



Planetarium astronomer wins prestigious award from Middle Atlantic Planetarium Society

Kevin Conod, Planetarium astronomer and adjunct professor at CCM.



BY PROFESSOR KENNETH A. SHOULER
Moderator for the Youngtown Edition

At the end of last semester, Kevin Conod, Planetarium Astronomer, was presented with the Distinguished Service Award by the Middle Atlantic Planetarium Society (MAPS). Formed in 1965, MAPS is one of the oldest regional planetarium associations in the country and promotes excellence in all facets of science education and planetarium programming. This is the Society's highest honor, given as special recognition for outstanding, long-term service and dedication to the

planetarium field. Mr. Conod has been involved with MAPS for 34 years, editing the MAPS newsletter and serving on the Board of directors for 10 years.

An adjunct professor who has been at CCM for two years, Conod also teaches the Introduction to Astronomy course. "It's a very interesting course," he told CCM All Access, "since it covers the whole universe in one semester." He explained that the public is excited about the Longo Planetarium being open to the public once again.

Prior to his arrival at CCM, Conod ran the planetarium at the Newark Museum.

YouTube's Ad Blocking Saga

BY OLIVER KOENDERS
News Editor

In June of 2023, Google announced that they would start testing whether they could disable YouTube's video playback for users who used ad blockers on the site. That test appears to have been brought to a larger number of users in late October, sparking backlash from both users and privacy advocates.

YouTube claims that ad blockers violate the terms of service and that utilizing ad blockers prevents creators from being compensated. Some amount of this pushback likely also comes from the expensive cost of running the hosting servers YouTube runs on, although this has not been stated publicly. Users have fought back, saying that the reason they block ads is because YouTube's ads are get-

ting out of control, especially since they are beginning to roll out 30-second unskippable ads and wrap-around banner ads on pause screens on TVs. This has only added to a variety of pre-existing complaints of offensive and intrusive content. These complaints are especially common among users who are usually subject to laws that limit the frequency of advertisements or who are otherwise not used to the United States' TV advertisement culture. Privacy advocates and even the FBI argue that many advertisements can be scams in disguise, and that in order to protect users' safety, ad blockers should be used.

After this rollout began, reports of record numbers of uninstalls on ad blockers began coming out, but these developers reportedly also saw record numbers of installs. This may

have been because users were attempting to find ad blockers that would circumvent the restrictions, or even the backlash may have caused more people to become aware that ad blockers were available.

Since the rollout, many ad blockers have been frequently updating their blocking filters to dodge YouTube's pop-ups, with YouTube constantly updating to new filters in response. To combat this, it seems, Google has announced that they have restarted a stalled launch of their newest extension manifest, a document that contains information that allows these extensions to run. This manifest has drawn criticism for limiting the functionality of certain ad blockers by removing the ability to monitor and alter content being sent to a user's browser. While this can be used for ill intentions (which

is Google's reason for doing so), this feature is often used to block content sent by known advertisers and to prevent user data from being sent to tracking services. Google intends to replace this with a similar feature, albeit one with more limited filtering that Google controls that require developers to have any changes to their blocking scripts approved by Google ahead of time.

Google Chrome and all Chromium-based browsers (including Brave, Opera, Vivaldi, and Microsoft Edge) will likely be subject to an unrestricted implementation of this new manifest. Non-Chromium browsers (primarily Firefox and Safari) have a greater ability to avoid the manifest but are likely to implement the majority of it in attempts for their extensions to remain cross-compatible. Firefox has stated that they will contin-

ue to support ad blocker extensions by only implementing certain parts of the new manifest, primarily by still allowing the ability Google is attempting to remove, as they realize these extensions are important to many of their users because of privacy concerns.

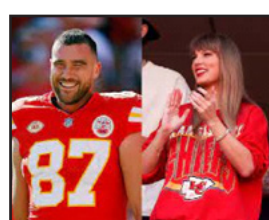
The future of ad blocking, both on YouTube and in general, is still up in the air. YouTube's reasoning for blocking is understandable, but many people are unwilling to stop using ad blockers for both privacy and irritation reasons and may end up switching to browsers like Firefox as a result. But changes to Google's extension manifest suggest that they intend to stop ad blockers from circumventing YouTube's restrictions, which may spell out more trouble for ad blocking extensions going forward.

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REVIEW: Award-winning philosopher Martha Nussbaum writes about our responsibilities to animals

BY PROFESSOR
KENNETH A. SHOULER
Moderator for the Youngtown Edition

Martha Nussbaum's latest book is nothing if not an urgent call to human action on behalf of animals. The work is an application of her Capabilities Approach. This theory, she explains, measures justice by asking "whether people (or, in this case, sentient animals) have been enabled by laws and institutions to live a decent flourishing life, as defined by a list of opportunities for choice and activity that the creature has or lacks in its political and legal context."

Her Capabilities Approach (CA) bears some similarity to the views of seminal figures in animal ethics, such as British philosopher Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) and Australian ethicist Peter Singer (1946-present). The two are utilitarians, but Professor Nussbaum goes further than their utilitarian leanings. She makes this separation from Bentham and Singer with crystal clarity. "Just as humans seek to enjoy the characteristic goods of a human life, so a finch seeks a finch's life and a whale a whale's life," she asserts. "We should extend ourselves and learn, not lazily picture animals as lesser humans, seeking a life sort of like our own. According to the CA, each sentient creature (capable of having a subjective point of view on the world and feeling pain and pleasure) should have the opportunity to flourish in the form of life characteristic for that creature."

Like Bentham and Singer, Nussbaum argues that considerations of pleasures and pains are necessary factors in the flourishing of animals, and in considerations of the injustice and harm of animal lives, but they are not sufficient. What more is needed? "Animals also need social interactions, often with a large group of fellow species members. They need plenty of room to move around. They need



Martha Nussbaum, Professor of Law & Ethics at the University of Chicago and author of *Justice for Animals: Our Collective Responsibility* (Random House, 2022)

play and stimulation. We should certainly prevent non-beneficial pain, but we should also think about the other aspects of a flourishing animal life." She makes the comparison with humans. "We would not opt for a pain-free life if it meant forfeiting love, friendship, activity, and the other things we have reason to care about." She concludes that those goods are not restricted to humans. "Animals are equally plural in their concerns," she surmises.

