Loss of Christian values alters marriage norms

By Holly Shively
Student Director

Joey Bauer spent a long four days driving across the country, contemplating his relationship. He dreaded returning from a retreat in California to tell his girlfriend he wanted to end the relationship so he could discern the priesthood.

That was the plan until he came face-to-face with his then girlfriend, now fiancé, Sophia Moretto.

“I was like, ‘She’s beautiful, and I don’t want to do that. This is the girl, if I want to get married,’” Bauer said.

Bauer and Moretto, who Bauer lovingly calls “Soap,” will be married June 16, 2018.

Like many couples, the 22-year-olds envision their marriage very traditionally with a strong focus on their religious beliefs.

At one time, this was the norm, but as millennials become less religious, Bauer and Moretto fall into the minority.

According to a 2014 Pew Research Center study of more than 35,000 U.S. adults, the number of millennials with strong religious beliefs is far smaller than the number of people maturing in the 1950s, which Susan Brown of the National Center for Family and Marriage Research calls the “Golden Age of the American Family.”

The study shows that 71 percent of those surveyed from the silent generation (born 1928-1945) believed in God “with absolute certainty.” Millennials, which the study breaks up into older (born 1981-1989) and younger (born 1990-1996), believe in God “with absolute certainty” at much lower rates — 54 and 50 percent, respectively. About 67 percent of those identifying with the silent generation said that religion was very important to them, compared to 44 and 38 percent for older and younger millennials, respectively.

Brown said the traditional marriages of those from the silent generation during the “Golden Age” in the ’50s were “more companionate because it was about the goal. The measure of success was that you performed your role well.”

That role could include being a good partner, parent and child of God each can be make stronger, and just bring out the best in their lifetime together.

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Clarence Page at BGSU

By April Leygraaf
Reporter

Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Clarence Page capped off his Common Reading Scholar-In-Residence at the University this week with a speech given Thursday, Oct. 26. The topic of his speech was J.D. Vance’s memoir, “Hillbilly Elegy.”

Page grew up in the same town as Vance, Middletown, Ohio, and was able to offer a unique insight into what it really takes to attain upward mobility in the working class.

Despite growing up at a different time and being a different race than Vance, Page said his life was similar to the author’s. Like Vance, Page also witnessed the deterioration of industrial economies and the effects that upward mobility can have on a person and their loved ones, which the author covered in his book.

Page discussed the many reasons why poverty is so rampant in the working class of America, including job flight, self-de-

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Creating the next "ME" generation

By Stepha Poulin
Forum Editor

Each generation adds a new set of characteristics to our American culture. “The Greatest Generation” was known for sacrifice, growing up in the Great Depression and fighting and winning World War II. “Gen X” was described by author Tom Wolf as the “me generation.”

The “Millennial” generation, those born between 1980 and 1996, are harder to figure out. Check out the internet, and scores of topics are trending on millennials. Hard to characterize and difficult to describe, millennials seem to be as vast as the internet itself.

That may be the heart of issue: they are the first generation to truly straddle the development of the internet. And their daily lives seem to be intrinsically linked with the world wide web.

“I feel like I grew up with the internet,” Jessica Takacs, a sophomore at the University of Toledo, said. “But sometimes I wonder if it’s a blessing or a curse. I rely so much on technology, and so many people around seem to care more about having a Wi-Fi connection than a conversation.”

This generation was born right on the cusp of the new millennium, which gives them a unique perspective. Most millennials can remember a time before the internet was widely available and easily accessible.

Takacs and her millennial peers are part of a huge group of people. According to the 2015 U.S. Census, millennials are made up of 83.1 million people and represent more than a quarter of the country’s population. Comparatively, the baby boomer generation contains 75.4 million people.

So, are these articles about millennials true, or just blatant generalizations about a large portion of society?

TIME magazine columnist, Joel Stein, described millennials as the “ME ME ME GENERATION” on a 2013 magazine cover. Other generations share the same values, especially when it comes to outward appearances.

Takacs says her Gen X mother stressed the importance of appearance and continues to do so.

“When I was a little girl, she’d always comment on the way I dressed, and it only got worse the older I got,” Takacs said. “Now that I’m in college, she’s way more direct about it. I dyed my hair darker for the winter, and she said I would seem ‘goth’ to other people. Apparently, that’s a bad thing.”

Where industries focus on marketing products that deal with outward appearances and self-image, a youthful appearance is often advertised. A youth-centric culture changes how youth view themselves. This decade has seen an increase in the number of plastic surgery, even in people under 18 (meaning those too young to be in the millennial generation).

Underaged people who get plastic surgery need to have approval from their parent or guardian. Older generations, like Generation X, are allowing an obsession with self-image to persist.

Takacs says her mother’s comments extend past hair color and clothes.

