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Montana Kaimin, March 1-7, 2017

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MONTANA KAIMIN

Roofies on the
rise?

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Coachella
owner faces
controversy

page 10

Fight night at the
Adams Center

page 12

INSIDE THE POLITICAL CLASSROOM

page 7



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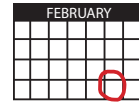
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BIG UPS & BACKHANDS

The Kaimin's take on this week's winners and losers. Have a big up or backhand to contribute? Tweet us at @montanakaimin!



Big Ups to February for being a short month because we get paid sooner. Backhands to February because rent is due sooner, too.

Backhands to the doc fest for making downtown parking more hellish than normal. Big ups to the doc fest for everything else.



Big Ups to George W. Bush for speaking out against Trump on press issues. Democrats will now forget every bad thing you've ever done.

ON THE COVER

Cover design by David Rollins / @dafidrollins

Cover story continues on page 7.

CLASSIFIEDS

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The Weekly Crossword

by Margie E. Burke

ACROSS

1 Mass confusion

7 Plato's "tenth Muse"

13 Help settle

14 Bleep

16 In pieces

17 Boat race

18 Break down

19 TV police oldie

21 Angle or athlete starter

22 Behind

23 Mine passage

24 Container for nitroglycerin

25 Make a scene?

26 Doctor's orders

27 Studio 54, for one

28 Protective layer

30 Written code

31 Dirty coat

32 Letter sign-off

33 Part of an atom

36 Cleric's residence

40 Like notebook paper

41 Range rover

42 Nobelist

43 Say for sure

44 Kind of salad

45 One of many in "The Pianist"

46 Film director's cry

47 Humdrum

48 Directory contents

49 Snobby sort

51 Better

53 Compunction

54 Learned ones

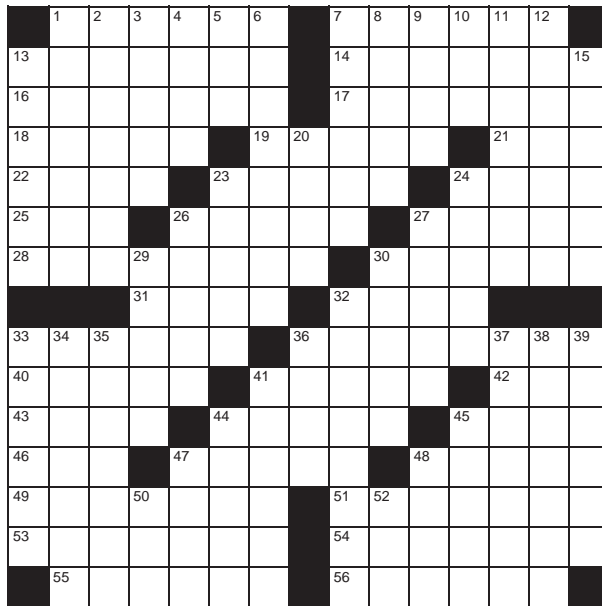
55 Word in an early Elvis song title

56 Gracefully trim

DOWN

1 Beg

2 Tell a thing or two



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3 Kuwaiti cash

4 Kenny Rogers song written by Lionel Richie

5 Took the cake, say

6 Butcher or baker

7 Font flourishes

8 Quite proficient

9 Gluttons

10 Bake-sale org.

11 Getting up there

12 Run faster than

13 Summery fabric

15 Make fit

20 Pal around (with)

23 Grafting shoot

24 Deadly snake

26 Endured

27 Place to lounge

29 Fragrant compound

30 Brown shade

32 Lethargic

33 Gold Rush county in CA

34 Small stream

35 Erstwhile

36 Traveler's need, sometimes

37 Inflexible

38 Montreal newspaper

39 Breastplates

41 Playful talk

44 Out of style

45 Part of U.S.N.A.

47 Wren or hen

48 "Scream" star

50 Big load

52 Washroom, to a Brit

Answers to Last Week's Crossword:

W	A	T	T	P	E	A	L	S	T	I	F	F	
E	U	R	O	A	N	T	I	C	O	R	A	L	
D	R	I	P	G	L	E	E	A	G	O	N	Y	
D	O	V	E	T	A	I	L	P	L	A	N	T	
E	R	E	I	N	S	I	P	I	D	C	A	P	
D	A	T	E	D	T	E	L	L	A	L	S	O	
			L	A	T	E	R	A	L	L	A	I	N
S	Q	U	A	L	I	D	N	A	M	E	D	A	Y
A	U	N	T	E	M	P	E	R	O	R			
S	I	D	E	P	A	R	T	S	T	A	C	K	
S	E	E	L	I	N	E	A	G	E	P	I	E	
	T	R	Y	O	N	P	R	I	S	T	I	N	E
P	U	T	O	N	D	A	I	S	B	E	E	P	
A	D	O	R	E	A	R	U	M	A	C	M	E	
S	E	W	E	R	D	E	M	O	R	E	A	R	

Edited by Margie E. Burke

SUDOKU

Difficulty: Easy

2			6			8		
9				7				
		8	3					
				4	3	5	9	1
						4		
	1		8			2		
					6	9	8	
								7
3	4		9		1			

HOW TO SOLVE:

Each row must contain the numbers 1 to 9; each column must contain the numbers 1 to 9; and each set of 3 by 3 boxes must contain the numbers 1 to 9.

Answers to Last Week's Sudoku:

8	7	1	6	4	9	3	5	2
4	6	2	3	5	7	9	8	1
9	3	5	8	1	2	6	4	7
3	2	4	7	9	1	8	6	5
7	5	9	2	8	6	1	3	4
1	8	6	5	3	4	2	7	9
2	4	3	1	7	8	5	9	6
6	9	8	4	2	5	7	1	3
5	1	7	9	6	3	4	2	8

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KAIMIN COLUMN

The medium is the message

The obvious has been repeated so many times that it has become hard to ignore — Trump is a complete psychopath, sexism and racism are as rife as ever and the environment is in a serious, cataclysmic crisis.

These issues have been brought to attention so often on Facebook that they've become hard to ignore. Even harder to ignore is the bullshit going on around them.

Despite the many articles circulating about dissatisfaction with the current political climate, the sweeping governmental changes regarding environmental and gender policies are not coming to pass, and in fact, seem to be going in a far less favorable direction.

