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Senate votes to acquit President Donald Trump on two articles of impeachment



Photo courtesy of Erin Schaff/New York Times

BY JEREMY MAUSER
News Editor

On February 5, 2020, the United States Senate acquitted Donald J. Trump of two articles of impeachment: abuse of power and obstruction of justice. After a twenty-day trial, the Senate failed to meet the two-thirds supermajority necessary to remove the sitting President from office.

The road to the impeachment began on July 25, 2019, when

Trump called Ukraine President Volodymyr Zelensky and said to him, "Whatever you can do, it's very important that you do it if that's possible." According to USA Today, the President was referring to CrowdStrike, the tech company that connected Russia to the 2016 hacking of the Democratic National Committee. Later in the conversation, Trump implored that the Ukraine President "look into" Democratic Presidential nominee Joe Biden and his ties to a

Senator Mitt Romney faced the press on Wednesday after breaking from his party.

Ukrainian company that connected to Hunter Biden, Joe's son.

On December 18, 2019, Donald Trump was impeached in the House of Representatives in a partisan vote. On January 22, 2020, the impeachment trial began in the Senate, overseen by Supreme Court Chief Justice John Roberts.

Trump's defense counsel consisted of special adviser Pam Bondi, White House counsel Pat Cipollone, Harvard Law School

professor and celebrity attorney Alan Dershowitz, attorney Eric D. Herschmann, personal attorney Jane Raskin, former independent counsel Robert W. Ray, personal attorney Jay Sekulow, and former independent counsel Ken Starr, best known for his investigations of the Clinton administration.

Prosecuting the President were Congress members Adam

see IMPEACHMENT, page 2

World Health Organization declares 2019 coronavirus a public health emergency

BY OLIVIA CAPASSO
Junior Editor

On February 1st, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the coronavirus outbreak a public health emergency due to its global reach and the fast-moving nature of human-to-human transmission. The current strain of coronavirus, scientifically known as 2019-nCoV, appeared in the city of Wuhan, China, in early December of 2019 where it was observed for the first time in human subjects. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the coronavirus is commonly

found in various species of animals and, rarely, they will infect humans, making the disease zoonotic. The *New York Times* reported that the initial cases have been traced back to a market in Wuhan that sold live birds, fish, and animals; the market has since been completely disinfected and shut down. On January 20th, 2020, it was confirmed that humans carrying the coronavirus could transmit it to other humans when the health workers who were treating patients in Wuhan early on tested positive for the disease. According to the World Health Organization, observed

symptoms of this illness include a fever, cough, respiratory issues, kidney failure, pneumonia, and, in severe cases, death.

As of February 8th, 2020, there have been 37,137 confirmed cases of the coronavirus worldwide, with a death toll of 806 and 2,633 individuals who have recovered completely from the disease. This unique coronavirus strain has been discovered in 300 cases within 28 different countries outside of China, though the grand majority of cases globally are centralized within the Hubei and neighboring provinces. On February 8th alone, 2,237 more cases were reported

and 82 deaths recorded in China. About 6,101 cases are currently classified as "severe," or under intense supervision, while all but two cases of death have been confirmed outside of China.

According to CBS News, the first American has died from the coronavirus in Wuhan on February 6th. In order to contain the potential for further transmission, US planes carrying Americans traveling from the Chinese city will be quarantined for 14 days until all passengers can be cleared from the disease.

see VIRUS, page 2

Inside this Issue...

Opinion & Editorial
Xenophobia on campus is unacceptable
page 4

Campus Life
How to effectively use meal plans to reduce food waste
page 5

Arts & Leisure
Top political podcasts to follow this election season
page 6

Sports
Chiefs take last minute Superbowl win from 49ers
page 7



Photo courtesy of Mario Tama/Getty Images. Some Republicans called for Romney’s removal from their caucus after his latest vote.

Impeachment: Senator Romney becomes sole Republican vote for Trump’s removal

continued from page 1

Schiff (lead manager), Jerry Nadler, Zoe Lofgren, Hakeem Jeffries, Val Demings, Jason Crow, and Sylvia Garcia.

On January 31, Senators voted on whether to subpoena witnesses and documents. The vote fell short of passing, with 51 Republican Senators voting in opposition, as opposed to 45 Democrats, 2 Independents (Bernie Sanders and Angus King), and 2 Republicans (Mitt Romney and Susan Collins) voting in favor of the motion.

The trial concluded on February 3. Two days later, Senators voted on whether to remove President Trump from office. Senators voted along party lines for Article II, Obstruction of Congress, with 45 Democrats and 2 Independents finding Trump guilty, as opposed to 53 Republican Senators finding him not guilty. A two-thirds majority was needed to remove him from office.

