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OCTOBER 16, 2013

the

SPECTATOR

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2014 IMAGINING THE WORLD

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PHOTOGRAPHY COMPETITION

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COLLEGE OF
ARTS AND SCIENCES



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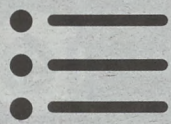


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HAZING HAS HAZY FUTURE AT GARFIELD HIGH

Lena Beck
Volunteer Writer

Garfield High School (GHS) is, according to its administration, "A place where you can make your dreams come true." You may also get the occasional egg to the face.

GHS, located on Capitol Hill, is not much different than other schools when it comes to facilitating public secondary education. Their school colors are purple and white, they have a drama club and cheerleaders. Their homecoming dance on Sept. 27 went off without a hitch. What happened after that dance, however, paints an apparently more nightmarish picture.

Why is it that in the past few weeks the seemingly ordinary Garfield High School has been perhaps the most negatively discussed high school in

recent memory? One word: hazing.

Eleven Garfield students are currently "emergency expelled" (a temporary, instantaneous expulsion) from their classes while the most recent hazing scandal is being investigated. This number is a mere shadow of the 100 students that reported to have been involved in an enormous hazing event earlier this month—the vast majority of the students involved scattered upon police arrival.

The hazing ritual—pushed onto the underclassmen by their upperclassmen peers—involved alcohol, pelting new students with eggs, and hitting them with paddles.

Apparently, these grandiose hazing rituals are something of a tradition at Garfield High. Twice a year, the underclassman initiation escalates from innocent games—like making

initiates wear funny outfits—to varying extremes. The escalation reached its peak rapidly this school year, after Garfield's homecoming dance last month.

While this particular hazing episode has garnered negative attention, some students at Garfield maintain a positive outlook on what they consider to be a long tradition and are saddened by the added restrictions resulting from the discovery of the event.

According to a junior at GHS who preferred to remain anonymous - citing fears that school administration would punish her - hazing is "part of what brings Garfield students together because everyone does it. It's like our way of showing school spirit and introducing freshmen to GHS and it's something that most students would like to continue... The reality is that hazing is fun, positive and a way to make freshman feel like they're a part of the school."

This junior went on to admit that it is possible to have a negative hazing experience, but she argues that ultimately, if you're participating, you're in control of what happens to you. The upperclassmen recruit freshmen who want to be involved "because it's not worth it to take a freshman that don't want to get hazed."

Despite the fact that some freshmen probably feel pressured to partake in order to be a part of something bigger, this junior felt very strongly that not only is hazing widely appreciated at Garfield, but it is something that a freshman could pull out of at any time if they wanted.

She spoke of one situation in which an upperclassman listened to the concerns of an individual he/she was hazing. This particular freshman didn't want to drink alcohol or be with people who had been drinking and the upperclassman respected that desire.

To distinguish between the things that go too far and lighthearted fun, students at Garfield dub what they do as "froshing." Froshing is intend-

ed to be silly and enjoyable, such as wearing costumes or going on scavenger hunts.

Despite the intent, Garfield ASB

It's part of what brings Garfield students together.
*Anonymous
GHS junior*

recognizes how froshing can be dangerous and offers alternative events to froshing on the two days when it is most popular, in order to sidestep those less favorable results. "We aim to be proactive in our preparation instead of reactive the day of," said Garfield ASB President Kellen Bryan.

The aim of the ASB alternative-froshing events is to bring the student body together. At the same time, froshing is undertaken with the same intent. All of the students at Garfield High School appear to be pursuing the same thing: a more united student body. They just happen to have radically different and occasionally troubling (to some) ways of getting there.

The Spectator attempted to contact the school's principal, Theodore Howard II, several times. Ultimately, he declined to comment for this story.

In any case, the issue is not to be ignored. Many have declared it fair to say that things got out of control on Sept. 27, particularly when Howard was called a racial slur as the students fled the scene.

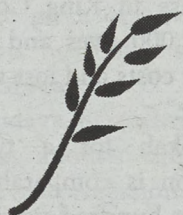
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NOBEL PRIZES HONOR DYNAMITE DISCOVERIES

THE WHO'S WHO OF THIS YEAR'S CEREMONY

Michael Bussiere
Volunteer Writer



PEACE

You may have heard more about who didn't win this year's peace prize (Pakistani education activist Malala Yousafzai) than the organization that did. The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons has been working outside of the spotlight for over 16 years on a profoundly important task. It was formed after the global ban on chemical weapons in 1997 to make sure all nations adhered to it. What pulls them into the spotlight now to receive the award is their action in Syria. Here we see a conflict that was just about to spin into another war if it hadn't been for the disarmament of the country's chemical weapons stockpile. OPCW has said of their current work in Syria, "Never in the history of our organization have we been called on to verify a destruction program within such short timeframes – and in an ongoing conflict."



LITERATURE

English book enthusiasts originally had Haruki Murakami as a favorite to win this year in literature, but it was another upset when the prize went to Alice Munro, 82, an Ontario woman who has been called "the master of the modern short story," and, by other Canadians, "our Chekov." Her stories usually take place in her native southern Ontario, wedged between New

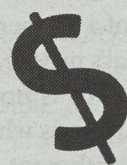
York and Michigan. They concern women in all stages of their lives, from young girls coming of age, bachelorettes too mature for romance, and old women reminiscing about eras they've seen come and go. Her collections of stories have three times won the Governor General's Award, Canada's highest award for fiction, and she's the first Canadian to win the Nobel for literature. She even hinted it may pull her out of retirement.

"This is quite a wonderful thing for me. It's a wonderful thing for the short story."



PHYSICS

You may have heard of Peter W. Higgs and his popular particle, if not Francois Englert who shares the prize. They both developed the theory, independent of each other, that there would be a field responsible for matter having mass. The existence of such a field is crucial to the standard model of physics, so what is it? The standard model relies on the universe being penetrated with certain fields, in which the four elemental forces are transmitted. Photons, for instance—packets of light—are ripples in the electromagnetic field. Particles acquire mass by their interaction with the Higgs field. The existence of this field was confirmed this past March, when CERN announced discovery of a byproduct known to be created by it—the Higgs Boson. They fabricated the large particle by smashing protons together, like building a Lego castle by dropping two toy stores on each other.



ECONOMICS

The economics prize, technically "the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel" is also being split among three recipients for 2013. Together Eugene F. Fama, Lars Peter Hansen and Robert J. Shiller have shown that while the prices of stocks are very difficult to determine over a short period like days or weeks, they actually become very stable on a frame of three to five years. In the 1960s Fama showed how difficult it was to predict the movement of stocks in the short term, as new information quickly gets factored into the price. In the '80s Shiller demonstrated the ratio between volatile stocks and more stable dividends, which increases at high prices and decreases at low prices. Hansen then incorporated their information into a model that has helped researchers explain the value associated with different types of assets.



CHEMISTRY

This year's prize in chemistry has less to do with test tubes and beakers and more to do with computers. It is shared among Martin Karplus, Michael Levitt and Arieh Warshel. The three scientists developed computer models that could accurately and quickly, simulate chemical reactions. Chemical reactions are small and can happen incredibly quickly—being able to slow

down a program and observe what is happening has been able to provide new insight to chemists. What makes the program exceptional is that it uses a blend of both quantum and Newtonian physics. For large information on the macro scale simple Newtonian physics is utilized, but data-intensive quantum physics precisely calculates events on the small scale at the same time. Karplus and Warshel began work in the '70s to create the program mixing the two models. Warshel later joined Levitt to develop it into an enzyme-studying program.



MEDICINE

The prize in medicine is shared by three scientists for their study of the way cells regulate the transport of enzymes. Vesicles are the organelles within the cell which attach to specific molecules; when the time is right, they fuse with the outer membrane of the cell and these molecules send signals. The precision of this process fascinated Randy Schekman, who began experimenting with yeast in the 70's. By isolating which yeast cells had defective transport systems, he was able to identify genes responsible for creating effective vesicles. James E. Rothman found that when vesicles dock with membranes to transfer cargo, they connect with very specific protein complexes, which allow only the right transfer at the right time. Thomas Sudhof determined the similar method for precise timing of neurotransmitters within nerve cells. Their work provides insight into many disorders resulting from inefficient transport systems in cells.

The editor may be reached at news@su-spectator.com

HEALTH DEPT. SMOKES OUT HOOKAH LOUNGES

Abigail Franzwa
Staff Writer

Packed with people well past midnight on the weekends, under a shroud of low mood lighting and strawberry-scented haze, a hookah lounge is a trendy place for a night out.

Many Seattle University students frequented lounges like the late Cobra Lounge, which resided just off campus up until July of last year.

Lately, however, despite the popularity of the hookah hot spots, the King County Department of Public Health is cracking down on local lounges.

Six Seattle hookah lounges have been issued a notice and order to comply with Washington's state law that prohibits smoking in public places.

The "Smoking in Public Places" law was voted into the Revised Code of Washington in November of 2005.

Casablanca Shisha Lounge, Da Spot Hookah Lounge, Medina Hookah Lounge, The Night Owl, Sahara Hookah Lounge and Seattle Hookah Lounge all received warnings and ignored them, reports said.

Subsequently, they were each sent a Notice and Order by the King County Health Department which requires them to get up to code to avoid large fees and the possibility of closure.

According to Program Manager Scott Neal of Public Health's Tobacco Prevention Program, the law has been enforced since its implementation, but because of a scarcity of hookah lounges, most of their efforts were thrust into educating bars, restaurants and businesses about the law and its expectations.

Most hookah lounges that have sprung up since 2005 have been subjected to different levels of enforcement and, in most cases, have been forced to close.

Opening a hookah lounge is as easy as buying a business license, said Neal. There isn't a way for the health department to prevent the lounges from opening, which has allowed for the number of hookah lounges to increase over the past year.

Most lounges "would like to think that a simple low bar of a \$5 membership...creates a club that's private," said Neal, but "the issue for us is not that it's a club or not. The issue is whether or not whatever establishment that's being run is open to the public, because that's what the law says."

The public smoking law came into being by means of an Initiative to the People, which, according to the Office of the Secretary of State, was submitted to voters in the 2005 general election. About 63 percent of voters were in favor of the law.

Neal said that the way the law is stated, there are really two "hurdles" for businesses to clear.

First, "employees shouldn't have to decide if they want to take a job, even though they fully know that there may be exposure to secondhand smoke, which is a known cause of death and disease." Second, the public should be protected from the risk everywhere they might go, Neal said.

Former owner Erin Cobb of Seattle's Cobra Lounge said he agrees with the

intent of the law to keep smoking from public places and work spaces, but argued that "the application in this specific case isn't a good use of that law."

"I think a smoking enthusiasts' club, when people are going there and knowing they're going to be exposed to the dangers, is fine," said Cobb. "We don't need the government to make that decision for everybody on what they should be exposed to. I think people should be able to choose for themselves."

Neal acknowledged this common point of contention, but still countered it.

"Ultimately, it comes down to what the letter of the law is," he said.

The law does outline the hazards of tobacco, but people are still not always on the same page about the dangers of smoking.

"There's a lot of misperceptions about what the risks are when it comes to hookah use," Neal said. "Many people don't even believe that hookah use is tobacco use, or that it's addictive, or that there's any harm involved in it."