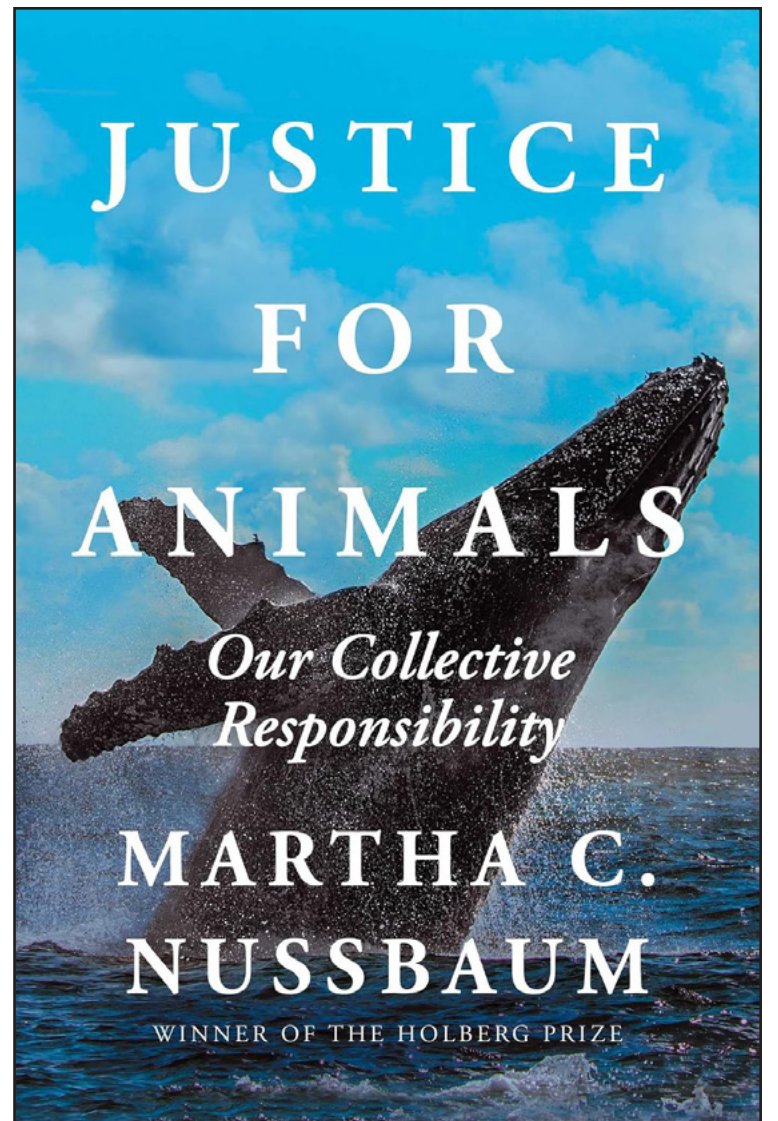
Aside from veering from the utilitarian grounding of Bentham and Singer, Nussbaum finds a crucial point of convergence with Singer, as found in his classic *Animal Liberation*. She agrees with him that sentience, or conscious awareness, "marks an important dividing line in nature," such that "animals without it, as well as plants, are not proper objects of ethical concern in a theory of justice."

In Chapter Seven, "The Harm of Death," she raises the issue of whether it is ever ethically permis-

sible to cause death to animals. Bentham argued that it was permissible to kill an animal humanely (painlessly). Anyone who has had to put down a hopelessly ill pet knows the truth of this. However, Bentham prohibits killing animals "wantonly" -- either sadistically or for amusement. Some utilitarians of recent vintage, including R.M. Hare and Singer, agree. But some killing is not allowable; they inveigh against meat eating since it is grounded in the "pain-inflicting practices of the factory farming industry."

While Nussbaum is in agreement with Bentham-Hare-Singer on the defensibility of killing, she mentions a longer list from different eras who are opposed to all killing. These include ancient Hindu, Buddhist, and Platonist thinkers, up to contemporary thinkers such as Christine Korsgaard, and Tom Regan, who draw the most radical conclusion; namely, that it is always wrong to kill animals. She adds that killing for human use would only be justified if animals were seen as the property of humans. Since, in Regan's apt reckoning they are "subjects of a life," they are not property.

Like Regan, Nussbaum views animals as subjects of life, in particular their emotions and desires. Her "capabilities approach" builds on a framework developed by the Nobel Prize-winning economist Amartya Sen. She holds that all creatures should be given the "opportunity to flourish." For decades, Nussbaum has adjusted her list of what this entails for humans, which includes "being able to live to the end of a human life of normal length, being able to have attachments to things and people outside ourselves," and having "bodily integrity"—namely, freedom from violence and "choice in matters of reproduction." Her book outlines several conditions for nonhuman flourishing, including a natural life span, social relationships, freedom of movement, bodily integrity, and play and stimulation. Ideally, she explains, we would have a refined list for each species, so that we



could ensure flourishing "in the form of life characteristic to the creature."

Nussbaum views this morally better world for animals through the lens of three emotions--wonder, anger, and compassion. Her approach requires that we look with fresh eyes at animals, including those less like us; such as chickens or pigs, which don't flatter us, as gorillas might, with their similarity to us. We must value pigs in their unseemly behavior, even as they cover themselves in mud to keep cool; build nests for their babies; and communicate with one another in social groups. They also seek out belly rubs from human caregivers. Nussbaum lays down a challenge: in a morally better world, we would wonder at a pig's mysterious life, show compassion for her desire to exist on her own terms, and get angry when corporations hamper their lives.

On a sorrowful note, Professor Nussbaum confesses that her mentor and inspiration for her interest in "the plight non-human animals" was her daughter Rachel Nussbaum. Following a Ph.D. and brief stint teaching German intellectual history, she decided to follow a passion for animals to law school, and benefited from being at the University of Washington, whose law school had a curriculum full of courses in animal law and related topics. Residing in Seattle was a bonus for her and her husband since she indulged her passion for watching whales and orcas there.

The two began to write a series of co-authored articles about the legal status of marine animals and issues dealing with wild animal-human relations. Martha supplied the philosophical theory,

employing her Capabilities Approach, while Rachel supplied the facts and the law.

Following an organ transplant, that resulted in a drug-resistant infection, Rachel died five months later. She was 47 years old.

As a consequence, Nussbaum calls her book "a work of constructive mourning." In a touching passage, she compares her circumstances to those of the Roman philosopher and statesman Cicero (106-43, BCE), who planned, while dealing with his profound grief, to build a shrine to the memory of his daughter Tullia, who died when she was just a bit younger than Rachel. In that vein, Professor Nussbaum hopes that her book will give lasting life to the intellectual commitments of her daughter. Indeed, she believes the book will be a better testament to her daughter's life than Cicero's shrine since it will publish her values and communicate her commitments to the world.

Martha C. Nussbaum is the Ernst Freund Distinguished Service Professor of Law and Ethics. Nussbaum gave the 2016 Jefferson Lecture for the National Endowment for the Humanities and won the 2016 Kyoto Prize in Arts and Philosophy. The Kyoto prize paid about \$472,000, a good portion of which she planned to donate to the University of Chicago Law School and the University's Philosophy Department. She won the 2018 Berggruen Prize in Philosophy and Culture, which paid her \$1 million. The 2021 Holberg Prize paid her \$705,000, which is one of the largest international awards given to an outstanding researcher in the arts and humanities, the social sciences, law, or theology.