That's because the collective message is not going through, because we are using the worst medium for it — Facebook.

Posting on Facebook is an incredibly feeble way to convey what could be an

otherwise strong message. Yet we find ourselves posting and sharing constantly, the purpose of which can be partly summed up to stroking our own egos.

We post shocking articles or bold statements, with their worth quickly reduced to likes or loves. The content of the post loses its power, ceding it to the number of viewer likes or loves.

Occasionally, people will chime in with their opinions that no one asked for, reinforcing the already overplayed post by saying something like, "You're so brave. I'm proud of you." This contributes nothing in the name of progress, and shows that Facebook is merely an echo chamber.

And there's the irony in it all — we know Facebook is an echo chamber, we saw the power of fake news and Facebook in the election. Yet, we continue as if the election results didn't demonstrate the need to take action beyond Facebook.

Posting what you equate as a brave and challenging opinion on Facebook is the same as bursting into a church and shouting, "I love God and I don't care who knows!" It may make you feel like you've made a difference, but everyone in that church is there for the same reason. You haven't changed anything, other than reassuring yourself that you're in the right.

The way in which you convey a message is equally as important as the message itself. In the words of Marshall McLuhan, a Canadian professor whose work is considered the cornerstone of media theory, "the medium is the message."

We witnessed the power numerous protests had in response to the election, as well as the power of thousands of people calling their senators and urging them not to support the election of certain individuals or policies. These actions have spread a message far and wide, and one can only

wonder if social media could match the influence that these operations have had.

All anybody wants to see is a change we can agree on. That starts with changing the way we go about fighting for it. So, get off Facebook and go support a protest, make art that calls awareness to the injustices around the world or streak through Griz stadium on game day with a banner that says "LET LIZ SPEAK (also Steve Daines is an asshole.)"

Let action speak louder than words. This country is in dire need of it, now more than ever.

Sam Tolman is a Kaimin opinion columnist. Email him at samuel.tolman@umontana.edu



KAIMIN COMIC

By **Delaney Cummins**

delaney.cummins@umontana.edu





Hope Freier / @freier_hope Neon signs light the windows of a downtown Missoula bar Feb. 13.

Reports of drugged drinks rise at downtown bars

By **LJ Dawson**
laura.dawson@umontana.edu

After a campus-wide email Feb. 7 alerted University of Montana students of two reported instances in which drinks may have been drugged at local Missoula bars, six additional people came forward with similar cases of possibly drugged drinks, as of Feb. 13, according to UMPD Chief Marty Ludemann.

It's not clear whether this spike in reports is due to an increase in awareness or an increase in drugged drinks, Ludemann said.

The alert was an effort to raise awareness and prevent people from becoming future victims, he said. UMPD believed the victims and felt the alert was a way to value them coming forward, he said.

"It is a hard thing to prove," Ludemann said. "The case boils down to catching the guy pouring it in there," he said, or a confession from a suspect.

There are three types of drugs used to spike drinks: Rohypnol, GHB and Ketamine. Their effects can include muscle relaxation, memory loss, confusion, sleepiness, motor movement difficulty and lost sense of time, according to the Office for Women's Health, a part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The drugs change the taste of a drink very little and can take effect within an hour, with the possibility of lasting up to four hours.

Red DeNotaris, a bartender at the Top Hat Lounge, advises customers to be cautious when consuming alcoholic beverages in public locations.

"Cover your drink," he said. "Throw a napkin or coaster on top of it."

DeNotaris said he personally has been roof-

ied while working, and he remembers struggling to close the bar. DeNotaris said he will often throw napkins on people's drinks himself if they leave the bar to go to the bathroom.

However, as a bartender, he said he has a limited ability to watch drinks because he is constantly making them. The Top Hat has its own security staff who watch for suspicious activity. They also clear most empty glasses to eliminate the possibility of someone returning to a drink that was left long enough to be drugged.

"Often by the time they realize this was so out of the ordinary and put pieces together, it is too late to do a toxicology screen," said Drew Colling, director of the Student Advocacy Resource Center.

SARC provides a hotline for people to call when they think they have been sexually assaulted or drugged.

"SARC is a bridge for people to get to immediate care," Colling said.

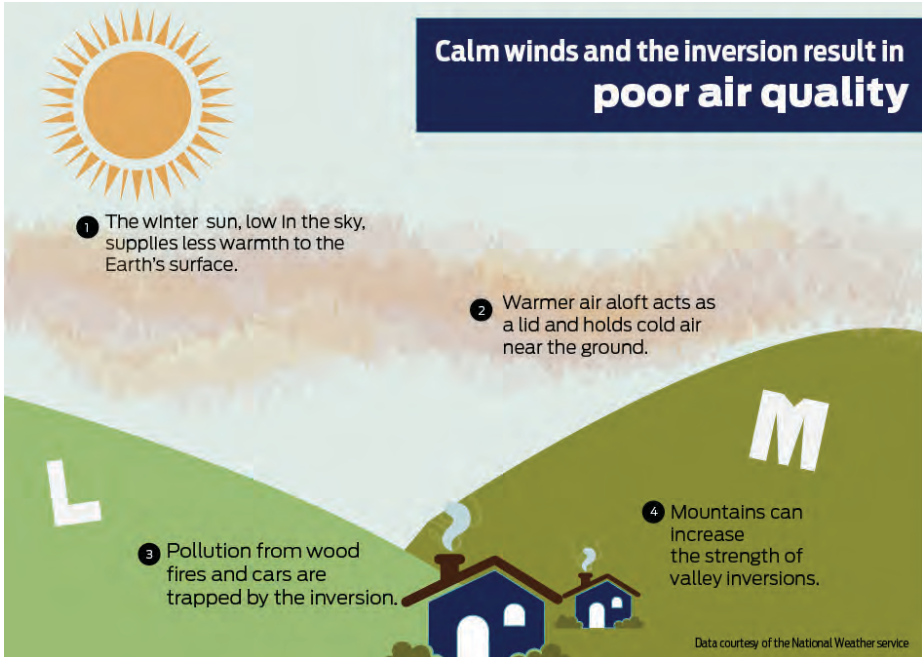
Colling said the dialogue around sexual assault often focuses too often on what the victims could have or should have done to prevent being raped or drugged. She said the perpetrators are where the blame lies, not on the victim for leaving her drink, going to a party or wearing a certain skirt.

