Legislators host town hall on health care, hemp

**BY JAKE.WEBSTER**
@iowastatedaily.com

The Center for Rural Affairs, NAMI Central Iowa and the League of Women Voters of Ames and Story County hosted a town hall style forum with Iowa legislators Saturday at the Ames City Hall.

The forum included discussion of the recent decision of UnitedHealthcare to pull out of Iowa’s private management medicaid program, hemp production and the proposed changes to Iowa’s private management medicaid program, and the decision of UnitedHealthcare to pull out.

Hemp production was mentioned by Roger Engstrom, an Ames resident.

The bill would allow for providers to prescribe a higher dosage to patients who are terminally ill.

Hemp production was mentioned by Roger Engstrom, an Ames resident.

The Center for Rural Affairs and the League of Women Voters of Ames and Story County hosted a legislative forum on Saturday at Ames City Hall to give an opportunity for community members, local leaders and the public to engage with the elected officials in the 2019 Iowa legislative session.

“The term “unborn person,” came one step closer to being added to Iowa’s legislative lexicon as the “fetal homicide” bill passed the Iowa Senate Tuesday and was received by the House on Thursday.

The bill, which passed the Senate 31-18 in a party-line vote, would make causing “the death of an unborn person” a felony if caused while committing a crime and would officially define the term “unborn person” in the Iowa Code.

“As used in this section, ‘unborn person’ means an individual organism of the species homo sapiens from fertilization to live birth,” according to the bill.

Rachel Junck, secretary of College Democrats, said she is appalled by the bill and its implications for women’s reproductive rights.

“This bill may be pretending to be about crime, but sets a precedent that gives a group of cells the same rights as a person, which is not scientifically accurate,” Junck said.

Jacob Minock, president of College Republicans, disagreed, saying the legislation was not just a victory for the pro-life movement but “for human rights by acknowledging the start of human life,” but doubted its ability to succeed in a court challenge.

“Unfortunately due to precedents already set, if passed and signed into law it wouldn’t surprise me if it was struck down by a judge,” Minock said.

The Iowa Supreme Court and Iowa’s Fifth Judicial District Court have each ruled against anti-abortion laws in the last year.

However, the bill’s sponsor, Sen. Jake Chapman, R-Dallas, has insisted the bill is not about abortion.

“This does not relate to abortion … This is non-consensual [termination],” Chapman said.

The bill was passed by the House and signed by Gov. Reynolds. A similar law was ruled unconstitutional by a federal judge in January for violating the first amendment.

“Some good thing that did happen in the legislat this week is we did pass an extended medical cannabis bill,” Wessel-Kroeschell said.

The term “unborn person,” came one step closer to being added to Iowa’s legislative lexicon as the “fetal homicide” bill passed the Iowa Senate Tuesday and was received by the House on Thursday.

Hemp production was mentioned by Roger Engstrom, an Ames resident.

“The term “unborn person,” came one step closer to being added to Iowa’s legislative lexicon as the “fetal homicide” bill passed the Iowa Senate Tuesday and was received by the House on Thursday.

The bill, which passed the Senate 31-18 in a party-line vote, would make causing “the death of an unborn person” a felony if caused while committing a crime and would officially define the term “unborn person” in the Iowa Code.

“As used in this section, ‘unborn person’ means an individual organism of the species homo sapiens from fertilization to live birth,” according to the bill.

Rachel Junck, secretary of College Democrats, said she is appalled by the bill and its implications for women’s reproductive rights.

“This bill may be pretending to be about crime, but sets a precedent that gives a group of cells the same rights as a person, which is not scientifically accurate,” Junck said.

Jacob Minock, president of College Republicans, disagreed, saying the legislation was not just a victory for the pro-life movement but “for human rights by acknowledging the start of human life,” but doubted its ability to succeed in a court challenge.

“Unfortunately due to precedents already set, if passed and signed into law it wouldn’t surprise me if it was struck down by a judge,” Minock said.

The Iowa Supreme Court and Iowa’s Fifth Judicial District Court have each ruled against anti-abortion laws in the last year.

However, the bill’s sponsor, Sen. Jake Chapman, R-Dallas, has insisted the bill is not about abortion.

“This does not relate to abortion … This is non-consensual [termination],” Chapman said.

The bill was passed by the House and signed by Gov. Reynolds. A similar law was ruled unconstitutional by a federal judge in January for violating the first amendment.

“Some good thing that did happen in the legislat this week is we did pass an extended medical cannabis bill,” Wessel-Kroeschell said.

