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SOME NICE PLACES STILL LEFT!

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Two apartments closing next academic year

By Adam Gretsinger
Copy Chief

Underclass University students could expect to see less space this year for living arrangements with Harshman Hall’s 2017 closure, but next year, they will see even less space.

Residence Life director Joshua Lawrie said in March two of the University’s four on-campus housing buildings located off campus will be closed next academic year.

These buildings had been used to house students in their first two years on campus as part of their on-campus residency. Though students can live off campus during and after their third academic year of education, the school requires underclass students to live on campus.

The lessening building count does not alarm Residence Life, however; studies the office has conducted say the smaller building count should be appropriate for the amount of new students coming onto campus.

“Everyone should have a bed,” Lawrie said.

He added the differences in living spaces between this past academic year and the next better reflected the smaller numbers of students projected to arrive next fall.

The four apartments that are in-use sit tightly knit around the corner of East Merry Street and North Enterprise Street, just west of the train tracks. They all share a common parking lot, a laundry building and are in sight of Offenhauer Towers, which run along a parking lot, a laundry building and are in sight of Offenhauer Towers, which run along a

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Give compassion to addicts

By Meredith Siegel
Columnist

Ohio is one of the states most impacted by the opioid crisis, so most people on campus will know someone affected by what is going on. If you don't know, the opioid crisis is a nationwide problem with people using and overdosing on opioids.

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, more than 115 people die every day from overdosing on opioids. Opioids are drugs used for pain relief, the most common and problematic being heroin and fentanyl.

This epidemic has sprung from people becoming addicted to and misusing their prescription medication, and they eventually turn to these drugs for various reasons, but many times because they are cheaper than prescription drugs.

"Regular use — even as prescribed by a doctor — can lead to dependence and, when misused, opioid pain relievers can lead to addiction, overdose incidents and deaths," according to the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

This crisis affects people from every age group, from infants, whose mothers were addicted when they got pregnant, to grandparents, who could not afford their pain medication. It affects people from every socioeconomic class; however, those in poverty may be more likely to turn to the cheaper drugs. It's something people are dying from, and it's not a problem easily solved.

What students and community members can do to make a change in this crisis is have compassion. People who are addicted to drugs have a disease, a physical dependence on something. It's not as easy as just choosing to stop. Those who are addicted to drugs are not weak. They are sick. They need help to get better.

Addicts can be afraid to get treatment because there is such a large stigma around having an addiction, but what they need is support to get better and the knowledge this is a disease they will have to fight through.

Withdrawal has ugly symptoms, some that look like the flu, and the American Addictions Centers recommend withdrawal be supervised by a medical professional. Opioids can take over a person's brain, and they need support to fight through their disease.

If those who have addiction think they are not worthy of recovery or recovery is impossible for them, then this crisis will continue on.

Obviously, this is not the only thing that should be done to help people and it will not stop the opioid crisis alone, but it is extremely important to treat people with dignity and respect, no matter what they are going through.

Using fiction to shape lives

By Shiva Bhusal
Columnist

For someone like me who grew up in a community where Nepali was the only means of oral communication, writing in English has always been an art of enigma and experiment. Before coming to the United States in 2016, my writing process in English was a form of translation. Ideas came to my mind in Nepali first, and before I wrote them down, my subconscious mind unknowingly translated those ideas into English.

My fascination with English was solely because of the books I read—especially works of fiction. During my freshman and sophomore years at college, I was extremely fascinated with the works of Ernest Hemingway. One of the things I learned from the author of “A Farewell to Arms” was its ultimate simplicity—the art of conveying the deepest realities of human existence using modest and unadorned prose.

Books of non-fiction provide an eye to critically analyze and understand the world. Meanwhile, fiction helps us fit ourselves into the shoes of the characters and experience their emotional and psychological tension which we would have otherwise never experienced in our life.

The exact story depicted in fiction may not be true, but it is not groundless and perfectly imaginary. Even the fantasy fictions have some indirect connections with the realities of human life. In other words, fiction is an “untrue” way of understanding the truth.