THE YOUNGTOWN EDITION

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All students are welcome to contribute articles to The Youngtown Edition either in person or via e-mail. However, students cannot receive a byline if they belong to the organization in which they are reporting. The deadline for articles is the Monday prior to a production.

EDITORIAL: New year, new me

BY LEAH FACELLA
Editor-in-Chief

Ten, nine, eight, seven, six, five, four, three, two, one... Happy New Year!

New Year's Eve has become a cherished holiday for many to celebrate, where they party with friends and family enjoying meals and snacks that will give good luck for the upcoming year. As the clock strikes midnight, the roughly 12,000-pound New Year's Eve ball drops from a 25-story high flagpole.

When the previous year comes to a close and the new one is just around the corner, many think about the preceding year, the good and bad times, and make resolutions for the following year. In theory, making resolutions to better yourself is a great idea, but

in reality, it frequently backfires.

People mistakenly choose their resolutions without making them "smart". S.M.A.R.T is a mnemonic device which means specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, and time-based. Without making resolutions "smart," the odds of continuing them out are diminished.

Some common New Year resolutions are to lose weight, learn new skills, and improve mental health. All of these resolutions lack specificity, measurability, attainability, realisticness, and time-sensitive factors. The following exemplify ways to make the weight resolution have a higher success rate of completion by including all of the aspects of S.M.A.R.T.

Lose weight - Throughout 2024, my goal is to lose weight.

I will lose five pounds every other month during 2024, resulting in a total loss of thirty pounds. To help myself lose weight, I will exercise and eat healthier. Exercise is a vital part of staying healthy so I will exercise at least five days a week for an hour each day. I will do a fifteen-minute warmup each day. This will include dynamic stretches, such as high knees, butt kicks, Frankensteins, open and close the gates, and karaokes. After dynamic stretching, a light jog will be done for 10 minutes. Then, depending on whether it is a strength training or cardio day, will depend on what following exercises to complete. Two days will be strength training and two days will be cardio, while the last day will be a recovery day. For strength training days, three sets of twelve reps will be used for

each exercise, making sure agonist and antagonist muscles are being targeted (ex; biceps and triceps). For cardio days, after the warmup, 20 minutes of vigorous activity on either the stair master, stationary bicycle, or treadmill will be completed. For the recovery day, yoga and light cardio will be performed. As a cool-down for each day, five minutes of dynamic stretching, followed by five minutes of static stretching will be performed. Not only is working out important to losing weight, but eating healthy is important. If you are working out without supplying your body with the nutrients it needs, the workout program will be a waste of time. Being in a caloric deficit allows for weight loss, but this does not mean you should starve yourself. Often, when people think of caloric deficits, they

decide to avoid eating anything, but this is unhealthy and will hurt you in the long run. When exercising, you need to have ample nutrition to be at peak performance. This means you should be consuming about 2,500 calories per day, including all of the major food groups in your diet, carbohydrates, proteins, dairy, fruits, and vegetables. Also, eating smaller meals more frequently allows for hunger levels to be diminished and lets you maintain constant energy levels. I will eat a small meal every day at 9 am, 12 pm, 3 pm, 6 pm, and 8 pm ensuring I have all of the major food groups throughout the entire day.

Now, this resolution has a higher likelihood of success because it is specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, and time-sensitive.

Digital non-ownership

BY OLIVER KOENDERS
News Editor

PlayStation has recently announced that, due to licensing changes, starting December 31st, 2023, all Discovery content is going to be removed from their library, including content that users previously paid for. This announcement has received significant backlash from the PlayStation community, and has reignited complaints that digital "ownership" is not actually ownership at all: instead, it is a glorified form of renting. The only way, it seems, to truly own a piece of content is to have a physical version of it, and that is only possible if a physical release occurs.

As physical releases have grown rarer over time—being seen more as a collector's piece than anything—it is growing more and more difficult to truly own copies of content. In the realm of streaming platforms, it has only grown more uncommon to see content released into physical editions, and many shows on these platforms are exclusive to one. If that platform shuts down or decides to

remove content from its platform, as seen through instances like the 3DS and Wii U shop closures and HBO's frequent removal of shows from Max, there is little that people can do to retain access to copies of this content without resorting to illegal methods. Artists behind canceled projects have repeatedly encouraged methods like piracy to conserve their work for the future because regardless of whether people do, they will not receive residuals from it. This lack of physical releases only gets worse for international content, which can often be prohibitively expensive to obtain physical copies of, if any are even available. Concerns also arise when you consider platforms like Steam, where if an account is revoked, its owner loses all access to the content that they have purchased through the platform.

This is not even to talk of the prevalence of the subscription economy, where instead of paying a singular license fee to gain access to software like Adobe's suite of tools, the only option is a monthly subscription fee. Just last year, BMW attempted to

make consumers pay a subscription fee to use the heated seats in their cars. While subscriptions may be useful in a scenario where consistent maintenance or server space is required, or which is constantly changing—for example, to host games that can be streamed—many of the subscriptions that are currently on the market exist for little purpose other than to consistently pad companies' bottom lines.

Potential solutions to these issues are few and far between.

Services like Movies Anywhere can be used to sync movies across multiple platforms but are imperfect solutions to ensure digital ownership. If these services shut down, then consumers are left in the same situation as they started in, and there is little cohesion between major companies in each sector that would lead to a singular platform prevailing. Most changes to benefit ownership would likely have to be implemented by the companies who own these properties,

but who are unlikely to do so unless there is a notable financial incentive to do so, especially in the case of changing subscriptions to single-time fees. These issues might be able to be pursued through legal channels, but that is unlikely to happen unless a major scandal arises and a lawsuit is filed. Until then, the best most people can do is to vote with their dollars and buy physical editions when possible to prove consumer demand for them.

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The CCM Mini

Across

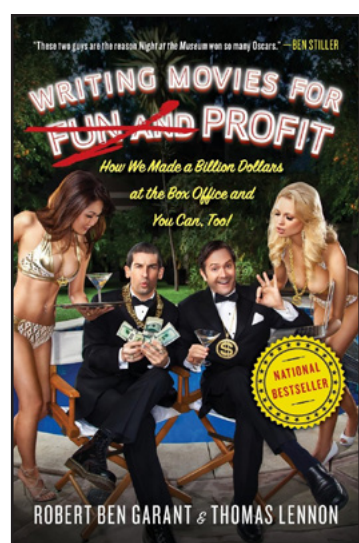
1. Annoys
5. A room without decoration, e.g.
6. Boxing movie trilogy
8. An oil airport in Saudi Arabia, to ICAO
9. The Department of Energy's nuclear division, abbr.

