

2-26-2015

## GlimmerGlass Volume 74 Number 09 (2015)

Destiny Mitchell (Executive Editor)  
*Olivet Nazarene University*

Jay Martinson (Advisor)  
*Olivet Nazarene University*

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.olivet.edu/gg>

---

### Recommended Citation

Mitchell, Destiny (Executive Editor) and Martinson, Jay (Advisor), "GlimmerGlass Volume 74 Number 09 (2015)" (2015).  
*GlimmerGlass*. 994.  
<https://digitalcommons.olivet.edu/gg/994>

This News Article is brought to you for free and open access by the University Archives at Digital Commons @ Olivet. It has been accepted for inclusion in GlimmerGlass by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Olivet. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@olivet.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@olivet.edu).



## I'll order a side of redemption

Justine Von Arb

Staff Writer

Redemption. While this word might seem better suited to a chapel service than to a stage production, the spring musical is a story of redemption through and through. In *The Spitfire Grill*, seven actors tell the story of Percy Talbott's journey from a prison cell to Gilead, Wisconsin, and the transformational journey of all of the characters.

For the cast, the journey began in December when they auditioned for the musical. Sophomore Reilly Roberts, who plays the lead role of Percy Talbott, said that the role has been challenging due to the rugged nature of Percy. "It's hard to be emotionally torn-up about things that I've never experienced," Roberts said. The reward of the role comes, however, with Percy's transformation as she begins waitressing at the Spitfire Grill.

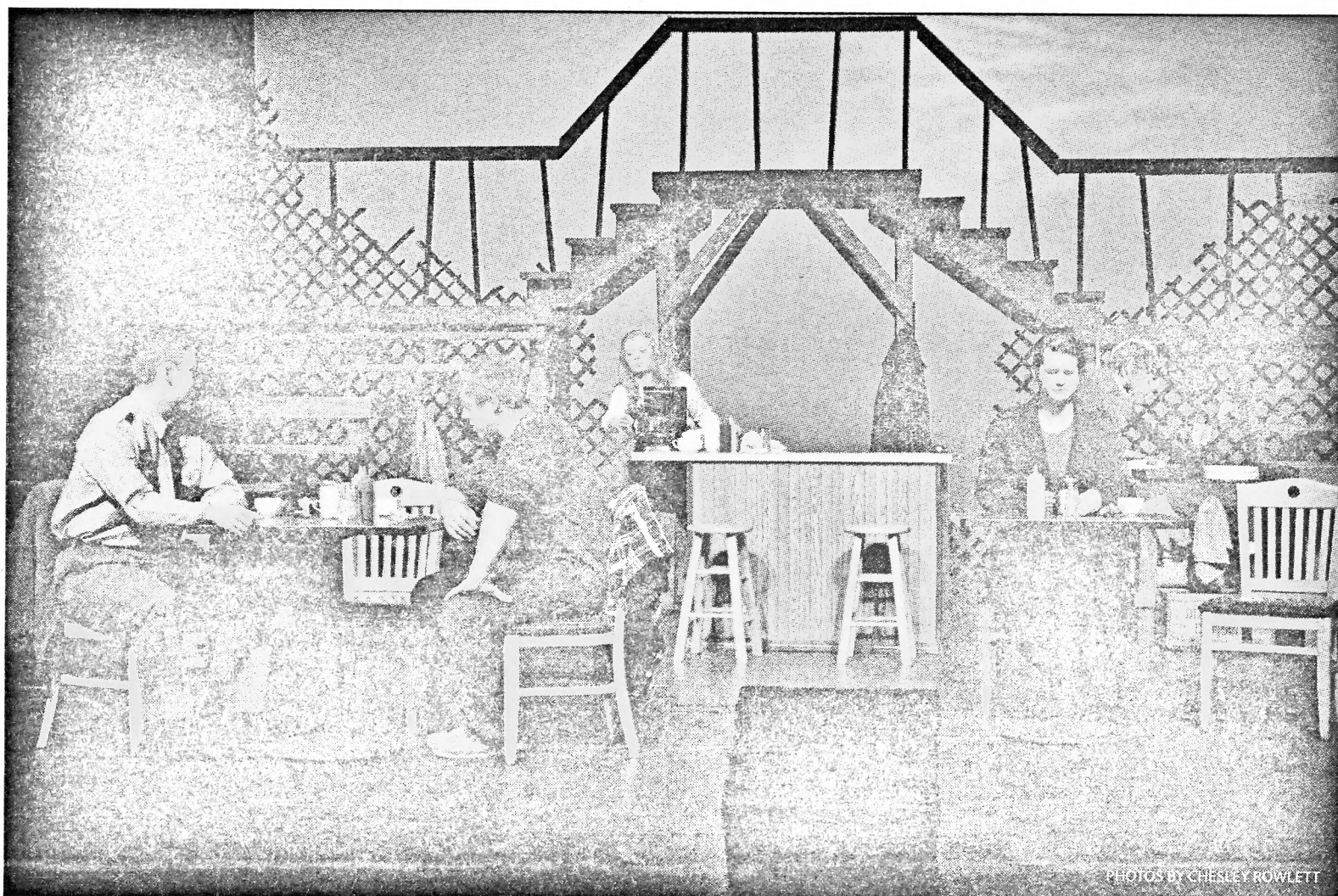
Percy is not the only character that is transformed, though. Freshman Paul Davison III, who plays Sheriff Joe Sutter, said that the audience will "fall in love with all of the characters by the end of the show."

According to Roberts, transformation isn't limited to the characters in the musical. Her favorite part of the experience has been "seeing everyone grow and learn from the show," she said.

Davison agreed, and even though he has performed in musicals since seventh grade, he said that the experience at Olivet is different. "The fellowship and the atmosphere [are] amazing and incredible," he said.

Neither Roberts nor Davison had heard of the musical prior to the announcement of Olivet's production. "I fell in love with the show," said Davison.

According to Professor Jerry Cohagan, the director of the musical, the benefits of doing a smaller, lesser-known musical outweigh the challenges. He noted that the audience has to be more committed to coming



PHOTOS BY CHESLEY ROWLETT

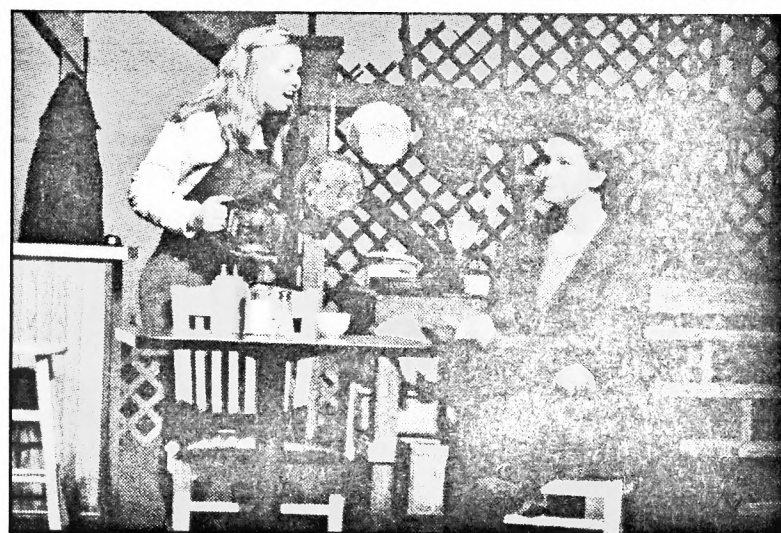
(Right) Reilly Roberts reprimands McKenzie Smith while serving her at her restaurant, *The Spitfire Grill*.

to see the show, but when they come, they will see something unexpected. "Theatre can take you in all different directions," Cohagan said, because it is important for viewers to "broaden [their] horizons."

One different direction that the musical takes is in its music choice. Instead of featuring a traditional pit orchestra, five instrumentalists – a violinist, a cellist, two pianists and a guitarist – set the scene by playing folk music. Cohagan's favorite song is one in which the singer "sings right to God" and comes to redemption.

The transformations of the characters, the actors and the audience portray a beautiful "story of redemption and reconciliation...and I love telling that story," said Cohagan. "It's one thing to hear the word preached, and it's quite another to see it lived out in flesh and bone."

The story of redemption will be lived out in Kresge Auditorium on Thursday Feb. 26 at 7 p.m., Friday Feb. 27 at 7 p.m., or on Saturday Feb. 28 at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. Tickets are \$6 for students.



## College church strategizing for future vision, mission

Jada Fisher

Staff Writer

"We're pretty excited about the future of the church," said George Wolff, over Strategy and Communications at College Church of the Nazarene University Ave (CCUA). New things are happening and have already happened just across the street from campus. A lot of it has to do with the vision for the future.

Senior Pastor Mark Quanstrom explained the vision in two aspects: One in accordance with the mission of being a disciple making church (Matthew 28:19), the other as being

a church for the community and the college.

The strategy for fulfilling the vision concerning discipleship is committing to the apostles' teachings, fellowship, worship and prayer found in Acts 2:42. For Quanstrom, discipleship is not only about the spiritual growth of the people within the church walls but outside as well. Being more missions-oriented locally and globally is a key initiative for CCUA. Just last year, they raised \$100,000 for Global Missions.

The strategy for being a church for the community and the college encompasses being inclusive, accessible and hospitable. Quanstrom and

Wolff want community members and students to come. They know that students want to attend a real church with ministries, not just a chapel service on Sundays, and the older adults like to be around students. Further, Quanstrom asserts that CCUA is not a top-down organization but bottom-up, meaning that the community has a highly welcomed and valued say in what they want their church to be. Sometimes we learn what God's will is by listening to the people, Quanstrom said. "They have thoughts and ideas we won't have."

Being more accessible is a priority in terms of having more fellowship space and making the facility more

ministry-friendly for everyone. As well as being a place that students can go just to study. The staff has already met with an architect. In the next six months there will be sketches for the new foyer. Those things will also help CCUA to be more a hospitable church.

A "whirlwind of activity" and progress has been made within the last six months. The introduction of "Second Sundays" focuses on narrative and testimony. The "Ten Weeks of Prayer" initiative and two new adult Sunday school classes have also been added. There have been facility improvements such as glass installed in the main doors, an added

conference room and pastoral care office, new software installed, new Starbucks coffee system and a new air conditioning unit for the sanctuary.

Being financially healthy has also enabled many of the new facility improvements, said Wolff.

CCUA is a newly reorganized church since separating from College Church North Campus (now Gathering Point). The church land was previously purchased by Olivet, and leased yearly for only a dollar. They are starting a lot of things from scratch, said Wolff. But the first concern is for what Christ wants in the church.

### LOOK INSIDE

#### GG WINS AT ICPA

The *GlimmerGlass* wins third for best online news site at an Illinois Press Conference Feb. 21. **03**

#### ROLE MODELS IN FASHION

American Horror Story star Jamie Brewer walked the runway in New York. Brewer is the first disabled model to walk the runway. **09**

#### LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Former News Editor for the *GlimmerGlass* discusses why she left and what it means to practice real journalism. **12**

#### FORMER PLAYER SUES

Olivet facing lawsuit from former football player claiming head injury from years playing. **16**

News: 1-5  
Life & Culture: 6-9  
Opinion: 10-12  
Sports: 13-16



## STAFF LIST

Destiny Mitchell  
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Taylor Provost  
NEWS EDITOR

A.J.W. Ewers  
LIFE & CULTURE EDITOR

Allie Alexy  
ASSISTANT LIFE & CULTURE EDITOR

Nathan DiCamillo  
SPORTS EDITOR

Andrew Fischer  
ASSISTANT SPORTS EDITOR

Jay Martinson  
ADVISOR

## LAYOUT EDITORS

Grace King  
Mary Hall  
Claire Schmidt

## ONLINE EDITORS

Mary Hall  
Zach Brown

## BUSINESS MANAGERS

Trinity Evans  
Trey Ballard

## STAFF WRITERS

JT Cummings  
Allison Alexy  
Allison Steele  
Michael Krebill  
Becca Hunt  
Justine Von Arb  
Lauren Stancle

## PHOTOGRAPHERS

Abbie Mills  
Eddie Ochoa

## CRITICS

Mary Bass  
Austin Siscoe  
Kate Kettelkamp  
Seth Lowery  
Haley Peterson  
Alexandra Van Dehey  
Alexis Smith

## COPY EDITORS

Jessica Ellison  
Andrew Fischer

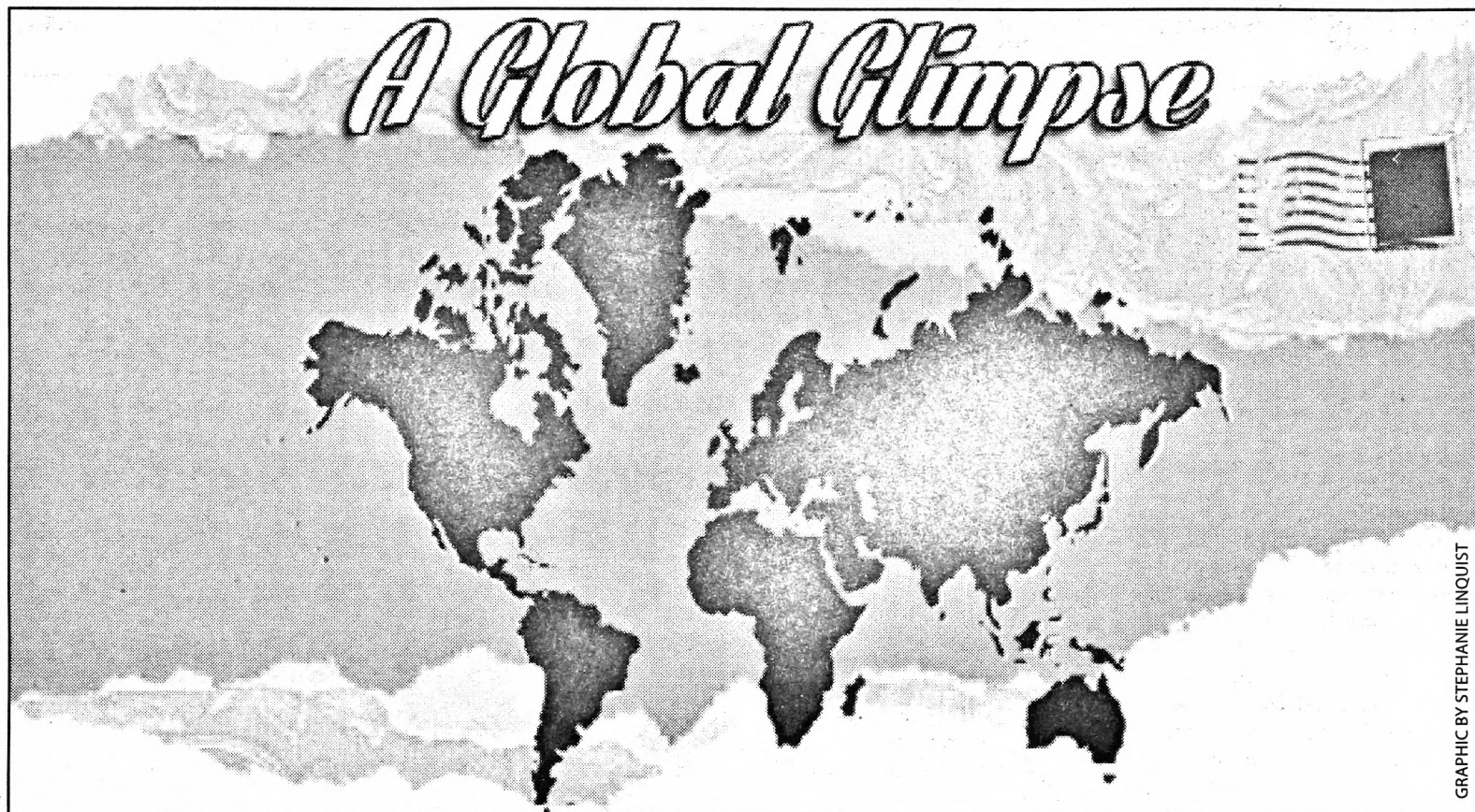
## ABOUT GLIMMERGLASS

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](mailto:glimmerglass@olivet.edu). The editor reserves the right to edit letters for structure, style and length. Publication is not guaranteed.



GRAPHIC BY STEPHANIE LINQUIST

American Sniper  
killer guilty

STEPHENVILLE, TEX. — Former Marine and Iraq War veteran Eddie Ray Routh, 27, was found guilty of capital murder Tuesday night for the fatal shootings on Feb. 2, 2013 of American Sniper Chris Kyle, 38, and his friend Chad Littlefield, 35, USA Today reports.

The Oscar-nominated American Sniper, a film about Kyle's service in Iraq as a Navy SEAL sniper, brought the trial a large deal of attention.

Routh was sentenced to life in prison in the Texas criminal justice system without possibility of parole. Routh could appeal the verdict.

Routh confessed to shooting Kyle and Littlefield the same day of the incident. Jurors' main decision was whether he "intentionally and willingly" killed the men, due to his struggle with post-traumatic stress disorder.

Kyle served four tours in the Iraq War as a Navy SEAL and became one of the most successful snipers in American military history, reportedly killing more than 160 enemy targets.

After coming home, he volunteered to help veterans who struggled with combat-related anxiety. Routh's mother, Jodi Routh, approached Kyle and requested his help for her son.

Kyle agreed to help Routh just a week prior to the fatal shooting.

Ancient diet shown  
through mummy hair

PERU — According to a new study, hair of 2,000-year-old mummies is helping researchers determine what ancient South Americans ate in the months before their deaths, Live Science reports.

A chemical analysis of the Peruvian mummies' hair revealed they likely ate beans, corn and marine plants and animals.

The mummies were found in 1925 by Peruvian archaeologist Julio Tello at two burial sites located in southern Peru.

The study's lead researcher Kelly Knudson, an associate professor of anthropology at the Center for Bioarchaeological Research at Arizona State University, and her colleagues got hair samples from 14 people buried at the site and two artifacts made of human hair from museums in Peru and the U.S.