Colling said bystander intervention is key to preventing these situations, and people can make sure to watch out for friends who might be victims or perpetrators and never be passive if a friend is trying to drug or rape someone.

"Why do women have to worry about this?" Colling said. "It is up to all of us to end rape culture."

If you believe you have been the victim of a drugged drink and want to share your story, contact laura.dawson@umontana.edu .•

What do Missoula's air quality alerts mean?



Reporting by Rick Rowan, Graphic by Kelsey Johnson The City of Missoula Air Quality Division has issued 15 air pollution warnings so far this winter. Ben Schmidt, an air quality specialist for the city, said temperature inversions trap particulate matter in the valley and are the source of Missoula's poor air quality in the winter. When air quality alerts are active, gravel crushers and incinerators shut down, and wood stove use is monitored closely. Small particles can be inhaled into the lungs, causing inflammation that can affect the circulatory system and increase the severity of asthma attacks, according to Jessie Fenandes, section supervisor for the Montana Asthma Control Program.



Citizen scientists sight wolverine in Bitterroot Valley

By **Rick Rowan**
richard.rowan@umontana.edu

A group of volunteers documented the first wolverine sighting since 2010 in the Sapphire Mountains of Bitterroot National Forest on Feb. 11.

Defenders of Wildlife, a conservation organization founded in 1947, organizes volunteer groups to help with wildlife monitoring projects. The wolverine project is part of an effort to provide more accurate population numbers in the United States.

Defenders of Wildlife trains volunteer "citizen scientists" to track wolverines across the West, using snow tracking, hair and DNA collection and remote cameras.

Sally Henkel, a citizen scientist for Defenders of Wildlife, has volunteered for the past three years. Henkel said there are a lot of projects that study the "sexier" carnivores like wolves and bears, but she was drawn to the wolverine project for its uniqueness.

"I don't even think I knew what a wolverine was before I moved [to Missoula]," Henkel said.

Wolverine monitoring is no easy job, she said, as the sites generally require around 10 miles of snowshoeing and plenty of gear hauling.

Early in the morning of Feb. 11, the volunteer group, led by Henkel, broke trail through knee-high snow. After more than four hours of snowshoeing, they arrived at the remote monitoring site.

A wolverine monitoring site consists of many interrelated parts. A large chunk of beaver meat is hung on a nail hammered into a tree. It is then wrapped tightly with wire to avoid sagging when it thaws. Below that, gun brushes, bronze-bristled gun bore cleaners, are hammered into the tree to capture wolverine fur in their bristles.

Ten feet opposite the bait is a camera affixed to a tree that, with any movement, will begin shooting photos. Surrounding the bait and camera are sponges soaked in "gusto," a type of wildlife perfume that smells strongly of urine.

"I think it was better off I didn't get a wolverine my first year," Henkel joked, noting how gross some of the project can be.

Kylie Paul is a representative for Defenders of Wildlife for the Bitterroot and Sapphire Mountains wolverine project. Paul said since starting the project in 2013, they have documented 10 individual wolverines in the Bitterroot Valley.

Wolverines live in tricky habitats for people to get to and are notoriously hard



Courtesy of Defenders of Wildlife A wolverine caught on a wildlife camera in the Sapphire Mountains runs away from meat hung at a bait station Jan. 27.

to track, Paul said. They live primarily in high alpine tundra and boreal and mountain forests. A single wolverine occupies a territory of over 25 square miles, according to the Montana Field Guide.

Defenders of Wildlife and the U.S. Forest Service determined the Bitterroot to be a crucial spot for wolverine travel from one forest to the next, according to Paul. Defenders monitors 23 individual sites in the Bitterroot and Sapphire mountains.

If Defenders of Wildlife and the USFS can establish more accurate wolverine population numbers, scientists can create better plans for managing the species, Paul said.

The wolverine is currently on the list of proposed species for protection under the Endangered Species Act, according to the USFS, and some scientists believe climate change poses a significant threat to wolverines.

Steven Cross, who studies wildlife biology at the University of Montana, started working with the Bitterroot wolverine monitoring program in 2014.

This is his fourth year volunteering to maintain a monitoring site, and it was the first wolverine he's found. Cross said he likes studying predators, but he has been drawn to wolverines more than others.

"They're unique. They're independent and ferocious," Cross said. "They don't have a problem tangling with carnivores a lot bigger than them." •



*David Fahrenthold,
Reporter for the
Washington Post,
Presents...*

Covering President Trump:

The inside story from the reporter
Trump called a "nasty guy."

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MAR 07	LETTUCE RUSS LIQUID	MAR 25	THE INFAMOUS STRINGDUSTERS
MAR 10	ELEPHANT REVIVAL	MAR 26	THE GROWLERS
MAR 15	DONAVON FRANKENREITER GRANT-LEE PHILLIPS	MAR 28	TANYA TUCKER (SEATED)
MAR 18	YONDER MOUNTAIN STRING BAND THE LIL' SMOKIES	MAR 30	TECH N9NE STRICTLY STRANGE TOUR
		APR 11	LOCAL NATIVES LITTLE SCREAM