I consider most of the religious texts depicting the lives of gods and goddesses to be fiction masterpieces beautifully woven with symbolism, faith and mythology.

It is debatable whether the stories are true. It is certain that the same form of devilish, and good, characters exist in human life. The suffering of the characters in the religious texts are also inevitable in our own lives. The power of fiction in religious texts is such that the symbolism has now evolved into a strong form of belief, and the characters have now lived beyond the stories inside people’s consciousnesses.

The oral tradition of storytelling has now been replaced by the digital form, but this art was very rich and viable in my village when I was a kid. I grew up listening to folktales from my grandmother like other kids in my neighborhood. In other parts of the world as well, the oral form of storytelling may have been a child's first

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introduction to literature in the pre-digital era. I think nothing in the world teaches a child the moral and ethical issues of life as good as the oral tradition of fiction.

We all love stories, and we all consume them in various forms including books, movies, television series and even in the form of daily narratives from our closest friends. The stories we consume have a big impact on our understanding of the world and the faith we believe in.

Fiction opens a door to boundless perspectives on human life. Besides serving as a healthy form of entertainment, it also helps us understand another unfamiliar part of the world and find fascination in an entirely new language and culture.

For instance, from V. S. Naipaul’s “A House for Mr. Biswas,” one can understand the social consciousness of the people living a colonial life on an agricultural island. Naipaul’s and Hemingway’s works are enough to give us the glimpses of the jazz age and the lost generation respectively. Khalid Hosseini’s works take us to the life of people in war-stricken Afghanistan.

A good work of fiction never loses its significance, and it is never confined within one geographical boundary, language or chapter of history. The ancient tales of the Mahabharata, the Iliad and the Odyssey, Don Quixote and the works of Shakespeare are still relevant, and they never fail to justify their aesthetic superiority.

In a rather personal context of an author’s writing process, Naipaul says, fiction never lies. I agree with his assertion because I too feel a great work of fiction is the truest possible reflection of our own lives.

By Heidi Larson

Columnist

We’ve all seen the alarming pie charts representing wasted time, frustration, lost faith in humanity and a sliver of productivity. Yes, I’m talking about group projects.

Group projects sound good in theory. Students can work together, learn from each other and practice good social skills like communication and problem solving. But in my experience, group projects are more hassle than they are worth. If working in teams is so important, why are group projects so product-focused, rather than process-focused? By product-focused I mean the focus is the result of the group work (the required paper or presentation) and not the process or interactions along the way. Product focus does not show if all group members participated equally. So what is the goal again? To produce a nice product or to learn how to interact? In my college group projects, students are thrown into groups without any preparation or tools for teamwork. It’s sink or swim, and I have a sinking feeling when I know I’m about to be placed in another group project. In our individual culture, where everyone sits looking at his or her phone with earbuds in, it’s hard to start a conversation. In the classroom, we are discouraged from talking with our peers in favor of listening to a lecture until it’s time to work in groups. Flipping the switch from silently listening to talking with others can feel awkward.

Group members fear their partners will slack off because it’s a group grade. This slacking off is known as “social loafing” according to Chris Lam in his academic article “The Role of Communication and Cohesion in Reducing Social Loafing in Group Projects.” An effective learning tool should truly involve all students, not make one student do all the work.

A further problem is students anticipate the social loafing of their peers which decreases students’ motivation and work in what is known as the “sucker effect,” Lam explains. Students need to be on guard against the “sucker effect,” so they don’t spiral down to the lowest level of productivity.

Plus, meeting outside of class time is very difficult. Each student has a unique academic schedule, to say nothing of their work and social lives. Some students commute, while others live in dorms or off-campus housing.