Knudson said that because human hair grows slowly, by looking at how far the hair is from the scalp, they were able to determine which foods were consumed in the few weeks before death. The researchers determined the diets by analyzing isotopes of carbon and nitrogen found in the hair.

South Africa deals with  
security breach

SOUTH AFRICA — South Africa's government is frantically attempting to deal with the fallout of the worst intelligence leak in its 20-year democratic history, The Guardian reports.

Dubbed "the El Dorado of espionage" by one intelligence officer, the nation was dealing with its predicament on Tuesday after hundreds of dossiers, files and cables from the world's top spy agencies to and from the country were obtained by the Guardian and al-Jazeera.

While the State Security Agency (SSA) offered no information, the main opposition party, the Democratic Alliance (DA), called for an urgent briefing to parliament, saying the leak was likely to cause "considerable embarrassment" to the agency.

The DA said that the revelations include classified reports called Operational Target Analysis of Iran, from 2010, and Iranian Intelligence Activities in Africa, from 2012.

The leak means foreign cooperation with South African agencies will be more susceptible to review for fear of other, potentially more damaging secrets coming to light, according to analysts.

The source of the security breach is still unknown.

Frenchwoman kidnapped  
in Yemen

FRANCE — A 30-year-old Frenchwoman employed by a consultancy firm with ties to the World Bank was kidnapped in front of a ministry building Tuesday morning by gunmen in Sanaa, Yemen, ABC News reports.

The group responsible for the abduction has yet to be identified.

"We demand her liberation as quickly as possible," President Francois Hollande said at a news conference. "We are trying to locate her and we will do everything so that she can be freed."

Francisco Ayala, her chief employer, said the woman was on her way to work with her chauffeur and a translator when two cars with five to six gunmen impersonating police officers blocked the road and kidnapped the three.

The translator was released and signaled the abduction, according to Ayala. He said his company was in contact with local authorities.

The lack of a central government in Sanaa is likely to hinder finding the woman and working to secure her release.

The French Foreign Ministry urgently renewed a recommendation made two weeks ago for all French citizens to leave Yemen as quickly as possible.

## 'Arctic Apples' modified to not brown

Grace King  
Layout Editor

As a former lunch lady, my mother knows it all when it comes to serving food in large quantities. At my small Christian elementary school, I would sneak back to the kitchen to taste the food my mother was preparing the students for lunch.

Every week, the school served apple slices — the most delicious, tangy, perfectly firm apple slices. Serving large quantities of apple slices can be tricky when apples brown so quickly, but I remember my mother teaching me the trick to these delicious, one-of-a-kind apple slices: soak them in 7-Up to keep them looking fresh.

But that's an old trick now. One that will be quickly forgotten along with the outdated term "lunch lady."

On Feb. 13, the U.S. Department of Agriculture approved the sale of genetically modified apples resistant to browning when sliced, according to



PHOTO FROM ILLUSTRATION

foodandwaterwatch.org. Engineered by Okanagan Specialty Fruits, these "Arctic" apples will make it no longer necessary for food service companies to treat their sliced apples with antioxidant chemicals to keep them looking fresh, according to NPR.

Genetically modified organisms (GMO) are engineered by adding genes to formulate more desirable variations of their products, according to CNN. In Arctic apples, the enzyme that causes apples to turn brown was turned off.

"This is really huge. It's what we've

waited almost five years for with regulatory approval," founder and president of Okanagan Neal Carter said to CNN. Now we can get down to business planting trees and selling Arctic apples. We're stoked."

But not everyone is as excited as Carter.

Genna Reed, researcher with Food & Water Watch, which focuses on new technology issues within the food system, wrote on [commondreams.org](http://commondreams.org), "I fear that for apple lovers like me who prefer their apples un-manipulated, the approval of genetically engineered

apples may taint the iconic fruit's image."

Mira and Jayson Calton, the husband-and-wife authors of "Rich Food, Poor Food," launched a petition "Say NO to GMO Apples." On their petition website [change.org](http://change.org) they say, "There are no long-term studies confirming the safety of GMO produce and no way to protect organic crops from GMO pollen spread by wind or insects, which would turn even organic apples into GMOs."

"This particular food is very upsetting because we give it to our children," Calton said to CNN, "It's the symbol of health here in America. 'An apple a day keeps the doctor away.'"

Okanagan is still voluntarily working with the F.D.A over the safety of the GMO apples, according to the New York Times, but according to the Agricultural Department, the Arctic apples seem to be nutritionally equivalent to other apples.



# Engineering students compete in Washington

Paul Wissmiller

Staff Writer

On May 27 most Olivet students will be at home relaxing and still recovering from finals. That will not be the case; however, for 14 students from Olivet's engineering department; a team of students that will be participating in the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Baja competition in Washington State.

The Baja is a collegiate competition attended by students from the engineering departments of schools all across the country. Each team begins with a ten HP motor donated to them by Briggs and Stratton and must design from scratch, fabricate, test, and most importantly race a Baja dune buggy in three different events.

The first is a rock crawl of two to three foot rocks designed to bottom out any normal vehicle. The second event is a hill climb, and the final big event is a four hour endurance race.

Preston Shelton, team leader of the project and driver of the Baja racer said the [big] four hour race is their main focus. This will be Shelton's first time racing in a Baja, and the Olivet team has some competition. "There's a lot of really big schools there, even NCAA ones like Wisconsin and Michigan from our area." In all there are 105 schools competing in the Baja.

The course for the long race is similar to a motocross course, with lots of bumps and jumps to throw off contestants and keep them uncomfortable.

With all the schools competing in the race, Shelton said there will probably be some big crashes and that he hopefully won't be in any of them.

Designing and building a car from scratch is no easy feat, but luckily the team has an \$11,000 budget and a stocked workshop in the engineering department to help them out. They first use a computer program called "Creo Parametric 2.0" to design the part they need, putting it through simulated stress tests and sizing it to make sure it will fit correctly. They then fashion it and attach it to the vehicle with a number of different tools including a three-axis mill, drill press, lathe, a butane torch, impact socket wrenches and pipe benders.

The team has made almost all of the parts on the buggy themselves, with a few exceptions like the wheel hubs and transmission, which they ordered from Polaris. They have done all the welding themselves. Shelton said one of the biggest challenges building the vehicle is trying to get all the parts to fit together.

"It's difficult making everything work, because one part will be from one model, another from a different model and a third part one we made ourselves," Shelton said. Also due to the nature of the competition, the team is expecting breakdowns and has made many duplicates to take with them.

The entire team will be traveling out in May for the competition, and with all the hard work they have been putting in, they expect to do well.

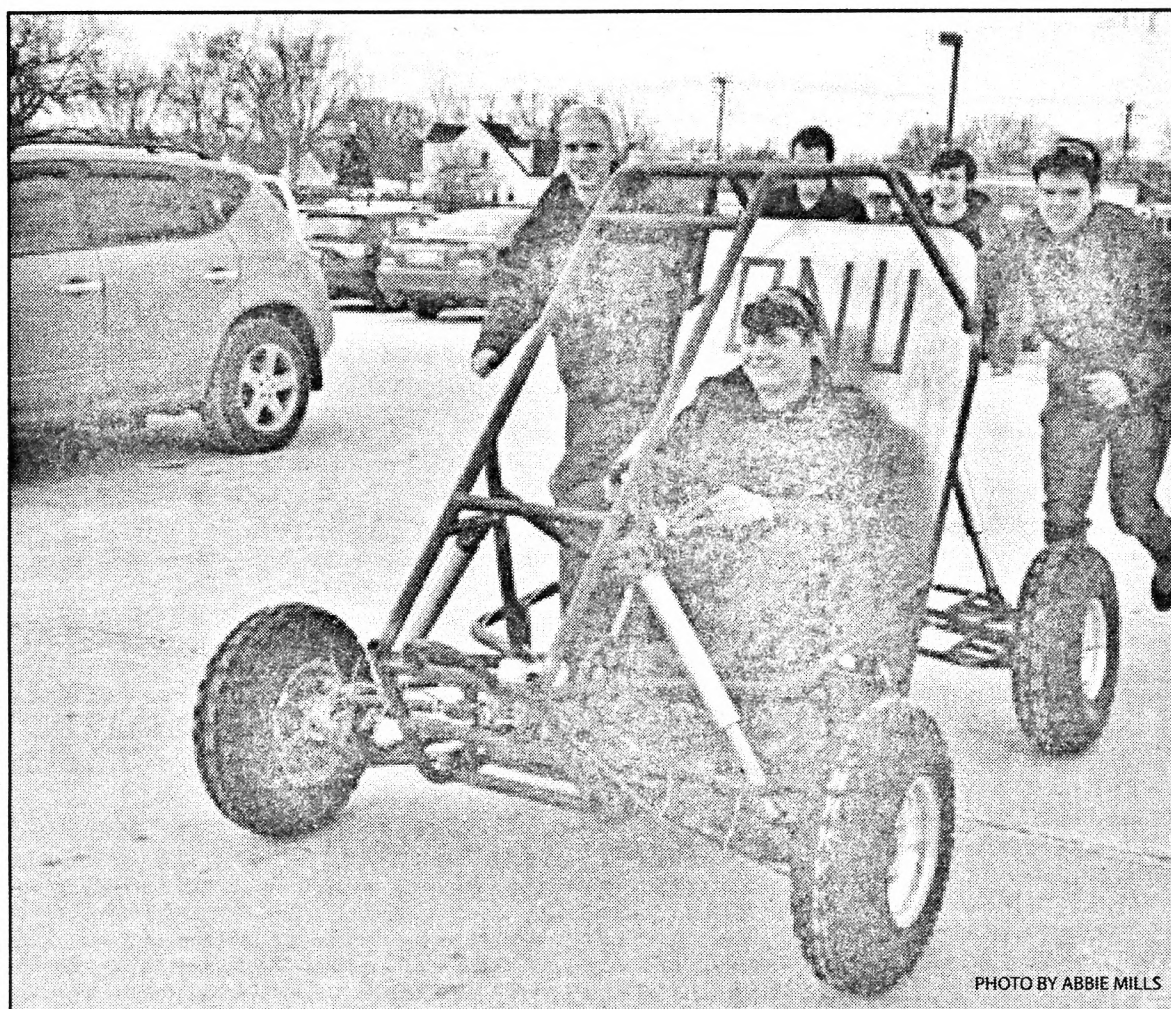


PHOTO BY ABBIE MILLS

The Baja racer is created from pipes. The team members for this project are team leader Preston Shelton, head designer Ethan Drooger, Jordan Houser, Colton Martin, Matthew Haerr, and Montana Caise, welding and fabrication, Stephen Seils and Steve Johnson, brakes, Sam Kleindienst, welding and exhaust, Jasmine Zenobia and Nathan Honeyager, finances, Alec Denecke and Daren Lamont, electrical systems, Connor Willis, belts and fasteners, with Bob Allen, faculty advisor for the project.



(From left to right) Melissa Luby, A.J.W. Ewers, Destiny Mitchell, Nathan DiCamillo, Grace King.

## The GlimmerGlass wins third at ICPA

Destiny Mitchell

Executive Editor

"Fun website. Easy to navigate. Lots to choose from on their smorgasbord." These were three of the given reasons that the GlimmerGlass placed third for best online news site at the Illinois College Press Association [ICPA] on Saturday.

The GlimmerGlass was up against newspaper and magazine staffs from schools such as the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale and DePaul University for the award.

The staff also took home Honorable mentions for a sports column and editorial writing in the category for non-daily papers with over 4,000 students.

The sports column, written by Sophomore sports writer Justin Kollar, addressed the offensive use of Indian mascots in professional sports.

Sports Editor Nathan DiCamillo was both excited and proud. "Sports commentary is very important to sports journalism," he said. "Not many writers can write a commentary that appeals to both athletes and the everyday reader."

The winning editorial addressed the need for the paper's "Honey, We Need to Talk" series. Comments from the judges' panel assessed that "good editorial recognition of the Olivet

bubble' seems to be a valuable start in dispelling some naive expectations new students might bring to a Christian school."

Junior and Life and Culture Editor, Alexander Ewers was pleased with all of the paper's recognitions.

"I believe the awards that we won this year show our dedication to providing Olivet with an excellent news source," said Ewers. "These awards reaffirm our mission of producing the best possible content with the student body in mind."

ICPA is an annual two-day conference held by a board of Illinois press personnel. Student journalists attend sessions led by Chicago area journalists. The conference concluded with a luncheon where publications received awards under multiple categories of excellence, including photos, advertisements, stories and layout design.

Having attended the conference for two years in a row, Ewers was able to branch out and participate in his seminars. "I chose to attend four different sessions: political and government reporting; non-journalism jobs for journalists; religion reporting; and digital multimedia reporting," said Ewers.

DiCamillo learned how to increase readership and financial stability in a college newspaper. Layout editor Grace King received tips on design, editorial writing, and taking advantage of digital media.

## Couple defies gender stereotypes

'When it comes to psychological attributes, we are relatively similar'

Nathan Dicamillo

Sports Editor

"We do not really fit these stereotypes," he said. "I'd say I'm definitely not the dominant figure in our relationship."

She said that he's sometimes more emotional than she is. "I do enjoy being able to do stuff for myself, I've always been independent," she said.

Sophomores Nathanael Smith and Tatiana Gonzalez are in a nonconforming relationship where gender role stereotypes are "not cool" and are just "assumptions." Science agrees with them.

According to a press release from Iowa State University, ISU associate professor of psychology, Zlatan Krizan, said that gender stereotypes cause society to believe that gender differences are wide.

Krizan and colleagues Ethan Zell, assistant professor at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, and Sabrina Teeter, a graduate student at Western Carolina University conducted a meta-synthesis of more than 100 met-analyses of gender differences. Combined, the studies they aggregated included more than 12 million people.

Published in the *American Psychologist*, the study produced an almost 80 percent overlap for more than 75 percent of the psychological characteristics—traits like risk taking, occupational stress and morality.

"This is important because it suggests that when it comes to most psychological attributes, we are relatively similar to one another as men and women," Krizan said. "This was true regardless of whether we looked at cognitive domains, such as intelligence; social personality domains, such as personality traits;

*People think about men as always having to be the strict one, they have to be strong, while people think that women are frail and that their only purpose is to reproduce.*

*- Sophomore Tatiana Gonzalez*

or at well-being, such as satisfaction with life."

There were ten attributes where researchers found men and women to be significantly different. For example, men were more aggressive and women had closer attachment to friends and were more sensitive to pain. On the far end of the spectrum the differences are often exaggerated, and as people notice the extremes they overestimate the differences, Krizan said.

"If you look at incarceration rates to compare the aggressiveness of men and women, the fact that men constitute the vast majority of the prison population supports the idea that men are more aggressive. However, it's a misleading estimate of how much typical men and women differ on aggressiveness, if that's the only thing you look at for comparison," he said.

People use the collective differences—no matter how wide—as a way to develop a framework for gender gap generalizations. Given any one trait by itself, however, the difference is small.

Although it may be said that men come from Mars and women from Venus, these findings remind us that

we all come from Earth, he said.

Researchers point out that they did not try to determine to what extent these differences reflect real, physical or biological differences between genders. Some behavioral differences may be learned through social roles. For example, men tolerating more pain because they believe that's what a man should do.

Smith believes that even while change is coming, gender roles still exist in our society.

"I'd say that society in general still expects men to be slightly more dominant than women, even with the widespread effects of the feminist movement," Smith said. "Men are typically expected to be more career oriented; women are expected to be more family oriented."

Men being unable to show emotion and women being unable to be stoic are gender roles that Gonzalez sees as a problem in society.

"People think about men as always having to be the strict one, they have to be strong," Gonzalez said. "While people think that women are frail and that their only purpose is to reproduce."

Smith believes that gender roles are "slowly disappearing" from society, but Gonzalez is not so sure.

"They are kind of going away," Gonzalez said. "I think that there are new ones appearing all the time, ones that have been created by a whole new generation."



**We are hopeful that beta cell encapsulation therapy could one day virtually eliminate the daily management burden for those living with Type 1 diabetes.**

**-Derek Rapp  
JDRF president and CEO**

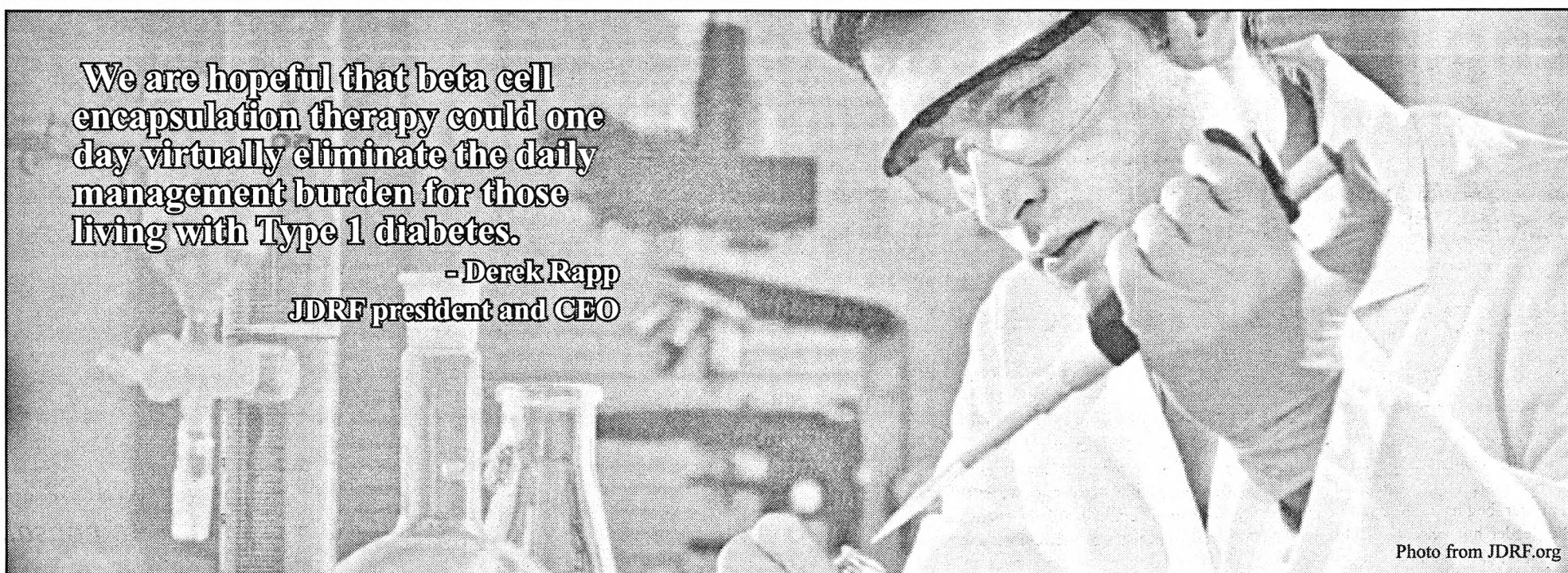


Photo from JDRF.org

After years of research on beta cells derived from stem cells, scientists are able to encapsulate them to put them in the human body.

