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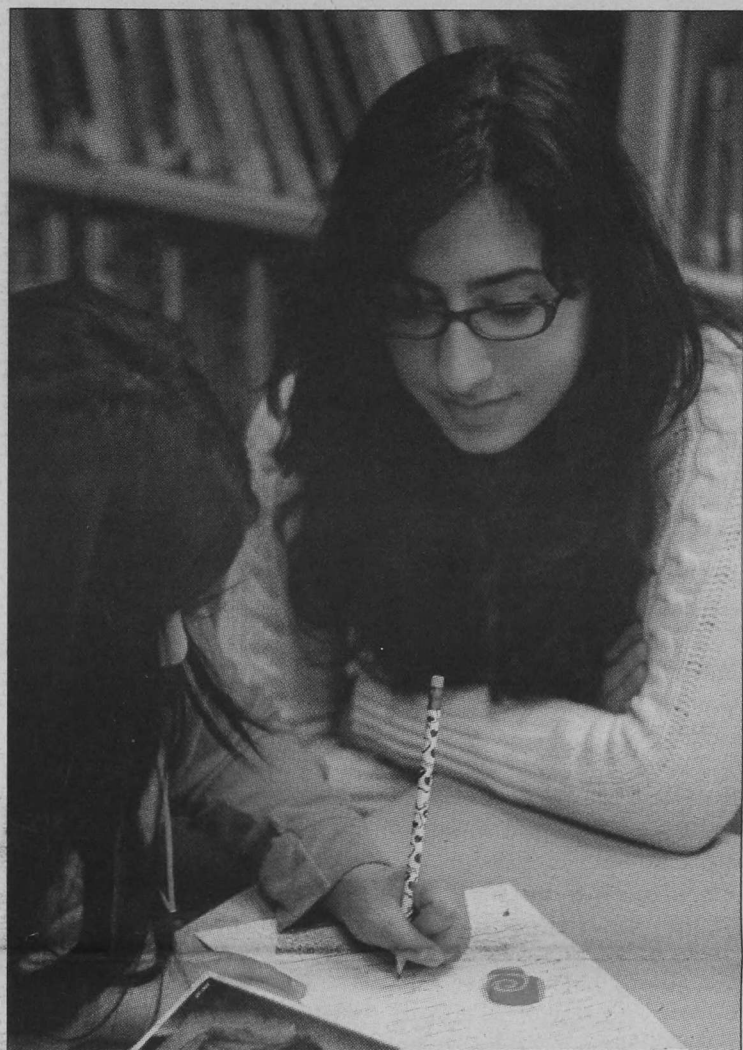
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Big changes to WASL fail to satisfy test's critics



Jackie Canchola

The Spectator

Washington State's public school students spend a large portion of their classroom time preparing for the WASL. Recently, changes have been proposed to limit the WASL's effect on curriculum.

Mike Baldwin
Staff Writer

There are few things that educators, parents and students can agree on in Washington State.

Disdain for the Washington Assessment of Student Learning, however, seems to be one of them.

Enacted as a test to determine the progress of public school students in the state, the WASL has become a divisive subject, accused of failing in a number of ways.

With the current five-year contract for the testing about to expire, state lawmakers have addressed what have been dubbed "big changes" for the WASL. Governor Christine Gregoire recently announced a series of changes to the test that she hoped would help quell the complaints of dissenters.

The new plan calls for differences in the way the test is conducted and reduces the length of the testing period, two of the

main concerns of the WASL's critics. Teachers have complained that the test takes up too many days of instruction and that because the results do not come back in until the following year, learning what a particular student needs is essentially useless.

Gregoire has pledged to designate money to create a series of shorter tests throughout the year that will help teachers identify what students need to work on in order to pass the test.

But while the alterations work to settle the logistics of the situation, a bigger concern comes from those who find the test to be more of an obstacle to education than a help.

"The major problem is that policy is driven by people who are woefully ignorant," said Seattle U professor David Marshak, an expert in standardized testing. "My own argument would be that I don't support the idea of one-size-fits-all testing." **3**

Community council revived

Neighbors express concerns over mental health facilities in light of recent violence

Joshua Lynch
Staff Writer

The quality of life on "the Hill" is rapidly going downhill.

Or at least that was the sentiment expressed by nearly 40 people gathered in a meeting room at the Capitol Hill Library Branch on Jan. 31.

And these Capitol Hill residents are ready to do something about the negative changes they've seen in the area where many of them work and live.

The meeting, convened by Miller Park Neighborhood Association chair and blogger Andrew Taylor, set out to revive the Capitol Hill Community Council. Nine neighborhood bloggers were in attendance, as well as Lt. John Hayes and Mike Yasutake of the Seattle Police Department.

The former council dissipated in the summer of 2005 when long-time president of the council, Ann Donovan, stepped down. No one volunteered to fill the position, and interest in the council dissolved.

But a recent spree of violent crime has caused enough concern to get many residents interested in a community organization.

"I'm here for safety concerns," said a woman who identified herself only as Sara at the meeting. "And real safety will come with building a strong community."

Taylor was first inspired to reconvene the council after being contacted by a reporter to comment on the murder of Shannon Harps, a 31-year-old Capitol Hill resident stabbed to death outside of her condominium on Dec. 31, 2007.

At a community safety forum held Jan. 8, Taylor shared his idea

with more than 200 other Capitol Hill residents, as well as several city officials.

And while a suspect in Harps' murder, 48-year-old James Anthony Williams, has been arrested, many residents remain wary.

Williams, who was detained Jan. 26 after DNA evidence and a confession linked him to Harps' murder, said he randomly attacked Harps. He previously told mental health evaluators he "didn't get on with people."

In fact, Williams has a long history of criminal convictions and mental instability. After shooting a man in the hand twice in 1995, Williams served 11 years in prison, where he was described as "highly antisocial" and "psychopathic" by evaluators. He was diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia. **2**

Highlighting local art venues:

Hugo House a hub for literary enthusiasts

Jessica Van Gilder
Copy Editor

It's four o'clock on a Thursday afternoon when she sees an elderly woman, with grey and white hair, walking into a poetry workshop, and her vision begins to blur.

"I just teared up. Of all the things she could be doing, she's here, taking a class on writing poetry," says Alix Wilber, program director of Richard Hugo House. "I don't know if she's a good poet, I don't care if she's a good poet; it's important to her that she can do this."

This story fills a tiny slot on the rolodex of Richard Hugo House's opportunities for writers and lovers of literature, from all walks of life.

"The most rewarding thing about this job is supporting writers in the work that they do," adds Wilber. "That impulse to create is so important we support that and support it all different levels. That's what I love most about this job."

Richard Hugo House opened in 1998, in a renovated home right behind Cal Anderson Park. It has since become the third largest writing center in the country. Though



Jackie Canchola

The Spectator

The theater inside Richard Hugo House can seat 250 guests for drama and literary events at this local center for writers and readers.

Richard Hugo House features literary and writing events, classes and workshops, as well as writers-in-residencies, its name properly fits its homey atmosphere.

With a quaint feel of a historic home and a welcoming atmosphere, Richard Hugo House, attracts writers from all around the city.

"[What's unique is] the intimate setting. We have very personal interaction here and intimate interaction with the work [the

audience] hears and with strangers," explains Kim Madalinski, programs assistant. "This is really a 'come as you are place'. We want people to be real, have a good time and be themselves."

Throughout the house, up the stairs and into the many rooms, people talk about writing, they sit on the floor chatting, or at a table eating. The house feels alive, not with the sound of music, but of words. **9**

Friday
February 8, 2008

45°
44°

Saturday
February 9, 2008

48°
43°

Sunday
February 10, 2008

47°
42°

Uncertain job market for grads **7**

New King Cobra spot opens **11**

Student referees unappreciated **12**

news

Committee reconvenes as violence shakes Capitol Hill community

Williams received mental care starting in March 2006 from Sound Mental Health located on Capitol Hill. But, he didn't meet requirements for commitment to a mental health ward and lived on his own at the Curben Hotel just eight blocks from Seattle University and only a mile from where Harps lived.

The presence of many mental health services on Capitol Hill and what seems like their failure to control potentially violent offenders like Williams has many on edge.

"The question is why was this guy on the street at all?" said one poster on Taylor's blog. "I've certainly seen him around the neighborhood. How are we to know that this man, and perhaps others, are ready to be free of supervision?"

Concerns about safety have only been aggravated since then.

We're concerned because of the level of violence we're seeing here.

Deanna Nollette
Seattle Police Sergeant

A shooting at the Baltic Room, a club located just two blocks off Seattle U's campus, on Jan. 27 left Maurice Allen, 25, dead. Police have yet to make an arrest, and the shooting has shaken the Hill's clubbing scene.

And just a day before the meeting to reconvene a Capitol Hill Community Council, Degene Barecha, 32, was shot dead while serving a customer, who was wounded in the shooting as well. Barecha was the owner of Philadelphia Cheesesteak, a restaurant located 11 blocks away from Seattle U. A suspect was arrested after a 24-hour manhunt.

"We're concerned because of the level of violence we're seeing here," Sgt. Deanna Nollette told The Seattle Post-Intelligencer of the area.

Taylor echoed that statement after several attendees at the meeting mentioned safety on Capitol Hill.

"We've established that we have interest and energy," he said. "Aren't those the buzz words?"

But others in attendance expressed different reasons why they were concerned.

Planned construction of Sound Transit's light-rail through Capitol Hill, zoning requirements and planned neighborhood developments have some residents

worried, too. One man seemed most upset by the loss of a view of Elliott Bay and Pike Place Market, a plesantry he enjoyed when he arrived in 1979.

But no problem may be as perplexing as what exact areas the term "Capitol Hill" entails. There are several neighborhoods, such as Miller Park, that are sandwiched inside of what many have come to think of as Capitol Hill, that maintain their own identity. These neighborhoods would likely be represented as well by a new Capitol Hill Community Council, which would serve as a rather large, "eclectic and diverse" area, said Taylor.

The new council would look to work closely with existing neighborhood organizations, as well as the Capitol Hill Chamber of Commerce.

But Michael Wells, president of the chamber, warned that the two organizations won't always have the same goals.

"The Chamber of Commerce is at heart a business organization," he said. "There will be disagreements."

Wells' comment set off an energized discussion of all that is wrong with Seattle and what the council could do to remedy it.

But Capitol Hill Seattle blogger Justin Carder called the room back to reality.

"I think," he said, "we should start talking about the small things. We're sort of spinning our wheels here."

Within minutes sign-ups for various committees on the new council were passed around. Donovan offered guidance to the fledgling council and so did Jose Cervantes, district coordinator with Seattle's Department of Neighborhoods.

Cervantes said \$350 will be available to get the new council running, and once the group is official, \$750 from the city would be available for outreach to the community.

Once on its feet, the council hopes to plan events like a Take Back the Night anti-violence demonstration. Such efforts could be the first step in ending a violent streak in the neighborhood, said Cervantes.

Donovan agreed that the council could be very influential. She noted the old Capitol Hill Community Council single-handedly stopped the Sound Transit light-rail in its tracks just a few years ago.

"The Capitol Hill Community Council has historically been very powerful," she said. "And this one could be, too."

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Seminar looks at African Catholicism



Clara Ganey

The Spectator

Sister Anne Nasimiyu-Wasike, a professor of religious studies at Kenyatta University in Kenya.

Sean Towey
Sports Editor

Sara Bernert
Staff Writer

From Thursday Jan. 31 to Saturday Feb. 2, Seattle University hosted the Africans and the Catholic Church conference, bringing together several scholars from around the world to discuss the peoples of Africa and their influence on the Catholic Church, as well as the Catholic Church's influence on African culture. The conference featured 16 different speakers over the course of three days.

The Africans and the Catholic Church conference was the final part in a series of conferences focusing on people of African descent within the Catholic faith. The conference was organized by Olufemi Taiwo, a philosophy professor and head of the Global African Studies department.

Scholars touched upon several different topics during the conference, from "Baptized but not converted (The paradoxes of Catholic fervor among Nigeria's Igbo)," to "African Cultures and the Catholicization of the Roman Catholic Church."

Taiwo hoped the conference would serve several different purposes and help to answer serious questions concerning Africans and their place within the Catholic Church.

"What has been the relationship between the Catholic Church and peoples of African descent?" he asked. "What kind of relationships have there been that we can track as scholars? This is a place for scholars to deepen their understanding [of these topics]."

Stephen Sundborg, SJ, president of Seattle University, commented on these aspirations during the opening ceremonies of the conference.

"I hope we're here to learn, to listen, to celebrate, and to allow what this conference can do to change us," he said. "And that it will particularly be a conference that might do something to counterbalance the one dimensional or over-exaggerated

image of Africa that we too often see these days."

Since the Vatican II council convened in the 1960s, the Catholic Church in Africa has changed significantly.

"It is not unusual to have African drumming in a Catholic Church," said Taiwo. "Mass is said in many indigenous languages. There are many African priests in the Church."

The presence of Africans within the Church was especially obvious during the Society of Jesus' General Congregation 35 this year. Eighteen of the 225 delegates sent to the General Congregation were from Africa.

The conference started late because the keynote speaker, Sister Anne Nasimiyu-Wasike, professor of religious studies at Kenyatta University, Kenya, had trouble leaving her country due to the political turmoil currently affecting that nation.

And one wonders:
how deep is our
Christianity?

Anne Nasimiyu-Wasike
Kenyatta University Professor

Since Kenya's elections in late December—which many observers say was rigged—the country has seen constant fighting that has captured headlines around the world. The conflict has left more than 800 dead and forced 300,000 from their homes.

Nasimiyu-Wasike was one of those displaced by the bloodshed. She was forced to remain in a safe location for three weeks before she could be escorted back to Nairobi by military forces.

Once there, she was able to finish her academic work and go to the airport.

"It is really very difficult to even comprehend what is happening to my people," she said. "Everybody is fighting everybody and you really don't know who you are with."

Nasimiyu-Wasike explained

that even telling someone your name can be deadly.

"I can't say I'm a Wasi-maio, because I might be telling the wrong person and they might kill me," she said. "There was one man who told them his name, and they just hacked him to death. Just for saying his name."

Nasimiyu-Wasike continued to speak about the painful occurrences in Kenya before moving on to her presentation.

"One thing we have to wonder is: Kenya is 80 percent Christian. These people who are doing these things are Christians," she said. "And one wonders: how deep is our Christianity? Do we really empower the principals that make us Christian, or do we have other forces that are at work at the moment?"

Nasimiyu-Wasike then began to present her thesis, "Africans and the Catholic Church: the Process of Enculturation."

"Enculturation is [...] the process through which a mutual relation between the gospel and the peoples' cultural identity are both enriched," Nasimiyu-Wasike said.

For many African Catholics, this process is still incomplete. Nasimiyu-Wasike described the two rituals for newborns: one, an ancient naming ceremony, and the other, Catholic infant baptism.

"One wonders: why these two rituals?" she said. "Why can't we give the African ritual its meaning within the Christian ritual, so that we'll have one ritual of naming instead of two for the Christian child?"

Africans, like many other peoples across the world, continue to struggle with these pulls between the customs of their ancestors and those of the Catholic Church.

For Taiwo, the answer lies in finding a balance.

"The sky is big enough for all birds to fly without touching wings," he said, quoting a Yoruba proverb.

