City council passes resolution about sanctuary state bill

Faculty open forum
Professors attended a March 29 forum, held to address miscommunications and faculty “animosity” related to donations from the Charles Koch Foundation.

Anti-Semitism bill
After five months of review, the student government senate passed a revised bill to combat discrimination and anti-Semitism on campus.

Facebook data breach
After Facebook’s data breach, some students still “like” the social media site, although some are wary of their personal information being shared.

Athlete diets
From a protein-eating defensive lineman to a sandwich-loving soccer player, Chapman athletes share their specific diets.

‘But what about justice?’
Angela Davis talks beyond inclusion

Features, Page 8-9

Some describe what it’s like to be in the minority on campus

News, Page 2

News, Page 4

News, Page 5

Features, Page 10

Sports, Page 16
City council passes resolution about sanctuary state bill

The Orange City Council voted April 10 not to comply with sections of the California sanctuary state bill, which many cities in Orange County have joined a lawsuit against.

After an almost six-hour meeting, where nearly 100 people were scheduled to speak, the council members voted 3-2, despite Orange Mayor Tita Smith declaring that the resolution "undermines the atmosphere of trust and inclusion in Orange County."

Fred Whitaker, Mark Murphy and Kimberlee Nichols voted to pass the resolution, while the opposing side included Smith and Mike Alvarez, who cast his vote despite disapproving of sanctuary cities on a local level.

"I would never want Orange to be a sanctuary city and I would be the first to stand in front of a tank to stop that," Alvarez said at the end of the meeting.

Wayne Winthers, Orange city attorney, said he doesn't believe the passing of this resolution will have much effect in Orange.

"There's nothing (police officers) have been doing differently since (the bill) came in, therefore they're not expecting their work to change at all after this council action," he said.

A sanctuary state limits the city's cooperation with the federal government when it comes to immigration law and doesn't use local resources to carry out deportation attempts.

"Where is the sanctuary for the citizens?" said Arthur Schaper, who wore a "Make America Great Again" (MAGA) hat and cloaked himself in an American flag while he spoke at the city council meeting. "I urge the city of Orange to pass this resolution. Let's make California great again."

About 16 Chapman students marched from Chapman's Attallah Piazza to the Orange City Council chambers April 10 to support California's status as a sanctuary state.

Jasmin Sani
News Editor

Rebecca Glaser
Managing Editor

Much of the debate focused on whether the bill was related to race, national security or immigration enforcement.

Alexis Sutterman, a junior political science major and one of the march's organizers, told The Panther before the event that she was angry when she found out city council was considering passing the resolution.

"I grew up in Orange County, so seeing so many cities pursue these conservative agendas that are going along with the Trump administration was personally heartbreaking for me to see," Sutterman said.

Jaylynn Vega, a junior political science major who grew up in Santa Ana, which is a sanctuary city, said she can't let Orange take part in the lawsuit.

"If (the city council) is going to vote that way, they need to know that our voices need to be heard," said Vega, who also helped organize the march. "We can actually represent ourselves, if not as a city, at least as a university."

Senior political science and peace studies major Atty McLellan said at the city council meeting that Orange needs to "sit this one out." The bill strengthens the trust between immigrants and the police, which in turn increases safety, she said.

Alvarez told The Panther that Orange does not want to house criminals and that it's discouraging for the police department to arrest someone when he or she can be released because of the sanctuary state bill. But Alvarez also said that no one on the council wants to discourage activism or student participation.

"I totally respect what the students want to do in terms of voicing their opinion...We all welcome anybody's opinion, thoughts or feelings," he said.

Jack Belisle contributed to this report.

Attendees of differing political opinions sat on opposite sides of the city chambers and held up signs during the April 10 meeting.

About 30 minutes before the meeting began, Chapman students engaged in a confrontation with people wearing MAGA hats, yelling and debating about racism, criminal activity and illegal immigration for about 10 minutes.

Hiram Uziel, a Los Angeles County resident who has lived in Tustin and supports the lawsuit, temporarily blocked Roni Quinonez, a 23-year-old Anaheim resident, from entering the council chambers.

"The reason why I'm here is because I feel like I'm under attack," Quinonez told The Panther. "Every other day I'm being attacked because I'm an immigrant, because I represent the left. Either way, my community, my friends, my family are being attacked."

From the council members' perspective, the majority of people with liberal views sat on the left side of the chambers, and many with conservative views sat on the right. Almost every time a liberal speaker took the stand, people who supported the lawsuit held up signs that read "Lie" and "No, no, no sanctuary state."

"It's very outrageous at the lies the opposition brings, the brainwashing that's there, it's very frustrating," Uziel said at the meeting. "I learned about the opposition so I can better refute them, but guess what? I learned the opposition and I was like, 'Man, I was so wrong. Because I'm so smart like that and intelli-
Charles Koch Foundation donations raise concerns at forum

More than 50 professors attended the two-hour forum, which was held to address miscommunications and faculty animosity.

Jamie Altman | Editor-in-Chief
Rebecca Glaser | Managing Editor

Some faculty members expressed concerns at a March 29 open forum about donations to Chapman University from the Charles Koch Foundation, a philanthropic organization that has donated millions of dollars to colleges across the nation in order to create a “talent pipeline” of libertarian-minded students.

The forum was held for President Daniele Struppa and Provost Glenn Pfeiffer to address a series of misunderstandings, miscommunications and increasing animosity among faculty members, said David Pucel, the faculty senate president who helped organize the event.

The organization’s $5 million donation in December 2016 helped establish the Smith Institute for Political Economy and Philosophy, which aims to combine the studies of humanities and economics. Some professors raised questions about the transparency and integrity of the donation process.

“It’s ultimately the responsibility of the president to ensure that we don’t violate ethical rules,” Struppa told The Panther. “If you don’t think that’s the case, then you should get a new president.”

“I’m not going to work in a university where people don’t trust me,” said Charles Koch and his brother, David Koch, are Kansas-based billionaires known to support conservative efforts and groups that, among other things, deny climate change. The brothers were the subjects of the 2016 book “Dark Money,” which investigative journalist Jane Mayer revealed how they have pooled their wealth to influence academic and U.S. politics.

At least 50 faculty members attended the two-hour forum, and attendees were allowed to submit anonymous questions and comments ahead of the event. Some professors told The Panther that the faculty members who head the Smith Institute and the institute’s new hires — who are partly funded by the Charles Koch Foundation — have been professionally attacked because of their involvement.

“It was rough to watch,” Pucel said. “The faculty are really being mistreated here by the faculty who are opposing them. They’ve had to endure a lot of unwarranted and intense criticism.”

To Dan Kovenock, a professor in the Economic Science Institute, the forum was a failed attempt to make the faculty feel like they have a say in the process. Kovenock said that most of his questions were underdressed, and found it “disingenuous” that Struppa insisted he followed the desires of the faculty at the forum.

The $5 million donation, which is combined with $10 million from two anonymous donors, has helped fund between eight and 10 professorships at Chapman, Struppa said. The funding will last five years, and after that, faculty can try to seek more money from the Charles Koch Foundation, or the university will pay the professors’ salaries out of its own budget.

Struppa is confident that the foundation will continue to financially support the university, whether it’s to keep paying Smith Institute professors or fund other projects, he said, adding that the university has a “good relationship” with the foundation.

“This is the way that (the Charles Koch Foundation) works,” Kovenock said. “If they like what they see, then they generally keep funding. That’s basically how they have some control over what is done with the money that they give, even though they don’t have explicit contractual control.”

But Struppa said there are no real conditions on whether the foundation donates money: “It’s more about developing a relationship with donors, he said.

“Nobody’s telling (the Smith Institute) what to do, and nobody’s telling them who to hire,” Struppa said. “There is nothing odd going on here. There is nothing hidden.”