## Beta cell 'pod' could oust need for insulin injections

**Grace King**  
Layout Editor

An encapsulated hormone that helps the body process sugar was placed in a Type 1 diabetic in a clinical trial to evaluate the safety of the potential replacement source of daily insulin injections.

Dave, a Type 1 diabetic, received encapsulated stem cell-derived replacement therapy (VC-01) on Wed., Oct. 29, according to the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation (JDRF). Type 1 diabetes is a non-preventable autoimmune disease that causes the body's T cells to destroy insulin-producing beta cells, a hormone that helps the body process sugar.

A "packet" of new beta cells, derived from stem cells, was implanted into the clinical trial participant to be monitored. The study is taking place at UC San Diego Health System, with

the support of the Sanford Stem Cell Clinical Center, under the direction of Principal Investigator Robert Henry, MD, according to a ViaCyte, a regenerative medicine company.

Dave had a small tea bag-like packet implanted under his skin that will remain in his body for up to 24 months. At that time, the packet will be surgically removed to a new location before his body rejects it because it's a foreign object, according to JDRF.

"It was gratifying to know that we could do something that we always thought was possible," Doug Melton, Harvard stem cell researcher said to Harvard Gazette. "Many people felt it wouldn't work. If we had shown this was not possible, then I would have had to give up on this whole approach. Now I'm really energized."

VC-01 prevents complications of diabetes by creating insulin in the body that stops the swing of low and high blood sugar. The encapsulated

beta cells also have the ability to reproduce once they are in the patients' body, which is a really important piece, according to AnnElise Walsh, mother of a Type 1 diabetic.

The encapsulation of the beta cells acts as a protective barrier, keeping out the attacking T cells. The new beta cells release insulin when needed while the barrier protects them from being destroyed by the autoimmune attack, according to JDRF.

Walsh referred to it as a shark cage. "You can be in there, but the sharks can't get to you. The [encapsulated] pod allows beta cells to produce insulin and it allows the insulin to get out, but it protects from the T cells that kill the [beta] cells."

The cells in the encapsulated pod act like they would in a healthy person's pancreas. They react to glucose and create insulin needed to combat that glucose. The beta cells also reproduce, and those reproduced cells con-

tinue to react to glucose.

"We are hopeful that beta cell encapsulation therapy could one day virtually eliminate the daily management burden for those living with Type 1 diabetes," JDRF president and CEO, Derek Rapp, said on JDRF.org.

The immune response that kills off beta cells in people living with Type 1 diabetes is happening non-stop and is part of the immune system. It didn't happen once and cause diabetes, it is happening constantly, Walsh said. The best way to solve this problem is to figure out how to stop that autoimmune response, but no one's been able to do that yet, she said.

"Since we can't stop the immune system from killing those beta cells, we can protect those cells in this encapsulated pod. We're making progress," Walsh said.

The question is, is VC-01 a cure?

JDRF employee Sarah Johnson said to the BBC, "This isn't a cure, it is a

great move along the path. It is a tremendous step forward. Replacing the cells that produce insulin as well as turning of the immune response that causes Type 1 diabetes is the long-term goal."

"If I could take my daughter in every two years and have something implanted to 'fix' her diabetes, I would say that it is [a cure]," Walsh said. "Many people would say, yeah, that's a cure. You get diagnosed and get put in the hospital and you have an in-patient procedure and walk out of there with this pod, have we cured you? Arguably yes."

However, Walsh also said it is not a biological cure. "A biological cure needs to happen on a lot of levels. My personal definition of a cure is figuring out how to make the immune system stop attacking beta cells. But I think there are different versions of that and on the biological front eventually we will be able to cure this."

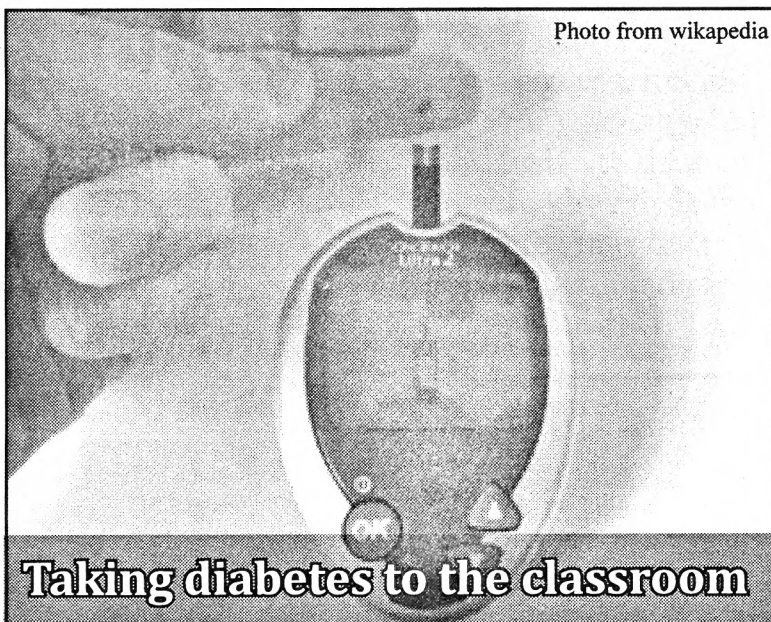


Photo from wikipedia

### Taking diabetes to the classroom

Type 1 diabetes is a non-preventable autoimmune disease that stops the pancreas from producing insulin, according to the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation (JDRF). It is caused by the body's immune system attacking and destroying insulin-producing beta cells in the pancreas. Insulin is a hormone released by the pancreas that moves sugar into the cells of your body to use as fuel to make energy, according to medicalnewstoday.com.

Approximately three million Americans are living with Type 1 diabetes, according to JDRF statistics. It is triggered by genetic and environmental factors. The onset of Type 1 diabetes "has nothing to do with diet or lifestyle," it is not preventable and cannot be reversed, according to JDRF.

To treat Type 1 diabetes, diabetics have to check their blood sugar regularly so they can stop it from going too low or too high. If your blood sugar

is too low, it can cause fainting, seizures, or you can go into a coma. High blood sugar can lead to nerve damage, kidney damage or failure, cardiovascular disease, eye disease, and foot problems.

Type 2 diabetes is unlike Type 1 diabetes because it is typically adult onset and linked with obesity and not enough exercise, according to "A First Book for Understanding Diabetes" by the Department of Pediatrics at the University of Colorado. Type 2 diabetes can be treated with proper diet and exercise. In extreme cases, a person living with Type 2 diabetes will need to take insulin injections.

Insulin is not a cure for diabetes. JDRF said that insulin injections keep the person with Type 1 diabetes alive, but it does not necessarily prevent the possibility of diabetes serious effects. Type 1 diabetics are insulin-dependent for life.

## From the mouths of diabetics

### Fear, struggle, and frustration of living with Type 1

**Grace King**  
Layout Editor

Sophomore Kara Huber has been living with Type 1 diabetes for a year and a half. Diagnosed in February 2013 during her senior year of high school, Huber's transition to college required her to become a little more responsible when it came to her health.

It was really tough to deal emotionally with her diagnosis, Huber said. She worries about possible complications to her organs later on in life because of high blood sugar and how she will deal with living with diabetes if she has children.

The biggest effect living with Type 1 diabetes has on Huber is whether or not she should continue playing soccer, the game she has played all her life. For Huber, the stress and intensity of soccer practice and games makes her blood sugar rise, and there isn't anything she can do except correct it by giving more insulin after the damage is already done.

"It's of one of those things where it is worth playing soccer for four years, or should I stop and exercise on my own and start regulating my levels now? And then it goes back to if I don't quit now, how much is that going to affect me in the future?" Huber said.

Sophomore Ben Barnes was diagnosed with Type 1 diabetes at nine years old. He said that living with

diabetes lowered his self-esteem in the beginning. "My classmates didn't know what it was and I kind of felt like a freak. It was hard to deal with but I had to. I treat it like it's normal. It's just something I've got to do."

When diagnosed, Huber also had insecurities. She was most hesitant about her insulin pump showing, a device that takes the place of daily insulin shots. Now, Huber says, "I'm going to put it wherever and I'm going to rock it."

Over the summer, Barnes worked for a children's camp where he was able to tell his story about living with diabetes and how he trusts God. "[The children] had so many questions. Most of them had never heard of diabetes," he said. "When I have to explain what it is to people, it gets kind of old. I have to figure out a way to say it differently every time just so I'm not bored," Barnes said with a grin.

"I think people want to understand but they have no idea what it's like," Huber said. "I don't think people realize how serious it can be. But at the same time, I'm not going to sit here and say it's like cancer."

Sophomore Brenna Dohm was also diagnosed with Type 1 diabetes at the age of nine. She said that before her diagnosis she was constantly tired and thirsty and constantly urinating because of high blood sugar. She lost ten pounds in two weeks because of the effect undiagnosed high blood

*I try to go about life without letting [diabetes] dictate too much. -Kara Huber*

sugar had on her body.

Even though Dohm had lived with Type 1 diabetes for several years before coming to college, she was still nervous about taking sole responsibility of her health. Dohm checked her blood sugar ten times a day at first. "It wasn't that I was feeling low or high, it was the feeling of not knowing. I don't want to go low and have to be distracted from work or class," she said.

Dohm and Huber met in their freshman dorm last year and were instantly connected because of diabetes. "When you meet people who knows what it's like [to be a Type 1 diabetic], it's such a relief," Huber said.

More than anything, diabetes is a life-altering illness, Huber said. "There are times I get really frustrated and I just feel like I can't do anything to make it better." But, however she is feeling, Huber said, "I try to go about life without letting [diabetes] dictate too much."



# Does it matter if you're black or white? Or Asian or Hispanic?

## Perspectives on ethnic diversity in the Associated Student Council

Jada Fisher  
Staff Writer

Olivet students and faculty might all agree that campus leadership and all its facets are highly valued. The fall semester begins with traditions like the leadership retreat, elections for freshman class council and festival of ministries. The spring semester ends with resident assistant interviews and selections and class council elections. Possibly hundreds of undergraduate students have leadership roles.

Olivet students and faculty might also agree that diversity is valued. Undergrad minority students have increased tremendously. It shows in the faces of the students, on the pages of the GlimmerGlass and Aurora and in the numbers recorded by the administration. Leadership and diversity. At Olivet, all leadership opportunities are open to all students. But how many minority students do you think have leadership positions?

Leadership positions throughout campus are plenty and can be found in areas like the Associated Student Council, housing, athletics, music, honor societies and beyond. The ASC is the largest umbrella for student leadership. It has many layers of positions, said former vice president for student relations, Candace Baird.

The first layer is the executive council which includes the Student Body President and all Vice Presidents of areas like Women's Residential Life, Social Life and Finance. All students in these positions are selected by the ASC advisory committee which includes, chairman of communications

Dr. Jay Martinson, vice president of student development Dr. Walter "Woody" Webb and dean of community life Kathy Steinacker.

According to the clubs and organizations page on the university website, the executive council "plans events, organizes ministries and clubs, and strives to address campus issues by working with the administration on the behalf of the student body."

The second layer includes the class council, which consists of a president, chaplain and five representatives for each class. Students of each class vote for the students that get these positions. The class council functions to "develop leaders among the classes, encourage campus improvement, and provide opportunities to build community," according to the university website. Both the executive and class councils make up the voting council, which could be considered another layer.

The final layer includes the presidents of ASC clubs and organizations like Enactus, Nursing Student Association and Multi-ethnic Relations club (MERC).

"Diversity of race [in the ASC] has been less," said Martinson. Olivet's student body is predominantly Caucasian. One could infer that ASC student leadership reflects the student body diversity; or lack thereof. According to the 2013 student body diversity from the university website, there were about 1,010 minority students out of the total of 4,600. Which means that about a fourth of the student body were minorities, that year. "Minority students in ASC positions are a reflection

of the proportion of the student population," said Staff therapist and multicultural coordinator, Cynthia Taylor. However, it is unknown whether the numbers are for undergraduate and graduate students combined.

In the ASC, the estimated largest number of minority students over the last five years, out of a total of 25 students was six in the 2009-2010 school year. For three consecutive years in 2012, 2013 and 2014 there were five minority students, as shown in the diagram. The lowest number was two in 2010. Another observation is that over the past five years is that six of the total 16 minority students held positions for 2 or more years. It's typical for an ASC student leader to continue in the council, sometimes in different positions throughout their time at Olivet, said Baird. This is also true for her. Baird was a class representative for two years and VP for Student Relations during her junior and senior year.

Similarly, Grace Amponsah was a class representative for three years. Her parents are from Ghana, but she was born in the U.S. Her time in the ASC is definitely a highlight of her college career, she loved it, she said. Currently, she is the president of MERC which promotes diversity awareness and unity.

"Ethnic diversity among our student government leaders (ASC) is certainly preferred," said Webb.

Martinson would say the same thing. "It helps to have a variety of perspectives," he said.

But a couple reasons why the ASC hasn't been ethnically diverse would be the limited amount of minority stu-

*[It was] hard to get your voice heard on a council that is focused on what the majority would like, not the minority.*

*-Grace Amponsah*

dents that sign up, the person of ethnic diversity may not have the needed skills or portfolio for the position or the student may be too young for the position, said Martinson.

The lack of minority involvement in student leadership doesn't give an accurate perception or perspective on issues, events and student life, said Taylor. But some students – specifically minorities – feel otherwise.

Though Amponsah enjoyed being in the ASC, being the only African-American in her class council was apparent and that sometimes affected her leadership. "[It was] hard to get your voice heard on a council that is focused on what the majority would like, not the minority," she explained. As previously mentioned the ASC plans some of Olivet's most popular events and has influence over student life.

Amponsah's perspective on underrepresentation in the ASC is somewhat similar to those expressed in the article: "Minority students share feelings and concerns" from a 1995 issue of the Glimmer Glass. "My perceptions coming to Olivet as an outsider were that we are very 'white,' there is often a danger of seeing the world through 'white' eyes," said then, Chaplain Bill

Bray. Some may agree or disagree of the validity of Bray's statement today.

MERC and Mu Kappa are ASC clubs that promote and celebrate ethnic diversity in the student body, and provide opportunities for leadership development. A non-ASC group that is largely diverse in members and leadership is the Proclamation Gospel choir, directed by Jasper Taylor.

But concerning diversity in the ASC and campus wide, some feel it could further improve. "[A lack of diversity] negatively affects the culture of ONU. I believe that it prevents ONU from fulfilling its full potential," said Jasper Taylor. Junior class president, Samuel Kwak believes the ASC should have a diverse atmosphere.

Implementing a group or club to help minority students that want ASC positions and develop their portfolios would be beneficial, said Martinson. Evans made a similar suggestion.

From administrators like Webb, to faculty like Martinson and Taylor, and students like Kwak and Evans, there isn't a question of the value of ethnic diversity. But perhaps a continued dialogue and attention to the progression and state of ethnic diversity in student leadership.

## Enactus gets in touch with their Roots

Destiny Mitchell  
Executive Editor

Aphrodite may have been the goddess of love and beauty, but she was missing a generous heart. Fortunately, such is not the case for the up and budding Rooted Beauty organization.

Operated in part by one of Olivet's very own, the Rooted Beauty Company combines the worlds of health and beauty with the virtues of charity and grace.

Lindsey Peterson, a 2014 alum, acts as Creative Manager alongside Founder and Team Leader Kim Garrett. Together, the duo has created an all-natural line of beauty products, which include facial scrubs, moisturizers, makeup remover wipes and lip butters.

Not only are these products healthy for the consumer and healthy for the environment, packaged and sold in biodegradable materials, but they also help women around the world, via their "Woman 2 Woman" project.

Rooted Beauty partners with organizations that use the funds from their skincare line to help women escape extreme poverty and trafficking.

"They are a company that really focuses on empowering women, specifically in third world countries so that they're able to develop skills to get a job or become self sufficient," said senior Julie Gullede, a member of a team within the Enactus business club that has been partnering with Rooted Beauty since the Fall of 2014.



Rooted Beauty helps women learn skills to provide for themselves and their family through their Women2Women project.

For Enactus, helping the business blossom means creating marketing strategies and financial plans to help spread the word. This has been enhanced, in part, due to a grant received from Sam's club.

One of the team's major priorities is building the company's online presence and gaining more traction to

Rooted Beauty's website."

According to senior and co-leader Lamica Simmons, the group has produced one short promotional video for the organization, but is currently working on a larger package that digs deeper into their history, cause, and mission statement.

The team also promotes Rooted

Beauty on Pinterest, Instagram, and Facebook in addition to using the products themselves.

"I have used their lip butter and I really liked it, it works really well on the lips," said Gullede. "My favorite part is that the products are biodegradable, so the packaging is much different than any other chap stick that I have ever used."

Sophomore and co-leader Samantha Morey owns most of the Rooted Beauty products and even keeps the passion fruit flavored lip butter on her keychain. "But blueberry mint is my favorite," she said.