Down

1. Aired of the Macy's Thanksgiving Parade
2. Recent Packers transfer Rodgers
3. A colorful word similar to "eco"
4. Looks for
7. The building block of life

Answers on page 5

Recent Non-fiction, Coming of Age Books, and How-to Volumes are among the many new titles in the CCM library



It is not uncommon for people to include new books in their new year. Consider it as one among many new habits. You might choose one of these exciting and inspiring books for 2024. The library has new book displays for the new year in several categories: recently published Nonfiction, Coming of Age Titles, and dozens of titles under the heading New Year, New You. These include:

- Chess for Dummies*, by James Eade
- How to Get Paid for What you Know: Turning your knowledge, passion, and experience into an online income stream in your spare time*, by Graham Cochrane
- The Screenwriter's Bible: A Complete Guide to Writing, Formatting, and Selling Your Script* by David Trottier
- Yoga* by Mary Stewart
- Writing Movies for Fun and Profit: How we made a billion dollars at the box office and you can, too!* by Robert Ben Garant and Thomas Lennon

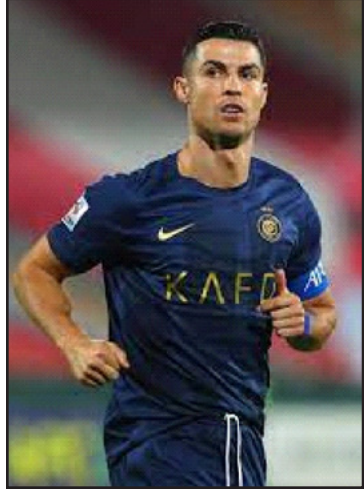
More of the new library books can be found at: <https://ccm.on.worldcat.org:443/list/20372260>

Year 2023: Recapped

BY LEAH FACELLA
Editor-in-Chief

January 2023

On January 3rd, a new record in football (soccer) was made. Cristiano Ronaldo, a former Manchester United player transferred to the Saudi Pro League Al-Nassr. He signed the contract for the highest-paying soccer player salary at \$260 million. The second highest-paying soccer player's salary is Lionel Messi at \$135 million.



On January 7th, Kevin McCarthy was elected as the speaker of the US House of Representatives. Since 1960, this took the most amount of rounds for someone to be elected, which took a total of fifteen ballots.

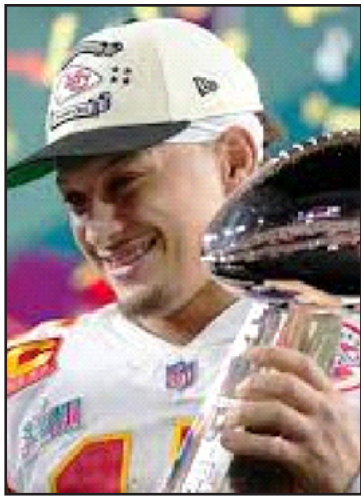


February 2023

After 23 years of being a quarterback, Tom Brady officially announces his retirement on February 1st. He won seven total Super Bowl championships, six with the New England Patriots and one with the Tampa Bay Buccaneers.



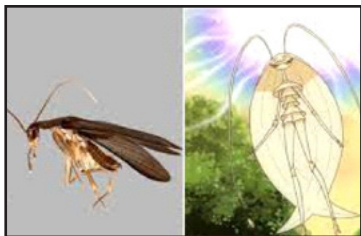
Super Bowl LVII was held on February 12th in Glendale, Arizona. Not only did Patrick Mahomes lead the Kansas City Chiefs to victory over the Philadelphia Eagles, with a final score of 38-35, but he also became the MVP of the game.



With the Russo-Ukrainian war beginning on February 20th, 2014, and becoming more problematic, President Joe Biden visited Kyiv, Ukraine on February 20th, then a day later, in Warsaw Castle, Poland, Biden spoke to the Polish stating the United States continuously helping Ukraine until the war is over. "As Ukraine continues to defend itself against the Russian onslaught and launch counter-offensives of its own, there will continue to be hard and very bitter days, victories and tragedies. But Ukraine is steered for the fight ahead. And the United States, together with our Allies and partners, are going to continue to have Ukraine's back as it defends itself," he exclaimed.

March 2023

The evergrowing love of Pokemon is worldwide. In Singapore, on March 13th, Scientific Officer and Entomologist, Mr. Foo Maosheng, along with Mr. Cristian Lucañas from the UPLB Museum of Natural History in the Philippines teamed up to study a new species of cockroach. Both being fans of Pokemon, they decided to coin the name Nocticola Pheromosa for the insect, after the cockroach found in Pokemon, named Pheromosa.



Choosing a book that sparks interest is becoming more difficult. Now, this task may become even more difficult. On March 22nd, the American Library Association stated that due to a record-high number of unhappy callers, complaining about needing to censor books available in US libraries. Over 2,500 books were in question, primarily those containing LGBTQ+ content.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is becoming more adamant. On March 22nd, the founder of Microsoft, Bill Gates exclaimed that AI is the greatest technological advancement since 1980 when the graphical user interface (GUI) was created. Though many more advancements for AI are necessary, in his blog 'The age of AI has begun,' he wrote "We're only at the beginning of what AI can

accomplish. Whatever limitations it has today will be gone before we know it."



On March 30th, former President, Donald Trump became the first US President to ever face criminal charges. In New York, a Manhattan grand jury indicted Trump due to the "hush money" he paid to Stephanie Clifford, alias Stormy Daniels, a porn star. She claims to have received money from Trump in exchange for Daniels promising to keep her sexual encounters in 2006 with him private. Trump continuously declared his innocence and went as far as to say "This is Political Persecution and Election Interference at the highest level in history."



April 2023

The 84th NCAA Men's March Madness Basketball Championship was held on April 5th in Houston, Texas. The two well-deserved teams, UConn Huskies and San Diego State Aztecs fought it out, with UConn being victorious as the final score was 76-59.

Fox News host, Tucker Carlson, was fired from his job on April 24th. With an ego as large as Carlson's, he thought he would be immune, however after multiple problems, his job was done for. One of the primary reasons for this decision was his racism, where he promoted the "great replacement theory." He also was making inappropriate comments towards his female colleagues along with sending texts out bad-mouthing Fox.

May 2023

Copyright policies are a problem for many, including the music industry. Marvin Gaye's co-writer Ed Townsend filed a lawsuit against Ed Sheeran. Sheeran's 2014 song, "Thinking Out Loud," was filed for a lawsuit by Ed Townsend for copying similar chord patterns of Gaye's

song, "Let's Get It On." Luckily for Sheeran, on May 4th, after the courtroom deliberated, Sheeran was found not guilty.



"Here Comes the Sun," originally released in 1969 by The Beatles, as a part of their Abbey Road album became the first ever Beatles song to release a billion streams on Spotify. Not only did it reach a billion streams, but it also is the oldest song to ever do this, at the ripe age of 54.

Elon Musk, a well-known businessman and investor of many companies announced that he will no longer be CEO of Twitter, rather Linda Yaccarino will take over this job. Now, instead of being Twitter, the company has been changed to X.



Typically, to be a model in Sports Illustrated, one would be about thirty years old, but Martha Stewart took challenge to this and became the oldest ever cover model. At the age of 81, on May 15th, she was part of the swimsuit issue.