TOP HAT

MAR 01	PIMPS OF JOYTIME & MARCHFOURTH	MAR 04	BROTHERS COMATOSE
MAR 02	MARTIN SEXTON	MAR 14	JOSEPH MARSHALL MCLEAN BAND
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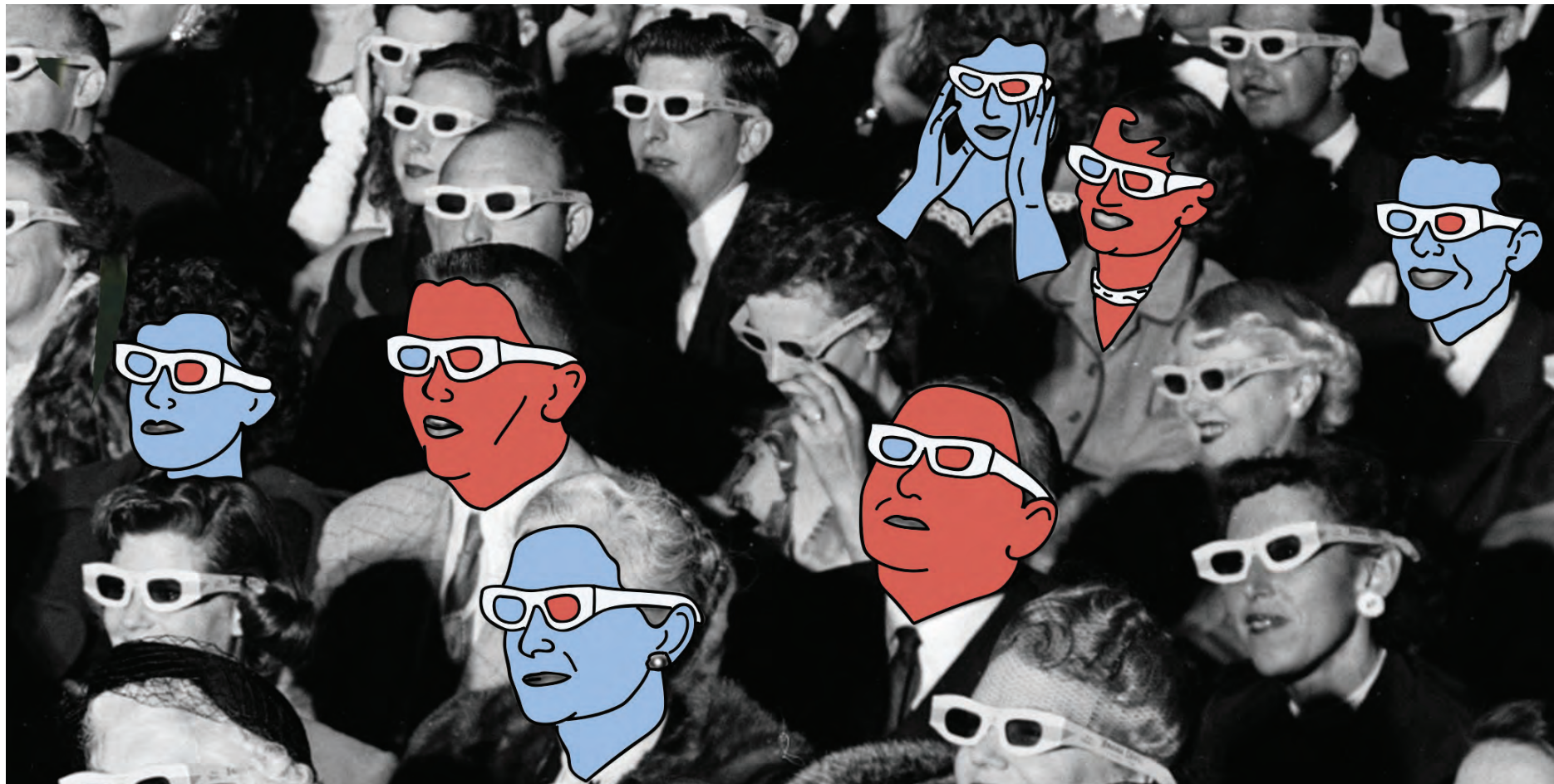
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DANCE TO DUSK AT 8:30 PM

FRIDAY, MARCH 10:
THE LONG AWAITED RETURN OF
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SATURDAY, MARCH 11:
TROUBLESOME AT 9:30 PM

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Inside the political classroom

UM professors on balancing personal views with teaching

By Lucy Tompkins | Photos by Sydney MacDonald | Design by David Rollins

The morning after Donald Trump was elected president, Tobin Shearer walked into his class and scanned the room. Some students were in tears; some were stoic and appeared to have emotionally shut down. Some chose not to attend class, and others sat at their desks looking smug, elated even.

"I can't remember a time when I've walked into a classroom with so much raw emotion from across the spectrum expressed in the room," said Shearer, director of the African-American studies department at the University of Montana.

Rather than facilitate a discussion about the topic that was so obviously on everyone's minds, Shearer tried something else. He told them a story.

Shearer told his students about Jonathan Daniels and Ruby Sales, two civil rights workers in the 1960s. When an angry white shop-owner fired a shotgun at Sales, a black college student, Daniels, a young white seminarian, pushed her aside and took the bullet instead. He died soon after, and his murderer was later acquitted by an all-white jury.

Sitting at the front of the classroom, Shearer spoke of the devastation that spread through the African-American community after Daniels' death. He recounted the way Daniels' colleagues expanded their voter registration campaign to combat systemic voter suppression in the South, moving forward with renewed determination.