However, the vote on Article I--Abuse of Power--did not follow party lines strictly. Utah Senator and former Presidential candidate Mitt Romney sided with Democrats in finding Trump guilty, citing his Mormon faith in his decision “to exercise impartial justice.” He told reporters “This for me is fundamental to my oath to God and fundamental to how our country must work, which is people have to be seen as honest in fulfilling the oath that they take.” Although Democrats have praised his actions, often making parallels to the ‘maverick’ behavior of the late John McCain, Romney stated to reporters that he fears “unimaginable” consequences from President Trump and his Republican colleagues. Indeed, in the aftermath of the vote, Congressman Matt Gaetz called for Romney to be expelled

from the Republican caucus. The impeachment vote represents the level of stark partisanship found in Congress today, although it does not fully represent the political opinions of Americans writ large. According to a January CNN poll conducted by Social Science Research Solutions, 51% of Americans (89% of Democrats, 48% of Independents, 8% of Republicans) supported the President’s removal from office. In addition, 69% of those surveyed supported the Senate calling witnesses for testimony during the trial.

While delivering his State of the Union address on February 4, Trump decided not to mention the impeachment trial. Instead, he opted to focus on “the great American comeback” and “[shattering] the mentality of the American Decline.” Still, his victory to become the first president to survive an impeachment trial lurked in the background of the address. For example, relations between President Trump and Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi appeared to have reached rock bottom. Trump refused to shake Pelosi’s outstretched hand and Pelosi ripped up a copy of the President’s speech immediately following its conclusion.

Throughout the impeachment process, candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination have been campaigning across the country, with Pete Buttigieg, Bernie Sanders, Elizabeth Warren, Joe Biden, and Amy Klobuchar leading the race. The winner of the nomination will face incumbent President Donald J. Trump in November.

Sophomore Jeremy Mauser is a staff writer. His email is jmauser@fandm.edu

Virus: Quarentines implemented worldwide in attempt to prevent spread of novel coronavirus

continued from page 1

Twelve cases have been confirmed as of February 7th within the US, independent of the aforementioned plane incident. Eleven Americans out of 63 cases from the Diamond Princess cruise ship in Japan have also tested positive for the virus and are currently under quarantine aboard the ship. As USA Today reported, several cruise lines have been affected by the outbreak, and, consequently, required to perform a routine screening of its passengers, been denied entry to numerous ports, and forced under additional quarantines. Two schools in France have been shut down while determining who has been infected by one child out of eleven individuals in the country carrying the coronavirus.

As reported by *The New York Times*, authorities in Hangzhou, a Chinese city with a population of 10 million, have banned all sales of flu and cough medicine. This strategy has been implemented as a means of forcing citizens to visit a doctor for any illness and undergo a thorough examination of symptoms. Additionally, some sections of the city have significantly restricted residents’ abilities to leave their homes for extended periods of time. These measures have been taken in order to curb the spread of the coronavirus, however, many believe that directing people into hospitals who may not even have the virus is counterintuitive, and will only expose them more easily to those who are actually infected.

First-year Olivia Capasso is the junior editor. Her email is ocapasso@fandm.edu.



Photo courtesy of AFP. Wuhan, China remains the center of the novel coronavirus, with hundreds dead so far.

CRIME WATCH

Saturday, Feb 1, 1:12 am - The Department of Public Safety (DPS) received a report of underage drinking in student accommodation on the 500 block of W James.

Sunday, Feb 2 - DPS responded to a report of criminal mischief in Thomas Hall after students broke the shower curtain rods in a gender-neutral bathroom.

Sunday, Feb 2, 5:00 pm - A bike was reported stolen at Shadek Stadium.

Tuesday, Feb 4 - DPS located a fake ID in a student’s wallet after it was lost and returned to the Public Safety offices.

Thursday, Feb 6, 9:54 pm - DPS received a report of the odor of marijuana in Weis College House.

Friday, Feb 7, 1:30 am - DPS responded to a report of criminal mischief after an exit sign and camera were ripped down in Marshall Hall.

Iowa caucus results falter due to technical difficulties; Buttigieg triumphs

BY ELLYN FRITZ
Staff Writer

The first nominating contest of the 2020 election cycle began this past week on Monday, February 3rd with the Iowa Caucuses.

Iowa’s caucus night is unlike any other political event in America. The caucus is a public declaration of support where there is no secret ballot or absentee representation; participants must show up to one of the 1,679 precincts to caucus. Voters gather at libraries, schools, or large sports arenas and physically move around the room to show their preference for a certain candidate. Whichever candidate obtains a certain threshold of support by the end of the night is awarded delegates- which is crucial to their campaign as pledged delegates vote during the Democratic National Convention this July in Milwaukee. For the 2020 election, a Democratic candidate will need 1,991 pledged delegate votes to win the party nomination and Iowa contributes 41 to that number.

In the end, Pete Buttigieg marginally came out on top with 26.2% of the popular vote, edging Bernie Sanders out at 26.1%, and Elizabeth Warren rounded out the top three at 18%. Due to the distribution of delegates by precinct, Buttigieg received 13



Photo courtesy of Tom Brenner/Getty Images.

Pete Buttigieg has claimed victory in the Iowa caucuses after a delayed release of results, delegates, Sanders with 12, and Warren obtained 8 from the Iowa caucus. Frontrunner Joe Biden faced a massive hit, receiving only 15.8% of the popular vote and earning six delegates.

However, the Iowa caucus is seemingly strife with potential errors and inconsistencies, making Buttigieg’s .1% win over Sanders difficult to validate. Initially, the results from the contest last Monday were delayed due to coding issues with a smartphone app used to record the outcomes.