My goal is not to abolish group projects. But I would like to see teachers be more mindful when they set up group projects. Aggarwal and O’Brien have studied social loafing and explain of how to reduce it in their article “Social Loafing on Group Projects: Structural Antecedents and Effect on Student Satisfaction.” They recommend assigning smaller groups, smaller projects and peer evaluations to reduce social loafing, while there was no difference between student-assigned and teacher-assigned groups. Related to the peer evaluations, students should have a portion of their group project grade individualized. In some situations, educators should use a different learning tool instead of group projects.

“In a rather personal context of an author’s writing process, Naipaul says, fiction never lies. I agree with his assertion because I too feel a great work of fiction is the truest possible reflection of our own lives.”

— Shiva Bhusal —

Columnist

The stress of group projects

By Heidi Larson

Columnist

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Letters are to be fewer than 300 words. They should be in response to current issues on campus or in the Bowling Green area.

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Examining hate crimes across the US

By Meredith Siegel
Reporter

The term “hate crime” does not have a unified definition across the United States, and it can leave out many groups that are considered marginalized, giving varying and contrary numbers on hate crimes per state.

Across the United States, the number of hate crimes per 100,000 is 23.78. The federal laws for hate crimes cover “offenses involving actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or disability,” according to 18 U.S. Code § 249 – Hate crime acts.

This covers a wide range of identities that may be targeted for a hate crime, but most states do not have laws that cover this full range, and many do not have hate crime laws at all. This can drastically change the numbers recorded, because crimes against a certain group may not be considered crimes at all.

“States that don’t have gender presentation or gender orientation at all in their list of hate crimes and also the localities that don’t have that, then it’s not precisely a question of underreporting, it’s a question of it’s not considered a hate crime. This is also true for some that are a combo of religious motivation or anti-religion and racism, so when we’re looking at Islamophobia and crimes committed in relation to it, the combo of those two things often means it doesn’t get reported,” ethnic studies instructor Jessica Birch said.

But not only are crimes targeting certain groups not considered hate crimes, or are not able to be filed as hate crimes, in areas where police and citizen’s relations may be strained, hate crimes can be underreported.

“Calling the police to report a hate crime, when you believe with varying amounts of justification that the police will support the person who committed the hate crime and not you -- like why would you report that? Also, there is sort of a general aversion to bringing the police in in areas that are largely people of color and/or high poverty areas. Calling the police for anything is not something that would occur to most people,” Birch said.

This can explain why Missouri, a state that has many clashes between communities and the police, has a hate crime rate of 18.11 per 100,000, according to USA.com, and the state has a hate crime law that covers the same range of marginalized people as the U.S. federal law.

Off Campus continued from page 2

“When choosing (the University), I was thinking about Centennial Hall, and I wasn’t thinking about other residence halls”, freshman communications major Julie Muntenan said. She was not actively aware of the possibility she could be living off-campus her freshman year of college.

“(It) probably would have made me question it,” she said when asked if that knowledge would have affected her decision to apply to the University, “but I still would have picked it.”

Sophomore nursing major Amber Anderson, who also lives on campus, said she agreed applying to the University with that possibility of off-campus living would have been worth it.

Anderson, who came to study from another state, said she had not necessarily known about the possible introduction of off-campus housing when she first applied to the University, but she would have appreciated the opportunity to not live on campus at all due to out-of-state costs. “Freshmen need to be on campus,” she added, “(but) off-campus should be an option.”

Lawrie said in March a major goal for Residence Life was to completely dissolve the University’s use of these buildings, but no exact year has been given for that action. He also did not indicate whether plans for on-campus buildings to replace these apartments have taken root yet.

Until that time, however, newer University students can appreciate a taste of independent living.

The closures will happen to two of the apartment buildings on North Enterprise Street, a banner announcing leasing openings on one of the buildings’ brick sidings already. Rooming situations will also change, as every available room will consist of three single bedrooms attached to a living room suite with a kitchen and shared private bathroom.

The apartments will house over 80 students but only ones returning to campus. Check out the Residence Life website for more details.
Ohio places second in the nation for most deaths by drug overdose. On Tuesday, the University’s Community and Civic Engagement hosted the Opioid Epidemic Public Policy Forum featuring five expert panelists, stimulating conversation to resolve Wood County’s deadly drug dilemma.

