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The Marian University Knights Football team is set to continue its season after a victory over St. Francis University of Fort Wayne, IN.

After giving up the first touchdown of the game to St. Francis, the Knights answered with the next four scoring drives, putting them up 24-7 at the beginning of the 3rd quarter.

The Knights' offense was fueled by a powerful performance by sophomore running back Tevin Lake, who was named the NAIA FCS Offensive Player of the Game, gathering 141 yards and 3 touchdowns. Senior quarterback Adam Wiese went 26-34 with 2 interceptions, throwing for a total of 212 yards and 2 touchdowns, with senior John Hasty as his favorite receiver, gathering a game high 8 catches for 65 yards and 1 touchdown.

Junior Robert Palmer led the defensive charge with 7 tackles and 1 sack. Palmer was named the NAIA FCS Defensive Player of the Game. Trailing Palmer on the defensive end was junior Seth Vondersaar, ending the game with 7 tackles.

The Knights move to 10-1 on the season after their 45-34 victory over the Cougars and will continue next Saturday against #2 Missouri Valley College in Marshall, MO, who defeated Bethel University of Tennessee 10-7.

Prayer vigil for workers
Students hold vigil in support of the campus workers.

God and war
Dr. Raymond Haberski, Jr., presented a speech on the intersection of warfare and civil religion in the United State

Election 2012
A recap of the election and an opinion about what to expect in the next four years.
By Kaite McConnell

show campus workers their support in organizing a union.

On Nov. 15, members of the Marian community gathered at a prayer vigl to

Photo by Michael Schrader

On Nov. 15, members of the Marian community gathered at a prayer vigil to show campus workers their support in organizing a union.

Prayer Vigil for Emerging Campus Workers’ Union

By Katie McConnell

Junior Cora Harrison stood before a crowd of students, alumni, faculty, and staff, as she prepared to lead a prayer vigil honoring the campus workers in their current efforts to organize a labor union on Nov. 15.

“Despite our differences, we are all connected to this campus through responsible stewardship, reconciliation, dignity of the individual, and peace and justice,” she said.

“We are given the opportunity to truly live these out here tonight by standing in solidarity and praying as one Marian University community,” said Harrison.

Aramark is the subcontractor Marian uses for dining services and campus operations. For about a year, the Aramark workers have been working with a labor union, Unite Here, to establish a union to represent them. For a majority of this time, the campaign was under neutrality in this matter until the

On Nov. 13, the campus workers, as well as students and faculty, went to the managers of the Barbara B. Coolin Diner, Campus Operations, and Subway to request that they sign a card check neutrality agreement. If they signed, the managers would remain neutral in the workers’ decision to organize a union. No one signed the agreement at that time.

Marian University has officially declared neutrality in the matter. “We believe that it is important for Marian University to respect and honor the democratic process that is prescribed in the federal laws and regulations,” said Deborah Lawrence, Vice President for Administration and General Counsel, in an email sent out to faculty and staff on Nov. 12. “For that reason, we must request that members of our community, both faculty and staff members, observe strict neutrality in this matter until the process is concluded.”

Food service and grounds workers at other Indianapolis universities have taken similar paths. Butler University’s Aramark workers are currently working with Unite Here to organize a labor union. Chartwells, a subcontractor used by IUPUI, recognized the worker’s union there and began negotiations in September of 2011.

The vigil was organized by a committee of students who have been assisting the campus workers and Unite Here with their organizing efforts.

On Nov. 15, the vigil began. “This is a big topic I’ve been characteristically brief tonight,” Fowler began. “This is a big topic I’ve been discussing in Arab states, as they may function, as examples, he analyzed how presidents differently address the public through the language of civil religion, as mediated by war. The interplay between different wars and civil religion creates widely divergent responses by presidents, e.g., Lincoln and the Civil War, Carter and the Vietnam War, and Reagan, Truman, and Eisenhower and the Cold War.

