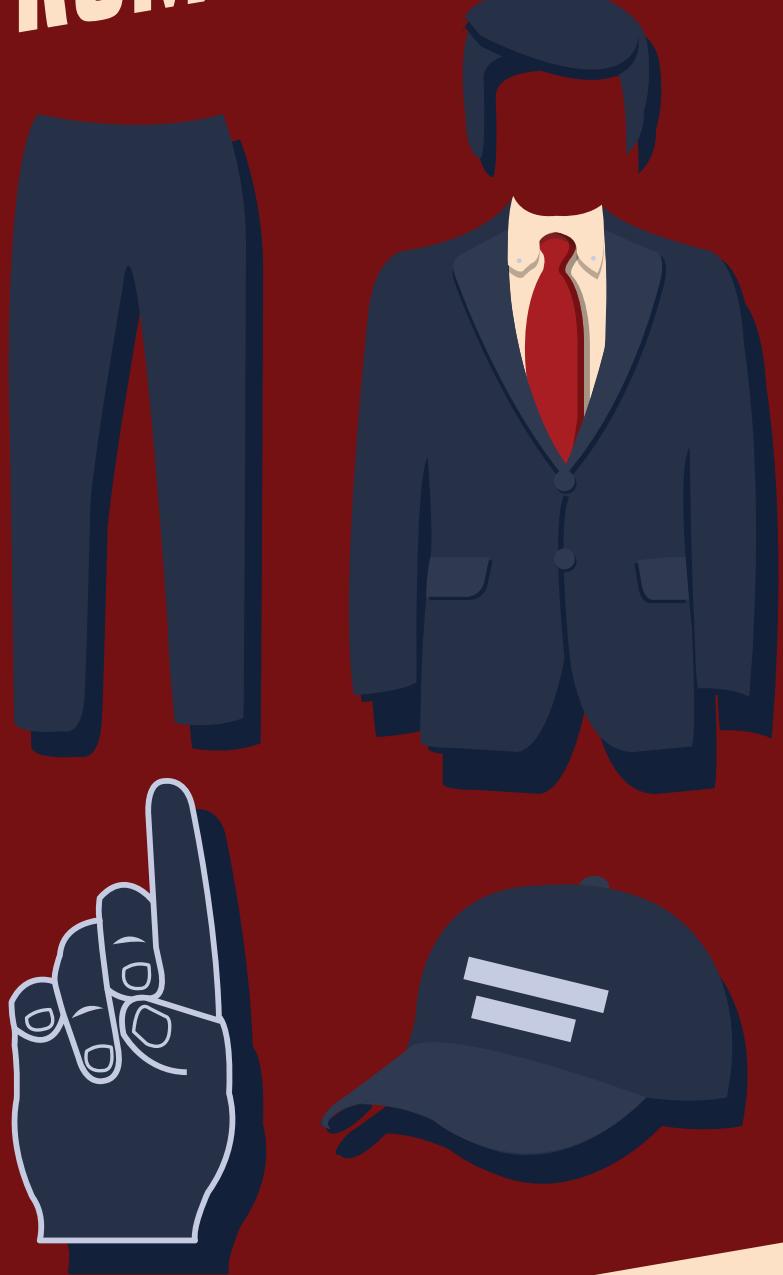


THE CHRONICLE

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TRUMP ESSENTIALS



CLINTON ESSENTIALS



ELECTION 2016 ★

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the Chronicle

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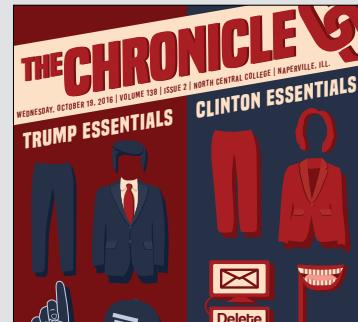
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On the Cover

Illustration and back cover by Kyle Novak



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What's happening at NCC?

Campfire Stories with NCC Underground

Oct. 20
 Jefferson Fire Pit
 7-9 p.m.

Cardinal Games: WACKy Olympics

Oct. 28
 White Activities Center
 8-10 p.m.

Homecoming Celebration

Oct. 29
 Res/Rec
 6-11 p.m.

Dia de Los Muertos Celebration

Nov. 2
 Koten Chapel
 12-4 p.m.

BSA Soul Food Dinner

Nov. 3
 Smith Hall
 6-10 p.m.



Photo by Kara Kots

Faces of NCC

#FacesOfNCC "North Central's sense of community is one of the reasons why I love it here so much. Everyone is so friendly and approachable that we actually met through a mutual friend and have been friends ever since." - Katherine Kucko '17 (right) "I am an alumni so it has been nice to come back and hang out with professors to see how interested and engaged they are in your life and your accomplishments so far." - Kaitlyn Brown '15 (left) #NorthCentralCollege #StudentStories #Alumni #NCCLinked

To see more 'Faces of NCC' follow @chroniclencc on Instagram

voting

Voter registration: calls to action and the election

Kathryn Bloch
Contributing Writer

As debates are airing, and the race between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton gets more tense, the presidential election is growing ever closer. With less than month left until the election date on Nov. 8, deadlines for voter registration across the nation are coming up fast. The deadline for registering online in Illinois is Oct. 23, and the mail-in deadline to register has already passed as of Oct. 11.

Several celebrities have taken to social media over the past month to motivate their followers to register to vote in their states. These messages have been varying in their tones, but their intent is the same: to get people out to the polls.

Katy Perry teamed up with the website Funny or Die and Rock the Vote in September to send out a message about voting. Before releasing the video, Perry tweeted, "TOMORROW, I USE MY BODY AS CLICK BAIT TO HELP CHANGE THE WORLD." In the video, Perry attempts to vote naked, boasting that people can wear whatever they want to the polls.

In hearing these messages from celebrities and public figures, one question in particular may arise: am I registered to vote? There are a number of easy ways to check your voter registration, and if you are in fact still registered.

There is an advertisement on Snapchat that plays between stories on the Discover page that features multiple celebrities, such as Jimmy Fallon. In the advertisements, the celebrities tell users to swipe up on their screen to register.

Rock the Vote's website not only makes registering to vote simple and quick, but it is also extremely easy to confirm registration. The website asks for basic personal information, then based on the address you provide it tells you if you are still registered. In addition to voter registration, Rock the Vote also provides information on polling locations, absentee voting and reminders on important election information.

8% of North Central College's students do not live in Illinois, and absentee voting is something that effects them while they are in school. Senior Emily Zadny is a Wisconsin native, and she is feeling the pressure of upcoming voter registration deadlines. "I still have to get my absentee ballot," said Zadny.

Getting an absentee ballot is something Zadny thinks is very important, especially with the election coming up so quickly. "It's one thing I'm stressing

"I still have to get my absentee ballot."

out about because it's really important to vote, especially with how tense this election has been."

While the exact number of registered voters in Illinois is unknown, that number is higher than the number of residents in some areas. In an article published by the Huffington Post in Sept. 2015, Reboot Illinois named 17 counties in Illinois where more people were registered to vote than actually lived there.