“Heroin’s Children,” Al Jazeera’s short documentary opening the forum, put addicts in the spotlight, revealed how the leading cause of death of Americans under 50 is drug overdose and started the nights’ talk on what policies should be put in place to combat drug use.

“Make marijuana illegal,” Wood County Prosecuting Attorney Paul Dobson said.

Director of Community Health Improvement at the Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio Britney Ward said 99 percent of all heroin users have also used marijuana; however, not all marijuana users also use heroin. Dobson argued the statistic still shows cannabis is a gateway drug to stronger drugs like heroin or opiates and should be illegal to curb drug use all together.

In contrast, short debate ensued after an audience member asked the panel what they thought about Portugal’s policy decision to decriminalize all drugs. Nancy Orel, executive director of research for the Optimal Aging Institute, said Portugal is brought up in nearly all drug policy conversations. “Evidence shows that overdoses have decreased in Portugal, but drastic change in American attitudes towards drugs would have to occur,” Orel said.

Dobson noted that the government is not always the best place to look for solutions.

“Public policy is by its nature reactive,” Dobson said. “I think that looking to public policy as the cure for this is not the place to look. It’s not the answer. It’s not necessarily true that the government is the best place to go to solve a problem. Charles Dickens wrote ‘A Christmas Carol’ because it addresses the individual responsibility to care for our brothers and sisters.”

Some of the largest issues surrounding the epidemic stem from public policies Dobson described as shortsighted and having unintended consequences.

In the early 2000s, there were few ways to track if an individual was getting multiple prescriptions for the same drug from multiple hospitals, so they could intentionally misuse the medication. Policies were put in place to curb prescription drug use, but that only turned people to go to the cheaper alternative: heroin.

And there is little protocol or research to show exactly how to handle drug addiction.

“With tobacco, there was plenty of research that made putting policy in place easy,” Ward said. “And there’s a protocol with diabetics, but with drugs, it’s not easy. And since we have it bad here in Ohio, states are looking to us to see what we do.”

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Students to pay more for summer internships

By Kaitlyn Filhart
Social Media Editor

Journalism students are required to have two internships before graduating, now, in-state students must pay over $400 for a one-credit-hour class. Last spring it was announced that journalism students would have to pay a course fee if they wanted to count their summer internships toward academic credit. Those who already had an internship before knowing these changes were charged an $80 exam fee, but that was only a one-time deal from the University.

"Up until last year, we would regularly allow people taking internships in the summer to get credit in the fall," journalism department chair Jim Foust said. "The two reasons being that a summer internship would not be over in time when the summer session would end to submit a grade and secondly to save students money. The class is only one credit hour, so students could fit it into their fall schedule without going over 18 credit hours for an additional fee."

Ted Rippey, associate dean, says that having students complete their internship requirement in the summer and count it for fall credit goes against University policy.

"There has not been a rule change. Rather, the University expects students who complete work for course credit to be registered for the course at the time they do the work, not in a later academic term, and the College of Arts and Sciences has directed the journalism program to correct its internship enrollment practices in accordance with University expectations," Rippey said.

Along with following the University's policy, Rippey said they have to follow state rules. Under Ohio House Bill 64, the University is required to provide the state with an accurate report of how many students are engaged in experiential learning (which includes internships). Those reports are broken down by academic semester or session. In order for the University to avoid misrepresenting itself to the state, it must avoid indicating that students completed internships in a fall term when they actually completed them in the summer.

Terry Rettner said that even with the changes for students, enrollment for internships has not been affected so far.

"I checked my recent enrollment for journalism 4000, and at this point it is on par with what it was this time last year. At this point, I can't say whether or not numbers overall will be down from last year -- students continue to add internships for the first couple of weeks during the summer session," she said.

Junior multiplatform journalism student, Grace Gebo, has an unpaid internship this summer.