At Florida State University, a 2017 independent investigation found that programs funded by the foundation pushed a curriculum that many students found offensive. Jerry Funt, a Florida State alumnus, told The Panther in November that he felt like some of his professors started to shape his political beliefs.

“I was almost sold on these ideals, even though they were completely different from what I had been taught in the past — until I found out about this funding,” said Funt, who co-founded UnKoch My Campus, a campaign that seeks to expose the “dark money” donated to universities.

When Funt started looking at his class notes, he realized that entire parts of his economic policy weren’t covered or were glossed over as wrong, he said. “I thought the faculty has a lot of friends,” Struppa said. “Just in the same way that you can’t afford to have one department that is (conservative)? Is that so abominable that you can’t afford to have one department out of 19 (at George Mason) that thinks differently?”

Struppa believes many of faculty’s concerns weren’t addressed at the forum because it will help Struppa’s case, when pursuing conservative donors, if he isn’t responsive to “overly liberal faculty members.”

But Struppa said that supporting donors who fund the Smith Institute like the Charles Koch Foundation, is an integral part of academic freedom, and is something he’d do regardless of the political ideologies of the faculty.

He believes that everything was discussed openly at the forum — it was that “the faculty didn’t agree with his responses.”

“I didn’t hold back a single thing,” I am not hiding anything. And I told (forum attendees) explicitly, I will take again money from the Kochs, Struppa said. “Some might not like the way in which I will support the right of every faculty to seek money from whatever (legal) funder they find.”
A student was hit by a car at the crosswalk of Walnut Avenue and Grand Street by the dorms at about 10 p.m., April 11, Chief of Public Safety Randy Burba wrote in an email to The Panther.

Alice Premeau, the student who was hit, sustained minor injuries. She was treated and released by the Orange Fire Department at the scene after Public Safety arrived following the accident, Burba wrote.

Premeau, a freshman graphic design major, was walking back to the dorms from campus after studying for a test when she crossed the Walnut Avenue crosswalk, which has blinking lights if a pedestrian presses the button before crossing. Because there were other people walking ahead of her, the lights were still on, but she was only halfway across when they stopped blinking, she said.

"I was almost to the sidewalk, when the guy – he was looking the other way I guess, he didn't see me – hit me with the side of his car," she said. "(It wasn't) full on and it just knocked me over, and I scraped myself in a lot of places." Premeau isn't pressing charges against the driver or Chapman because her injuries are minor, she said.

"I've heard that sometimes an injury can show up days after an accident, which I don't think is going to happen, but if anything serious comes up, then I'll ask (the driver) to pay for my health bills," she said. Premeau said that a woman at the scene called Public Safety for her before the fire department and police department arrived. "(The woman) called Public Safety for me because I didn't really know what to say," Premeau said. "Like, 'Hi, I just got hit by a car.' That's weird."

The Orange Police Department was also called to the scene, and the investigation is now within its jurisdiction. Two years ago, the university hired a crossing guard at the corner of Walnut Avenue and Grand Street when construction began for the Keck Center for Science and Engineering "due to the significant amount of the pedestrian and vehicular traffic in that intersection," Kris Olsen, vice president of campus planning and operations, told The Panther in spring 2016.
SGA passes anti-Semitism bill

Jasmin Sani | News Editor  
Katie Takemoto | Assistant News Editor

Student government passed a resolution in place of the formerly vetoed anti-Semitism bill on April 6, after nearly five months of review. When the original bill was approved in May 2017, its phrasing caused some conflict between the Jewish and Palestinian student populations, which led President Mitchell Rosenberg to veto the bill later that month.

The resolution focuses more on denouncing all types of discrimination, as well as anti-Semitism.

“I’m really impressed with Mitchell Rosenberg for making the changes,” said Naazal, a junior film production major and the former president of the Students for Justice in Palestine club.

Rosenberg presented the redrafted resolution during the April 6 student government meeting, where the senate approved it.

“T really impressed with Mitchell Rosenberg for making the changes,” said Naazal, a junior film production major and the former president of the Students for Justice in Palestine club.

Naazal, one of the students who criticized the first bill last May, thinks the new resolution is a step in the right direction.

“The new draft addresses anti-Semitism as it should be addressed — which is hate related to individuals and people of identities, rather than hate or critique of a state,” he said.

Blake Fonberg, a freshman business administration major and member of Chabad at Chapman and Hillel, agrees. He believes it was the right move for student government to revise the bill so that it’s more accommodating to everyone.

Based on the feedback student government received from both sides of the political spectrum, the revisions made over the past few months localized anti-Semitism to the Chapman campus, and supporting our Jewish students here,” Rosenberg said.

The resolution cites Chapman’s Harassment and Discrimination Policy to emphasize that students cannot victimize other students based on race, color, religion, gender identity, nationality orientation and more. It also references the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which protects Jewish students from discrimination under Title VI.

Student government invited all of Chapman’s diversity, cultural, religious and spiritual organizations, such as Students Supporting Israel, J Street U, Students for Justice in Palestine, Hillel, and others to provide input on the matter.

“In that round table, we went through every page in the bill,” Rosenberg said. “There were (between 10 to 12) of us in there going through every page in the bill, ‘word and every sentence, and that’s not true,’” Rosenberg said.

Since the veto, student government has worked with students from different diversity, cultural, spiritual and religious organizations on campus to ensure a resolution that will denounce all types of discrimination and remove language related to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. The draft was very politically flawed (because) there were a lot of political references that kind of made it (seem) as if a student wanted to criticize the state of Israel, you might be labeled as an anti-Semitic, and that’s not true,” Rosenberg said.

President Mitchell Rosenberg said student input was taken into careful consideration in drafting the new resolution.

Student government removed content that pertained to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict from the first version of the anti-Semitism bill. The revision focuses more on denouncing all types of discrimination, as well as anti-Semitism.

The resolution focuses more on denouncing all types of discrimination, as well as anti-Semitism.

Rosenberg presented the redrafted resolution during the April 6 student government meeting, where the senate approved it.

“T really impressed with Mitchell Rosenberg for making the changes,” said Naazal, a junior film production major and the former president of the Students for Justice in Palestine club.

Naazal, one of the students who criticized the first bill last May, thinks the new resolution is a step in the right direction.

“The new draft addresses anti-Semitism as it should be addressed — which is hate related to individuals and people of identities, rather than hate or critique of a state,” he said.

Blake Fonberg, a freshman business administration major and member of Chabad at Chapman and Hillel, agrees. He believes it was the right move for student government to revise the bill so that it’s more accommodating to everyone.

Based on the feedback student government received from both sides of the political spectrum, the revisions made over the past few months localized anti-Semitism to the Chapman campus, and supporting our Jewish students here,” Rosenberg said.

The resolution cites Chapman’s Harassment and Discrimination Policy to emphasize that students cannot victimize other students based on race, color, religion, gender identity, nationality orientation and more. It also references the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which protects Jewish students from discrimination under Title VI.

Student government invited all of Chapman’s diversity, cultural, religious and spiritual organizations, such as Students Supporting Israel, J Street U, Students for Justice in Palestine, Hillel, and others to provide input on the matter.

“In that round table, we went through every page in the bill,” Rosenberg said. “There were (between 10 to 12) of us in there going through every word and every sentence, and that’s when we decided what to take out, what to keep in, what to reward, what to rewrite.”

When Rosenberg vetoed the bill in May 2017, he said that student government hadn’t upheld its job responsibilities or gotten enough student support in passing the bill.

“The reason it was better this time was because we actually did our jobs,” Rosenberg said. “We talked to students (and got their) input and feedback, and had their support before the senate voted on them.”
Chapman poll finds OC is turning blue

Maura Kate Mitchelson | Staff Writer

Chapman’s political clubs took part in a heated debate April 11 that covered controversial immigration topics, including California’s sanctuary state bill, which caused conflict at an April 10 Orange City Council meeting.