“I got on a new birth control and gained some weight, and she said that there was no point for me to be on birth control; no one would be attracted to me enough to knock me up,” she said. “I look a lot like my mom, so I think she’s jealous of my youth in some ways. It’s like she’s living vicariously through me.”

But it seems like most generations could be described as self-centered and youth-obsessed. For Takacs, her mother’s

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es and receiving the 2017 W.M. Kiplinger Distinguished Contributions to Journalism Award.

Page also offered advice to budding journalists. He told the audience the most valuable lesson he learned as a starting journalist was to get names right, especially in obituaries. He also encouraged aspiring reporters to not feel dejected by setbacks, but rather see them as opportunities to grow and become smarter.

The journalist also mentioned he thought so many working class individuals were drawn to Donald Trump as a presidential candidate because they felt Trump was someone who appeared to be “on their side.”

“This was the third time I heard him in his visit, and I’m always so impressed by his depth of knowledge and how he always relates something to something that’s very current,” journalism professor Kelly Taylor said. “He has an excellent dry sense of humor that, if you listen carefully, is kind of entertaining.”

“I liked his sense of humor and how he wasn’t afraid to talk about politics to everybody,” freshman Victoria Calabrese said about Page.

J.D. Vance will be visiting the University in November, and Page said the one question to ask Vance is, “What do you want to do next?”
Indoctrinating new patriots

The College of the Ozarks, located in Point Lookout, Missouri, has introduced a new required course for freshman: “Patriotic Education and Fitness.”

An article in The Sacramento Times says the course “aims to educate students on modern military customs, American politics and flag protocol and procedures.”

Most college students learn about our country’s politics in high school, yet many don’t know about military customs. The class could teach students something new about the armed forces. However, is patriotism something that can be taught?

In my opinion, patriotism isn’t a value that should remain constant throughout a person’s life. Respect for our troops doesn’t have to correlate with someone’s level of patriotism, either.

Terrence Dake, a board of trustees member for the college and a retired general with the U.S. Marine Corps, said he believes the class will “plant a seed that will grow within (students).”

“Patriotic” is defined as “having or expressing devotion to and vigorous support for one’s country.” With differing political views, it’s impossible to “plant the seeds” of patriotism within everyone. Also, this definition explains the level of support for one’s country, not respect for the armed forces.

In the wake of NFL protests, the college may be trying to prevent graduates from carrying out acts of protest that may be described as unpatriotic. However, Kaepernick carried out his protest in a way that was respectful to the armed forces, even if it seems disrespectful to our flag or the country.

Nate Boyer, a former Green Beret, said “(Kaepernick and I) sorta came to a middle ground where he would take a knee alongside his teammate. Soldiers take a knee in front of a fallen brother’s grave, you know, to show respect.”

Kaepernick took the time to see how he could protest in the most respectful way possible, but there was still backlash – and that’s okay. The most patriotic person ever may seem like a Benedict Arnold to another person. Luckily, the First Amendment allows us all to display our patriotism, or lack thereof, freely.

Even with a class that intends to instill patriotic values, there are other factors that affect one’s patriotism, and one class (usually) can’t change views which have been held for a long time.

The college’s president, Jerry Davis, said, “Patriotic education is not inherited. It must be taught, it must be modeled and it must be emphasized.”

To me, “patriotic education” can’t simply be taught in a college course. It consists of the experiences we have living in our country – and that can be a life-long learning experience. I don’t want a nation of indoctrinated patriots, I want a nation of self-chosen patriots.
Even Neo-Nazis have a right to free speech

Unpopular opinion: Neo-Nazi groups should be allowed to say what they want.

Now that I’ve got your attention, let me explain. As a reporter, the First Amendment is simply what I do; it’s something that journalists depend on to successfully do their jobs, which is to maintain loyalty to the public and dedication to the truth.

Hate speech — speech that is offensive on the basis of race, religion, ethnicity, gender, age, disability or anything along the lines of these identifiers — is blatantly protected by the First Amendment. And, in case there is argument that this old rule might have changed since the amendment was ratified in 1791, the fact that hate speech is protected was just reiterated in June of this year by the Supreme Court in Matal v. Tam.

At a recent Graduate Student Senate assembly, Councilman Daniel Gordon made note of two visits by Neo-Nazi groups in the past year and expressed his concern over their derogatory messages being voiced on campus. While I understand his concern, and share it personally, I do not completely appreciate his proposed method for dealing with such a disturbance on University grounds. He referred to their speech as violence-inciting and showed support for the development of a policy that would prevent them from speaking out in such a hateful way.

The proposal of a prior restraint policy is walking the line of constitutionality. As much as it utterly disgusts me to know they speak out against nearly everyone who isn’t of their “Aryan race” and that everything they believe in goes against everything I believe as a human being, I know that trying to prevent what they have to say has the potential to harm the free speech rights of other groups that have completely contrasting views to Neo-Nazis.