Vice President Kamala Harris is not only the first female vice president, but she also became the first woman to ever deliver a commencement address at a US Military Academy graduation ceremony. This occurred in West Point, New York on May 27th.



July 2023

Globally, the hottest temperature recorded was previously set on August 16, 2016 at 16.92 degrees Celsius, however, 2023 went to outdo this record three days in a row. On July 3rd, the global temperature was 17.01, then on July 4th, the global temperature hit 17.18 degrees Celsius, then on July 5th, the temperatures remained at 17.18 degrees Celsius.

Sweden made history when they got to enjoy Elton John's last performance of his international "Farewell Yellow Brick Road: The Final Tour" on July 8th. His entire farewell tour lasted for over five years, comprising of 330 shows, and a total of 16 different Gucci suits. According to Billboard Boxscore history, John's tour was the first ever to earn over \$900 million. The last date of his tour, he posted "What a journey this tour has been and now we find ourselves at the end of it." Many will miss the iconic outfits and his outstanding performances, but his passion to music and his fans will live on indefinitely.



"Barbie," starring Margot Robbie as Barbie and Ryan Reynolds as Ken, was released for all to enjoy in theatres on July 21st. With the well-developed plot and stellar cast, it is not a surprise that there was a worldwide gross income of \$1.44 billion, as well as it being the most watched movie of 2023. "Oppenheimer," also released on July 21st, became the third top grossing movie of 2023, with \$951.4 million.

Earthquakes are something most people hope to never experience, however, a magnitude of a 2.3 earthquake was found at concerts on both July 22nd and 23rd. Taylor Swift concerts are always popular and a must see event, but never have made an "earthquake" before.

August 2023

Hitting a new milestone in an athletic career is a huge accomplishment. As a basketball player, scoring 10,000 total points is often unheard of. On August 3rd, Diana Taurasi, a guard on the Phoenix Mercury becomes the first WNBA player to score 10,000 career points. This great accomplishment hap-

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RECAP

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

pened against the Atlanta Dream in Phoenix, Arizona, where she scored 42 of those points.



After much hard work and dedication, the FIFA Women's World Cup comes to an end with the Final held on August 20th between the well deserved Spain and England teams. Spain became the victors as their captain, Olga Carmona scored the first and only goal of the game, leading her team to victory.



Rumors regarding celebrities are always stirring, often falsehoods. For many Swifties and Kansas City Chief fans, they were in hopes the rumors regarding Taylor Swift and Travis Kelce's relationship were true. On September 24th, Taylor Swift attended the Kansas City Chiefs game at Arrowhead Stadium, Kansas City, Missouri, further heightening the rumors of their relationship.



Protesting, picketing, and striking are all things an unhappy employee may partake in to get the rights they deserve, but you would never imagine seeing a president do this. On September 26th, Joe Biden walked a picket line in Michigan where he told striking autoworkers "You deserve a significant raise."

Want to be a billionaire professional athlete? Only four people are part of this. On October 30th, Magic Johnson, one of the greatest pointguards of all time, became a billionaire. According to Forbes, the only three other billionaire athletes are the legendary Michael Jordan, LeBron James, and Tiger Woods.

November 2023

Artificial Intelligence, "AI," became a memorable word of

2023. On November 1st, Chambers Dictionary chose "AI" as the most notable word of the year.

On November 7th, at the age of 51, Cherelle Parker was elected as the Mayor of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Not only was she the 100th mayor elected, but she has made history being the first black woman mayor.



Spotify wrapped came out denoting the most streamed artists, songs and albums of 2023. On November 29th, the most streamed artist was Taylor Swift totaling with 26.1 billion streams. Though Swift was the most streamed artist, a song written by another artist was the most streamed song. Miley Cyrus' "Flowers" was the most streamed song.

CCM Mini answers

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A	N	D	

Enjoy school spirit and fun events? The Student Activities Programming Board (SAPB) is a student organization on campus that coordinates, plans, and implements fun events for all CCM students. Anyone that is interested in joining our club, we meet every other Thursday in Cohen Hall 100 from 12:30-1:30 PM. Our first general meeting will be on February 1st. We are looking for members to join our organization and help out at our events. We have a lot of wonderful events planned for

the Spring and we look forward to having another great semester. For any questions, please contact sapb@student.ccm.edu

Michael Koutsokoumnis- President
 Juan Vargas- Vice President
 George Gianisis- Treasurer
 Hawa Kromah- Public Relations Coordinator
 Alessandro DePalma- Communications Coordinator

ENJOY SCHOOL SPIRIT?

STUDENT ACTIVITIES PROGRAMMING BOARD

Come join the SAPB! We have a lot of fun events planned for the Spring semester! Meetings are held every other Thursday in CH 100.

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A basketball love story for the ages ... and one more

BY PROFESSOR KENNETH A. SHOULER
Moderator for the Youngtown Edition

Life turns on a dime. The truth of that old saw was never more evident than on the last game of the regular season for the Cincinnati Royals. The Royals' Maurice Stokes was known as "The Cat." From 1955 to his last game in 1958, the 6'7", 232-pound forward was both quick enough to check smaller forwards yet large enough to play center and power forward. Over the 1955-56 campaign, his inaugural season, he won Rookie of the Year honors as he led the NBA with 16 rebounds per game and improved to 17 and 18 boards per game the next two years while scoring 15 to 16 points per contest. In his third and last year, he led his mates to the playoffs.

Then it all went south. In *An Unbreakable Bond: The Brotherhood of Maurice Stokes and Jack Twyman*, Pat Farabaugh, a communications professor at Saint Francis University in Loretto, Pennsylvania, reports in painstaking detail not only the devastating brain injury Stokes suffered during a fall to the floor, but also the selflessness of his teammate Jack Twyman, who became Stokes' legal guardian over the last 12 years of his life.

It had begun with such promise. Stokes honed his skills in the playgrounds in downtown Pittsburgh, while his parents worked in the mills. Not aggressively recruited, Stokes played in St. Francis College of Pennsylvania. He averaged 23 points and 22 rebounds a game in his junior year. "No one had ever been the MVP of the NIT for a losing team," said Jack Twyman of Stokes' appearance at Madison Square Garden in 1955. Off that performance, the Royals picked him first in the draft. Then he made the All-Star Game in all three of his pro seasons. The future seemed limitless.

In "The Fall," the fourth chapter of his diligently reported and elegantly written book, Farabaugh captures the fateful events of the Royals' regular season finale against the Lakers. It was March 12, 1958. Stokes was concerned about a lump on the back of his neck that the team doctor had examined and told him not to worry about. But as it grew larger, headaches followed and he told players that he felt fatigued. He sought a second opinion from a private doctor in Cincinnati. The doctor recommended that it be removed the day after the regular season ended.