According to the article, the county with the most variation in registered voters versus living residents is Franklin county. In this county, voter registration rings in at 190 percent. Illinois is just one state in the nation with counties that are over-registered: 21 states have over-registered counties.

Michigan is the state with the highest number of over-registered counties, with 24 in total. Illinois has the second highest number. Of the 17 counties named as being over-registered, Cook county is nowhere to be seen on the list.

Whether you are here from a different state, or you have called Illinois your home for your entire life, deadlines for voter registration are growing ever closer. The chance to have your voice heard only comes once every four years: will your voice be heard?

"It's one thing I'm stressing out about because it's really important to vote, especially with how tense this election has been."

Full list of political candidates Maybe you'll change who you're voting for...

Below is a list of some real candidates nominated to be president. (*Information via ballotpedia.org*)



Mickey Mouse



Eric Cartman



Francis J Underwood



Darth Vader



John Cena



Buddy the Elf

Graphic by Deidre Ewers

Now that you know all of the **real** candidates, you can consider yourself an informed voter.

Voting in Illinois

Adam Poklop
News Editor

Similar to the intense coverage Iowa received in the weeks leading up to the nation's first primary, the nation's battleground states have become a hot topic. Both candidates have been spending extended time in states like Ohio, Florida, and North Carolina as news outlet publish weekly polls in these places, trying to provide some indication of who holds an edge.

If anyone in Illinois is waiting for that wall-to-wall coverage, they shouldn't hold their breath. Simply put, Illinois fails to receive that sort of attention because their results are a foregone conclusion, as they have been for the past twenty-four years. Hillary Clinton will win her home state, just like her husband did in both of his presidential elections.

True, November's election will mark the first presidential election with a Republican governor in office since George W Bush's bid for re-election twelve years ago. But past elections have shown little correlation between the two. Both of Bill Clinton's victories in the state as well as Al Gore's the following election came despite a Republican in the Governor's Mansion.

Now that's not to say Illinois isn't valuable for this election; quite the contrary, actually. Illinois' 20 electoral votes ranks them tied for fifth in terms of number of electors.

The interesting thing about Illinois is that at first glance the state actually looks more Republican than Democratic. County by county results from the 2012 general election show Mitt Romney won seventy-nine counties out of the state's one hundred and two.

Of course that doesn't actually mean anything. Illinois is among the forty-eight states which follows the winner take all system. Obama took home nearly a million more votes than his opponent, and thus easily won his home state and with it, all twenty electoral votes.

Maine and Nebraska are the only two states who don't use this system, instead utilizing the congressional district method. In essence, each congressional district simply carries the weight of one electoral vote. As for the remaining two electoral votes—one for each of the state's two U.S. Senators—they're both awarded to the winner of the popular vote within the state.

20 Electoral Votes, 1 Winner

So then what would this look like in Illinois? Past results have shown there to be a very close correlation between the party of the Representative and the presidential candidate the district votes for. In fact, in the 2012 presidential election every district in Maine and Nebraska voted according to the party of the representative.

So if the same held true in Illinois, Romney would have won 6 districts, and therefore 6 more electoral votes than he did under the winner take all system. Obama, on the other hand, would have won the remaining 12 districts, as well as the popular vote within the state, thus awarding him fourteen electoral votes.

States do have total control over how they allocate their electoral votes, though there are currently no talks within the state concerning a change in method. Regardless, come election day Clinton will come away the winner in the state, in a very anti-climactic election.

2016: A post-voting rights election

By Adam Poklop
News Editor

In a presidential election dominated by extreme outsiders, obscene sound bites, and hostile personal attacks, one aspect seems to have been all but forgotten. This year's showdown is the first presidential election in a post *Shelby County v. Holder* world.

It was this Supreme Court case, three short years ago, that challenged one of the most sacred, and hard fought for Civil Rights laws, the Voting Rights Act.

This is the culmination of a story that spans across a century-and-a-half of American history, beginning in a time when the country was trying to recover after 11 states seceded and the ensuing war killed more than half a million Americans.

At the Civil War's close, the stage was set for a debate over the status of the roughly 4 million slaves living in the United States. One of the Congress's first move at the war's close was to pass the Thirteenth Amendment, which formally stated, "Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude...shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Three years later, Congress passed the Fourteenth Amendment, granting citizenship to all former slaves along with equal protection under the laws. Finally in 1870, Congress passed the last of what would later be named the Civil War Amendments; in no uncertain terms, it stated, "The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

As was the case with the prior two amendments, the fifteenth explicitly stated "The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article." Yet this power was not realized until nearly a century later.

During reconstruction, though, there was no need for such action. By 1867, the Radical Republicans had control of the congress and instituted military rule in the Deep South. Guarded by the presence of federal troops—some of whom were black themselves—African Americans in the South were able to vote freely, without fear for their safety and retribution.

Consequently, Mississippi elected two black senators to the United States Senate. Since then, only seven African Americans have served in the Senate—three of whom were merely appointed to fill vacancies by governors.

As grand a success it may have been, this stretch of free elections was ever so brief. The 1876 election represented one of the most contested presi-

dential elections in United States history, arguably even more so than George W. Bush and Al Gore's 2000 showdown.

Democratic candidate Samuel Tilden undoubtedly beat Republican Rutherford Hayes in the popular vote; yet when it came time to tally the electoral vote, 20 states were unable to declare a victor.

To resolve this matter, a deal was struck. The Republicans would retain control of the White House with Hayes becoming the 19th president. In return, Ulysses S Grant,

In 1890, Mississippi convened to create a new constitution, free of intrusion by the federal government. Their intent was clear; one delegate brazenly declared, "Let's tell the truth if it bursts the bottom of the universe. We came here to exclude the Negro."

And that's exactly what they did. This was the beginning of the Jim Crow South. The Mississippians enacted poll taxes to prevent poor blacks from voting, the grandfather clause, which prevented anyone from registering to vote whose grandfather hadn't been registered prior to the Civil War.

Most effective, however, were literacy tests. When slavery had been legal, slaves were barred from learning to read and write. Obviously, they had no means to pass such tests. But even freed blacks lost their ability to vote through literacy tests as clerks purposefully selected significantly more difficult passages for than whites would get, though whites were rarely required to take the test.

These laws strategically worked around the Fifteenth Amendment. Passing laws that explicitly stated blacks couldn't vote would have opened the door for a showdown with the federal government or a legal battle. Instead, states opted for laws that undoubtedly targeted African Americans, but subtlety.

That's the way things went for the next sixty years, and it was incredibly effective. In the 1940 presidential election, approximately 3 percent of southern blacks were registered to vote. In Mississippi that number was less than 1 percent.

Free access to voting was once again realized in the 1960, in the heat of the Civil Rights Movement.

During this time African Americans were fighting for their basic rights. The Montgomery bus boycott targeted the segregation of public busses, lunch counter sit-ins targeted separate seating areas, and freedom riders challenged segregated interstate travel.

For voting, that event was the Selma March to Montgomery in 1965. This event—or series of events—came soon after a huge victory for the movement.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), led by Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., chose to target Selma, Alabama as to protest and raise awareness for the South's discriminatory voting practices. At the beginning of the 1960s, Selma had 15 thousand African Americans of voting age; 130 of them were registered to vote, less than one percent.