Along with the hold up on the data, there have been several types of potential problems with the count after the review of the reporting data provided

Perez tweeted. «In light of the problems that have emerged in the implementation of the delegate selection plan and in order to assure public confidence in the results, I am calling on the Iowa Democratic Party to immediately begin a recanvass.» Iowa Democratic Party Chair Troy Price released a statement responding to Perez, saying, “Should any presidential campaign in compliance with the Iowa Delegate Selection Plan request a recanvass, the IDP is prepared,» he said.

After Perez’s tweet, Bernie Sanders declared a strong victory, noting his lead in the popular vote, just as Buttigieg said during a CNN town hall on Thursday «That’s fantastic news [on his win]. First of all, I want to say, Sen. Sanders clearly had a great night too and I congratulate him and his supporters.»

The Democratic candidates had until 1 p.m. ET/12 p.m. CT on Friday to file a request for a recanvass or a recount; however, no presidential candidate has requested one.

February 19th will be the ninth Democratic primary debate and February 22nd will be the Nevada Democratic caucuses

Sophomore Ellyn Fritz is a staff writer. Her email is efritz@fandm.edu.

FULL STAFF OPINION
BY TCR EDITING STAFF

With so much of our daily lives conducted online these days, the College Reporter would like to stress the importance of cyber security to the Franklin & Marshall community. Only occasionally does the issue come into the national scope, such as a breach of political security, for example. However, common cyber crime is much more prevalent than these occasional headlines suggest. Everyday, cyber criminals victimize people who bank and shop online, manage websites, and even manage newspapers and corporations. The lack of awareness about cyber security makes most people an easy target for anyone trying to hack

into their personal data. With the implementation of two-factor security for all F&M student email log-ins, our school has taken steps to limit such privacy breaches from occurring. The College Reporter encourages students to make passwords strong and change them frequently as weak passwords and bad practices in email or social media make it much easier for others to hack into your account and gain access into your friends’ and family’s data. If you or someone you know has been hacked, contact ITS at 717-358-6789 or email helpdesk@fandm.edu.

Sincerely,
TCR Editing Staff



Photo courtesy of ENISA.



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Transparency. Accuracy. Credibility.

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The College Reporter was formed in 1964, as a successor to The Student Weekly, which was formed in 1915 by the union of The F&M Weekly, founded 1891, and The College Student, founded 1881. The crest of The College Reporter was designed in 2004 by Kim Cortes '05.

The College Reporter is a weekly student-edited newspaper, published every Monday except during exam and vacation periods. The website was created by Tim Jackson '12, Christian Hartranft '12, Joshua Finkel '15, and Lauren Bejzak '13. The subscription rate is \$51 per year.

The Editorial Board, headed by the Editor-in-Chief, has sole authority and full responsibility for the content of the newspaper. The College Reporter and its subsidiaries are designated public forums. All content is selected and printed by a board of elected or appointed students. The Masthead Editorial is the majority opinion of the Editorial Board. No other parties are in any other way responsible for its content, and all inquiries concerning that content should be directed to the Editor in Chief. All opinions reflect those of the author and not that of The College Reporter, with the exception of the Masthead Editorial.

Staff Writer Commentary

Why Mayor Pete Buttigieg lacks support from young Democrats

BY RUBY VAN DYK
Assistant Managing Editor

This last week in the Iowa Caucuses, Mayor Pete Buttigieg proved himself to be a candidate to beat in the Iowa Caucuses, collecting 26.2% of the vote as of last friday. Since the start of his campaign a year ago, Mr. Buttigieg has had a meteoric rise, and much of this makes sense. Sometimes likened to Barack Obama, Buttigieg’s way of speaking is calm, eloquent, and deliberate. He’s both a graduate of Harvard and a Rhodes Scholar. He is openly gay, and a military veteran who was once deployed to Afghanistan. All of this on paper seems to be a perfect storm of a candidate for democrats. But in reality, Buttigieg has a big problem: young progressives (including myself) aren’t rooting for him.

According to a recent poll conducted by Forbes-Zogby last month, Mayor Pete ranks last place amongst the candidates in terms of support from both Millennials and Generation Z. The poll was comprised of voters between the ages of 18-29, and of those voters, only 3% said that their preferred candidate was Buttigieg. This poll aligns with much of what I’ve been hearing from many of my left-wing friends and fellow college students as well: Pete isn’t their candidate. It’s clear that Buttigieg is an accomplished, educated, and well intentioned candidate who would clearly make a much better alternative to who is clearly in office. So why is this? Well, I have



Mayor Pete Buttigieg stands next to Joe Biden, former Vice President
Photo courtesy of politico.com

some theories.

First, Buttigieg simply is not progressive enough. Although he is certainly a liberal democrat, in comparison to other candidates like Warren and Sanders, Buttigieg seems moderate. He does not support medicare for all or waiving tuition and creating free public college. His climate change plan is not as prgressive as the Green New Deal, and he takes money from corporate donors. All of these are issues that have defined the political opinions of young people, including myself. The stances Mayor Pete has taken are too moderate. He’s making an argument for the status-quo, to go back to a pre-trump, Obama-esque era. I want more, and so do many other young progressives.