There is also the issue of defining what makes speech violence-inciting. If it can be proved that these groups are calling for people to act physically on these toxic ideas, then they should absolutely be held accountable in a legal arena. In nearly every possible case, putting policy in place to prevent their hateful words, however, is simply not constitutional.

Clarence Page put out an opinion piece in September that focused on the intolerance today’s college students have for intolerant speech. In his article, he cites research done by the Pew Research Center that describes millennials as being more likely than previous generations to be in favor of preventing offensive speech. I agree with Page’s view that students mean well and feel this way about prior restraint because the emotional harm done by hate speech is something no one should have to experience, but I also agree with Page’s point that education about what is and what is not protected by the First Amendment is part of the solution. He outlines a basis for response to hate speech in the article:

“The best response to ‘hate speech’ or any other objectionable speech, the old saying goes, is more speech. … Students should be exposed to more ideas, not fewer, and encouraged to arm themselves with knowledge so they can defend those ideas. Peacefully.”

When hateful groups make their way onto campus, don’t start a riot against them. Instead know that both of you have the right to free speech, and you can use your right to spread messages of love, compassion, acceptance and diversity in defense of the ideas those groups seek to ruin.
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Professor researches real women runners

By Brionna Scebbi

In an eclectic combination of haiku, observations, poetic transcriptions and interviews, “Real Women Run: Running as Feminist Embodiment” is Sandra Faulkner’s way of creating her own unique kind of cultural study.

“I’m finally doing the research project I’ve thought about for years … I’m running towards the feminist ethnographer I want to be,” Faulkner said as she began a presentation of her soon-to-be-released book on Friday.

This presentation is the second of the University’s three speaking events in The Women’s Center Women’s Research Network speaker series, which looks to showcase female faculty members who have recently published books. Faulkner’s book will be released in February and is her eighth book.

Some of the topics talked about in “Real Women Run” include reasons why women run, the sociocultural influences on women who run and the feminist theory Faulkner used to define what makes someone a runner.

Why Women Run

Faulkner compiled a list of key reasons why women run based on interviews with 41 women runners ranging from 25 to 56 years old. The overarching stories behind how these women started running are as follows: health, accountability, relational practice, safety and danger, as well as for their bodies, for expansion and for self-definition.

Structured as poetic transcription, Faulkner read specific accounts of those she interviewed to get to the root of why they ran:

“I run because I’m competitive. Because I’m a marathon maniac. To relieve stress. To meditate. To feel strong. I ran because I was an athlete. To have some control. To control chronic pain. To lose weight. For my health. For my kids. When my husband was deployed. I run to remember. To remember I can do hard things. To forget. To get over this divorce. To run away from handling vio-

ence. I run to change my life. ... Running is cheap. Running is efficient. I run because that is who I am”

Sociocultural Influences and Feminism

The stereotypical runner’s body is another subject that Dr. Faulkner explored in her book. She discussed how “women’s running bodies are embedded in larger cultural discourse about appropriate ways of being,” which can often influence where and when they run.

“The overwhelming cultural image of a woman runner and the normative running body is … white, thin, straight, fast, feminine, middle-class and disciplined,” Faulkner said while explaining how important it is to acknowledge running bodies that do not fit into the current stereotypes.

Running “speaks to the idea of a more physical feminism.” It serves to help women evade the boundaries of stereotypical femininity while giving them self-determination and the power to resist “normative scripts,” according to Faulkner.

What Makes a Runner

Another question Real Women Run addresses is what makes someone a runner. Those Faulkner interviewed simply said running is what makes someone a runner.

Students and faculty attending the presentation seemed to agree.

“A runner is just someone who runs and wants to run,” senior and communications student Heather Youngpeter said.

“I think it’s a mindset. If you want to be a runner, you can be a runner. And I think a lot of what the data pointed out is everybody had a different definition, so it’s what it means to you to get out there and just run at whatever level,” Vikki Krane, professor in the school of human movement, sport and leisure studies and former runner, said in agreement with the information presented in “Real Women Run.”
“Stranger Things” has been set to an 11

By Jacob Clary
Pulse Editor

The first season of “Stranger Things” was a complete shock and came out of nowhere. It became one of my favorite television shows as soon as I watched it. The second season came with a little bit more hype to say the least, and I am happy to say that it lives up to all of that hype. The new season is bigger, with one more episode, and even more characters to divide the time on-screen. The second season of “Stranger Things” is not as good as the first, but it is still an amazing nine episodes of television that you will not forget about for a long time.

The returning characters in Stranger Things are all as great as they were in the first season, with Chief Jim Hopper, played by David Harbour, being my personal favorite. The group of children are still fun to watch, but are not as interesting. There are a few new characters, and most of them don't feel like they justified their existence. Max, played by Sadie Sink, is the only new character who is interesting. The other characters really only serve to clog up the plot.