"In the 1940 presidential election, approximately 3 percent of southern blacks were registered to vote."

Graphics by Jessica Bovenkerk

in one of his final actions as commander and chief, would remove all remaining federal troops from the South.

In effect, reconstruction was over.

Southern states seized the opportunity to undo the changes implemented during the preceding decade. Perhaps no state better exemplifies this than Mississippi. In 1868, assisted by the federal government, they wrote a new state constitution, which contained much of the same language that appeared in the civil war amendments, guaranteeing rights to former slaves.

Continued on page 6

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Alabama Governor George Wallace in particular was a staunch defendant of segregation. At his inauguration, he famously declared, "Segregation today, Segregation tomorrow, Segregation Forever."

King wasn't present at the initial attempt to march, later known as Bloody Sunday. Six hundred non-violent protesters attempted to march to the state capitol when they encountered Alabama state troopers.

They were given two minutes to disperse, but well before the time was up they were attacked. Television cameras were rolling as the protesters were tear gassed, clubbed, and trampled by horseback officers.

"Television cameras were rolling as the protesters were tear gassed, clubbed, and trampled by horseback officers."

-Adam Poklop

King flew in to attempt to lead another march, but were turned back by state troopers. That night a protester was beaten to death by a mob of white segregationists. The murder, combined with the Bloody Sunday violence, forced Johnson into action.

Pledging his support for King and the protesters, he ordered federal troops to protect them along the way. Under their guard, King successfully led a four day march to Montgomery, which included 47 students from North Central.

Almost immediately after the march, Johnson introduced the bill that would become the Voting Rights Act, also known by its long titles as, An act to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment to the constitution, and for other purposes.

The law did away with literacy tests, poll taxes and grandfather clauses. It also created federal examiners who could register voters within states if need be. But most importantly—and controversially—section five of the act required states and some select counties with a particularly poor history of voter registration to get preclearance from either the District Court for the District of Columbia or from the U.S. Attorney General before amending voting procedures.

Section 5 was based on a formula within Section 4(b) which targeted states in which the percent of registered voters was lower than 50, or where voter turnout among the voting age population in the 1964 presidential election was less than 50 percent.

Now, African Americans were once again voting in large numbers. In 1964, 43 percent of Southern blacks were registered to vote. Six years later, that number was 66 percent, meaning more than 1 million blacks were now able to vote.

But the story doesn't end there. In 2013, almost half a century after the passage of the Voting Rights Act, the Supreme Court's decision in *Shelby County v. Holder* struck down the coverage formula in Section 4(b) as being unconstitutional.

Chief Justice John Roberts wrote the opinion of the court, in which he wrote "Things have changed drastically in the South in the nearly 50 years since the Voting Rights Act was signed in 1965."

The problem, according to the court, was that the formula was based on "obsolete statistics" and

therefore violates the constitution.

The Supreme Court found Section 5, the actual idea of preclearance, to be constitutional, but for the time being that doesn't mean anything. They encouraged Congress to create a formula, but that has yet to happen..

After the Court's ruling, there was an increase in Voter ID laws, in much of the same areas that struggled with voter registration prior to the Voting Rights Act.

For this reason, North Central history professor Dr. Barnett says it's like the Voting Rights Act didn't happen. He points to the 50th anniversary of the Selma march as an indication of this feeling. There, African American held signs with messages such as "Stop Voter Suppression", not unlike those of 50 years ago.

North Central political science professor Dr. Chod says that these laws have been passed a way to confront the issue of voter fraud. Chod noted that this has become a very politicized issue: on the left, Democrats believe it to be a "ploy by Republicans to further try to disenfranchise low-income and racial minority voters so that Republicans can have an edge in national elections."

Republicans, meanwhile, will say "we have proven evidence to suggest that people are using the name of deceased people to be able to vote or

aren't citizens."

"Some will call it modern day Jim Crow", while others simply seek to "maintain the purity of what the constitution outlines in the first place."

Professor Barnett indicated the laws are designed in such a way to target a very specific group of people, the same group of people who were disenfranchised after the fall of Reconstruction.

Says Barnett: "A lot of poor people don't have a car and they don't have a driver's license. Alabama, at the same time they made it so you had to have a driver's license or some other form of state issued

ID, closed down many of the Department of Motor Vehicle offices in rural counties, which means to get the voter ID that you need, you have to travel significant distances."

Even while that may be understood to be true, it will be nearly impossible to measure any sort of impact *Shelby County v. Holder* will have on the election.

According to Professor Stephen Caliendo: "There's just too many moving parts. If it's lower, especially in particular areas and in states where the laws are restrictive, it will be tempting to conclude that, but the high negative poll numbers for each of the two major-party nominees might have something to do with it, as well."

Regardless, one thing is clear: this is the beginning of a new chapter in the long story of voting rights in the United States. For better or for worse, November will show the impact of *Shelby County v. Holder*.



face-off

Chaos: The law and order candidate

Bob Tomaszewski

Forum Editor

Donald Trump may arguably have a great campaign strategy. The only problem is determining which actions or words are part of this strategy, and which are pure chaos. The element of Chaos is apparent in the way Trump disrupted the GOP with insults and radical views, but those actions were not strategic. Interrupting the other candidates, disrupting the status quo, and establishing himself far from the moderate worked well for Trump in the beginning, but is no longer proving effective for his campaign.

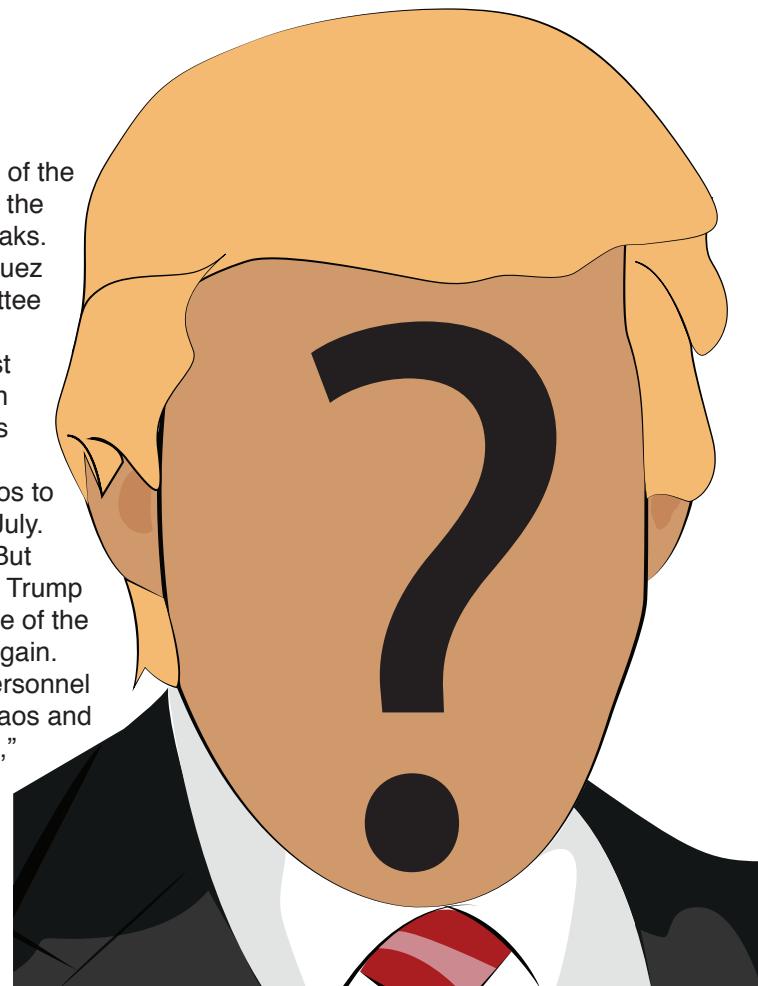
Professor Caliendo said that it was harder to judge at the republican debate because there were so many people on stage. He questions "How can he look moderate voters in the eye and moderate republican voters in the eye and even right leaning democrats in the eye and I think it's fair to ask that question of someone who has never run for political office."