The Center for Rural Affairs and the League of Women Voters of Ames and Story County hosted a legislative forum on Saturday at Ames City Hall to give an opportunity for community members, local leaders and the public to engage with the elected officials in the 2019 Iowa legislative session.

“The term “unborn person,” came one step closer to being added to Iowa’s legislative lexicon as the “fetal homicide” bill passed the Iowa Senate Tuesday and was received by the House on Thursday.

The bill, which passed the Senate 31-18 in a party-line vote, would make causing “the death of an unborn person” a felony if caused while committing a crime and would officially define the term “unborn person” in the Iowa Code.

“As used in this section, ‘unborn person’ means an individual organism of the species homo sapiens from fertilization to live birth,” according to the bill.

Rachel Junck, secretary of College Democrats, said she is appalled by the bill and its implications for women’s reproductive rights.

“This bill may be pretending to be about crime, but sets a precedent that gives a group of cells the same rights as a person, which is not scientifically accurate,” Junck said.

Jacob Minock, president of College Republicans, disagreed, saying the legislation was not just a victory for the pro-life movement but “for human rights by acknowledging the start of human life,” but doubted its ability to succeed in a court challenge.

“Unfortunately due to precedents already set, if passed and signed into law it wouldn’t surprise me if it was struck down by a judge,” Minock said.

The Iowa Supreme Court and Iowa’s Fifth Judicial District Court have each ruled against anti-abortion laws in the last year.

However, the bill’s sponsor, Sen. Jake Chapman, R-Dallas, has insisted the bill is not about abortion.

“This does not relate to abortion … This is non-consensual [termination],” Chapman said.

The bill was passed by the House and signed by Gov. Reynolds. A similar law was ruled unconstitutional by a federal judge in January for violating the first amendment.

“Some good thing that did happen in the legislat this week is we did pass an extended medical cannabis bill,” Wessel-Kroeschell said.

The bill would allow for providers to prescribe a higher dosage to patients who are terminally ill.

Hemp production was mentioned by Roger Engstrom, an Ames resident.

“There’s some controversy over hemp and marijuana, and they’re not the same at all,” Engstrom said.

Legislation has been introduced in both houses of the Iowa legislature that would legalize
CORRECTIONS

The Iowa State Daily welcomes comments and suggestions or complaints about errors that warrant correction.

To submit a correction, please contact our editor at 515-294-5688 or via email at editor@iowastatedaily.com.
The Game Renegades club allows students to compete against each other in a variety of video games.

The Game Renegades club will host the first annual esports tournament, Open LAN, on April 20. Gamers from around the country will compete in a number of popular video games.

The Game Renegades Club has been around since 2006, and in recent years has been hosting more tournaments. But according to some of the members of the club, Open LAN is going to be the biggest one they have ever done.

According to the clubs website, the tournament will be held at the Howe Hall Atrium with sign-in starting at 10 a.m. The games that will be featured during the tournament are League of Legends, Super Smash Bros: Melee, Hearthstone and Super Smash Bros: Wii U.

Mitchell Garrett, one of the organizers behind Recreation Services’ first Rocket League and senior in industrial design, Henry Larson, junior in computer engineering and Ryan Helfers, senior in industrial design, are three of the administrators who have been in charge of hosting all of the esports tournaments since September. Garrett said they have been receiving hundreds of players to participate.

“We just closed off the registration the other night for [Rocket League] and when I checked last night before I went out, the total attendance number sitting [on] our registration page was 484 people, and we had a record turnout through the registration page of 151 teams signing up for this,” Garrett said.

Garrett said they only expected 30 to 40 teams overall. Helfers, who is the design chair, said the growth of the club has gone from 400 to 700 people and the addition of this largely populated tournament has allowed them to do even more than what they set out to do while maintaining the core purpose of the club.

“With 700 people you think it’s going to be so hard to find a place, but I find that a majority of the people find their place in our club,” Helfers said. “I feel that we do a really good job of letting people settle into their own groups and let them build their own relationships.”

Larson, the president of the club, said the club has been very fortunate to be involved at nearly every ISU AfterDark and getting to work with organizations on and off campus.

“It’s impossible to talk about one of these things without talking about all of them, because they all basically tie into each other,” Larson said. “The fact that Open LAN has become a conduit for presenting the gaming space to potential sponsors and its become a conduit for partnerships with ABGL and all these different partners for people to come out and join.”