The plot in the new season is better than the first. I enjoyed all of the places the story went and the surprises that happen in those places. I liked when the story required some of the characters to split off from the others, and some of the combinations were great. Dustin and Steve, and Hopper and Joyce Byers, were standouts this season. However, most of the cast had great chemistry, and it was enjoyable to watch the characters from the first season interact with each other again. The enemy in this season is bigger, in the sense of its threat to the characters, and I liked how this is shown in the story's urgency. The plot makes sense for the kind of situation the characters are in and gives it more believability, or as much as there can be in a show about an alternate dimension.

I really enjoyed the second season of “Stranger Things.” It was everything that I had hoped it would be, and though the story ends well. It leaves room for a new season. The returning characters were fun to watch again, especially Hopper but the plot gets a bit clogged with the new characters that don't add much, as they take away screen time from more important characters. It isn't as good as the previous season, but it is still great. Don't miss out on one of the best seasons of television in 2017.

“Super Mario Odyssey” a masterpiece

By Jacob Clary
Pulse Editor

“Super Mario Odyssey” is one of those games that comes around once or twice in a console generation. The game is as close to perfect as a video game can be, with everything working perfectly in tandem to create something that controls beautifully, looks amazing and is just fun to play.

Mario games haven't been as good as usual in the past couple games, with Super Mario 3D Land and Super Mario 3D World being fun diversions from the formula, but Super Mario Odyssey shows that the developers at Nintendo know how to create amazing, polished video games. The Nintendo Switch already had one masterpiece earlier this year with “The Legend of Zelda: Breath of the Wild,” and now it has another.

The most important aspect for a platformer is the way the game controls. If it controls badly, the game will suffer enormously. However, “Super Mario Odyssey” controls amazingly well. The game is fast and fluid, and whenever the player pushes a button, Mario will do that action. The only problem about this game, and I cannot stress the word “only” enough, is that sometimes, motion controls are required to get some of the power moons, which are the main collectible in “Super Mario Odyssey.” The motion controls are not very fun, and whenever I am in handheld mode on my Nintendo Switch, the motion controls require me to swing the screen around like a maniac. This makes it hard to see the screen, and that is disappointing. The motion controls aren't too much of a hindrance, but are a blemish on an otherwise perfect game.

The graphics of “Super Mario Odyssey” are great. It isn't going to wow someone that is familiar with a PC and only cares about photorealism in video games. However, the graphics are great if you don't compare them to games that are on the other consoles. There is a wide variety of worlds, known as kingdoms in the game, and most of them are completely different from each other.

For example, you go from an exotic, tropical area to a busy and crowded city. I love how the game surprises the player in what can be onscreen at one time. The variety in the look of the game, makes it better, and even more fun to play.

“Super Mario Odyssey” is special. It is even better than I thought it would be, and I had massive expectations for the game. It blows past all of them. It looks better than I predicted, and it has some of the best controls in any game I have ever played, excluding the motion controls. Super Mario Odyssey is immediately one of the front-runners for game of the year, and deservedly so. It is one of the best games I’ve played all year, and one of the most fun games I’ve ever played.
Surfs up on Weezer’s “Pacific Daydream”

By Connor Evans
Reporter

Weezer has had the definition of a rollercoaster career. With each record over their almost thirty-year career, you never knew which Weezer would show up. From the early years of classics like “The Blue Album” and “Pinkerton,” you could expect a geek-friendly, nerdy power pop rock output from the group. As the years went on, the bands output became more and more inconsistent. With albums like “Raditude” and “Hurley,” fans began to question the quality of the band and whether or not they still had what made them special in the 90s.

In recent years, they have been proving those fans wrong with albums like “Everything Will Be Alright in the End” and “The White Album” being a return to form for the band. As a long time Weezer fan, I was reinvigorated by these new records, making the regression of Weezer’s 11th studio album, “Pacific Daydream” all the more disappointing.

On “Pacific Daydream,” Weezer sets out to make a sun-soaked album ready for the beach. Its straight-forward guitar tones and lyrics celebrating the California sunshine lend themselves well to the tracks strung together along this central theme. Opener “Mexican Fender,” slams in with a sharp guitar riff that fits the mood, singing of a summer love that Rivers can’t seem to get out of his head. While these lyrics aren’t inherently bad, it comes across as somewhat odd to hear an almost 50-year-old Rivers singing of these themes.

Rivers sings of a “hip-hop-world” on the lazily-titled track “Beach Boys.” The tune blends alt-rock grooves and poppy undertones to find the band at their most radio friendly and catchy. It fits right into the hip hop world that Weezer is so adamant about finding their footing in.