Caliendo feels that Trump so far is more chaos than calculation. The debate provided evidence for this with Trump constantly interrupting Clinton during the debates almost as if Chaos is his mode of operation, instead of "law and order" as he talked about during the first debate. Trump took a chaotic approach to courting the African american vote at one point asking "What do you have to lose?"

Wikileaks has gone after Clinton for much of the campaign and still Trump's negativity soaks the news cycle. In this email chain <https://wikileaks.org/dnc-emails/emailid/13227> Pablo Manriquez formerly of the Democratic National Committee complained to peers "Dear CNN, Pls have Trump call-in and set the news cycle against us instead, per usual." The Trump campaign has a good media strategy. Trump himself is chaotic.

The trump campaign has had its own chaos to deal with after firing Corey Lewandowski in July. Trump told Bill O'Reilly "He did a great job. But we're gonna go little bit of a different route." Trump is Chaotic in the way he talks about the state of the nation and how it needs to be made great again.

"America's police and law enforcement personnel are what separates civilization from total chaos and the destruction of our country as we know it," Trump told a Virginia beach audience. One election is what separates America from total chaos.



Graphic by Deidre Ewers

Calculated: The Trump approach

Adam Poklop

News Editor

When Donald Trump announced his candidacy last June, he joined a field of Republicans that would soon include seventeen presidential hopefuls. Given such intense competition, Trump needed a way to propel himself to the top of such a large group.

From the very beginning, Trump crafted himself into an anti-immigration and anti-trade candidate, seizing upon an opening within the Republican Party. These issues took the center stage in his announcement speech, during which the businessman declared, "When was the last time anybody saw us beating, let's say, China in a trade deal? They kill us. I beat China all the time. All the time."

And with regards to immigration, Trump infamously said, "When Mexico sends its people, they're not sending their best. They're bringing drugs, they're bringing crime, they're rapists. And some, I assume, are good people."

There was an immediate backlash, of course. Sponsors were lost and ties were cut with many organizations. But those were acceptable losses, compared to what he gained.

In one speech Trump showed his true colors and proved he wasn't going to try and assume to identity of a polished politician. He was going to talk the way 'ordinary' Americans talked and he instantly gained solid support, which traditional candidates like Marco Rubio and Jeb Bush couldn't compete with.

Unsurprisingly, his provocative speech was picked up by almost all facets of the media, which is perhaps where the true genius of Trump lays: his ability to manipulate the media and get free airtime.

There's little doubt the media has played right into his hands. Perhaps nothing better exemplifies

this than when Trump announced he would issue a major statement concerning the birther movement, all three cable news networks covered the event live, expecting a bombshell revelation. Instead Trump touted his recently finished hotel for some time, allowed several surrogates to give extended speeches, before finally giving a brief and uneventful speech.

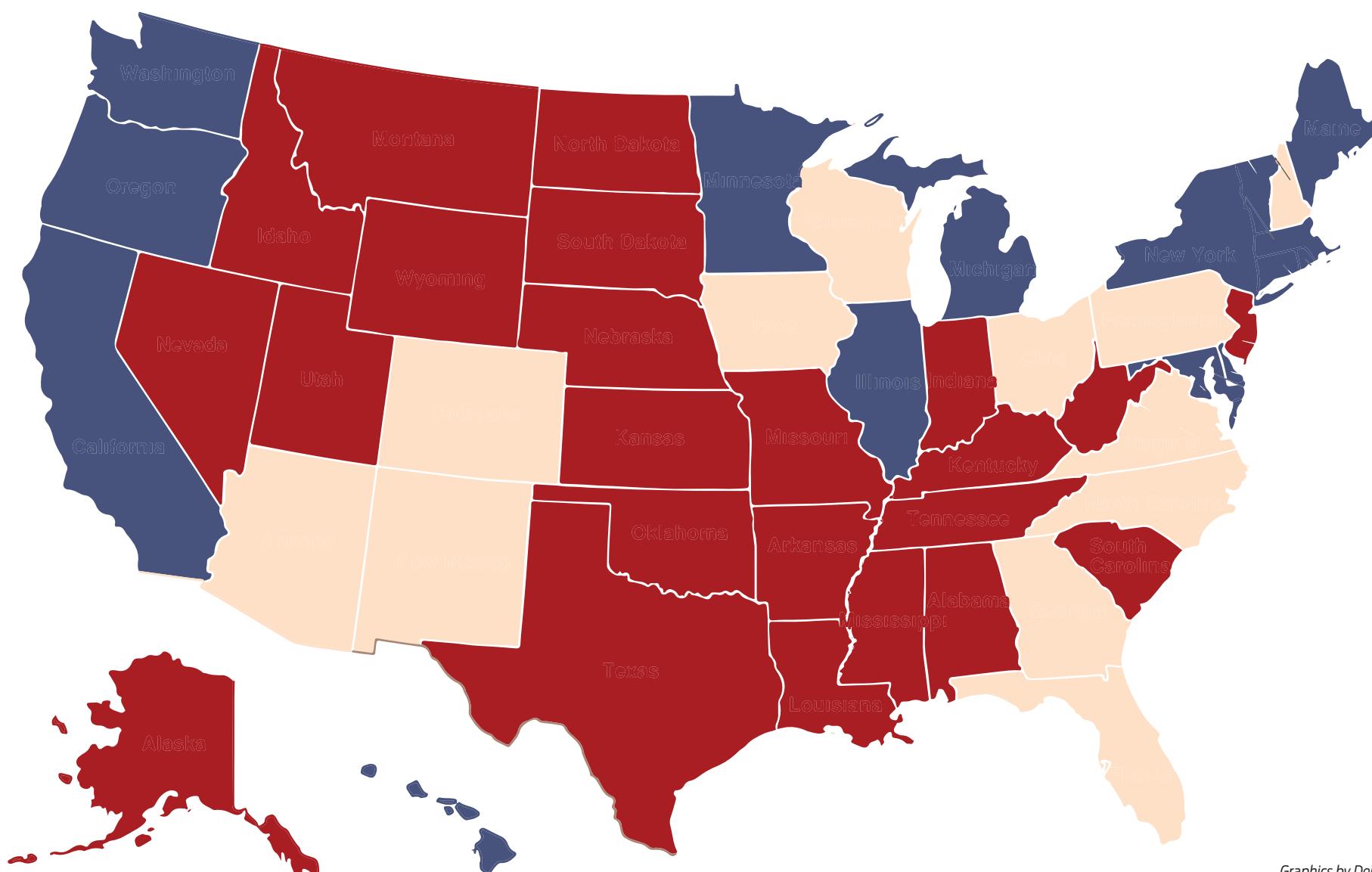
To many, Trump's rhetoric is perceived as the unfiltered thoughts of a 70-year-old man. In reality, there are far too many parallels with his campaign and a notorious twentieth-century Republican strategy to ignore.