Secondly, he’s changed his views. At first Buttigieg praised Medicare for all, but now he openly criticizes it and the effects it may have on private insurance companies. He used to advocate

for progressive and even radical ideas such as overhauling the supreme court and removing the filibuster, but not anymore. In contrast to a candidate like Bernie Sanders who has been unwavering in his positions for the last 40 years, this makes Mayor Buttigieg look fickle. Young people are looking for candidates with consistency, and the fact that Buttigieg has flip-flopped on quite a few key issues is troubling. He came out swinging hard as a left wing progressive but has now aligned himself as a younger alternative to the former Vice President Biden’s moderatism.

Thirdly, we’re worried about his ability to beat Trump. Buttigieg polls extremely poorly amongst black voters, who are a core demographic of the democratic party’s base. He also lost a bid for the DNC chair in Indiana in 2017, which is concerning. So yes, he did well in Iowa, but how will he perform in Michigan? How

will he do in Pennsylvania? These are the states that Democrats lost in the last presidential election. It is crucial that the Democratic candidate has a real and concrete chance against the republican candidate in these battleground states. I worry about the appeal of Buttigieg’s argument in comparison to that of Trump’s. Right now the economy is doing extremely well, which will be a core part of the President’s pitch for re-election to the American people. Having said that, the seemingly strong economy is still built in the favor of the wealthy and the powerful. Yes, jobs are being added, but many of them are minimum wage and require people to work three positions at a time. Our country is incredibly unequal. Corporations and elites rule. In order to effectively fight Trumpism in November, we need a candidate with a stronger argument against our economic status quo than the one Buttigieg is making.

But lastly, I’m skeptical of Buttigieg because he seems like a moderate candidate disguised as a young progressive. He’s 38, which is closer to college students’ age than any other candidate in the American history, but his policies and positions are more aligned with the democratic party of my grandparents’ generation. Young progressives are looking for a structural change, and Pete Buttigieg simply isn’t going to deliver that.

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Coronavirus instigates xenophobia at Franklin & Marshall

BY SOJIN SHIN
Op-Eds Editor

A new disease of any kind is scary. There is no vaccine to prevent it, and without proper facilities and medical support, the prognosis becomes significantly lower. The 2019 coronavirus is no exception. The disease has killed over 600 people in mainland China, and there is no cure for it as of now. Even though there are only eleven cases of the coronavirus in the U.S, all of them nonfatal so far, it is natural to be concerned and to be aware of the global danger.

Having said that, the atmosphere of awareness sometimes borders on aggression or outright xenophobia. Various news media sources, including The New York Times, report that many Asian Americans, most of whom have never set foot in Wuhan or mainland China, have experienced out-cast or prejudice in recent days due

to fear of the virus. Unfortunately, Franklin & Marshall College is no exception to this phenomenon. Only a week ago, a poster was put on the protest tree that read: “coronavirus is not an excuse for xenophobia.” Students report that other students and even a few faculty members have remarked or joked about the possibility of international students (particularly those from China) having the 2019 Novel Coronavirus.

Still, what I want to discuss in the article is not the more obvious expressions of racism: direct insults, mean-spirited jokes about Chinese food culture, graffiti that says ‘Go Back home Chink.’ Rather, what I am concerned about is of a more subtle and internal reaction. It is the way that people slightly withdraw from a group of international students in D-hall, or the way people are evermore reluctant to invite Chi-

nese international students to parties, or the suspicion that faculty members may be afraid of a student in fear of them possessing the virus. That is not to say this kind of rift has not existed before, but the division seems to have become more pronounced than it was previously. The disconnect between pre-existing groups, cliques, and people has turned into more of a heightened suspicion, a paranoia that pervades our society. Schools, especially colleges, are a small model of society. This outbreak seems to have revealed the internal fragmentation of the student body and perhaps the faculty as well.

While I understand the fear of diseases, I also think that it is a moment for our campus to take a pause. After all, this is a place where we learn to discern logical conclusions from immediate reactions of paranoia. It is a place

where we learn to recognize our own prejudices, our pattern of thoughts, and modify the space for the better. It is not impossible for practical safety measures and tolerance to coexist. Let’s look at the issue of quarantines. Students who have flown after the 21st are quarantined for 14 days, which is generally accepted (albeit still controversial) as a legitimate safety measure. Petitioning to ban all Chinese international students to not attend classes (a joke I’ve heard in Dhall), however, would not fall within the same category. But above all, I hope that we can all have sympathy for the international students whose homes are threatened by the Coronavirus, rather than being alarmed at their sight.

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Campus Life

Common Hour speaker advocates for multilingualism in education systems.

BY NINA KEGELMAN
Contributing Writer

This week’s Common Hour speaker was Dr. Kimberly Potowski, a Professor of Spanish Linguistics at the University of Illinois in Chicago. Potowski directs a program called Spanish for Heritage Speakers, has founded a summer study abroad program in Mexico, and has authored and edited over twelve books. Her research as a Fulbright scholar focused on the linguistic and educational experiences of U.S.-raised Mexican youth in their return to Mexico. Her talk at F&M, an excerpt from her TED Talk called “No Child Left Monolingual,” explained the experiences of monolingual and heritage speakers in the U.S. foreign language education system. Potowski defined heritage speakers as those who grew up learning and speaking a language other than English in the home.