The moderators reminded speakers to keep comments focused on the debate rather than a political party or speaker, as the discussion also included President Donald Trump’s proposed border wall, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) and Trump’s travel ban.

Representatives from political clubs like the Chapman Democrats, Chapman Republicans, Alternatives in Democracy, and Young Americans for Liberty participated in the event in Argyros Forum. Moderators ended the debate a few minutes early to prevent speakers from continuing to argue.

Evans Richardson, a junior economics major in the audience, noticed the tension. “(This) is what free speech is about: taking the ideas that you agree and don’t agree with and just picking them apart,” Richardson said. “The people (on stage) had a lot of courage, because it was definitely a heated environment.”

Tyler Ferrari, a member of Young Americans for Liberty and the lead Civic Engagement assistant in charge of organizing the debate, said that the topic of immigration was chosen because of its relevance to national and local politics.

Seattle Melissa Gutierrez and Nate Huskin, who are members of Civic Engagement, moderated the debate.

The survey suggested Trump’s proposed wall along the southern border of the U.S., while the Chapman Republicans stood in favor, arguing that the wall represents U.S. power and would help fight against illegal immigration.

“We need a wall to make sure only people of merit can come in,” Thomas Roche, a speaker for Chapman Republicans, said during the debate.

Young Americans for Liberty argued that walls have failed to work in the past, while Alternatives in Democracy and Chapman Democrats said that the wall would be ineffective and too costly.

“They are people coming to the U.S.,” Joseph Pocasangre, a member of Chapman Democrats, said. “Let’s help them come here legally. Where’s a wall, there’s a way.”

Sanctuary state bill

Students also debated a bill that made California a sanctuary state in 2017 and was a controversial part of the April 10 Orange City Council meeting, where council members voted 3-2 that Orange wouldn’t comply with certain sections of the bill.

Although Orange County is shifting politically, Maddox said that it’s not the voters who are changing, it’s the county’s demographics.

“This has been driven by the Latino electorate. It’s been driven by Asian Americans and it’s been driven by the young,” Maddox said. “There’s still a very, very powerful core Republican base in Orange County, but that core tends to be an older demographic, which is not necessarily a growth demographic.”

Maddox said that the policy, which the vast majority of the students surveyed were answering in affirmative for such as Iraq, Syria, Iran, Yemen, Libya, Somalia and Sudan – would not actually prevent terrorism.

“As long as (immigrants from the Middle East) pose no threat to our national security, which the vast majority of them don’t, they should be allowed into the U.S.,” Pocasangre said.

Inter-club debates have been hosted by Chapman’s Civic Engagement for about four years, Ferrari said, but this is the first year the group will host more than one political debate. On April 25, clubs will discuss topics ranging from student debt to gun control.

Political clubs talk immigration policy in heated debate

Jack Eckert | Staff Writer

Orange County has had a long history of being a heavily Republican county in a largely blue state, as the home of Ronald Reagan and the birthplace of Orange County has had a long history of being a heavily Republican county in a largely blue state, as the home of Ronald Reagan and the birthplace of Ronald Reagan’s presidential campaign. But a recent poll by Chapman faculty suggests that trend is changing.

Fred Smoller, a political science professor and Michael Maddox, an integrated educational studies professor, conducted a poll from Feb. 6 to Mar. 4, which revealed that, out of the 706 Orange County residents who participated in the study, only 37 percent approved of Donald Trump’s performance as president.

This poll revealed critical new data regarding the different political values Orange County holds, Maddox said. “Hillary Clinton beat Donald Trump, (which was the) first time since (Franklin D. Roosevelt) that a Democrat presidential nominee won the popular vote in Orange County,” he said.

Maddox said that it’s surprising that Trump has a lower approval rating in what has always been viewed as a Republican area.

“As the county’s demographics are changing, views are changing,” Maddox said. “We’re seeing now an Orange County that looks more like the rest of the nation as opposed to being this red county outlier.”

The shooting in Parkland, Florida, occurred during the time period the survey was being conducted, Maddox said, and 71 percent of the participants believe that the government does not do enough to regulate access to guns. But Jake Ummel, president of the Chapman Republicans, called the poll’s validity into question because he believes the people who were polled were not representative of the population.

Supposedly, 41 percent of respondents were Republicans, a large percentage of whom would like to continue the survey one year out, to get a sense of what political direction Orange County is heading.

This poll shows that there’s a real disconnect between the community’s political leaders and the population,” Smoller said. “This result explains why Hillary Clinton was the first Democrat to win the popular vote in Orange County in 80 years.” Smoller, who said the poll’s purpose is to provide a “snapshot” of public opinion, would like to continue the survey one year out, to get a sense of what political direction Orange County is heading.

The shooting in Parkland, Florida, occurred during the time period the survey was being conducted, Maddox said, and 71 percent of the participants believe that the government does not do enough to regulate access to guns. But Jake Ummel, president of the Chapman Republicans, called the poll’s validity into question because he believes the people who were polled were not representative of the population.

Supposedly, 41 percent of respondents were Republicans, a large percentage of whom would like to continue the survey one year out, to get a sense of what political direction Orange County is heading.

While Ummel was surprised by the results, Chapman Democrats President Olivia Kellet said that the 37 percent approval rate is pretty in line with what she saw in Orange County during the election.

Although Orange County is shifting politically, Maddox said that it’s not the voters who are changing, it’s the county’s demographics.

“This has been driven by the Latino electorate. It’s been driven by Asian Americans and it’s been driven by the young,” Maddox said. “There’s still a very, very powerful core Republican base in Orange County, but that core tends to be an older demographic, which is not necessarily a growth demographic.”

“This has been driven by the Latino electorate. It’s been driven by Asian Americans and it’s been driven by the young,” Maddox said. “There’s still a very, very powerful core Republican base in Orange County, but that core tends to be an older demographic, which is not necessarily a growth demographic.”
‘But what about justice?’ Angela Davis talks beyond inclusion

Jamie Altman | Editor-in-Chief

Angela Davis spent more than a year in jail in the 1970s. She has been a member of the Black Panther and Communist Party. She fought UCLA in court after she was fired in the 1960s for her association with communism. But the political activist and author views the present as the most “bizarre” era that she can recall.

This perspective aligns with the theme of this past weekend’s Western Regional Honors Council conference: the age of uncertainty.

The conference, hosted by the honors program at Chapman, featured Davis, 74, as the keynote speaker in Memorial Hall April 14, where she spoke about activism during Donald Trump’s presidency – who she said “really shouldn’t be there,” earning applause from the audience – intersectional feminism, global capitalism and wealth inequality.

“’I think about women on the rise, but let us not forget that women have always been the backbone of social justice movements,’” Davis said during the event. “’Here in the U.S., we associate movements for racial justice with male figures, like Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcolm X. … but those movements would not have existed without the pivotal contributions of women.’

Davis spoke to a crowd of at least 250 people, comprised of Chapman students and faculty and those visiting the campus for the conference.

For some, Davis’ presence on campus is meaningful, given Chapman’s demographics. Less than 1 percent of Chapman students, 117 of 7,020, identify as black or African American, according to a student headcount in the fall.

Some students told The Panther their role model. One said she’s a living legend. Another called her a badass.

Quaylan Allen, a professor in the Attallah College of Educational Studies, feels the need to fill a leadership role at Chapman, as one of the few black faculty members. Hearing what Davis had to say about social justice work during her talk has encouraged him to engage more in “real activism” – including protests, marches and looking critically at policy change.

“I know I have a role and a purpose (at Chapman),” Allen said. “My role here is to contribute to diversity of thought, to be a role model, to be a leader, to be a voice, to be in spaces where many black people are not allowed to or have access to, to advocate for the change that is necessary.”