No track proves this idea more than the single “Feels Like Summer.” The use of overblown synths and springy base hit the listener like a brick wall as if to solidify their full-on pop genre change. The hook on “Feels Like Summer” is so catchy and easy to pick up that it seems that it was written for anyone to be able to sing along by the end of their first listen.

Much of the same can be said about the front half of the record. Tracks like “Happy Hour” and “Weekend Woman” remain shallow on all fronts but still find a way to get stuck in your head. Some classic Weezer themes shine through on track “QB Blitz” where Rivers’ geekiness shows through as he sings, “I can’t get anyone to do algebra with me.” It’s this endearing quality of the band’s lyricism that old time fans will find captivating.

“Pacific Daydreams” cracks start to show on the second half of the album. The tricks that Weezer pulls in the first half begin to repeat and become less interesting on the second go around. There just isn’t much variety on the track list as tracks like “La Mancha Screwjob” and “Get Right” bring nothing new to the table. The beach-ready themes I discussed earlier are thrown out the window, making the album feel unfocused and disjointed.

The album closes out with the acoustic ballad “Any Friend of Diane’s” which lays the album to rest with a thud. It’s a pleasant tune, and River’s falsetto vocal delivery lends itself nicely to the track. It doesn’t progress into as powerful a closer as I may have hoped, but instead just fades out, leaving the listener wanting more.

At the end of the day, “Pacific Daydream” shouldn’t be a surprise from a band that has had a more than spotty career. Its beach-inspired themes make it shine from the jump, but that sunshine slowly sets as the record progresses.

Many of the staples that have made Weezer great in their hayday are nowhere to be found here, but what remains is a competent album that has its moments. “Pacific Daydream” will be a frustrating listen for fans of their classics, but taken at face value, it’s a spotty and inconsistent alt-pop album.

Rating: 4/10
Continued from page 3

comments have caused her to focus on her image more than she would like and might hint at another trait millennials are often said to have: a lack of respect.

Lack of respect or inflated self-esteem are traits seen in another generation (if not every generation). The generation that started the hippy movement, the Baby Boomers, had values revolving around a disdain for authority and traditional values.

Theresa Verrier, a 57-year-old stay-at-home mom, often reminisces about her time as a self-described hippy.

“I definitely didn’t respect authority or the establishment. Whatever you want to call it,” Verrier said. “Back then, there were no cameras in stores. I’d just walk out with fancy, stolen clothes and a few handbags on my arm like I owned the place.”

The Anti-War Movement may define some of Verrier’s generation. However, many consider being anti-war to be an act of disrespect.

“I think some hippies weren’t protesting in a way I’d consider respectful. Dropping acid and being naked while protesting isn’t something I’d call respectful,” Verrier said.

It seems like youth culture, the generation currently coming of age, will always be viewed as disrespectful in some way – and belonging to a specific generation doesn’t change that.

Among the hundreds, if not thousands, of articles written about millennials, there are some recurring themes. Google’s suggestion tool illustrates some of the most common assumptions people make about millennials, along with some more niche opinions.

“Millennials have killed” sounds a bit morbid. However, certain industries are concerned millennials will effectively “kill” certain products because of a lack of demand.

One example of millennials “killing” an industry is in a Business Insider article, entitled “Millennials are killing the napkin industry.”

“The Post points to a survey conducted by Mintel (the same company that discovered millennials find cereal too much work to eat) from last month, which highlights that only 56% of shoppers said that they bought napkins in the past six months,” Mallory Schlossberg, a retail reporter for Business Insider, writes.

Diana DePasquale, an instructor of Ethnic Studies and Women’s Studies at Bowling Green State University, says the blame shouldn’t be placed on millennials. She believes industries should adapt to millennial consumers.

“When it comes to the napkin industry, or a lot of other industries, I think those businesses need to rethink how they are presenting their product to the next generation of consumers,” DePasquale said.

DePasquale does agree with some statistics on millennials.

“Millennials are an idealistic generation. Technology makes things easily accessible, and a lot of it doesn’t require critical thinking,” DePasquale said. “Some of my students haven’t had to use critical thinking skills a lot. But when they come to class and finally get to, they really enjoy it.”

However, she realizes some of these faults have been placed on past generations. DePasquale argues that every generation could be described as self-centered, and not by their own doing. It could be due to how youth-obsessed U.S. culture has been and may always be.

“As a culture, youth has always been desirable, and obsessing about youth is nothing. We’ve seen it in media since the last century, and it won’t change anytime soon. Social media just makes that fact more noticeable.”

“Millennials are an idealistic generation. Technology makes things easily accessible, and a lot of it doesn’t require critical thinking.”

– Diana DePasquale –
Professor
Bowling Green State University

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Hockey splits series with Alaska

By Zane Miller
Sports Editor

The Falcons hockey team defeated the Alaska Nanooks 2-1 on Friday night before falling in a shootout 3-2 on Saturday night.