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Washington educators criticize standardized testing

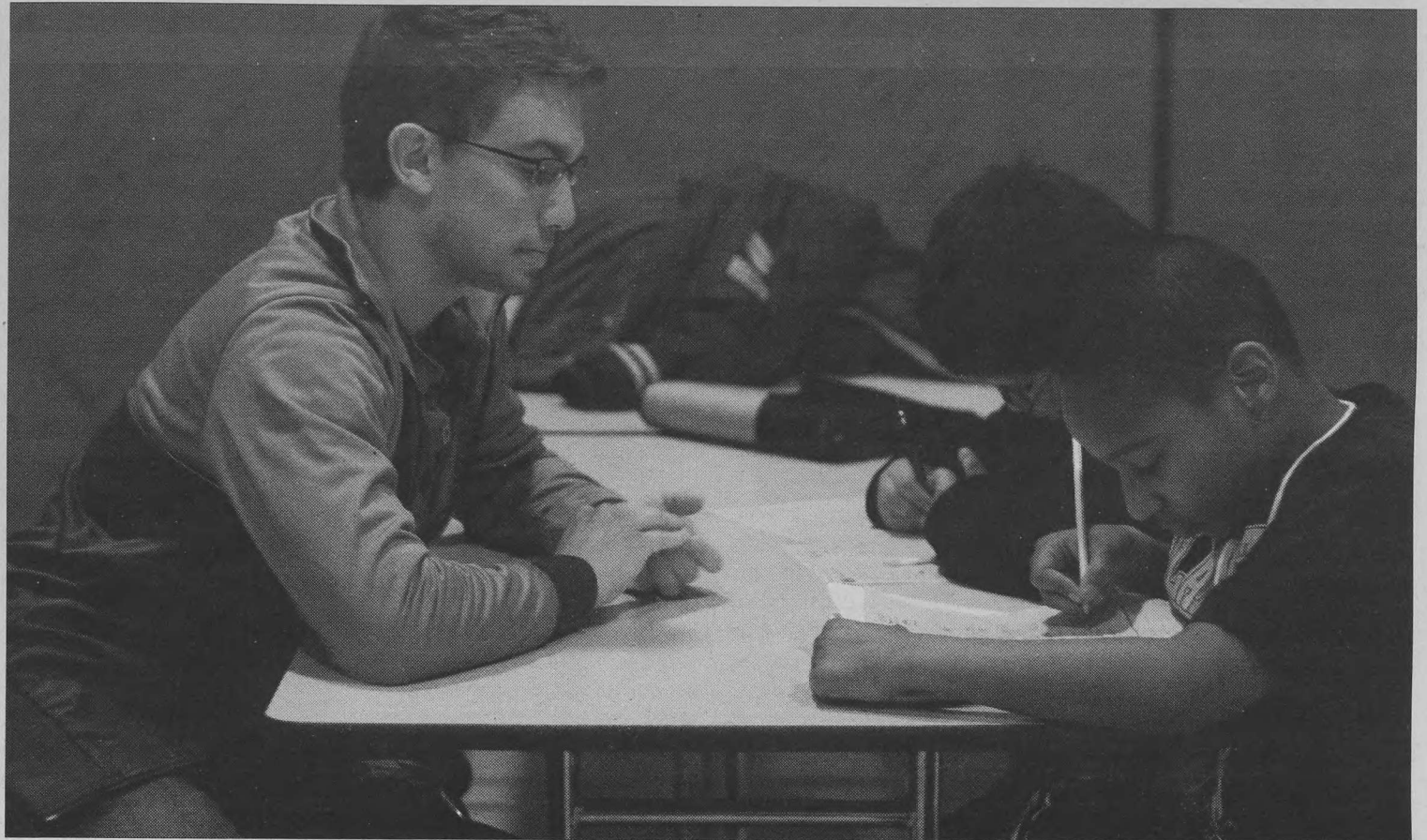
▶ One of the biggest problems with the current test is that it is only given in English. This means that students for whom English is a second language may struggle with the test and receive lower scores that are not indicative of their learning level due to the language barrier.

The new plan calls for the test to be translated into six different languages to help solve the problem.

Linda Pearlstein, author of "Tested," a book that examines standardized testing in Maryland elementary schools, argues that the very idea of testing is detrimental to education and presents a form of institutionalized racism. Pearlstein followed the progress of third and fourth graders at a predominantly-black school throughout the year, and at the end of the year, 90 percent of the students had passed the test. While politicians lauded the scores as proof of improvement, Pearlstein argued that the children only posted such high scores because they spent the entire year training for the test, essentially eliminating traditional education and replacing it with a year-long course in test preparation.

Similar arguments have been made in Washington. Because of the unique form of the test, which requires students to answer questions and then write a paragraph explaining how they got the answer, teachers must spend a significant amount of time teaching students how to deliver their answers, which detracts from the teaching of other subjects.

Mary Linquist, president of the Washington Education Association, the state's largest teachers union, thinks all the attention being paid



Jackie Canchola

Alex LaCasse, an SU student and program assistant for the Children's Literacy Project, helps students at Bailey Gatzert Elementary.

The Spectator

to the teaching and discussion of the test takes away from more important matters.

"The conversation should be about increasing funding to lower class size and attract and retain highly effective teachers," said Lindquist.

The issue of WASL scores determining funding to schools has also cast a negative light on the test. In order to qualify for funding, schools must initially test at a low level. Then, in order to keep that funding, schools must continue to improve each year. While in essence a motivation for improving education,

some have complained that it sends the message that only material the WASL deems important needs to be taught.

There is also tension surrounding the WASL now being a graduation requirement for high school students. Critics say this puts even more pressure on, not just teachers to focus their curriculum around the test, but on students to prioritize WASL preparation over other subjects.

Marshak said the test carried good intentions and possibilities at its inception, but has done more harm than good to the education

system in Washington. The original idea was that assessment of learning would drive the system, an idea that seems to have failed. Despite ranking in the top 10 percent of most taxed states in the nation, Washington's public education system fails to crack the top-40.

"Originally, the plan was to have a WASL in every subject," said Marshak. "At least that idea was creative. But I think there are better ways to measure student learning and growth."

Marshak says because the WASL is only given for certain subjects, other subjects are being taught less

and less due to the fact that schools are not being ranked by their success in teaching those fields. Because classes like physical education and art do nothing to help improve a school's ranking, they are beginning to be phased out.

"If you only test reading, writing and math, then the rest of the curriculum drops out," said Marshak. "You have to ask, 'Is it to figure out how much kids are learning, or is it made for legislators to rank schools?'"

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Professors focus the university on global climate change

Emily Holt
Senior Staff Writer

Last Thursday, January 31, Seattle University joined over a million other students in over 1,500 universities and high schools across the country to participate in a teach-in addressing the problems of global climate change. Focus the Nation, the largest teach-in of its size, facilitated discussion between professors and students regarding ways to lessen the negative effects of human impact on the environment.

Eben Goodstein, a professor of economics at Lewis and Clark College, started the nationwide initiative with the belief in the power of youth concerns for environmental justice.

"The first part of it is uniting the power of college students [because it is] an enormous demographic," said Theresa Earenfight, associate professor of history and organizer of the Focus the Nation teach-in at Seattle U.

"[Youth] are a huge voice, acting not as one, thus you are hard to pin down," she said. "But we know that you are out there, so we want to harness all the attention on this issue [of climate change]."

Seattle U's teach-in featured

professors who talked about everything from the scientific cause and effects of global climate change to the outcomes for culture, law and business.

"Climate change has been called by many as the moral issue of our time," said Karen Price, campus sustainability manager at Seattle U and initiator of the teach-in. "It is morally wrong to knowingly increase the world's temperature, which will [...] create catastrophic weather resulting in deaths, damage to agriculture [...] and hence, economic catastrophe."

Many of the panelists emphasized how global climate change is a very personal concern for the present generation and their children.

"This is not just a problem for the Earth, it is a problem for us, so it's really narcissistic in that sense," said Earenfight. "I was astounded by the response, [and these professors] came without any grant of reward. That says something about Seattle U."

Professors kicked off the day explaining the scientific causes and effects behind global climate change, then moved into a discussion of the ways in which individuals can help lessen its impact.

While students suggested that they carry metal water bottles, walk

or bike to school or work, and use energy efficient light bulbs, Kent Koth, director of Center for Service and Community Engagement at Seattle U, noted how people often leave out spirituality from the list of things to do. He reminded students that leaders such as Ghandi and Martin Luther King Jr. all began their work with a spiritual focus.

It's not a question of interpretation anymore, [but] of degree.

Theresa Earenfight
History Professor

Richard Young, associate professor of political science, noted that, despite popular belief, the issue of global climate change will not be a financial drain on the government or on people's purses. He said the issue could be handled with about \$200 billion per year, far less, he said, than the cost of the war in Iraq.

He added that the concern is not that people will run out of natural resources such as oil, but rather more basic ones such as food and

water. Africa has already experienced significantly low rainfalls in the past 30 years.

"For billions of people, survival is far more important than issues of the environment," said Young.

Chris Weber, economics professor, and Ray Zambroski, adjunct professor of business management, cited ways the government can help global climate change through actions such as carbon taxes. They said individuals can also change the market from the bottom up by choosing to buy from environmentally-supportive businesses and buying locally.

Robert Efirid, assistant professor of anthropology, noted how higher affluence exponentially increases the amount of possessions that Americans have, and yet, he finds that this increase in material possession is not commensurate with an increase in satisfaction.

Efirid attributes this lack of satisfaction with a loss of community.

"I wanted to see if there was a way to harmonize that loss of community [around the issue of global climate change]," said Efirid.

Given the scope of this issue, he noted that one of the most significant effects on people is a feeling of disempowerment.

"The areas of the world least

able to do anything about global climate change are also the places least guilty," said Efirid. "[Many] people in the U.S. can shrug the problem off in a way that many in developing countries cannot."

Efirid did not, however, say that the U.S.'s potential ability to ignore the issue translated into inaction. He said that it is essential for people, especially college students, given their consumerist tendencies, to realize the negative impacts of their lifestyle on the environment so they can change them.

While some once questioned the validity of global climate change, the panelists reflected far more than acceptance of reality: they advocated for action. Earenfight noted that it is hard to argue with polar ice caps melting, archipelagos under water and Hurricane Katrina.

"[Part of the acceptance] is the Bush administration realizing that it is not a question of interpretation anymore, it's a question of degree," said Earenfight. "I wonder if [the current concern] is also from general disillusionment with the administration [and] people being skeptical. I wish we had a whole nation of skeptics."

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Workshop discusses LGBTQ employment challenges

Emily Holt
Senior Staff Writer

Last Tuesday, Jan. 29, the Career Development Center held a workshop for LGBTQ students in the Stimson Room of the library. Joseph Barrientos, associate director of student development in the center, addressed the issues and concerns of LGBTQ individuals regarding job searching, researching potential employers, interviewing and resume-writing, and being out in the workplace.

The workshop began with an analysis of how LGBTQ students naturally experience a different reality than heterosexual students while growing up, which can heavily influence how they make career decisions. Barrientos noted that while heterosexual students are making early decisions about their major and careers, many queer students may still be trying to understand and form their identity.

He emphasized that students should be aware of their skills and values, understand the profession they are trying to enter into, and find the job that marks the intersection of these two areas.

"I have [helped students] frame work and volunteer experiences so that they don't out themselves in their resume," said Barrientos. "But a greater part of our conversations has been helping the student to discern whether the mission, values and atmosphere of the organization is one that will embrace all that the student has to offer."

Coming out in a job interview was an important issue for

consideration. Barrientos noted that legally, no company is allowed to ask questions about sexual orientation in an interview. He recommended that LGBTQ students emphasize their values and skills in interviews, as anyone else would do, and use individual discretion in outing themselves based on the company's mission and atmosphere.

Barrientos stressed that a student must individually assess how out he or she wants to be at work. He noted that for some, their sexual identity is such a huge part of who they are that coming out is necessary for their confidence. Others, however, lead separate social and work lives. He concluded that there is no right answer.

It's not who I'm
attracted to that
defines my abilities.

Samuel Nelsen
Sophomore Nursing Major

While there were only three people in attendance at the workshop, they followed the presentation with an open discussion about personal experiences.

"I came out at an interview once and it was much better received than waiting to earn people's trust," said Jeremy Millsap, who has worked in the food and beverage industry for the past seven years. "Being out from the get go made it possible for

me to establish boundaries with my managers and co-workers by defining inappropriate behavior."

Millsap noted, however, that he has had to confront many stereotypes of how gay men should act. Barrientos related how stereotypes and sexism can sometimes pigeon-hole students into picking jobs generally accepted for those of their sexual orientation.

"I feel like gay people all have to learn to face adversity in their lives and that nothing can prepare them for taking a stand more than taking pride in yourself as a human being," said Millsap.

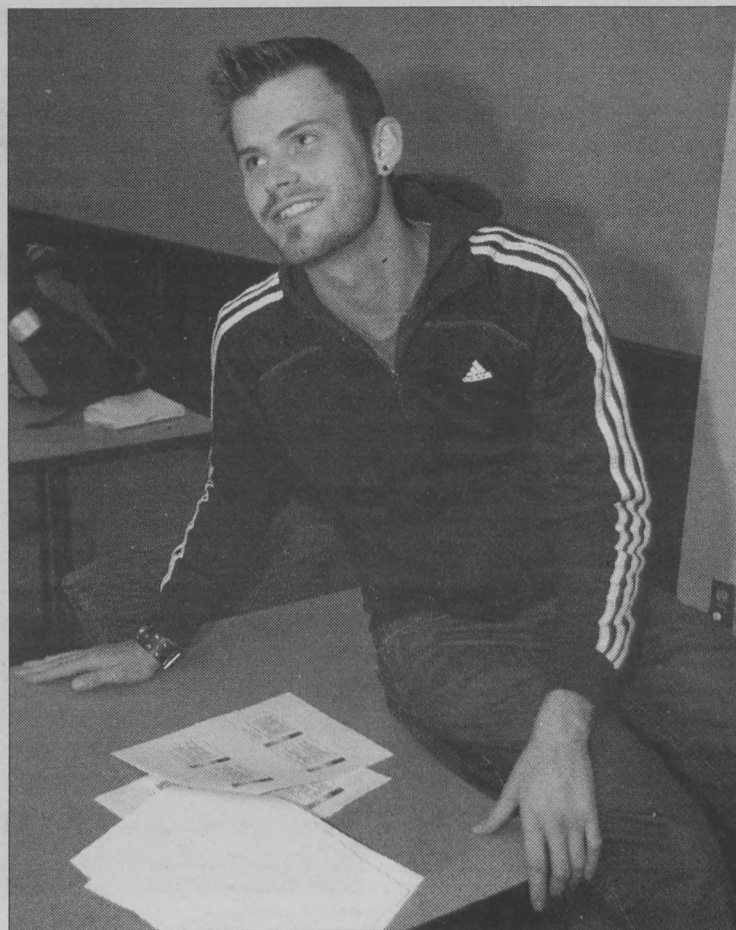
He added that people focused less on his orientation because of his hard work.

"It seems like people don't really care about your sexual orientation as long as you're a good worker," said Millsap.

Samuel Nelsen, sophomore nursing major, said that in high school, he overcompensated in all his activities so as to be accepted before coming out. Barrientos and Nelsen both emphasized how being gay does not entirely define who one is as a person.

"I'll face opposition [in college and finding a job], sure, but it's not who I'm attracted to that defines my abilities, but rather my abilities themselves," said Nelsen.

Barrientos told students that while one in three gay people who are closeted experience discrimination, violence, threats, sexual harassments, insults, jokes or ostracism in the workplace, those individuals who come out experience less job discrimination and earn 50



Isaac Ginsberg

The Spectator

Jeremy Millsap, a junior communications major, participates in the workshop, which took place on Jan. 29 in the Student Center.

percent more on average.

"The strongest act of social reform is for gay people to be out in the workplace [...]," said Nelsen. "Visibility brings knowledge, and for a world that fears what it does not understand and dislikes what it fears, knowledge brings understanding and ultimately the end of that fear and rejection."

Events such as this workshop are only a part of Seattle University's

efforts to develop their aid to LGBTQ students.

"I believe we need to be doing more and providing more support for our GLBT community," said Barrientos. He said that the Career Development Center will work with OMA and Triangle Club to offer more help for LGBTQ students.

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Jesuits at Seattle U optimistic about declining numbers

Mike Baldwin
Staff Writer

In 1956, Peter Ely, SJ, was one of 29 men in his class who had decided to pursue the Jesuit vocation. The class ahead of him had 36, the class behind him had the same.

Fifty years later, Ryan Rallanka was part of a class that had decided to follow the same life path as Ely, attracted by the Jesuit ideals of justice and service. There were nine men in his class. Three would not make it past the first year.

The case of these two classes is not an exception. After reaching a peak in 1967, the number of new Jesuits has been in steady decline over the last 40 years. In any given year, the number of Jesuits coming out of Seattle University has ranged from as low as three to no higher than 10, a far cry from the heyday of classes like Ely's. While vocation in general is down across the board, the problem of interest in joining the Jesuits is especially pertinent to Seattle U.

Examining the reasons for the decline in vocation is an act that requires many different facets of analysis. One factor that may have influenced the decline, albeit unintentionally, took place during a four year period in the early 1960s.