Larson said they owe a lot of their success and popularity to their esports coordinator Tanner Holte, senior in computer science, who created the framework that helped them get to where they are today.

Interim chair for veterinary pathology announced

BY JORDYN DUBOIS
jdubois@iowastatedaily.com

Dr. Amanda Fales-Williams, professor in veterinary pathology, was named the interim chair of the Department of Veterinary Pathology. The previous department chair, Dr. Joe Haynes, stepped down from the position he had occupied since 2011.

“I have a lot of loyalty to this department, this has been my academic home since I came here as a brand new veterinarian, this is where I got my [doctorate], this is where I did my residency, this is where I started as a faculty,” Fales-Williams said. “So I was willing and very eager to try and provide leadership as needed to this department, I figure I owe them that much after they’ve basically raised me and put me up with me.”

Fales-Williams teaches in both the first and fourth year of the veterinarian curriculum. In her other time, she also reads biopsies and performs necropsies.

Fales-Williams said her job is split between 40 percent teaching, 35 percent professional practice and a 15 percent research component. When her position as the interim chair begins Monday, she will be adding her first administrative role to her schedule.

Outside of her role as a professor and her professional practice, Fales-Williams is also part of two committees, the governance council and the student awards committee. As interim chair of the department of veterinary pathology, Fales-Williams will be in charge of making sure everyone has the resources they need to do their jobs. She will also be the only female chair in the department.

Fales-Williams said she will be responsible for overseeing the faculty’s success and making sure faculty are setting themselves up for reaching tenure. She will also manage the resources and make sure the money coming in is being used appropriately while making sure the department is filling the mission they have set for themselves.

“I hope I can be transparent in using our resources to their fullest and distribute them most fairly so that everybody thrives, that’s my goal,” Fales-Williams said.
Editorial on gun violence ill-informed

BY JACOB ZIRKELBACH
jank@iastate.edu

The Iowa State Daily’s Editorial Board has been at the forefront of diligent efforts to remove the platform from its arsenal. In yesterday’s “Swift Political Action Necessary, Critical,” the Board praised New Zealand’s leadership in the push for gun control. Efforts to destroy any credibility they might have had in arguing on their chosen topic of legislative action against Second Amendment rights.

The first fatal error is the Board’s rhetorical question “…so why is it that no action has been taken to enforce stricter gun laws?” Action has been taken and at each action, we have surrendered our rights to our government. Our Second Amendment rights guarantee the protection of all other rights, yet legislatures every few years looking to limit or eliminate that right.

Let’s start with the National Firearms Act of 1934 — a law originally meant to combat the government-created crime surge that came with the prohibition of alcohol. This act limited a citizen’s ability to purchase: machine guns, short-barreled rifles, short-barreled shotguns, suppressors, and “destructive devices.” At the time, the limitation came in the form of a $200 (about $4,000 today) tax on these items. It was a de facto ban for the poor to own firearms that still exists today and comes with an approximately 9-month application process.

Next in the long line of gun-control legislation is the Gun Control Act of 1968. The progenitor of the background check, the GCA of 1968 prohibited the following people from owning firearms: a person under indictment, a fugitive from justice, an alien, a convicted felon, a convicted drug user or the hassle for the average citizen. It just isn’t worth the wait, the cost, or the hassle for the average citizen. Also, if you’re poor, you may as well forget about exercising this part of the Second Amendment because you’ll never be able to afford the thousands of dollars needed to purchase this rarity.

Our last stop is the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act. The bill would expand on the GCA and require background checks be run on a national database that ensured a purchaser was not a “prohibited person.” This is just a survey of Second Amendment rights in the United States on the federal level. On the state level, some have willfully burned our Constitution via magazine bans, restrictions on soft power, and “gun-free zones” that create a de facto ban for all citizens in the state or city.

So, I hope this does something in the way of educating the Board on what the reality is for law-abiding citizens looking to exercise their rights. Their needing to cite the New York Times on something so simple as how to purchase a firearm suggests they are not owners themselves, have never been through the process, and have not done any serious research on the topic. Three things that might begin to qualify them for exposing an opinion for thousands to see.

The second fatal error that the Board makes is their claim that “not much was done to achieve genuine and effective change [in response to the Las Vegas shooting].” Well change was achieved, and rather swiftly by U.S. Government standards. That change was achieved through the BATF unilaterally superseding Congress’s authority through the Constitution. It is a perfect example of the law to reclassify bump stocks as machine-guns. So, we’ve had our change, but what cost to our republic and its way of life?