The Southern Strategy was implemented in the second half of the twentieth century by several Republican presidential hopefuls. These candidates appealed directly to the racist fears of whites within the deep south, while ignoring blacks altogether. Trump's successful alienation of African-Americans, latinos, and women--not to mention women--is surely all evidence of this.

While it may never be revealed if Trump did in fact attempt to bring back this strategy, it is clear Trump is a man with a plan.



Opposing sides



Graphics by Deidre Ewers
Information via PewResearch.org

2016: The insignificant election

Caleb Lundquist
Contributing Writer

COMMENTARY

As meaningful as you, the American people, and each respective candidate may believe it to be, this presidential election, similar to the others before it, will not result in significant change to the United States, whether it be economically, socially, or any form one uses to gage the well-being of a nation. Now, that is not to discourage those of you who plan to vote from doing so; by all means exercise your right. Head to your favorite library, public school, or other designated voting area, cast your ballot, plant that "I Voted" sticker on your chest, and feel as though you are a true American individual who made a difference in the fate of your country. Just understand, if even vaguely, that whomever comes out as the winning candidate, as the next president, will not cause drastic, immediate change—even if they promised to do so.

To make such bold statements as the ones above, it's quite necessary to have thorough explanations as to why they are true and thus, can be made. Let's analyze the two major parties, seeing as they are the only ones whose candidates actually pose a real chance.

On the democratic side, you have a former first-lady, senator, and secretary of state; qualifications

which, on paper, make her the clear best choice. However, even the most vague Google search reveals dozens of incidences where this same woman has lied under oath, altered facts prior to reporting them, changed her personal beliefs through the years depending on what favors her most, and is suspected of using her positional power under the influence of monetary payoff. Essentially, you have a woman that is great on paper, if that "paper" is one which she can proofread before showing you.

Now to head across the aisle. The Republican Party, what a train wreck it has been this election. They begin the election cycle with more than a dozen potential nominees, many of whom would have been greater candidates than the one who ended up sealing the nomination. Yet, despite how suitable these candidates might have been, they all suffered the same flaw; being too arrogant to step aside and let the strongest nominee take the position. Instead, they bullied one another into submission, until all that was left was a toupee-wearing business man with a bullhorn for a mouth and no filter to be found. The term "business man" is loosely applied here, as his fortune was inherited,

he's declared bankruptcy four times, and his closet is full of failed projects and merchandise. To sum this candidate up, imagine that homeless man on the street corner who shouts obscenities, is outright racist, and talks about how America used to be. See him? Now put him in a suit, give him a billion dollars, and you've got the republican presidential candidate.

Having read these descriptions, you may still be inclined to disagree with my initial position. In fact, it may seem more evident how important this election is. I mean, can you imagine if either of these two were elected, the chaos our country would be thrown into? Actually, I can. It wouldn't be chaos, it would be gridlock. Fortunately, both the Senate and the House of Representatives are filled with enough people who lie between the extremes of dishonesty and ignorance, where our respective democratic and republican candidates are found, to negate any significant action taken by either candidate when they become president. It will be a slow, uneventful four years, but it will be a welcomed stagnation; I'd rather be locked in a governmental power struggle than lied to by my leader or embarrassed by their actions.

Changing times mean this election is important

Madeline Klepec
Contributing Writer

COMMENTARY

Presidential elections are normally a big deal in the United States. However, the 2016 election may be the most important election in American history. Times are changing, and with that comes a great responsibility in who the people choose to elect. I, for one, am intrigued with who the people of our country will choose this election season.

on that issue. Not to mention the appointment of new Supreme Court officials who will direct our country on a positive path. Senior Ryan Shuring shares my belief regarding this election.

"This election is the most vital in our history. Granted this is something we have all heard before, it could not be closer to the truth. The Supreme Court hangs in disarray and the next president will

have direct say over not just the next four to eight years, but 40 years in regards to the direction this country moves. The founding principles of this great nation are under attack, and the voters have great responsibility in deciding what they think America should represent and stand for in the future."

Will it be Trump? Or will it be Clinton? Right now, with our country on the verge of a major crisis, whoever fulfills the seat of President of the United States must be ready to soothe the tensions throughout the nation. They must have a solid plan and a strong head on their shoulders. Otherwise our country could endure an internal downward spiral. Our next president must work dutifully and efficiently to shape America into a country that Americans can be proud of.



A subject of ‘merch’ debate

The question on everybody’s lips this October: Clinton or Trump? Well, have you considered an equally as important question, who has the best official merchandise? We’ve surfed the web so you don’t have to.

Hillary

Hillary Happy Hour Set

Oh yes, this is real. Get your mits on two pint glasses and two shot glasses for only \$45, be happy on Hillary!



Madam President Notebook

Unique to the only female candidate to get this far in the election, \$15 for your own slice of history.

Marc Jacobs Special Edition Tee

A “shimmer imprint” top, designed by the 2016 Woman’s Wear Designer of the year. Boys and girls, grab one for only \$45 (it’s unsex apparently).

Giant Supporter Button

\$6 for when you’re a Hillary fan, but you’re a big Hillary fan, a huge fan... You need a giant supporter button!

Donald

Trump Presidential Cap (Red)

Can you think of any better way to make America great again other than wearing this hat? We can’t!

Trump Presidential Cap (Camo)

If you think it, write it on your forehead.

Trump Presidential Cap (Black)

According to Trump’s website, this is the “most popular product in America”... gotta get me one!

Trump Presidential Cap (Gold)

Nothing screams millionaire louder.



Hats off to Donald, but we think Hilary trumps him this time. Let us know what you think by following us on social media.

www.ncclinked.com

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The conflict of voting across generations

Emily Arias
Social-Media Editor

The election is slowly creeping up on us with less than one month until we cast our votes. Being constantly surrounded by millennials (anyone born between 1982-2004, according to researchers Neil Howe and William Strauss), things might get a little fuzzy, confusing and obnoxious out in the “real world” when baby boomers come back into the picture; especially when talking about politics.

Whether the baby boomers we talk to are our parents, weird neighbors or an Uber driver, it’s hard to not pass a little bit of judgement when they say things we just don’t agree with (but that’s okay because we can silently Tweet away our feelings).

This is how some real millennials responded to the question:

What do you think the **major differences** are between millennials and baby boomers when it comes to picking a candidate for the election?