In 1962, the Catholic Church was a significantly different institution. Mass was said in Latin, talking

was forbidden, and any kind of contribution from the congregation was minimal.

Then, under the direction of Pope John XXIII, the Second Vatican Council was commissioned. The purpose of the Council was to shift the focus of the church, to make Mass more open and the congregation more of a community.

"It's different to be a community," said Ely. "In a community, you do things together."

The shift in ideology was meant to make the church feel less like a group of individuals and more like a cohesive unit. There were many more opportunities for participation in the Church by non-clergy members of the community, which would significantly expand the options of those interested in religious life.

Individuals could now participate by giving communion—the position of Eucharistic ministers was created, which allowed laypeople to perform some of the major duties of the priest during mass. The Deaconate, which used to only be a step in the process of becoming a priest, is now a permanent position.

People now had the option of living a religious life, but not being tied to the obligations of the clergy.

"[The Second Vatican Council] had some effects that nobody

thought about at the time," said Ely. "It opened all this possibility of ministry in the church for lay people."

Apart from Vatican II, other factors influenced the decline in numbers in the Jesuit Order. Families would become smaller and commitment to religious life would occur less and less.

[Vatican II] had
some effects that
nobody thought
about at the time.

Peter Ely, SJ
Theology Professor

"If you have four sons, it's 'OK, God can have one of them,'" said Ely.

Society also began to change its views on commitment. Choosing a career path at 18 was no longer the norm—people began to get married later, if at all, further straying from the idea of a definitive path, says Ely. There is also the issue of the number of young men who drop out within the first couple years of choosing to join the Jesuits. Rallanka said dealing with the process of sacrificing much of your freedom can dissuade some

from continuing with their studies. Starting at 6:30 a.m., much of the Jesuit day is planned out, focused around prayer and studies.

"You lose a lot of your freedom in terms of how you spend your day," said Rallanka. "That's especially hard for those who are very independent."

With the decline, the Jesuits face a new reality of provoking interest, of recruitment, into the Society of Jesus. Recruitment had never been a problem, therefore there was no set practice on how to go about doing it. The vocation pretty much spoke for itself. A recruiter might go to a parish and speak about the life, but those who were interested most likely had been for quite some time.

A recent study found that those who chose a life in the clergy had likely decided to do so from the age of 11.

"I knew from the time I was 10," said Glen Butterworth, a scholastic in the Jesuit Order. "Most know early."

But while the low numbers may seem to indicate a disinterest in the Society, those who have joined recently say that is far from the case. Butterworth, said the lower numbers mean a more intimate connection between those who do join.

"If we hadn't been called into the same religious life, I probably wouldn't know these guys," said Butterworth. "They're a

great group of guys."

And Rallanka said the lower numbers have allowed for more instruction from those who mentor the process to becoming a Jesuit. Whereas 40 years ago a new Jesuit may have only seen their novice director once a week, Rallanka said he was able to communicate with his almost daily.

"In some ways, the low numbers has been a hit to the Jesuits," said Rallanka. "But it makes it very personalized in terms of our formation. We get a lot more one-on-one basis with our novice director."

Rallanka also points out that the 10-year process of becoming a Jesuit means those who choose to stick with it are extremely committed to the life.

While the decline may have hurt the Jesuit ranks, Ely believes the numbers must be put into perspective. While vocation is down, participation is up, a fact not lost on Ely.

"Is that a good thing?," asked Ely about the increased participation by lay people. "I think it is a real good thing. Some people say the decrease in the number of priests is the downside, but the upside is that you have more lay people involved in the church ministry than ever before."

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Oxfam promotes fair trade

Justin Najjar
Staff Writer

Oxfam at Seattle University recently held Fair Trade Week, one of the latest activities the club has put together.

Sophomore Michaela Hennig is a member of Oxfam, and has been with the club since last year. She said the goals of Oxfam are not only to educate members, but to also effect change.

"The basic goals of Oxfam are to educate our own club members and the rest of the student body on ways that we can address poverty alleviation [...] looking at the root structural causes of poverty, and really thinking critically and dynamically about that," said Hennig.

Hennig said the club recently broke up into committees, with each group examining a different issue to educate members on.

We, as a campus, try to model what society should be doing.

Susan Jackels
Chemistry Professor

"Sometimes we'll ask one or two club members to pick a certain issue, like fair trade, or the Farm Bill, or U.S. crop subsidies, or gold sourcing, do some research on that on their own, and maybe create a PowerPoint presentation to bring to the club," said Hennig.

Throughout the year, Oxfam has put on several events, including their push to stop the passage of the U.S. farm subsidies bill, which members of the club say harms many farmers in impoverished nations. Despite many calls from Oxfam to members of Congress, the bill still passed this year.

At the moment, Oxfam does not have any other events or a campaign planned, but does have a number of ideas for future events it would like to put on.

"We're working on a number of ideas. One is a humanitarian relief week, where we would have people sleep in a tent that Oxfam uses at

refugee camps, and we would have people try to live on 1000 calories a day, about the amount UN provides to refugees," said Alston.

Other possible events include a campaign regarding responsible investments and global warming, but everything is yet to be decided.

Though Oxfam has not officially decided what its next campaign will be, one goal Oxfam knows it wants to reach is increasing the amount of fair trade available to students on campus.

Fair trade-certified products are products which are bought for a price which can sustain the producers, a price producers often cannot find on international markets.

Bringing more fair trade products to Seattle University has been a long-standing goal of the club, according to Alston, and so far, there has been some success. The Bottom Line, the food service institution inside the Pigott Building, now serves 100 percent fair trade coffee, largely due to the efforts of Oxfam. The ultimate goal is to make the 100 percent of the coffee the campus serves 100 percent fair trade-certified.

Oxfam's activities have not been limited to the school. It has worked with Caffé Vita, located near the university, to increase the amount of fair trade coffee served there.

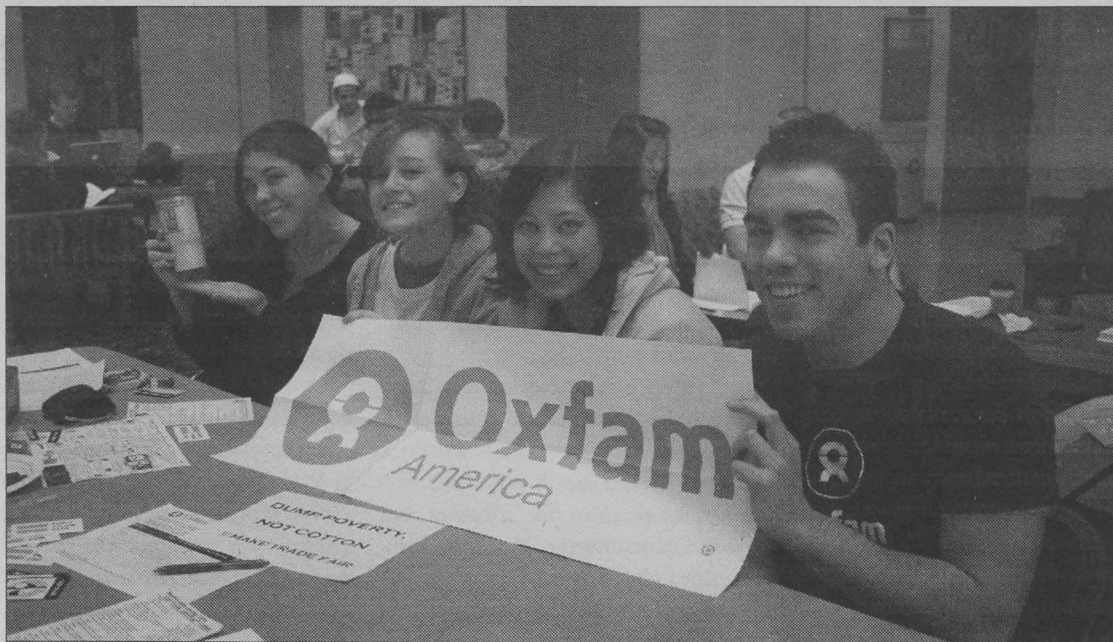
Alston said Oxfam wants to have fair trade rice, sugar and bananas at Cherry Street Market and is currently talking to the Connolly Center about switching to fair trade sports equipment, which currently gets much of its equipment from Nike.

"I think our main goal is to raise awareness among students about fair trade, the ideas behind it, and what they can do to support it," said Alston.

That is a reason why the club decided to launch Fair Trade Week, a week-long event in which Oxfam members educated students and faculty about fair trade through tabling, movies, discussions, and a cooking contest.

Student reception to Fair Trade Week, according to Alston, has been positive. Alston said he hasn't run into anyone vocally opposed to Oxfam's goals here at school.

"I remember two years ago, there were some students who were opposed to fair trade because it



Clara Ganey

The Spectator

Members of Seattle U's Oxfam club promote fair trade options while tabling in the Pigott Atrium.

would raise prices on their coffee," said Alston.

Alston said Fair Trade Week has exposed the club to new people who have shown an interest in its goals, as well as professors, some of whom are interested in collaborating with Oxfam in campaigns it has in the future.

Throughout Fair Trade Week, Oxfam club members set up tables around campus with information about the club, hoping to inform people about fair trade, as well international business practices they say can do more harm than good.

Mehran Abdolmohammadi, a freshman at Seattle U, stopped by the table Oxfam set up in the Pigott Atrium last Tuesday and thought the information provided allowed him to get a better understanding

of complex issues faced by people around the world.

"If I was the African cotton farmer, then I would have to deal with this incredible influx of outsourced labor and products [...] and as a domestic laborer I would suffer because of it," said Abdolmohammadi.

Professor Susan Jackels spoke at a Soup With Substance luncheon where participants discussed fair trade issues. Jackels saw the event as a way to bring students together to consider what should be done to alleviate some of the problems facing humanity in the world, such as severe poverty, or unfair trading practices.

"I am sure this event raised consciousness and posed stimulating questions that have received more thought. The thoughts may lead

to actions which will make progress. We, as a campus, try to model what society should be doing," said Jackels.

Hennig said one of the goals of Fair Trade Week was to clarify the meaning of free and fair trade, and to educate people on what kinds of powers and responsibilities they have as consumers in a global market.

"I hope that we were able to provide a little bit more definition for people that were interested in exploring [...] what fair trade means, and the benefits that it brings, and to really think critically about the U.S. role in the global market and our power as consumers," said Hennig.

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Dispatches from Ecuador: Restoring the indigenous identity

Spencer Bollen
Volunteer Writer

Quito, Ecuador

Walking around the city, I'm often startled to see white mannequins. Not that this is an unusual sight. As a matter of fact, I believe that almost all of the mannequins and billboard models are white. But the underlying cultural significance is rather disquieting.

Cristina Arias, one of my teachers, taught me about a prevalent belief among some in the upper class: whiter is better. She even notes that she has heard people talking about "bettering the race" by marrying Europeans or other white people.

Analuisa Borja, an Afro-Ecuadorian who works as an interpreter, told me that most of the Spanish who came here gave their money to their children through inheritance. Because of this, the individuals with whiter skin are richer. Meanwhile, the Afro-Ecuadorians, who are mainly descendents of slaves, have suffered economically and have far more limited educational opportunities.

Race relations are complicated and often contradictory in Ecuador. In the city of Otavalo, we visited the Jambi Huasi Indigenous Medical Center, which was founded in the early 1990s, despite the fact that the constitution explicitly prohibited practicing indigenous medicine until 1998.

Ruth Gordillo, a professor at the Universidad Católica, noted that the

constitution of Ecuador used to say that Ecuador is a Catholic, apostolic and Roman country. Diego Rivadeneira, who helped coordinate our visit to Jambi Huasi, explained that the government did not shut down the center because it was afraid of provoking riots.

Certain medical centers have begun to incorporate traditional healing practices with Western medicine. At Jambi Huasi we saw a healer perform the "limpieza con cuy," which means "cleansing with guinea pig." For the ceremony, my classmate Ryan Mayock took off his shirt and stood still as a live guinea pig was rubbed across his body like a washcloth.

My host dad, Hector Villacís, explained that the guinea pig is supposed to take the negative energy from the human into its own body. I had expected him to reject this custom because he is a dedicated rationalist, but he believes that a special energetic relationship exists between the indigenous people and the guinea pigs, or "cuys," as they are known here. Some indigenous families even have guinea pig pens in their kitchens. This is because the "cuy" is a well-known delicacy, especially popular with tourists who want to try something unique.

The guinea pig dies after it has absorbed the negative energy. It is then dissected to see what ailments it has taken into its body from the patient being treated. In Mayock's case, the dissected guinea pig indicated that he had suffered a neck

injury and was eating a bit too much. He indeed had been injured right where the healer indicated about five years earlier. As for eating too much, he insists that there is nothing to it because he is thin, but he has definitely been enjoying the local food.

Along with the efforts to integrate Western and traditional medicine, La Prensa, the local newspaper of Riobamba, reports, "In the year 2007, representatives of various groups came to agreement and sat down to work together in favor of intercultural, bilingual education." The project has since garnered the support of various non-governmental organizations, including the International Red Cross.

It is believed that through offering classes in indigenous languages the intercultural, bilingual schools will help address the illiteracy in native communities. According to Jambi Huasi, the national literacy rate is 91 percent. Among indigenous people, however, it is 80 percent for men and 74 percent for women.

When I spoke with the Mayor of Saquisilí about this matter, he appeared guardedly optimistic. He told me, "We have asked the government to create another [educational] system that is intercultural [and] bilingual [...] where if a mestizo wants to come teach here they would need to learn Quichua (Quichua is the most common traditional language spoken in the Andean mountains)."

The term mestizo refers to the

dominant population in Ecuador that is of mixed Spanish and indigenous heritage. Jambi Huasi reported that 77.7 percent of the population identifies as mestizo. However, Rivadeneira pointed out that the statistics are distorted by the fact that many indigenous people have denied their heritage to get ahead economically. The mayor of Saquisilí is a living example of the changes that are taking place in this country. As recently as 1985, Rivadeneira noted that indigenous people were forced to ride at the back of the bus. Now an indigenous shaman is the mayor of this small but thriving community.

The new president, Rafael Correa, who was elected in 2007, has put an emphasis on preserving and restoring indigenous identity.

My host sister, Sofia Villacís, a mestiza who works as a tourist guide, tells me that most people call the Afro-Ecuadorians "negritos." Literally translated this term means "little black people," but she insists that it is an endearing term.

I asked Arias about this in class. She told me that although it is very common for mestizos to use this term, it is offensive to some Afro-Ecuadorians. Sofia says that the term is not as offensive because "we do not have the same history as the United States."

Afro-Ecuadorians are descendents of slaves brought over by the Spanish to work on the plantations, a community is still trying to find acceptance and respect in

the country. The largest concentration of Afro-Ecuadorians is in the Northwestern-most coastal province known as Esmeraldas. The local music and dance demonstrates the considerable Caribbean influence on this coastal community.

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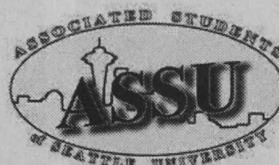
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Life after college graduation: Examining the options

Brandon Eng
Volunteer Writer

While senior graduation rapidly approaches, many students face a shaky job market in the midst of a potential economic recession.

Chris Weber, associate professor of economics at Seattle U, proposes a scary scenario: if the economy goes into a recession like the last two recessions, it's going to take a painful recovery.

"In 1992, unemployment kept growing after the recession officially ended. If there is a recession, slow job growth could happen through 2009," said Weber.

Dean Peterson, assistant professor of economics, has similar concerns.

"The last two recessions have been called jobless recoveries, the [Gross Domestic Product] bounces back, but we're just not picking up the new jobs, and the new jobs are going to be what our students are going to be vying for," said Peterson.

"If there's a world-wide recession and global air travel goes down, Boeing would be in trouble locally," said Weber.

Peterson is betting against a global recession, although iconoclastic financial guru George Soros recently advised at the World Economic Forum that "this is not a normal crisis," and could signal the "end of an era," as reported by The Independent on Jan. 24.

As for advice, Peterson suggested two years in the Peace Corps., a rare opportunity to stay away from the job market. He also said students should boost their resumes with internships and look outside the Seattle market.