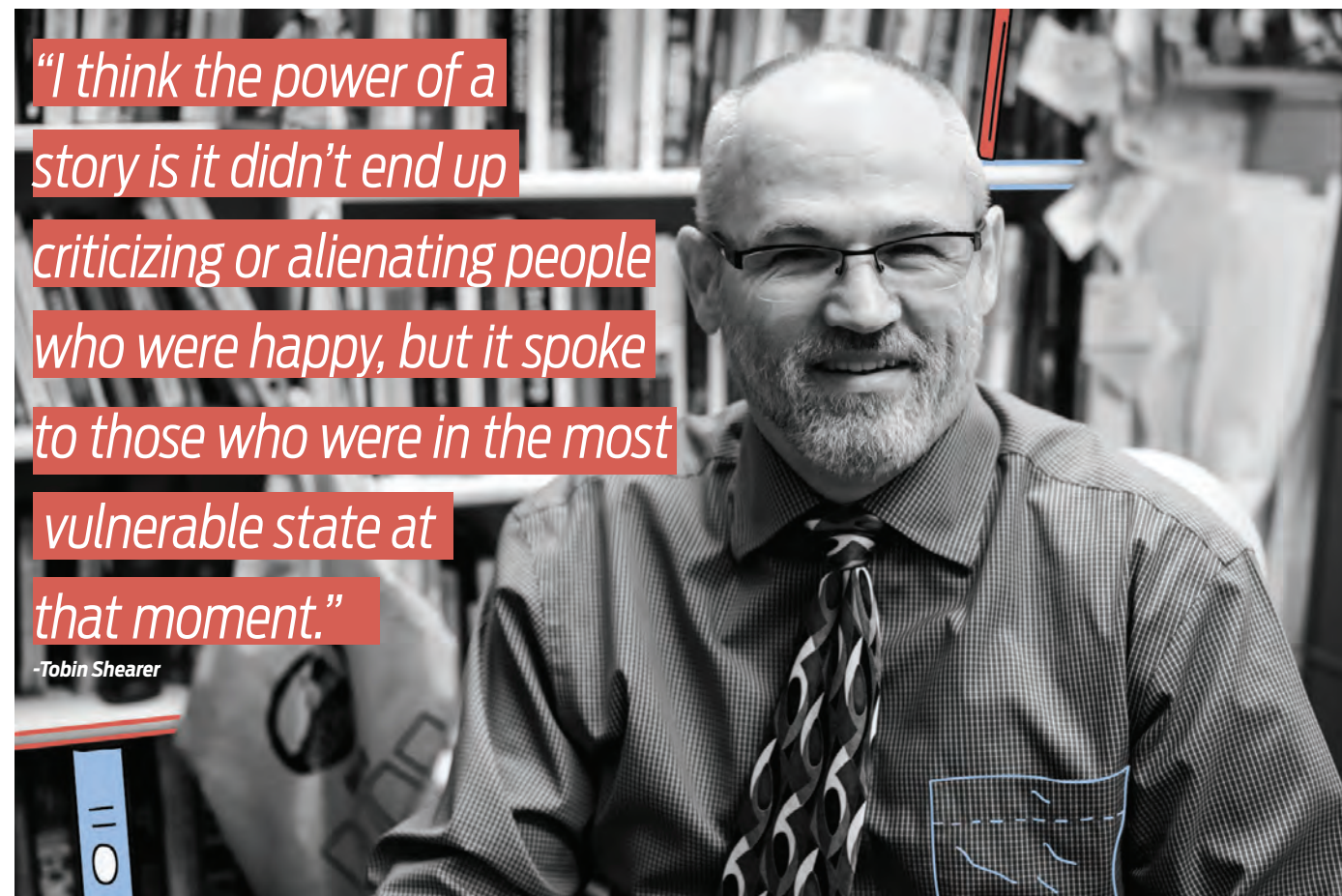
Shearer hoped that by telling a story, he could give some solace to the students who were overwhelmed that morning, without expressing his own feelings about the outcome of the election.

"I think the power of a story is it didn't end up criticizing or alienating people who were happy, but it spoke to those who were in the most vulnerable state at that moment," Shearer said. "And I think that's an ethically appropriate move to make in that setting."

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

"I think the power of a story is it didn't end up criticizing or alienating people who were happy, but it spoke to those who were in the most vulnerable state at that moment."

-Tobin Shearer



After an election wrought with contention and an outcome that no poll predicted, professors are in a unique position of power in their classrooms. A classroom is a place to discuss, share ideas, disagree and feel challenged in a safe space, mediated by the professor. But as active participants in our democratic system, professors have political beliefs and lives beyond the classroom. It's impossible to separate oneself from the biases and perspectives collected over a lifetime, but there's an expectation that professors will remain neutral for the sake of their students.

So the question is: Should professors hide their personal political views from their students? And how can discussions about contemporary political issues be facilitated without alienating students with minority opinions? Professors haven't always had the expressive freedoms they enjoy now, and the changing political tide has placed renewed pressure on professors' abilities to draw a line between their own beliefs and their academic responsibilities.

A TURNING POINT

In December last year, Shearer's name and photograph were added to Professor Watchlist, a website sponsored by conservative student group Turning Point USA. The list has about 150 names of professors across the country who they claim "advance a radical agenda in lecture halls."

The watchlist is meant to expose college professors who discriminate against conservative students in the classroom, according to its website. Beneath each professor's name and photograph is a short paragraph detailing why their name was added to the list.

Shearer's purported misstep, for which he was added to the watchlist, occurred outside the classroom — during a guest lecture he gave at Montana State University about the history of white privilege. While Turning Point USA claims to only be watchdogs of the classroom, Shearer was added nonetheless.

But Shearer says there's a clear distinction between a professor's political engagement in their personal lives versus within the classroom.

Within the classroom, introducing partisan commentary is off-limits, he said. Criticism of any administration or leader, especially when it doesn't relate to the topic at hand, is not professional, Shearer said.

"I don't do that," he said. "It's not fair. It doesn't have integrity."

Nicolas Ream, 18, is president of the Missoula chapter of Turning Point USA. He said the watchlist is "not meant to be an attack on anyone or anything like that, it's just meant to give more information."

But for Shearer, it feels like a threat.

"It's very serious what they have done," Shearer said. "They need to know that. They can't pretend that it's not."

"It's a little bit like calling fire in a crowded

theater and everybody leaves, but some people get trampled. You can't say 'Well I didn't do anything, I just called fire.' You're responsible for the rhetoric and the people that you're pointing out."

Ream said Turning Point USA is growing steadily on campus, though he doesn't attribute the newcomers to Trump's election. Ream said he's never felt the need to submit a UM professor's name to the watchlist, and he has never met Shearer. He hasn't noticed a liberal bias among professors, he said, but they "should not try to influence students to go one way or the other."

That said, contemporary political issues can be discussed in a fair and relevant way, Shearer said. As a professor of African-American history, Shearer felt that discussing the increase in hate crimes immediately following the election was important. It's his job to analyze how public policy and social change affects the African-American community, he said.

Though Shearer hasn't been silenced by the watchlist, the technique is familiar. This isn't the first time professors in the United States have faced intimidation for holding certain opinions.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

In the U.S., professors currently have unique rights of expression in the classroom that go beyond the freedom of speech guar-

anteed by the First Amendment. But it wasn't always that way.

During the McCarthy era, some public universities began requiring that their employees sign statements asserting that they were not involved in any "subversive groups." The State University of New York at Buffalo fired professors who refused to sign an oath swearing they were not members of the Communist Party.

In response to these policies, a number of Supreme Court cases in the 1950s and '60s formulated constitutional protections of academic freedom, which shield public university professors from institutional censorship and expand their First Amendment rights.

An American Association of University Professors and the Association of American Colleges and Universities statement from 1940 defines academic freedom, and it is often used by courts in analysis of the topic.