Morey feels that the products all-natural ingredients give them a special edge. "It doesn't feel as processed or heavy on your skin. It doesn't have that leftover film that some products have."

Morey has the lead of the in store display in the campus bookstore and has just agreed to serve as a college representative for the product line. Alongside fellow college representative, sophomore Taylor Logan, Morey is responsible for hosting events, making personal sales and advertising on social media.

Enactus' dedication to marketing and promoting is really helping to help this green, grassroots business grow. Products are available online and in the campus bookstore.



## 'Humans of New York' raises funds for school

Paul Wissmiller  
Staff Writer

Internet sensations come and go, flitting on to our Facebook pages and YouTube accounts and almost as quickly giving way to then next trendy thing or person eager for their own 15 minutes of limelight. Recently, I have seen a lot of my Facebook friends reposting images from a blog called "Humans of New York."

Humans of New York is a series of captioned photographs taken by photographer Brandon Stanton of people he has met on the street walking around New York City. Humans of New York began in 2010 when Stanton began the project. In his official bio, Stanton says that his original mission was to "photograph 10,000 New Yorkers and plot their photos on a map."

The project took a different turn shortly after he began, however, when he began collecting short interviews from the people he was photographing to go as a caption with the picture. Stanton began blogging the Humans of New York, posting the pictures he had taken with the stories he had heard, thus developing a following rapidly. Today HONY has over 12 million "likes" on Facebook, 240 thousand twitter followers, and was even described by Tumblr founder David Karp as his favorite blog on the site.

The site has even spawned several spinoff accounts including a humorous twitter called "Boring Humans of New York," a Tumblr called "Non-Humans of New York," which focuses on the street artwork, architecture, and landscape of New York City. There is even a spoof account dedicated to the fictional universe of the TV show "Game of Thrones" titled "Humans of Westeros."

This blog has had a bigger impact than most phenomenon, though. One of the many photographs Stanton took was of a child named Vidal, who told Stanton about the most influential person in his life—the principle of the school he attended, Ms. Lopez. Vidal is a student at the "Mott Hall Bridges Academy," a middle school in a rough part of Brooklyn.

Last month Stanton began a charity campaign on his blog to raise money for Vidal's sixth grade class to make a class field trip to the campus of Harvard University. CNN reported that, "It took about 45 minutes for an online campaign to raise an initial \$100,000." The campaign has already received funding in excess of its original goal, so the school plans to put the extra money to good use funding summer programs for its students.

The fundraiser has in fact been so successful that Stanton and the school have recently began another one, this time making it a scholarship fund for graduates of the middle school. Vidal will be the first one to receive the scholarship.

Humans of New York is an example of an internet sensation and the accompanying fame used for charity. Something that helped change lives. Brandon is far from done, however, as he has currently taken only 6,000 of his goal of 10,000 pictures, so expect many, many more Humans of New York coming your way in the future.

# 'Bye Felipe' shames misogynist bullies online

## Instagramer creates account to combat online harassment

Taylor Provost  
News Editor

"I am still a virgin, everyone is losing it before me, that's why you are my chosen target," Ben Moynihan, 18, of Portsmouth, Hampshire said in a self-recorded video while holding a knife.

Last month, Moynihan was found guilty of attempted murder. He stabbed three women over the summer, none of whom he knew. Moynihan wrote in a letter that he was not a "psychopath," he simply hated women for rejecting him.

While not every misogynist exhibits his hatred in such an obvious or violent way, many women have discovered that lashing out when rejected is not uncommon among men, especially when it comes to online interactions.

This past October, Alexandra Tweten, 27, decided to create the Instagram account @byefelipe to combat the issue of online harassment.

Tweten, who had personally experienced online harassment from men and seen similar experiences among friends, made her purpose clear in the account's description: "Calling out dudes who turn hostile when rejected or ignored."

The account, which has gained a following of 307,000, features screenshot submissions of different women's negative encounters with men online. The messages from the men in the screenshots often contain

foul language and threats directed towards these women.

"It started out as sort of an inside joke between me and a bunch of friends," Tweten said. Tweten said that the number of women who were able to relate and the large following Bye Felipe received surprised her.

"[Online harassment] really isn't that uncommon, but I think a lot of men [who follow Bye Felipe] were really surprised by the terrible messages women receive," she said. "I'm thrilled that people are paying attention, and realizing that this is a problem and it's not okay."

Tweten said that while many people have been made aware of public harassment, catcalling and the like, "Bye Felipe really shows what it's like to just exist as a woman online."

"I think that people who haven't experienced this are surprised, and people who have experienced online harassment are validated. Some of the posts are really shocking, and showing people the entitlement that is prevalent in our society," she said. Tweten said her hopes in posting these screenshots are to get people talking about the issue and to embarrass men, potentially stopping their behavior.

"I love making fun of horrible men, but my favorite part is when people email me to say thanks, and to say that they don't feel so bad now that they know other people get messages like this," she said.



Instagramer Alexandra Tweten created the account @byefelipe to make people aware of public harassment and catcalling online.

## Civil Rights Act didn't end racism

### 51 years after the law banning discrimination was enacted, racism has not been eliminated

Lauren Stancle  
Staff Writer

When it comes to racism, have you ever imagined how God must feel, seeing hatred and the judging of others among his own creation, simply because of the color of people's skin? This is what freshman Angel Gaikwad and Julie Gant discuss among themselves. Students are in agreement that, as Gaikwad said, "[Racism] is something that can never be eliminated."

Turning 51 years old in July, the Civil Rights Act, enacted in 1964, "prohibited discrimination in public places, provided for the integration of schools and other public facilities, and made employment discrimination illegal," according to our documents.org. Although these acts, along with others, ban the legality of racism, some believe they can not eliminate racism all together.

"Just because it's a law doesn't mean people want to follow it," Gaikwad said. However, the laws in place do make room for diversity, and people can come to the conclusion of human equality.

The Civil Rights Act helped with the encouragement of diversity, but it never should have been an issue," Gaikwad said. "It's something that's

*For people who are racist, only God can change your heart.*  
-Freshman Angel Gaikwad

said that it took so long to address and for people to stand up against, but it's also sad that it was an issue in the first place," Gant said in agreement.

Regarding the efficiency of the Civil Rights Act concerning racism, freshman Jessica Tarchala said it was effective, "but at the same time it can't ever deal with it completely—that's something we have to do on our own."

Sophomore Megan Elmer feels the act never truly accomplished what it was meant to.

Now that we've come to the point that racism is still existent regardless of rules and regulations set in place to combat against it, why does racism exist at all in the first place? Gaikwad says racism exists because of sin in the world. "God created us to be a diverse church; [but] I think its nature to consider yourself superior to others," she said.

"I think it's just human nature to find differences in people," Elmer said. "People are very prideful and it's just part of who we are—to make ourselves look better than others kind of as a confidence booster."

Can the problem of racism ever be fixed if not by the law? And if not eliminated, how can it be deterred?

To this, Tarchala said, "Awareness. I guess people just being honest and forthcoming with it, not sweeping it under the rug."

"For people who are racist, only God can change your heart. It's hard to overcome yourself, but God can

change your heart and how you see things," Gaikwad said.

"I guess more people having [a] more open attitude to having open cultures and choosing to learn about people before making open judgment," Elmer said.

"I don't think there is a remedy. There will always be racist people," Gaikwad said. But a step in the right direction would be "immersing yourself in other people's cultures rather than judging others. I don't think [racism] would ever be completely wiped out, but that would help from where we are now."



135 E. Bourbonnais St.  
Kankakee, IL  
(815) 933-3341

161 E. Bethel Drive  
Bourbonnais, IL  
(815) 929-0735

Sandwiches, Salads, Dinners

**10% OFF WITH ONU ID!**

[www.jrschicken.com](http://www.jrschicken.com)



## Increasing violence toward transgender people

J.T. Cummings

Staff Writer

"As the proud grandpa of a transgender grandchild, I hope she can feel safe at school without fear of being bullied," U.S. Representative Mike Honda tweeted on Feb. 18 along with a picture of himself tightly holding his transgender granddaughter, both of them smiling.

This was a seemingly naïve tweet from the representative after the murder of Kristina Gomez Reinwald on Feb. 15, the eighth murder of a transgender woman this year. Reinwald was found dead in her Miami home last Sunday.

The *Miami New Times* estimates about 20 to 25 transgender people are murdered in the U.S. every year, making it particularly worrying that eight transgender people have been murdered already in 2015 and it is only the second month.

According to an article published by CBS in San Francisco, the transgender population is estimated to be from two to five percent of the population in the U.S., though this number may be inaccurate as it is hard to measure. The

U.S. Census Bureau and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention do not ask who is transgender and who is not.

There is common misunderstanding between who is transgender and who is transsexual. Transgender people are those who are assigned a gender at birth that does not accurately represent who they are, experiencing what psychologists call gender dysphoria.

Transsexual people are those who have experienced gender dysphoria and taken the next steps in the process of transitioning to the opposite sex by way of hormone supplements and surgery.

There is a growing number of Americans who believe that whether a person is male, female, transgender, transsexual, agender, androgynous, gender-nonconforming, intersexual or pangender is not public business. It is the information of the person to whom those details belong.

And that belief is particularly targeted at public bathrooms. Forcing those who do not identify as either male or female to pick a bathroom causes them to make private information public and label themselves a gender that may or may not accurately represent them.



PHOTO FROM BUZZFEED.COM

West Hollywood has begun to replace traditional male and female bathrooms with gender-neutral facilities.

On Jan. 15 of this year, West Hollywood has begun to replace traditional male and female bathrooms with gender-neutral facilities to comply with a new city law prohibiting gender identifications, according to the *LA Times*.

The simple act of switching a restroom from single gender to gen-

der-neutral creates a sense of comfort for those who are nonconforming.

Transgender people are more often victims of verbal harassment and even assault in restrooms when other restroom users feel they have chosen the wrong restroom. Creating gender-neutral restrooms is a step toward safer lives for members of this community.

Facebook, ahead of the game, changed its gender selection from male or female to include over 50 options early last year. The social media site also asks the users to denote the pronoun they would prefer to be addressed with.

## Oversexualization is the new black

Claire Schmidt

Staff Writer

Kim Kardashian was credited with "breaking the internet" when the cover of Paper Magazine's Winter 2014 issue featuring her derriere came out. But what most people don't know is that her photos play off major controversial black imagery – and not "history-making" as some people have declared them to be.

The photo of her balancing the champagne bottle was based off another one in a 1982 book entitled *Jungle Fever*, a pictorial autobiography made by the same photographer who photographed Kardashian.

In essence, Kardashian's photos are little more than remakes – but altogether, both of these photos have also been seen by various people as a reincarnation of Saartjie Baartman, also known as the "Hottentot Venus."

Columnist Blue Telusma from thegrio.com wrote an article entitled "Kim Kardashian doesn't realize she's the butt of an old racial joke." In it she writes that when she "looked at the spread [the photos] all I saw was a not so subtle reincarnation of Saartjie Baartman – imagery that is steeped

in centuries of racism, oppression and misogyny."

Saartjie (Sara) Baartman was a South African native infamous for having been put on display for her unusual body shape. Saartjie was born around 1789 in South Africa and sold in her early 20s to a Scottish Doctor named Alexander Dunlop. He took her to Europe, where she was used as an exhibition for her "large buttocks and unusual coloring" according to an article about Baartman at sahistory.org. She was only in Europe for a couple of years until she died in 1816 of an unknown disease.

Baartman had the original infamous "big butt." She was famous especially in Paris, where after she died, her remains were put on display until 1974. Not long after, Nelson Mandela requested that the remains of Baartman be returned by the French government, so that she may be put to rest.

The process took eight years, because the French had to write a carefully worded bill that would not allow other countries to follow suit and claim treasures taken by the French. Finally, on March 6, 2002, Baartman was brought back to South Africa and buried on August 9, 2002, also a

public holiday in South Africa called Women's Day.

Another example of this sexualization is Halle Berry, who also won an Academy Award for "Best Actress."

Ambra Nykol in her article "Blacks Representation in the Media" writes "Halle Berry made history as not only the first black woman to win an Academy Award for 'Best Actress' but also the first woman to do so having lost all of her dignity in one of the raunchiest and self-degrading sex-scenes of that year."

The movie that she starred in was called *Monster's Ball*, which tells the tale of a poor Southern woman who falls for a widowed prison-guard after the execution of her husband, and which does have the raunchy sex scene that Ambra Nykol writes about.

Not only are there problems with movies, however, there have also been comments made about the sexualization made in music videos, such as with Nicki Minaj and Rihanna. Nicki Minaj is renown for her allegedly fake backside, and Rihanna especially has

the minimal amount of clothing needed in her music video "Pour It Up".

Even though in today's world black people are by all rights equal in the eyes of the law, that does not always seem as true in the eyes of the media. Starting all the way back in the early 1800s to today with women like Halle Berry, Nicki Minaj and Rihanna, a cycle of the sexualization of black women seems to have been started and hasn't lessened.



Rihanna and Nicki Minaj are just two black celebrities that have been sexualized in American culture.

## Art review: Marcela Levy, prolific in acrylic

Mary Bass

Art Critic

Paper Street Gallery, a local gallery in Momence, has begun an online "gallery space" of sorts to further introduce various artists to the Kankakee area.

While Paper Street Gallery's physical space focuses on showcasing local talent, the online gallery has found artists from near and far. The gallery's previously featured artist, Diane Blanchette, hails from the Kankakee area, but its most recent artist, Marcela Levy, is rooted a little farther away.

Levy, an Argentine-American is currently based in Argentina. She dis-

*"Sometimes we feel compelled to limit ourselves to the colors that surround us.... Color is a power which directly influences the soul.' I try to convey that feeling to those who see my art."*

-Marcela Levy

covered Paper Street Gallery through colleagues and applied to be a featured artist.

Her successful application resulted in paperstreetgallery.com featuring some of her brightly colored acrylic paintings. Levy's use of color, line, and tightly packed composition is a common thread throughout her paint-

ings. Her imagery ranges from rounded smooth shapes and symbols to looser and even more abstract artwork.

She notes, "Sometimes we feel compelled to limit ourselves to the colors that surround us, for many reasons. It's not my case, I was attracted to bright colors from a very young age and color has a strong positive influ-

ence on me, it lights up my soul, as Kandinsky once said 'Color is a power which directly influences the soul.' I try to convey that feeling to those who see my art."

Levy notes another common thread in her works on PSG's website: "Most of them are related to social concerns, the need for shelter to protect our own,

the home as one of our main goals because it is also the ground from where we start building our lives, health and the lack of empathy towards other's suffering. Everything is connected in one way or another."

Levy is prolific in production of her acrylic paintings, but when asked what she would like to tackle that she has not yet done, she said, "I would like to make a site specific installation, something that transcends us in terms of time and space."

The rest of her interview and some of her paintings with Paper Street Gallery can be found at paperstreetgallery.com. More of her artwork can be seen at marcelalevy.wix.com and on Facebook.





The streets of Lithuania are filled with preserved, authentic architecture.

## Lithuania: The hidden gem of Europe

Paul Wissmiller  
Staff Writer

My great European adventure began in the Fall of 2013, when I applied through my ROTC program to go on a Cultural Understanding and Language Proficiency (CULP) deployment with the U.S. Army. I found out the next semester I had been accepted and was going as an English teacher to the country of Lithuania.

My journey began on May 30, 2014, when I flew to Fort Knox, Kentucky, to begin the pre-deployment process, listen to briefings and meet the team I would be spending the next six weeks with. Like most things in the military, the briefing process was frustrating, but we all got through it together, and a week later we were done and on our way.

The worst part by far was the time zone change. From Central Standard Time to the Eastern European time zone is around a seventeen hours difference, so all of our sleep schedules were disrupted. Our hotel was the nicest one in the city, a Holiday Inn Express with a "Rock and Roll Theme." This hotel was something special. It greeted you with stylistic artwork of famous music acts and songs like the Beatles and Aerosmith. The hotel's motto was "A D--n Good Hotel" and it based its service around this catchphrase by labeling everything "A d--n good 'insert object here,'" which we

all found hilarious.

After a day of in-briefing, taxis came to take us to our post, the Lithuanian Military NCO School. Travel in Lithuania is incredibly inexpensive, with a cross-country taxi trip for a group of 12 being under \$100 total, or around 230 Litas, the Lithuanian currency. We took a bus every night into town from our base for less than 50 cents as well.

Another interesting trend in Lithuania is the widespread wireless Internet. There was free public Wi-Fi easily accessible by phone wherever you went in the country. I found this to be a definite plus as my phone did not have an international plan and I took advantage to VOIP call my parents a few times.

The most interesting parts of my trip were the two field trips we did with the Lithuanians, which were to the Lithuanian Military Museum and a World War II German Holocaust death camp. Having locals to act as guides explaining the museum was a must, as most of the cards explaining the exhibits were in Lithuanian and Russian.

I was with one soldier and we were looking at an exhibit on the wall about Lithuanians in Afghanistan. He pointed suddenly and asked if I recognized the man in one of the pictures. Turns out, it was him! At the end of my trip, he later gave me his deployment patch.

Our journey to the death camp was one of the most sobering moments of

my life. In America, I think the Holocaust can seem less real to us since it happened on another continent in another time. However, when you are standing in the same room thousands of people were killed in because of their ethnicity or religious beliefs, it makes an impression. One soldier showed me a picture of some of his ancestors, who he said were "sent to Siberia and never came back."

Lithuania's national sport is basketball. The people there sleep, eat and breathe it. I was told that the sport was introduced to the country by a Lithuanian American immigrant who helped bring the country into the industrial revolution. He brought the first airplane and the first basketball to the country, and since then, basketball has been big.

Over my time spent in Lithuania, I learned a lot about Eastern Europe, and I truly believe this region and the Baltic countries especially are an international hidden gem. The people were friendly and helpful, the culture and architecture was entertaining and genuine. The region itself is beautiful, with cities as a medieval-modern fusion surrounded by countryside of rolling hills and old world woodland. Add in the cheap prices for almost everything and an almost criminal lack of other Western tourists, and you get the unique and inspiring European vacation of a lifetime.