Weber warns not to wait until May to start a job hunt because by then the probability we will be in a recession will rise. As far as safe industries, Weber jokingly suggested the U.S. Military.

The military is certainly looking for educated recruits. In the 2007 fiscal year, 79 percent of the soldiers that Army recruited had high school diplomas, missing its target of 90 percent, according to their latest press release.

An uneasy economy may boost the Army's forces, which was having trouble meeting recruiting targets last year. This year, the Army reported on Jan. 31 that it was already on track to meet its 2008 goal of 80,000 new active-duty soldiers.

Outside of military growth, unions had a net gain of membership for the first time since 1982 in 2007. According to the American Federation of Labor/Congress of Industrial Organizations, 51 percent of the labor movement is now white collar.

Job growth in professional and technical fields is expected to grow by 21.2 percent in the U.S., or 6 million jobs, between 2004 and 2014. Overall, U.S. job growth is only expected to be at 13 percent

for the same period, according to the AFL-CIO.

Despite projected growth, there is an increasing concern that jobs will be outsourced.

"Jobs are going overseas, we are always fighting," said Kathy Cummings, communications director for the Washington State Labor Council of the AFL-CIO.

"Three years ago [Boeing] had close to 50,000 union members and now they are down to 25,000," she said. "They contract out and they bring in young workers in non-unionized shops so they won't get that money and no good benefits and no good pensions. That seems to be the trend among the employers."

Cummings said Governor Christine Gregoire is pushing for a \$3 million grant for apprenticeships in the state of Washington to beef up aerospace workforce skills.

Tommy Howard, 25, understands the threat of a shrinking job market. Howard received his Bachelor's from Seattle U in 2006.

In January of 2006, Howard was already looking for a job that started in June. His search was to no avail, despite his several internships.

"For every 10 [job] applications you turn in you get one interview and for 10 interviews, you get one offer," said Howard. "Part of the reason I went to grad school is because I was having trouble finding work."

Instead of landing a job, Howard

went back to Seattle U to get a Masters in Public Administration and graduated from that program in 2007.

Now Howard has found his "career job" as a recruiter for the Washington State Department of Transportation, but he still remains acutely aware of the recession. If tax revenues go down, his position will only be funded for the next nine months.

"I feel lucky to have a position," said Howard.

Craig Lay, 24, did not have the same trouble finding a job coming out of college. Lay graduated from Seattle U in 2006 with a degree in electrical engineering.

"Right before graduation, I got a call from Xversity. They got my contact information from the debate team Web site—basically, [they] mined the debate team for potential hires," said Lay.

After an interview with Xversity, Lay received job contracts with T-Mobil and Starbucks.

"The big problem with getting hired by a consulting company is that I would get a contract for one month to three months," said Lay.

He began doing quality assurance assessment at \$30 an hour, but said that was "horrible." He spent 40 hours one week watching T-Mobil salesmen attempt to sell phones in the Renton Wal-Mart. They only sold one that week.

"It was around the same time I learned how to play the accordion and started busking," said Lay.

Lay now splits his time between delivering decorative baskets to grocery stores for a small business and playing his accordion on the street downtown. Lay remains confident that his job playing the accordion will be secure through the recession.

"As far as busking goes, that's how a lot of people survived the Great Depression," said Lay.

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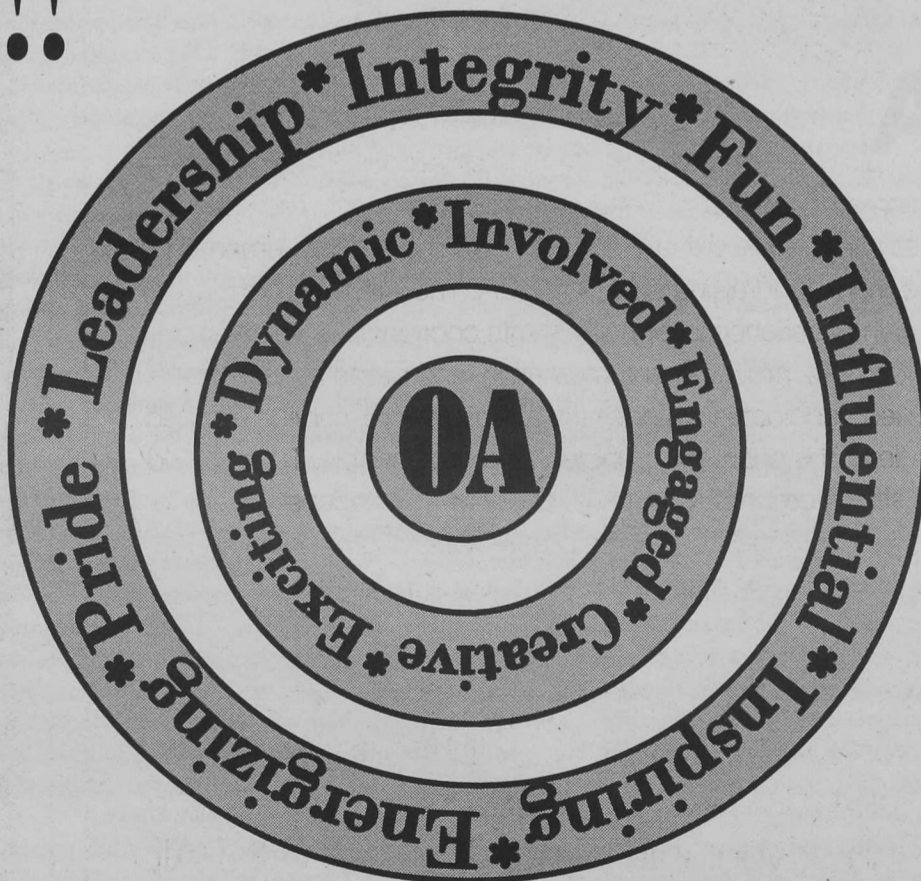


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Frye, Asian Art museums engaging community

Emily Holt
Senior Staff Writer

Through the joint effort of the owners and curators of the Frye Art Museum and the Seattle Asian Art Museum, Capitol Hill offers a foray into art for everyone, from the casual art viewer to the aficionado, all at a low cost.

The Frye, located on Cherry Street and Terry Avenue, is perhaps most notable for presenting a wide range of contemporary art while still maintaining a strong collection of historical pieces. The Frye's permanent collection includes 17th and 18th century German, French and American paintings from renowned artists such as Franz Von Stack and William Adolphe Bouguereau.

According to its mission statement, the Frye aims to engage audiences, challenge perceptions, and encourage dialogue about representational art in all its past and present complexities. It also guarantees that admission to the museum will always be free.

"Contemporary art brings about questions that our culture might be grappling with," said Rebecca Garrity Putman, director of communications. "We strive to present a balance of exhibitions."

Putman said that it is important that the historical pieces in the Frye do not stand collectively as a "fly in amber," but rather serve to complement the contemporary pieces by showing the ways in which art develops over time, reacts against itself, and delivers messages appropriate to the time period.

"I like the Frye because it is close and free, but I am also always surprised by its new exhibits," said Grace Mahoney, sophomore visual art major. "There is a good balance of old paintings and new work by lesser-known artists."

The most recent exhibit in the Frye is one such topical collection, showcasing the work of R. Crumb, the original founder of the American underground comix movement. Comix are small, self-published comic books that originated in San Francisco in the 1960s and espoused taboo subjects such as drug use and sexuality.

While Crumb is now one of the best known cartoon artists in the world, his contemporaries saw him as a social recluse who lived an elusive and traveling life that took him from Philadelphia to San Francisco to France.

"We like to surprise people to enhance the visit," said Putnam. "R. Crumb is a wonderful complement to [the other exhibits]."

In much the same way that the Frye unites historical and contemporary art under one roof, the Seattle Asian Art Museum brings together the history and culture of Asia and Seattle.

Located off of 10th Avenue, the Seattle Asian Art Museum charges \$5 for admission and is a sister branch to the downtown Seattle Art Museum (SAM).

The Seattle Asian Art Museum sits atop a hill in an extravagant building constructed according to the 1930s Art Deco style by SAM founder Richard Fuller. The museum is the result of Fuller's extensive



Clara Ganey

The Spectator

Examining the influence of Asian art on Western culture, the Seattle Asian Art Museum at Volunteer Park, a branch of the Seattle Art Museum, is one of the top five Asian art collections in the United States.

personal collection of Asian art, ranging from Chinese calligraphy and hand-painted snuff bottles to Japanese jade and kimonos.

In the same way that curators organized the SAM in order to show the connections between cultures, the Seattle Asian Art Museum features exhibits that examine Asian influence on western art and architecture as well as the interaction between Asian countries in the development of Buddhism.

The Museum also displays contemporary art, most notably the work of Cindy Ng Sio Ieng. The act of washing out her used brushes in water inspired her series of videos and photographs that make ink an

active and dynamic medium that does not merely sit on the page.

Curator Yukiko Shirahara describes the Asian art collection as a "treasure," and one of the top five collections in the United States in terms of Japanese art. For her, the Seattle Asian Art Museum is essential to building community in Seattle.

"We have a wonderful Asian community [in Seattle]," said Shirahara. "We always hear their voice and let them know more about their own country and how we influence each other."

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Aspiring filmmakers thrive at Northwest Film Forum

By Justin Najar
Staff Writer

A block from Seattle University, on 12th Avenue between Pine and Pike streets, stands the Northwest Film Forum (NWFF). Priding itself for offering various independent, foreign, and avant-garde films, the NWFF also offers workshops and volunteer opportunities.

Currently, NWFF is showing "Sisu Cinema: Nine From the Finnish New Wave" program, which features nine Finnish films from the mid-Sixties to the early Seventies. The Danish film "The Monastery" plays from February 1 to 7.

NWFF tickets are fairly affordable, usually \$8.50 for non-members, and \$5 for members. These prices are cut in half every Monday. What's more, NWFF offers a variety of classes that cover many aspects of filmmaking, such as camera work and screenwriting.

"There's a lot of places that are showing movies, and there's a lot of places that are helping filmmakers make movies, but to do it all under one roof, and to really provide that sort of community, to be a place where there's discussions and workshops, I think that might be unmatched," said Davis.

According to Ryan Davis, NWFF's Communications Director, some of the most popular workshops

feature visiting directors.

"They're usually about 12 people, and you get to work one-on-one with a visiting documentary filmmaker, or sometimes they'll watch your movie and give you feedback," said Davis. "They're a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity."

Another popular class, according to David, is an introduction to filmmaking using a 16 millimeter camera, which is offered quarterly. The class involves both instruction and hands-on work, with students learning the basics about the camera, such as proper lighting and crew needs. The class ends with students using what they have learned to shoot a short film.

Other popular classes provide training in popular editing programs such as Final Cut Pro and AfterEffects.

"You could be here watching a movie and 10 feet away someone's editing a Sundance Film Festival short film," said Davis.

One such example is "Police Beat," directed by Robinson Devor. The film was featured in the Sundance Film Festival in 2005, and received much critical acclaim from publications such as Rolling Stone magazine and the Los Angeles Times.

The NWFF's focus on assisting in the production of movies is demonstrated by their Start to Finish program. According to Davis, this program helps directors make the

leap from smaller projects to larger ones by supplying the directors with a larger budget than they may normally use, facilities to film and edit, and the proper equipment to make their film.

The Northwest Film Forum is a certified non-profit organization, and operates with the help of volunteers who sell tickets at the box office, operate movie projectors and work in the office. Volunteers are rewarded by reduced prices for rentals and workshops.

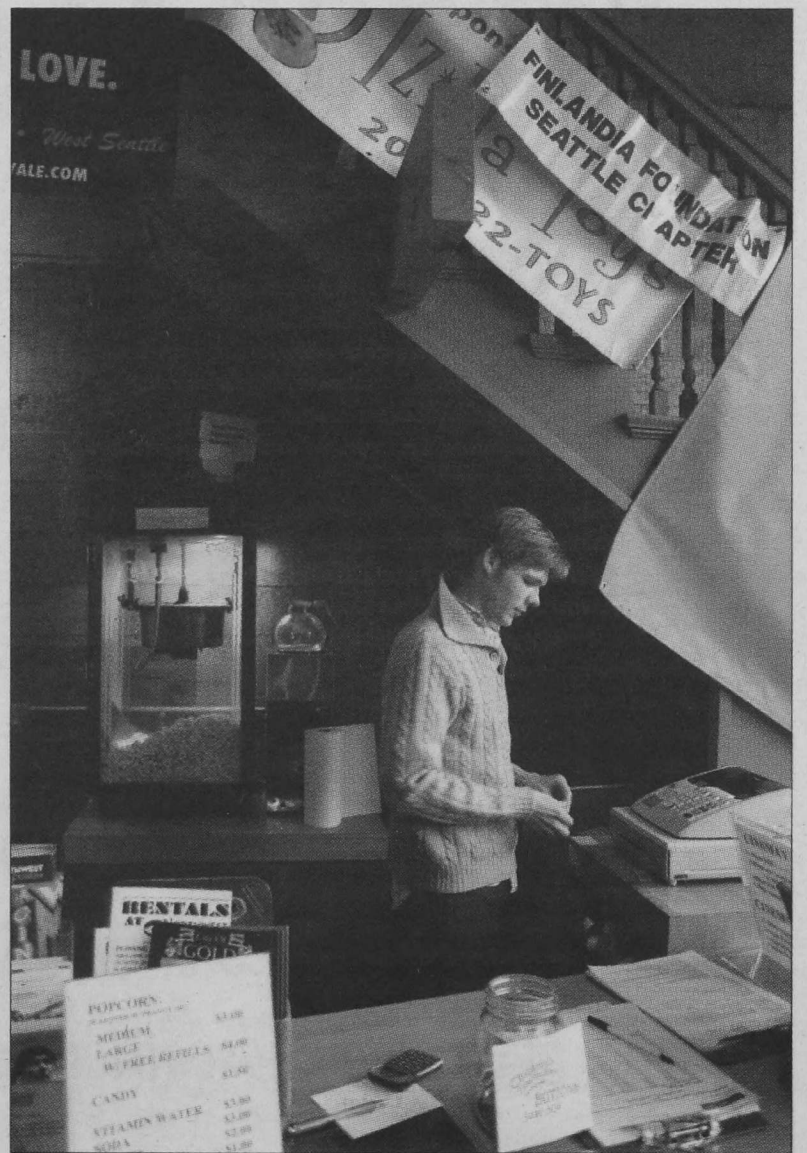
The benefits are alluring to some local filmmakers. Volunteer Cassie Wulff, 24, has been working at NWFF for about seven months and is currently making a movie with fellow volunteer Will Wahlay, 28.

"We are going to be using their facilities, hopefully, and making connections so we can have help to make our film," said Wulff.

The help offered to local filmmakers is characteristic of the Northwest Film Forum.

"We really try and support that idea of local filmmaking and try and make sure audiences understand that just watching a movie here, even if that movie happens to have been made in France, these seats are from Tacoma, or something like that. That sort of ethic is also something unusual," said Davis.

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Clara Ganey

The Spectator

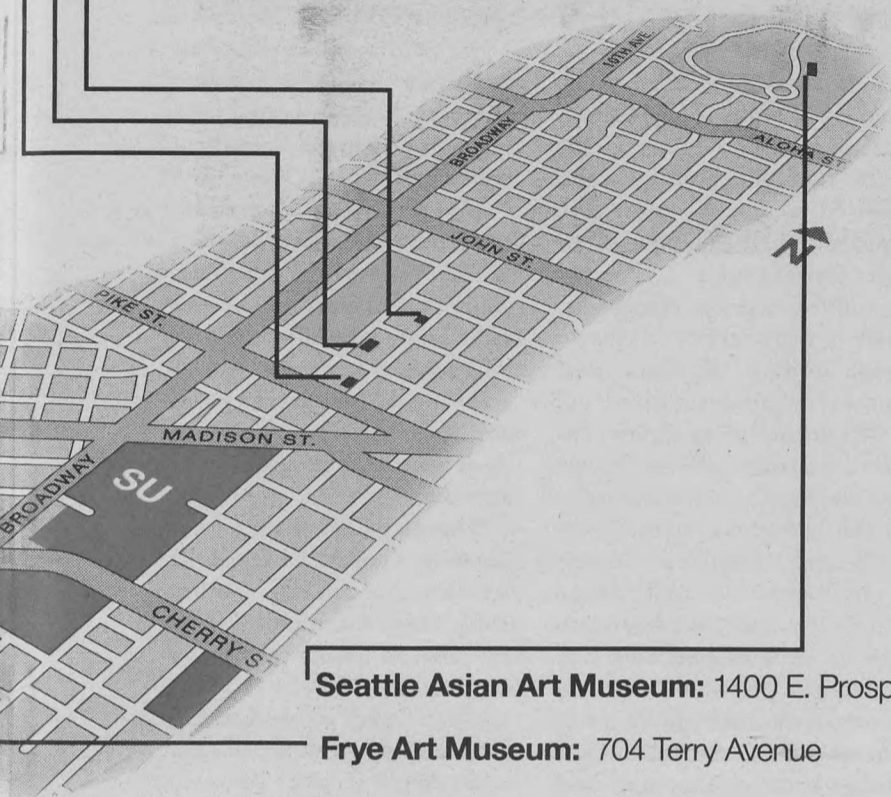
A volunteer helps run the concessions stand at The Northwest Film Forum. In addition to movies the NWFF also offers filmmaking classes.