Davis also touched upon the controversy surrounding the National Rifle Association – adding that other countries believe “we’ve lost our minds” when it comes to gun control – and argued that the issue of gun violence should not be separated from sexual violence.

“What greater example do we have of toxic masculinity?” she questioned.

Davis also spoke about the relationship between racial dominance and sexual dominance, emphasizing that the two influence each other. But sending abusive and racist men to jail isn’t the answer, she said – the problem will continue no matter how many men we “get rid of.” Davis added that electing a Democrat president still would not have alleviated all of the country’s issues.

“If we fail to perceive connections, relations, intersections, junctures, coincidences … we will be forever imprisoned in a world that appears to be white and male and heterosexual and cisgender and capitalist,” she said.

People have a tendency to believe that diversity and inclusion are enough, and that because someone is included or accepted somewhere that previously had marginalized them, anti-racist goals have been achieved, Davis said.

“’But what about justice?’ she said, causing the crowd to erupt in cheers. “’We can be included within an institution that remains as racist and as patriarchal as it was before we were included.’”

-Angela Davis

Angela Davis, who has been a member of both the Black Panther and Communist parties, was the keynote speaker at the Western Regional Honors Council conference April 14, which was hosted by Chapman this year.

“Even when it appears unlikely, it is important to maintain a sense that sometime in the future – it may not be soon – but we have to act as if it were possible to transform the world,” Davis said. “And we have to do it now.”

Gracie Fleischman contributed to this report.
Kali Hoffman | Features Editor

Kat Satter had grown accustomed to looking like “everyone else” in her diverse community of Oakland, California. Now a senior at Chapman, Satter’s campus environment is a far cry from her high school days.

“I come here, and I look in the (Attallah) Piazza, and I’m the only black student,” said Satter, a news and documentary major.

Satter’s experience is not unusual for many black students at Chapman. Troy Allen, an undeclared freshman and next year’s president of the Black Student Union, was also surprised at the school’s lack of diversity, despite what she had heard about Chapman’s demographics.

“At first, I felt really isolated because I was one of the only black students in my class,” Allen said. “Actually, I was the only black student in my class.”

Out of Chapman’s 7,020 undergraduate students, 117 — just over 1 percent — identify as black or African American. Chapman falls behind the black undergraduate populations of similarly sized schools in the area, such as Loyola Marymount University and Whittier College, where black students make up 6.8 and 5.3 percent, respectively, of the universities’ students.

“I 100 percent believe that it is not always easy to be a person of color on this campus,” said Dean of Students Jerry Price. “If you’re in a class and think, ‘I’m one of only two black people in a class of 40,’ or, ‘In my residence hall, I’m the only black person in my wing,’ that’s tiring, stressful and exhausting.”

On April 14, political activist Angela Davis spoke at Chapman as part of last weekend’s Western Regional Honors Council conference. Allen, who was surprised to learn that Davis was coming to campus, said her appearance is a sign that the school is making strides toward becoming more diverse.

Originally from Chicago, Allen said she experienced “culture shock” throughout her first semester because many students on campus couldn’t relate to her experiences as a woman of color. She found it unfair that she constantly had to explain the importance of her identity when other students didn’t have the same obligation.

“When we first wanted to get a black Greek organization here, I was really excited,” Allen said. “One of my roommates asked me, ‘Well, why is that important? Why can’t you just join the current Greek life organizations?’ I had to really take a deep breath and explain why I wouldn’t be comfortable with that.

These experiences at Chapman have made Allen “radical” and encouraged her to become more involved with BSU and efforts to increase diversity.

“It’s never enough,” Allen said. “I think it’s really hypocritical that (Chapman) boasts how diverse it is when it really isn’t,” Allen said. “It is really frustrating because I think the (Cross-Cultural Center) was used as a means to kind of quiet us and say, ‘Here, you have this, so you shouldn’t feel so discontent anymore.’”

Part of the school’s strategic plan to increase diversity is to attract and enroll high-achieving students from local areas like Santa Ana, Garden Grove and Orange, which have high percentages of students of color, Price said. Price also hopes the school will address the “campus climate” and the “campus climate” and the “campus climate” and the “campus climate”

Throughout her four years at Chapman, Satter believes that the number of black students on campus has visibly increased. But Samory Bailey, a junior strategic and corporate communications major, thinks the school has a ways to go before it can call itself diverse.

“Sometimes, when you’re the only minority in a classroom, your professors won’t really know how to behave appropriately toward you, so they’ll kind of single you out,” he said.

“There was an ad shown in my class and the professor said: ‘A lot of people thought this ad was offensive to the black community,’ and, then of course, he ended up asking me about it.”

Lucile Henderson, a freshman communication studies major and next year’s Black Student Union secretary, said she made an effort to seek out other black students on campus, but her race was always most apparent in the classroom.

“That is something you can’t really avoid at the end of the day,” Henderson said. “You can pick your friends outside of class and have that safe space, but in the classroom, it is what it is… I just find myself being more aware of the conversation. It hasn’t happened too much, but it’s more than I’m sure the average white person experiences.”

For students like Jiva Jimmons, a sophomore integrated education and multicultural studies major, identity involves finding a niche by making connections through shared interests, regardless of race. Though she is in the minority among students on campus, Jimmons said her friends and classmates don’t single her out.

“Everyone (in my education classes) has done their research, so they don’t need to come talk to me as the token black person,” Jimmons said. “There’s not really that divide.”

Like Jimmons, Satter said she never felt out of place within the immediate community of students in her major.

The Dodge College of Film and Media Arts can feel more inclusive than the rest of campus, she said.

“Dodge has a good deal of diversity,” Satter said. “We all can just joke about the same thing. I’m doing my (documentary) thesis on black hair culture and asking students about their experiences. I thought, ‘OK, I’m not going to be the ignorant one here.’ but even as a black student, I have a lot to learn about my own community.

Still, Arianna Ngnomire, a junior screen acting major and president of the Black Student Union, believes finding a community of people with shared cultural experiences can make all the difference for students who feel isolated.

“Even though I went to predominately white schools (back home), I could always come home to a black family, to people who didn’t have to question my identity or who I was,” said Ngnomire, who was recently elected next year’s student government vice president. “Not having that made it really difficult for my first year. Having the Black Student Union is literally what kept me here.”

Though students continue to call for advancements like multicultural Greek organizations and a more culturally diverse student body, Ngnomire said students and faculty can start encouraging inclusivity by just listening to different points of view.

“Don’t listen to respond, don’t listen to interject, to argue or even to relate to your own experiences,” Ngnomire said. “It’s just about hearing what the other person is going through and then leaving the room sometimes.”

Leslie Song and Taylor Thorne contributed to this report.

Students discuss being part of the 1.6 percent

Since I am mixed race, I always put my personality before my race... There’s so many factors that play into having a certain culture.

- Jiva Jimmons

Within the first week, I was so aware of how predominately white (campus) was. I made it a mission to find people of color and befriend them.

- Lucile Henderson
of black undergraduates at Chapman

“My freshman year, people said the school needed to be more inclusive and include more people of color, so I think Chapman is working to let people in from all walks of life and past experiences.”

- Kat Satter

“For the longest time, I had to fight to assert my identity and be comfortable with who I was.”

- Troy Allen

“Having the Black Student Union is literally what kept me here... The organization became another home.”

- Arianna Ngnomire
Students still ‘like’ Facebook despite data breach

Yuki Klotz-Burwell | Staff Writer

Up to 87 million Facebook users recently had their data, including birthdays, current cities and page likes, compromised by Cambridge Analytica, a political data firm hired by President Donald Trump’s 2016 election campaign.

For many, this information was collected through a third-party quiz application connected to Facebook. Users who allowed the app to access their information also shared their Facebook friends’ data with Cambridge Analytica.