Potowski began by situating the issue of bilingual and multilingualism in a global context, noting that of the world’s population of 7.7 billion people, approximately sixty percent speak more than one language. In the U.S., on the other hand, the estimates of blinguali and multilingual people are about twenty percent. Potowski explained, though, how the U.S. Census’ narrow questions used to collect this information can be misleading. It tends to miss those who may not speak English well but are fluent in two or more other languages. However, the estimate that the majority of

the world’s population is multilingual became a key point throughout Potowski’s talk.

Before discussing the issues facing heritage and monolingual students in schools, Potowski addressed the more overt attacks on and discrimination towards speakers of other languages in the U.S. By sharing some viral instances of public shaming of employers speaking Spanish or restaurant attendees speaking Swahili, she stressed how these instances are, indeed, a serious problem, and they occur more often than the media reports. Such “linguistic bullying,” as Potowski puts it, continues even though the U.S. has no official language. Potowski explained, however, that certain states do have English as its individual official language, like California and Florida. Others, though, like Louisiana and New Mexico include English with French and Spanish respectively as their two official languages.

Transitioning into her case for a truly bilingual education in the U.S., such that “no child is left monolingual,” Potowski debunked common misperceptions about bilingualism and foreign language education. Firstly, she insisted there is no need to “protect” English as the dominant language in the United States, as the phenomenon of “intergenerational language shifts” means children of non-English speaking parents who grow up in the U.S. are less likely to know their parent’s language. Over time, a family’s original language tends to be lost to assimilation in the predominantly English-speaking culture.

Despite this issue, Potowski mentioned how even some well-intentioned professionals warn bilingual parents not to teach their child the minority language in the home. The concern is that the child will struggle to learn English if they are raised bilingually. However, Potowski stressed that there is no evidence to support that notion, and in fact, the research shows unintended consequences of such a practice. Between children who speak English in the home with their bilingual parents and those who speak another language, there is no difference in English abilities. However, children whose parents do not speak the minority language with them in the home struggle with that language. In attempting to strengthen a child’s English, they end up weakening their child’s abilities in a second language.

Potowski made clear, though, that it is ultimately the parents’ choice of how to raise their children and speaking English in the home is fine. However, this choice must be theirs and not forced onto them by others.

Potowski then explained the results of three different types of language education available in the U.S. There are schools that are monolingual, which for the most part provide no foreign language education. There are schools which are “bilingual,” in which there are foreign language curricula, but classes are infrequent and often cursory. Lastly, Potowski advocated for dual-language or two-way immersion schools. In these schools, most of the day classes are taught in a foreign language, with a minority of

time in English.

A common problem in the U.S. for monolingual students is that the foreign language education starts too late. Only nineteen percent of states offer K-12 foreign language education, and by the time students begin to learn another language in high school, they are less equipped to remember it well later in life. Dual language schools ensure monolinguals a fair chance at learning a second language. For heritage speakers, dual language schools are an advantage, as monolingual or “bilingual” schools often leave them with worse performances in both English and their native languages. Potowski lamented the erasure of native languages- particularly those which are difficult for English speakers to learn- in young heritage speakers in monolingual systems.

Potowski finished her talk by reiterating the need for a truly bilingual education system in the U.S., a goal which would allow monolinguals in the U.S. to communicate with the seventy-five percent of the world that does not speak English. In the question portion, Potowski made the important note that dual language schools are often public, but only about one to two thousand exist in the U.S. Issues of teacher qualification and gentrification are currently the main threats to this game-changing style of foreign language education.

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Mira Lerner describes effective ways to use meal plans to reduce waste

BY MIRA LERNER
Copy Editor

Every week, students produce numerous pounds of food waste, especially at the Dining Hall. Maybe you took too much and can’t finish what’s on your plate or you thought it looked good and realized you’re not actually into it. Nevertheless, that uneaten food getting tossed into the compost bin piles up.

There are 1550 students on a meal plan and an average of 1500 students swipe through d-hall each day. Let’s say each person throws away a mere two ounces, or an eighth of a pound, of food at each meal. For reference, that is equivalent to roughly 6 tablespoons of cooked rice. Two ounces per person per meal at 1500 students a day creates 187.5 pounds of waste a day, 1312 pounds a week, and 10.5 tons a semester.

You might be asking, “the food is already prepared, what’s the big deal?” Well, d-hall tries to prepare the right amount of food so as not to

have excess after students are done eating. Therefore, the more food students take, the more food d-hall expects to prepare for the next day. If students took less food, d-hall would prepare less and there would be less waste from d-hall over-preparing and students over-taking.

Another way for students to reduce food waste is to consider the most efficient ways to spend dip-deals and flex. At locations such as College Center and BlueLine, most meals are made-to-order meaning that there is less prepared food going to waste. However, such options can be pricier, especially if you’re really hungry.