“I thought our guys responded pretty good overall,” Falcons head coach Chris Bergeron said. “Hard fought games. Alaska had a good eight games so far in their season, I knew they were going to have a response (on Saturday), and they did, but our team did as well. I think, overall, it was a pretty typical series in the WCHA.”

On Friday, the first period had Alaska go up at the 7:15 mark, as Troy Van Tetering scored the first goal of the game. They would hold the 1-0 advantage for the rest of the period despite the Falcons outshooting Alaska 9-4 in the period.

“I thought we started really well in the first period,” Bergeron said. “We thought the attempts were 20-6 or something like that. I thought we started much better, and it starts with our effort, and our effort was much better tonight.”

In the second period, it was the Falcons that were able to even the game back up, as senior forward Mitch McLain redirected a shot in front of the net at the 11:05 mark. The teams remained tied as they headed into the third period.

It wouldn’t take long for the Falcons to find the back of the net in the third, as sophomore defenseman Alec Rauhauser scored just 55 seconds in to take the lead for the first time in the game. While the team was able to hang on to the advantage for most of the remainder of the game, it was far from over, as Alaska had a late power play chance with the net empty: however the Falcons were able to stave off a number of late chances to take the 2-1 victory.

“Hand it to our guys, they hung in there,” Bergeron said. “I think you have to not let frustration sneak in there because you’re not scoring, just continue to believe that the opportunities are going to lead to goals, and then stay with the process and so on, all of the things that we preach, which is easier said than done at times, but I thought our guys did a decent job with that.”

However, the team was also looking to improve on finishing games going forward, as they felt it was Alaska that had the momentum toward the end of the game.

“Through two periods, I thought we had the better of the scoring chances for sure,” Bergeron said. “The third period will probably show the other way. They started to close that gap a little bit, and as we talked about, they’re down a goal, they’re pushing hard, they’re desperate, and we didn’t take our foot off the gas. We just got outplayed and outcompeted at times through that third, but I think through the first two periods we had the better of the chances.”

In Saturday’s game in the first period, it was the Falcons who jumped out to the early lead, with sophomore forward Frederic Letourneau getting a goal at the 9:54 mark. Alaska would respond with a goal of their own just a couple of minutes later from forward Kylar Hope to tie the game at one each, where both teams would stand as they went into the second period.

In the second, the teams remained in a draw for most of the period until the Falcons got a power play opportunity. Alaska was able to hold the team off until sophomore forward Stephen Baylis broke through late in the power play to put the Falcons back into the lead at 7:16.

The third period again saw the teams go scoreless through the first half of the period, but Alaska capitalized on a scoring chance at 8:54 to tie the game up once again. Despite some chances late, neither team was able to break through in regulation, leading to the game into overtime.

“I think that we found a level that we weren’t able to find for most of the game in the third,” Bergeron said. “In my experience with this group, it’s not easy to do if we don’t have an early end, it’s tough to find.”

In the first period of overtime, the Falcons took all of the shots, with four to Alaska’s zero. However, none of those chances were able to find the back of the net, leading to the teams going into a second period of overtime. The Falcons began on a power play, but were unable to capitalize, as again the teams went scoreless, requiring a sudden death shootout to determine the winner.

“I think that we found a level that we weren’t able to find for most of the game in the third.”

- Chris Bergeron
Falcons Head Coach

It didn’t take long in the shootout for Alaska to score, as Chad Staley put the puck in the net on the first attempt. The Falcons sent senior forward Brett D’Andrea as their first shooter, however the ensuing shot went wide and Alaska took the 3-2 win. However, the game officially counted as a tie in the WCHA standings.

The team is also looking to build on the number of scoring chances they were able to create as well as look at how to finish them.

“We’re going back to work and look at the chances we created,” Bergeron said. “We’ll look at how we could have attacked those chances a little bit differently and maybe get a different result next time in terms of goals.”

The team will next play in their first WCHA road series on Friday and Saturday nights against the Michigan Tech Huskies.
Soccer takes down Northern Illinois

By Jamison Terbrack
Sports Reporter

The Falcons men’s soccer team defeated the Northern Illinois Huskies on senior night, Saturday, Oct. 28 as Bowling Green topped them 3-1 in a MAC conference game, the last home game of the year for the Falcons.

At the 14 minute mark, it was the Huskies that bit first, as a rebound was put in from close quarters to make it a one to nothing game.

At the 22 minute mark, Bowling Green got a chance to tie it back up at one as junior forward Tate Robertson was awarded a penalty kick. The kick was saved.