Academic freedom gives professors the right to freely discuss issues in the classroom, but "they should be careful not to introduce into their teaching controversial matter which has no relation to their subject."

Furthermore, professors are recognized as citizens who are free to write, research and speak without institutional censorship. However, because of their important position in the community, they are also expected to pay special attention to accuracy, to respect others' opinions and to distinguish their personal views from that of the institution.

Academic freedom is meant to further the common good, the statement reads, which "depends upon the free search for truth and its free expression." These additional protections make the classroom a safer place to discuss controversial topics and encourage the expression of a wide range of opinions.

But some argue that intellectual diversity on college campuses across the country is decreasing. Studies have consistently shown that a majority of professors on college campuses are liberal, and a 15-year Harvard study published in 2015 found that 21 percent of surveyed Republican students feel uncomfortable sharing their political opinions at college for fear of repercussions or censorship. Only 8 percent of Democrats said the same.

In Montana, where around 90 percent of the population is white, accessing a wide range of opinions and backgrounds is difficult. Professors, then, must find ways to introduce varied perspectives even if the classroom is mostly homogenous. And most importantly, they, and their students, must feel safe disclosing their opinions.

"That's the most dangerous narrowing of the curriculum and the discussion, when people are afraid to present ideas," said UM American history professor Michael Mayer. "Whether it's the faculty or the students."

POLITICAL SEEPAGE

Mayer began teaching at UM in 1988. In the nearly 30 years he's spent here, Mayer has filled his small office in the Liberal Arts Building with hundreds of books. One entire wall is filled from floor to ceiling with them, and the remaining space is largely occupied by another bookshelf in the middle of his office and stacks of books on the floor.

Mayer has taught at universities through a series of controversial administrations: Reagan, Bush, Obama and now Trump. Contentious elections and unpopular presidents aren't new to him, and he has a system that works for him when it comes to discussing current political issues: keep personal opinions private and focus on the class. Mayer doesn't want students to know his political background, he said, because he doesn't want to influence their opinions with his own.

"Students should actually think and draw their own conclusions based on evidence and reading and so on," Mayer said. "That's what we're supposed to be teaching. We're not supposed to be teaching a party line."

Mayer said that while universities have always been at the heart of political controversies, now is an especially difficult time to be an incoming professor. People are more easily offended, he said, and unable to engage with viewpoints that challenge their own.

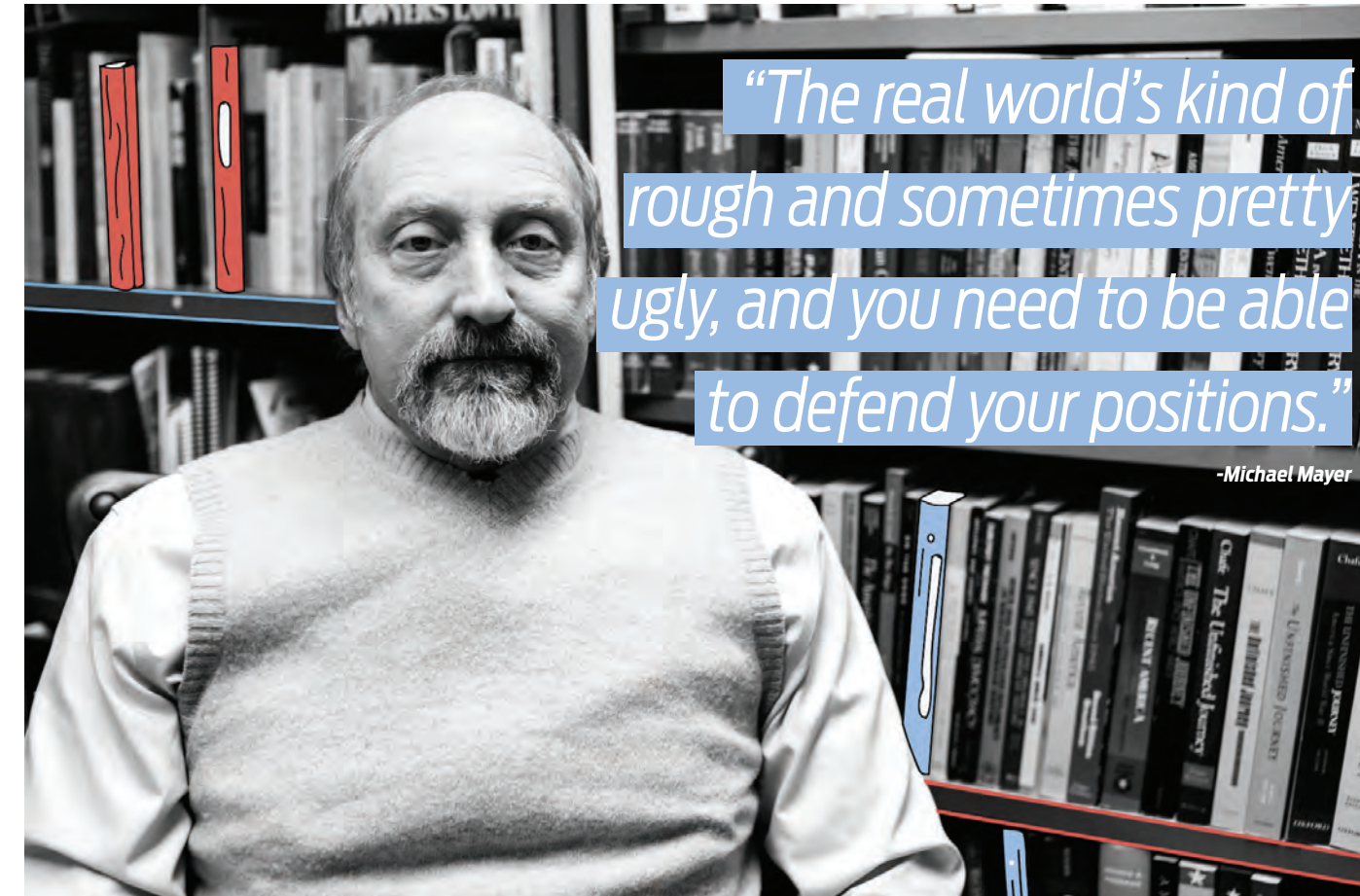
"In our effort to protect people from all kinds of different things, I don't think we're preparing people for the real world," Mayer said. "The real world's kind of rough and sometimes pretty ugly, and you need to be able to defend your positions."