"I have to pay $755.08 for the internship credit. I am from Indiana, so I have to pay out of state tuition. However, since it is summer credit the University did give me a nice $50 off," she said.

Rettner sees why this added cost could be taxing on students.

"I understand that students must pay for the academic credit for the term in which they are interning. I also understand the hardship this can cause for students working unpaid internships and also paying for living accommodations in other cities," she said.

Rippey says that he understands this adds additional costs on students.

"We know that summer registration carries a financial obligation for students, and we recognize the significance of that obligation. At the same time, all involved are in a better place when the enrollment record is accurate. This applies not just to journalism but to all other programs in Arts and Sciences and across the University," he said.

Foust thinks that under the enforcement of these standards, more students will miss out on internship opportunities because of the financial burden.

"I think this will discourage students from doing internships in the summer. We have a lot of students who are first generation college students or who are financially strapped, and it makes it difficult for us to say, work somewhere where you don't get paid and pay for the internship for course credit," he said. "There will be students who have a great opportunity but may have to pass up."

Gebo wishes that there was a better line of communication before these changes were put on students.

"It was an awful communication process. I found out about the internship change through Foust's weekly journalism newsletter emails and then the journalism students started talking," she said. "There was no press release or any communication about it. Professors or advisors didn't let us know about it before it was official."

Despite the thoughts and comments from journalism staff and administration, the rules for summer internships are set and the students are the ones to pay.
Sophomore outfielder Jake Wilson is the latest Falcon baseball player so far to get drafted by a Major League Baseball team. However, Wilson decided to decline the offer and instead go to college and play for the Falcons.

“It was hard, since it was my ultimate goal to get drafted and play at the highest level I can,” Wilson said. “But I knew that the best choice for myself and for my family was to come to college and get an education, make memories and make friends that will last a lifetime.”

Wilson was picked in round 39 by the Boston Red Sox in 2016.

“I was surreal,” he said. “I was in disbelief, it was always a dream of mine to accomplish that goal and once I did I was baffled. It was just a great feeling to be with my family to get the news and, actually, my dad found out before I did because he saw it online and he told me. I didn’t believe him but then later on the Red Sox called to congratulate me and I was in disbelief, but it was a great feeling.”

Wilson said he decided to come to the University because of the coaching staff as well as enjoying the college town experience.

“They took me on a visit and I thought (I wanted to come here) right when I set foot on campus,” Wilson said. “The coaches were great, my parents loved the college town part of it and I just fell in love, it was everything I could ask for from a Division I baseball program that I wanted to go to.”

Wilson's family has been involved in baseball for a long time which inspired him to go on to play baseball on the collegiate level.

“My family's a big baseball family,” Wilson said. “My little brother plays at Dav- enport University and both of my parents played growing up. We're just a huge baseball family and I grew up in it and I fell in love as soon as I stepped foot on the baseball field.”

Going forward, however, Wilson wants to put a focus on the mental aspect of the game.

“I just want to improve on focusing on control,” he said. “I remember last year I'd get upset over stuff that I couldn't control like getting a hit or a guy making a nice play on me, but I've just got to remember I've got to control what I can control and just worry about that, if you have a good attitude and stay positive, you'll have a successful season.”

Sophomore outfielder Jake Wilson bats in a game last season.
The Falcon men’s soccer team played in their next to last spring exhibition match on Tuesday night, defeating the Ashland Eagles 7-0.

“There were a couple of guys who were able to get a lot of minutes,” Falcons head coach Eric Nichols said. “Mitchell (Hughes) went all 80 minutes, which was good for him, Amandy (Ayima) and Sam (Pugliese) got more minutes and the guys who are also working on fitness got more minutes.”

With the game was moved from the typical 45 minute halves to just 40 minutes per half due to a late start and colder temperatures, the Falcons started out the match strong as sophomore midfielder Vinny Worner scored at the 8:32 mark of the first half. Not long after, senior defender Moe Mustafa doubled the score for the Falcons with a goal at 17:45.

