeling was exhilarating. At first it may seem like you can't breathe, but once you relax, you can breathe fine," Navarro said. "I think it's good preparation for skydiving, but I think it's still different from actual skydiving. I think real skydiving probably feels a lot more free."

Freshman Genevieve Quell has been indoor skydiving and did not experience the free-fall feeling that is a trademark of skydiving.

"I think indoor [skydiving] is probably easier and a lot less harsh than actual skydiving. When you're

skydiving outdoors you're actually falling," Quell said. "Outdoor has a bigger adrenaline rush; being that high and jumping out [of a plane] rather than just being blown up [from a fan below in indoor skydiving]."

Senior Tallie Berg went for her first skydive back in 2011 for her 18th birthday and plans on going again soon. She went on a tandem jump, which requires less training and involves a professional being strapped to you in case you prove incapable of releasing the pull string.

"It was awkward. We were hooked up to each other. The parachute was on him," Berg said.

"I really like thrill, adventure, and exciting stuff like that. I get really bored with life sometimes and want to do something crazy."

Even though skydiving is something she enjoys, Berg is not certain it qualifies as a sport; at least not for her. "The people who do tricks and stuff would consider it a sport, but for me it's a hobby."

Along with over 30 locations worldwide, iFLY has recently opened an indoor skydiving simulator on Royal Caribbean's cruise ship Quantum Of The Seas, dailymail.uk reported.

If I ruled...

By Claire Schmidt and Emily Rush

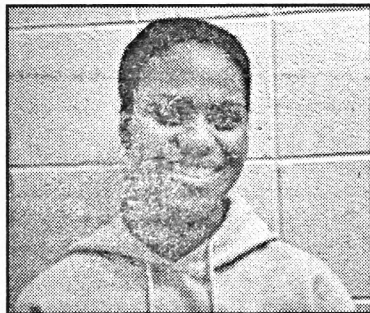
Staff Writers

We asked ONU athletes: what would you change if you were in charge of ONU Athletics and the NAIA?



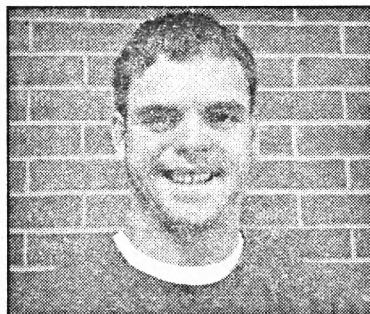
Grace Sauers, sophomore
Sport: Track (hurdler – 60m, 100m, 400m)

"For leadership conferences, I would make sports captains go"



Kaira Barnes, freshman
Sport: Basketball

"I believe that all players that have fouled out prior to the last five minutes of the basketball games should be able to return. (Jailbreak)."



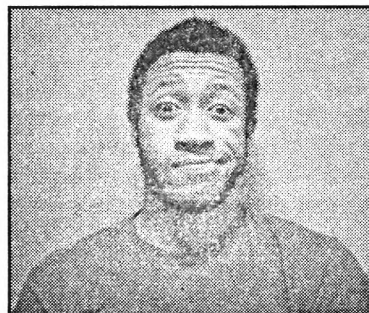
Parker Shelton, junior
Sport: Baseball (pitcher)

"In the 9th inning of any game, you should be able to make open substitutions. Anyone previously used can reenter."



Kate Geiman, freshman
Sport: Volleyball (JV)

"I would have teams do team-run youth camps"



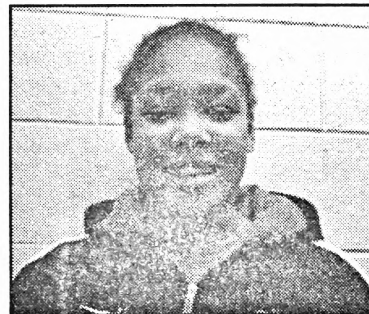
David Gardner, Jr., sophomore
Sport: Track (pole vaulter)

"Add something like Sky zone. Like a play place for adults."



Katherine Saunders, freshman
Sport: Cross Country

"I would put on a 5k for charity that the cross country team could do"



Karissa McBride, freshman
Sport: Swimming (500, mile)

"I would add diving boards, because the [divers] need it"

PHOTOS BY CLAIRE SCHMIDT

Indian mascots misrepresent Native American culture

By Justin Kollar

Staff Writer

War paint, tomahawks, wild dancing—generalizations that do not take into account the civilized citizens that Native Americans are.

For years sports teams, on the high school, collegiate and professional level alike, have used Native Americans as logos and mascots representing their teams.

Native Americans find many of these interpretations to be offensive and misleading to those who are not familiar with their culture and have requested for their use to be denied and banned.

Natives do not see common mascots and logos, such as the NFL's Redskins, as representative of their culture.