## Cat-lovers purrfect volunteer opportunity

Taylor Provost  
News Editor

Last Saturday evening at the Municipal Center in Bourbonnais, a pasta dinner raised money for a very cute cause. For the past four years, New Beginnings for Cats, a cat shelter in Bourbonnais, has organized an annual "Purrfect Pasta Dinner," with all of the proceeds of the event put directly towards the care of the cats they foster.

The dollar amount raised will not be calculated until Friday, but Assistant Shelter Manager Jennifer Katajamaki said that the event's turn out was better than they had hoped.

"We were very happy with the outcome," Katajamaki said of the 113 guests who attended. "[The event] was better than last year's; every year is getting bigger and better."

Photos of cats available for adoption were at the dinner, and guests had the opportunity to meet some of the shelter's volunteers and fosters. Merchandise donated from locals was sold at the event to help raise money, including homemade scarves and blankets from Katajamaki's mother and grandmother. Local artist and illustrator Tracy Ahrens also attended, signing and selling copies of her new children's book *Sammy Sparrow's First Flight*. Two dollars from the sale of each copy purchased at the event were donated to New Beginnings, as most of her books, and artwork have assisted humane charities.

According to the shelter's website, New Beginnings was founded in 2005 by Pam and Harry Carpenter, a couple with a passion for cat-rescue. New Beginnings offers medical care for each cat such as tests for feline diseases, vaccinations and spay or neuter. The cats of this shelter do not live in cages, either.

"Each room has several windows with wide ledges so the cats can look out at the beautiful country surroundings. The furniture is covered with soft, colorful blankets and toys are

scattered all about the rooms. There are plenty of little spaces for a cat to cuddle up and take a leisurely nap," the shelter's website says.

The home-like feeling of New Beginnings and love for cats is what draws in volunteers.

"I've always loved cats; they're just amazing," local volunteer Megg Maciejewski, 22, said. "My grandpa Wally started volunteering for New Beginnings a few years ago and he got me into it."

Maciejewski said school business has kept her from volunteering as much as she would like lately, but when she has volunteered previously she has visited the cats at the shelter and worked at PetSmart, where New Beginnings tries to get the cats out for adoption.

"I would clean the little apartments [at PetSmart], clean the litter boxes, give them food and water, and give them toys and blankets to have in their rooms. My favorite part was of course playing with them and holding them," she said. "I felt a connection with all of them and it was hard for me to not take them all home."

Maciejewski said that every cat is different and part of what makes volunteering interesting is seeing all of their personalities. Knowing the cats' personalities and temperaments also proved helpful when assisting people interested in adoption.

"I'd try to find the perfect match for them," she said. "Working with the kitties, I would take note on how they act with other cats, people and dogs when they would bark at the store. If the cat was a lap-cat or playful, the age of the cat and which cats they specifically got along with, if they wanted to adopt more than one."

"There is nothing more rewarding than seeing both the new owner and cat happy. I highly recommend volunteering for [New Beginnings] if you have free time — those cats give back so much more than you imagine."



Volunteers line up to get food at last year's dinner.

## Behind the bias: Racism thrives throughout the centuries

Allie Alexy  
Assistant Life & Culture Editor

There is no single definite cause for racism, it just exists.

Andrew Gelman wrote in an article for Slate Magazine, "The paradox of racism is that at any given moment, the racism of the day seems reasonable and very possibly true, but the racism of the past always seems so ridiculous."

There have been many books and studies on the presence and causes of racism. Many, however, have a skewed perspective on the topic and seem to point out the nationality and race of the author or the one conducting the study. It tends to justify the racism by implying that some groups of people are inherently better than another.

In 2014, Nicholas Wade, a former staff writer of *The New York Times*, published *A Troublesome Inheritance: Genes, Race, and Human History*. In his book, Wade made the argument that because of genes, certain races have a greater chance to accomplish certain things.

Wade claims that Chinese are more obedient while Europeans are more apt to be prosperous. The whole premise of the book is to justify the racial inequality and make it acceptable. According to Gelman, the word "inequality" never occurs in the book.

Neuroscientist David Amadio conducted several studies, many of which point to the stereotypes and biases in culture as the cause of racism. Throughout history there have been stories of one race dominating another whether it be the Egyptians with the

Hebrews, whites with blacks, the Germans with the Jews, and the list could go on. History has shown that it is common to dominate others in order to make your ethnicity superior.

Society has also contributed to racism through classifying people. White, black, Jew, Christian, Hindu — no one can escape a classification. And when classification occurs, it draws boundary lines between races. This creates tension and, eventually, leads to one race trying to control another or make the other inferior.

The concept and meanings of colors have also contributed to the racism of today. A black cat crossing your path brings bad luck. We wear black to funerals. The devil is associated with the color black. Death, decay, destruction, trouble, and evil are all things associated with black. Why is it

then a surprise when people associate black people with the same words?

Kathryn Stockett spends most of her book, *The Help*, attempting to change the things society has associated with the word 'black.' She writes, "I guess that's when I understood what shame was and the color of it too. Shame ain't black, like dirt, like I always thought it was. Shame be the color of a new white uniform your mother ironed all night to pay for, white without a smudge or a speck a work-dirt on it."

The fear and hatred of foreigners or strangers, xenophobia, is another leading cause of racism. While many people may not have the diagnosed fear, most people fear the unknown in some way. Studies done by Amadio also show that when seeing people of a different race a part of the brain called the

amygdala is activated. This part of the brain is associated with learning and, more specifically, "fear conditioning."

Amadio believes that because of the racial stereotypes in our society, our brain "learns" them as actual facts. The amygdala can create gut reactions that lead to racist comments or actions. Fortunately, the frontal cortex in our brain helps us control our gut reactions. "The human mind is extremely adept at control and regulation and the fact that we have these biases should really be seen as an opportunity for us to be aware and do something about them," Amadio wrote.



# New York Fashion Week honors role models

Claire Schmidt  
Staff Writer

**R**anked as number one for worldwide grosses above the *Titanic*, *Avatar* has made the more money than of any movie ever made.

According to boxofficemojo.com, the 2009 movie made almost \$3 billion. The main character of the movie is Sam Sully, a paraplegic Marine sent to Pandora on an unusual mission, who ends up being torn between his duty as a marine to his country and his duty as a human to follow his heart.

He is also played by a non-disabled actor.

Actors without disabilities usually tend to represent people with disabilities, like Sam Worthington, the actor who played Sam Sully. However, there are people who disagree with this. One such person is Emma MacLean, who wrote an article titled "How Disability Is Represented in Theater." She writes that since a lot of plays involving disabled characters always end up with them being "cured" at the end, this "leads to the exclusion of disabled actors," and it is the same way with movies. MacLean doesn't agree, and she thinks it is unfair representation of the disabled community.

Sophomore Grace Pelley, a student who has a disability, also disagrees. "Actors do a lot of things that they don't do in real life. Actors are posers. Why should it be different with people with disabilities?" she said.

Actors tend to represent different kinds of people, as they can play

a variety of roles throughout their acting career. And although there are still problems with representations of disabilities in movies, there are breakthroughs in other parts of society.

The New York Fashion Week was already held this year from Feb. 11-19. There were a lot of different showcases, such as the Calvin Klein Collection and the Tokyo Runway Meets New York. However, there was also the first disabled model to walk the runway—Jamie Brewer, a woman who has Down Syndrome. Apart from being featured as part of designer Carrie Hammer's "Role Models Not Runway Models," she was also in *American Horror Story*. Brewer plays the role of Addy, the youngest in a family of four, who has Down Syndrome in the story as well.

In addition, Italian fashion company FTL Moda enlisted a group of disabled models to strut in the Mercedes-Benz New York Fashion Week runway show. They all had a mixture of amputations, wheelchairs and canes.

While it is great to see these accomplishments, there are still other things to be addressed. In response to Jamie Brewer walking down the runway, Grace thinks disabled individuals can be anything they want.

As Grace puts it, "Disabled people can be advocates and that's a good thing. They can also have jobs that don't necessarily have anything to do anything with their disability. But I think that we should be able to do both."

When disabled people tend to do things, sometimes people pay more attention because they're disabled and not because of the quality of the thing that they do. Grace wants to be a writer, but wants "people to read what I write because it's good, and not because I have a disability."

Henry Winkler is best known for his role as the "Fonz" or "Fonzie" in the 1974 sitcom *Happy Days*. What most people don't know about him was the fact that he had dyslexia and a learning disability, which was very hard for him.

Dyslexia is a cognitive disorder that causes difficulty with vision, comprehension, mshort-term memory and speech. As an actor, Winkler was required to read and memorize the script. As a dyslexic, he would have had a tougher time retaining the lines, but in an interview with Ben Horowitz from *The Star-Ledger*, he said it just made him work harder.

He also said that his parent and teachers constantly told him "he was stupid and lazy, not living up to his full potential." He struggled with all subjects, except lunch. But Winkler went on to prove them wrong and followed his dream of being an actor.

His character, Arthur Fonzarelli, is a motorcycle-riding, feared, lady-swooning hoodlum with no fears and no flaws. Winkler and Brewer show that inspiration and role models can be found in all segments of society.



As a part of 'Role Models, Not Runway Models' during New York Fashion Week, Jamie Brewer walked the runway. Brewer also starred in *American Horror Story*.

## Acceptable parenting

Allie Alexy  
Assistant Life & Culture Editor

There is no particular way to parent. While there are wrong ways to parent, there is no definitive right way.

Every child is different, and while certain methods may work for one child, they may not work for another. For some children all it takes is a certain look, while for other children it may take a slap on the rear. The style of parenting and the types of punishment are dependent upon the child.

A study in "Parenting: Science and Practice" found that the negative effects of punishments such as spanking are neutralized if the child feels loved. The study suggests that as long as the child feels as if the punishment is coming from a "good place", they are unlikely to exhibit unsocial behavior later. Despite other studies that show spanking can lead to aggression, the study says lessens the risk.

According to Dr. Martinson, punishing your child depends on the child and on how old they are. "Our daughter was strong willed," Martinson said. "When she was about two, she would go up to the television and turn the volume all the way up. We would tell her to stop and she would go up and do it again. It took a light swat on the bottom and she stopped right away."

The child's age and ability to reason helps determine the type of punishment they would receive, he said. When a child is young, he or she is unable to reason but they can understand a light swat. As they grow older, time-outs work, while for teenagers grounding or taking away privileges is effective.

Opinions on what is appropriate on punishment and styles of parenting are constantly changing. "I think they're crap," Martinson said. "There's far too

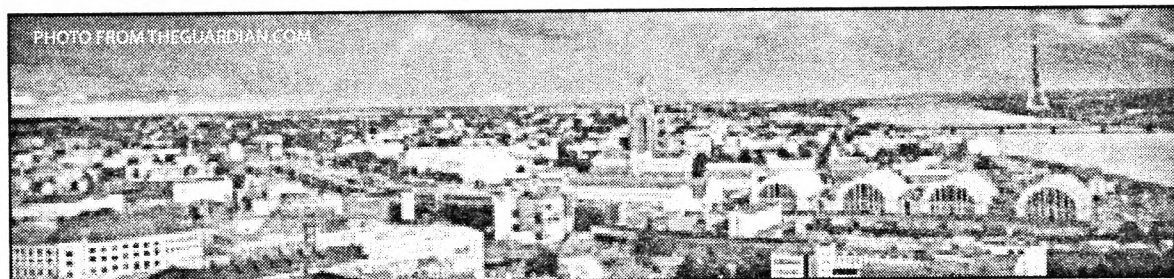


much permissiveness. It's setting up the kids for failure in the future."

According to a 2009 study by the London Institute of Education, combining high expectations with parental warmth and responsiveness, in the "authoritative" style, makes children more "competent." Psychologist Eleanor Maccoby, in a 1992 study, found authoritative parenting leads to happy and capable children.

However, there is no one successful method to parenting. "Authoritative parenting, which is so consistently linked with positive outcomes in European American families, is not related to better school performance among African American or Asian American youngsters," wrote Douglas Bernstein in "Essentials of Psychology."

Perhaps the most important thing about parenting comes from a popular post that says, "With a strong willed child, a swat may be what it takes to punish. While it may only take a slight raising of your worst nightmare [but I'll] hunt you down when needed because I love you. When you understand that, I will know you're a responsible adult. You will never find someone who loves, prays, cares, and worries about you more than me."



## Baltic beauty: A travel destination

Paul Wissmiller  
Staff Writer

The Baltic and Eastern European area of the world has been overlooked when it comes to tourism. For many years most of the countries were oppressed by the Soviet Union. After the fall of the Soviets, the countries of Eastern Europe opened up to tourism.

Clare Thompson says in her article, "Complete Guide to the Baltics" for the *Independent*, that the somewhat recent Soviet occupation of the Baltics should not dissuade the potential tourist. "Over the past decade, they have embraced Western concepts from Nike to parliamentary democracy and service-oriented tourism," she writes. They "have regained their pre-war reputation as vibrant café societies, awash with stylish hotels, boutiques and bistros."

The Baltics are made up of the countries of Belarus, Latvia and Lithuania. The same article says all three countries have "buzzing, historic capitals, folkloric traditions that have survived centuries of foreign oppression, and customs and cuisines shaped by a peculiar mix of German, Russian and, in Lithuania, Polish influence."

The Baltic States have a rich cultural history to rival any of the larger European countries. In Lithuania, they trace their heritage back to a medieval empire superpower, and they boast the castles and cathedrals across their land

to bring that history to life. Trakai Castle is one of the primary tourist spots in the country. A 17th Century medieval castle built on an island in the middle of a beautiful lake, the castle was the spot of a battle a century later where 18,000 people were killed.

For the traveler interested in even more historical and religious tourism, Eastern Europe boasts cathedrals and castles to rival any of those found in France or England. St. Peter's Church in Riga, Latvia has a spire that will match in height and beauty any of the more popular European cathedral destinations. The Basilica Kaunas Cathedral in Lithuania is not much to look at from the outside, but step inside and you are greeted by incredible detail in the painted vaulted ceilings and the statues of saints and disciples around the altar.

Even better, Eastern Europe does more than compete with more popular tourist destinations in travel pricing. In the Baltic area especially, a traveler can get the same European experience for a hugely discounted price. In Vilnius, the capital city of Lithuania, one can purchase a nine-day tourist package for \$60 a day through a local travel agency, averaging out to \$600 exactly. The same nine-day package for England or Germany would be anywhere from \$1500 to \$2000 according to affordabletours.com.

The Baltic countries also boast a wide variety of landscape. With terrain

very similar to Canada or the north-west United States, most Westerners will feel at home traveling through the forested and hilly countryside. Temperatures during the summer generally range in the 60-70 degree Fahrenheit range—absolutely perfect for getting outside and exploring. Lithuania also boasts one of the region's premier beaches in the beautiful seaport town of Klaipeda. The Baltic countries are as a rule of thumb extremely clean, with very little waste to be seen on the streets, even in the major cities.

Some might argue there are not as many overall attractions for the European tourist in the Baltic area, but that is true. However, this fault is made up for by the fact that there are not nearly as many tourists. Those vacationing in the Baltics will find themselves in a very small minority of Western travelers. The locals are generally very friendly, have a basic understanding of English and are usually more than happy to help any foreigners out.

The Baltics are one of Europe's hidden gems when it comes to tourism, and they definitely deserve more of the limelight. If their trips are properly planned, tourists will have a painless and memorable time. If you are looking for a complete European experience on a budget, there is no better all around choice than Eastern Europe.



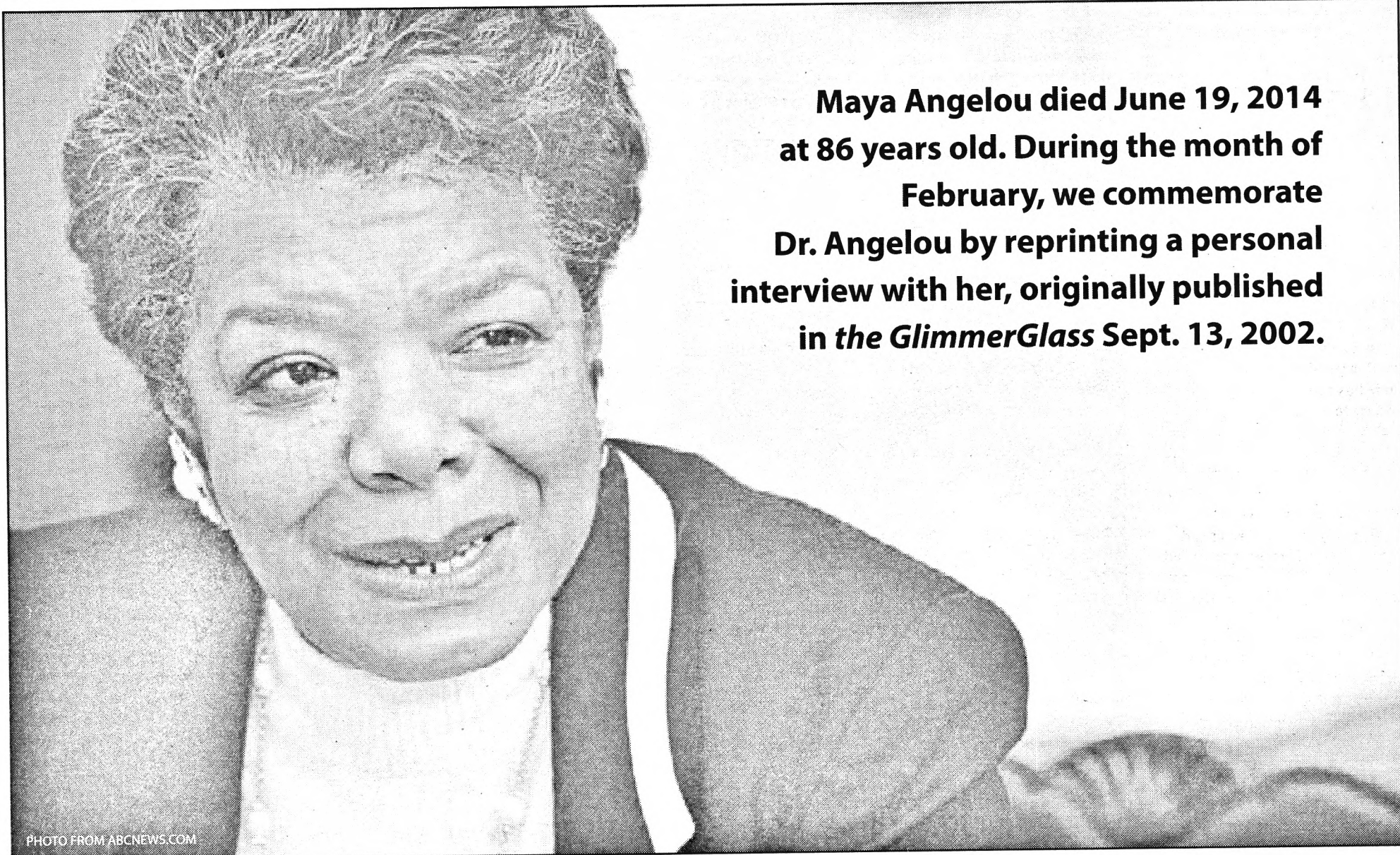


PHOTO FROM ABCNEWS.COM

**Maya Angelou died June 19, 2014 at 86 years old. During the month of February, we commemorate Dr. Angelou by reprinting a personal interview with her, originally published in the *GlimmerGlass* Sept. 13, 2002.**

Maya Angelou is best known for her autobiographies such as *I Know Why The Caged Bird Sings* and *All God's Children Need Traveling Shoes*.