According to a Public Health press release, "tobacco use remains the number one cause of preventable death and disease in King County, costing nearly 2,000 lives and \$343 million in health costs and lost wages locally every year."

Smoking hookah for a typical 45-minute session is comparable to smoking over one hundred cigarettes, said the press release.

Hookah use has grown in popularity among youth, which Neal suspects is due to it being more "attractive to youth because of the social environment as well as the fact that the product they're smoking hasn't been demonized...like traditional cigarettes and the big cigarette industry has."

With the Health Department cracking down on the hookah lounges, however, the popularity of hookah lounges won't be enough to keep them open.

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CHRISTINA ROMINSKI • THE SPECTATOR

Students from Seattle University and University of Washington socialize at the Night Owl, a popular University District hookah bar.

STUDY ABROAD UNATTAINABLE FOR NURSES?

Alaina Bever
Staff Writer

It's one piece of advice that college students hear over and over again: Study abroad.

In today's increasingly global world, learning another language is invaluable in any profession. Observing how people work and study in other parts of the world inspires ideas in students and being immersed in another culture is an experience that no one could ever forget.

It stands to reason that studying abroad is a worthwhile experience. But many students fail to study abroad, not because of disinterest or cost, but because of rigorous course requirements.

Studying abroad is particularly difficult for nursing students, whose degree requirements include sequential classes and clinical labs that are not offered abroad.

According to Therry Eparwa, chair of the Global Nursing Committee, the Seattle University College of Nursing offers three different programs for nursing students interested in spending time abroad.

These are summer programs in global health in Belize or Nicaragua, or an exchange program in Sweden that is only available to students in the transfer cohort and takes place during the academic year.

The nursing department at Seattle U, like many other programs related to science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) programs across the nation, is working to increase opportunities for students to study abroad.

According to Eparwa, the mission of the Global Nursing Committee is to "teach aspects of cultural competency."

The skills learned abroad are as important to nursing as to any major, and, according to Eparwa, the nursing students at Seattle U have definitely shown interest in foreign programs.

Meghan Cummings, a senior nursing major who studied abroad twice during her undergraduate study, understands firsthand the difficulty of

making studying abroad fit with a nursing curriculum.

"Basically if you're going to study abroad and get credits, you can't take nursing courses," Cummings said.

Because foreign programs don't offer clinicals, and credits usually don't transfer between programs, nursing students looking to study abroad usually have to save up core credits and spend their time abroad fulfilling these liberal arts requirements.

In order to make study abroad fit into her schedule, Cummings went to Paris through an outside organization called IPA during the summer after her freshman year and participated in the Seattle U Belize trip this past summer.

Although Cummings speaks highly of her experience, many students avoid these programs because of the cost or because they need the summer break to work, intern, or gain clinical experience.

Sarah Potts, another nursing student at Seattle U, didn't study abroad because she couldn't make it fit into her schedule, and said that she knows many students who felt similarly.

It is not just nursing students who struggle to make studying abroad a reality. Studying abroad as a science major is easier said than done.

For all science majors, degree requirements are completed in a sequenced classes. If a student takes fall quarter to study abroad and misses the first of a three-quarter series, he or she might have to wait a whole year before starting the class sequence.

"The key is planning ahead," said Mary Beth Falkner of the Education Abroad Office when asked about making studying abroad work for science and engineering majors. "When you come in as a freshman and you know you're going to be in engineering and you want to study abroad, then you have to start planning from the first day you're here. Then what we can do is tag team with academic advisors to shift things around in the schedule so that you can be gone during the year."

Falkner noted that many science students avoid the education abroad

office because they assume that it's not a possibility for them. She wants students to know that studying abroad is possible and the best thing to do is to make an appointment right away so that advisors can work with a student's individual schedule and circumstances.

Beyond studying abroad, there are other opportunities for students to work travel into their college careers.

Immersion programs such as Engineers Without Borders provide students the opportunity to work on an engineering project in a foreign country. In addition, the National Science Foundation (NSF) offers scholarships for undergraduate students interested in doing science research abroad.

Regardless of how each person makes it work, it is important that all students know that studying abroad is a possibility.

Dr. Charity Lovitt, a Seattle U chemistry professor who spent time doing research in Cambodia and Germany, can't overemphasize the importance of travel to the study of sciences.

"We're a global culture; it helps to understand that we have a global perspective," Lovitt said. "But for me personally it became important to understand the universal nature of scientific methods and also the universal concept of human personhood. Everyone has a different interpretation of who they are and how they value themselves and that is an incredibly valuable experience."

Alaina may be reached at abever@su-spectator.com



IT'S TIME FOR POLITICAL PARTIES TO RAISE THE ROOF

William McQuilkin
Volunteer Writer

Imagine a room full of toddlers in suits.

Because that's pretty much the way things have been working in the House of Representatives for the past couple of weeks, if not years—the government shutdown is getting a little childish.

If lawmakers refuse to raise the debt ceiling by Oct. 17, the government will run out of money to pay all of its bills.

Each month the government has roughly \$80 million-worth of bills to pay, according to an interview with Cardiff Garcia, a reporter at the Financial Times on wbur.org. This money is used to supply people with social security, pay for the military, et cetera.

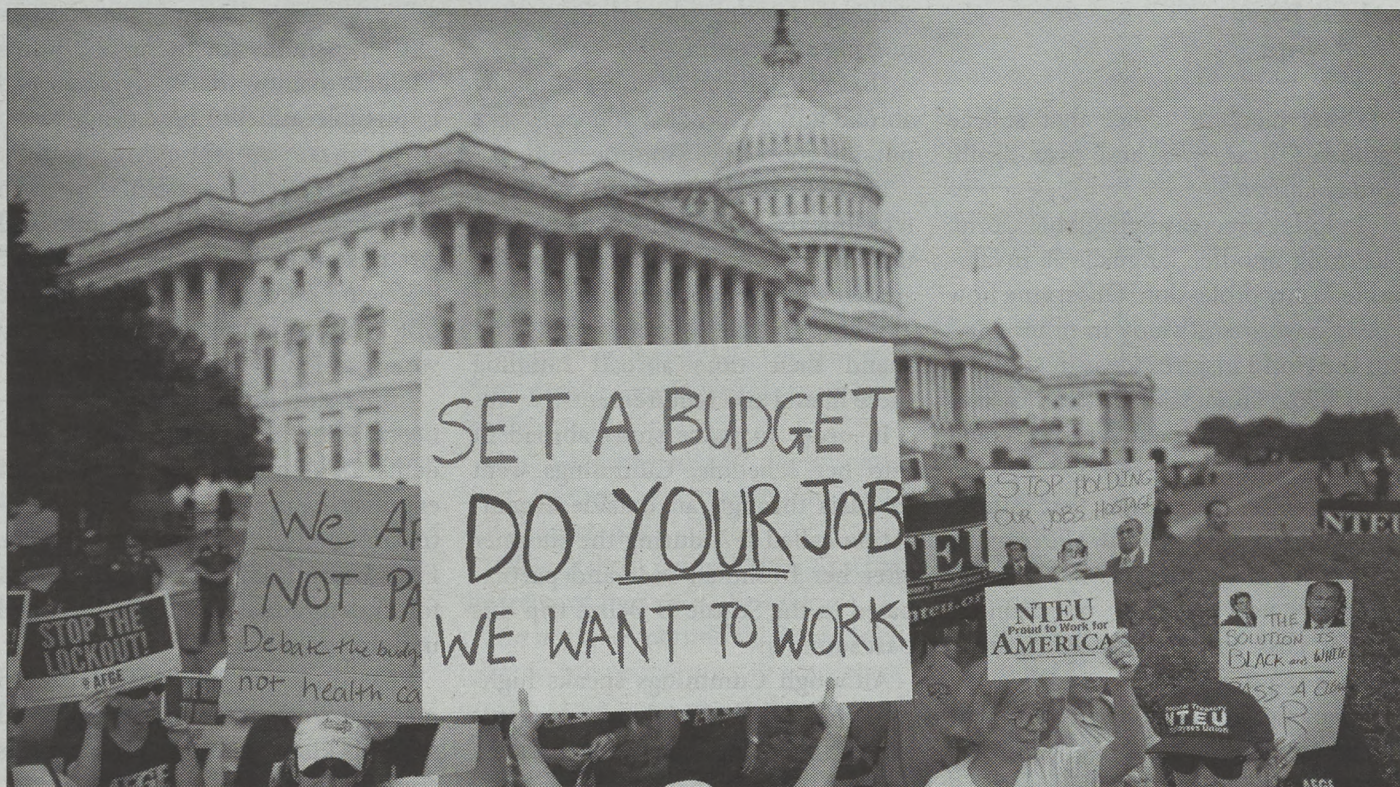
The government accumulates the revenues to pay these bills mostly through taxes. When the government can't make enough money from these taxes, a gap appears between what the government owes and what it has. This is called the budget deficit and, to make up for the deficit, the government must borrow money—thus debt accumulates.

Years ago, Congress passed a law limiting the amount of debt the government was allowed to accumulate and Congress has voted to raise the debt ceiling 78 times since 1960

The government won't have money to pay its bills if the debt ceiling isn't raised by Oct. 17

in order to keep the government from defaulting.

However, at the present moment Congress, or more specifically Speaker John Boehner, is refusing to vote to raise the debt ceiling unless the Senate and White House agree to several demands. Chief among these demands is the gutting of President Obama's signature health care initiative the Af-



EVAN VUCCI • AP

Protesters hold signs during an event with the Democratic Progressive Caucus and furloughed federal employees on Friday, Oct. 4 as the budget battle continued. President Barack Obama decided to stay home from economic summits in Asia as Democrats stepped up pressure on congressional Republicans to rein in their Tea Party faction and reopen the government with no strings attached.

fordable Care Act.

If the government hits the debt ceiling on what is being called "X-Date" by the mainstream media, it will have, according to The New York Times, about \$30 billion in liquid assets to pay its bills. This would effectively mean that the U.S. Treasury, the department that handles the government's bill paying, would have to pick and choose which bills get paid and which ones do not.

Estimates by Bloomberg.com claim that about 30 percent of the government's aforementioned monthly bills would simply not be paid in perpetuity until the debt ceiling was raised.

This would have implications on several fronts. First, according to Annie Lowrey in an interview with PBS.org, some social security and payments to states and the military wouldn't be paid. Second, there would be a default on U.S. Treasury bonds, which are often used as collateral against government borrowing and are in circulation worldwide.

It is the first effect that worries Americans on the home front given

that many citizens, including many university students, rely on federal aid to pay bills and would suffer if the government was unable to supply them with money.

It is the latter effect however, or a default on U.S. bonds, that has world leaders anxious about the current problems in Washington.

According to Lowrey, a failure by the treasury to pay bondholders would trigger a global financial meltdown. She used the phrase, "mother of all financial crises," given that bonds, particularly U.S. Treasury bonds, play such a key role in the function of global markets as the viability of the U.S. Government has never before been questioned.

In fact, markets are already experiencing tremors triggered by the approach of X-Date, similar to the way they did in 2011 when the U.S. flirted with another default.

However, in opposition to these doomsday forecasts reporting the dire consequences of not raising the debt ceiling, a faction of congressional Re-

publicans disputing the implications of a default has risen.

According to an article in The New York Times, "a surprisingly large section of the Republican Party is convinced that a threat once taken as economic fact may not exist—or at least may not be so serious."