A friend wondered whether he should be playing. But Stokes thought he must play since home-court advantage for the first round of the playoffs was at stake. On one play Stokes drove hard to the hoop and collided with Vern Mikkelsen, the Lakers' 6'7" power forward known as "The Great Dane." Stokes' head bounced off the floor. "He made a sound (when

he hit the floor). A thud," said Lakers' guard Bob Leonard. Stokes lay unconscious for three minutes.

Smelling salts were the remedy of choice for the medical staff that day at the Minneapolis Auditorium. After walking to the bench under his own power, Stokes cleared his head and returned to the game in minutes. As Farabaugh points out, in today's NBA, Stokes would not have been cleared to return but instead would be given a concussion test and monitored for days. But this was 65 years ago. Not 15 minutes after he'd regained consciousness, Stokes wanted to play again.

"I'd seen him many times take raps, get knocked into baskets, get knocked over scoring tables, and get right back up again," said his teammate Richie Regan. "So it didn't dawn on us at the time—the significance of the injury." Not only was it the typical sequence of events in 1958, but Stokes posted game-highs with 24 points and 19 rebounds to lead the Royals to a 96-89 victory.

A lost coin flip determined that the Royals would start the playoffs in Detroit against the Pistons instead of at home. But no one's hopes were dimmed. "None of who left the floor that night thought anything was physically wrong with Maurice," Twyman said. In addition, each player pocketed \$375 for making the playoffs.

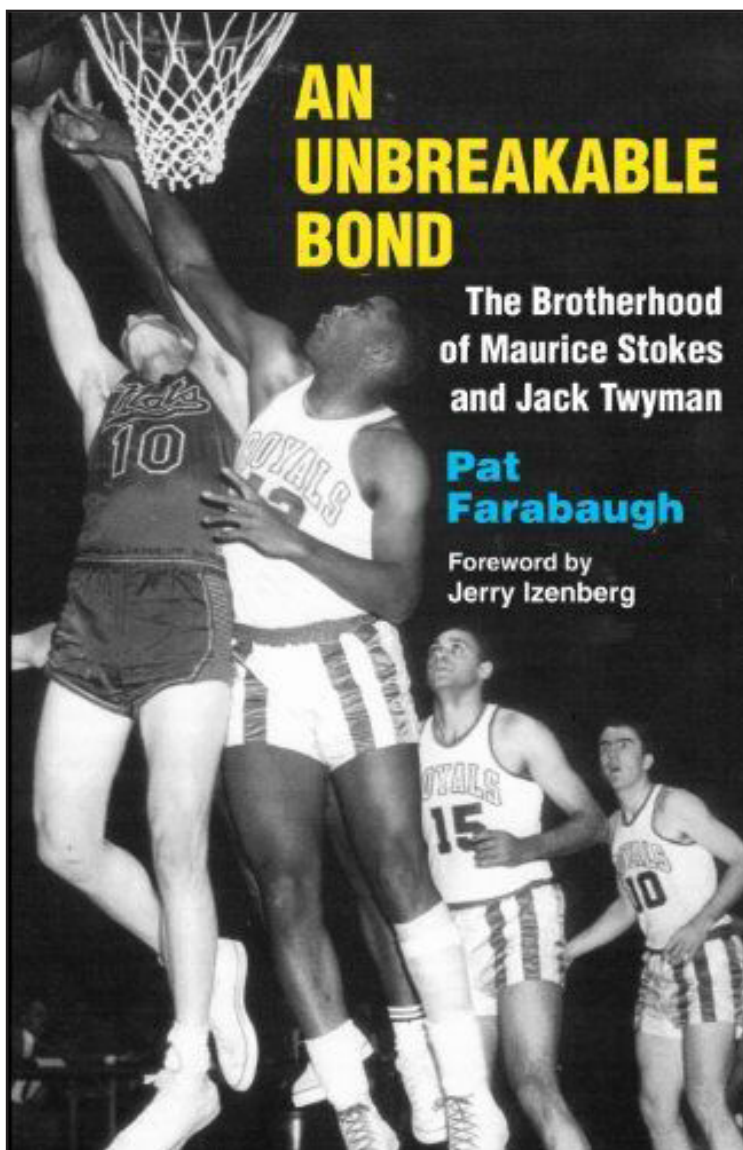
Stokes was lethargic in the first playoff game—rebounding poorly, dropping passes, hitting just three of 12 shots, and logging only 12 points in 39 minutes. When the team boarded the flight for the Royals' home arena in Cincinnati, Stokes was lightheaded. Ten minutes into the one-hour trip he became violently ill. "He started perspiring profusely," teammate Don Meineke recalled. "He started bleeding through the mouth and ears." He vomited and began convulsing.

NBA president Maurice Podoloff and others on the flight decided that they would not ask the pilot to return the plane to Detroit. The pilot radioed for an ambulance to be waiting. A flight attendant gave him oxygen through a mask. Richie Regan gave Stokes his last rights. The ambulance drove Stokes to Saint Elizabeth Hospital in Wedgewood Kentucky, near to Cincinnati.

Two days after being admitted to St. Elizabeth Hospital he had shown signs of improvement. But there would be a long fight ahead. Despite brief periods of consciousness, he was in a coma for three weeks. "He's one of the premier athletes in the United States on Wednesday, and by Sunday he's



PROFESSOR KENNETH SHOULER



An Unbreakable Bond: The Brotherhood of Maurice Stokes and Jack Twyman, by Pat Farabaugh

paralyzed," said Twyman, trying vainly to make sense of the awful situation.

Nurses shifted him several times a day to prevent bedsores from developing. "He just sits there on the bed as stiff as a board," said Maurice's father. "Just like a dog." When he woke from his coma, the first people he saw were his father, his sister, and Fleming, an old friend.

"I woke up for a few minutes from the longest sleep of my life," said Stokes. "I opened my eyes and saw three people near my bed. I started to say hello and found out that I couldn't talk. It was almost like being buried alive. As I lay there, looking up at these people unable to communicate with them in any way. I had the feeling I was cut off from the world. Tears started coming to my eyes."

Stokes was mentally alert and communicated by blinking his eyes. A woman wrote a letter to Stokes, explaining that she had lost one child in a car accident. A surviving daughter was paralyzed and unable to speak. She had read a newspaper article about Stokes' blinking method. "We started using it, and it has been a godsend," she said. "I cannot tell you how deeply thankful I am."

After 133 days at St. Elizabeth Hospital, Stokes was moved across town to Cincinnati's Christ Hospital, which offered more physical therapy opportunities. He was anxious to begin more rigorous rehabilitation. "I've played a lot of hard basketball over the years,"

said Stokes. "I've always tried to bear down in competition, but I've never had to put out quite as hard as I do in this exercising. In a way, this is competition too. It's more important than ever for me to win. I'm only 25 years old. I've got a lot of living ahead of me."