“It was a great cross deflection,” Mustafa said. “I was able to get open back post and slide it, luckily I was able to tap it in.”

With just under two minutes remaining in the half, the Falcons were awarded a penalty kick and sophomore midfielder Chris Sullivan converted to make it a 3-0 match going into halftime.

Starting into the second half, Sullivan came back again with another goal at 13:10, which was followed up just over a minute and a half later with junior forward Chris Brennan scoring to make it a 5-0 lead. With 9:31 remaining in the match, junior midfielder Amandy Ayima added a another goal for the Falcons and Brennan got his second of the match with 5:18 to go as the team went on to win 7-0.

The team also nearly did not give up a single shot on net during the match, however Ashland was able to get a shot in the final minute, which was covered up by junior goalkeeper Anthony Mwembia.

However, the team still feels that there are areas that they want to continue to improve upon going into next season.

“The defense was still a little bit sloppy at times,” Nichols said. “But I can’t argue with the results.”

The team will finish off their spring exhibition schedule on Friday night, at home with a match against the Dayton Flyers.

“With only one game left, it’s going to be tough,” Nichols said. “It’s definitely going to be a challenge for us defensively and we’ve been challenged throughout the spring so far, so it’ll be good.”

### Soccer takes down Ashland in exhibition

**By Zane Miller**
Sports Editor

“I was able to get open back post and slide it, luckily I was able to tap it in.”

**Moe Mustafa**
Senior Defender
This year’s annual Eco-Fair featured about 20 tables of University, city, county and state environmental organizations, each addressing at least one of the three pillars of environmental outreach: political action, community service and education.

The Office of Sustainability’s intern, Christina Deehr, a senior majoring in environmental policy and analysis, did most of the fair’s planning.

“I had the role of coordinating this, so I contacted…the organizations on our list,” Deehr said. “Of course, we had several people decline because Earth Week is so busy, not just for us, but for every environmental organization.”

Deehr grew up on a farm and spent summers in the Upper Peninsula, which fostered her appreciation for the outdoors.

Among the tables at the fair were the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, the City of Toledo Environmental Services, the Toledo-Lucas County Sustainability Commission, the Wood County Green Party and more. Each had information to educate students about their respective causes, and some had opportunities to become more involved in environmental efforts.

One recent campus effort of environmentalism is the Environmental Action Group’s petition to ban plastic bags from campus. EAG members, including organization president Brad Holmes, met in February with the Undergraduate Student Government and BGSU Dining Services to get the initiative moving. USG suggested using the petition, which has garnered over 700 signatures, to draw attention to the issue.

Holmes said EAG has historically been a political organization but is looking to appeal to each of the three pillars of environmental outreach: “political action and activism, community service and community engagement…and education and awareness raising.”

“We’re looking to become an umbrella organization on campus for all three of those forms of outreach for the sake of moving campus and the city as a whole in a more sustainable direction.”

- Brad Holmes -
EAG President

EAG is partnering with Saving Animals from Violence and Exploitation, another student organization, in showing “Sea of Life,” a documentary about the ocean ecosystem, on April 23 at 8:00 p.m. in BA 1003. SAVE promotes a vegan diet in the interest of sustainability, senior PETA 2 college representative Julia Botz said. PETA 2’s efforts are solely college-oriented.

“We’re looking to spread awareness about what individuals can do to change their diet to be more sustainable,” Botz said. “They don’t really think about what they do three times a day, which is eating, and how that choice that they make affects the environment.”

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Eco-Fair continued from page 10

SAVE offered the experience for students to join the environmental and animal rights organization. The group offered samples of vegan tuna salad, vegan recipes, nutrition information and more.

Other opportunities for students included those from the Wood County Park District, the Ohio EPA, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources and the Environmental Service Club, which is hosting an Earth Day clean-up this Sunday.

The public entities at the fair offered volunteering opportunities, and most offered internships. The Ohio EPA, which has one of its five state offices in Bowling Green, offers scholarships, career, and internship opportunities. The Bowling Green office services 24 counties in Northwest Ohio, Richard Kroeger, who works with source water protection efforts, said.