Finding art on the Hill

Northwest Film Forum: 1515 12th Avenue

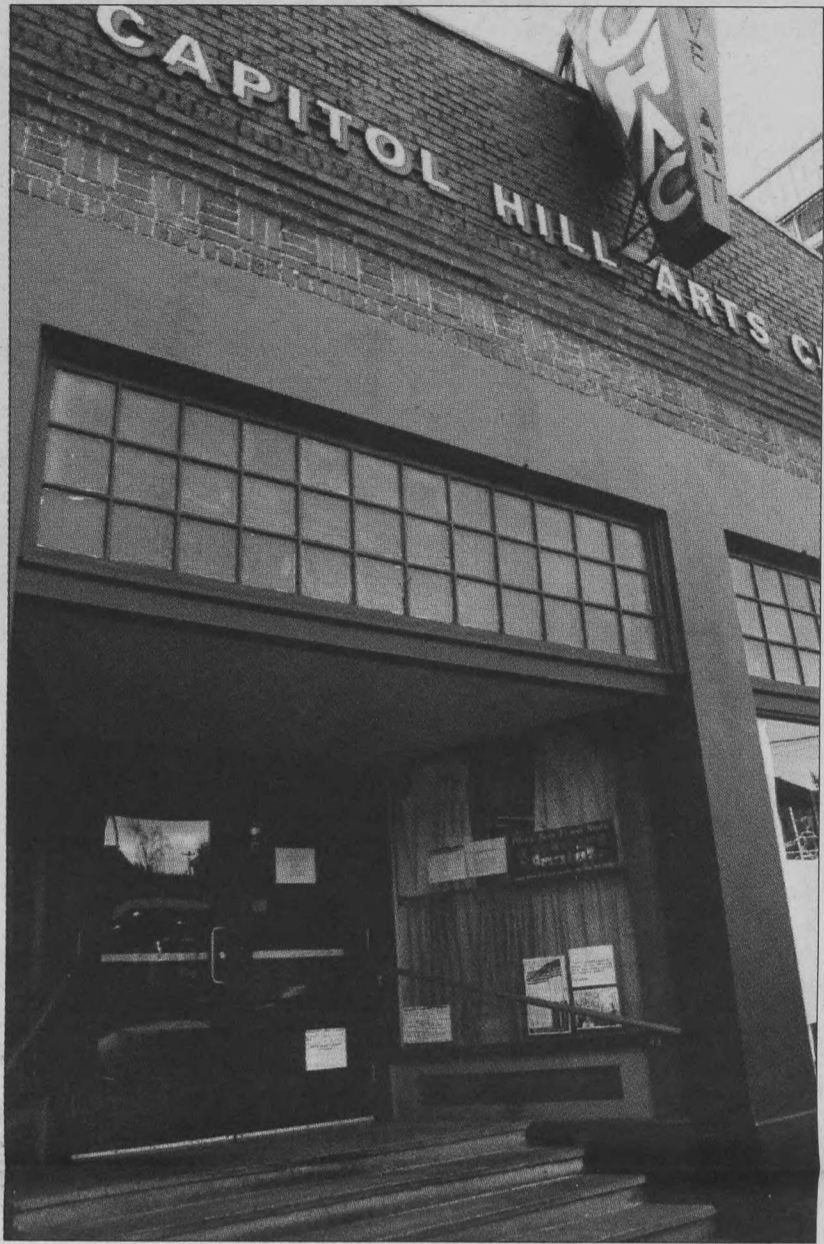
Hugo House: 1634 11th Avenue

Capitol Hill Arts Center: 1621 12th Avenue



Seattle Asian Art Museum: 1400 E. Prospect Street

Frye Art Museum: 704 Terry Avenue



Clara Ganey

The Spectator

The Capitol Hill Arts Center is home to a number of events, including live theater, stand up comedy, game nights and local fundraising events.

Hugo develops writers

▶ And it is. Aside from the writing and reading classes, there are open mic nights for varying age groups, poetry nights and reading nights. A new event started in October 2007, the Hugo Literary Series, features raw, unseen and unedited, works of writers who created pieces based on a specific theme.

The next event in the series, "Love is the Drug" on Feb. 15, brings renowned Northwest poet David Wagoner, novelist Ricky Moody who wrote "Garden State," author Monica Drake and the band EuxAutres, together to present their creations on the theme of love to their first-ever audience.

Apart from putting on events to feature diverse writers, Richard Hugo House acts as a hub for local writers, whether they want an editor to read their work, share their pieces, or expand on their craft.

"More than anything I just love what it's about. It's so dedicated to creative writing. There's an aura in the air for writers and it's so contagious, I love it," says Sasha Ife Sobers-Outlaw, who got hooked at Richard Hugo House when she participated in a two-week program called Scribes at the age of 15.

"After participating in the summer youth writing program, that first year, is when I had basically deemed myself a writer. That was pretty powerful," says Sobers-Outlaw.

Over the last seven years later, Sobers-Outlaw has taken on roles as a volunteer, a front desk

assistant and an emcee for Works in Progress, an open mic night for the over-21 writers. Now, in her last year at Seattle University, she is taking time off from Hugo House to focus on completing her Creative Writing major.

But she already misses the atmosphere and plans to resume her emcee role in April. Until then, she encourages writers and readers, and everyone in between, to take advantage of Richard Hugo House.

"Whatever you're interested in, they have so much to offer I'm sure there's something you will find interesting. It's inevitable once you get there. Some factor of that facility will grasp your attention," says Sobers-Outlaw.

Maybe it will be the collection of 17,000 zines—brief self-published mini-magazines that feature the widest range of topics—or the ghost stories generated from the history of the more than 100-year-old house's prior status as a mortuary, or the tribal sense of being among writers and new works of literature.

Additionally, most events are free or offer cheaper student prices.

"We tend to treat everyone who walks in the door as a family member so people are pretty friendly and casual," says Wilber. "For anyone who's coming here, it's going to be a little bit funky, a little bit surprising and a lot of fun."

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CHAC hosts theater, comedy

Kelly Glenn
Volunteer Writer

College students looking for unique, quality entertainment don't need to buy season tickets for upscale theaters downtown. Instead, there's the Capitol Hill Arts Center (CHAC), a unique fusion of theater, club and local music which promotes the value and importance of art in every aspect of life, all at reasonable prices.

The CHAC has a variety of weekly events for college students. Currently, the center's next major production is Mike Daisey's "How Theater Failed America," a provocative, entertaining monologue about what has gone wrong with the theater arts in America.

Matthew Kwatinetz, the Center's producing artistic director, recommends the show to anyone seeking a fun night out.

"He is the best mix between political commentary and stand-up comedy that you will ever see," Kwatinetz said of Daisey.

Daisey takes audience members by surprise by addressing a topic that is often taboo for actors. Daring to go beyond platitudes, he uses a humorous, direct way of relating to the audience to discuss the shrinking support that theater receives every year, a message that is often

hidden or sugar-coated.

The show will take place at the CHAC Feb. 8 to Feb. 10 at 7:30 p.m. Tickets are \$20 in advance or \$25 at the door.

The CHAC also has a number of less expensive events. Every Friday features a house music dance night called "Electric Avenue" with free admission. The Saturday program, "Club V," is '80s music night for \$6 at the door. Both events run from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m., ages 21 and over.

For the underage crowd, The CHAC hosts "Konkrete Jungle" on Wednesdays, an all-ages event featuring eclectic jungle drum and bass playing, inspired by the original Konkrete Jungle events in New York City. The show costs \$5 at the door and begins at 8 p.m.

The less artistic crowd will enjoy game nights, held most Tuesdays nights from 6 p.m. to 2 a.m. Participants can play foosball, Boggle, Cranium, or a number of other games, hosted by the designers of Cranium.

"We turn the bar into an interactive game-making place," Kwatinetz said.

For students looking to get involved, the CHAC seeks volunteers to help with ushering, set construction, web design, data entry, and various other tasks. Volunteers receive free admission to any show that they work at.

CHAC also helps support the local community. Karen DeLisle, a master's student in the Student Development Administration Program, is hosting an event, entitled "Sweet Dreams: A Valentine Benefit," at the CHAC to raise money for the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society.

"Capitol Hill Arts Center has made a significant impact by supporting this event and offering us the venue space at a fraction of the normal operating costs. CHAC has given a lot of support as we navigate through our first non-profit fundraiser," DeLisle said.

The event will take place on Feb. 15 at 8:30 p.m. and will feature music by the Sneaky Thieves, an indie alternative band, and a Mozart string quartet. Tickets are sold for a donation of \$20.

The benefit provides another opportunity for students to get involved. Volunteers will be needed to set up, staff the coat check, replenish food and run the silent auction component of the evening, as well as to donate silent auction supplies.

Capitol Hill Arts Center is located at 1621 12th Avenue. For more information, visit their website at www.capitolhillarts.com.

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entertainment

Upcoming Events

Thursday, February 7

The Hacks
9:30 p.m.
Funhouse, \$5

Friday, February 8

Fifth Annual Seattle Ska Fest
6 p.m.
Studio Seven, \$13

Aiden, On The Last Day
6 p.m.
Neumos, \$13

Sunday, February 10

DJ Shadow and Cut Chemist
8 p.m.
The Showbox, \$35, 21+

Monday, February 11

Horrorpops, The Pink Spiders
8 p.m.
El Corazon, \$14

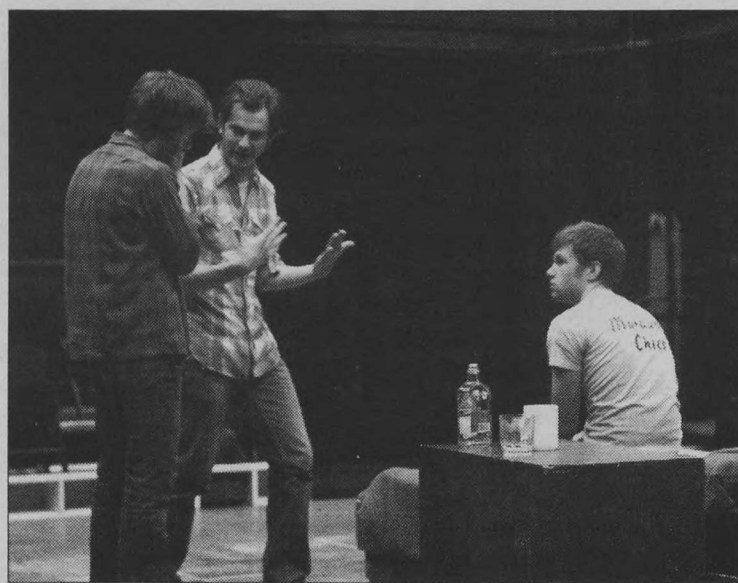
Emery, Mayday Parade, Pierce The Veil
6 p.m.
The Showbox, \$15

Tuesday, February 12

Wyclef Jean
8 p.m.
The Showbox, \$40, 21+

Super Furry Animals, Holy Fuck
8 p.m.
Neumos, \$15, 21+

Dark Play explores raw emotions, sexuality



Jackie Canchola

The Spectator

In "Dark Play, or Stories for Boys" an internet game leads to insights regarding relationships, love and communication.

Emily Holt
Senior Staff Writer

In need of some excitement, some actual raw emotion in your invented, Facebook-ridden life? Disillusioned with Internet identities?

Well get ready. Seattle University theater department is showcasing "Dark Play, or Stories for Boys," from February 21 to March 2 in the Lee Center for the Arts.

"Dark Play," written by Carlos Murillo, a Chicago-based playwright and director, is the tale of a teenage boy who gets caught up in a misguided quest for connection while ensnaring others in his complex vision of the world.

The main character, Nick, is a college student who recalls the game "dark play" that he instigated over the Internet while in high school.

In the process Nick draws an innocent and unsuspecting boy, Adam, who is looking for love, into his game by pretending to be

a girl that Adam falls in love with. In order to keep up the charade, Nick invents characters who became a reality to him and, in the process, falls for Adam.

"I see the play as a modern thriller about the fluidity of identity," said Braden Abraham, director of "Dark Play" and literary manager at the Seattle Repertory Theatre. "In the character of Nick, playwright Carlos Murillo has mixed that sense of protean identity and technological competency with an adolescent's nascent concepts of love, intimacy and sexuality. I think the result is a very dramatically compelling scenario."

Abraham chose "Dark Play" because he wanted to work on a piece that was contemporary and relevant to the student community. Even though the play does not shy away from portraying raw sexual tension, Abraham claims the faculty was supportive of his choice.

Michael Stock, junior English and theater major, plays Nick and says he was drawn into the role by

Abraham's enthusiasm for the play. While Stock has acted in previous Seattle U productions, this is the first lead role he has landed.

"Braden has been awesome. I have to do a lot of really raunchy stuff and he's really good at talking me through that. Braden could talk me into walking into traffic or robbing a bank," said Stock.

Stock's role as Nick is not only mentally tiring, but physically as well, since he must be on stage the whole time. Much of the action plays out as though the audience is actually in Nick's head, thus the lines between reality and fiction are blurred, largely in part because Nick is a character who likes to "make stuff up." Abraham called him an "unreliable narrator."

While the audience infers online interactions between characters, the play does not merely serve as a critique of the Internet.

"I think the Internet is a vehicle [to show] how far a lie can go. The whole idea of the Internet is how easy it is for something [big] to happen, [how] through the Internet all these murky, nasty human animalistic and barbaric things come to the top," said Stock. "He never really says it, but Nick is looking for company."

Although Nick is a rough character, Stock said that he has universally relatable characteristics.

"We all search for that and we are all looking for people to relate to. We are all looking for a mom, a father," said Stock. While Nick may come off as being abrasive and cocky initially, he is also a boy with a troubled past who is looking for love.

Given the subject matter and the quick timing of the action, the show will be psychologically taxing on the whole cast. The actors must meet with counselors from CAPS after the show to talk about

how they are handling the psychological pressures of their roles.

"We delve into really emotional characters who are over the top because they are part of [Nick's] imagination," said Damian Peterson, junior theater major, who plays Nick's stepfather in the play.

The actors and director all agreed that the close-knit nature of the cast helps to keep a level of humor on set and keep them all grounded.

"[The play] is very much an ensemble piece. All of us are entities of Nick," said Michelle Palmer, senior theater and humanities major, who plays Adam's cousin and a drama teacher.

Having the Internet as a backdrop does provide a point to which many college-age students can relate.

"This play [asks the question of how] we communicate and the way we try to connect to other people," said Aaron Orheim, junior political science major who plays Adam.

If the fluidity of conversation and identity flow through the play, so too does a sense of the cast's cohesion, felt during rehearsals and off-stage.

"I'm having a blast working with the whole creative team," said Abraham. "I continue to be impressed by the depth of the actors' theatrical intelligence, the good ideas they bring to the floor, and their overall talent and generosity. Everyone is working very hard."

Tickets are \$6 for students, \$8 for faculty and staff and \$10 for the general public. Shows take place Thursday to Saturday at 7:30 p.m. and Saturday and Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

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Captivating winter scenes displayed at local gallery

Sara Bernert
Staff Writer

A frozen landscape stretches out as far as the eye can see. A snow covered beach fades slowly into the icy ocean. In the middle of this chilly shore sits a solitary bench rising above the snow drifts—a small reminder of civilization in an otherwise wild place. This simple image was turned into an incredibly powerful photograph, one which captures both the frigid isolation and peaceful silence of winter.