## Throwback: the *GlimmerGlass* interviews Dr. Maya Angelou

**Ryan Cummings**  
Feature Writer

*Recognized as one of the greatest voices of contemporary literature, Maya Angelou brings hope and faith to the millions of readers who have read her books, seen her plays, and been inspired by her poems.*

*Dr. Angelou is best known for her autobiographies such as *I Know Why The Caged Bird Sings* and *All God's Children Need Traveling Shoes*. Her heart-felt poetry like "Still I Rise" and "Phenomenal Woman" has also brought inspiration to many. Dr. Angelou kindly accepted my phone call and humbly answered all of my questions.*

**First of all, why would a person of your stature even be willing to speak with a person like me?**

Maya: (Laughter) Very good. Because you are a person like you. We are equal as human beings. You are breathing in and out and as far as I know I am breathing in and out too. God made both of us, so of course I would speak to you, and gladly.

**You write a lot about hope and faith. Now, what is your source for your constant hope and where did it originate?**

Maya: I was raised by a grandmother who had faith and faith to share. She used to tell me, "Sister," when I was about eight or nine, "Mama has no idea where she's going to get the next piece of money, or the next piece of change. But sister, I am just going to step out on faith, right out in the air on faith."

I could imagine her when I was

young and she was so tall, when she died she was over six foot. I would imagine this tall, black lady standing right up in the sky, with nothing under her, with suns and moons and stars and comets shooting all around her, just standing out on faith, and I knew that must be really something very strong if it would hold my grandmother up.

**Who would you consider to be your constant role model?**

Maya: Well I believe one should have 40-50 role models for different things. For faith, my grandmother remains a role model. For writing, James Baldwin is my role model. A role model for me for fun is my mom, for loving life but not being in love with it. And my role model for strength is my son. Not physical, well physical strength too, but moral and psychological and spiritual strength.

I would certainly use Christ when it comes to forgiving and patience and keeping my heart at peace, I certainly think about Jesus Christ. All sorts of people, maybe even the newsboy. We should be free. Every human being should be free to use anybody he or she likes with or without the person's permission. I just feel free to use anybody.

**Now, if you were to receive an award tomorrow for "The Best Author/Poet of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century," who would be the first person you would thank and why?**

Maya: Oh, well... (Laughter). That's hardly likely, but I would thank God for everything. First, I'd thank God for my hands, and for my eyes, and for my knees, as bad as they are

*I work very hard at it and when it's finally done, I want my writing to read so smoothly that a person is 30 pages in a book of mine before he knows he's reading.*

now. As I get older they get meaner. But I would thank God that I have them.

Then I would thank the persons' who dared to love me, because love liberates, you see. People who love you, not necessarily those in love with you, sometimes those in love want to possess you. But love liberates and love says, "I love you if you're in Hong Kong, or if you're in Chicago, or Lakeshore, or Calumet. I love you." Love says, "Do the best you can do, be the most you can be, think the greatest thoughts, dream the tallest dreams." That's what love does.

So, after thanking God, I would thank everyone who loved me.

**Out of all of the awards that you have been given in your lifetime, which one do you cherish the most?**

Maya: Oh, I can't say that. I don't know that. Each one is important. Whether it's an award given in my church or the award given to me by President Clinton. All of them are important, nobody owes you anything. A present is exactly that, it's a gift.

**As you wrote your six autobiographies recalling such incidents as race, racism and slavery, how difficult was it for you to write all**

**the details down? Did you feel that it was a hard thing to do, but yet you had to do it? Or was it more like therapy for you?**

Maya: No, no it's never been therapy. I've heard people say "well it must be cathartic." Well, maybe it is for someone else. The sixth autobiography was difficult because I had to write about the killing of Malcolm X and Martin Luther King. Those things are very painful.

Writing is very difficult for me and I work very hard at it. I know some critics say, well Maya Angelou has a new book and of course it's good, but then she's a natural writer." Well Mr. Cummings, being a natural writer is like being a natural open-heart surgeon. You understand? (Laughter)

I work very hard at it and when it's finally done, I want my writing to read so smoothly that a person is 30 pages in a book of mine before he knows he's reading. That's my hope.

**Upon graduation from a Liberal Arts Christian University, what one characteristic or value would you expect every student to possess?**

Maya: This is going to sound very strange, but tolerance. It's a strange word. It can mean I simply tolerate you because I choose to. I don't mean

that tolerance. I mean tolerance with one's self.

You know now how to learn, you know how to study, and you know the importance of learning. At least you can tolerate your unknowing. If you do that, then you will continue to learn and prepare yourself so that you can make this a better world.

But you must continue to learn. But if you already think you know it all, well that's too bad. (Laughter) But you tolerate your unknowing and the things you have not learned, so then you press on and learn.

**What's your favorite cereal?**

Maya: I rarely eat breakfast, but if I had a favorite cereal it would probably be grits.

**Grits?**

Maya: (Laughter) Not really, that just makes a good character statement. My favorite would be oatmeal with raisins and brown sugar.

*After all of my questions had been answered, she kindly recited the poem "Sympathy" by Lawrence Dunbar, from which she drew the title of her first autobiography I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings. Dr. Angelou inspired many through her works and will continue to do so as long as she writes.*

*She stays busy by mentoring Oprah Winfrey and she is Reynolds professor at Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem North Carolina. For more information about this "Phenomenal Woman," visit her website at [www.mayaangelou.com](http://www.mayaangelou.com).*



# African Americans and the Academy: 'The worst year of Oscar diversity since 1998'

Jada Fisher  
Staff Writer

It began in 1939 with Hattie McDaniel, the first African American to win an Oscar for best supporting actress in *Gone With the Wind*. However, she had to accept her award apart from the white nominees and guests.

Though some African Americans like Denzel Washington, Halle Berry, Jamie Foxx and Lupita Nyong'o have taken home the gold statue since McDaniel, the Academy's lack of black nominations and wins have been more closely examined as of late.

There weren't any blacks nominated for best lead actor and actress, or best supporting actor and actress this year. Three-hundred and thirty two Academy awards have been given for those categories since the Oscars existence. After last Sunday's celebration still only 15 have been awarded to blacks. Of the 2,971 Oscars awards given in history, 32 have gone to African Americans.

You may ask why aren't black actors and actresses winning or nominated at a higher rate? There are many factors that play a role. The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, the film industry, the film crews, the types of roles and narratives created all contribute.

The Academy that winners typically thank during their acceptance speech is made up of 6,000 members in the film industry (actors, directors, writers and the like). Much like the celebrated talent, the members are not very diverse either: 94 percent of the members are white, 77 percent are male and the average age is 63 years old.



Hattie McDaniel (left) was the first African American to win an Oscar for best supporting actress in *Gone With the Wind* in 1939. Since then, only 32 Oscar awards have gone to African Americans.

The way it works is actors vote for actors, directors' vote for directors and so on. If you ask me, this where the problem begins when it comes to nominations and winning votes.

*The Huffington Post* weighed in on the topic just a few weeks ago saying, "If white people are the overwhelming majority of an entire industry, and the awards created to

honor that industry are decided on mainly by white people, how could anyone say this is a level playing field?"

According to *The Huffington Post* most people in the film industry work with people that they already know, said cinematographer Bradford Young. One could infer that the film crews would be made up of familiar

faces. I can understand reasons why producers and directors would do that, but it definitely does not incite inclusion. Young worked on the Best Picture nominated film, *Selma*.

Other factors that carry significant weight in my opinion are the roles and narratives African Americans play, write and win for.

"Generally speaking, we as black

people have been celebrated more for when we are subservient, when we are not being leaders or kings or being in the center of our own narrative, driving it forward," said David Oyelowo during a Q&A at the Santa Barbara International Film Festival.

That is unfortunately true in several cases. McDaniel, Nyong'o, and Octavia Spencer won for their roles as maids and slaves. In 2001, Washington won for playing a criminal in *Training Day*. Monique' and Gabourey Sidibe for *Precious* and Laurence Fishburne and Angela Basset for *What's Love Got to Do With It* were nominated portraying abuse.

Also many nominated films narratives tend to be biographical or historical. To me black people always win for the same kinds of roles, though I don't have a problem with that it would be great to see African Americans play less stereotypical, complex roles.

Blacks have been nominated consecutively for best original song over the past couple of years.

What bothers me most, like anyone else are the nomination snubs. Like many, I was surprised to find out Oyelowo and director Ava DuVernay of *Selma* was not nominated this year. The movie got two nominations and one win for best song; I definitely expected more of both. I am still appalled that "Lee Daniels: The Butler" was snubbed completely.

All in all, I do not think the Academy is completely behind in diversity, but they, as well as the film industry, could be more inclusive. I believe they will get better over time.

## Let's talk about sex, baby

Nathan DiCamillo  
Sports Editor

"I hated sex," Samantha Pugsley wrote on her blog. "Sometimes I cried myself to sleep because I wanted to like it, because it wasn't fair."

The post, which became an internet sensation not long after it was published, described how Pugsley grew up in the church, worshipped her virginity, and then came to regret having saved herself until marriage after feeling guilty for having sex in marriage.

While I don't know why Pugsley felt the way that she did, I know that her part of the shame that comes with sex for Christians comes from a lack of dialogue in the church about sex. Olivet's Dr. Leon Blanchette, director of the children's ministry undergraduate degree program and the family ministry graduate degree program, points out that the church has not always handled the topic of sex in the best way.

"We've kind of taken the attitude that if we stop talking about it, it will go away," Blanchette said. "It hasn't worked very well for us."

Blanchette holds a sex education class for 5 to 6 graders at Kanakakee First Church of the Nazarene. In the program, the children are encouraged to live their lives sexually pure. Parents are then encouraged to not over-react when their children talk to them about sex.

The church encouraging communi-

cation about sex between parent and child is a catalyst for the child having healthy sexual behavior in the future. Many parents—inside and outside of the church—leave the talking about sex to their child's friends. If denominations can implement requirements for their churches to encourage a dialogue between parent and child about sex, then it will be one step ahead of everyone else.

*Everyday Feminism* writer, Janet Allon, brags about how openly her three children speak to her about sex.

"The first time my son played spin-the-bottle, he came home and told me about it; none of the other kids told their parents," Allon wrote. "It was traumatic for him, and I got to talk him through it. And I know how far my 15-year-old has gone. I also know that 'hooking up' means different things depending on the age of the person saying it. Different at 12, 15, and 20. Trust me."

Allon encourages talking about sex often, before kids ask questions, matter of factly, accurately (using the correct terms for each body part), and about pornography. Normalizing this kind of conversation between parent and child allows for things to not be awkward later on.

Campuses like Olivet also need to talk about sex. We need to have talks about it where both men and women are in the room—as opposed to being separated for freshman convocation. Some Olivet students are not aware of

*We need to have talks about [sex] where both men and women are in the room—as opposed to being separated for freshman convocation... This place should be a safe place to talk about sex in a mature, healthy fashion for the benefit of all.*

the functions of their own bodies. This place should be a safe place to talk about sex in a mature, healthy fashion for the benefit of all.

We cannot make sex disappear by wishing away our sexuality. It is part of who we are. Freely talking about removes the stigma about sex being a dirty topic and allows us to stop covering our heads with shame every time we realize we are created as sexual beings.



Are you a  
photographer or  
graphic designer  
looking to build your  
portfolio? Work for  
the GlimmerGlass!  
Email: [glimmerglass@  
olivet.edu](mailto:glimmerglass@olivet.edu)



# Letter to the editor: Why I left the GlimmerGlass

Melissa Luby  
Contributing Writer

"We get the news we deserve."

That's what Brooke Gladstone said in her book *The Influencing Machine*, a treatise on how audiences, news makers and the media interact to determine what is newsworthy.

Olivet has gotten—and is getting—the news it deserves.

I quit the GlimmerGlass the day the editorial board returned to campus after the ICPA conference and college press awards, where the GlimmerGlass was a tiny footnote in a storyline of Columbia College and the Daily Egyptian. We leafed through sample papers from other schools; we were so embarrassed by our paper that we didn't even bring samples. Olivet simply can't compete with other Illinois schools in the field of journalism, and frankly, it's our own fault.

Olivet is a hostile environment for practicing journalism. It's a place where our efforts are ridiculed, our requests for interviews are ignored and our staff is abused by the administration for trying to do their jobs. Editorial meetings are discussions of stories we can't do and things we can't

say. Like many modern churches, the GlimmerGlass preaches a good-news gospel: God is love, our campus is perfect and we definitely don't have a sin problem.

I was so excited to come to Olivet after hearing how much my sister loved this school. She was an engineering major; she stayed in Reed, insulated from Olivet politics and the reality that campus rules are, in fact, broken on a regular basis. I entered the GlimmerGlass office instead, where my rose-colored glasses were torn off. I saw the darker side of Olivet, the side the administration tries so hard to cover up. I saw that freedom of the press doesn't apply to private-school papers. I saw a university that was more concerned about saving their public face than telling the stories that needed to be told.

Nobody on our staff wants the GlimmerGlass to be a gossip rag. Nobody on our staff hates this school. We all, however, want to practice good journalism. And good journalism means telling the sometimes-embarrassing truths. The motto of Eastern Illinois University's paper is "Tell the truth, and don't be afraid." A GlimmerGlass version of that same motto would ei-

ther be, "Tell the truth, and be afraid," or "Don't tell the truth, and don't be afraid."

We don't want to publish expletives in 48-point font on our front page like Elmhurst College. We don't want to publish graphic images of "athletic sex positions" like Columbia. We want to publish the truth, and to not be afraid, yet the journalistic climate of our institution makes those two things mutually exclusive. Chances are very good that Destiny Mitchell won't be able to publish this editorial because I said the word "sex"—our attempts at a Valentine's Day feature proved to us that this university is terrified of words like "sex," "penis" and "vagina" even when used in an educational context.

You know what else we saw at ICPA? We saw a reporter who resigned his job because his supervisors failed to protect his right to tell the truth. We at the GlimmerGlass don't have to put up with this kind of treatment either. And I decided that I wouldn't.

So I want to address myself to three groups: The administration, the students, and the GlimmerGlass staff.

To the administration: There is a distinction between news and public relations; save PR for *Olivet the Mag-*

*azine* and let us take care of news. We don't want to see the school defamed any more than you do, but students have a right to know the sorts of things that are happening on campus—the good and the bad.

You are killing your journalism program. Our editorial board—consisting of five of your best journalism majors—waffled when asked at ICPA if we thought we wanted to work in journalism. Why? Because we're still not sure. We can't practice real journalism at Olivet because we can't chase the stories we want to chase and say what needs to be said. We aren't prepared for the rigors of a real newsroom. We are afraid to tell the truth.

To the students: We are not a joke, and if we are, it's what you made us. We want to tell your stories. We want to share the awesome things that you are doing. We want you to have something you can shove in the face of potential employers and say "look what I did."

The funny thing is, that this paper as a whole is our "look what I did." This is our future, this little bit of newsprint with the smeary ink that you hold in your hands. This is what will fill the pages of our portfolios, and when an

employer asks to see our work, this is what we will show them. Think about that next time you wrap a gift in the news section or wipe your windows with men's sports. You handing my future to your friend; you are wiping away smudges with Nathan DiCamillo's future.

To the staff: I know that my departure has hurt the feelings of many of you. And I'm sorry. But I've had enough: I've had enough of being in the public eye, where people watch your every move. I've had enough of walking on the eggshell-carpet the administration has laid out for us. I've had enough of not being taken seriously.

I love you all dearly, and I wish I had room to say a personal good-bye to each of you. I feel like this paper is at war with the powers that be, and although I'm a fighter, I know a losing fight when I see one. But I know that each of you are strong, brave, smart people, and I know you'll find a way through. Never lose your voice, no matter who tries to silence you. Just because you are caged birds does not mean that you can't sing. Keep telling the truth, and don't be afraid. I wish that I wasn't.

## Editorial



"Now is the time to take risks," Kristen McQuery, member of Chicago Tribune's editorial board spoke to a crowd of newspaper staff members from 38 different schools at the Illinois College Press Association [ICPA] on Friday.

In a session on The Art and Craft of Editorial Writing, McQuery told the crowd that editorial writing is supposed to be provocative. "You're in college. This is the time."