Here is a simple breakdown of all the meal plans that Sodexo offers:

The 225 Meal Block Plan with \$120 Flex comes out to \$12.57/swipe. Assuming you use your meal plan over breaks, this leaves you with 2 dip-deals and \$1 in flex per day. On this plan especially you’ll want to use dip-deals as much as you can.

The 150 Meal Block Plan with \$400 Flex comes out to \$16.53/swipe. Assuming you use your meal plan over breaks, this leaves you with 1.33 dip-deals and \$3.60 in flex per day.

The 125 Meal Block plan with \$220 Flex comes out to \$19.28/swipe. Assuming you use your meal plan over breaks, this leaves you with 1.11 dip-deals and \$1.96 in flex per day.

The 70 Meal Block Plan with \$225 Flex comes out to \$23.14/swipe. Assuming you use your meal plan over breaks, this leaves you with slightly over 1 dip-deals and \$2 in flex per day.

The 50 Meal Block Plan with \$340 Flex comes out to \$24.80/swipe. Assuming you use your meal plan over breaks, this leaves you with slightly less than 1 dip-deal and \$3 in flex per day.

The 20 Meals Per Week with \$180

Flex comes out to \$8.71/ swipe. This leaves you with 2.85 dip-deals and \$1.60 in flex per day.

The 14 Meals Per Week with \$250 Flex comes out to \$12.05/swipe. This leaves you with 2 dip-deals and \$2.23 in flex per day.

The 7 Meals Per Week with No Flex comes out to \$14.59/swipe. This leaves you with 1 dip-deal per day.

Obviously, when eating at d-hall you use a swipe. However, when you visit other dining locations on campus there are ways to spend your meal plan wisely. If you think you’ll need more than one dip-deal’s worth of food at BlueLine, CC, or LSP, you’re better off going to d-hall. No matter what meal plan you’re on, though, it is probably in your best interest to dip-deal on anything over \$5.

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Arts & Leisure

News Editor recommends political podcasts for every level of listener

BY KATHERINE COBLE
News Editor

With the Iowa caucuses (slowly and painfully) coming to a close and the New Hampshire primary on the horizon, the 2020 election season is in full blast. Whether you consider yourself fully-versed on political issues, have a specific candidate you're cheering on, or have absolutely no idea what's going on in the political universe, you may be wondering: how can I keep up with the madness of this election cycle?

Podcasts are a great way to start. Instead of listening to 2000s pop-punk throwbacks on your way to that 8:00 am lecture, try pulling up a podcast app and catching up on the news. You can play podcasts while cooking or during that awkward three minute period before class begins. You can listen to podcasts while trekking over to the ASFC or, if you're really hardcore, you can even listen to the soothing voices of public radio while regretting your life decisions on the elliptical.

However, much like our 2020 election cycle, the world of podcasts can

feel pretty overwhelming to a newbie. Here are four podcasts to get you started.

Up First from NPR
This podcast is like a butter cookie: classic, quick, and always satisfying. It's the best for true 'beginners' to news consumption. "Up First" runs only ten to fifteen minutes every day and shares three or four stories from both the United States and the world. Up First manages a broad scope within a small size. Environmental issues? Election drama? International affairs? Up First has you covered, every single day.

NPR Politics Podcast
If you're generally fluent in the news (a.k.a., an avid Up First listener), the NPR Politics Podcast is a great way to expand your knowledge. If we're sticking with the dessert metaphor, it's a chocolate chip cookie. This election season they're uploading daily fifteen-minute episodes plus a longer "weekly roundup" of the most important political news. Although the daily episodes are great for campaign junkies, the weekly roundup has always been - and continues to be - its strong suit. Listen every Thursday to

figure out which political stories made headlines for a day and which will have lasting consequences.

The Daily from the New York Times

So you keep up with news from headlines, or maybe you listen to those short daily podcasts mentioned above. But if you ever find yourself craving more, "The Daily" is great for you. It's like the brownie of political podcasts - rich in context but still easy to understand. Hosted by one of the strongest interviewers in the country (who also has one of the most rhythmic voices in the game), Michael Barbaro delivers every weekday. Each thirty-minute episode focuses on a single story of the day and uses all of the New York Times' resources to deliver fantastic guests like top reporters or members of the administration. If you want to know the story behind the headline, "The Daily" will hit the spot.

FiveThirtyEight Politics Podcast
This the cream of the crop - the creme brulee of podcasts, if you will. The brainchild of famous pollster Nate Silver and his team of ABC-affiliated reporters, FiveThirtyEight is best for political enthusiasts who are



Photo courtesy of npr.org
Up First is a political podcast by NPR, containing short episodes, perfect for new podcast listeners.

looking for a data-driven, deep dive into the stories of the day. Their refreshing focus on concrete numbers rather than emotional anecdotes is truly essential to a well-rounded perspective on the 2020 campaign. If you already know the stories of the day and want a complex analysis of their long-term importance, I cannot recommend FiveThirtyEight enough. This is a creme brulee with a cherry on top.

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Editor examines *Finding Freedom*, piece by artist in residence, Sonya Clark

BY SOJI N SHIN
Op Eds Editor

Have you ever seen a starry night?