Getting an education, Mayer said, means having your beliefs challenged. When students don't engage with people whose opinions oppose their own, it's easier to demonize and belittle the other side. While Mayer acknowledges that he brings his own bias to the classroom and it influences the aspects of history he emphasizes, he tries to compensate by assigning students readings from diverse authors and thinkers throughout history. A study by Diana Hess and Paula McAvoy of the University of Wisconsin-Madison found that students benefit most from classrooms with competing and varied viewpoints.

Their study, conducted from 2005 to 2009, collected information from interviews with 21 teachers in 35 schools and their 1,001 students. In a 2015 Q&A with National Public Radio, Hess and McAvoy discussed their conclusions. They found that teachers can be effective whether they share their political opinions or withhold them. Among both groups, there was no evidence that teachers were trying to indoctrinate their students to their own point of view.

"We think that this feeling that the public seems to have that teachers by definition are trying to push their political views on students is just false," Hess told NPR.

What they did find to be damaging to students was when teachers introduced partisan



humor to a classroom, upsetting the culture of fairness that makes the classroom a safe space. They called it "political seepage," and said it creates an insider/outsider dynamic that alienates students of certain opinions.

Academic freedom, while broad, is not absolute, Mayer said. The answer to how professors should discuss politics in the classroom can be found there.

"The answer that's worked for 130 years really is still the answer," Mayer said. "In our case, it's academic freedom, which prevails. But it's also academic responsibility, professional responsibility. You have an enormous protection: academic freedom. Do not abuse it."

ADMITTING BIAS

While Mayer tries to keep his personal political beliefs private, some professors prefer a more transparent approach. In the weeks leading up to the election, Eric Schluessel, assistant professor of Chinese history and politics, taught his class about the Great Wall of China.

The Great Wall of China, he told his students, was a Ming Dynasty fiscal disaster. A simple bribe in 1644 turned the allegiance of a border guard, allowing an entire army to flood past the wall and conquer China.

The topic was especially relevant. With Trump promising to build a wall on the U.S.-Mexico border, Schluessel, without di-

rectly referencing Trump's campaign promise, taught his students the historical track record of great border walls.

Schluessel, a Harvard graduate with a Ph.D. in history and East Asian languages, knows any effort to disguise his political leanings would be futile. A New-Englander who teaches about village revolution and dynamics of power in Chinese society, his classes tend to self-select, he said.

"I tend to attract people interested in things like Marxist revolution," he said.

Schluessel is in his second semester teaching at UM, and his classes are very politically homogenous, he said. But when he taught at Indiana University Bloomington, his classes had more diversity and more disagreement. In Indiana, Schluessel administered a mid-semester anonymous survey requesting feedback about the course, so he could make adjustments.

"There's clearly a liberal bias to this class," read one response.

The next day, Schluessel announced some minor administrative and structural changes, and then he spoke to the issue of bias. He wanted the student who wrote that comment to know they were listened to.

"I am who I am," he said. "I see the world in a certain way. But I'm not trying to force anyone out of the conversation."

Admitting to bias and being honest about where you come from, Schluessel said, doesn't have to shut down discussion.

It gives students the opportunity to see their professor as a person who came about their opinions honestly.

"It's important for students to see that people are not fully-formed arguing machines," he said. "That we're all thinking things through."

Understanding the past helps put the present into context. While discussions about modern politics don't come up as frequently in math or science departments, humanities classes can give students the tools with which to judge the social and political movements of their time.

There isn't consensus among professors over how to discuss Trump in the classroom and what role their personal beliefs should play. But there is consensus over the importance of being exposed to different ideas and about being able to communicate them civilly.

UM assistant history professor Claire Arcenas said she tries to encourage her students to explore where their beliefs come from, so they can understand how they manifest in biases and judgments. Students need to learn to interrogate their own opinions, she said.

Only then can they practice the same curiosity with others.

"One of the great things about the humanities and about history and the kinds of discussions we can have is that we can," she paused, "disagree." •

Coachella festival owner denies donations to anti-gay organizations

By **Melissa Loveridge**
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Owner of Coachella music festival and reclusive billionaire Philip Anschutz shot down claims that he's donated to anti-LGBTQ+ organizations as "fake news."

Anschutz Event Corporation, a live event promoter, was suggested to have donated money to several anti-gay corporations, according to Rolling Stone. AEG also owns the Staples Center, StubHub Center and several conservative news publications.

Anschutz made his money in a variety of markets, from sports to telecommunications, according to the New Yorker, which called him the "Man Who Owns L.A." He owns almost 150 companies, most of which are privately held. (Their stocks can't be bought or sold on the public market.) He works closely with Tim Leiweke, the CEO and president of AEG. Despite owning part of the Los Angeles Lakers, most of the LA Kings and much land in California, Anschutz lives in Denver, Colorado.

The tax-exempt Anschutz Family Foundation has donated a reported \$110,000 to the Alliance Defending Freedom and \$50,000 to the National Christian Foundation from 2011 to 2013 and \$30,000 to the Family Research Council (which has been labeled a "hate group" by the Southern Poverty Law Center) from 2010 to 2013, according to Business Insider.

Anschutz privately owns Anschutz Corporation, the father company to the Anschutz Entertainment Group.

In a chart created by LGBT rights group Freedom for All Americans, viewable on the Washington Post's website, Anschutz is accused of donating to the Alliance Defending Freedom and the Family Research Council.

On the Alliance Defending Freedom's website, marriage is described as being "about equality and diversity," but further down on the page, says that marriage has "always been a union between one man and one woman" and that "children do best when raised by their married mom and dad."

The National Christian Foundation is an organization created to accept donations and shuttle them out to other Christian organizations for "mobilizing resources by inspiring biblical generosity."

The Family Research Council describes itself as an organization that "champions marriage and family as the foundation of civilization, the seedbed of virtue, and the wellspring of society... Marriage is a union of one man and one woman." Included underneath are links with titles like "The Bible's Teaching on Marriage and Family" and "Leviticus, Jesus and Homosexuality."