“I really think we are all individuals and some of them are voting how i’m voting and some of them aren’t, but I shouldn’t invalidate people’s decisions. Many millennials parents are baby boomers..so it’s a given that they would want to disagree with them,” said Katie Evans (‘18).

“I think younger people are more disgusted by the choices we have to offer. I don’t really see 40-year-olds being like ‘we have awful choices’. A lot of people don’t like either one. I think a lot of millennials are voting third party,” said Chloe Boden (‘17).

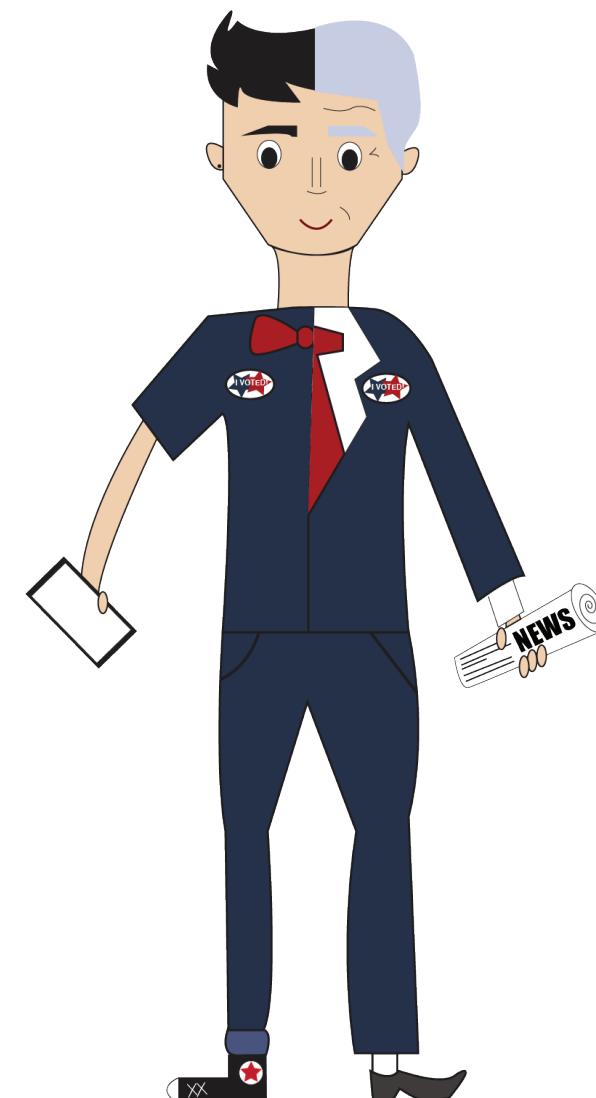
“I think the baby boomers are always seen as a go-getter type generation. With that ambition, a lot of times comes selfishness. I still feel as though baby boomers are really doing what’s going to benefit them. You get to a certain age and you start thinking about giving back. I don’t think they’re doing a very good job of that.

Selfishness is part of democracy.. you can’t really stop that,” said Dominic DeMichele (‘18).

“I think how they get their news is majorly different. Baby boomers will focus more on print and TV channels. Millennials will read up online and check social media. Plus, millennials need to be careful that they aren’t reading clickbait articles with little information to back up their claim, or overly biased pieces,” said UIC senior Linsey Stonchus.

“I definitely see a huge difference in hot button topics such as abortion, gay rights, feminism, etc. I feel as though baby boomers grew up with a very conservative background; times were just different. I see most of them getting offended easily by those things because they were raised close-minded and private. A lot of people my age have a powerful voice when it comes to seeing everyone as equal and letting people be who they are,” said student Jasmine Woodward.

Millennials are now just about equal to the baby boomers when it comes to numbers in being able to vote, with millennials at 69.2 million and baby boomers at 69.7 million (as of April 2016), according to a study by the Pew Research Center. Whether or not millennials and baby boomers disagree with each other, they both play a vital role in the upcoming election.



NORTH CENTRAL COLLEGE

HOMECOMING 2016

October 27 - 30 Weekend Schedule
#NCWelcomeHome

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24**Homecoming Kickoff**

7 p.m., Residence Hall/Recreation Center

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25**Tug O' War**

12:15 p.m., Jefferson Commons

**Scavenger Hunt**5 p.m., upstairs,
Harold & Eva White Activities Center**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26****Window Painting**7 p.m., upstairs,
Harold & Eva White Activities Center**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27****Trivia**12:15 p.m., upstairs,
Harold & Eva White Activities Center**Dodgeball**

7 p.m., Nichols Gym, Merner Field House

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28**Welcome Home****Reception for 50-Year Club**

5 p.m., Madden Theatre, Fine Arts Center

**50-Year Club Banquet and
Class of 1966 Induction Ceremony**

6 p.m., Madden Theatre, Fine Arts Center

**Block Party**

6 p.m., Jefferson Commons

Alumni Swim Meet & Gathering

7 p.m., Merner Field House

Women's Volleyball vs. Wheaton7 p.m., Merner Field House
Alumni Reception to follow**"Mosque Alert"***

7:30 p.m., Theatre at Meiley-Swallow Hall

WACky Olympics

8 p.m., Jefferson Commons

Bonfire

10 p.m., Jefferson Plaza

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29**50-Year Club Breakfast**

9 a.m., Harold & Eva White Activities Center

Alumni Flag Football Game

9 a.m., Benedetti-Wehrli Stadium

**Athletic Hall of Fame
Breakfast with Champions**

9:30 a.m., Madden Theatre, Fine Arts Center

Symposium for Education Alumni9:30 - 11 a.m., Tyson Curriculum Center,
Oesterle Library**African American Alumni
Association Annual Meeting**9:30 - 10:30 a.m., Multipurpose Room,
New Hall**Wrestling Team Open Practice**

10 a.m., Nichols Gym, Merner Field House

**Athletic Hall of Fame
Induction Ceremony**

11 a.m., Wentz Concert Hall

**African American Alumni
Association Walk/Bike-A-Thon**

11 a.m. - 12:30 p.m., Championship Plaza

Residence Life Reunion11 a.m., New Hall (south lawn),
451 S. Brainard St.**Education Alumni Pre-Game BBQ**Noon - 2 p.m.
Merner Field House parking lot**Homecoming Parade**12:45 p.m., South on Brainard Street
to Championship Plaza**African American Alumni
Association Meet-N-Greet**

1 - 2 p.m., Rall House, 329 S. Brainard St.

Football Game vs. Carroll University

2 p.m., Benedetti-Wehrli Stadium

Homecoming Reunion Celebration6 - 11 p.m.
Residence Hall/Recreation Center**"Mosque Alert"***

7:30 p.m., Theatre at Meiley-Swallow Hall

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30**Worship Service**

10 a.m., Koten Chapel, Kiekhofe Hall

Homecoming Brunch

11 a.m., Kaufman Dining Hall

**Homecoming Concert
& Dessert Reception****1 p.m., Wentz Concert Hall & Lobby,
Fine Arts Center, free, ticket required**"Mosque Alert"***

4 p.m., Theatre at Meiley-Swallow Hall

REUNION CELEBRATION

Saturday, 6 - 11 p.m., Residence Hall/Recreation Center

Reception

6 - 7 p.m.