“God and War,” New Study by Marian Professor

By Brendan Dugan

Dr. Raymond Haberski, Jr., presented a speech on the intersection of warfare and civil religion in the United States, the topic of his new book, “God and War: America and Civil Religion since 1945.”

In his speech, Haberski asserted that “war tempers the meaning of civil religion,” and that the former has been the “most consequential” in “forging civil religion” in the U.S. Calling upon presidents as examples, he analyzed how presidents differently address the public through the language of civil religion, as mediated by war. The interplay between different wars and civil religion creates widely divergent responses by presidents, e.g., Lincoln and the Civil War, Carter and the Vietnam War, and Reagan, Truman, and Eisenhower and the Cold War.

Haberski also noted the changes in the relationship between war and civil religion since 9/11. Unlike many past wars, the military engagements in the Middle East of the past decade have been fought by volunteers, and, since there has been an absence of much “common sacrifice” characteristic of earlier wars (WWII, for example), “[national] unity dissipated rather quickly.”

Haberski is an associate professor of History and chair of the History and Social Sciences Department at Marian University. Haberski has written three books since 2001, and co-authored another with Dr. Lauren Wittern Keller, who teaches History at the University of Albany, New York.

“God and War,” New Study by Marian Professor

By Brendan Dugan

Former Civil Servant Reflects on Politics of Saudi Arabia, Middle East.

By Brendan Dugan

Former Senator and Congressman (D-CA) and Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Wyche Fowler spoke about the political situation in the Middle East as part of the Global Studies Speaker Series on Nov. 5.

“I am going to try to be uncharacteristically brief tonight,” Fowler began. “This is a big topic I’ve been given.”

“Freedom isn’t America’s gift to the world, it is almighty God’s gift,” said Fowler, quoting former President George W. Bush. “I want to beg to differ: freedom is not a gift, it is an achievement” that requires years of political efforts, such as instituting an independent judicial branch and free press, among other things.

Saudi Arabia has, since the mid-1940’s, had a relatively friendly and supporting political relationship with the U.S., which unfortunately “has brought much grief to Saudi Arabia.” Much of the opposition to Saudi Arabia’s support of the U.S. comes from Saudis themselves, according to Fowler. Fowler stressed the importance of collaborating with Islamic parties in Arab states, as they may function as “vehicles for building democracy” in a relatively young and poor population. Approximately half the population in the Middle East, said Fowler, is under the age of 17 and makes less than $10,000 annually. The problem of encouraging democracy in the Middle East is made more difficult by competing visions of democracy.

“One of the largest problems of creating democracy in the Arab world is not that Arabs do not like democracy, but that the Western world wouldn’t like an Arab democracy,” said Fowler.

With over three decades of public service, Fowler’s career includes being the Ambassador to Saudi Arabia under the Clinton Administration from 1996 to 2001. His service in U.S. Congress spanned from 1977 to 1986, and in the U.S. Senate from 1987 to 1992.

Senator Richard Lugar, for whom the Franciscan Center for Global Studies is named, will deliver his last speech as part of the series, possibly his last public speech as a Senator on Dec. 9, at Marian University. For further updates about the Global Studies Speaker Series, please visit the Global Studies department website (http://www.marian.edu/lfcgs/Pages/default.aspx).
Ignited: A Perspective on the Struggle for Unionization Among Aramark Workers

Editorial by Brendan Dugan

The recent decision of campus workers to make public their unionization efforts brings up some interesting questions. Does the management culture of Aramark align with the moral culture of a modern Catholic educational institution? How is Marian University, technically outside the conflict, addressing the situation? More broadly, how does modern Catholic culture address the corporate mindset so often fixated upon the bottom line and infinite growth – not necessarily moral conduct in regards to its employees?