“One aspect of the data that was leaked from Facebook was personality profile data. There’s a really high number of college students who take those quizzes,” said Timothy Summers, director of innovation, entrepreneurship and engagement at the University of Maryland’s College of Information Studies. “(College students) are absolutely impacted by this.”

While younger generations are switching to Instagram and Snapchat as their primary social media platforms, 82 percent of 18- to 29-year-olds use Facebook, according to a Pew Research Center study.

Although it’s no longer the peak social hub that it used to be, people use the site to tag their friends in memes or funny posts, and to share photos. It’s not used to share as many personal thoughts as it once was, but students say that, going forward, the data leak teaches a lesson about online privacy.

“I feel uncomfortable (using Facebook), but that feeling actually encourages me to be careful about what personal information I put on social media,” said Dylan Wen, a freshman communication studies major. “I do think I will continue to use Facebook, primarily because it is a platform where I can connect with people on a professional and personal level.”

Still, despite the breach of privacy, some students say giving up Facebook is easier said than done.

“Any other social media platform will never compare to what Facebook is and the possibilities that Facebook has,” said Kaleo Chang, a sophomore political science and strategic and corporate communications major. “If I had to give up all social media and keep only one, it would be Facebook. It’s so versatile.”

A group of users created a campaign called “Faceblock” for users to boycott Facebook on the day of Mark Zuckerberg’s senate hearing, arguing that the site’s users deserve better. But Chang believes that the roots of the boycott are misguided, as the process of a ban is unproductive.

“So many people in our generation are so quick to take unnecessary activism,” he said. “Facebook is still going to be around, and ultimately, whether people think it right now or not, they’re going to get over it.”

Wen said that, although he believes the Facebook boycott wasn’t successful, its intention was reasonable.

“Their reasons are well-founded, but I don’t have much confidence in the movement,” Wen said. “I agree that something needs to be done, but I don’t think boycotting Facebook is the right idea, and ultimately, whether people think it right now or not, they’re going to get over it.”

Summers suggests that users take extra steps to protect their data so they can understand what information Facebook collects. People should log in to Facebook to find out what it’s “capturing” about them, he said. He also said users should check their settings to see what apps are accessing their data.

“Social media is eroding democracy,” Summers said. “This kind of psychographic profiling being done on Facebook is absolutely damaging to democracy and to the longevity of our society.”

Though Summers said people can’t expect Facebook to be “good stewards” of user data, Chang believes that others should focus on hacking and privacy in general, and not just pointing fingers at Facebook.

“I don’t think people really understand what happened,” he said. “Major organizations have been hacked before, like the IRS, but because social media is such a new thing and it’s fun, we focus on the bad things when they do happen. It certainly is scary, but you should think that hacking is bad, not Facebook.”
Things get strange for Duffer Brothers amid accusations

Hayley Nelson | Staff Writer

On April 2, filmmaker Charlie Kessler filed a lawsuit against the Duffer Brothers, who are among the most well-known Chapman alumni. Kessler claimed that the pair plagiarized "Stranger Things" from his 2012 short film, "Montauk."

Season two of the Duffers’ hit Netflix show "Stranger Things" was the country’s most popular television show for a week in November. The same month the brothers accepted the 2017 Alumni Achievement Award during Chapman Celebrates.

"Usually, if a movie is a success, somebody will say, ‘Wait a minute – I wrote a story and registered with the writer’s guild, that’s kind of like this. They must have stolen it from me,’" said John Badham, who teaches directing at the Dodge College of Film and Media Arts. "They’ll see similarities, and either they’re trying to make a buck, or they really see a similarity."

Kessler claims he spoke to the brothers about his idea at a party in 2014, which the Duffers’ lawyer denies. Netflix has not commented and is not mentioned in the lawsuit, and though season three of the show is confirmed, there is no release date set.

Matt and Ross Duffer both majored in film production, graduating from Chapman in 2007. When they visited Chapman’s campus in the fall, they hosted a sold-out master class in the Folino Theater, where they explained their 11 points of success.

Tom W. Bell, a Chapman law professor who specializes in high-tech legal issues including intellectual property, said that infringement claims similar to this case are not uncommon in the entertainment world.

"It’s rare they go to trial. Fact-intensive inquiry litigation is very expensive, and typically parties settle," Bell said.

Bell said it’s possible that the alleged plagiarism didn’t occur until a recent season, which would explain why Kessler filed the claim now, six years after his short film. It’s also possible that Kessler simply didn’t notice until recently. Bell said. With copyright claims, the infringement could be over an idea or a few lines of dialogue, he said.

Kiley Callahan, a freshman film production major, believes there could be some truth to the claims, considering the Duffers have had different allegations made against them in the past.

"But then again, you have to look at it from both sides," she said. (Kessler) could be lying just to try and get attention, just to get some money because they know the Duffer Brothers are hot and trending right now.

The Duffer Brothers, who accepted the 2017 Alumni Achievement Award during Chapman Celebrates in November, were accused of plagiarism April 2.

Kali Uchis’ ‘Isolation’ breaks barriers

Leslie Song | Assistant Features Editor

From the outside, Kali Uchis (born Karly-Marina Loaiza) resembles an electric fence at the edge of an abandoned building fraught with power yet never unleashing full potential. Though she doesn’t extend her full vocal ability in her new collection, her musical prowess doesn’t simply dwindle away. Instead, it’s channelled toward creating an album that glitters with novel brilliance.

Uchis’ debut album, “Isolation” released April 6, is a 15-track compiliation that is best described as music from the futuristic past. The songs combine old-school R&B with new wave sounds that offer both vulnerability and strength.

Though it may be easier to please with a one-track-minded album, Uchis’ aim with “Isolation” is not to please – it’s to prove. Uchis makes music for herself, but she doesn’t give herself away too fast or too soon by spacing out her easy-going and heavier tracks. The result is a mesmerizing soundtrack brewing with suspense.

The album curbs all expectations with the help of Latin reggaeton king Reykon, bassist Thundercat, British R&B singer Jorja Smith and rapper Tyler, the Creator, among others.

In an eerie, supernatural-like trickle, the album’s first track, “Body Language,” begins with the sounds of crashing waves and flocks of seagulls. Then comes an enticing bass nova melody styled with fluttering flutes and a simple bassline. “Just come closer, closer, closer,” Uchis beckons, drawing listeners into the song as a siren would call to a passing sailor.

Uchis often draws from her Colombian roots, throwing Spanish slang into the retro, politically profound “Miami,” which features Reykon, is a full-length dedication to her Latin background, resembling a cleaner, chilled-out “Despacito.” In an interview with Pitchfork, Uchis emphasized how she could have easily released a mindlessly catchy pop song, but that’s not who she is.

None of Uchis’ songs fall in the category of “songs to get people sloppy drunk to,” as her tracks are much too valuable to waste on a single night of regret.

“Your Teeth In My Neck” critiques capitalism and describes Uchis’ experience growing up in a family of immigrants. She reflects on moments of both pain and pleasure in a poisonous relationship found in “Tyrant,” featuring Jorja Smith, and the pick-me-up words of encouragement when things go sour in “Atmos The Storm,” featuring Tyler, the Creator and Bootsy Collins.

Though hypnotic, Uchis’ album does not bore the listener, despite the frequent addition of easy-going lounge music and looping notes. Instead, the album reflects a casual hang, during which friends sit on worn couches and bob their heads to Uchis’ mesmerizing resound.

A masterful sound engineer, Uchis has a natural talent for producing songs, not just singing them. Lay-ered samples, loops and synths are the cornerstone to many of her tracks, giving her an original sound. Each track offers something new. From “In My Dreams,” with strains that sound like an 80s movie, to the synthpunk “Coming Home,” which switches to a new beat halfway through, Uchis’ self-created dimension bends rules by not committing to a single music genre.