The judgment here relies on the belief that, in the event of a default, the government will be forced to balance its budget presumably by cutting government programs or raising taxes. However, as the public has seen again and again, lawmakers are hesitant to raise taxes on any consumer group.

No matter the consequences of a default, however, the fact that the government is in gridlock while we approach the debt ceiling should be alarming. It would appear as if America's elected officials, particularly those in the House, are willing to risk economic fallout over demands regarding legislation passed in 2010.

The editor may be reached at news@suspectator.com

JESUIT SCHOOLS DEBATE ABORTION COVERAGE

Veronica Mazzolini
Staff Writer

The Affordable Care Act has come up against Jesuit values in Southern California as the Jesuit institution Loyola Marymount University ended insurance coverage for elective abortions through university paid coverage.

The new policy in place now requires administration from a third party to be used for coverage with a higher premium, and not funded by LMU money. University President David W. Burcham and board chairwoman Kathleen Aikenhead in a written statement said, "NO LMU dollars will be spent paying for the additional coverage."

Associate professor of sociology at LMU Anna Muraco has written on the issue and hinges on equality in the workplace. She argues this plan "singles out health coverage that only affects one class of worker." Some of her concern also involves these high premiums being applied to lower-paid employees. In a Daily Breeze article on the subject, Muraco states "They

[LMU] claim to be an institution that respects diversity and religious plurality and we did not have to sign any kind of faith statement like other [Catholic]

schools have." Muraco has told The Argonaut, a Southern California-based publication that she plans to take legal action if abortion coverage is dropped.

Much debate over the insurance coverage of religious institutions has stemmed from the implementation of the Affordable Care Act (Obamacare). Many questions revolve around the rights of institutions or employers to be exempt from contraception and

abortion coverage. Under the ACA, religious institutions need not obtain these types of coverage if they choose not to. Although LMU will not provide elective abortions, coverage mandated by the state of California will remain in place including therapeutic abortions, contraception, and other forms of reproductive care.

Father Robert Caro, LMU's vice president for mission and ministry said that "exclusion of abortion from our medical benefits does not infringe freedom of conscience, civil rights or anyone's decision to have an abortion. It does mean that university funds would not be used to pay for elective abortions. It is the position which LMU's institutional commitment to Roman Catholicism urges us to respect."

Religious liberty has been deep in the conversation of the Affordable Care Act, especially concerning religious employers. According to the White House website, employers will not be required to provide, pay for, or refer for contraceptive coverage, but

her insurance company will be required to directly offer a patient's contraceptive care free of charge. The health insurance reform maintains that no federal funding will be used for abortions, except in cases of rape, incest or en-

dangered life.

According to a New York Times article on the religious matter of the Affordable Care Act, "the law offers an exemption for 'religious employers,' meaning those who meet a four-part test: that their purpose is to inculcate religious values, that they primarily employ and serve people who share their religious tenets, and that they are nonprofit groups under federal tax law."

THE ACA WILL SUPPORT FDA-APPROVED
CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS,
CONTRACEPTIVE EDUCATION AND
COUNSELING.

Many religious schools and colleges do not meet this criteria because their employees are members of other religions and do not maintain the same religious values.

At Seattle University abortion coverage has never been provided for elective cases.

"We have a complex insurance arrangement for our faculty and staff," said Matt Philip, compensation and benefits director.

He explains that for Seattle University faculty and staff there are three benefit plans for medical insurance, two through Premera Blue Cross insured by the university, and the third with Group Health Cooperative. Group Health is fully insured and subject to the state laws of Washington.

"Contraceptives are part of that law," Philip said. "They're there and that's been in place for a long time."

Washington state law, according to the National Conference of State Legislatures, "requires health policies issued by the state health insurance pool to provide coverage for drugs and contraceptive devices requiring a prescription." Seattle U's insurance policy for faculty and staff is in line with this legislation.

Under this coverage plan, Seattle U, does carry "pregnancy termination" benefits. These benefits fall under medical necessity, required only if the mother's life is in jeopardy. "Distinguishing from voluntary" Philip said.

Under the Affordable Care Act, Seattle U has made many changes to its health insurance policies, changes that have been slowly phased in over the last couple of years. In 2011, the age limit of 26 was a policy the university implemented. Coverage has been expanded, but this came with cost implications for the university and employees.

There are fees applied to many benefits. Jerry Huffman, vice president of Human Resources, explains that other fees the university is facing include penalties for organizations offering care considered to be high quality or "premium." This tax is anticipated for 2018.

"It's going to be a pretty steep fee," said Huffman. "It's something like 40 percent tax. It's very big, and that's the kind of thing that's looming out in front of organization that they are preparing for now and reshaping their plans in such a way that they are not perceived to be premium."

All in all more people
are getting coverage
through the Affordable
Care Act.

Matt Philip,
Compensation and Benefits

"All in all more people are getting coverage through the Affordable Care Act and through the exchanges," Philip said. "More people that didn't have insurance before have an opportunity and an outlet to have themselves covered. The thing that for us we are concerned about is 'will the Affordable Care Act be effective at holding onto cost and making the health care system more efficient and effective for all consumers?'"

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THE 10


10 MUSICALS WE'D LIKE TO SEE

- 10 The Situation Room with Wolf Blitzer
- 9 Shutdown! The Musical
- 8 The Life and Times of Miley Cyrus
- 7 Star Wars Song and Dance Extravaganza
- 6 Captain Phillips: Sailing With Song
- 5 When Rudy Met Sally
- 4 The Breakfast Club Musical
- 3 Here Comes Honey Boo Boo
- 2 Food, Inc.
- 1 Human Centipede (fun for the whole family!)


HOROSCOPES

 **LIBRA**
9/23-10/22


Does TSA allow hook hands?

 **SCORPIO**
10/23-11/21


Destruction! Devastation! Transubstantiation!

 **SAGITTARIUS**
11/22-12/21


Call a doctor. Hand sanitizer doesn't kill *those* germs.

 **CAPRICORN**
12/22-1/20


Avoid the hazers.

 **AQUARIUS**
1/21-2/19


Uranus is shining bright and clear, as is your disposition.

 **PISCES**
2/20-3/20


You smell a rat. The infestation is coming.

 **ARIES**
3/21-4/20

All you need is love. Sucks for you, Venus says.

 **TAURUS**
4/21-5/21


Retreat to your pit of ordor and pain; this world has nothing for you.

 **GEMINI**
5/22-6/21


Jupiter wanes—liquid from every oriface!

 **CANCER**
6/22-7/22

The Pallid Orphan has been collecting locks of your hair.

 **LEO**
7/23-8/22

You've got a ghoul. Are Jesuits allowed to exorcise?

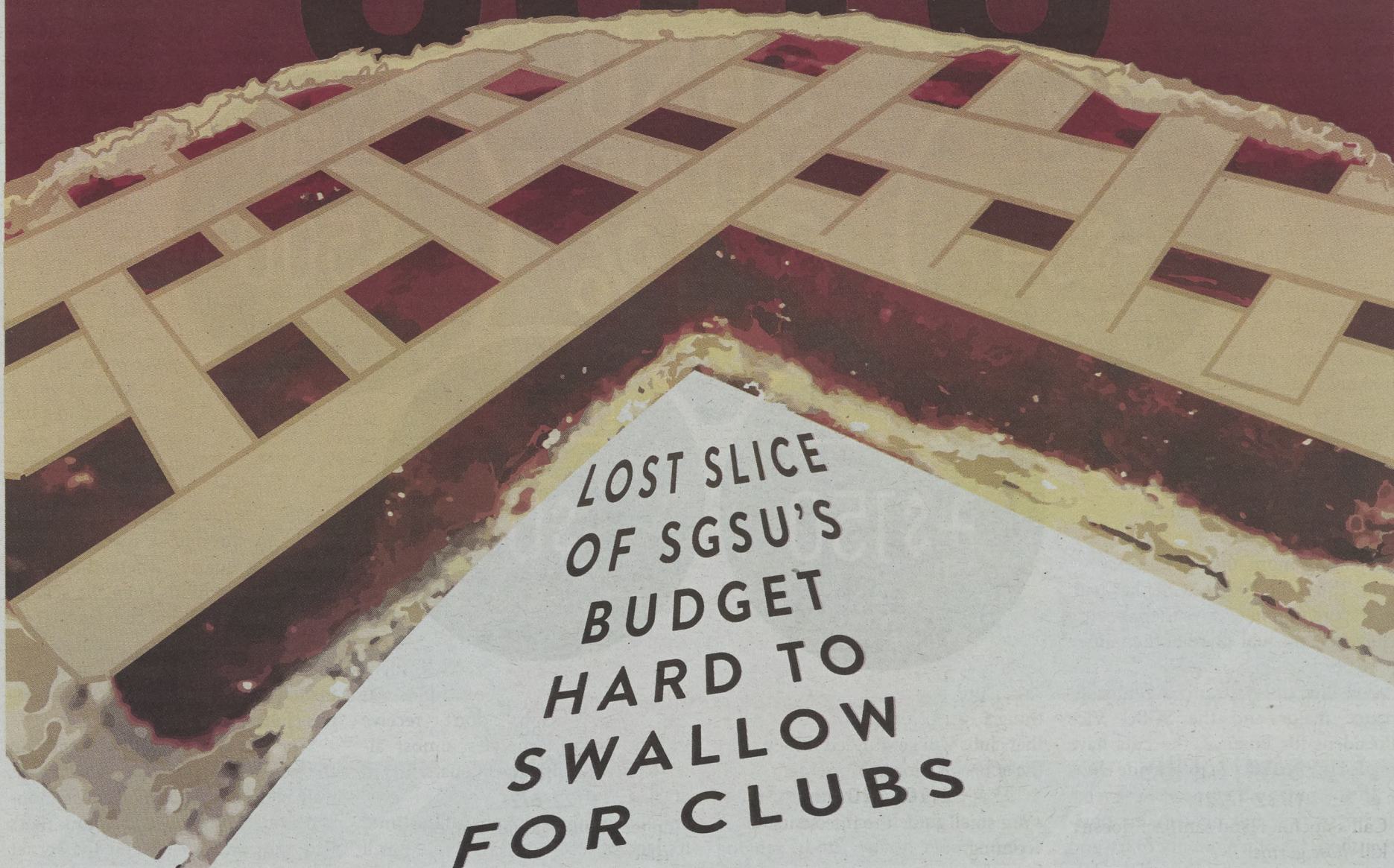
 **VIRGO**
8/23-9/22

Good for you. Clean ears and a clear conscience.



SGSU BUDGET

CHITS



LOST SLICE
OF SGSU'S
BUDGET
HARD TO
SWALLOW
FOR CLUBS

CLUBS TAKE BRUNT OF SGSU BUDGET SHORTFALL

CLUB APPROPRIATIONS DROPPED NEARLY \$4,000 IN NEW SCHOOL YEAR

Sheldon Costa
Staff Writer

In 2010, Seattle University's Student Government had a budget of \$105,000. Now, just three years later, it has dropped to \$81,200.

The cuts are part of a five-year trend in which the university has made cuts across the board for student activities. Student representatives in SGSU feel the cut conflicts with their abilities to properly fund campus clubs and projects for constituents.