The photograph, titled "Wish," is part of a new winter gallery at the Photographic Center Northwest. "Wish" belongs to an exhibit by photographer Lisa M. Robinson titled "Snowbound."

Robinson spent five winters taking photographs of snow and ice. Some photos—like snowy meadows and faded footprints—capture the tranquil stillness of the season,

while others document the harsher side of winter, with shots of strange ice formations and frozen lakes.

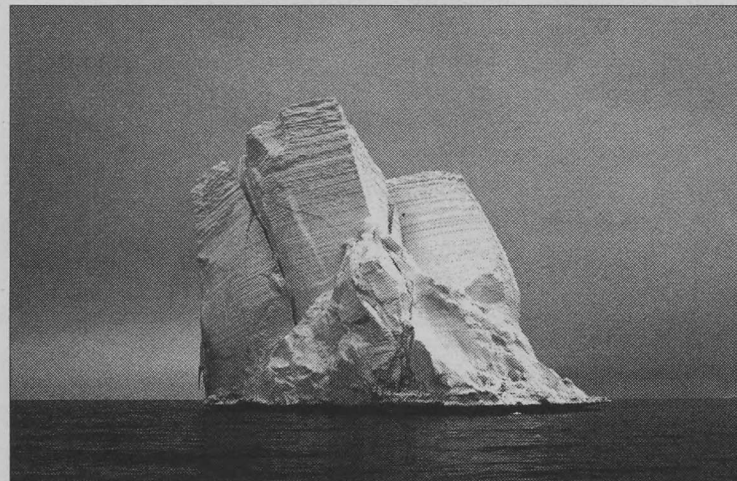
In addition to Robinson's presentation of the duality of the season, "Snowbound" also showcases whimsical winter transformations of everyday objects. The bench in "Wish" is one example. Another photo is of an abandoned trampoline, the springs collapsing under the weight of snow and ice. Robinson's goal for these photographs was to "quietly reference another season, a time of life or activity that has already passed, and may come again."

Alongside "Snowbound" is another exhibition by award-winning photographer Camille Seaman titled, "The Last Iceberg." Seaman traveled through the Arctic regions of Svallbard, Greenland and Antarctica to capture dramatic images of icebergs in all their forms.

The photographs resemble

family portraits; indeed, Seaman treats her frosty subjects as distinct individuals, not as part of a detached landscape. The photographs aim to capture "a moment in [the iceberg's] life in which they convey their unique personality... a glimpse of their soul which endures."

While all the photos show essentially the same thing, the feelings captured in each are incredibly varied. One shows an endless wall of giant ice cliffs jutting above the deep blue sea, some cascading down dramatically into the frigid waters. Others, such as portraits of oddly shaped ice masses sheltering seabirds, bring about more tranquil and friendly feelings. Then there are images of isolated icebergs floating out to sea, doomed to slowly erode away into nothingness by changing temperatures and crashing currents. Few images capture such vast feelings of futile desolation.



Courtesy Photographic Center Northwest

This photograph of an iceberg in Antarctica is just one of many striking images by Camille Seaman on display at Photo Center Northwest.

"The Last Iceberg" is part of a larger project entitled, "Melting Away," which documents the effects of global warming on our planet's Polar Regions.

"Snowbound" and "The Last Iceberg" will be on display through

Feb. 27th at the Photography Center Northwest, located on 12th Avenue directly across from the Lee Center.

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On the Last Day to play Neumos with new singer



Courtesy On the Last Day

Guitarist Frank Gross live at The Gorge for Warped Tour 2007, the first show On the Last Day played with new lead singer Carson Allen.

Kyle Madsen
Volunteer Writer

One of the hardest working bands in the Seattle area, On the Last Day, rose to popularity in 2007 after opening for such bands as Atreyu and The Deftones and touring all across the United States and Europe. The band of brothers had been poised for major label recognition, which came in 2006 as the post-hardcore band signed with Victory Records.

The band was making a bee-line for the top of the charts until they made a move that few bands have recovered from. In the summer of 2007, On the Last Day fired their lead singer.

On The Last Day joined the front lines of Seattle hardcore when they formed in 2003. Drummer Drew Dowell first formed the band with brothers Aaron and Justin Johnson, playing bass and guitar, respectively. Soon, vocalist Geoffrey Walker and guitarist Frank Gross would finalize the line-up. But after

extensive touring, it was clear that Walker would have to go.

"We were always so close, I mean, we were together nine, 10 months out of the year, but it was always like the four of us, and the other guy," said Gross about Walker.

The conflict came to a head as the band finished their first European tour.

"I remember getting off the plane back home and really not knowing whether I wanted to do this anymore or not," said Dowell.

Justin explained that it was Walker's inflexibility in regards to their musical direction that ultimately led to his termination.

Although the band members felt relieved once Walker was out of the picture, On the Last Day still had to deal with reactions from their label and fans.

"When we first brought it up to our label they were pretty freaked out, just because they had been pushing the album for so long," said Gross. "But after we explained

our position they were behind us 100 percent. Not a lot of labels would have done that."

While Victory may have given the band the green light, their fans were much less forgiving.

"I definitely got a lot of flack on the Internet from some of the old fans," said Carson Allen, the band's new lead singer.

Since the release of their first major label debut album, "Meaning in the Static," fans had grown accustomed to the screaming vocals that had characterized the band. But like a true rock star, Allen took the stage at Warped Tour 2007 and showed the people his own style.

"I remember the first show with Carson, I was so worried we were going to go up there and everyone was going to hate us," recalled Gross.

Despite the anxiety the band felt, On the Last Day played with fierce intensity, and gave Allen a chance to prove himself.

"We took the stage and everyone was like, 'Who's this guy?'" added Dowell.

But by the end of the show Allen had won over the crowd.

"After that show I had kids come up to me and say, 'Hey I was trash talking you on the Internet but now I see what it's all about,'" said Allen.

With a lead singer securely in place the band is working on their sophomore album, "Make it Mean Something," due for release later this year. The band decided to move away from their hardcore status with this recording to avoid being labeled as another "screamo band."

"What I liked about this record is that everyone has taken on their

roles really well. A lot of times in young bands, everyone tries to shine, but on "Make it Mean Something" everyone compliments each other really well" said Allen.

On their first album, On the Last Day picks up where bands such as Senses Fail and Thrice left off. They seamlessly fuse the heavy guitar riffs, powerful bass and double time drums of heavy metal with the energy and intensity of punk.

With a new vocalist, On the Last Day has developed a more mature, meticulously crafted, and intense sound. The new album retains the energy and power of "Meaning in

the Static" without relying upon screaming or power chords to make their point.

Fans can hear the new material at Neumo's on Feb. 8 along with local headliner Aiden. The band's live performance will be nothing less than a straight-up rock show, channeling the power and excitement on stage that made Nirvana and Foo Fighters famous. With "hit hard or go home" as the band's motto, it is sure to be 30 minutes of intensity that should not be missed.

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Audio Input: Indie music reaching new lo's

Matthew Martell
Volunteer Writer

With the release of Pro Tools in 1991, affordable, high quality, digital recording became a reality for aspiring musicians. Allowing for multi-track mixing and crystal clear fidelity, it revolutionized the art of audio recording, and is still an industry standard today. Pro Tools' full potential can be heard on Radiohead's seminal album, "Kid A" (Capitol, 2000), a record as complex and creative as it is beautiful and as organic as it is over-produced.

However, many bands in the independent music world today are still weary of using digital technology to record and master their music, and a number of "lo-fi" bands even favor a more stripped down, grainy, do-it-yourself approach to music production. The lo-fi trend is especially prominent in the punk and garage rock scenes, where the music is so stripped down and informal that digital production seems superfluous.

This love for analog recording stems from the 1960s, a period in the history of music widely considered to be the greatest of all musical eras. More than likely, the typical, lo-fi indie band has probably uttered a permutation of this phrase at some time or another in their career: "The Beatles recorded 'Sergeant Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band' on a four-track, so why should we use anything better ourselves?"

Notable lo-fi bands today include The White Stripes, The Thermals and Black Lips. Regardless of what anyone thinks of their music, they are determined to keep it simple and straight-forward, and only use the most basic of techniques to capture their sound on tape.

These bands get away with lo-fi production largely because of their sizes; a four-track recorder is more than adequate for tracking music when a band consists of only two or three members. The lo-fi aesthetic gets trickier with increased

complexity however, and many bands struggle to match their analog aspirations with the enormity of their music.

A prime example of the pitfalls of low fidelity recording can be heard on Clap Your Hands Say Yeah's second album, "Some Loud Thunder" (Self-released, 2007). The title track is an abysmal mess of a song, mastered at levels that will make even the best of speakers pop and hiss in pain. When asked why the song was recorded so sloppily, singer Alec Ounsworth argued that it was meant to be listened to on vinyl, leading fans and critics alike to question why the album was even released on CD.

However, some bands end up making due with sloppy production. Studio time is expensive, and a four-track is infinitely cheaper to purchase than a high-quality mixing board.

Conversely, larger label releases have no excuse for such sloppiness. "Rip It Off," the latest release by Ohio's Times New Viking (Matador, 2008), is a truly painful affair; an album full of catchy, creative melodies that are mangled beneath endless layers of feedback and fuzz. I'm not asking for pristine production from a garage rock three-piece, but admittedly it would be nice if one could actually hear the words being sung in each of their songs.

A better example of bigger budget lo-fi that actually works is the latest Black Lips album "Good Bad Not Evil" (Vice, 2007). The Atlanta four-piece knows that their musicianship does not require digital precision, but they are also sensible enough to keep their levels from clipping in the studio.

It's a logical formula, and when properly used, it adds a whole new level of craftsmanship to some already exceptional albums. Any other means of employing lo-fi production just seems gimmicky and tactless.

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SPOTS ON THE HILL New music venue opens on Pike

Rose Egge
Entertainment Editor

Walking through King Cobra it's not hard to remember the venue's history as the nightclub Sugar. And yet, there are noticeable changes. While the lighting is the same, once entirely white walls have been replaced by dark blues and reds. The ceiling now sports black paint and vintage albums from artists like Blondie and Judas Priest. A previously plain brick wall now rocks a mural of the Seattle city skyline.

But beyond these physical changes, the biggest difference between the King Cobra and Sugar is their mission.

Che Sabado, who owned the late Kincora Pub in Belltown, purchased the vacated venue with ambitions of joining Capitol Hill's thriving music scene—a scene which is central on 10th Avenue and Pike Street.

"Like it or not, Capitol Hill is dubbed as the hippest area in town," said Jason Rothman, former editor of Disheveled Magazine who is currently booking at King Cobra. "It has been for a long time

with the Comet Tavern, Neumos and the Capitol Hill Block Party around here."

The club had a soft launch on Jan. 25 opening the bar, but will not be ready for performers until March.

Despite Sugar's failure to last in the neighborhood, Sabado feels that the pattern of dance clubs turning into music venues has proved successful, citing Neumos as an example.

"Che made a lot of money at Kincora and he's always wanted to open a live music venue," said Rothman. "All of us are music fans, and we think we have something to contribute."

With that goal in mind, Sabado has hired Chris Petty, who built the stage at neighboring venue Neumos, to construct a stage for King Cobra as well.

Once complete, it is expected that the 21+ venue will be able to hold 475 people. This puts it in a prime position to host acts with a larger draw than the Comet Tavern, but a smaller crowd than Neumos' acts bring in.

While the stage is still being constructed, no performing acts

can be confirmed, but Sabado says there has been interest from various artists. Both Rothman and Sabado expect the club to book a diverse mix of musical talent as well as comedians and even semi-professional wrestlers.

Along with Rothman, Jenny Bendel, who has worked with the Sunset Tavern in Ballard, will be booking at the King Cobra.

"I'm going to look at local bands that are everything from hip hop to punk rock to grindcore to whatever," Rothman said. "If it sounds good and people like it, we'll bring it in."

Sabado also has ambitions of supporting the local music scene. He plans to help Seattle musicians by booking them as opening acts for nationally touring artists.

"It's going to give more bands more opportunities. This town has amazing talent and it's in every genre of music and I think having more places to play rather than less can only help. With this club here it can only turn this place into a destination spot."

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sports

Upcoming Events

Thursday, February 7

Track and Field Indoor Moonlight Qualifying Meet

6 p.m.
Dempsey Indoor Track,
Seattle Wash.

Women's basketball at Central

7 p.m.
Ellensburg, Wash.

Saturday, February 9

Men's basketball vs. Seattle Pacific

7 p.m.
Seattle, Wash.

Sunday, February 10

Softball vs. St. Martins

12 p.m., 2 p.m.
Lacey, Wash.

New swing club dances into SU lineup

Alex Girma
Staff Writer

Seattle University's newly formed swing club allows students who are passionate about the art of swing dancing to hone their washrags for a mini sock hop.

The group ranges from people who have been swinging for a decade to people who have never danced or performed a swing step before. The Swing Club meets at 8:30 p.m. every Wednesday in the Champion Ballroom, and Fridays in the exercise room of the Connolly Center.

At the meeting last Friday, the five students present tried to listen as Johnny Spangler did his best to explain all the intricacies of swing dancing. They may look simple when done at lightning speed by skilled dancers, but seeing it up close in person makes it obvious how hard it is to throw your partner in the air without severely hurting them.

Swing club is a group of 25 members that meets twice a week to learn the tricks and intricacies of

swing dancing. The group teaches each other, with the more experienced dancers leading the way. Spangler, one of the dance leaders, has been swinging for nine years.

It's pretty much just
to have fun [...] to
get the stress of the
school year out.

Samantha McCoy
Swing Dancing Club Treasurer

It began last year as an underground group of around five students led by sophomore Armin Birang, and expanded when they performed at the Stupid Cupid dance on Valentine's Day last year. The group was officially added as a club in the fall. While they have yet to give a performance, they plan on doing so in the future, hopefully during spring quarter. They also talked about the possibility

of swing dance competitions with other groups or organizations.

A swing dance aficionado, Birang has been swing dancing for around seven years and started a swing dance club while in high school. He decided to do the same when he came to Seattle U.

"The swing club is all about having a good time," said Birang, who also serves as president of the club. "It's just a group of people who love to swing dance. We try to teach each other as a group and it's really hard to do and not smile and [enjoy] yourself while you're doing it."

Sophomore Samantha McCoy, treasurer of the club, also joined the swing club out of her passion for the dance form and is excited to see more students involved that make the group less of an underground clique and more of an official club.

"It's pretty much just to have fun and learn how to swing dance, to get the stress of the school year out," said McCoy. "We do aerials so its fun for the girls to be thrown and swung around. It's really cool to see

people getting interested into something that I am passionate about."

The music played includes neo-swing bands such as Big Bad Voodoo Daddy and the Brian Setzer Orchestra. One move that the members are trying to master is the "aerial" move, perhaps the most famous of all swing dance moves. It is credited to famous swing dancing pioneer Frankie Manning and has many variations. The one that the group is practicing is nicknamed the "triple can opener," and essentially asks the male to swing his partner from every angle while trying to balance her in mid air.

Birang said he's excited about the possibility of putting on club performances.

"I choreographed routines in high school and I very much have fun with that," said Birang. "I am very excited about throwing a few acting skits in and performing in general. I think it is a great way to express our love for the dance and show people what it is like."

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Passionate referees more than whistle blowers

Roman Christieans
Volunteer Writer

Whether the sport is volleyball, soccer, basketball or football, those zebra-striped shirts on the hardwood court or out on the field can only mean one thing: referees.

In their distinctive uniforms of black and white, the referee is an integral part of all sports—so important that games cannot even begin without the appropriate number of properly licensed officials present.

Yet, arguably, referees might be considered one of, if not the most, underappreciated aspects of the sport, right next to the people who sit patiently at the scoreboard machines and tack on various points. What the fans—and often the athletes—do not realize is that referees must undergo just as much pressure as the players on the court or the coaches on the bench, and without all the glitz, glamour or gratitude that athletes receive.

For an athlete, referees can be compared to a benchwarmer, someone who participates in all practices but does not get their name in the newspaper. Or they can be compared to any person who works behind the scenes—stage manager, sound editor or fundraiser participant.