“At this point, we know we don’t have time to hang our heads,” Falcons head coach Eric Nichols said. “We have been hanging our heads over the last several weeks when things don’t go our way, our response hasn’t been what we’ve needed it to be. We don’t have the luxury of having any time to do that anymore, and (Robertson) understood that, and (Robertson) played a great game, a fantastic game.”

Robertson would not sulk as five minutes later, he tied the contest at one. He shot a low ball to the far post that went in.

Senior defenseman Alexis Souahy put his mark on this one at the 31 minute mark as he put the Falcons up by one. He put the ball in the net from close quarters with nothing but twine in front of him.

“(Souahy) is Superman for us right now,” Nichols said. “The fact that he got us a goal is just a cherry on top. He ran the game for us. His poise and organization and energy and ground coverage and passing and aerial prowess. He was a superstar tonight. He’s been really good over the last few weeks and it was a great performance from him on senior day.”

During the last minute of the first half, sophomore forward Chris Brennan made it three to one as he poked the ball into the net with only 52 seconds remaining in the half. The second half would provide no scoring, and the game finished at the score 3-1.

“I do think our character was really tested tonight and it showed through,” Nichols said. “We have had some tough breaks recently, mostly of them we created ourselves. We’ve been shooting ourselves in the foot in various ways. At the beginning of this game it almost felt like ... we were on it, playing well, creating chances, but then they got a counter attack, basically the length of the field where they just outworked us to the other end and put a dagger in. That one hurt. Then we responded pretty well to get back on them and get a PK, but then miss the PK. The thought was, ‘Oh here we go,’ but the guys rallied around. They kept believing. All that happened early enough in the game where we had plenty of clock left. We kept grinding and believing and eventually took care of business.”

The Falcons last regular season game of the year comes on Saturday, as the team will travel to Kalamazoo, Michigan, to take on the number-six-ranked Western Michigan Broncos.
personally? Am I driving satisfaction from it?’”

She said the large shift in the meaning of marriage reflects broader changes in society, and the Rev. Jason Kahle, the priest at St. Thomas More parish in Bowling Green, said the specific change is the decline of Christianity and Christian values throughout the United States.

At its base, Kahle said marriage is rooted in the biblical story of Adam and Eve. “God created male and female and the two became one.” He mentioned the concept also appears in Genesis and is reiterated by Jesus in the Gospels, where men leave their parents to be joined as one with their wives.

“Marriage has gone from the traditional man and woman being married for life and having kids, to now being seen as anything and everything,” Kahle said. “Marriage has drastically changed just in the short time I have been alive, and I think as a result people are seeing it as something almost recreational, definitely not a lifelong commitment.”

He cited a specific example of Laura Mesi, who married herself last month in a ceremony with no legal weight in Italy. Self-marriage is called sologamy, and Mesi said she held the ceremony to represent that her happiness did not depend on a man, and people need to love themselves first.

That self-fulfillment seen in Mesi’s “marriage” and many contemporary marriages, is far from the concept of self-sacrifice emphasized by Bauer and Moretto.

“Marriage — it’s kind of this idea where you put the other’s needs above your own,” Bauer said. “That’s what any healthy, romantic relationship is at its core.”

Moretto also said happiness and satisfaction are not a sufficient gauge on success in a marriage.

“You can’t really say that marriage is about making someone happy or being happy yourself because that’s never going to happen,” Moretto said. “You’re never going to always be happy with someone ... it’s about making them a better person. And making them a better person is not always going to make them happy.”

Bauer agreed, adding that happiness is a very fleeting concept.

“I think that’s a big problem,” he said. “People want to get married because they think this other person will make them happy all the time, and when all those fuzzy feelings wear off, they wake up and realize that ‘Wow, this is really tough. And it’s not making me happy, so I’m going to quit.’”

Bauer and Moretto are being counseled by Kahle as they prepare for marriage. Kahle said the people he counsels are more committed to their marriages, because they pray together, go to mass together and grow together. They go into marriage with the idea that divorce isn’t an option.

He’s seen some couples throughout his time as a priest that haven’t been as fortunate in their marriages and start thinking about divorce after just the first year because “they weren’t taking it seriously. It was just a production, just one day. What they were concerned about was just the wedding, not Continued on page 14
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the marriage.”

“They forget what marriage is about — about working together, sacrificing, laying down their life for someone else, helping someone become the best version of themselves, helping someone get to heaven,” Kahle said. “That’s what marriage is about, and I think we’ve lost that with this very individualistic culture that we have.”

A 2013 Pew study shows that only 30 percent of adults cite a relationship recognized through a religious ceremony as a reason to get married. Higher on the list are love (88 percent), making a lifelong commitment (81 percent), companionship (76 percent) and having children (49 percent).

While 81 percent of people say a lifelong commitment is a reason to get married, Kahle sees this commitment coming later, if it comes at all. About 50 percent of Americans are married now, down from 78 percent in 1960.