Students of the media now have one great liberty that is not afforded to many others—freedom of the press. College is rightfully known as a time of trial and error, of taking chances and making leaps of faith—sometimes falling. Why shouldn't a college newspaper reflect the same?

Millennials are the template for culture—molding, shaping and creating. Journalism—culture's record book, is also changing and adapting—especially now in an age where creative expression is highly valued.

What you're able to do with it is only limited by the mind itself. A college paper is the perfect time to get experimental.

The First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution grants the press the right to gather, publish, and distribute information and ideas without government restriction or censorship.

It is a disservice to those who wish to be practitioners of the field to be denied practical experience by forbidding them to express their journalistic and expressive freedoms.

Sports editor, Nathan DiCamillo, is familiar with having to curve his interests to fit an idealistic standard. "I think that some people may tell you that because of our audience or because of our ethos, that everything that we print should be Christianized and that through our publication people should learn about the world through lenses that filter out every-

thing that would hint that the rest of the world is not Christian."

Journalism is centered in the craft of telling true stories. It may not be a truth that is pleasant, but it is a truth that is present.

A newsroom that serves the general public never cherry picks their stories. No journalist worth his or her salt has an agenda to solely pursue stories that feed their own philosophies, theologies and agendas.

"My job as a journalist is not to feed a façade," said DiCamillo. "My job is to inform and to elucidate the complex world around us. And as a journalist who happens to be a Christian I believe that the church needs journalism because it needs to understand this world in order to effectively spread the gospel."

Conversation is the first step to progress. As the mouthpiece of culture, society, and specifically a mouthpiece for the school, the newspaper not only should, but must address the problems that plague us and our communities.

According to DiCamillo, journalism at Olivet is frequently hindered by the church's model of ignorance in order to avoid sin. As the son of a Nazarene pastor, he has observed the church ignore issues that don't align with its views, forbid people to talk about it, and many times shame people who have ever been a part of that particular issue, instead of talking about it in the pulpit and in small groups and trying to learn as much about the issue as possible.

As people of faith who believe in telling the truth in love, we need to be the forerunners of sticky issues. Not just the issues of the 'outsiders,' the non-Christians. Our issues. We have plenty.

"Be bold, be opinionated," McQuery advised. That's what we intend to do.

## Honey, we need to talk:

By Destiny Mitchell  
Executive Editor

Parents often say they don't have a favorite child, even though everyone around them can clearly see through their thinly veiled lies. But for mother America, it is no secret which of her children she prefers. She only boasts one child, only encourages one child, only loves one child, and does her best to bury the rest. Those who miss it do so willingly—her fondness is proclaimed in her stories.

"You have to know where you came from in order to see what you're going." It's a phrase that couldn't ring more true than now, in the month of February.

Originally Negro History Week, Black History Month grew from the brainchild of the son of former slaves, Dr. Carter G. Woodson and other prominent black figures of the time. Woodson realized that black people were either largely misrepresented or missing altogether from the history books, according to history.com

Since 1976, every U.S. President has declared February to be the host month of black heritage, chosen mostly in order to coincide with the birthdays of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Abraham Lincoln.

Black History month is a time to celebrate the tales that we have in the past skewed or ignored completely. It is a time of reflection—to look back on the darkness of the past and realize that its shadows still linger in the present.

But to many, Black History Month is a joke. Some may even go as far to say that is racist. Racist because Black History Month acknowledges the otherwise to-be-forgotten contributions made by blacks, while white heritage receives no such recognition. Those people, of course, are forgetting that people of color are required to study and learn a whitewashed history. A history that begins with slavery and ends with the civil rights movement. Black people are a commercial break in the 24-hours a day, 7-days a week syndication that is white history. The

## Black history month

part of the program people either sit through grudgingly or tune out altogether.

If Black History month is a joke, it's a joke because society has not utilized it as a tool of empowerment for black people, nor a tool of education for non-black people. It might more accurately be called "Martin Luther King Jr. History Month," because that's nearly all we're comfortable talking about.

**Black people are a commercial break in the 24-hours a day, 7-days a week syndication that is white history. The part of the program people either sit through grudgingly or tune out altogether.**

The holiday was meant to commemorate black heritage, but in many ways it has only condensed it. It has made it acceptable to starve blacks of their history for eleven months out of the year, then throw it a Rosa Parks biscuit for a couple of weeks to keep it just a hair short of death.

For many, Black History Month is the only time they see people like them be honored for their strength, courage, success and intelligence. Yet there are still people who want to do away with it.

Morgan Freeman is noted for his unpopular opinions concerning race and racism. "I don't want a Black History Month," he told Mike Wallace of 60 minutes in 2005. "Black history is American history."

When Wallace countered by asking how people are supposed to go about ending racism, Freeman responded, "stop talking about it."

Freeman may have played the role of God in the 2003 film, Bruce Al-

mighty but he is certainly void of divine discernment.

Those who believe that Black History should no longer be celebrated because it should be indoctrinated into American history are approaching the subject from an idealistic point of view instead of a practical point of view.

Yes, races are a man made construct—a way of grouping people together based on shared phenotypes. But just like being tall or having freckles or a thumb that bends outward ever so slightly, these differences make us beautiful.

It would be ideal if society operated under that belief. But it doesn't. We're too lazy to go back and edit out the inaccuracies of our history books. We're comfortable with whites being at the forefront of society, because that's the way it's always been.

Every time someone eats peanut butter, slam the brakes at a stoplight, or listens to classical music they are experiencing black history. And many don't even know it.

Taking the month of February from the black community is like stealing a poor man's last dime. Black History Month is not much, but it is something.

If we allow it, it could be a start. Instead of being complacent in our talks about Malcom X, we could be talking about white supremacy and the disadvantage it imposes on people of color. Instead of talking about slavery in the past tense, we could talk about all the ways the groomed slave mentality exists in black society today, and how non-blacks benefit from it.

For blacks, their history is present in everything from the skin, to the hair, to the mouth, to the nose, to the eyes.

Ignoring black heritage is turning off the television during the commercial break. It is to hypocritically ignore the culture, art, music and medical advancements we all love so much.

Don't indulge in the program then ignore the sponsors that helped make it possible.

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](mailto:glimmerglass@olivet.edu).



# Redefining sporting stereotypes

Andrew Fischer  
Assistant Sports Editor

The stereotype is well-known and we have all heard it: African Americans sprint and Caucasians swim. This stereotype is reinforced by what we see in the international sporting arena and at the Olympics.

According to a controversial report recently published in *The Telegraph*, the dominance of black sprinters and white swimmers can be explained using the laws of locomotion.

The report argues that black sprinters have a higher center of gravity in contrast to their white counterparts, "meaning they can fall to the ground more quickly between each stride." Likewise, white swimmers have a lower than average center of gravity, enabling them to have "more of their upper bodies above the waterline, so they can generate and ride larger waves."

The validity of this report is questioned, but its publication raises more important questions such as whether or not we allow stereotypes to define us. Perhaps these very stereotypes assist in maintaining the disparity existing in this racial divide.

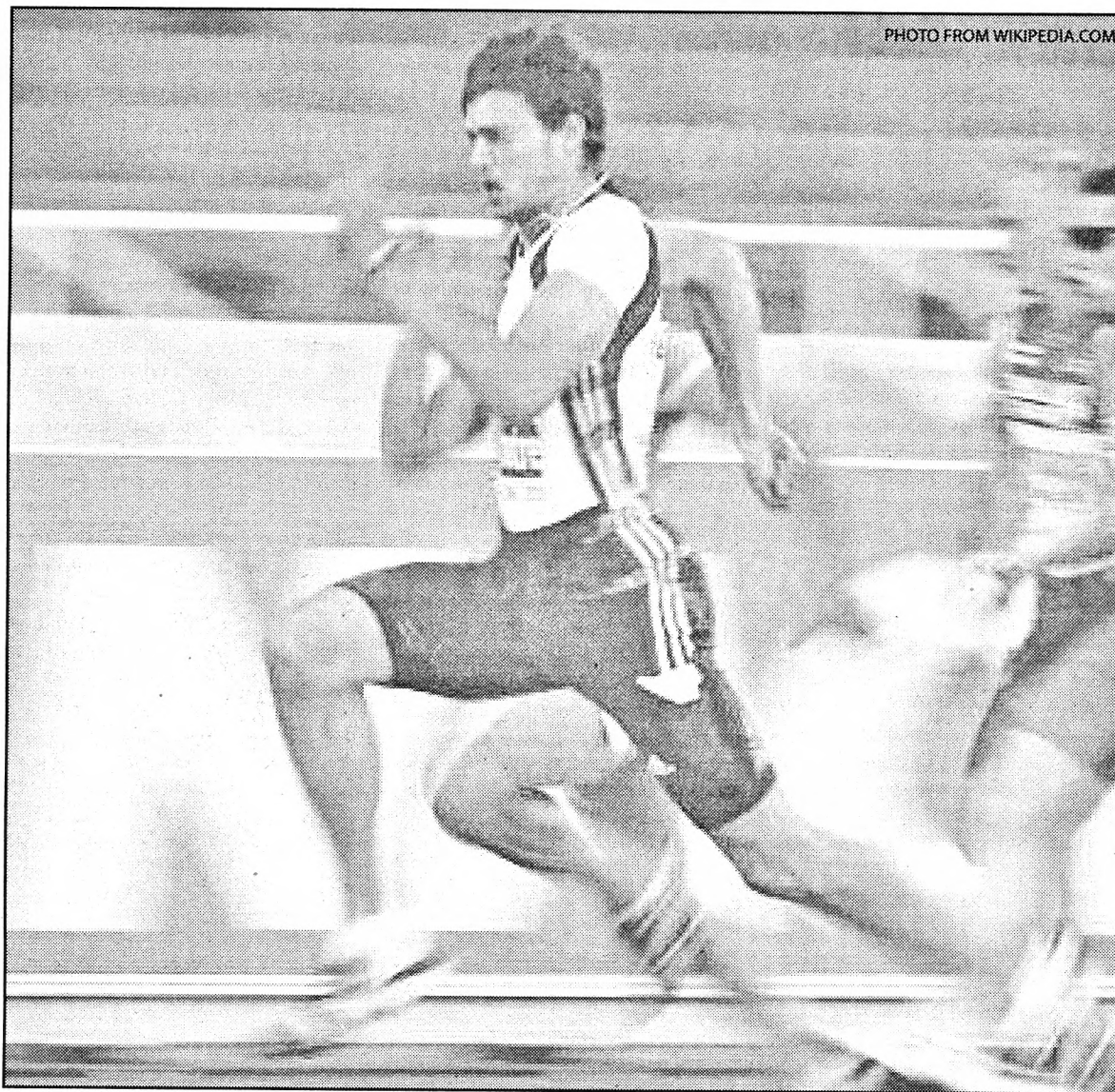
Last year, black swimmer Sydney Harris became Olivet's first female national champion, winning the 200-yard breaststroke at NAIA Swimming Nationals in Oklahoma City. Her banner displayed in the Perry Center stands as a proud testament to her hard work ethic, not allowing the trends of society to limit her ambitions.

*You cannot allow  
your skin color and  
the thoughts of others  
to influence who you  
are. My skin color was  
the last thing I am  
thinking about when  
I stepped up onto the  
block to race.*  
- Sydney Harris

"You cannot allow your skin color and the thoughts of others to influence who you are," Harris said. "To be honest, my skin color was the last thing I am thinking about when I stepped up onto the block to race."

The fastest white person on earth, Frenchman Christophe Lemaître feels the same way. Winning a silver and bronze medal at the 13<sup>th</sup> International Association of Athletics Federations Athletic World Championships in 2011 at the tender age of 20, Lemaître still has time to improve and get better.

Lemaître told *The New York Times* that he feels that white sprinters face "a bit of a psychological barrier." He hopes that his successful performances help to "advance and make the statement that it has nothing to do with your color or your skin and it's just a question of work and desire and ambition."



Frenchman Christophe Lemaître is the fastest white person on earth, winning the silver and bronze medal at the 13th International Association of Athletics Federations Athletic World Championships in 2011.

## Black girls can't dance ballet: body type or stereotype?

Lauren Stancle  
Staff Writer

"Young, tall and slender to the point of alarm. He liked to see bones. He liked to see ribs," Huffington Post writer and author of *Dancer, Daughter, Traitor, Spy*, Elizabeth Kiem. "He liked hyperextension and strength that was mechanical yet lithe. It is Balanchine's obsession with this impossible 'structure' that is often blamed for the destructive eating and body disorders that plague the dance world."

The ideally thin ballerina body type started with famous 20<sup>th</sup> century choreographer George Balanchine. The effects of his work can still be seen today. Because of his work, Balanchine has alienated many black women from the dance world.

Freshman Casey Koerner, who has done ballet for 15 years and now teaches dance at the Dance in the Light studio in Bradley, said, "A lot of [ballerina performance] does depend on style, but traditionally [ballerinas are] really long and slender." Koerner said this ideal physique also includes a long neck, hyperextension of the legs, being roughly 100 pounds in weight, and being "tall but not too tall." Feet are really important and a ballerina should have high arches. "[Physique] is not vital," Koerner said, "but it does help a lot in you getting auditions."

Koerner herself has had difficulty, not being as ideally slender as preferred. She said that major body changes would have to occur if she were to continue with ballet. "Sometimes you can walk into a place and know that you're not going to get a job because you don't look the way they want," Koerner said.



GRAPHIC BY DESTINY MITCHELL

According to Koerner, there are about four or five black girls taking ballet at Dance in the Light studio, and only 1 in her ballet class. Koerner said that only "some of it has to do with body type." Koerner said that some black girls are very good and have great physique, but black girls tend to have flat feet and leg limitations. "You see a lot of them in hip-hop and Jazz, but not as many in ballet," Koerner said.

Freshman Casey Ann Littleton says she did ballet when she was around 2-years-old but stopped because she

preferred hip-hop. Littleton does believe that black and white women have different body types. "I feel like black girls are more curvaceous," she said, and that the bodies of white women are also better represented in the media. Littleton also said that black and white women are capable of having the same body type. "Look at the Kardashians," Littleton said.

DeLana Nicole writes about the struggle of black women and body size in her article, "It Happened to Me: I Am Thin and Black And I'm Tired of Hearing About It" on clutchmagon-

line.com.

"Because of my slender body frame and proportion, I have been asked about my weight more times than I care to remember. ... White women tend to envy my size, whereas black women tend to pity me for it. It's as if I straddle two different worlds — praised by white and mainstream culture but enduring ridicule and countless cruel jokes from the black community for the same reason — being thin," Nicole wrote.

Commenter, Mack, another black woman was able to relate.

"This is my story too. I've always been very thin and people have always had something to say about me," Mack said. "I've gotten so many 'you look like Olive Oil,' 'are you anorexic?,' 'go eat a cheeseburger,' 'if you were thicker I would date you' comments, and it can be very annoying and hurtful at times."

Alina, another commenter, said "I am also a young thin Black female who has been skinny-shamed since elementary school."

The ballet documentary "First Position" follows 16 ballerina as they attempt to compete in the world's biggest ballet competition. Only one ballerina is black: 14-year-old Michaela DePrince.

According to Michaela's mother, Elaine DePrince, she has to die the undergarments ballet dancers wear under their tutus because they are only "white flesh color" and do not come in dark brown.

"I had a mother once say to me, 'Everybody knows that black girls can't dance ballet,'" Elaine DePrince said.

Michaela wanted a scholarship for ballet, but was stereotyped because of

her race.

"There's a lot of stereotypes that if you're a black dancer, you have terrible feet, you don't have extension, you're too muscular, you're not graceful enough," Michaela said. "I want to be known as a delicate black dancer who does classical ballet"

The story of Misty Copeland shows that this dream is not out of reach.

According to *The New Yorker*, "Copeland is considered an unlikely ballerina: she is curvy and she is black, neither of which is a common attribute in the field. But it is her very late beginning and rapid attainment of virtuosity that are arguably without precedent for a female ballerina." Copeland loves to dance and didn't start ballet until the age of 13, but caught on quickly and became a successful ballerina, despite how she differs from the "ideal" ballerina figure.

When it comes to dancing ballet, Freshman Julie Gant, who is not a ballerina but has had to dance ballet for musicals, said, "some white people can't do it and some black people can't do it."

Gant said the stereotype of black girls not being able to dance ballet is "literally saying black people have a gene so they are unable to do ballet." It's like saying Asians can't drive, Gant said. "You basically have to redefine human if you're going to say certain nationalities can only do certain things," Gant said.

"I believe we all have different body types, and it has nothing to do with race or stereotypes," Gant said. "Black people can have different body types and so can white people...and every other race... we're all human and we're all capable of being any weight or body type."



## Heads up: Incoming baseball season

**Andrew Fischer**  
Assistant Sports Editor

After a four month hiatus, the Olivet baseball team reentered the baseball arena two weeks ago with a convincing 3-0 series victory over Bethel (Tenn.) University. This resounding win puts the Tigers at 7-1 in the 2014-2015 season.

The Tigers achieved series victories over Indianan Wesleyan and St. Ambrose University during the month of October 2014.

Head baseball coach Todd Reid seems to be pleased with how the season is progressing. According to Coach Reid, this is first time in eight consecutive years of playing Bethel that the Tigers have swept them away.

Coach Reid, however, still believes there is much room for improvement. "We didn't play our best baseball, at least I hope not, and we have a lot of things we can go back and work on, but it was a good opening for us. To win the series was very positive," Reid said.

Having lost two of their strongest pitchers in Steven Beckam and John Fightmaster, question marks have been raised concerning the team's pitching. Coach Reid allays those fears. "I would really rather see that as one of our strengths. We have had couple of additions this year, and along with guys getting better, really makes pitching a strength for us," Reid said.

Sophomore David Cericola feels that the team is getting better and stronger. "This year coming in we have had quite a few new freshman pitchers," Cericola said. "I've noticed that a lot of these guys are coming in, and they're curious about building velocity and developing their pitchers. Something I didn't really feel was there last year."

Cericola feels the team has got the determination and resolve to continue winning games. "I feel that the work ethic this year is ten times better than it was last year," Cericola said. "We have a lot of guys that want to get better, they are curious how, they ask a lot of questions, and they are willing to put in the work to do that."