The closing track, “Killer,” is a dramatic exit. In it, Uchis labels someone who mistreats her as a “killer,” pondering, "Baby, have you got no soul? / Is your heart a gaping hole?" The finale is produced by Wayne Gordon, who worked alongside Amy Winehouse, capturing the best of jazzy blues.

Uchis has come a long way since her mixtape days, and she shows that she can create something that is not solely manufactured from a pre-made sample. She proves that music is a powerful form of art that, if done right, can peer into a person’s soul.

Kali Uchis’ album “Isolation” was released April 6.
**Even senators need child care**

Last week, Illinois Sen. Tammy Duckworth became the first sitting U.S. senator to give birth. She delivered a healthy baby girl April 9 and since then, has openly discussed the discrimination that she and many other parents across the country face when it comes to paid leave and access to affordable child care.

Senators can’t vote on the Senate floor while on maternity leave, Duckworth said, but children are banned from the floor, which leaves parents with few options. Duckworth along with members of the Democratic Party will request a rule change that would allow children on the floor for the first year of their lives.

“Whether you are a woman or a man, whether you’re breastfeeding or not, or you’ve adopted … you should be able to bring that child on to the floor and continue to do your job,” Duckworth told CNN.

It may seem unbelievable that this issue has not been addressed, but since the U.S. was founded by men and we continue to live in a patriarchal society, it doesn’t surprise me. She’s not asking for “special treatment”, she’s advocating for future women and parents who will serve in the Senate.

The first woman elected as a U.S. senator was Hattie Wyatt Caraway of Arkansas in 1932. Since then, only 52 women have served in the Senate, which is made up of only 23 percent women today. As for Duckworth becoming the first woman to give birth to a child while in office, she said these kinds of “firsts” are long overdue. “I never set out to be the first in anything, and with a lot of these ‘firsts’, it really makes me wonder how it’s taken so long,” she said.

Having a child should not end a woman’s career, nor should it bar families that have to work for a living from doing so.

Because of cost, child care has become more and more out of reach for many American families. California has one of the highest costs for child care, coming in at almost $12,000 a year, according to the Economic Policy Institute. That means that infant care for one child would take up more than 18 percent of a typical California family’s income.

President Donald Trump’s new child care plan has the potential to make matters even worse for working parents of all incomes. About 70 percent of benefits related to child care go to families with an annual income of at least $100,000, and 25 percent go to families with an annual income of at least $20,000, according to the Tax Policy Center.

That means that very few benefits are allotted to low-income families, who struggle the most to pay for child care. Clearly, the president does not care about actually helping working women and parents, but this seems to be a year of “firsts” — maybe 2018 will be the year that paid leave for all parents becomes fair and equal. Maybe affordable child care will become available. Or maybe — which unfortunately seems more likely — the president will gloss over this important issue and continue down his path of scandals and disappointments.

Gracie Fleischman
Opinions Editor

**When diversity and inclusion aren’t enough**

Angela Davis spoke on campus this past weekend, and that’s a big deal, because she represents what Chapman lacks. For someone so renowned for her activism on gender and racial equity to speak at a campus where 117 of 7,020 students are black (according to a student headcount last fall), her presence is meaningful.

Just over 1 percent of Chapman students identify as being black or African American — compared to 52 percent of students, or 3,696, who are white. In addition to having very low diversity in our student body, Chapman also has mostly white faculty and administrators. In fall 2017, there were only nine faculty members who identified as black, which has been the case for the last four years.

“We don’t have a very large African American representation on campus in general, not just among our administrators,” said President Daniele Struppa. “(That) partly is a reflection that there is not a very large African American presence in the country. But Chapman doesn’t just hire from Orange County — some faculty have gone to extremes in order to advocate for the hiring of Michael Moses and Katherine Gillespie, who have previously worked at Duke University and University of Miami, respectively. Their professors are partly funded by the controversial Charles Koch Foundation. The English department voted against hiring these professors, and then they were hired in the business school last fall.

“Struppa points to a lack of opportunities for black people to obtain doctorate degrees in the 1980s, and also the long process necessary to move up the ranks at a university. To become president, you typically have to be provost for up to eight years. To be provost, you need five to 10 years of experience as a dean. To be a dean, you need to be a full professor. This means that the people who are now qualified to be administrators probably were in school in the 1980s.

While that may be true, there are plenty of young black educators ready to be hired. In 2016, it was estimated that 8.2 percent of black people older than 25 hold an advanced degree. That means there are more than 2 million black people who hold a master’s degree or a doctorate, according to the U.S. Census.

Quanell Aman, a professor in the Attallah College of Educational Studies, said that being one of the few black faculty at Chapman is not the easiest role to play, “but it’s the work we have to do.” Aman holds three degrees: a bachelor’s degree, a masters of education and a doctorate.

Some black students told The Panther this week about the culture shock they feel at Chapman when they sit in the Attallah Piazza and realize they’re the only black person there. Some told us stories about their feelings of isolation being the only black person in a class. One said that being a minority student at a predominantly white campus makes feeling connected more difficult, because “you’re already the underdog.”

Aman said he wants to serve as a role model and a leader for other students of color.

“I want to be in spaces where many black people are not allowed or have access to, to advocate for the change that is necessary,” he said.

The more professors and faculty like Aman who are hired, the more Chapman will advance. Students should have the right to learn and grow surrounded by people who look like them. Maybe one day Chapman will have a truly representative faculty and student body, but until then, we have to take a note from Davis’ April 4 talk, and fight not just for diversity and inclusion — but for justice.

The Panther Newspaper

Have a question, comment or idea? Contact us at thepanthernewspaper@gmail.com.
Dignity’s red line: Syria under attack

Muhammad Karkoutli, sophomore economics and political science major

On April 13, the U.S., United Kingdom and France launched precision strikes targeting chemical weapon research, storage and facilities in Syria. The strikes were in response to the Bashar Assad regime’s use of chemical weapons on the inhabitants of Douma, a suburb of Damascus. 

The Assad regime, Russia and Iran unequivocally deny the use of chemical weapons, but this is not the first time Assad has used chemical weapons against his own people. In April 2017, chemical weapons using sarin nerve agent were confirmed to have been used on the inhabitants of Khan Shaykhun, a town roughly 165 miles north of Damascus, killing 87 people, according to a report by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).

If you turn on your TV, it would seem that the ongoing conflict comes in the form of Trump Tweet storms. And there is a reason for that. One of Trump’s key platforms during his campaign was the fact that those weapons are used to facilitate the ongoing genocide in Yemen. Where’s the outrage?

Earlier this month, senior defense officials delayed a drone strike until the intended target left a house where his family was inside. The president’s response: “Why did you wait?” Let that sink in. His ongoing support for the intentional killing of innocent civilians, as advertised on his campaign trail, should be drilled into every voter’s head.

Then there’s the image Rehabilitation of war criminals like former President George W. Bush, who now has high approval ratings and receives favorable coverage because he paints pictures of puppies and dislikes Trump. Trump has a long way to go before reaching Bush levels of appalling, but you wouldn’t know it by consuming #Resistance media.

There are instances in which the #Resistance is just plain wrong. One example is Trump’s peremptory bombing of Damascus in response to chemical weapon attacks in Syria. He claims that Syrian President Bashar Assad is responsible, but the retaliation came before an independent investigation could verify the source of the chemical attack.

To read the rest of this article, visit thepantheronline.com

Our unhealthy dependency on meat

Do you have to be a vegetarian or vegan to care about the environment? Not at all. Take me, for example. I’m not a vegetarian, but I love the environment. Therefore, in my contract that must be signed stating that, to be an environmentalist, one must give up meat. Becoming a vegetarian may not be an option for some people due to time, money, health, cultural or religious practices, or because they simply don’t want to. No matter the reasoning, everyone is welcome to care about the environment. The environment happens to be one of the only things we all have in common.