**Outstanding Alumni Awards
Presentation & Program**

7 - 7:30 p.m.

Dinner & Dancingfeaturing the band Indigo
7:30 - 11 p.m.

**TICKETS ON
SALE NOW!**
at the WAC info desk



*Ticket required **Free, ticket required

To purchase tickets, visit northcentralcollege.edu/show or call the Box Office at 630-637-SHOW (7469).

For more information about these Homecoming events, please visit

cardinalnet.northcentralcollege.edu/student-life/homecoming-2016

sports politics

NCC denies its athletes a fair cut

Adam Halick
Contributing Writer

"If you think about how many hours you put in of practice, weightlifting and everything for the amount of hours you are actually playing the sport, there are times you feel it is a job and at times it just sucks, it really just sucks," said senior pitcher at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Anthony Milazzo.

Imagine for a moment working numerous hours a week for a company while your peers put in a fraction of the time you do. Now take into consideration that despite working abundant hours, you aren't being paid. This is the gist of the exposure that collegiate athletes are facing as their talents have generated millions of dollars for their respected institutions. This issue has been ongoing for several decades, yet the NCAA has yet to make any significant ground with their athletes.

"Not to say [the coaches] don't care about your personal life or school work, but they really control your schedule and tell you when to plan your classes," said former guard for the American University basketball team and current consultant for National Collegiate Scouting Association, Steven Luptak. "I talk to families on a daily basis that are going from the high school to college transition and I tell them up front, especially at the D-1 level it really is like a full time job."

College, for all, is a time of adjusting. For an athlete, like Elmhurst College junior linebacker Anthony Beltrano, managing it all and keeping up with your

school work is a difficult task to master.

"Obviously if you're taking time away, you are going to lose time for academics but it comes with experience," said Beltrano. "As a freshman, even sophomore, you're really swimming in the water trying to figure out ways to survive and get everything done."

Much like Beltrano, Luptak felt being an athlete gave him a disadvantage in his education. "There'd be times I'd be pretty stressed out from school and I'd tell myself if I was just a regular student then I don't think I'd be getting this stressed out," said Luptak. "I knew my peers only had an hour or two of classes a day and the rest of their day could get their work done, while I'd usually have from 8PM-10PM to get my work done, otherwise I'd have to stay up late."

One of the most misleading things people think about athletes is what their schedule really looks like. Many tend to believe that it's just a matter of a few practices a week followed with a couple games. Luptak was well aware of this misconception.

"People look at us and think we only have two to three hours of practice a day," said Luptak. "It was usually one to two hours before practice to get ready and two to three hours of stuff to get done after practice."

The time commitment to the university is something that most athletes still feel unappreciated for. Schools have continued to raise a profit off of selling a players' jersey or other merchandise and not paying the athlete anything. This happens because the NCAA still has yet to prohibit rules against it, despite the constant controversy. At the University of Illinois, Milazzo feels steps are being taken to

"Not to say [the coaches] don't care about your personal life or school work, but they really control your schedule and tell you when to plan your classes. I talk to families on a daily basis that are going from the high school to college transition and I tell them up front, especially at the D-1 level it really is like a full time job."



support their athletes, but admits proper compensation has yet to be mandated.

"Illinois has instituted a dining center specifically for all of their athletes," says Milazzo. "A perk like that is a step into kicking back some of the money to the athletes."

The money being brought in most often goes to the contracts of the academic coaching staff and also helps fund the academics at the university. However, the million-dollar question remains to be; how can the NCAA come up with a way to compensate their athletes?

The NCAA has made small steps in helping their athletes thrive financially by allowing schools to provide a stipend of a few thousand dollars for "the cost of attendance", but just recently on Oct. 3 the Supreme Court refused to hear a case regarding athletes trying to get a college athletes income unrestricted.

Last year in 2016, the court ruled that a college would be allowed to restrict what an athlete makes to purely tuition and cost of attendance. But these athletes are not going to give up that easily.

After hearing over and over how unfair athletes are treated it's easy to ask; if it's so bad why do they go through with it? The reason is simple—they have no choice. If athletes want to play professionally, they are forced to either go to college or move out of the country and play professionally overseas.

"At 18 years old you can serve for your country, what's the purpose of athletes going to school for one semester athletes who are one and done in basketball or capable of playing in the NFL after high school?" said Beltrano. "You can't tell me these athletes are getting the most out of going to class for one year. If guys are ready, why not let them make their money?"

Allowing athletes to enter the professional level whenever they are desired by the league would also eliminate one of the biggest issues in the NCAA: the sale of jerseys and other merchandise. The controversy has heated up in the past few years with players like Johnny Manziel and Dez Bryant but is most remembered dating all the way back to 1992 and 1993 with the University of Michigan's Fab Five.

The Fab Five team helped Nike trademark baggy basketball shorts and black playing socks but the star of the team, Chris Webber, was most disappointed with his jersey being sold everywhere for \$75-\$100 and not receiving a single profit for it.

"I definitely feel the process that is currently in place isn't necessarily the best," said Luptak. "It's not like people want to get a number four Michigan jersey because it's their favorite number they want to get it because it's Chris Webber. The institution profits all that money based on his performance."

Even though problems continue to occur, it seems the NCAA hypocrisy on their view of athletes will continue to be over-looked for time to come.

"It's clearly not fair when the NCAA says it's all about the sport and getting your education, when these institutions are turning a large profit off of their student-athletes", said Luptak.

The life of an athlete faces many bumps and bruises but perhaps none more significant than their instant defeat to the NCAA.

"If you talk about exposure, the NCAA may be the biggest powerhouse of it, based off of their ability to continue making money off of their athletes," said Beltrano.

"At 18 years old you can serve for your country, what's the purpose of athletes going to school for one semester athletes who are one and done in basketball or capable of playing in the NFL after high school?"

Here's what you thought:

Our recent twitter poll ended with the following results based on what you think.



Following

Who do you trust to run our country after this
#debate 🗳? #debatenight 🗳 #hillary #trump
#nccdebatenight16