At the vigil for the campus workers on Nov. 15, this struggle was framed within terms not unfamiliar to a Catholic, Franciscan university: peace and justice, dignity of the individual, responsible stewardship, and reconciliation. At Marian, it seems only appropriate – and arguably effective – to cast the unionization efforts in such a light. In order to assert their collective dignity as laboring individuals, to reconcile disputes, to shift the conditions of labor towards justice, the workers have, with the aide of UNITE HERE, made efforts to unionize.

Recently, Aramark has acknowledged its workers at Marian to form a union. It should be noted that these people, who maintain the grounds, who prepare and serve food across campus, are not hired directly by Marian University. Aramark, a fairly large subcontracting agency, employs and manages them. Nonetheless, they are part of the Marian community as much as students, faculty, and staff.

To return to the initial, broader question: the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) released a statement this past Labor Day, citing Pope Benedict’s Caritas in Veritate no. 63, and Pope John Paul II’s Centesimus Annus, no. 15, in addition to a range of Catholic social teaching in regards to labor. In these, the USCCB is strikingly clear: the “exploitation of working people, whether skilled or unskilled, injures their humanity and denies their inherent dignity.”

Whether compelled to support the workers’ efforts or not, careful consideration of the issue ought to be the first step. This is, at its heart, an issue that ought to be addressed politically, socially, and morally. It ought to be located within the larger field of labor struggles across the US and the world – from the Black Friday strike of the WalMart workers (who acted without any union organization), to the problematic labor struggle and bankruptcy of Hostess, to that of permatemp workers in Indianapolis’ hotel industry that has been unfolding over the last several years.

Post Election Speculation

By Aubrey Schrader

It came down to a game of numbers. The process might seem simple and straightforward: only 270 Electoral College votes are needed in order to declare the next President of the United States. On November 7th, Barack Obama was reelected for his second term in office by a margin of 126 electoral votes.

Obama walked away with a total of 303 votes, and Mitt Romney won 206. Although the onset of the race proved close with no clear winner, Obama pulled away later in the night, finally capturing the majority and then still continuing to gain votes. Obama also managed to capture the popular vote, with 51% of the vote, and Romney losing with 48% of the vote.

Interestingly enough, in the exit polls, as supplied by CNN, trends began to emerge. While Romney won the majority of men voters, Obama collected the women’s majority. Obama secured 60% of the vote of our generation (18 to 29 year-old individuals), while Romney earned 56% of the vote for those 65 and older. In addition, Obama carried the urban vote, while Romney took the rural vote. The suburban vote was divided with 48% for Obama and 50% for Romney. The Democrats took 71% of Latino votes (Pew Research Center), while Romney only took 27%. Romney appeared to make up for this deficit with the majority of votes from Christian conservatives; however it was not nearly enough. These trends indicate a shift in American society. Obama’s win cannot be seen as a mandate to act on his agenda explicitly, due to the fact that Senate is still mostly Democrats and the House of Representatives is still mainly Republican. Ergo, it will still be hard for the President to accomplish policy legislation in such a divided Congress. While not impossible, mediation between what both parties want is certainly difficult to bring about, due to rigid ideology and standard principles that each party attempts to abide by.

Now, though, it is time for the President to confront the issues that were debated ad nauseum in the election campaign. Now that the President has secured a second term, it is entirely possible, and more than likely probable that he will begin to push for more controversial legislation, and focus more on his own agenda. Conversely, his victory could symbolize a President that is more willing to compromise with Congress, in order to get his agenda through; only time will tell.

The President will need to tackle the national debt, which is quite large and growing still. Furthermore, unemployment is still very high, and the fiscal cliff is hovering ominously over the White House and Congress.

But what is the fiscal cliff? The fiscal cliff is the metaphorical precipice upon which the United States’ economy is dangling. There are three factors that contribute to the fiscal cliff: the expiration of the Bush tax cuts on December 31; the end of the two percent reduction in payroll taxes and the long term unemployment benefit extension, that the Obama administration had pushed through; finally, the fact that about 26 million households will again be subjected to the alternative minimum tax, which will raise taxes for many Americans by as much as $3,700. These factors all combine to result in less money Americans to invest in the consum- er driven economy.