Many students may not realize that SGSU's budget is fundamental to club activity on campus. Their appropriation fund this year, which moves funds to organizations and clubs recognized by the appropriations committee, is \$61,225. That makes up 75 percent of their total budget—SGSU's primary concern is making sure student clubs get the money they need.

The appropriation fund was \$65,000 dollars last year and, like their total budget, the money has been decreasing more and more every year. The result is that SGSU has had to try and find new ways to make sure clubs get an equal share of the money they need.

For Bharat Bhojwani, a senior finance major and the SGSU Vice President for Finance, the cuts have made it more difficult to provide clubs with the money they need for events and activities. But he remains positive about his office's ability to try and make sure clubs feel as little of the cuts

as possible.

"The whole university is facing 5 percent budget cuts. We're facing 5 percent, so it's something that we have to accept and deal with,"

B h o -

tries to reach out to and if its intentions are in-line with the Jesuit tradition. According to Bhojwani, however, the committee does its best to ensure that clubs all receive an equal

Bhojwani also pointed out that, despite the cuts, there are a number of avenues for clubs to procure the resources they need. He advises club members who feel like they need more resources on campus to fundraise. Organizations like the Office of Multicultural Affairs are also available to help groups which fit their particular guidelines.

Not every club, however, will be affected by the cuts in the same way. The Seattle U Tennis Club actually experienced an increase in funding.

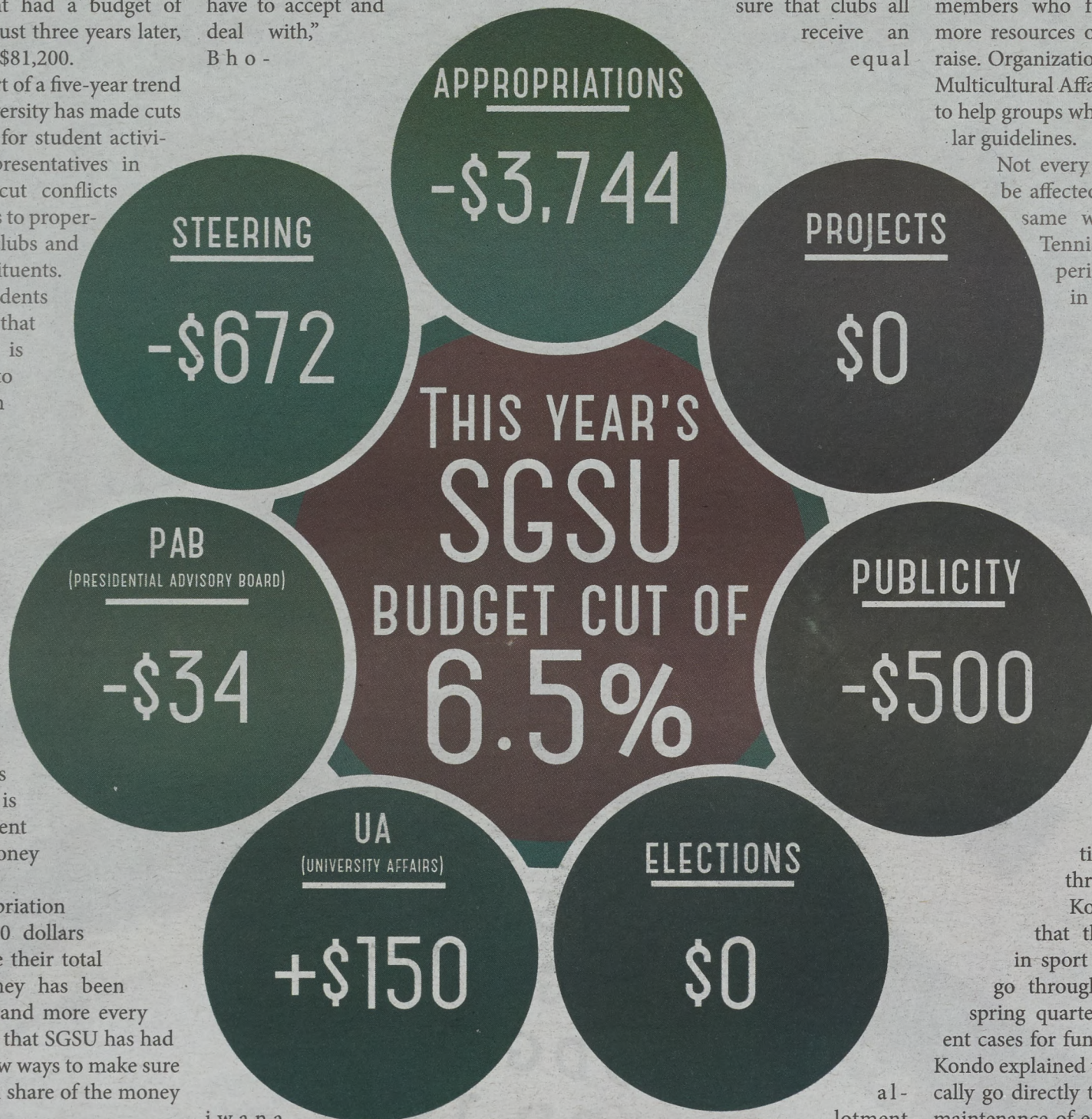
"This year we received a budget of \$2000—that's \$200 more than what we received last year," said Ryan Kondo, treasurer of the Seattle U Tennis Club.

Kondo acknowledged that things are looking better this year for the club despite budget cuts within SGSU.

In part, that may be due to the rising status from a tier four club to a tier three club.

Kondo explained that there are four tiers in sport clubs and all clubs go through a meeting every spring quarter where they present cases for funds from the school. Kondo explained that club funds typically go directly to the purchase and maintenance of equipment as well as for touring and competing with various clubs.

"The tier system really depends on the number of members of a club, as well as the club's ability to raise money through fundraising. I think that's why the rowing club and the soccer club rank so high, because they are



j w a n a

said. "But one thing I can promise is that clubs will get funded if they meet the appropriations requirements."

The appropriations committee uses a series of guidelines to determine if a club should receive funds, ranging from how many students the group

al- lotment of funds. If clubs don't receive money, he told me, it's almost always because of budget constraints in SGSU.

"[Ninety-nine] percent [of the time] it's lack of resources. Very rarely will we not give a club funding," he said.

able to do stuff like that," Kondo said.

When asked how the club will react to the surplus in funds, Kondo said the club will try to do at least one tournament every quarter, which will cost about \$600 to \$700 per tournament depending on travel expenses and hotel fees, which Ryan will be in charge of. He recalls when the club travelled down to Oregon to compete with other tennis clubs and the expenditures associated with it—the cost is covered by a club membership fee.

"Typically, we charge members a member fee of \$15 a year, and we still might this year," Kondo said.

Eric Chalmers, the current president of SGSU, is both frustrated and emboldened by the cuts.

"It's frustrating because it limits our maneuverability. But it's a little bit exciting because it really does make

us work politically to justify why we need money and give us opportunities to pursue different avenues and create more partnerships between groups," said Chalmers. "I think it really forces what this campus has needed for a long time, which is more collaboration across groups."

Chalmers also said that SGSU has been making cuts internally to try and accommodate funding for clubs. The president's advisory board, which

manages outreach efforts, has lost money and the steering committee, which creates policies that keep SGSU accountable to students, has been cut by \$1,000.

"Pretty much, we cut as much internally as we could to keep the clubs as balanced as possible," Chalmers said.

SGSU is also looking into new ways to fund club activities. Chalmers said they would continue to look into hav-

ing different colleges support clubs. Another project in the works—though there's no guarantee at present that it will happen—aims to have athletics pay different groups to "sponsor" Seattle U games and encourage students to attend.

A third option in consideration: Chalmers and members of SGSU are also exploring the possibility of charging all students an "activities fee" each academic term, similar to the technology fee students began paying last year. Many of Seattle U's peer institutions charge a similar fee.

For the foreseeable future, however, it appears that SGSU's purse strings may be tied a bit more tightly.

Sheldon may be reached at scosta@su-spectator.com

"AT THIS POINT, REDUCED FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES WOULD HAMPER OUR ABILITY TO SPONSOR THE NETWORKING EVENTS AND TRAINING SEMINARS THAT HELP OUR STUDENT VETERANS SUCCEED BOTH WHILE THEY ARE ENROLLED AT SU AND IN THEIR TRANSITION INTO THE WORKFORCE. "

JAIME YSLAS,
SEATTLE U VETERANS COMMITTEE

"OUR EVENTS ARE FREE. IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO FUND EVENTS WITHOUT HELP FROM SGSU. WE MAY BE FORCED TO RECONSIDER HOW FREE EVENTS ARE IF THE APPROPRIATIONS BUDGET CHANGES, WHICH WOULD LIMIT ACCESSIBILITY."

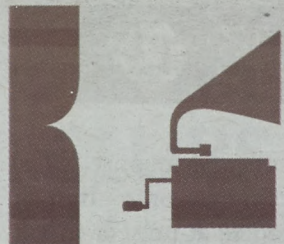
AKAILA BALLARD,
TRIANGLE CLUB

"WE'VE GOTTEN THE MAJORITY OF OUR FUNDING FROM SGSU. IF WE DIDN'T GET THAT WE'D BE IN A BIT OF A PINCH," YOLE! RECEIVED JUST UNDER A THOUSAND DOLLARS TO BRING A SPEAKER TO CAMPUS LAST YEAR. THIS NUMBER WAS HALF OF WHAT THEY REQUESTED.

ALLASON LEITZ,
YOLE! AFRICA CLUB

"THE DIFFERENCE MAY BE THAT THE OPPORTUNITIES OF CLUB ACTIVITIES DECREASE RATHER THAN THE DEPLETION OF ALREADY PRESENT CLUB ACTIVITY. IT ALSO MAY DETER PEOPLE FROM STARTING NEW CLUBS IF THEY FEEL AS THOUGH THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO FIND A WAY TO BE SUPPORTED BY THE SCHOOL."

KRISTA WIELICZKA,
SOCIETY OF FEMENISTS



'CARRIE THE MUSICAL': BLOODY BRILLIANT

Abigail Franzwa
Staff Writer

"Carrie," the renowned horror story by Stephen King, has been resurrected.

Originally a novel published in 1974, the classic has since become the allegorical sword in the stone, grasped by various contenders whose adaptations have soared—or flopped—to varying degrees.

The first adaptation, and one of the most successful, was the 1976 film directed by Brian De Palma and starring Sissy Spacek and Piper Laurie, both of whom received Academy Award nominations for their performances. In 1988, Broadway played host to a musical rendition that was both hugely expensive and hugely criticized. Yet another feature film, starring Chloë Grace Moretz and Julianne Moore, will hit theaters this Friday, Oct. 18.

Just last year, the MCC Theater in New York City united the original writers of the Broadway musical with a new creative team to revamp the production. It was a considerable success. Artistic Director Louis Hobson of Balagan Theater has brought a slightly altered rendering of the 2012 musical to Seattle's own Moore Theatre. "CARRIE the musical," a co-production between Balagan Theatre and Seattle Theatre Group, will feature music by Michael Gore, lyrics by Dean Pitchford and writing by Lawrence D. Cohen, as well as Tony Award winner Alice Ripley as Margaret White and Keaton Whittaker as Carrie White.