The Anschutz Corporation neither confirmed nor denied it donated to these organizations.



Courtesy of Dom Carver

Coachella Valley Music and Arts Festival booked Radiohead, Beyoncé and Kendrick Lamar as headliners this year, but Beyoncé dropped the festival a few weeks after announcing on Instagram she was pregnant with twins.

"Following the advice of her doctors to keep a less rigorous schedule in the coming months, Beyoncé has made the decision to forego performing," Beyoncé's Parkwood Entertainment and producer of Coachella GoldenVoice said in a statement. She will headline the festival in 2018

instead, but it is unclear who will replace her as the headliner for this year's festival. Beyoncé was the only female performer set to headline Coachella since Björk headlined in 2007.

Tickets for Coachella are non-refundable and non-exchangeable. A ticket for one weekend of Coachella runs between \$450-\$519 on StubHub, not including parking passes, shuttle passes or camping spots.

The festival will be held in Indio, California from April 14 to 16 and 21 to 23. •

"The Resettled" film lets refugees speak for themselves

By **Brooke Beighle**
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Courtesy of Big Sky Documentary Film Festival



"The Resettled" is a 30-minute film featured this year at the 14th Annual Big Sky Documentary Film Festival. Playing at the Hell Gate Elks Lodge, this film follows the lives of refugees from Congo, Vietnam, Burma, Liberia and Iraq who have resettled in the U.S. Though many of these families and individuals have been in the U.S. for several years, they still face discrimination and struggle in their daily lives. The common theme communicated within each family is the importance of ensuring a future for their children, no matter the cost.

Regardless of stances on this issue and the current influx of refugees in countries like Eu-

rope, Canada and the US, the importance of hearing the first-hand accounts of refugees can't be emphasized enough at this time in history. "The Resettled" captures the voices of those whose countries were ripped apart by war and genocide, resulting in the death of loved ones and a loss of 'belonging.' Having lost everything, including family members and friends, these refugees fled to survive and potentially heal from the loss that swallowed their once settled lives.

In "The Resettled," Director Alan Thompson, an American filmmaker who works out of New York City, also captures the attitudes of those who are uneducated about the realities of people who have suddenly been displaced. One facet of this reality is that refugees have college educations, were once skilled tradespeople and profes-

sionals in their own countries, and want the same health and happiness for their children. This film makes it evident that many people in the U.S. continue to view refugees as an outgroup and feel threatened and confused by their presence. This sense of threat has caused many Americans to bypass empathy and instead embrace violence and hatred.

By capturing family dialogue and intimate moments, Thompson does a fantastic job of letting the refugee story tell itself. One Congolese man featured in the film expresses his experience perfectly by saying, "I was not born a refugee, I was made one." This sentiment seems to be lost for many but his voice is heard nonetheless and shared by every refugee featured in this beautiful film. •

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Revolution Cage Combat returns to Missoula

By **Zachary Flickinger**

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Revolution Cage Combat II didn't disappoint in its return to the Adams Center Friday afternoon.

More than 2,300 fans saw first-round defeats in each of the event's 11 bouts.

The first fight of the night starred Great Falls' Antonio "Taz" Matthews defeating Alonzo Webb III, landing a brutal takedown followed with right and left hooks to get the technical knockout victory.

And it didn't stop there.

The next four fights followed with first-round finishes with a submission win from Will Buzzell, Cameron Robinette winning with his opponent conceding and victories for Kevin Lee Johns and Justin Hinson.

The 17-year-old Hinson threw a takedown on light heavyweight opponent Malik Slack that made the ring shake, continuing to throw until the referee called for the bell.

"In my head, I was going to finish the fight," Hinson said. "I was going to take him down."

Conall Powers, 16-year-old Missoula sensation, survived two neck locks early to land quick right-hands and earned a TKO win against opponent Nick Myers. Myers substituted for Daniel Smith with just 24-hour notice. Smith was scratched late from the lineup.

Powers fought with the crowd on his side. He said he knew close to 75 percent of the people in the building. Powers remained undefeated with his fourth TKO and left Myers with an apparent shoulder injury.

"I appreciate him coming down here, he's a scrapper," Powers said.

In the first of two title fights, Chris Schell upset undefeated Sawyer "Diesel" Depee, finishing him with elbows.

Dylan Schulte collapsed opponent Tyler Popkin in the second title fight with a jab that landed Popkin in a stretcher, earning the first and only knockout of the event.

The last three fights in the main card were professional bouts, starting with a submission win by Dakota Schnall.

Jesse Brown in the 10th bout hurt his knee performing a takedown, resulting in a win for Browning's Daniel Augare. In the main event, Chris "The Bulldog" Sowell extended his record with brutal elbows for a TKO victory against Jerome Jones. ●



Olivia Vanni / @ogvanni

Dakota Schnall kicks at opponent Anthony Curtiss during the 135 pounds match at MMA Revolution Cage Combat on Feb. 24.

Results:

*All bouts ended in the First Round

170 pounds: Antonio "Taz" Matthews (1-0) defeated Alonzo Webb (0-1), TKO.

180 pounds: Will Buzzell (2-0) defeated Brandon Kurns (0-1), submission.

155 pounds: Kevin Lee Jones (2-1) defeated Leo Wells (0-1), TKO.

205 pounds: Justin Hinson (1-0) defeated Malik Slack (0-1), TKO.

175 pounds: Cameron Robinette (3-0) defeated Jesse Desrosier (1-2), conceded.

145 pounds: Conall Powers (4-0) defeated Nick Myers (0-1), TKO.

185 pounds title: Chris Schell (8-12-1) defeated Sawyer "Diesel" Depee (5-1), TKO.

145 pounds title: Dylan Schulte (3-0) defeated Jtyler Popkins (8-5), KO.

Main Card

135 pounds: Dakota Schnall (1-0) defeated Anthony Curtiss (0-1), submission.

170 pounds: Daniel Augare (1-1) defeated Jesse Brown (4-5), TKO.

170 pounds: Chris "The Bulldog" Sowell (10-3) defeated Jerome Jones (11-10), TKO.



Olivia Vanni / @ogvanni

Antonio Matthews concentrates on punch combinations before heading out into the ring for his first MMA fight for Revolution Cage Combat at the Adams Center on Feb. 24.