The Board’s final error is again call for a certain swiftness to political action. Political action is not to be slow, deliberate, and meaningful. We decree Congressmen and women when they act on impulsion.

Why does the Board praise for Arden who allows terrorists to dictate laws that now deprive law-abiding New Zealanders of their ability to hunt or protect themselves? For good reason, America does not negotiate with terrorists. It seems that New Zealanders do not want to do the same either. No. They outright surrender to them.

Further, Arden’s government is now sending people to prison for up to 14 years for having a copy of the terrorist’s manifesto or video. I am left wondering why any member of the press would ever praise a leader whose policy and action include such blatant censorship.

New Zealand acted on impulse, and will suffer for it one way or another. We can see this lesson in the U.S. evidenced by the passing of the liberty-damaging PATRIOT Act, war over “WMDs,” and the routine passing of 1000-page bills without a read. In each instance, swift political action was taken but later regretted. Now, the Board calls upon our government to take away our citizens’ right and our guarantor of liberty—the Second Amendment. It is absurd to suppose our country should, in any way, be governed by the same political action. What the Board calls for, despite it being against all common sense:

Politicized, the media failed after Christchurch shooting

BY GRAYSON GOSS
rgoss@iastate.edu

An evil man taps send as he uploads his manifesto to the internet. He presses play on his GoPro, streaming video to Facebook. Filled with a wretched heart, the man drives away. He presses play again shortly afterward by police. He is arrested. He isisle afterward by police. He is arrested. He is alleged illegal alien, a dishonestly charged from the armed services, a person who renounced their U.S. citizenship, someone with a restraining order against them, someone convicted of domestic violence. Additionally, the GCA of 1968 established a system whereby arms could not be transferred across state lines unless by a Federal Firearms Licensee that results in a $20-30 fine for any citizen looking to purchase from another state. In a state of little contention is that the GCA was targeted toward Black Americans who were mobilizing for their rights and being firebombed and beaten for it. Often omitted from the history books are Martin Luther King’s neighbors standing guard over his house with firearms after King himself was denied permit by a system who wanted him dead. Others like the Black Panther Party exercised that Second Amendment rights by routinely open carrying firearms to ensure that the they could walk home without being harassed, beaten, or killed. The next revision comes from the National Firearms Act of 1986. The act prohibited new automatic firearms from entering the market but those already in existence could be transferred. However, the person would need to meet a laundry list of requirements to receive it. Really, it just isn’t worth the wait, the cost, or the hassle for the average citizen. Also, if you’re poor, you may as well forget about exercising this part of the Second Amendment because you’ll never be able to afford the thousands of dollars needed to purchase this rarity.

Our last stop is the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act. The bill would expand on the GCA and require background checks be run on a national database that ensured a purchaser was not a “prohibited person.” This is just a survey of Second Amendment rights in the United States on the federal level. On the state level, some have willfully burned our Constitution via magazine bans, restrictions on soft power, and “gun-free zones” that create a de facto ban for all citizens in the state or city.

So, I hope this does something in the way of educating the Board on what the reality is for law-abiding citizens looking to exercise their rights. Their needing to cite the New York Times on something so simple as how to purchase a firearm suggests they are not owners themselves, have never been through the process, and have not done any serious research on the topic. Three things that might begin to qualify them for exposing an opinion for thousands to see.

The second fatal error that the Board makes is their claim that “not much was done to achieve genuine and effective change [in response to the Las Vegas shooting].” Well change was achieved, and rather swiftly by U.S. Government standards. That change was achieved through the BATF unilaterally superseding Congress’s authority through the Constitution. It is a perfect example of the law to reclassify bump stocks as machine-guns. So, we’ve had our change, but what cost to our republic and its way of life?

The Board’s final error is again call for a certain swiftness to political action. Political action is not to be slow, deliberate, and meaningful. We decree Congressmen and women when they act on impulsion.
In a recent issue of The Daily, the editorial board published an article entitled, “Swift Political Action Necessary, Critical,” which discusses the response to the horrific tragedy in New Zealand where an evil human being shot and took the lives of 51 innocents and injured many more. The editorial board subsequently praised the response by New Zealand prime minister Jacinda Ardern, which government mandated “military-style assault rifles and high capacity magazines” from being owned in New Zealand. The editorial board then asks: a rather baffling question, “Keep in mind, the United States has had mass shootings more often than in New Zealand—so why is it that no action has been taken to enfranchise gun laws?” Essentially, the editorial board is questioning why the United States has not taken a similar action as New Zealand. When I first read the question, I was confused as to why the answer is not all that complex. To the editorial board: gun ownership in the United States is not a privilege, it is a right, spelled out in the form of the Second Amendment of our constitution. That amendment reads as follows: “A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.”