Aside from helpful financial support, most referees have a passion for athletics and the sport itself.

Thomas Johnson, a graduate student who has been an intramural referee for four years, was drawn to becoming a referee because of his love for sports and the fact that he could get a job that was enjoyable.

"I love sports and I needed money," said Johnson. "It was something that I thought I could be good at."

Zach Gerdes, a freshman at Seattle U, cited his passion for sports as one of the main reasons he turned to refereeing. Gerdes participated in sports throughout his athletic career.

"It is important as a referee to have that background because you are able to see both perspectives and the players themselves begin to respect you," said Gerdes.

Matt Shaw, the intramural sports coordinator, is in charge of hiring, training, supervising and evaluating intramural referees. He ensures that all intramural referees undergo hour-long classroom presentations and practice games throughout the week to build proficiency and experience. And never are the referees without supervision.

"I have a great set of supervisors who helped officiate in the past and have that vital experience. In regards to basketball and other sports, there is rarely less than a three-man crew per game," said Shaw.

When Matt Shaw was a referee, he definitely received a sort of exhilaration, sometimes positive and other times negative. However, with enthusiasm often comes emotion and sometimes anger. Unlike athletes, referees cannot afford to lose their tempers despite the bickering and belligerence they have to endure from the crowd, the players and the coaches alike.

This is a specific issue that refs often struggle with, and, according to Thomas, a lot of it depends on collaboration with other referees.



Jackie Canchola

The Spectator

Sean Akers, a sophomore economics major and SU rugby player, referees basketball in his spare time.

"If you're refereeing by yourself, it is the hardest task to remain calm," said Thomas, "but when you have other officials to discuss calls with, it is a lot easier to maintain your temper."

Aside from keeping emotions in check, there are many other pressures to being a referee and each is more intense than the other. And the level, from elementary to high school, college and national, does not determine the amount.

"The parents and fans [of elementary sports] are just as merciless and ruthless when it comes to officiating. I've refereed from kindergarten to high school, and the parents of the kindergarteners completely lose focus of what the sport is truly about," said Shaw.

Another influential aspect, especially at the intramural level, is age.

Gerdes realizes that, as a freshman intramural referee, a lot of pressure comes from the fact that he's young compared to most of the players on the court.

"I don't advertise the fact that I am a freshman and it usually works out," he said.

Thomas believes that most of the pressure referees receive is due to the expectations players and coaches require of them.

"A lot of players expect you to be perfect. In effect, most of the attention you get as a referee is negative," said Thomas.

Shaw also agrees that players and fans have these expectations

because of lack of perspective.

"Players and fans don't realize what officiating [in regards to training and referring during games] actually involves," said Shaw.

Though referees believe they are considered an unappreciated aspect of the game, they always manage to find ways to handle angry crowds and players.

"It's hard, but I find that I get the most respect by not accepting people's bickering and complaints," said Gerdes. "You have to deal with people judging you're every call, but the end result is worth it."

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Stretch muscles, relax, relieve stress with yoga

Justin Najar
Staff Writer

It's 2008: a new year. For those wishing to break a routine perhaps unfavorable, yoga may offer this opportunity.

"Historically, yoga is an empirical tradition passed down orally from teacher to student on the path toward self-discovery or enlightenment," said Jennifer Yaros, a yoga instructor for the Leisure Education Department, who also teaches at the Connolly Center.

Around 2000 B.C., according to Yaros, Patanjali, of whom little is known and much is contended, compiled the Yoga Sutras. The Yoga Sutras are a series of 196 skeletal aphorisms that describe the state of yoga and the stages one passes through to arrive there.

For most of yoga's history, because of the way the knowledge of it was spread, its appeal was limited to a relatively small number of people.

"It wasn't until the last hundred years or so that yoga made a leap from the confines of the wandering ascetics to the realm of the common householder, living in society with family, and soon thereafter it bounded off to the west," said Yaros.

The popularity of yoga has increased in recent years, as evident by the sheer number of yoga establishments just in the greater Seattle area. A quick Internet search displays dozens. Yaros believes one reason for yoga's popularity is because it is a workout that affects both the mind and body.

"Mainly, it offers a full body workout, space for self-reflection and a chance to connect with something bigger than yourself.

How many activities can offer that," said Yaros.

The benefits of a yoga workout are also noted by students. Freshmen Katie Ulvestad and Abby Spadaro recently began attending yoga classes at the Connolly Center.

"I like yoga mostly to stretch out and sit for an hour and relax, since I've got such a busy schedule for school," said Spadaro.

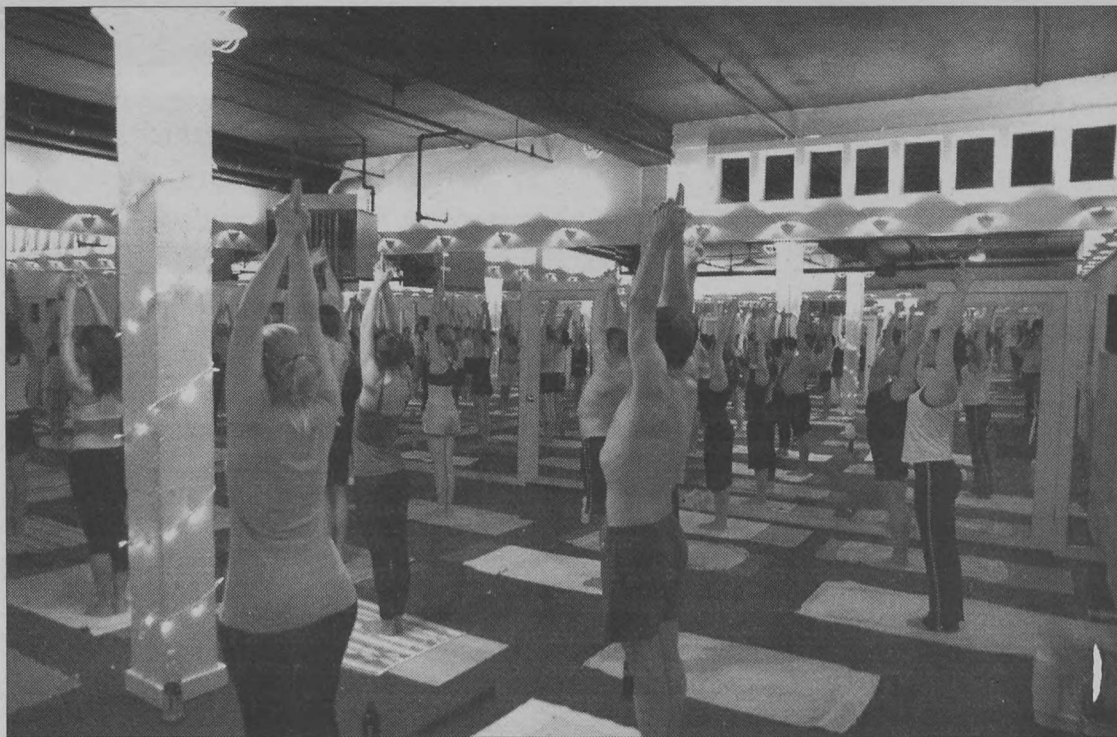
Ulvestad cites a similar reason for why she does yoga, noting that it allows her to raise herself mentally above her daily cares and worries. It helps her look at life in the greater context—not simply in the daily rush to get things done.

"It really helps one and alleviates stress from class and deadlines. It puts things in perspective, and helps me stop worrying about things. If I don't finish my reading it's not the end of the world," said Ulvestad.

[It's] a chance to connect with something bigger than yourself.

Jennifer Yaros
Yoga Instructor

There are many different styles of yoga. Each style has a specific focus on what aspect of the person is trained, and distinctive styles of movement that are distinctive to each method. Some are slow and graceful, with many different positions, while others are faster, employing



Isaac Ginsberg

The Spectator

The SweatBox on 10th Ave. features Bikram yoga, a form ideally practiced at 105 degrees Fahrenheit.

many repetitive movements.

"In the past 20 years, the United States has developed a hybrid of Ashtanga and Iyengar yoga, commonly known as Hatha Flow or Vinyasa. This style generally refers to a practice of flowing poses linked together with the breath. It is by far the most popular yoga style in the U.S.," said Yaros.

Samadi Yoga, located on 1205 East Pike St., specializes in Samadi yoga, which is different from Hatha. Samadi yoga combines vigorous movements with more graceful stretches, which amounts to, as the organization calls it, "moving meditation."

8 Limbs Yoga Centers has three locations, including one on 500 East Pike St. Focusing on Hatha yoga, 8 Limbs offers one hour classes for \$12, or a single 75 or

90 minute class for \$15. A two-month unlimited membership costs \$108.

One style of Hatha yoga, Bikram, sometimes referred to as "sweatbox" yoga, takes place in a heated room.

The SweatBox, located at 1417 10th Ave., specializes in Bikram yoga. A single class there costs \$16. The SweatBox also has a first-time student special for \$20, which includes one week of unlimited classes. Ten percent discounts are offered for both students and people who bike to most or all classes.

While popular, this particular method can lead to muscle injuries which may be otherwise avoided.

"In general, heat allows muscular tissue to stretch more easily, which means if you are tight,

the heat can help loosen you up, but it's also easier to go too far without realizing it until later," said Yaros.

According to Yaros, however, Bikram yoga does not pose many risks of muscle injuries for most people, as long as practitioners are in proper health, and the yoga session is tempered with "strength and restraint."

"If you are an otherwise healthy person, with a skilled teacher and you feel good in your body before, during and after class, it's probably fine, and is definitely a great way to sweat and release toxins. Drink lots of water when you're done to flush the body clean," said Yaros.

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Women lose to Saints



Braden VanDragt

The Spectator

Women's basketball lost to St. Martins on Saturday 62-60. With 4.5 seconds remaining in overtime St. Martins' Dara Zach drained a buzzer beater. Above, senior Kamrica Ary-Turner, drives past Katie Hawkins of St. Martins. Ary-Turner had six points and two assists.

Ultimate: greatest sport ever invented

Matthew Martell
Volunteer Writer

On college campuses across America, one sport seems to consistently entice students more than any other. Ultimate, formerly known as Ultimate Frisbee, appeals inexplicably to all sorts of students, capturing the liberal spirit of the time in its light-hearted, anti-professionalism and "play to have fun" mantra.

Pasquale Anthony Leonardo's book "Ultimate: The Greatest Sport Ever Invented By Man" provides both an entertaining and informative look into the world of Ultimate, and serves as a fantastic guide to the nuances of what is potentially the biggest counterculture sport in the world today.

An avid player himself, Leonardo's commentary about Ultimate is refreshing in its admission of the absurdity of the sport. His book spends less time dwelling over the seriousness of the game, and is more about documenting its presence in modern culture as well as the quirks that make it appealing. For example, he openly admits that Ultimate is not viable as a potentially professional sport on the basis that it lacks any formal rules

and regulations. Rather, the game's disputes are settled through "The Spirit Of The Game," a pseudo-ethical imperative that is innately acknowledged and understood by all of its players.

Likewise, it is notoriously unprofessional in its being the only sport that commonly settles questionable plays and foul calls in the most juvenile way possible: the do-over. Ultimate, according to Leonardo, is a sport for free spirits, college kids who never want to grow up, nerds who need exercise and all those athletes who weren't quite good enough to attend Division I schools on athletic scholarships.

Ultimate originated with a high school teacher trying to calm down his high-strung students by taking them outside and showing them a new, more dynamic way to play frisbee. He dubbed his creation the "ultimate game." One of his students, Joel Silver, took the idea and ran with it, and Ultimate was born from his passion for the childish excitement elicited by turning Wham-O's Frisbee into a piece of sporting paraphernalia not unlike the football or the baseball.

Leonardo goes into great depth on the origins of Ultimate, detailing everything from Silver's conversion

from Ultimate progenitor to B-film Hollywood producer, the dropping of "Frisbee" from its name due to copyright issues brought on by Wham-O, the establishment of the Ultimate Players Association, and a strong, cult following on the most notable of Ultimate Web sites, recsportdisc.com.

Leonardo's book is an uproarious read, a tongue-in-cheek glimpse into the bizarre and immature world that Ultimate has created for people around the world. It is filled with tips and tricks for the aspiring Ultimate player for doing just about everything important in the game.

From naming your team to dressing stylishly and ironically to choosing the best college to play Ultimate to "winning the party," it omits nothing. Its factual information is concise and practical; its witty commentary is humorous and inspired. The book delivers a lot of pertinent information regarding Ultimate without taking itself too seriously, and that's precisely why it's a must read for anyone interested in the sport.

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On Tuesday, voters in 22 states cast their votes for the candidate in their respective parties, which they thought would constitute the best president. Although Washington State did not have the privilege of taking part in “Super Tuesday,” we watched and continue to watch with a continued interest at the unfolding of the 2008 Presidential race.

One look at this week’s issue of *The Spectator* would lead even the most passive observer to realize the need for change. Issues ranging from a possible economic recession to global climate change to the controversies surrounding standardized testing should have a rallying effect on young and old alike, and the time is certainly right for a galvanized public to stand up for change.

The question is, will we stand up and lead the charge? If the student population at Seattle University can be gauged correctly, the answer may not be too encouraging. As the campus newspaper of this university, we have attempted to present our readers with many of the issues that have directly affected—or will affect them.

The *Spectator*, along with all other media avenues, has presented the information and provided the forum, but beyond these means, taking the initiative to take a stand and to engage in action is the responsibility of each individual. It is our responsibility to shed the generational stigma of being unconcerned and seemingly unaffected by the actions of political polices or of global events. It is the ideal opportunity to show that as individuals we take responsibility for the direction of our country and our world.

The Spectator editorial board consists of Nicholas Lollini, Lauren Padgett, Chris Kissel, Rose Egge, Sean Towey, Jessica Van Gilder, Michael Fehrenbach, Braden VanDragt and Hyung-Min Kim. Signed commentaries reflect the opinions of the authors and not necessarily those of *The Spectator*.

In defense of an essential activity

Sean Towey
Sports Editor

The past couple of weeks have not been easy for the Seattle University athletic community. Both basketball programs started the season strong, but since have lost several closely-fought battles. Though the swim team has done well against D-II rivals, especially the men, they continue to struggle against D-I teams. Loyal fans are looking at the move to D-I with trepidation, not confidence.

Along with the courtside problems have come several hard-hitting articles from local media outlets on another local university’s sports program.

Last week, *The Seattle Times* published a series of extraordinary articles on the University of Washington’s Rosebowl-winning football team, exposing the illegal activities and the nearly-complete lack of repercussions regarding several starting players.

On top of that, *The Spectator* published an article on Jan. 31 explaining the budget “crisis” that the school is facing. Wallace Loh is quoted as saying, “The school either needs to give us more money or stop growing.” The athletic department

moving to Division I is one of the most obvious ways the school is expanding, and could be siphoning emergency funds that are usually reserved for the separate colleges at the university.

These developments have led to a return to the original arguments against the move to Division I. Why is Seattle University, an institution committed to undergraduate studies, using valuable funds to build a stronger athletic department? Wouldn’t the change to D-I radically alter Seattle U’s intellectual culture? How would rabid Redhawks fans fit in here? Even with tight enforcement, would the drive to win allow Seattle University to gloss over a particularly talented athlete’s transgressions, as the University of Washington and several other D-I schools have?

But maybe there’s a bigger question on the minds of Seattle University students. As one of my friends asked me the other night, “Why do sports even matter? Why do we care?”

As Seattle University prepares to enter what could be a fiscal disaster, and students who chose Seattle University because there was not an emphasis on athletics have less classes to choose from, it’s

The environment, public schooling and neighborhood violence are only some of the issues our vote represents. The large amount of young voters that have participated in the primaries thus far shows us that the youth population is beginning to realize that we inherit the challenges and opportunities left by past generations.

Some of us are realizing that there can be a candidate out there with a message we can believe in, whose message might help mend our flawed education system or reevaluate factors that lead us to mistreat the environment. It is important to see that the little things we can do, like educating ourselves or casting a vote, have the potential to make the news in our publications a little more reassuring.