"He had some bills to be paid. I couldn't just be his teammate. I was made his legal guardian," said Jack Twyman. "There was really no question as to whether we would do it or not. It was something that we both vowed that we had to do and wanted to do," said Carole Twyman, Jack's wife. "What Jack did was unheard of," said Oscar Robertson, "especially at that time with all the racial problems in the country. To take over for an African-American who had no one really. He was in the hospital. Someone had to take over and do everything for him."

Meanwhile, Milton Kutsher, who owned Kutsher's Resort in the Catskill Mountains in New York reached out to Twyman. "You need some financial help, why don't we have a game? I'll provide everything but the players. You get the players there, we'll feed them, house them, give them a good time, and try and raise some money for Stokes."

The plan for a benefit worked. "When we had the first game at Kutsher's, we needed ten players. I think 75 guys showed up," said Twyman. "It was a collection of the greatest basketball players in the world to get together for one cause and one cause only—to enter-

tain the guests for a great purpose," Wilt Chamberlain recalled.

Despite Stokes' will to live, his body would no longer do his bidding. "In late December of 1969 his health deteriorated rapidly," writes Patrick Farabaugh. "He contracted spinal meningitis, phlebitis, and pneumonia and became markedly weaker." Three months later, the author continues, he suffered a heart attack brought on by complications from pneumonia. Twyman learned of the dire turn of events from his wife Carole after he returned home from a business trip to Dayton.

Stokes died at 2:10 pm on Monday, April 6, 1970. "It was 12 years and 25 days since he had fallen in a game against the Minneapolis Lakers," Professor Farabaugh wrote.

After Maurice died, Kutsher said "We have this tradition now and there are other people we can help. How do you feel about continuing the game as the 'Maurice Stokes Game?'" The game continued in his honor, with the proceeds going to retired players in need. "The Kutschers were terrific people," Chamberlain said. "As important as they were with the games being played and the money raised, they were equally as important emotionally. The Kutsher family is also my family."

"Maurice was in a chair," Robertson said, recalling Stokes making an appearance in the Catskills. "And you could tell he was fighting to get up but couldn't make it. It was a heart-wrenching emotional time." The games were a financial success. "It allowed us to make the money to defray his medical expenses," said Twyman. "The NBA cared very strongly for their fallen hero," Chamberlain said.

"Maurice Stokes was so great. I mean he really, really put St. Francis of Loretto, Pennsylvania on the map," said Zeldia Spoelstra, then Director of Alumni Relations for the NBA.

In June of 1969, Stokes was honored at St. Francis when they built a gymnasium and named it the Maurice Stokes Fieldhouse. Ten months later he died. "His heart just gave out," Twyman said. He never saw the Fieldhouse that bore his name.

*

A second love story involves a famous player, Michael Jordan, and a famous coach, Bobby Knight. Knight died last November 1 at the age of 83. The singularly intense coach of Indiana University led the Hoosiers to three NCAA Championships: in 1976, 1981, and 1987. But this isn't a story about his coaching intensity. Rather, it is a most human one, where one player made a believer out of Knight.

Knight had been preparing since 1982 to construct the last American amateur Olympic team

SEE BOND, PAGE 7

OPINION: How to save college sports

BY WILLIAM EDMONSON
Opinion Editor

I love College Athletics. Its allure extends far beyond the confines of the playing field. It can teach invaluable lessons about teamwork, discipline, and perseverance. The athletes who embody school spirit become heroes and role models, inspiring us to strive for greatness in our own lives. The camaraderie forged in the crucible of competition transcends individual differences, fostering a sense of unity and pride that binds us together as a community.

In the face of adversity, it showcases the resilience of the human spirit. The underdog stories, the nail-biting comebacks, and the triumphs against all odds are the narratives that fuel our aspirations. Its ability to kindle the flames of hope and determination is a testament to the transformative power of sports. But it's not just the wins and losses that make collegiate sports special. It's the shared moments of joy and heartbreak, the jubilation of a buzzer-beater, and the somber reflection after a defeat. It's the rituals and traditions, the tailgates, and alma mater songs that create a sense of belonging and pride in being part of something greater than ourselves.

This feeling is not unique to me. In the United States, it has long been a source of pride and entertainment for sports enthusiasts, attracting millions of fans and generating significant revenue for universities. However, a persistent debate surrounds the issue of col-

lege athletics. This ranges from the compensation of athletes who dedicate countless hours to their sports while facing strict regulations that prevent them from receiving any form of payment to conferences and realignment. In this article, I hope to explore the reasons why college athletes should be paid for their contributions to the multi-billion-dollar industry of collegiate sports. The most hotly contested problem in college sports is the issue of payment. The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), the governing body for college sports, enforces rules prohibiting athletes from receiving compensation beyond scholarships. While scholarships cover tuition, room, and board, they often fall short of meeting the total cost of attendance.

Meanwhile, universities and the NCAA reap substantial financial rewards from athletes' performances, merchandise sales, and television deals. College athletes invest an enormous amount of time and effort in their respective sports, often dedicating as much time to training, competitions, and travel as full-time employees. The demands on their schedules can hinder their ability to pursue part-time employment to supplement their income. Consequently, many athletes find themselves struggling to meet basic needs such as food, transportation, and personal expenses. The financial burden on college athletes is exacerbated by economic disparities among different sports and schools. This feels inherently exploitative when ath-

letes in revenue-generating sports, such as football and basketball, contribute significantly to their universities' coffers but receive the same scholarship benefits as athletes in less lucrative sports.

This imbalance highlights the need for a fairer distribution of the wealth generated by college athletics. This leads to another problem. College sports have evolved into a professionalized industry with coaches earning lucrative salaries, state-of-the-art facilities, and multi-million dollar television contracts. Meanwhile, the athletes at the heart of this industry are denied the opportunity to benefit financially from their skills and hard work. The notion of amateurism is increasingly outdated in the face of the commercialization of college sports. We see that with conference realignment. Starting in the 2024-2025 season, schools like the University of Southern California (USC) and the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) will be in the Big 10, a conference that primarily is made up of teams in the Midwest, such as Ohio State and Michigan. The Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC) now features UC Berkeley and Stanford, teams that are on the west coast. The long and storied legacy of the Pacific-12 Conference has now been whittled down to just 2 teams, Oregon State and Washington State. You may ask why this happened.

The answer is deceptively simple: Money. The Pac-12 couldn't get a lucrative enough TV deal, so the schools were set to lose the most money left for

greener pastures. This is at the cost of student-athletes in less lucrative sports, such as lacrosse, who now have to travel across the country to compete in tournaments when before they only had to travel within a general geographic area. This shows just how little schools and the NCAA care about their athletes and how much they care about the money they can make. Some reforms have been made, such as Name-Image-Likeness (NIL) deals. These deals are effectively sponsorships that offer athletes non-incentive-based money in exchange for a few commercials or endorsements or whatever the deal requires of the athlete. The obvious drawback is that this kind of deal is only offered to the biggest stars in college sports, such as Heisman-winning USC Quarterback, Caleb Williams, who has made \$2.7 million in NIL. While the money is not as good as the NFL (2021 NFL draft 1st overall pick Travon Walker signed a four-year, \$37.3 million contract with the Jacksonville Jaguars), it is still enough to potentially give Williams second thoughts and keep playing in college to avoid being drafted by a team who isn't advantageous to his career. Reforms to NIL are underway to allow schools to offer NIL deals. However, there are concerns over how this would affect Title Nine and smaller schools that do not have the same kind of money to offer student-athletes. This system clearly isn't working.