Therefore, one might conclude that President Obama will face a tough four years in office. While there are domestic issues to be addressed, there are foreign matters to attend to as well. Obama is now going to be focused on what his legacy will be, and what he wants to accomplish in his next term. This factor will influence a great many of Obama’s decisions and policies, maybe for the better, but also maybe for the worse.

All in all, President Obama has the support of the American people, for although elections seem to bring out the most negative aspects of a person’s personality, the elections ultimately a unify. The elections bring people of different backgrounds together to practice one of the basic rights upon which the United States was founded, and drive the country into the future.

James Holder, a worker at Marian, takes a moment as fellow employee George Smith sings the “Our Father.”

Photo by Michael Schrader

By Aubrey Schrader

James Holder, a worker at Marian, takes a moment as fellow employee George Smith sings the “Our Father.”
From Nov. 16 to 18, several Marian students, faculty, and staff made the annual trip to Fort Benning, GA, to stand with thousands of activists to shut down the School of the Americas and commemorate all of the lives lost as a result of the school.

While officially titled the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation, Ft. Benning is most often referred to as the School of the Americas, or SOA, its moniker before the official change in 2001. Throughout its history, the school has trained soldiers from Latin America.

The School of the Americas Watch or SOAW, founded by Father Roy Bourgeois, is a movement against the SOA because of how the school has become synonymous with torture around the world. Egregious incidents of this torture include the massacre at El Mozote, El Salvador, during which over 700 hundred people were murdered; the massacre was conducted by SOA graduates.

On Nov. 16 of 1989, five Jesuit priests studying sociology in San Salvador, El Salvador, were assassinated by SOA graduates, because of their “subversive” messages. Because of this and other similar incidents, people from all over the country and few from Latin America attend this annual vigil to nonviolently protest to shut down the school and remember those who have died.

At the SOAW Vigil and Convention several thousand people, many of whom are college students, gathered and immersed themselves in Latin American culture and political activism. From midday Friday to midday Sunday, workshops, concerts, and auctions were held. Several events, such as the Rally at the Gates of Fort Benning on Saturday afternoon, and the Memorial Service and Solemn Funeral Procession Sunday morning, highlighted the weekend.

The group embarked at dawn Friday in two vans and drove for over ten hours to Fort Benning. When they arrived that evening, broke camp at a site alongside other groups of colleges. A Morning Plenary explained the logistics of the rally and other pertinent information, such as how Ecuador and Nicaragua were added to the list of countries that stopped sending students to the SOA this year. Following this, everyone went to the Gates of the SOA and stayed there until nightfall, meandering through merchant and activist booths.

After meeting several other college students and inspiring folk, the Marian group went to some workshops at the convention center, such as “Ayer, Hoy, y Mañana: Musica Tradicional de Cuerdas” Film screening, and “Life as an Immigrant Inside and Outside of an For-Profit Detention Center.” Later that evening the group enjoyed some Spanish music at the concert, and some native music from Vera-cruz, Mexico, and Chilean rap.

Finally, on Sunday the group tore down the tents and gathered back at the Gates with the other thousands of the solemn funeral procession. Each person held a white cross with a name of victims who were murdered or died as result of SOA graduates’ actions. During the march, each name was sung over loudspeakers, met with the refrain “Presente!” which signifies that the victims are present in thought during the demonstration.

After the procession, during which every cross in the was placed in the gates to the school, the crowd dispersed back to their cars and started their individual journeys home. The Marian crew gathered back in the two vans with smiles on their faces, new friendships, new memories, more but- tons, and peace in their hearts for the long drive back to campus.

Junior Cora Harrison raises her cross with thousands of others at the School of the America protest.

At the end of the demonstration, protestors leave their corsses in the gates of Ft. Benning.