In 1968, the National Congress of American Indians first challenged the use of Native American symbols, according to USAToday.com.

Since 1968 when the Native American Civil Rights Act was passed, more than two thousand high schools and colleges across the United States have stopped using and have effectively "retired" their Indian mascots and symbols.

After the 1968 lawsuit, many Indian mascots and logos began to fade. Indians, after the lawsuit were given the task of creating a list of teams they believed violated the Civil Rights Act and tarnished their culture.

Florida State University's mascot Chief Osceola narrowly escaped the ban. However, under further review the Seminole tribe he represents changed their mind regarding this particular school as they now believe that the schools likeness of the chief is very accurate and is honoring them rather than mocking, according to Montrosepress.com.

University of Illinois' Chief

Oftentimes when a video camera is panning the audience at a football game, we see a young person with a painted face wearing a headdress. this is not respectful, it is akin to a person painting his or her face black to represent an African American, and we must educate these people. – Steve Denson

Illiniwek was not so lucky. The school was forced by law to remove the logo and mascot because Indians found this case offensive, according to CBS News The schools slogan now, "The fighting Illini" was formerly "The fighting Indian" but was banned.

"It is not respectful to parade around in war paint and feathers, speaking broken English and dancing barefoot," John Sanchez, an associate professor at Pennsylvania State University and a member of the Yaqui/Apache tribe told Senior Edition. "This is not honoring, it is making fun"

Native Americans find the use of their heroic figures in sports to be insulting and similar to the racism African Americans endured.

"Oftentimes when a video camera is panning the audience at a football game we see a young person with a painted face wearing a huge headdress," Steve Denson, member of the Chickasaw tribe told Senior Edition. "This is not respectful, it is

akin to a person painting his or her face black to represent an African American, and we must educate these people."

Critics say certain names and the rituals, such as the Braves' "tomahawk chop" perpetuate old stereotypes about American Indians.

"Every time the Atlanta Braves do their tomahawk chop . . . we are no longer successful businessmen, doctors, soldiers, co-workers, or neighbors," Cynthia Connolly of the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians in Michigan told Scholastic News. "To the fans, we exist only in the 1800s as a warrior culture."

Teams like the Washington Redskins are also under heavy fire from the Native American community.

Daniel Snyder, owner of the Washington Redskins sent a letter to season ticket holders defending the team name and assuring fans that the name and the team's traditions would never change. Snyder said in an interview to USA Today, "We'll never change the name. It's that simple. NEVER -- you can use caps."

President Barack Obama recently said in a statement directed to Snyder, "If I were the owner of the Washington Redskins I would deeply reconsider that statement and change the name."

LA Times reported in June, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office agreed: it stripped the Redskins off its trademark registration saying that "this racial designation based on skin color is disparaging to Native Americans."

"Whenever the white man treats the Indian as they treat each other, then we will have no more wars. We shall all be alike -- brothers of one father and one mother, with one sky above us, and one country around us," Joseph, Nez Perce chief, said during a visit to Washington, D.C., in 1879, according to pbs.org.

Think you know something about sports? Write for the

GlimmerGlass! Interview players, coaches, and fans.

To apply email glimmerglass@olivet.edu

Ex-football player switches to the sidelines

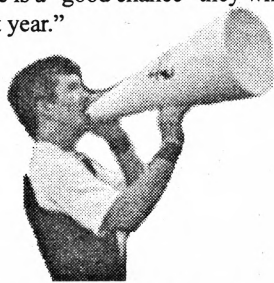
By JT Cummings
Staff Writer

Sayer Smith first realized his love for cheerleading in his junior year of high school, and has been cheering ever since. Smith is a cheerleader at Olivet as well as the Junior Class Chaplain.

With plans to graduate high school and enlist in the marine corp Smith's mother told him he had to go to college, a connection with the Nazarene Church led him to Olivet.

Balancing school, cheer, ASC, and work, this Arkansas native has his work cut out for him. Cheer practice is Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. The whole team practices on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, while coed partner stunt practices are on Tuesdays. After practices the team will often have fitness conditioning. Practices run about two hours.

The squad only cheers for Olivet's football and basketball team's home games. The squad has tested the waters of competitive cheerleading in the past two years which requires traveling to conferences and finals. While the team is not participating in a competitive league this year, there is a "good chance" they will be next year."