So, what is the alternative? One bold proposal that was made by UCLA head football coach,

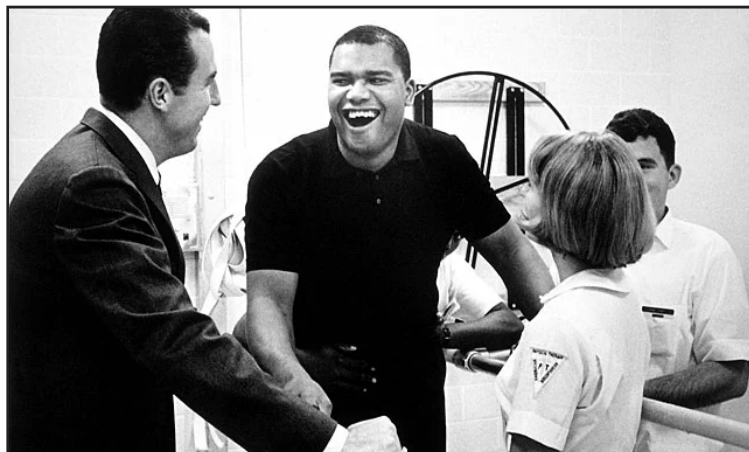
Chip Kelly, was to separate football from the rest of college athletics and create a commissioner for college football. However, this would likely also necessitate separating college basketball as well as similar problems with greed, compensating athletes, conference realignment, etc. Still, it is one that I would not be opposed to. We could maintain the sanctity of amateur athletics while recognizing that college football and basketball are so big that they need to be treated separately. Another proposal that has been made has been a promotion and relegation system similar to FIFA. This way, there is more room for college football and college basketball to grow and allow smaller schools to compete at the highest possible level. Whatever reform is done, it will likely take some intervention from the government to smooth over the differences between schools, conferences, athletic departments, sponsors, and, most importantly, student-athletes. The debate surrounding compensation for college athletes reflects the evolving landscape of collegiate sports. Ultimately, finding a balance between preserving the essence of amateur athletics and addressing the realities faced with ever-increasing professionalism and fiscal pressures of college athletics will require collaboration. The future of college sports hinges on the ability to strike this delicate balance, ensuring that the transformative power of sports continues to inspire while providing just compensation for the athletes at its core.

BOND

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to win gold. He would use the basketball approach that led the Hoosiers to his first two national titles: defense, cutting, movement and unselfishness. One player, the only one not drafted in the first round from that '84 team was 19-year-old guard Steve Alford, who had known Knight since third grade and played for him at Indiana.

But on the eve of an eight-game exhibition schedule against NBA all-stars, Bobby Knight was worried. He expressed those worries to CBS broadcaster Billy Packer, as related in the book *Basketball: A Love Story*. "My biggest problem is going to be Jordan, 'cause he'll make the team. How can I have my second guard not be able to shoot the ball?" So they have eight exhibition games leading up to the '84 world championships, and I was lucky enough to broadcast five of them for a local station in Indiana. The first game's up in Providence, and now Bobby likes Michael because he's such a competitor. Then he comes down to Greensboro, and we have a conversation and Bobby says, "The guy still can't shoot, but man I love him. He's a fox-hole guy." The next game is in Indianapolis, and at this point the NBA has lost all three games, and Larry Fleisher, president of the NBA Player's As-



Maurice Stokes, center, and Jack Twyman, left, his legal guardian after Stokes suffered post-traumatic encephalopathy in a 1958 game. Carole, Twyman's wife, is on the right.

sociation, has had it.

"He packs the lineup. He's got Larry Bird, Magic Johnson, Isiah Thomas--everybody. It was a knockdown, drag-out game, but [Knight's team ends] up beating them. Imagine, today, getting a college all-star team to beat All-NBA players. It's not like the [pros] practice for the game, but just think about that. The next game is in Milwaukee.

"They're two weeks away from the Olympics, and Oscar [Robertson] is coaching the NBA guys. Oscar says to me: 'We're going to beat them. Anytime they come to the basket, we're putting them on the floor. On offense, we're going to clear out, and whoever their weakest defensive matchup is, we're going to take it to the basket.' I said, 'The way Bobby coaches, they're not going

to let you just do that.'" Well, the game turns into a bloodbath. Guys are knocking guys down and Bobby is getting hot, and he and Oscar come real close to meeting at center court for a fight. I'm talking about a real fight, not an arguing match--this is how brutal it's getting. So Michael is driving to the basket, he gets fouled by [Mike] Dunleavy and cuts his face. No foul is called, the ball goes out-of-bounds, and Bobby grabs it and refuses to give the ball to the referees.

"They throw Bobby out of the game. Now, this is only being televised in Indianapolis. If this was a national game, Bobby might have had problems staying on as coach. So they come back out on the court after everything settled down. Michael's got the cut on his face, and he turns the NBA players upside down in the next few minutes. He



Michael Jordan, sporting a number nine jersey, with Bobby Knight coaching the United States National Team in the 1984 Summer Olympics.

does things I've never seen him do. It turns out he could always do them, he just played under the controlled environment of North Carolina. By the time we get to Phoenix--that was the last game, the kids ended up being 8-0 against the NBA--Bobby puts his arm around me and says, 'I'll tell you one f___ in thing--the guy is going to be the greatest player who ever lived.'"

For eight games he had watched Jordan and his mates play the NBA All-Stars, including Larry Bird, Magic Johnson, Isiah Thomas, Alex English, Larry Nance, Kevin McHale, Robert Parish, Mark Aguirre, and Walter Davis. Fans might have expected a split of those games. But Jordan's bunch won all eight, walking off with an 84-72 victory in game eight.

After coaching Jordan for three months in the 1984 summer exhibitions Knight rated Jordan as the greatest basketball player he

ever saw. "In my opinion, there's nobody who had ever played anything that can compare to Michael Jordan with the possible exceptions of Jack Nicklaus and Babe Ruth," Knight said afterward. "Michael Jordan is just the best there ever was at what he does by a considerable margin," Knight said, with special emphasis on the word "considerable."

"I think he's the best athlete I've ever seen play basketball, bar none," Knight proclaimed. "If I was going to pick people with the best ability I've ever seen play, he'd be one of them. If I was going to pick the best competitors I've ever seen play, he'd be one of them. So in the categories of competitiveness, ability, skill, and athletic ability, he's the best athlete, he's one of the best competitors, he's one of the most skilled players, and that to me makes him the best basketball player that I've ever seen play."

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