Water was a common theme at the fair. The City of Toledo Environmental Services’ storm water program was staffed by LaShawna Weeks, an environmental specialist for the city. Weeks’ job is to protect storm water from pollution primarily through educational means.

“Sometimes people don’t realize that whatever you do on land ends up in our watershed. Washing your car in your driveway could pollute...the same body of water that you fish from.”

-LaShawna Weeks-
Toledo Environmental Specialist

“A nonprofit organizes stream and river clean-ups and educational services. Clean-ups include efforts at Tontogany Creek and the Maumee River, executive director Kris Patterson said. Patterson graduated from the University in 1998 from the environmental program.

Many of the goals of the various environmental organizations around campus are not out of reach. Any student who does not opt-out of the green initiative fee is able to propose green projects to the Student Initiative Green Fund.

“We only fund proposals that follow our climate action plan,” Chad Wurst, a junior environmental science major, said. The climate action plan is to be carbon neutral by 2040.

The Student Initiative Green Fund’s most recent large project is the phasing in of LED outdoor lights. Additionally, the fund has pledged $500,000 to an on-campus solar array. Currently, no formal proposal has been submitted.

The green initiative fee that provides the income to the fund has, on average, an 88 percent participation rate.

More information on remaining Earth Week events are included in Monday’s Earth Week article, which can be found online at bg-falconmedia.com.

Tables had information on political action and petitions attendees could sign.

Looking for a Summer Apartment in Bowling Green?

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Hate Crimes continued from page 5

A classically blue state like New Jersey has a hate crime rate of 65 per 100,000. Variances can also be explained by the differences in state hate crime laws. New Jersey has a bias crime law that covers “race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender or physical, mental or cognitive disability,” according to the UCLA School of Law.

Georgia, on the other hand, has “enhanced penalties” for someone who “intentionally selected any victim or any property of the victim as the object of the offense because of bias or prejudice,” as well as vandalism against places of worship and acts like flag or cross burning with the intent to cause terror. Georgia has a hate crime rate of 6.89 per 100,000. Ohio’s hate crime law is called the Ohio Revised Code.

In Bowling Green, the group Not in Our Town is a group “created to champion diversity and advance the mission of guiding and inspiring people and the community to work together to stop hate and build safe, inclusive environments for all.” Julie Broadwell, a staff member of the Cocoon and member of Not in Our Town, said, “they are working to spread awareness and inclusivity in Bowling Green.”

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Dobson said focusing on emotional and personal stories of addicts can be effective, but hard facts, numbers and terminology are crucial for shifting the conversation into an effective public policy force.

“The value of the documentary is that it becomes personal,” Dobson said. “One of the things that needs to happen in order to drive public policy is to change the conversation and the terminology. The term ‘war on drugs’ has shortcomings. One of the shortcomings is that war is something that starts and stops, which is a misperception. We’re not going to end drug addiction. The number of overdoses will eventually start going down, but I’m concerned people will think we’ve solved the problem once the fatalities go down. The conversation needs to change.”

Belinda Brooks, coordinator for the Addiction Response Collaborative at the Wood County Prosecutor’s office, said it can be very difficult to get people involved with combating drug abuse because unless an individual is directly affected by the epidemic, people are unlikely to pay attention.

An individual may not be able to get proper rehabilitation services because an addict has to test positive for drug use to receive detox treatment, but most people need treatment once they are off the drug and are going through withdrawals.

Ward said the stigma revolving around drug users is the largest problem. The stigma can be so severe that doctors will not even accept drug users into their office.

“Get people treatment,” Policy Matters Ohio researcher Rob Moore said. “Treatment services are good economic investments. For every dollar you put into methadone and drug treatment, you get $2 into the economy.”

Since Wood County is in the middle of this severe crisis, the county has a policy window to make change. “You don’t want to waste a good crisis,” Moore said.