In an opening performance on Friday, the cast and crew put on a show that delivered, as promised, "A night you'll never forget." Although there were hiccups with sound and a few instances where writing could've been improved, there was also a strong reinvention of characters and exemplary acting, music and lighting.

In short, "Carrie" is the story of Carrie, a high school girl who suffers

abuse from both her peers and her Bible-pushing mother, Margaret. This eventually leads to Carrie discovering telekinetic powers that are partly fueled by emotional distress. The story is rife with teenage drama and lots of cringe-inducing outbursts from Carrie's religious fanatic of a mother, who believes God is punishing her sinful daughter.

It all comes down to a bucket of pig's blood dumped on Carrie's head at the prom by malicious bullies. This sends Carrie into an emotional and paranoid breakdown in which she lashes out with her telekinetic powers.

Overall, the shining achievements of the production were rooted in character development. Whittaker has developed an even better Carrie than her beloved predecessor Spacek. Her performance is so powerful that the audience empathizes with Carrie's unbearable pain and despair even in the face of her violent actions.

Director Louis Hobson couldn't imagine anyone else who could better fill the role.

"This is the best Carrie and Margaret that you'll ever see in any production of 'Carrie' ever," Hobson said. "They're simply stunning, the work that they're doing is brilliant, and I would put them up against any cast anywhere in the history of the show."

This is exemplified in the first act. Arguably the best song of the entire production, "Evening Prayers" features a heart-wrenching piano lead and powerful lyrics that amp up the audience's already vulnerable sense of empathy: "Mama sees inside my soul, but her face is cold as stone/ If she loves me, why do I feel so all alone?"

Ripley, a Tony Award winner and revered Broadway veteran, put on a stellar performance, both in song and character development. In this duet with Whittaker, it is clear why she is so well respected on Broadway; her operatic and highly expressive vocals complement Whittaker's equally



awesome execution of the song.

Shortcomings were present, but outweighed by successes. As expected of the first show, there were technical issues with microphones and sound levels, which unfortunately rendered some of the dialogue and lyrics indecipherable. But the set and lighting design operated flawlessly; lighting by designer Tom Sturges shined throughout the musical.

Hobson explained that despite all of its achievements, the musical does have an inevitable weakness: high expectations. Audience members who arrive with expectations founded

on previous adaptations will almost surely leave disappointed in one way or another.

Yet Hobson isn't worried: "If you're going to see the production—if you're interested in seeing 'Carrie'—I think this production is one of the best you'll see."

"CARRIE the musical" will play at the Moore Theatre until Oct. 26. Tickets range from \$30 to \$40.

Abby may be reached at afranzwa@su-spectator.com

FOOD

FALAFEL, PICKLES MAKE THEIR WAY TO THE HILL

Nali Gabbert
Volunteer Writer

If you're interested in going out to eat without breaking the bank, the corner of Pike Street and Broadway Avenue will soon have your solution.

Starting this month, three delectable food trucks will be serving Capitol Hill from this locale, less than a 10-minute walk from campus. The featured food trucks throughout the week will be Falafel Salam, How Pickle Got Out of a Jam and Skinny Phoenix. At these mobile eateries you'll find traditional Middle Eastern street food, seasonal Northwest cuisine and classic American staples with a twist.

Falafel Salam was launched in January of 2012 by chef and owner Shimi Kahn, who grew up in Israel and began cooking at home at the age of seven. Upon moving to Seattle, he found that the falafel he had grown up with wasn't available. He worked in a few restaurants, but continued to crave the authentic Middle Eastern falafel for years; he eventually decided to open up his own business and start serving up the food he knew and loved.

Kahn describes his food as "authentic, traditional, fresh and distinct" and says it's "exactly the way you'd get it on the street in the Middle East."

The food definitely lives up to Kahn's description. The truck's pita bread is fluffy and homemade daily; each falafel is cooked right when you order it.

"Falafels [that are] even 10-minutes old are thrown out," assured Kahn.

Keeping up with other Hill restaurants, Kahn always chooses the freshest organic greens and his meats are all organic and sustainable. For vegan options, Kahn makes sure to use two separate fryers—one for meat and one for vegan

items. Another distinct characteristic of the stand is that the flavors of his foods are unique and sharp.

On the menu, you'll find various enticing items including falafel or shwarma chicken pita pockets and falafel salad. The vegan shwarma, served with organic tofu, is marinated in the same spices as the shwarma chicken. It's not on the menu, but just ask for it and you will soon be satisfied.

Some tantalizing ideas Kahn has come up with are homemade pita chips with oregano and luscious sheep's milk feta. He also just started serving brunch which includes pita French toast and shakshuka, an Israeli egg dish.

One of the other new trucks is How Pickle Got Out of a Jam, owned by native Northwesterners Venessa Goldberg and her business partner James. The pair got their start in the food truck business by cooking at home and fell in love with it. They enjoyed eating at food trucks, but got tired of seeing the same old burgers and tacos; they wanted something a little more homespun. So, last year, they set out to start a food truck something with an emphasis on seasonal delicacies and local freshness.

Their motto is "Seasonal. Local. Professionally Made" and they describe their food as "Northwest Eats - Farm to Street."

"[Our menu] is based on the bounty that the Northwest has; we take our ingredients from local farms and local merchants," said James.

Their menu changes roughly every month and a half based on what is currently in season and locally available, meaning there's always something new and exciting to try. Everything they serve is homemade, from the pickles to the fish cakes. Currently, some of the most popular items on the menu are the Seattle cheese steak sandwich made



AVA LARSEN • THE SPECTATOR

Goldberg and James will be offering various treats including "The Daily Pickle" from their truck called How Pickle Got Out of a Jam.

with succulent roast beef and smoked gouda, the pork shoulder lettuce wraps with a blackberry glaze, and the delicate and tangy smoked salmon cakes. In conjunction with their name, you always have the opportunity to add "The Daily Pickle" to your meal.

Some of their ideas for their upcoming menu include a "chickeny biscuity" sandwich, a German-themed dish and salt cod cakes.

All the trucks are excited to have the opportunity to feed the community from this location, especially Kahn, who jumped on the opportunity when the spot finally opened up. Although each truck has specified times throughout the week, you will always be able to try something delicious, whether it is a new lunch sensation or an early dinner date.

Discover your inner foodie and go check out these yummy and original food trucks. Taking that short stroll over to any of these fine establishments will be worth your while—your taste buds and your soul will surely thank you.

The editor may be reached at entertainment@su-spectator.com

NEW ART ON THE MENU AT SAM'S TASTE GALLERY

Sheldon Costa
Staff Writer

If you are hungry for a bit more art in your life, then head down to the Seattle Art Museum's restaurant TASTE.

The restaurant is currently exhibiting the work of local artists Junko Yamamoto and Olivia Britt. Both women have won a number of awards around the country and the smaller venue gives viewers a chance to take in some local art from the comfort of a restaurant booth.

In total, there are six pieces placed between TASTE'S two rooms—five by Yamamoto and one by Britt. Most of the work is in the back, placed around an intimate dining area tucked into one of the corners of the restaurant.

Yamamoto's art is already carried at the SAM gallery, and, according to SAM gallery manager Jody Bento, it is popular among the museum's clients and staff. Cornish College of the Arts alumna Yamamoto recommended fellow artist Britt, who obtained an MFA from University of Washington in 2004, for the exhibit. After seeing some of Britt's work herself, Bento included one of her paintings in the show.

The gallery manager sees TASTE and the work exhibited there as part of the larger SAM community.

"We have regular shows that rotate quarterly, showing Northwest artists," Bento said. "It is a natural for us to show artwork at TASTE restaurant because we are all part of the Seattle Art Museum family—TASTE, SAM gallery, SAM shop and next week we [will be] unveiling SAM books."

The two artists' works are close enough stylistically to warrant them being exhibited together, but distinct enough to present viewers with an interesting contrast of style.

Yamamoto's work plays with bubbly, colorful patterns on top of layered paint that has been scraped away. Many of her pieces have a feel like that of German visual artist Gerhard Richter, as the viewer is offered glimpses of the canvas' different layers of paint beneath the surface.

Yet, Yamamoto's use of stylized patterns make her paintings entirely



COURTESY OF CORNISH COLLEGE OF THE ARTS

Junko Yamamoto's 2013 piece "clusters and drop," an oil painting on canvas.

their own. The colorful, sometimes comic-inspired patterns accumulated on the canvas and the names of the pieces—"Searching for Ladybug," for example—lend a lighthearted feel

We are all part of the
Seattle Art Museum
family.
Jody Bento
SAM Gallery Manager

to the work. It's an intriguing blend of colorful chaos and pop culture reference.

In her artist's statement for an exhibit in the E|C Gallery in Chicago, Yamamoto explained the phenomenon behind her work: "The circular forms that (re)appear and disappear in all of the pieces signal for me both the thresholds of consciousness and

interconnectedness my creations attempt to inhabit, as well as my indebtedness to the forms of Japanese popular culture—particularly comic books—with which I grew up."

Britt's piece in the exhibit is markedly different. While similarly abstract, it puts more of an emphasis on space and texture. The work consists of two triangles, one large and gray, and the other small and red, that meet in the lower quadrant of the canvas, where colored strips of paper ripple on the surface and add texture to the otherwise flat surface of the painting.

This distinctiveness of style adds some interesting dynamics to the exhibit and is perhaps best understood by both artists' different perspectives on space. For Yamamoto, she invites us to inhabit a dreamscape where memory and emptiness tug at one another, while Britt's work attempts to create images that represent her relationship to place.

"I am not interested in representing

what is seen; rather, I am interested in revealing my relationship to these places, and giving form to what does not already have form," Britt states in her artist's statement for Gage Academy. "The place I am addressing is a place that exists only in the painting itself."

In our interview, Yamamoto said that much of her inspiration comes from her childhood and her attempts to recreate some of the emotions she felt as a young girl in Japan. "I love textiles—I'm from Japan, and I grew up with that kind of traditional Japanese kimono textile. Especially when I was growing up, stuff that I was wearing was very inspirational," she said. "When I think back, I tend to remember how I felt, and I try to recreate that kind of excitement when I was looking at that piece of fabric."

The art will be on display at TASTE until Feb. 9.

Sheldon can be reached at scosta@su-spectator.com

REMEMBERING A GREAT MOMS ON THE STAGE

Darlene Graham
Volunteer Writer

A prominent stand-up comedian of the roaring '20s until her death in 1975, Jackie "Moms" Mabley survived great adversity and channeled that hardship into her comedy, making audiences both laugh and think.

"She asked people to hear in between their laughter," said Josephine Howell in describing Moms' clever approach to advocacy.

Howell, a Chicago-born singer and actor, portrays the legendary comedian in "Hello Darlin's," a show in honor of Mabley now shown at the Langston Hughes Performing Arts Institute. As Howell explains, Moms' comedy is "about life...she learned to find the humor in all situations and used this gift to address and relate to the world."

Mabley was born Loretta Mary Aiken in Brevard, North Carolina, one of a family of 20 children. Tragedy touched her life at an early age with the death of both of her parents. By the time Aiken was fifteen, she had been raped twice, becoming pregnant from both and giving the children up for adoption.

Shortly after the birth of her second child, Aiken ran away from home and began her career as a comedian in show business with the African-American vaudeville circuit. It was here that she met boyfriend Jack Mabley; she took his last name as her own, stating that

"he took a lot of me, the least I could do was take his name."