First of all, we cannot ignore the physical conditions of concentrated animal feeding operations, farms in which animals are raised in confinement. The amount of urine and feces from even the smallest of these farms is equivalent to the urine and feces produced by 16,000,000 humans, according to the Sierra Club, a grassroots environmental organization. Animals are often confined in small areas without vegetation for long periods of time, sometimes suffering through their whole lives in these cramped conditions. This inhumane method of farming is bad for people, too: Those who live near these farms will often suffer from psychological issues.

The destruction of these farming methods is multifaceted. They deplete the Earth of its resources and are killing our planet. Runoff from these facilities, composed of fertilizers and sewage, gets into the waterways eventually making their way to the ocean. For example, phosphorus in these waterways means that bodies of water are flooded with excessive nutrients that can induce algal blooms. It prevents marine life from photosynthesis, which depletes all of the oxygen in the water. These dead zones can no longer sustain life, which is both intrinsically valuable and instrumental to sustaining human life.

The western world has become a society of over-consumption and wastefulness, and with new innovations and technologies, it becomes easy to consume excess resources. As consumers, we have the power to change policy. We vote people into or out of office and keep companies in business by consuming their products. We have slowly and thoughtlessly created an addiction that depletes the Earth of its resources and is killing our planet.

To read the rest of this article, visit thepantheronline.com

Jessica McCool, junior sociology major

Our unhealthy dependency on meat

The amount of urine and feces from even the smallest of these farms is equivalent to the urine and feces produced by 16,000,000 humans, according to the Sierra Club, a grassroots environmental organization. Animals are often confined in small areas without vegetation for long periods of time, sometimes suffering through their whole lives in these cramped conditions. This inhumane method of farming is bad for people, too: Those who live near these farms are at a higher risk of developing respiratory illnesses, gastrointestinal problems and psychological issues.

Agriculture is the main contributors to water, food, land and air degradations. We use 70 percent of the readily available freshwater on the planet to feed livestock and grow crops to feed livestock. If people consumed all the grain fed to livestock in the U.S., the number of people who could be fed would be nearly 800 million, according to David Pimentel, an ecology professor at Cornell University.

Deforestation rates increase so that industries can use the land for crops and concentrated animal feeding operations. Livestock now uses 30 percent of the Earth’s land surface, which takes away agents that absorb greenhouse gases. When cows digest food, they produce methane, a greenhouse gas that is 23 times more harmful than carbon dioxide. When cattle belch and burp, they release this dangerous greenhouse gas into the atmosphere, which contributes to climate change.

Many will argue that chemical weapons are far worse than conventional weapons, and I agree. However, the debate should be whether the Assad regime crossed a line by using chemical weapons. After all, the Assad regime repeatedly sent snipers to kill civilians at peace in Syria, throughout the country in 2001. It crossed a red line when it obliterated the Syrians’ admirable pleas to live their lives with dignity.

To put the death and refugee tolls in perspective: about 8,000 students attend Chapman University, and 1.1 million people live in Orange County. Imagine that the county’s entire population became refugees. Even more disconcerting, the largely unsuccessful strikes have only fueled the arrogance of the Assad regime, which has celebrated the strikes with gatherings in central Damascus. Social media and news outlets have been flooded with harrowing videos and images that depict the suffering of Syrian civilians for more than seven years. How can one look at these images and not become tormented by their conscience?

How do we, the global audience, respond? The silence is deafening. The conflict wages on till this day. Seven brutal years filled with death, destruction and displacement, yet the only refrain that seems to make headlines is a tweet from President Donald Trump: “Mission Accomplished.”

Jessica McCool, junior sociology major

Do you have to be a vegetarian or vegan to care about the environment? Not at all. Take me, for example. I’m not a vegetarian, but I love the environment. Therefore, in my contract that must be signed stating that, to be an environmentalist, one must give up meat. Becoming a vegetarian may not be an option for some people due to time, money, health, cultural or religious practices, or because they simply don’t want to. No matter the reasoning, everyone is welcome to care about the environment. The environment happens to be one of the only things we all have in common.

First of all, we cannot ignore the physical conditions of concentrated animal feeding operations, farms in which animals are raised in confinement. The amount of urine and feces from even the smallest of these farms is equivalent to the urine and feces produced by 16,000,000 humans, according to the Sierra Club, a grassroots environmental organization. Animals are often confined in small areas without vegetation for long periods of time, sometimes suffering through their whole lives in these cramped conditions. This inhumane method of farming is bad for people, too: Those who live near these farms are at a higher risk of developing respiratory illnesses, gastrointestinal problems and psychological issues.

Agriculture is the main contributors to water, food, land and air degradations. We use 70 percent of the readily available freshwater on the planet to feed livestock and grow crops to feed livestock. If people consumed all the grain fed to livestock in the U.S., the number of people who could be fed would be nearly 800 million, according to David Pimentel, an ecology professor at Cornell University.

Deforestation rates increase so that industries can use the land for crops and concentrated animal feeding operations. Livestock now uses 30 percent of the Earth’s land surface, which takes away agents that absorb greenhouse gases. When cows digest food, they produce methane, a greenhouse gas that is 23 times more harmful than carbon dioxide. When cattle belch and burp, they release this dangerous greenhouse gas into the atmosphere, which contributes to climate change.

Many will argue that chemical weapons are far worse than conventional weapons, and I agree. However, the debate should be whether the Assad regime crossed a line by using chemical weapons. After all, the Assad regime repeatedly sent snipers to kill civilians at peace in Syria, throughout the country in 2001. It crossed a red line when it obliterated the Syrians’ admirable pleas to live their lives with dignity.

To put the death and refugee tolls in perspective: about 8,000 students attend Chapman University, and 1.1 million people live in Orange County. Imagine that the county’s entire population became refugees. Even more disconcerting, the largely unsuccessful strikes have only fueled the arrogance of the Assad regime, which has celebrated the strikes with gatherings in central Damascus. Social media and news outlets have been flooded with harrowing videos and images that depict the suffering of Syrian civilians for more than seven years. How can one look at these images and not become tormented by their conscience?

How do we, the global audience, respond? The silence is deafening. The conflict wages on till this day. Seven brutal years filled with death, destruction and displacement, yet the only refrain that seems to make headlines is a tweet from President Donald Trump: “Mission Accomplished.”
Ball don't lie, but people do

I imagine you're watching a Chapman basketball game. With no referees, an opposing player hits a shot with their foot well over the 3-point line. The ball is a 3-pointer, and since there are no referees, it counts. It's early in the game and Chapman players figure it's better to save their energy.

This is an unimaginable scenario in basketball and most major sports, because no game would proceed without some oversight. But cheating like this pervades golf and tennis. Whether it's taking illegal ball drops, not counting strokes or calling shots “in” when they're “out,” there is a spectrum of cheating that plagues golf and tennis.

I played golf at Randolph High School in northern New Jersey. I never had the focus required to be a talented golfer, but I still played. While the world of north New Jersey high school golf sounds exciting, it was not more intense than the PGA Tour. We didn't have cameras or referees during our matches.

That meant that, in our group of four players each round, I was responsible for counting my own strokes on each hole, as well as my teammate's and the two opponents. High school boys are neither known for their integrity nor their intelligence, so you can imagine the cheating and very unconvincing lies that ensued.

When caught cheating, players often started off the side and counted each of their own strokes. Then they’d say, “Oh yeah, I did take six shots, not five.” My bad.

I wasn’t even bothered much. I didn’t shave a few strokes off my scores in some matches, and sometimes I was caught. Most of the time, cheating wasn’t even about beating your opponents, it was just about not wanting to admit that it took me three tries to hit a ball out of the woods.

While junior Emily Lewis, a Chapman women’s golfer, said cheating hasn’t been a huge issue at the Chapman Division III level, it does happen, with illegal ball drops, or moving a ball into a more advantageous position.

Small adjustments are not easily seen unless cheating often occurs, or it is getting away with them.