Going forward, the team has its sights set on the CCAC South and regular season championship. Coach Reid believes that this goal is simply a stepping stone to something bigger. "Our number one goal is to get back in Lewiston, which is the NAIA College World Series," Reid said. "We haven't been there since 2002-2003, so that would be our number one goal."

The team will travel to the Tuscon Invitational in Arizona over spring break. No live feed will be streamed, but if you would like to follow the team and see how they progress, download the app "Game Changer." This allows for play-by-play updates and live statistics.

# What a waist

## Hourglass figure with or without diet and exercise

**J.T. Cummings**  
Staff Writer

**W**aist training is a form of body-sculpting that involves wearing a very tight corset in an attempt to squeeze the torso into a smaller size. Trim inches off of your stomach simply by wearing a corset — no physical training or dieting involved.

This new form of body toning has been recently popularized by Jessica Alba and Kim and Khloe Kardashian.

"If you're not going to work out I recommend one of the center ones made for wearing eight to ten hours a

day, it will mold your body eventually after wearing it," said Daisy, a customer service representative from Hourglass Angel.

"Eventually you should be losing the inches," she said. It takes a longer time, however, without diet and exercise.

"A lot of people will diet and exercise and will not lose weight in the midsection, then they put on our garment and their body starts forming, it compresses it and helps you [perspire]," Daisy said.

The nature of this body-sculpting device, however, does not induce weight loss. It only redistributes body

fat into other places. Even though a smaller waist measurement can be achieved, the results are not permanent or healthy.

"Medically, it doesn't make sense that cinching your waist tightly will make it permanently smaller," Mary Jane Minkin, M.D., clinical professor at Yale School of Medicine told Women's Health magazine. "Once you take the garment off, your body will return to its usual shape. It's also uncomfortable, restricts your movements, and if you wear it really tight, it can even make it difficult to breathe and theoretically could cause rib damage."

The corsets used for waist training sit on top of, and pushes tightly down on, some of the body's most vital organs — including the intestines, stomach, spleen, and blood vessels, like the aorta, connected to the heart.

Waist training can also push down on the rib cage which suppresses the contractions of the lungs causing a distortion in breathing patterns, New York Times celebrity fitness and health expert JJ Virgin told FOX News.

Part of gaining a more compact waist is exercising the abdominal muscles to reduce the body fat that thickens around the abdomen. The corset, causing women to be incapable of moving their abdomen, leads to the breakdown of muscle.

"This is so ridiculous, these people should know better. You are blocking oxygen, reducing flow to your lungs, heart and other organs which in turn slows metabolism as your cells become deprived of oxygen," JJ Virgin told FOX. "Organ failure can also occur. In a word: don't."

*Once you take the garment off, your body will return to its usual shape. It's also uncomfortable, restricts your movements, and if you wear it really right, it can even make it difficult to breathe.*

*- Mary Jane Minkin, M.D.*



Kim Kardashian is popularizing the use of corsets while working out to shape up and thin out.

## Women athletes decreasing gender bias gap

**Allison Steele**  
Staff Writer

The player runs up the field and past the defense. She shoots, she scores! It is a goal by Abby Wambach. She is such a strong player. She was told she could not make a name for herself in sports.

Like many other females playing a "masculine" sport like soccer or baseball, she was told it was a rough road ahead of her. Because of inspiring female players like Abby Wambach or Hope Solo who are soccer players on the U.S. National Team, more females are gradually joining the once called "masculine" sports.

It took several years before the majority of the population had more progressive views on female joining sports. At first, it was unthinkable for a women play a sport. There were riots in the streets saying the women's place is in the kitchen, not a field. Thankfully times have changed.

According to the University of Michigan's assistant professor of sport management's research on Newswise, "the gender bias gap in sport may be decreasing, but likely still exists". Kathryn Heinze agrees that strong and successful women athletes will help diminish the gap even further. In her research, only 37 percent of parents held traditional beliefs. They did not approve of the cost for their daughters and 45 percent of those parents did

not want their daughters to take part in a sport. PLOS has done a research on gender differences in sports. The result of their study was, "females comprised 28 percent of those who participated in individual sports and 20 percent of those who participated in team sports". It is no surprise that the females are in the minority.

Like everywhere else, Olivet has athletes and nonathletic girls. Many of the girls who play sports were highly

encouraged from their parents to join for various reasons. Parents wanted their daughters to get involved and be active. Many of the daughters were progressive and joined on their own anyways. They enjoy the community and the bonds that a team brings. They loved staying active. Even Carlie Fernandez who said her mother made her join because she didn't want any fat kids ended up enjoying her sport very much and continues to play now.

Some would see an athlete and automatically think she is a tomboy, but many of them do not consider themselves tomboys or preppy girls. They enjoyed playing and wearing athletic clothes, but like Kayla Hedgren says, "I still like putting on dresses," and she was not the only one. It is possible to be pretty and athletic.

Only a few considered themselves tomboys and only one athlete, Madison Nelson, considered herself preppy, "because I always wear pink". Many of the nonathletic girls were not encouraged to play sports. They were not told they could not play, they just never did.

The one that wanted to join a team really bad eventually got the chance, but did not stick with it. Her parents did not want her to join because of her asthma, but joining helped with her breathing techniques. Others thought it would be fun, but focused on their school work more than sports. One chose to join band instead because she hated running, but she wanted a sense of community.

Most find the idea of traditional beliefs out dated. Sports can be a fun way to stay active and make friends. A bond a team shares is special. Progressive beliefs are becoming the norm, and more females are joining the fun.



Women's basketball plays at home against the University of St. Francis. Junior Abbey Hengesbach shoots while freshmen Capriana Christian and Tori Lemke defend.



# A less than Sterling reputation

A long history of racism in professional basketball continues

Justine Von Arb

Staff Writer

The year was 1950. The NBA transitioned from a 17-team league to an 11-team league. More importantly, though, was the NBA's actions in stepping over the color barrier in basketball. Chuck Cooper, Nat "Sweetwater" Clifton, and Earl Lloyd were among the first black players in the NBA, and their firsts paved the way for countless others.

Sixty-five years later, the NBA is still fighting the issue of racism.

In April 2014, a recording was released to TMZ that recorded racist comments made by Los Angeles Clippers owner Donald Sterling. The man on the recording tells a female friend that "it bothers [him] that [she] wants to broadcast that [she's] associating with black people."

These statements brought to public attention the controversy over Sterling's racism that had been brooding for years. Elgin Baylor, the team's former general manager, sued Sterling in 2009, citing the owner's "Southern plantation-type structure" in the suit.

Even though the 2009 lawsuit



Donald Sterling was fired from Clippers after racist sentiments revealed.

was unsuccessful, ESPN reports that Sterling's comments in 2014 resulted in a ban from the NBA for life, a \$2.5 million fine, and pressure to sell the team. In August 2014, an appeals court rejected Sterling's attempt to keep the team, allowing the \$2 billion sale to Steve Ballmer, according to the LA Times.

Regardless of the speaker, the comments reveal racist sentiments in

basketball. The controversy over racism in professional basketball is not limited to Sterling and the Clippers.

In September 2014, Bruce Levenson, controlling owner of the Atlanta Hawks, sold his stake after the release of a 2012 email that included racist comments. "My theory is that the black crowd scared away the whites and there are simply not enough affluent black fans to build a significant

season ticket base," he wrote.

In addition, the general manager of the Hawks, Danny Ferry, made racist comments about Miami Heat forward Luol Deng. Hawks minority owner J. Michael Gearon, Jr. recorded comments that Ferry said that Deng's downfalls included the fact that "he has a little African in him."

The controversy over racism in basketball isn't limited to comments made off of the court. A 2007 study performed by Justin Wolfers and Joseph Price investigated the number of fouls that black players receive in comparison to white players, suggesting that white referees call more fouls on black players than on white players.

The NBA refuted these findings, noting that the study only analyzed officiating crews instead of individual referee making a particular call.

"The fact is there is no evidence of racial bias in foul calls made by NBA officials and that is based on a study conducted by our experts who looked at data that was far more robust and current than the data relied upon by Professor Wolfers," president of league and basketball operations Joel

Litvin said to the Associated Press.

Junior Leke Solanke, a forward on Olivet's men's basketball team from Abeokuta, Nigeria, agreed. He said that he has never experienced racist calls against him in a game even if certain individuals might be prejudiced against black players.

"The African American culture tends to push sports like football and basketball," Solanke said, which might cause some to think of basketball as a "black" sport, making the issue of racism in basketball ironic. Solanke himself does not see basketball as a "black" sport, and he has great respect for players of every nationality who contribute to basketball.

And there is even more hope. Levenson self-reported his racist comments to the league and made a personal decision to sell his stake in the team because he knew that "the views he expressed are entirely unacceptable and are in stark contrast to the core principles of the National Basketball Association," NBA Commissioner Adam Silver said.

## Baseball strikes out with fewer black players in the major leagues

Mary Hall

Web Editor

There's nothing quite like the energetic pre-baseball game.

Thousands stream through city streets wearing the same color, heading in the same direction, with the same knot of excitement in the pit of their stomach. There's a reason baseball is still known as America's pastime.

But it nears 70 years since Jackie Robinson broke the major league's color barrier, 50 years since Willard Brown was the first black to hit a home run in the American league, 46 years since Earnie Banks astounded crowds with a record number of stolen bases, and 41 years since Hank Aaron broke Babe Ruth's homerun career record — many are wondering where the golden years of black players in baseball has gone.

The numbers of black MLB players have been dropping steadily since 1981, according to the Society for American Baseball Research. On the 2014 opening day rosters, only 8.3% of players were black; such a low percentage has not been seen since 1958.

Meanwhile, the data shows another minority group is taking slots previously filled by black players — Hispanics. While Caucasians roughly mirrored their share in the general U.S. population (63%) in 2012, "Hispanics were overrepresented in baseball, comprising 26.9% of players [but only] 17% of the U.S. population," according to the Pew Research Center.

Some research shows overall diversity in the sport may be higher than ever before, as the number of both Asian and Hispanic players has increased in the last five years, according to diverseeducation.com.

With overall diversity increasing, why is black participation decreasing?

Some researchers blame the cost of the sport. "A more distressing view suggests baseball has priced out a significant portion of potential players," wrote Ray Glier in *Aljazeera American*. "Baseball for youth is now \$85-an-hour hitting and pitching les-

sons and elite travel teams where the best players flock to pursue dreams of college or professional ball. Those travel teams can cost parents \$1,500 to \$3,000 each summer."

And black infielder for the Pirates Josh Harrison says it's not just the cost, but that role models push different sports in these communities. "You have to have those people to reach out," said Harrison told Glier. "When it's not a good baseball program to be around in that community, parents aren't going to waste their time sending their kid to do baseball. It's just not made as big of a deal as basketball and football. It's a matter of having somebody there who will do baseball."

This theory is supported by the fact that blacks are largely overrepresented in both the NBA and the NHL. While blacks make up around 13% of the population, they make up almost 80% of NBA players and 70% of NHL, according to *Forbes*.

"The sandlot is now for throwing around a football, and many kids of color would rather take their chances chasing the 85 scholarships offered per Division I college football program so they can get an education and the adoration of 85,000 fans rather than endure the inglorious bus rides of the minor leagues," Glier wrote.

Still, 26 years ago, the MLB announced it was serious about address-

ing the decline in black players, and seems to be making good on its word. 213 thousand children under the age of 18 that were a part of their RIB (Reviving Baseball in Inner Cities) program in 2013 alone.

However, if the MLB is serious about increasing the numbers of black baseball players, it will have to try and mirror the strategies of recruiters in Latin America, shelling out huge amounts of money for poor children who show talent. "It will have to do more than a few promotional programs here and there," wrote sports commentator, Bob Cook, on *forbes.com*. "It will have to engage in some level of what it's doing in Latin Amer-

ica for urban America."

And while diversity and racial discrimination are hot topics of discussion in American society, sports will be platform for those discussions. As Larry Doby, center fielder for the Cleveland Indians, said, "I think that's one of the biggest things that happened in baseball, that we were able to integrate and judge for ourselves what kind of character these people had."

"They got an opportunity to judge me for who I was and not the color of my skin."



In the 70 years since Jackie Robinson broke the major league's color barrier, the number of black MBL players is dropping steadily.



# Olivet faces lawsuit

Former football player sues for concussions sustained during college

Allie Alexy

Assistant Life & Culture Editor

A former Olivet football player is suing the institution over alleged brain damage that occurred during his time here.

Nathaniel Seth Irvin filled a lawsuit against Olivet, the NAIA, as well as all the companies that provided his equipment. Irvin attended Olivet from the fall of 1986 until he withdrew in the fall of 1989, according to Olivet's Registrar's Office.

According to the lawsuit, "During all four years of Mr. Irvin's collegiate football career, Mr. Irvin sustained multiple concussions, subconcussions and repeated blows to the head during football practice and football games while wearing helmets lacking essential protection.

"On multiple occasions, after hits to the head, Mr. Irvin exhibited symptoms of concussions including vomiting, lack of physical control, dizziness, confusion, blackouts, amnesia and chronic headaches."

The suit alleges that the coaches put Irvin back in the game after these injuries. Irvin also claims that the helmet he used was not designed to protect him from concussions. The suit goes on to allege that the coaches, at that time, taught players to tackle headfirst.

Bart Garvin, NAIA All-American honorable mention and all-conference player, played the same seasons as Irvin and says the coaches always



Nathaniel Irvin filled a lawsuit against Olivet, the NAIA, and companies that provided football equipment because of head injuries during college ball.

stressed safety first. "It's an absolute lie if he says that the coaches taught us to hit head first," Garvin said.

"They never ever once told us to hit with our heads or lead with our heads. From the beginning of time they never taught to hit with your head because of possible spinal injuries. [This was] before any real knowledge about concussions existed."

Darin Steen, Olivet Hall of Fame player and leading tackler (517 total

career tackles), shared a similar story. "I remember the coaches saying 'careful don't hit with your head all the time.'"

Steen went on to say that Irvin came in to Olivet hitting head first. "[Irvin] instinctively hit with his head. If I was asked to name one person who [would have] had brain damage because of how hard and how often they hit with their head, I would immediately say Seth Irvin."

Having played a year of semi-pro football after his seasons at Olivet, Steen said, "without a shadow of a doubt [Irvin] was the hardest hitting freshman I ever came across."

Garvin added that "from high school on, Irvin hit head first, and I did too. You could deliver the best punishment to other player by leading with your head... and many players at that time [hit like] that."

As for Irvin's reasoning for with-

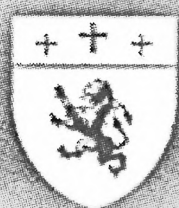
drawing the fall of his senior year, no one is certain. "What I did know of him socially [was that] he was a cowboy and was here to play football and wasn't really in to the University life or the Olivet lifestyle," Steen said. "You could say he was sort of like a rebel." Garvin then speculated that Irvin might have come to Olivet just to play the game.

Olivet and the Athletic department declined to comment on the lawsuit.

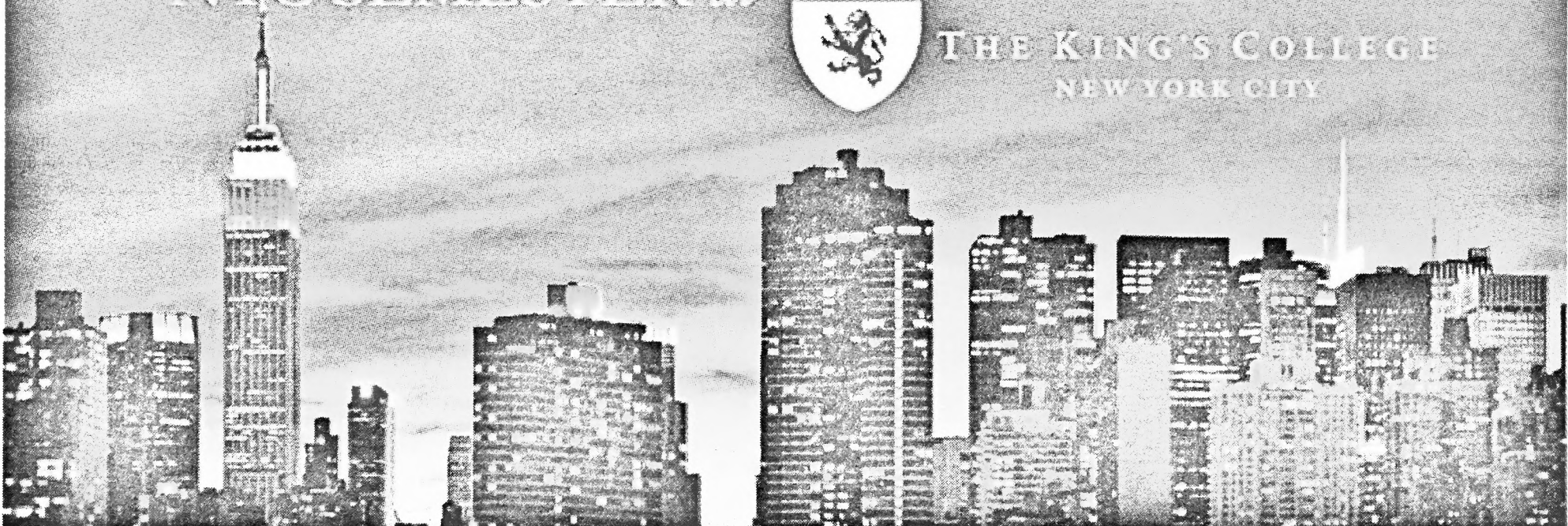
## STUDY JOURNALISM

*in the heart of NYC*

NYC SEMESTER at



THE KING'S COLLEGE  
NEW YORK CITY



Apply by March 15 for Fall 2015

EMAIL TO INQUIRE:

NYCSEMESTER@TKC.EDU

## LEARN MORE:

*nycsemester.org*