By 1940, Mabley was the first female comedian to perform at The Apollo Theater in Harlem and she appeared on its stage more times than any other performer at the time. She went on to achieve national fame with the releases of her recorded comedy albums, with her debut "The Funniest Woman Alive" earning gold-certified status. At the height of her career, Mabley was earning \$10,000 per week, a salary that was unprecedented among female comedians.

In addition to these professional achievements, Mabley is also credited with quite literally setting the stage for freedom of expression on previously taboo social topics. At the age of 27, Mabley came out as a lesbian, subsequently crafting her signature onstage persona by wearing men's tuxedos and housedresses while spewing out her quick-witted quips.

The content of her routines throughout her more than 50-year-long career contained a mixture of critical remarks toward the U.S. social and political climate, along with salacious sexual innuendo. Although these subjects dominated her performances, it was her maternal persona that earned her the nickname "Moms." Mabley was best known for inviting her audience to ponder the content of her routines while making them laugh at the same time.

Though many of the issues she

addressed onstage remain today, it seems that Mabley has been largely forgotten by contemporary culture. "Hello Darlin's: Moms Got Something to Tell You!" seeks to address this. The show is a series of re-enactments of her comedy routines with the vivacious Howell as Mabley. Howell lights up the stage with her uncanny imitations of Mabley's wide-eyed fervor and distinctive voice, which made the two-hour performance seem to fly by.

If one can judge Howell's performance by the audience's reaction, she excelled beyond belief. Those around me rocked back and forth with unadulterated delight and I couldn't help bursting out with laughter. Yet, true to Moms' advocacy at her own performances, portions of the show take on a far more serious tone.

When I asked Howell what she thought were the most prevalent messages Moms addressed in her comedy, she said, "Love everybody, be strong in who you are, don't judge by the content of the skin and don't let nothing beat you down."

These heartfelt ideals were on full display during the performance as Howell channeled Moms' spirit while singing her chart-topping song "Abraham, Martin and John."

"When I'm on stage, I feel that I'm standing on the shoulders of Moms, my ancestors, all those before me that are the reason I can do what I love," Howell said.



MICHAEL OCHS ARCHIVES • GETTY IMAGES
Mabley was a pioneer for both women and African Americans in comedy.

Mabley used the universal language of laughter to state the truth within a palatable medium. She is an iconic woman and a powerful player in the fight for social equality.

"Hello Darlin's: Moms Got Something to Tell You!" will be showing until October 26 at Langston Hughes Performing Arts Institute. Tickets range from \$10 to \$25.

The editor may be reached at entertainment@su-spectator.com

If you don't have plans for your Friday, why not head on over to KSUB and listen to some awesome live (and loud) music?

This Friday, the campus radio station will feature local band Tangerine for the second time this year. The band recently performed at Fresh Fest on Oct. 5.

Relatively new on the scene, Tangerine is made up of sisters Marika and Miro Justad, along with their friends Ryan Baker and Toby Kuhn. They describe their sound as a mixture of pop, indie, rock and surf; they have been reviewed by various publications, including The Guardian UK, Seattle Weekly and KEXP.

"Tangerine make sweet melodies that nod to '60s pop and a little to R&B," The Guardian UK described, when they named the group "Band of the Day" on Sept. 20.

The band made it clear in our Fresh Fest preview that their goal is to get people moving—so, if you're interested in shaking your thang, head over to KSUB's lounge on Friday for a truly memorable night.

The show will take place in KSUB's studio at 8 p.m., so head on over and jam out.



KSUB PREVIEW: IN STUDIO WITH TANGERINE

NEXT SHOW: OCT. 29 @ BARBOZA (COSTUMES ENCOURAGED)

CRITIC'S CORNER: 'CAPTAIN PHILLIPS'

Veronica Mazzolini
Staff Writer

I never thought a movie about a cargo ship could hold my interest, but "Captain Phillips" now has me convinced.

The film follows the true story of the American container ship MV Maersk Alabama and its encounter with Somali pirates in April 2009. According to The New York Times, four pirates attacked the ship and took captain Richard Phillips hostage on one of the ship's lifeboats. Thus began a multiple-day standoff between the pirates and the U.S. Navy.

The screenplay for the film is based on Phillips' subsequent book, "A Captain's Duty: Somali Pirates, Navy SEALs, and Dangerous Days at Sea." The true story is dramatic and suspenseful, a perfect choice for a blockbuster film.

Tom Hanks was chosen to portray Phillips, who guides the ship en route to Mombasa, Kenya. The hijacking begins rather quickly thereafter—as the crew undergoes a routine drill, two small boats approach the ship.

The first boat to make it to the vessel contains four Somali pirates carrying pistols and AK-47s, who soon board. After trying to protect his crew and end the ordeal calmly and efficiently, Captain Phillips is taken hostage.

Throughout the film, director Paul

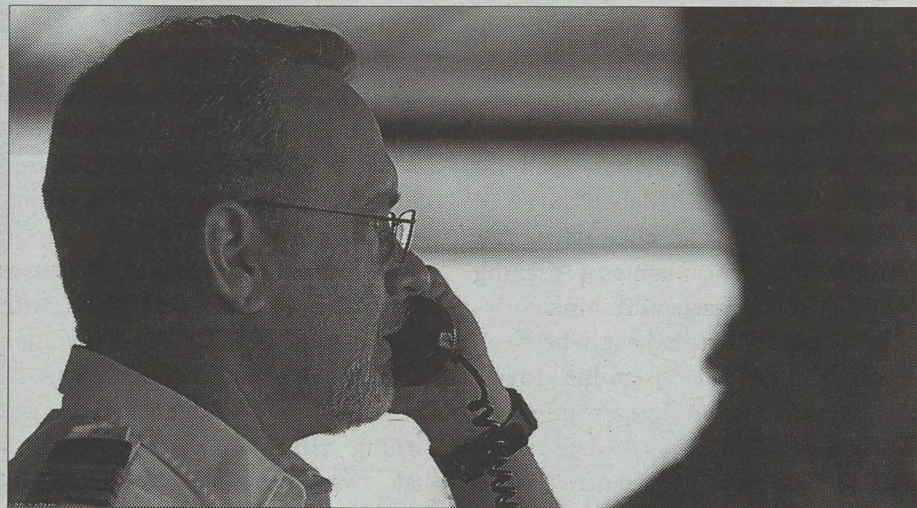
Greengrass emulates the choppy sea with shaky and bumpy camerawork, but at times his attempt at authenticity feels unnecessary. The beginning of the film also frustrates, with shots of a conversation between Phillips and his wife that shows only the backs of their heads.

As the plot progresses, the rising and falling action is well moderated, keeping the audience entertained and, at times, on the edge of their seats. Hanks gives a convincing performance as a regular guy stuck in an extreme situation; he isn't acting like any sort of superhero—he is a man who simply uses his head to get out of the situation and keep his crew safe.

Barkhad Abdi, who plays the Somali crew leader Muse, gives an outstanding performance. Greengrass and screenwriter Billy Ray also take the time to elaborate on the situation in Somalia, especially the societal and economical struggles which drove the fishermen to piracy.

Although the story is authentic, there are a few Hollywood embellishments that don't detract from the story, but make the action tenser for the audience.

According to Time Magazine, added details include a broken glass booby trap, a larger ransom, and the sympathetic portrayal of Phillips' captors. Before a screening of the film, Phillips himself reported that they were always adversaries and he never



COURTESY OF SONY PICTURES

The film represents one of the most terrifying pirating instances to occur in the last decade—but is it believable?

experienced Stockholm syndrome during the hostage situation.

According to USA Today, the real Phillips was impressed with Hanks' portrayal of him as "a regular guy." Greengrass and Ray also contacted Phillips on many occasions to get the feel of the film right, but Phillips claims "what happened [in actuality] was a lot worse than that," referring to the mock executions held by the pirates.

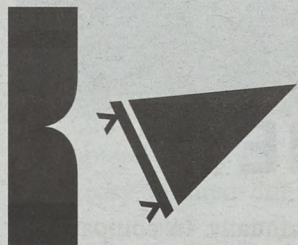
The New York Post reports that some of the real crew members have spoken out about the film, claiming it does not reflect the events accurately. Apparently, the crew had begged Phillips not to sail close to the Somali

coast, but were overruled by the captain in favor of "saving time and money." It's hard to differentiate between fact and fiction here, especially concerning the film's biased portrayal of the crew members.

Regardless, the true story makes for a thrilling and enlightening film. Though the cinematography was inconsistent and the content controversial, "Captain Phillips" is definitely a thumbs up for moviegoers this week.

Veronica may be reached at vmazzolini@su-spectator.com

<p>17</p> <p>MUSIC: The Joy Formidable @ The Neptune, 8 p.m.</p> <p>READING: Kate Lebo's "A Com- monplace Book of Pie" @ Hugo House, 6 p.m.</p>	<p>18</p> <p>THE BEST: 25th Annual Best of the Northwest Fall Show @ Magnuson Park, all day</p> <p>CHOIR: Hallows in the Cathe- dral @ Saint Mark's Cathedral, 8 p.m.</p>	<p>19</p> <p>YEEZUS: Kanye West @ Key Arena, 8 p.m.</p> <p>EDM: Zed's Dead @ Showbox, 8 p.m.</p>
<p>20</p> <p>MUSIC: Oh Land @ The Crocodile, 9 p.m.</p> <p>GEEK OUT: GeekGirlCon @ The Conference Center at WSCC, 9 a.m.</p>	<p>21</p> <p>MUSIC: The Naked and Famous @ Showbox Sodo, 8 p.m.</p> <p>THROWBACK: The Limousines @ Chop Suey, 7 p.m.</p>	<p>22</p> <p>MUSIC: Deer Tick @ Neumos, 8 p.m.</p> <p>MUSICAL: "Anything Goes" @ The 5th Avenue Theatre, 7:30 p.m.</p>



HERE'S THE LOWDOWN ON FANTASY FOOTBALL

Grace Stetson
A&E Editor

We all have activities we enjoy and sometimes use as a form of procrastination, it's only natural to get tuned into a new television show or a recently released game and kind of lose your sense of time.

One of these activities has recently become even more popular in youth culture than in recent years, and a great deal of teenagers and young adults have taken up this specific activity as a weekly ritual.

Fantasy football began in 1963 in Oakland, Calif., founded by a limited partner of the Oakland Raiders Wilfred Winkenbach and a few of his associates from the Raiders. The first league was called the Greater Oakland Professional Pigskin Prognosticators League (GOPPPL).

How did the idea of a fantasy football league reach the public? In 1969, one of the original creators of the GOPPPL, Andy Mousalimas, brought the game to his sports bar in Oakland, where interest began to grow as the game got more of a response from

the community.

Although there were other fantasy football leagues across the country, it wasn't until 1997, when CBS launched the beta version of the first publicly available free fantasy football website, when popularity for the game spanned across the country. Within the next three years, all of the major sports media websites launched hosting websites for the game. The game is now the singular most important marketing tool for the NFL; it is "estimated that over 19 million people compete online nationally.

The rules for the game are pretty simple. The annual draft allows each fantasy football league to pick their NFL players. Once the team is assembled, the person in control of the team will decide which players will start each week for the games. The NFL players earn their team points based on their performance in the weekly games. League members can switch up their starters weekly depending on the player's performance.