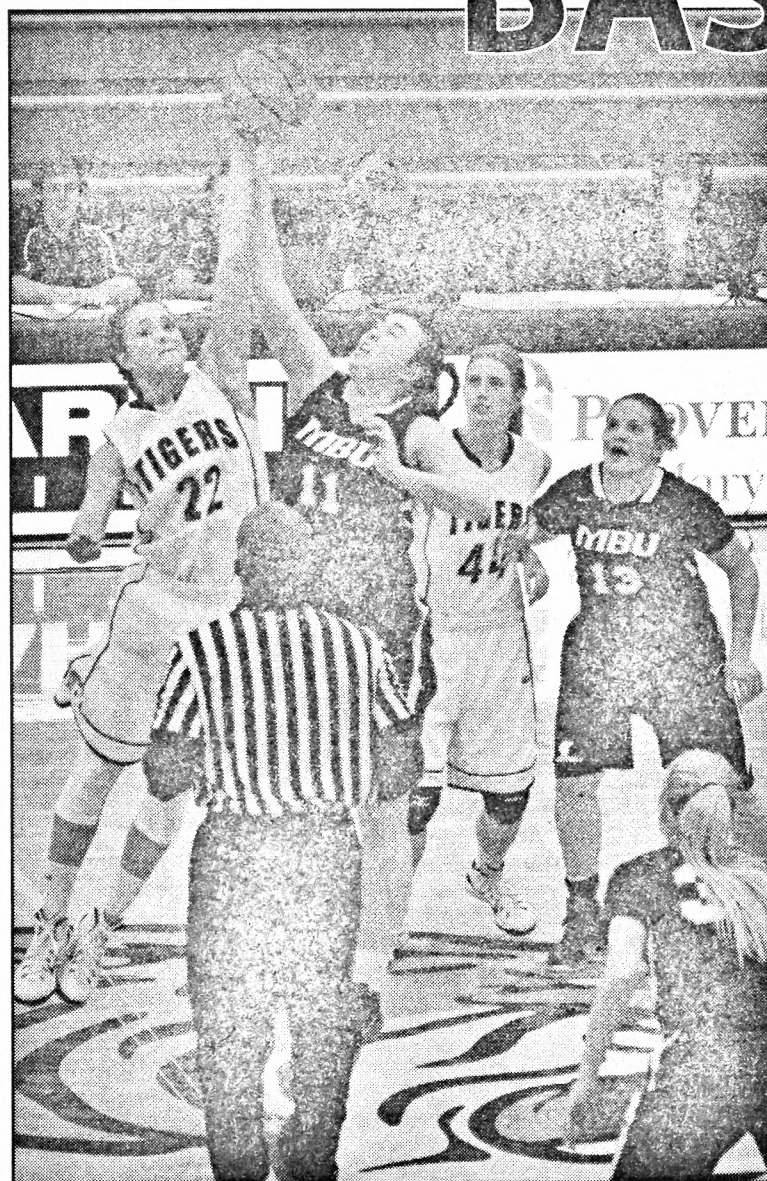
Junior Sayer Smith takes us through a day in the life of a cheerleader.

Of the six men and 16 women there is more pressure amongst his female teammates to "keep their figure," Smith explained. Smith does not uphold to any particular diet to keep his body in check.

With very busy days, Smith is glad that practices are in the evenings so that he has time during the day to focus on schoolwork, amongst other things.

Besides going to practices, the occasional conference, and Olivet's football and basketball games, Smith explains that a day in the life of a cheerleader is not much different than anyone else's.

BASKETBALL



Women's basketball played against Missouri Baptist University Nov. 12, winning 115 to 84



Men's basketball played against Silver Lake College (Wis.) Nov. 7, winning 111 to 65.

Goal: national tournament

By Allie Alexy
Staff Writer

With four out of five starters returning this season, the men's basketball team is attempting to end a three-year drought from the NAIA national tournament, according to the team's media guide.

"We have high expectations as a lot of players are returning," Head coach Ralph Hodge said. "We added significant players in the point guard and inside positions."

Hodge added that while many coaches may say that they want to win a certain number of games, his focus is on the process. The goal for the team is to be "the best [it] can be and [get] better at every chance."

According to the media guide, returning leaders for this season include junior Aaron Larson and senior Austin Davis. Larson earned NAIA Honorable Mention All-American honors last season, making him the second youngest Tiger to earn this distinction. Davis is going to focus more on being an off-guard this season but will

occasionally continue his role as point guard.

Three notable freshmen were added to the team this year. Point guard Alec Goetz was an Upstate Eight First Team All-Conference selection. Chris Green, a pure shooter, broke the Illinois High School Association (IHSA) record for career points. Green had 3,391 points in 123 games. Bennett Schimmelpfennig was the 2013 Country Companies IHSA 4A Three-point Shootout champion. All three will play on JV this season.

The most distinguished new face, according to the media guide, is transfer Leke Solanke. The six-and-a-half foot junior transferred from NCAA Division 1 Stetson University in Florida.

"[Solanke] should make our already deep, solid post-game even better," Hodge said.

The team's next home game is at 7pm on November 22. After winning their first three games, the team is well on their way to reaching their goals.

Tigerball embracing challenge

By Allie Alexy
Staff Writer

"Embrace the Challenge" is the theme for Olivet's women's basketball season.