We have been labeled as the complacent generation, but if we don’t vote, if we don’t take a stance on these issues, then we deserve a worse title than “complacent.” The conversation focused on the need for change isn’t an over-dramatized cry about fighting the power; it’s not about blowing smoke. The issues are real and they won’t cease to be even if we ignore them.

This past Tuesday could very well be one of the strongest indicators of where the United States, and thus each one of us, is going. While the votes cast in Washington State may or may not influence the outcome of who will run for president in November, the fact remains that we have a responsibility not only to our system of governance, but, more importantly, to ourselves: to not stand idly by and wait for the world to affect us, but rather take the initiative to affect the world.

a fair question to ask.

The answer: Organized sporting events are an intrinsic part of human nature, as valuable a part of our culture as organized religion, philosophy, mathematics, and any other field of knowledge.

This may be difficult for many at Seattle University to accept. Take a minute to let it digest.

The Greeks in Athens invented philosophy and mathematics; they also invented the Olympics and the modern form of competitive athletics, which have stuck with us ever since.

But how does that explain sports to be an intrinsic part of human nature?

The ancient Mayans also created a form of organized sports, with two teams using their hips to hit a rock-hard ball through a stone circle.

How could two civilizations that had absolutely no contact with each other both develop these two similar forms of sport unless the need to compete athletically, to show strength, might and skill without doing battle, is a part of human nature, rooted deep into our subconscious?

And these are only two examples. There are many more.

Seattle University as a Catholic

school in the Jesuit tradition seeks to educate the whole person. This entails encouraging growth academically, spiritually, emotionally and physically. By committing to Division I, Seattle University is fulfilling its mission to its student population.

Sports matter. They matter just as much as any other part of the university. Just as someone who can’t catch a ball struggles to see the importance of sport, someone who can’t wrap their head around Kant might see the eradication of all metaphysics texts as a help to the entire world. The important thing to remember is that physical competition and organized sports are as integral to Seattle University and human nature as philosophy. And both departments need to be at the highest level possible.

The ideal Seattle University graduate should have an appreciation of organized religion and Voltaire, of basic mathematics and the English language. And, though it may kill some of us, the ideal graduate needs to have an appreciation for sport in the modern world, and remain open to that part of who they are.

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UN deserves more attention, money

Emily Holt
Senior Staff Writer

In the recent presidential caucuses, candidates espoused political platforms that addressed healthcare, the war in Iraq, same-sex unions and immigration. Little has been said about the “less sexy issues,” as my professors have called them, one of them being global climate change. To this list I would add another issue for which I see no reason that it be omitted from the political debate and which often is: the role of the United Nations.

While a previous volunteer writer expressed his disbelief in the efficacy of the United Nations in an editorial, I will argue that the so-called “failure” of the UN lies in lack of attention to its mission, lack of presidential support and budgetary issues that result from the same cultural malaise afflicting the advocates of environmental change.

The aforementioned writer noted the cost of the United Nations as one of the major reasons that it is an ineffective body. He noted that the United States is the only member-state to pay the 22 percent maximum to the UN general budget. He only slightly mentioned that fact that this figure is not even half of what the U.S. still owes.

He quoted that what I would call a half-hearted contribution hits American taxpayers with over \$400 million. I guess we can choose to overlook the fact that other American enterprises, like, say, the war in Iraq, will cost tax-payers over \$1 trillion, according to a governmental analysis reported by The Boston Globe.

He also noted that the U.S. Military should be attributed as the most efficient means of delivering aid. I guess we should also overlook the fact that the U.S. Military is the vehicle through which that need for aid is often created. I suppose that the United Nations will not have to trickle aid into Iraq or Afghanistan in the years to come because of the current actions of the U.S. Military. I suppose that Cambodia has no reason to attribute their need for aid to past actions by the U.S. Military.

To address the issue of the UN's supposed sin of omission in standing by and watching atrocities happen, I present to you the fact that dealing with issues such as genocide is not a mere decision of passivity or action. While the UN has not been able to stop the genocides in Rwanda, Bosnia and Darfur largely because of the complex process the UN must follow before it can call ethnic cleansing “genocide,” my fellow writer overlooked the fact that these conflicts are born out of socioeconomic, political and historical tensions that the United Nations cannot merely step in and fix with any amount of money. When the UN has stepped in as a peacekeeping force, it has been nearly twice as effective as U.S. forces alone and costs half of what a U.S. force would cost.

I would attribute a large part of the current administration's

mistrust of the UN to the proposed implementation of the UN related International Crime Court. While many of its advocates push for prosecuting the key aggressors in the Rwanda genocide, the United States is one of the many nations who refuse to partake in the ICC. Perhaps because such participation would shut down Guantanamo Bay, to name one site of torture. Oh, but one a politician did address Guantanamo Bay: Mitt Romney proposed doubling its capacity.

The United States fears the United Nations because it supposedly stands in the way of North American sovereignty. Because sovereign nations should be allowed to act out of accordance with human rights.

My fellow American, I mean writer, said that American taxpayers could surely put their money towards something other than the UN to help the world. I propose that this money go towards free-trade agreements with developing countries so that they can build stronger internal economies, warding off the violence that often comes from economic desperation. Such an action, and by George do we love action, would fit into the responsibility this writer says that America has when acting as “moral and just nation.”

In order to ward off presumptions that the United Nations has done nothing in its history, I would like to present three key examples of times that the UN in fact achieved great feats when it was provided with the resources that it needs. These examples were provided to me by co-president of Seattle U's Model United Nations, Matt Downhour.

Firstly, the United Nations played a key role in organizing the effort to eradicate smallpox in developing nations through the efforts of doctors in the World Health Organization. Secondly, the UN Security Council authorized the defense of South Korea during the Korean War. Thirdly, the UN maintained that there were in fact no weapons of mass destruction prior to U.S. invasion of Iraq, thus listening to the UN might have proved beneficial for many people...except maybe Halliburton.

Thus, rather than withholding money from the United Nations, thus maintaining the status quo, I propose that presidential candidates make a decision as radically new as the personal characteristics of the candidates themselves: making the issue of U.S. involvement in the United Nations one of their priorities.

Through dialogue with the UN, the US can explore approaches to addressing the issues of healthcare, same-sex union, the war in Iraq and immigration that other nations deal with in different and sometimes innovative ways. Thus, involvement in the UN is a self-interested and responsible decision.

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Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor,

There is a reason why your professors tell you not to use Wikipedia.com for reference on the first day of class. It is potentially very invalid. If Wikipedia.com is an illegitimate source of information, what can be said in favor of Urbandictionary.com? For those who don't know, Urbandictionary.com is a website in which anyone can post their own definition of words, ranging from slang terms to commonly used phrases to even names. Try it, put your own name in the search bar and see what pops up. The point is, Urbandictionary.com is not a reliable source, and for people to try to understand a concept from this Web site is absolutely ignorant.

Now that that's out of the way, it's time to address the real problem with the recent letter written to the editor by the Coalition of Global Concern. Let us remind you that the Coalition for Global Concern is concerned with a number of issues such as “closing the School of the Americas, the genocide in Darfur, sweatshops”...and the C--t Hunt. Instead of focusing on the important issues, this Coalition decided that a themed party called the C--t Hunt is worth thinking about.

You may be wondering what the theme C--t Hunt entails. It is a party where the guys dress up as hunters and the girls dress up as animals. We wonder what would have happened if this party was called *Animals and Hunters*, or if it was *Safari* themed. Would the previous letter have been written? It is ridiculous that a name for a party can make such a difference. The name is funny. It rhymes. It's catchy. Just because it has the word “c--t” in it doesn't mean that

it needs to be categorized as offensive and potentially hateful.

This theme is being compared with themes such as a lynching party, or Nazi party, or even a genocide party. These parties, if thrown, would clearly be offensive. They would be directed towards harming particular groups of people. Their letter soon disintegrates into a letter purely about women's rights, which has nothing to do with lynching, Nazism, or genocide. It's not even comparable. The writers go on to say that this party has the potential to lead to rape, constructed images of beauty and eating disorders. How exactly does dressing up like an animal, such as a cat, a zebra or even a dinosaur affect body image? Who wants to actually have the body type of any of these animals? Who in the world looks at a dinosaur and is envious of its body type, which may lead to an eating disorder? Also, who would want to rape anyone dressed up like a zebra? Women are not as hopeless or helpless as the Coalition makes them to be. The more you defend them, the more you're pushing back your ideas. If the theme is really that offensive, so many girls would not plan to attend.

Do you find squirt gun fights and paintballing offensive? Guys dressed up as hunters at a themed party is no different. There is no violence involved in dressing up as a hunter. It is exactly the same as dressing up as a Native American with a bow and arrow. We are not five anymore, we aren't impressionable in a sense that when we see something potentially offensive done we cannot decide whether it is right or wrong. Students at Seattle University are not as stupid as the writers of the previous letter may think they are.

We are all here because we are interested in social justice and diversity. Because of this, it should not be assumed that a themed party will lead to ideas of violence social domination or hatred towards women. There is no underlying theme behind a party called the C--t Hunt besides the simple fact that a group of friends want to celebrate and have fun. How politically correct do you have to be to think that a party such as the C--t Hunt is offensive towards women? It is because they have c--ts? Get a sense of humor and stop taking everything so seriously. Some things may not be completely politically correct, but that doesn't mean that they are going to have a negative impact on the surrounding Seattle University community.

We also want you to know that they original C--t Hunt has not yet taken place, and the one that is referred to in the letter was just a stolen idea. We don't know if anyone got raped or developed an eating disorder there, but the upcoming C--t Hunt will be an event in which a group of friends come together to celebrate by dressing up in costumes as animals and hunters, no different than a Halloween party. No one will worry about getting raped, developing an eating disorder or not enjoying themselves. We just want to remind the writers of the letter that rape can happen anywhere without a theme, eating disorders can happen at any time without a theme and that sometimes a entertaining party theme is just that, a entertaining party theme.

Anonymous

Editor's note: The letter in question was not signed by the Coalition for Global Concern.

Our complacent generation

Nick McCarvel
Volunteer Writer

Generation Next, The Quiet Generation, Generation Y, The Millennium Generation... we've been called it all. Don't forget we're also the children of the baby boomers, the MySpace generation and Generation Google. We're many things rolled into one, and it's hard to argue that any of those characterizations are more or less accurate than another.

But how about this: the Complacent Generation. A group of 18-22 year olds that aren't satisfied with the way things are, but just don't have enough energy to get off the couch and make more than a Facebook group to do something about it.

Thomas Friedman wrote about Generation Q, the “Quiet Generation,” in The New York Times last fall, saying that we were both too optimistic and not radical enough for a country that exists outside of our glowing computer screens.

Take our school, Seattle University, as an example. Any and all of us—including myself—can whine and moan about a student

group we don't like, a class we're fed up with or a certain student leader that we're not a fan of. But before our voices get too ragged, perhaps we should utilize school resources available to us.

This past week I was both surprised and rather delighted to see thoughtful and critical letters to the editor in The Spectator. It's important that a campus newspaper isn't just a spitting out of campus news, sports and arts; but rather a rich place of discussion and opinion on topics that affect each and every one of us as scholars-in-residence.

In the same light, ASSU unveiled its latest avenue of student opinion expression in the form of the “Be Heard” campaign. Natalie Sheils, Student Life Committee Chair and Vice President of Student Affairs for ASSU, was a moving force of this new venue, which is accessible via Facebook, Seattle U email and myASSU.org.

Multiplicity is one characteristic that is consistent within the Complacent Generation, especially here at Seattle U. We spread ourselves too thin and try to do too much while accomplishing too little. Or, on the other hand, we

concede defeat before even raising our armor in battle, white flag and all.

But instead of waving flags, there is plenty to get involved with on campus, and plenty ways to have your voice heard. The problem I see, however, is that few members of the campus community care about issues enough to do anything about them. The whining and the bitching takes it out of us and the rest of our energy is spent cruising Facebook profiles and playing Guitar Hero.

There are countless groups on campus that I could go on and on about and the work that they do not only for this community between Broadway and 12th, but for the greater global community as well. My urge to you as students is to continue to engage yourselves in whatever cause you may feel called to, but if you are to commit, then do so completely.

And for those of you who can't see any good except in looking out care for yourself, you're the poster children of the Complacent Generation. Congratulations.

Nick can be reached at mcCarvel@seattleu.edu

Safety Assistance
January 28, 8:45 p.m.

Public Safety received a call from a faculty member stuck in an elevator in Loyola Hall. Public Safety contacted facilities, who were able to remove the faculty member from the elevator.

Trespass Warning
January 29, 12:00 p.m.

Public Safety issued a trespass warning to a non-affiliate male, who was sleeping in a chair on the second floor of the University Services building. The individual left the campus after identifying himself.

Narcotics
January 30, 12:45 p.m.

Public Safety and Residence Life investigated an odor of marijuana emanating from a student's room in Bellarmine Hall. Officials were given a used stem from a student occupant. Residence Life is following up.

Medical Assistance
January 31, 5:20 p.m.

A student was evaluated for back spasms after playing basketball. Public Safety and the Seattle Fire Department responded. The student was transported by ambulance to a local hospital for treatment.

Hit and Run
February 2, 1:40 p.m.

A student reported that while he returned to his vehicle he found that his front bumper had been hit and no contact or insurance information had been left by the imposing driver. The Seattle Police Department and Public Safety are investigating.

Harassment
February 3, 11:00 p.m.

Public Safety received a report from a student that her non-affiliate boyfriend was harassing her, leaving 10 voice messages in a short period of time. The woman student requested her campus phone number be changed, which was completed by telecommunications.

Safety Assistance
February 4, 3:15 p.m.

Public Safety recovered a used syringe from outside of the Conolly Center.

Safety Assistance
February 4, 4:15 p.m.

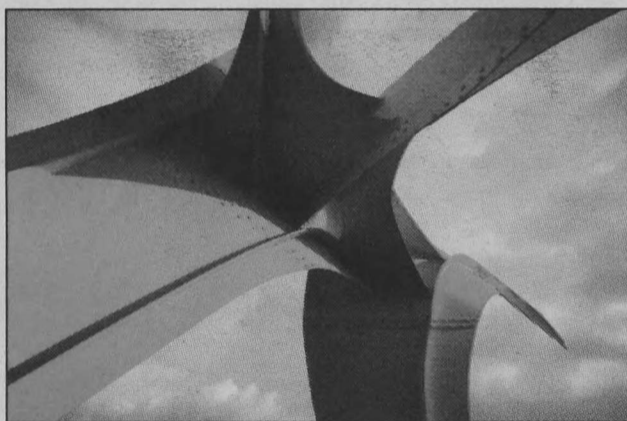
Public Safety on patrol disposed of a dead rodent found on the first floor parking deck of the Broadway garage.

Olympic Sculpture Park in the winter

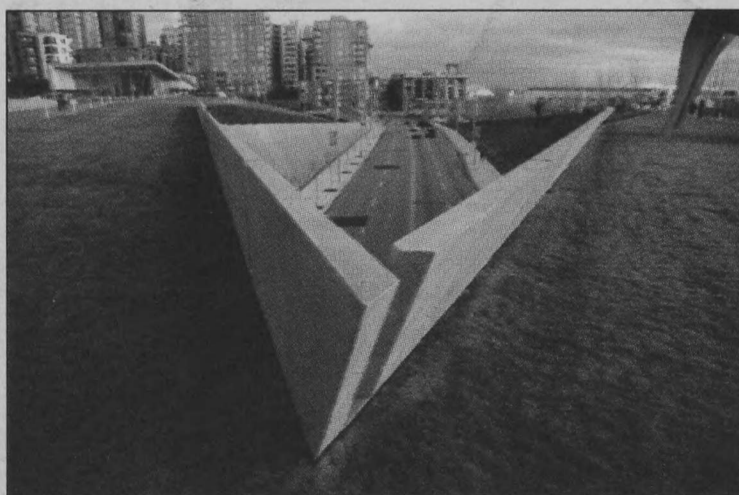
Mike Fehrenbach The Spectator



▲ Roxy Pain "Split," 2003



▲ Alexander Calder "Eagle," 1971



▲ The Park overlooks Elliot Avenue, and yet is set apart by its lush lawn and powerful sculptures.

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9	2	4	6	8	7	1	3	5
8	3	1	5	4	9	2	6	7

Puzzle by websudoku.com

Specdoku

difficulty: medium

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Puzzle by websudoku.com