“It’s very rare these days to have a couple in their mid-20s commit to marriage. Those who do so, in my experience, are usually very faithful, have a strong faith background, strong faith upbringing. They know what marriage is about. They know what they’re getting themselves into,” Kahle said.

He said people are increasingly putting off marriage until later in life because they want to cross things off the bucket list before they get “tied down,” and the sense of “surrender, selflessness, sacrifice is almost a bad thing these days.”

Kahle says this is just one contributor to the elevated divorce rates, which have reached 50 percent. He said the main reason for divorce is no longer infidelity; now, it’s all about the money.

“We’ve made money and finances a god, a demigod, an idol, instead of a sense of stewardship and recognizing all that we’ve been given belongs to God — our time, talent, our treasure — in this case our treasure, and how we can share and give to those less fortunate,” Kahle said.

Brown says the divorce rate could be related to an individualized approach, but the main idea to consider is not that marriages are less successful, but more so that divorce is a more acceptable option. For example, women are much more active in the labor force, making it possible financially to separate.

Brown also credits the viability of other options as a reason the term marriage has evolved so much. The acceptability of these alternatives has made marriage less universal, and not something necessarily expected for everyone as it once was.

“Many individuals will tell us that they are cohabitating to test their relationship for whether it’s marriage ready,” Brown said. “The real way to avoid divorce is to not get married.”

Joey Bauer and Sophia Moretto imagine a traditional marriage full of self-sacrifice and lifelong commitment.

Cohabitation has been on the rise. According to the Pew Center, in 2016, there were 18 million cohabitating relationships, up 29 percent from 2007. The same concept also applies to those who are already divorced and don’t want to get remarried after living a failed relationship. The number of people 50 years and older cohabitating is up 75 percent from 2007 and 55 percent of them are divorcees.
Amy Smith, 22, has been cohabiting with her boyfriend for four years and has no plans to marry him. She said the idea of marriage as a religious concept makes sense — two people joining as one in God’s family. But since she’s not religious, she said marriage is just about the tax breaks.

“If you’re not religious, it doesn’t make sense to me to get married because I’m already living with him,” Smith said. “We’re all ready doing what a married couple would do, except I’m not getting the payment for it.”

She said it would be the same relationship. “We’d still be as committed to each other as we are.”

To her, the idea of one man giving away his fortune to another woman is “sacred marriage.” “We’ve forgotten the intimacy of [sex],” what it means,” Kahle said. “Making love is the most intimate thing we have as human beings. It truly unites two people together more so than anything else we have on this planet.”

The sexual revolution of the 60s made the concept of sexual intimacy more recreational. The concept of “free love,” sexual intimacy without commitment, became popular and put modern culture on the path to where it is today, radically changing social norms.

The norm of monogamous relationships was questioned throughout the revolution and has grown into the polyamorous (having many loves) identity of today. Anya Light identified as polyamorous for about five years, and while she doesn’t identify that way any longer, she continues challenging the norms of sexuality and interpersonal relationships.

Kahle said that while it’s hard to pinpoint when changes began, he believes his generation saw the change from marriage as a lifelong commitment to one that was far more recreational. While religion is a key factor in the change, he said the sexual revolution of the 1960s, a social movement that challenged the norms of sexuality and interpersonal relationships, played a part.

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There are some specific qualities, like courage and honesty, that polyamorous relationships excel at, making them perfect candidates for marriage, Light said.

“Most of the time, they have cultivated a certain amount of courage within themselves to be honest at all times about what they’re feeling and going through. So, this honest and open communication facilitates awesome-ness in every other part of their relationship.”

She hopes monogamous people will take some of this wisdom from poly relationships, including the specific feeling of “compassion,” which Light defines as basically the opposite of jealousy. It implies truly feeling joy because someone you love is feeling joy. She said this contributes to the overall idea that people don’t own their partners.

Since we’re doing the whole legal marriage thing in this society, I think you’ve got to add in poly people. You’ve got to,” the spiritual life coach and energy healer said. “Yes, it makes it way more complicated and requires restructuring of laws, but dude, we can do that.”

Another piece of wisdom that makes polyamorous relationships excel is the norm of focusing on personal growth, including self-awareness, personal transformation, personal healing and intentionally moving out of comfort zones.

She said she’s not sure what poly marriages would specifically look like because “a lot of poly people are not of the marrying kind. So while it would be good to get legal recognition for it, I don’t know how many people are going to take them up on it.”

For Kahle, these changing norms in marriage present a downfall for more than just commitment in relationships; it will affect politics, the elderly and children.

“Marriage — families — are known as a domestic church. If our families start breaking down in our country, that’s going to affect how our politics are operated,” Kahle said. “If marriages are breaking down, people are going to have less concern for the elderly, less concern for children, and certainly less concern for family life.”
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