For those of us from urban areas (or students who have spent too long here in the city of Lancaster) the answer is either "no" or "eh, not for a while."

Even amidst the light pollution, though, there are remnants of an older sky. Unless the sky is extremely cloudy, you can almost always find the North star, otherwise known as Polaris. The most conventional way to find it is to follow an imaginary line that extends from Dubhe and Merak, the two frontmost stars of the Big Dipper. This line will lead you to the Little Dipper (Ursa Minor), of which Polaris is a part. Because Ursa Minor is comprised of dimmer stars, Polaris is often the only observable star; a lone light that guides the weary, quite poetic, no?

But think about it: before streetlights, there were a lot of visible stars. Who knows what the heck that "imaginary line" from the Big Dipper was pointing to? Could you ever really tell what was North on a clear day when the celestial sphere sparkled with all of those stars-- legends, souls, and burning clusters of cosmic fuel?

With that in mind, here are four facts about Sonya Clark's work

Finding Freedom, a large piece of quilt that models the starlight that would have guided former slaves running away from the South. It was created as a way to highlight Lancaster as an important stop in the network of the Underground Railroad.

1. The quilt was made through a process called "cyanotype." In order to make a cyanotype, fabric is entirely submerged in a mixture of water, ammonium ferric citrate, and potassium ferricyanide. You put the object or a shape you desire to archive on top of the fabric. The object is pressed against the fabric for sharp, crisp silhouettes (this is typically done with a glass plate). Expose it under the sunlight or UV light lamps. The result is a fabric of blue (sun-exposed) and white (unexposed) areas.

2. Sonya Clark used seeds to create the dots of white, a symbolism for germinating life.

3. Sonya Clark did not make all the quilts; it was a combined effort of students, researchers at her university, friends, and a group of incarcerated men. When making the cyanotypes, Clark insisted that they need not recreate any constellation, for whatever pattern they create exists somewhere in the vast universe. She had offered the incarcerated men to keep their artwork, but the prison guard remarked that artworks in general

were banned in prison. Eventually, men who wanted to keep their artworks were allowed to.

4. There are more than one Big Dippers on this quilt. Some of them are a little wonky looking, but let's pretend that they are seen from a different angle.

Sonya Clark's quilt is a marvelous piece of artwork, a joy to the eye. The work is absolutely gorgeous, a vast piece of night sky that stretches just above your head. This isn't just an exhibit of an object, though. It's an exhibit of an experience.

Let's think back to the heck-ton of stars. You are on the run, and you can't really find the North Star. You are lost. You are tired. You are hungry. Your body aches both from the physical labor and the stress of running, but you have to keep searching the sky despite the fact that your neck feels like it is about to snap backwards.

As you stroll beneath Clark's work, even when you find a Big Dipper, it is impossible to locate what might be your compass among so many glistening dots. While the exhibit cannot recreate the full physical exhaustion of a run-away slave, it does make your neck cramp from looking up. That isn't because she is invested in giving us a slipped disc. It's because, even as your neck hurts, you look at the beauty that sur-



Photo courtesy of fandm.edu.

F&M's Phillips Museum of Art currently houses Sonya Clark's work. Clark's artwork often incorporates aspects of race, culture, and history.

rounds you. Standing under this cloth, you are both lost and immersed in an endless possibility.

Once again, imagine that fugitive, panting for breath, putting his or her life on the line for just a simple right of not being despised. There is hope, but there is also the terror of being alone-- the feeling that you could be snatched away at any moment. While we are not all former slaves running away from mortal danger, many of us are constantly running away from or towards something. Standing under the night sky, we come in contact with our own weariness. We are all trying to find freedom.

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Kansas City Chiefs win Super Bowl LIV after fourth quarter comeback. Read more below...



photo courtesy of nfl.com

F&M Women's Basketball defeat McDaniel in exciting victory. Read more below...

Franklin & Marshall Sports

KC Chiefs become Super Bowl Champions after late-game comeback

BY LUKE STREETT
Contributing Writer

This Sunday, the San Francisco 49ers and the Kansas City Chiefs squared off in Super Bowl LIV. Throughout the season, both teams were seen as two of the best competitors in the league; therefore, this Super Bowl matchup was surrounded by a lot of hype. Going into the big game, the 49ers had proven themselves to be the best team in the National Football Conference (NFC), after a dominant regular season and playoff run, including an absolute beatdown of the Green Bay Packers to win the NFC and advance to the Super Bowl. The team was led by a dominant defense including veteran star and Super Bowl champion Richard Sherman, as well as a future superstar in rookie Nick Bosa. The Chiefs, on the other hand, experienced a rocky start to their season when they lost star quarterback Patrick Mahomes and star receiver Tyreek Hill to injury. The team's overall health improved toward the end of the season, leading to an incredible run to win the American Football Conference (AFC). Perhaps the most amazing moment of their season occurred during their first playoff game, when after trailing 24-0 in the second quarter to the Texans, the Chiefs managed to score touchdowns on seven straight drives and secure a 51-31 victory.