The Militia Act of 1792 further illustrates one of the intents of the amendment, as that act mandated that all able-bodied, 18 to 45-year-old white male citizens enroll in the militia and possess a firearm within six months of the act’s authorization.

My principal point is that individual gun ownership is a tradition that is rooted and central in American history, and that this tradition is still protected, and relevant today. Gun ownership in New Zealand is a privilege, thus not protected, and the laws surrounding firearms are much more malleable. But let us now discuss the weapons question: “assault rifles.”

A goal that many gun control advocates, and seemingly, the editorial board desire, is the prohibiting of “assault” weapons such as the AR-15 (which is not a military weapon) and other rifles and weapons akin to the type. Gun control advocates assume that this prohibition will lead to less gun violence and fewer mass shootings. I am again astonished at this notion. A quick glance at the FBI statistics on homicide will show that handguns are used, by far, more frequently in homicides than all other types of firearms combined. For example, the 2017 FBI statistics list 10,982 homicides by firearm. Of those homicides, handguns constituted 7032, rifles 471, shotguns 284, “other guns” 187, and “firearms, type not stated” 3096. Even if all 3096 “non stated” firearms are added to the rifle category, the number would not come close to approaching handgun homicides. These statistics stay consistent as each year’s report is released.

Therefore, it is truly a useless and ill-informed gesture to call for the increased regulation or banning of certain types of semiautomatic rifles when those are not what are being used most often to kill. If one truly subscribes to the notion that banning these rifles would radically reduce gun violence, they would be mistaken.

Mass shooting (or “mass killing”) casualties are counted, at least according to Congress via the Victims of Violent Crime Act of 2012 as: a shooting resulting in at least three victims, excluding the perpetrator.

Another argument that is often made in the debate on behalf of more gun regulation, is the phrase, “We are not trying to take your guns.” While that is often true, support for not only infringing on gun ownership, but more explicit calls to ban, have become more prevalent. The editorial board, perhaps not so tactfully, expresses support for the recent buyback program mandated in New Zealand in response to the shooting. New Zealand’s program is not a voluntary buyback; instead, the program is a state directed confiscation, ironically, backed by their government’s force. These actions are what “coming for your guns” look like. Without our constitution, attempts at confiscation in our country would be much easier.

The “swift, political action that is necessary and critical,” called for by the editorial board, is checked by our Second Amendment. If you truly do support actions such as New Zealand’s, then you must be honest, and realize two things. One: you must understand that rifles are not your problem as it pertains to number of gun deaths. Two: if you realize number one, and ultimately explore handgun regulations or restriction, then you must advocate for repealing the Second Amendment outright. This is the only honest argument, because if you wish to infringe upon an individual’s right to own a firearm, you best make sure it is not a right but only a privilege. You have much American tradition to contend with.

A gun is a tool. Evil individuals are evil individuals. We do need to enforce the laws already on the books to guard against individuals who may look to do harms to others. This is a difficult task, I understand that. Simple gun ownership is not an epidemic or a disease, nor are guns the real issue. The real issues, as often is the case, are the ideas and manifestations of disturbed individuals.

Editorial Board
Alex Conner, editor-in-chief
Melanie De Anda, opinion editor
Megan Petrick, columnist
Max Goldberg, student
Seth Pfeifer, student

Opinions expressed in columns and letters are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of The Daily or organizations with which the author(s) are associated.

Feedback policy:
The Daily encourages discussion but does not guarantee its publication. We reserve the right to edit or reject any letter or editorial for content. Send your letters to letters@iowastatedaily.com. Letters must include the author’s name, phone number(s), major(s) and/or group affiliation(s), and year in school of the author(s). Phone numbers and addresses will not be published. Online feedback may be used if first name and last name, major and year in school are included in the post. Feedback posted online is eligible for print in the Iowa State Daily.
The tight end position often gets overlooked in modern football, as the game has evolved and changed the way offenses line up and attack defenses. Iowa State has had a recent history of underusing its tight ends, primarily deploying them as blockers and scarcely catching passes. But in 2019, the Cyclones — with help from returning offensive coordinator Tom Manning — might rely on the position group to be a key part of its offense.