“I hate playing double time,” said Izzy Oedekerk, a freshman on the Chapman tennis team. “I’ve learned how to deal with it, but it’s frustrating. But you can’t do anything about it.”

At youth levels, the problem is endemic.

Anna Maite-Kaplan, a freshman also on Chapman’s team, said that youth tennis in her home state of New York was filled with cheating and overinvolved parents.

“I know the level of the freshmen coming in,” Marino said. “I knew we were going to be a good team.”

Maite-Kaplan and Oedekerk said they’ve been surprised by the team’s success.

“When coach (Marino) told us, ‘You’re top 30 now,’ we were like, ‘What? We know this year that the team is really good,’” Maite-Kaplan said. “But I think next year, we’ll do even better because this year, everyone was so nervous that we took a while to relax.”

Many of the freshman players have competitive experience at the highest level of youth tennis. Maite-Kaplan, who started playing tennis when she was 6, played at the John McEnroe Tennis Academy in New York City. She said she was ranked around 30th in the under-18 group in New York City and 90th in the New York City metropolitan area. The environment was plagued with cheating and overinvolved parents, Maite-Kaplan said.

“[There are] a lot of parents getting involved, screaming at you while you’re playing,” she said.

It’s not like you have a team to back you up, but it’s made me really competitive since I was a little girl. It’s taught me a lot of skills that I use in my everyday life.”

Oedekerk said she had planned to attend a Division I school and try to make it as a professional tennis player. But after two wrist surgeries from fracturing the balls of her feet, Oedekerk re-evaluated what she wanted out of her college career. She turned down Division I offers in favor of a film education at the Dodge College of Film and Media Arts, following a similar path to that of her father, a veteran film writer and director.

“Coming here has been very different because you’re finally on a team,” Oedekerk said. “You’re working together and encouraging each other, whereas before, I was on my own.”

Oedekerk, Maite-Kaplan and Lisa Trofimova, a freshman accounting major, said they were surprised by the number of freshman players on the team, but what surprised them even more was how well the team has meshed.

“There’s zero drama, everyone loves each other and supports each other with everything, no matter if it’s tennis or other things,” Oedekerk said. “I know (it’s rare) especially with all girls, there can always be some drama.”

Nicole Fouts, a junior psychology major and the team’s most senior player, said the enormous size of the freshman class was initially daunting.

“At first, I was kind of skeptical about it,” Fouts said. “But we don’t really care about age on our team, we’re all very close.”

With just one match left in the regular season, the team’s focus is on the playoffs — and the future.

Next year, we’ll do even better. This year, everyone was so nervous that we took a while to relax. - Anna Maite-Kaplan, freshman tennis player
Opera Chapman Presents:
Albert Herring
by Benjamin Britten
April 20 & 22
Musco Center for the Arts
$25–$10

Big Band & Jazz Combo
April 24
Musco Center for the Arts
$10–$5

The Resistible Rise of Arturo Ui
By Bertolt Brecht
April 26–28 & May 3–5
Waltmar Theatre
$20–$10

chapman.edu/tickets
(714) 997-6624
Attacking the crease: Garner closes in on school record

Rahul Setty | Staff Writer

With 157 goals and 93 assists in his 68-game Chapman career, senior attacker Dylan Garner has made the All-America First Team twice, as an attacker in 2017 and a midfielder in 2016. Head coach Dallas Hartley said Garner is four points away from breaking Chapman’s career points record.

But Garner is still down-to-earth. He was described by the father of a reserve player as someone who “doesn’t have a cocky bone in his body.”

“When asked what makes him such a gifted scorer, Garner quickly deflected the credit to his teammates and coaching staff,” Pyka said. “Honestly, the school record doesn’t really mean anything,” Garner said. “I was put in a great situation and the coaching staff has given me the green light to go out and play, to trust me to make the right decision.”

In fourth grade, Garner’s older brother no longer wanted to play lacrosse. By high school, Garner averaged 4.8 points per game, good for 15th-best in the Men’s Collegiate Lacrosse Association (MCLA).

Jack Phillips, a sophomore midfielder, said that, while Garner is talented, his skill isn’t the only reason why the senior attacker is so dominating. “It’s his self-awareness, his helpfulness, his work ethic and his leadership,” Phillips said.

“He contributes in more ways than seen on a field: it’s off the field, it’s in chalk talks, it’s in film, it’s in nights when we don’t have practice and he’s shooting, he’s working,” Phillips said. “He works with the new kids on the side, to get them to the Chapman lacrosse level of play. He really looks after the team as a whole and as a family.”

Head coach Dallas Hartley agreed, saying that Garner is “exactly” who someone would want to lead a team. “He’s a positive leader, and as great as he is as a player, he’s just as great of a person,” Hartley said.

As Chapman heads into the NCAA playoffs, Garner maintains the same championship aspirations he had in Chapman’s title-winning season in 2016. He relishes the friendships that he has made in his time playing lacrosse.

“I love coming out and being with the team,” Garner said. “That’s the best part about it. All my best friends are out here playing, and playing with this team is unbelievable.”

Athl-eats: how Chapman athletes manage their diets

Emmie Farber | Staff Writer

Whether it’s a 265-pound defensive lineman, a 5-foot 5-inch star women’s basketball player, or a men’s soccer defender with a passion eating healthy and preparing pregame meals, athletes have to think about the food they put in their body almost as much as their physical preparation before games.

While Division III athletes don’t have the same schedules as professional athletes, year-round practice schedules demand year-round fitness.

Nasira Burkholder-Cooley, a Chapman professor and nutrition educator, said dieting is a critical component in maintaining prime fitness and health. “For athletes, dieting is especially important because they have higher energy demands, and performance is crucial,” Burkholder-Cooley said. “Athletes also have some nutrients of concern, such as iron. Nutrition needs are very individualized depending on the activity, size, gender and weight of the athlete.”

Austin Pyka, a senior defensive lineman on the Chapman football team, provided an imposing physical presence on the defensive front line. Pyka played eight games, with 19 solo tackles and 26 assisted tackles during the football team’s championship-winning season this fall. He won the highest defensive honor in the Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, the Defensive Athlete of the Year.

“I was (eating) about 6,000 calories a day,” Pyka said. “I was 285 (pounds) during season. Now, being off-season, I am completely different. I have lost 8 percent body fat and 20 pounds,” Pyka said.

Pyka prefers his offseason weight, which relieves the stress that the added weight puts on his body. “I enjoy being the weight that I am now, going from 285 to 265,” Pyka said. “I’m leaner now, which is better for my joints. Plus, I just feel better and look better, since I don’t have that extra fat on me.”

Cameron Cohn, a freshman defender on the men’s soccer team, is a self-proclaimed food lover, eating most of his meals in Randall Dining Commons. “I snack a lot, but in a good way. I’ll usually have a PowerBar for breakfast, then a decent-sized lunch, and eventually head to practice, and have a big dinner.”

But even athletes have their cravings. Cohn, who manages a food Instagram account, @issa_sandwich, that reviews some of the best sandwiches Cohn has tried from around the world. (His favorite is The Pastrami – layers of pastrami piled high on rye bread with mustard – from Katz’s Delicatessen in New York City.) He eats a sandwich once to three times a week.

For Jaryn Fajardo, a junior guard on the Chapman women’s basketball team, meal-prepping is crucial. “I definitely stick to the basics, such as chicken, sauteed kale and rice,” Fajardo said. “I stock up on a lot of oatmeal. I can also eat an entire carton of eggs in a week and my roommates make fun of me for it.”

This season, Fajardo was named MVP in the SCIAC championship game, which was the women’s basketball team’s first SCIAC championship. Fajardo started in 22 games, played 704 minutes and scored 76 points – eating chicken and rice and a sandwich in the Randall Dining Commons.

The Panther Archives

Panther Archives

Panther Archives