Head coach Lauren Stamatis said that they are looking to "teach everyone the speed and tempo of play" that Olivet's team is known for.

"Tigerball" is the term coined to define the women's fast style of play, according to the team's media guide. Tigerball is celebrating its tenth anniversary this year.

Since the start of Tigerball in 2004, the team has set many NAIA records. In the last season, it broke the old record for all-time scoring, with an average of 107.5 points per game.

For nine out of ten seasons, the team has led the nation in scoring. Breaking or tying seven NAIA records last season, the team scored 91 points in a half against Lindenwood University-Belleville and reached the 100-point mark in 24 games.

Last season, the team went to the NAIA National tournament for the fifth time in seven years. While there, it advanced to the round of 16 teams.

This season, there are only five returners and ten new players. Head coach Lauren Stamatis said that this season's goal is to get back to the national tournament.

The next home game will be against Grace College on Nov. 15 at 1 p.m.

Commemorating Native Americans in November, the GlimmerGlass takes a look at what Native American athletes have contributed to the sports world.



Leaving a mark, raising the bar

By Megan Lingle and
Lauren Stancle

Staff Writers

Native Americans are without a nation but are not without ethnic pride.

On californiaindianeducation.org, some of the most famous and successful athletes in Native American history are honored.

Given the title "the world's greatest athlete," Jim Thorpe (1887-1953) participated in the 1912 Olympics, winning gold medals in both the decathlon and pentathlon. Thorpe was also voted Athlete of the Century by ABC's Wide World of Sports.

"[Jim Thorpe] was the greatest athlete who ever lived," said silver medalist Abel Kiviat at the 1912 Olympics. "What he had was natural ability. There wasn't anything he couldn't do. All he had to see is someone doing something and he tried it and he'd do it better."

Thorpe's medals and record were taken back, however, due to being dis-

qualified of the "amateur status rule." He retired in 1929, but dealt with alcohol abuse and died of a heart attack in 1953, being a "destitute [and] broken man of a broken dream."

The medals he won from the Olympics were stolen from a museum and never found.

Another famous Native American sports star of the Cherokee Nation is Sonny Sixkiller. Born in Oklahoma in 1951, he and his family moved to Oregon shortly after. He played football in high school, college and in the World Football League. In 1970, Sixkiller was a starting quarterback for the Washington Huskies at the University of Washington as a sophomore. He owned 15 athletic records. His passing records remained for almost 30 years.

Alvina Begay, a Navajo runner did not make it to the Olympics, but still made her fellow Native Americans proud. In a 10,000 meter run on the NBC sports network, Begay represented the US internationally and fin-

ished 10th.

"[Begay] is a huge inspiration in Indian country. Begay's huge smile lights up the track field or among a group of native youth as she did at the White House's celebration of the one year anniversary of 'Let's Move! in Indian Country'," Levi Rickert, Editor of Native News Online, said.

Yet another Native American athlete, Citizen Potawatomi Mary Killman, and her teammate Mariya Koroleva participated in the 2012 London Olympics. As a duet in the synchronized swimming competition, they came in 11th place. Being a part of the US national swim team since 2009, Killman was awarded USA Synchro Athlete of the Year and, in 2010, received first in the United States Nationals solo competition. She came in fourth and third place in the China Open and Spanish Open solo competitions.

Sports with Native American roots are Lacrosse, snow-snake, shinny, archery, and hoop and pole.

Lacrosse and archery are still played today; while other sports like snow-snake, shinny, and hoop and pole are still played on reservations today.

"[Lacrosse] was played with a ball made either of wood or of buckskin, which was caught with curved rackets with a net on one end," according to encyclopedia.com. The objective was to make goals in the opposing teams net, a mile or so apart.

Archery has come into popularity within the last few years, thanks to movies like *Brave*, *Arrow*, and *The Hunger Games*.

Two other players would aim at the hoop with either spears or arrows, according to encyclopedia.com. The goal of the hoop and pole game was to hit the net or, in some cases, knock it over.

Shinny is a sport similar to field hockey. The game was more popular among Native Americans, according to encyclopedia.com. It was usually played by women, in different tribes

men were also permitted.

Similar to hockey, the object of shinny was to get the ball through the opponent's goal.

"The ball could be kicked or hit with the stick but not touched with the hands," according to encyclopedia.com.

In the game snow-snake, the objective was to create the longest streak across an iced snow bank using darts, poles or sticks, according to manataka.org. Usually played between several different opponents, players would bounce the stick off the bank using their thumb and forefinger, creating a pendulum. It is then released underhanded with a sweeping motion.

"From lacrosse to the blanket toss, sports in native traditions have evolved and endured. Whether their origins are spiritual, survival, or entertainment based, sports have always played and continue to play an important role in Native American culture," according to culturalsurvival.org.

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