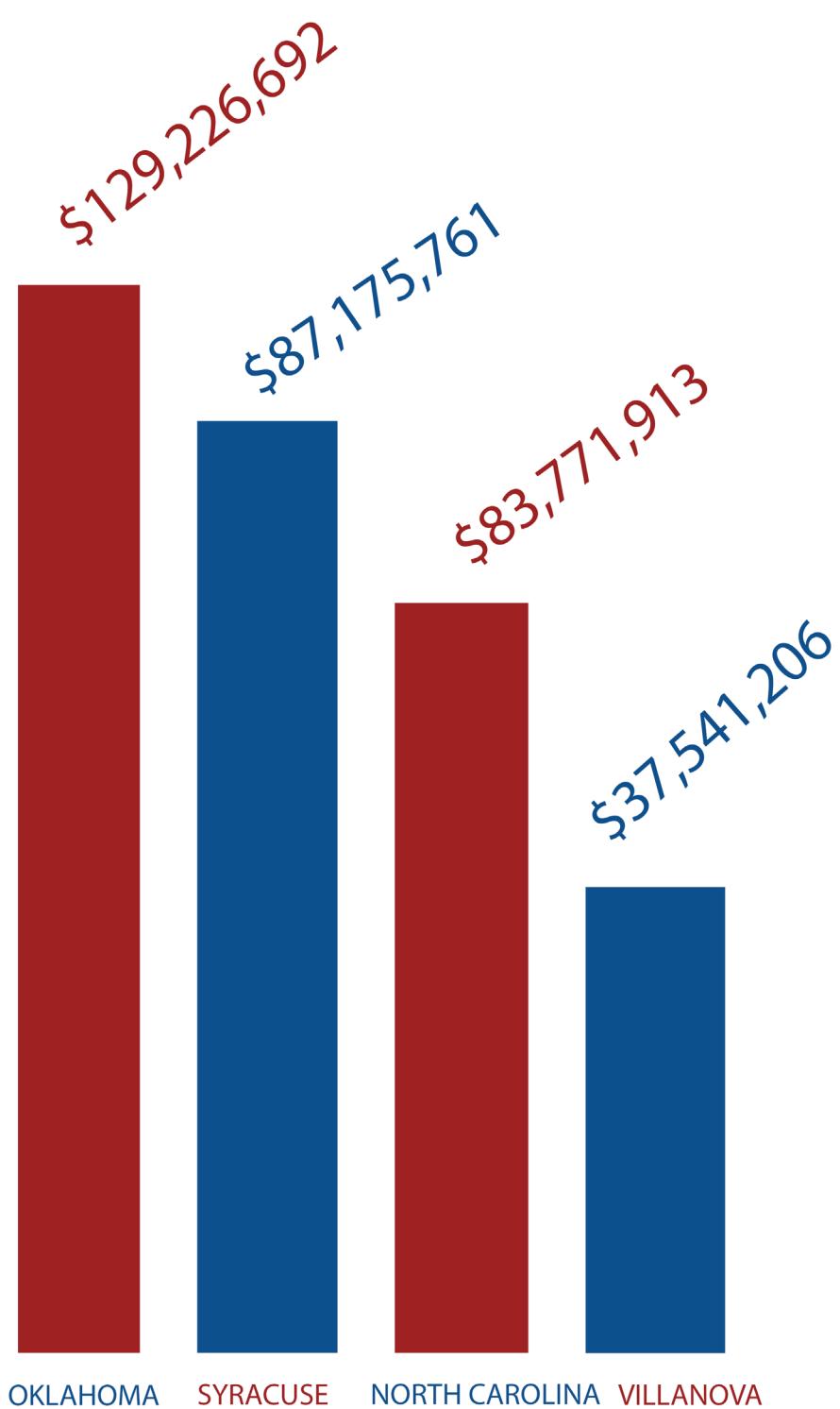
29% Hillary

14% Trump

36% Bring Obama Back

21% Help Me

223 votes • Final results



HOW MUCH REVENUE FINAL FOUR COLLEGES MADE IN 2016

Courtesy of Sports.Vice.com



Photo by Caleb Lundquist

A section of North Central's Hall of Fame, commemorating student-athletes who achieved superior athletic status in their collegiate careers.

The beauty of the third division

Caleb Lundquist
Contributing Writer

Amidst the thousands of college athletes who yearn to extend their careers to professional levels, there are those content with reaching a new personal best. For the athletes who see eclipsing a national title as the peak of their experience, there are some who find placing first just once to be fulfilling enough. For each athlete who competes at the Division I level, there is one in Division III; the only difference is: why do they do it?

According to the National Collegiate Athletics Association (NCAA), as of 2014 there are 181,000 athletes competing at the Division I level; over half are receiving some form of financial compensation as a result of their athletic participation. At the Division III level there are 187,000 athletes, and none are receiving any form of financial compensation as a result of their athletic participation.

These statistics are not mentioned to wage war between the divisions, but rather to inquire why Division III athletes add the stress of athletic participation on top of their academic careers, without receiving the compensation found at the Division I level. It is a trait unique to the third division, an unequal separation of playing fields that influences the way in which the student-athletes view their respective sport, and how it in turn, changes them.

Perhaps the answer lies in the way in which individuals at each division approach the sport—the philosophy they adopt. Kari Kluckhohn, the head coach of Women's Track and Field at North Central, believes this to be the case.

“When you look at Division III Philosophy over Division I philosophy, Division III takes a **student-athlete** approach, meaning the student is as present as the athlete. It doesn’t mean the athlete comes after, but rather the two are a **co-curricular** experience.”



With 187,000 DIII athletes playing without compensation, the question is: Why do they do it?

Graphic by Kelse Gengler

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

"When you look at Division III Philosophy over Division I philosophy, Division III takes a student-athlete approach, meaning the student is as present as the athlete. It doesn't mean the athlete comes after, but rather the two are a co-curricular experience," said Kluckhohn.

While athletes at the Division I level have a focus dedicated to succeeding at their sport, Division III offers a flexibility for students to perform at their best, whilst still maintaining academic success. It's an ideal environment, and one Kluckhohn believes is well understood by those participating within it.

"Athletes see the value of what we as coaches teach; a lot of what we talk about is being excellent in what you do, whether it's athletics or academics," said Kluckhohn. "Athletics isn't secondary here, but it's all an educational process."

It cannot be denied that Division I athletes place an incredible amount of time and effort into their sport. The combined talent and practice shows that when they compete, they are the best of what college athletics can offer. Their passion for the sport is unquestionable, but perhaps not unmatchable. Despite competing at a lesser degree and being invested equally between their academic and athletic lives, there is not always a dip in personal passion for the sport at Division III. For some, the belief is quite the contrary.

"I think Division III athletes have more passion for the sport. Nobody is offering us free food, clothing, or tuition, along with anything else we may need. We have to put in our own, on our own; it's about passion rather than requirement," said senior Zach Kirby, a four-year Track and Field runner at North Central College.

Kirby's words strike a particular chord: passion rather than requirement. It may be the silver lining



Photo by Caleb Lundquist

Athletes and students utilize North Central's EDGE program to maintain academic success.

of Division III—the reason why so many athletes are willing to compete. They may not receive financial compensation, they may not practice with the same quality of equipment, they may not be at the level of their Division I counterparts, but their passion and their desire to improve burns as fierce as the fire in a Division I athlete's heart.

They may never appear on national television or win a national title, but they'll achieve in ways other athletes may not because of the culture of the division they are in. Coach Kari, from her time at North Central, perfectly frames the beauty of

Division III athletes as people, growing beyond the track, or court, or field, as individuals.

"We can sense a North Central kid. The kid who wants to be a quality person, a quality student, quality athlete. People who want to be developed, who want to be mentored, who want to stress themselves athletically, academically, in all aspects of their life, in an effort to become better each day. Not to be the best, but to be better individually," said Kluckhohn.

Affiliates of the Cubs visit North Central College

On October 5th affiliates of the Chicago Cubs baseball team visited several suburbs of Chicago, including Naperville, IL. They stopped at North Central College to celebrate their victories thus far and promote their postseason games. Here are some pictures from the event:



Cubs continue to play the Dodgers in Game 4 this Wednesday in Los Angeles.

Photos by Deidre Ewers