Sophomore Harrison Bucher has been playing fantasy football for about

four years, and is currently in a league with 10 other Seattle University students including sophomore Christian Otsuku. Bucher says that the game is not that time consuming.

"All you have to do is set up your team on Thursday night for the upcoming game and then just check your points afterward," said Bucher.

The two usually work on their teams and focus on the game throughout the week.

"Pretty much the only playing is setting up your team, drafting and picking up or dropping off players," said Otsuku.

According to Bucher, the Fantasy Football season is only 13 weeks long, in correspondence with the NFL's 17-week season. After the 13 weeks, the top four teams of each league go on to

the playoffs, which continue through the rest of the actual NFL season.

Based on their time spent playing fantasy football, the two now are able to cheer for a greater number of teams, making them feel more connected to the NFL.

"When you're watching the game, [the game] gives you something else to do while watching it, like cheer on a team or a specific player," Otsuku said.

To check out more about Fantasy Football, visit the NFL.com website for your free pass to procrastination and enter the world of fake statistics.

Grace may be reached at entertainment@su-spectator.com



KATERI TOWN • THE SPECTATOR

Seattle University students Katrina Garborg and Elena Schensted react while watching football in the Campion fishbowl.

ATHLETE OF THE WEEK: BRADLEY BALLEW



TREVOR UMBINETTI • THE SPECTATOR

Q: Do you get really worked up before games?

A: No, I like to goof around until game time for the most part.

Q: How would you describe your teammates?

A: We're a bunch of goofy, laid back guys. We're all really excited for the night games under the new lights.

Q: What are your hobbies outside of soccer?

A: I enjoy music. My favorite band is The 1975. I play the drums and guitar in the band Mando and the Quakes. I also really like fishing and snowboarding.

DIVISION I BRINGS APPLICANTS, NOT MONEY

Alaina Bever
Staff Writer

Last weekend, the University of Washington campus, and much of the city of Seattle itself, was flooded with gold and purple. Saturday's tense college football matchup between longtime rivals the UW Huskies and the University of Oregon Ducks was a cause for citywide excitement.

Although the day ended tragically for the Huskies, the game was far from a disappointment. For the first time, the Huskies were featured on ESPN's "College Game Day," drawing national attention to the game. Between the flood of costumed fans and

the roaring energy of college students and avid alumni alike, it was made clear on Saturday that college football is not just for students. It's a matter of pride that involves the entire city of Seattle and far beyond.

But what many people don't realize is that in addition to being a source of celebration for fans, college football plays another important role on college campuses: making a profit.

With all the hype over a single football game, one can imagine the kind of revenue that UW football generates in a single season. According to a 2011 Forbes report, the UW tops the list of Pac-10 schools in football profit with

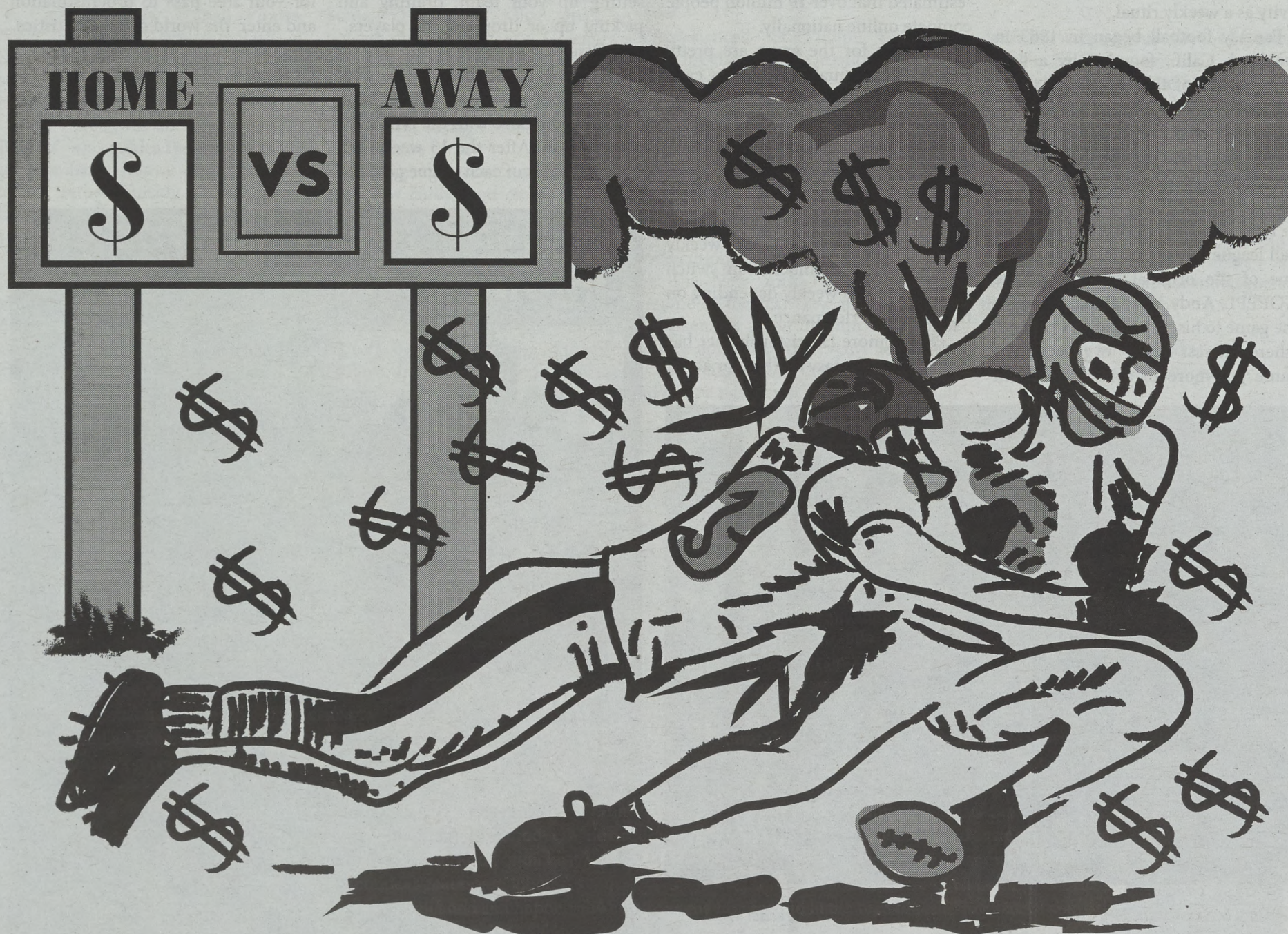
an annual total of almost \$15 million. In addition, the UW basketball program brings in another \$4.5 million for the school, which suggests that sports are a vital part of college life.

For small schools like Seattle University, however, the numbers aren't quite as impressive. Without football teams and national hype, most Jesuit universities barely manage to break even on college sports or end up spending more than is earned in profit. Seattle U, it turns out, is one of these schools.

According to Dr. Timothy Leary, executive vice president of Seattle U, the university spends about \$12 million

on athletics annually. In comparison, Seattle U athletics generate about \$2.5 million in revenue, leaving the school in the red when it comes to the sports budget.

"Revenue would be low in part because this is year five, so we're just moving back into Division I Athletics," said Leary of the budget shortfall. "Much of that revenue is reflective of the wins and losses, in particular of the major sports. We don't have football so that major sport would be basketball and that is not a group that's been highly successful yet on the court, so it stands to reason that the revenue generated for the department



is not yet where we will need it to be.”

Leary pointed out that Seattle U’s revenue and spending numbers are similar to those of peer institutions in the West Coast conference like Gonzaga, Santa Clara and University of San Diego. If anything, Seattle U is on the low end of the athletics-budget spectrum, spending less than its peer schools on athletics.

While \$12 million may seem like a lot to spend on sports, this number represents only 4.6 percent of the total school budget. According to Leary, President Fr. Steven Sundborg, S.J. has said that athletics will always remain around 5 percent of the school’s budget, which matches the spending of West Coast peer schools. For students who might think that athletics funding is spent flagrantly, coaches and athletes feel that the money spent on athletics is just as much as is needed.

Women’s basketball head coach,

If you look at the Jesuit schools, the really high academic schools are all Division I.

Bill Hogan
Director of Athletics

Joan Bonvicini said that when she first arrived at Seattle U, the money spent on athletics was minimal. The coaches, for example, drove the athletes in vans to away games, which is not as safe as the buses that athletics now use. Bonvicini said that increasing the amount of funding for sports, as well as establishing relationships with businesses, has increased the money available for important goals such as recruiting.

“One responsibility of all sports is fundraising,” said Bonvicini.

It’s a little-known fact that sports teams are required to raise thousands of dollars each year to for the athletics budget.

Bonvicini and Director of Athletics Bill Hogan emphasized that there are inevitable costs that come with building a successful Division I team. These include funding for coaches’ salaries, a competitive recruiting budget and,

most of all, funding for travel costs. Due to the geography of the West Coast, almost all of Seattle U’s away games include air travel. The costs of plane tickets and hotel funding add up rapidly.

Bonvicini also emphasized the importance of coaches’ salaries and student scholarship to a competitive Division I team. Without great coaches and the best athletes, sports teams have little chance to improve.

“In Division I, athletics are the front porch of the university,” Bonvicini said. “The sports teams are in the paper all the time.”

Although Seattle U loses money through athletics, many believe that Division I sports have benefited to the university.

“When I first got here seven years ago, Seattle U was thought to be kind of a regional campus,” said Hogan. He tells the story of how, when he started working at Seattle U, he dropped off his car at a shop in the Pike/Pine area and, when he asked for a ride back to Seattle U, the mechanics had never even heard of the school.

“Now, everybody knows where it is, and you have these beautiful fields and lights and the teams are compet-

ing all over the country,” he said.

As a result of Seattle U’s increased media attention, university officials say the school now attracts more students from out of state and even out of the country, which creates a more diverse student body.

“If you look at the Jesuit schools, the really high academic schools are all Division I,” Hogan said. “In the old WAC, seven states did not have a Division I Catholic university. We got calls from athletes who wanted a Catholic education and were looking at Seattle U.”

Since 2004, the percentage of out of state students has increased from 45 to 60 percent.