Going into the Super Bowl, experts disagreed over whether or not the Chiefs' unstoppable offense would be able to score on the 49ers' impenetrable defense. Throughout the first half, the 49ers defense dominated to make the reigning MVP Patrick Mahomes look like an average quarterback. San Francisco showed very little on the offensive side of the ball, leading to a 10-10 tie at halftime.

In the third quarter, the 49ers took the lead and seemed to be in control of the game. Undrafted running back Raheem Mostert carried the ball with success and lead long drives that put the 49ers in the driver's seat. Early in the fourth quarter, Mahomes threw his second interception of the game, very uncharacteristic of a player his caliber. The 49ers celebrated in front of the cameras, showing off their defensive prowess against one of the best quarterbacks in the league in what looked like a victory.

That changed, however, on a crucial third down for the Chiefs on the ensuing drive. Chiefs coach, Andy Reid, dialed up a play that would give his team a chance to change the game. Mahomes finally delivered after missing throws all night. He completed the game-changing pass to star receiver Tyreek Hill for a forty-four yard gain. This drive ultimately resulted in a Travis Kelce touchdown. The Chiefs

defense also stepped up in a big way, holding the 49ers offense to very few points in the fourth quarter. After having established a rhythm on their previous drive, the Chief's offense proved to be unstoppable. The Chiefs charged down the field and took the lead with only a couple minutes left. Quarterback Jimmy Garoppolo, tried to lead the 49ers down the field, yet a just-missed touchdown pass seemed to squash their chance of victory. After regaining possession, Chiefs running back Damien Williams busted a forty-yard run that sealed the 30-21 victory for Kansas City.

Patrick Mahomes came home with the MVP of the game, deservedly so. Last year, in his first season as a

starting quarterback in the NFL, Mahomes won the regular season MVP. This Chiefs Super Bowl run will be remembered for the resilience of the team, which allowed the team to cap off the season with a late fourth-quarter Super Bowl comeback led by Patrick Mahomes. Mahomes, a player taking over the NFL, is now being regarded as a top NFL quarterback after only two seasons as a starting quarterback. It is safe to say that Chiefs fans will be happy for years to come as long as they have Patrick Mahomes behind center.

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Photo courtesy of wsj.com.

The Kansas City Chiefs trailed 10-20 at the end of the third quarter. Their offensive surge helped them secure a 31-20 victory, earning them the title of Super Bowl Champions.

Second half surge puts F&M Women's Basketball over Green Terror

BY JAMIE BELFER
Sports Editor

The Diplomats have battled against many tough competitors in the 2019-2020 season, their most staggering win being a complete 74-24 domination over Bryn Mawr. The Diplomats also defeated Colby 51-50 in the final minute of the game. After their comeback victory against McDaniel, they earned an 8-12 record overall and 6-9 record in the Centennial Conference.

The Diplomats travelled to face McDaniel on Tuesday, February 4th. The Green Terror came out strong, outscoring the Diplomats 9-0 within the first five minutes of the game. With a few turnovers and missed shots, the Diplomats struggled to establish a rhythm. Sarosha Parsons scored the first point of the game for the Diplomats on a free throw. Kenna Williams soon followed with a layup, making the score 3-11. Befuddled by the McDaniel defense, F&M was down 3-15 at the end of the quarter.

The Green Terror once again dominated at the start of the second quarter, gaining an 18 point lead of 5-23. However, the Diplomats went on a 13-0 run to work their way back to a 5-point deficit of 18-23. Kristin

Hamill and Kenna Williams lead the charge with 6 and 4 points apiece. By the end of the second quarter, the Diplomats continued to rally and ended the half trailing the Green Terror 22-25.

Hamill scored the first basket of the third quarter for the Diplomats. The Green Terror responded with two points to make the score 24-27. After another one of Hamill's shots sunk, F&M had their closest lead of the night as they were within one point of the Green Terror. With help from Emily Moran and Parsons, the Diplomats continued to stay within one to three points of McDaniel. F&M took their first lead of the game after two made free throws from Hamill, who put the Diplomats up 34-33. By the end of the third quarter, the Diplomats remained ahead with a 41-40 lead.

At the start of the fourth quarter, it seemed that the game would come down to the wire. Williams put the Diplomats up 43-40 with a made layup to start the quarter. After the Green Terror quickly responded with 2 points, a big offensive rebound and putback by Maia Lockhart allowed the Diplomats to maintain a 45-42 lead. Hammill added another eight

consecutive baskets to put F&M up 53-46. At this point, the Diplomats seemed to be in control. With a minute left in the game, the Diplomats led 60-51, their largest lead of the night. McDaniel took a timeout to regroup but lacked the momentum to battle back. The Diplomats' fourth quarter surge earned them a 60-51 victory.

Williams earned a double-double with 19 rebounds and 16 points.

Hammill also earned a double-double with 27 points and 12 rebounds. Parsons led with four steals. The Diplomats will look to carry this momentum as they face off against Bryn Mawr on Wednesday, February 12th at home in Mayer Gymnasium.

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Photo courtesy of godiplomats.com.

The Diplomats defeat Green Terror after facing an 18-point deficit in the second quarter. Kristin Hamill and Kenna Williams came up with key baskets to help mount a comeback.