Statistics support Hogan’s claim that Division I athletics have improved Seattle U’s reputation as a Jesuit university. Since 2004, the percentage of out-of-state students has increased from 45 percent to over 60 percent

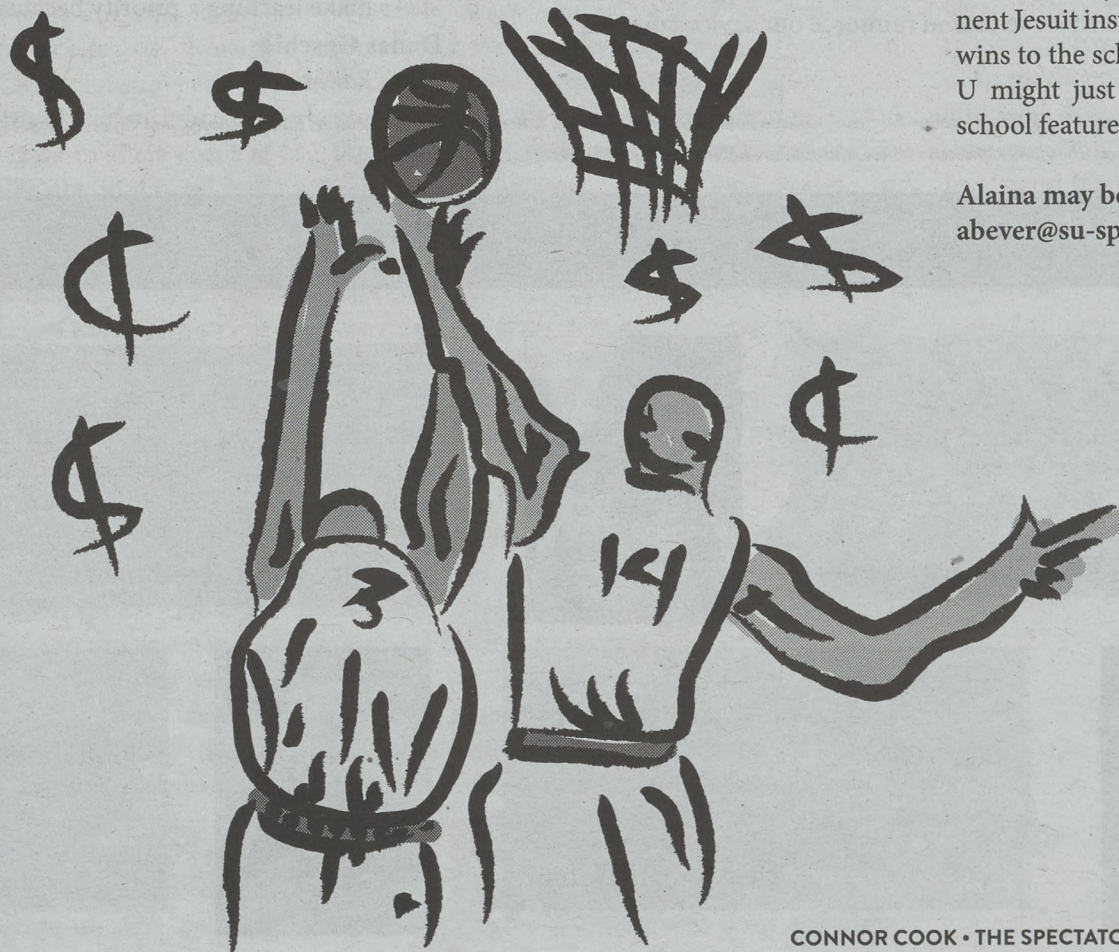
and Seattle U climbed over 10 points to take the number six spot among West Coast universities, as ranked by U.S. News and World Report. Seattle U’s academic renown has increased dramatically in the past five years.

Hogan acknowledged, of course, that Seattle U’s increasing academic rank is the result of a number of factors, and not just the switch to Division I. But even Leary attested to the growth that Seattle U has experienced since switching from Division II to Division I.

“If you ask admissions, they might say that because we’re a Division I school, students are looking at us,” Leary said. “If you talk to [Seattle U] Marketing Communications, they will tell you that marketing and communications around who we are as a university in the West has increased five to tenfold since we’ve moved to Division I Athletics. So it all depends.”

There is no clear way of measuring the benefits or downfalls of Division I sports, but officials feel it is clear that high-profile sports teams increase the school’s diversity by recruiting students from across the nation and the publicity of Seattle U’s athletics add to the university’s reputation as a prominent Jesuit institution. Add a few more wins to the school’s record and Seattle U might just be the next northwest school featured on ESPN.

Alaina may be reached at abever@su-spectator.com





GAGA FOR MALALA

Malala Yousafzai seems tailor-made for instant popularity. She's soft-spoken yet articulate, non-threateningly youthful yet spellbindingly wise. Many have accused her of being a "western puppet" and a "global brand," and her criticism of the Taliban's violently oppressive sexism plays into every negative stereotype that Americans harbor about the Middle East. A recent Daily Show that gained instant popularity on social media only fueled America's newfound Malala mania.

"I will tell him how important education is," Yousafzai told Jon Stewart, explaining what she would do if she were confronted by a Talib. "And that 'I even want education for your children as well.' And I will tell him, 'That's what I want to tell you, now do what you want.'"

Her remarks left Stewart speechless, and he later politely requested to adopt her (despite her loving parents backstage). America seemed to agree with him.

But it'd be a mistake to write Yousafzai off as nothing more than a trend.

A recent visit with President Obama proved that the recent Nobel Prize nominee is nothing short of a force of nature. Her damning criticism of Obama's aerial drone policy, which she accused of "fueling terrorism" and "lead[ing] to resentment among the Pakistani people," showed just how devoted she is to her home country (she now resides in the UK), even if this devotion could incite criticism and tarnish her cuddly image.

Though some have criticized the undue amount of recognition Yousafzai has received—a male activist from her hometown told Reuters "no one is honouring me"—it's undeniable that she is nothing short of remarkable. Yousafzai has gracefully and courageously navigated her role as an activist, even when it meant crossing the most powerful man in the United States for the sake of advocacy. Yousafzai has certainly become popular in the West, but she has made it abundantly clear that she doesn't exist to serve us and reinforce our savior complex.

ATHLETIC OR ACADEMIC?

A disclaimer before I dive in: I think sports are fantastic. Human physicality is important, and competition is a natural drive that I'd rather see expressed on the athletic field than the field of war.

That said, Seattle University is throwing their money away trying to bolster a failing athletic program. The university has a fixed amount of money every year—money that we (students) entrust to them with the expectation that the money will be invested into the institution to generate some kind of return.

We've been Division I for five years now, and Seattle U Athletics continues to hemorrhage invested funds. Clearly, the department is fundamentally unable to generate revenue ... they aren't even in the ballpark of breaking even. Furthermore, I have never seen an extraordinary enthusiasm among the general student body for the Athletics program at this school—despite increasing efforts to purchase that enthusiasm. It simply isn't rational to keep pouring money into a program that solely benefits a minority. College is an investment for students, and they rightfully expect to be rewarded with a degree that has some value by the time they graduate into "the real world."

I'm not convinced that Redhawk sports are adding much to the value of my degree. The Spectator published a story last week indicating that many of Seattle U's students, based on their chosen major, will statistically be unable to afford to live on Capitol Hill after matriculation. That's a tremendous failure. Students must 'learn better' and the university must 'teach better.'

Sure, sports are fun. But we largely go to college to build our knowledge base and develop marketable skills—those returns aren't most effectively generated by talented basketball teams, but by quality faculty and educational facilities.

Let's make learning a priority because right now, I'm embarrassed by us.

Dallas Goschie

News Editor

The Spectator editorial board consists of Kellie Cox, Caroline Ferguson, Colleen Fontana, Collin Overbay, Kateri Town, Dallas Goschie, Emily Hedberg, and Grace Stetson. Signed commentaries reflect the opinions of the authors and not necessarily those of The Spectator. The views expressed in these editorials are not necessarily the views of Seattle University.

WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO INFEST CAMPUS?

"Anything would be better than rats."

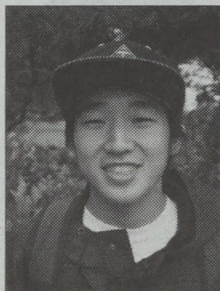


Cooper Hartman, Senior

"Good looking men."



April Jingco, Freshman



"Squirrels."

Riley Ranabe, Junior



"Butterflies."

Natalie Shepard, Junior

THE GUIDANCE COUNSELOR

by Sam James Moreno

Sam is not a licensed counselor. He's a junior with lots of good advice in his head, located right here.



Q: *I have always been the type of person to put others before myself. I always want to be there for everyone when they need someone. I also give thoughtful gifts. Gifts that I put a lot of love into. With that all being said, I feel like I have no one that does the same for me. Sometimes you can only give so much. I just don't know what to do anymore. I'm just really sad and I feel so alone. I want to be appreciated. Help!*

A: I think your issue is not with other people, but really it's with yourself. I'm trying to pull some Freudian psychoanalysis on you, but it seems like you are trying to please others around you as a mode to validate yourself. It's something we all do to one degree or another. What a lot of people in college have a hard time grasping is that people do not think about others as much as they think about themselves. Most of the time people are so into their own lives that they couldn't care less about you. It's harsh, but it doesn't mean that these people are bad or that you are doing something wrong. It's totally understandable to feel sad or alone, but you've got to be easier on yourself. Think about all the time and energy you put into making other people happy and how thoughtful you are and turn that on yourself. Learn to at least like yourself independent from others. Also, you cannot always give people gifts or love and expect the same in return—the point of giving to others is that it should be unconditional. You run the risk of hurting yourself and alienating others. Take some time to be sad and let it go. Learn how to be alone without being lonely. Love yourself as much as you love others.

Have a question? Send it to guidance@su-spectator.com

LETTER TO THE EDITOR: MORE ROWING, PLEASE

Dear Spectator Staff,

I've always enjoyed reading your pieces and I thank you for the voice you give to the many different groups, issues and causes that are important to the Seattle University community. That being said, I've noticed that the coverage of sports clubs, and the participants therein, seems significantly less than that of their varsity counterparts, last week's piece included. While it is obviously important to report the activities of the varsity student-athletes on campus, I'm sure there is an untapped richness in the sports club arena—it is an area that is just as important as varsity athletics in terms of student development, leadership opportunities and overall campus health.

A major example would be men's rowing, a competitive sports club that competes against club and varsity programs across the country alongside the new varsity sport of women's rowing. Maybe I missed it, but I was surprised I did not see mention last

spring of the men's repeat win against varsity and club teams at the Western Intercollegiate Rowing Association Championship near Sacramento, their 4th place finish of 35 varsity and club crews in their event at the Dad Vail Regatta in Philadelphia (the largest intercollegiate rowing regatta in the United States), or their triumphant win against the fastest collegiate club crews in the country at the American Collegiate Rowing Association National Championship on Lake Lanier in Gainesville, Georgia, the location of the 1996 Summer Olympics. While the semantics of "student-athlete" are best left for another discussion, the members of men's crew, and some other sports clubs, are student-athletes in the truest sense of the word.

But performance is not the only reason why there should be coverage of the competitive club side of crew, or of other sports clubs for that matter. The men and women that are the other half of Seattle U's rowing picture manage a successful collegiate rowing program on their own. Not only do the

student-athletes of men's crew put the same amount of time into training as their varsity counterparts (for the entire school year), but the officers manage all aspects of the program, including recruitment efforts, fundraising initiatives, competitions, travel, and coaching staff acquisitions. Through dues, fundraising and outside donations, they raise tens of thousands of dollars. It is an immense responsibility and offers incredible professional development; translated, the competitive sport club of men's rowing provides real-world experience that is invaluable in today's job market where creativity, hands-on leadership experience and a sense of budgetary restraint are all but required in the current economy.

The men and women of rowing have a great year planned, with many shared events and some that go beyond. I encourage you to equally report on the men's team as you do the women's and follow with similar energy the accomplishments and highlights of other sports clubs on campus.

Maybe some of the onus is on University Recreation and its sports clubs to create, or more effectively utilize, a centralized news-feed that resembles athletics, but recognizing the vast difference in professional staffing levels and team budgets between the two, I would hope The Spectator can take the initiative and be proactive in its efforts.

And to any Seattle U student who wants to be a part of the legacy: give it a shot. You don't know until you row.

Samuel Nelsen
Class of 2010

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