Manning, who spent last season coaching tight ends for the Indianapolis Colts, has been a big presence in the position room this spring, redshirt junior Chase Allen said. “With coach Manning coming back, there’s so much more energy around us,” Allen said. “We’re not just passing, we are really an asset for the offense.”

Allen has also been spending a lot of time with recruiting coordinator and tight ends coach Alex Golesh. Golesh said the Cyclones have all been picking Manning’s brain to find the best way to utilize the three returners at the position. He added that the room has a lot of areas to improve.

“I know they’ve gotten some accolades, but I still have felt like we’ve underachieved as a group for three years,” Golesh said. “That’s not to put them down, it’s just to say that there’s an elite standard of excellence for the tight ends for this offense.”

Iowa State has plenty of targets to go around following the departures of Hakeem Butler and Matthew Eaton, and Allen and Charlie Kolar both caught passes for the Cyclones last season.

Kolar grew into a red-zone role as the season went on, thrust into a larger role with the severe groin injury of Allen. Kolar said he got more comfortable with each game, and that preparedness as if he were the starter before Allen’s injury against Oklahoma was important to his ability to adjust.

“Manning calls it ‘accelerated vision,’” when you know the plays better, you can see more,” Kolar said. “I just prepare the best I can every week.”

As spring football begins, Allen is healthy again following two surgeries and is looking to make an impact in an Iowa State offense suddenly devoid of experienced pass-catchers. The tight end room is now one of the oldest on the offensive side of the ball, with all three potential contributors playing significant minutes in 2018.

The main departure from the room, Sam Snobuchner, was an important part of Iowa State’s running game in the “F” position. Golesh said that the position might be done by committee, but the player with the build to mirror Snobuchner’s impact is likely redshirt sophomore Dylan Soehner.

Soehner is a different build — standing at 6-foot-7 and 270 pounds — but he has a similar style and is generally a block-first player. “Dylan has some freakish tendencies,” Allen said.

Golesh said, “He’s so different and unique. He’s an invaluable guy for us, just like Sam was.”

That’s not to say Kolar and Allen don’t block, but the trio has different strengths. Allen is a thrust up the seam, and Kolar fashioned himself into one of Purdy’s favorite targets in the red zone, while Soehner uses his physicality to make a difference in the running game.

It’s the trio’s versatility that has the potential to help Iowa State’s offense greatly in 2019. Allen said the versatility is important to keep defenses guessing.

“We kind of got pigeonholed with certain guys out on the field [last year],” Allen said. “When you bring guys in that can do more, it opens up so much more options for us.”

Golesh added that the Cyclones have discussed using all three tight ends on the field at the same time, a sight rarely (if ever) seen under coach Matt Campbell’s watch.

But the return of Manning has opened up new possibilities for the Cyclones.

Manning’s work with Indianapolis — and the great success players such as Eric Ebron had in 2018 under his tutelage — has Iowa State thinking bigger in an often-overlooked area.

Whether it’s lining up Allen or Kolar in the slot, putting all three on the field at the same time or using different route trees, the tight end group has expectations it hasn’t yet had in the Campbell era.

Golesh thinks the room is ready to make the leap.

“They just continue to push each other,” Golesh said. “I think it’s such a positive atmosphere in there because they all want to be really good.”
Finding a fan connection

The Brevet to bring bold style to the Maintenance Shop

BY JESHUA GLOVER
@iowastatedaily.com

Alternative indie band The Brevet will be visiting Iowa State in April to perform music from their new album, "Legs."

The Brevet hails from Orange County, California and makes music that offers the classic indie feel combined with cinematic pressure that one would expect from a major motion picture.

The Brevet is a group that values the response from live fans — they aren’t in it for exaggerated streaming numbers or any other tangible accomplishments. The Brevet are in it for the music, of course, but they really want to connect with the fans. They make their music so that every word and sound played on the stage is felt by their fans on a personal level.

The difference between their latest release "Legs" and much of their other music has a lot to do with the frontman Chase Damm. Damm got his start writing music for school movies, which naturally led to his interest in being a professional musician. This experience had specific influence on the latest album.

“We wanted to give a larger than life, kind of cinematic style for this latest album," Damm said.

For fans of the group who are excited to see them live, the band is just as excited to see you as well and feel the live energy they worked so hard to perfect. The Brevet has many tour dates leading into 2020, the focus and dedication put into the live performances will be an experience you won’t want to miss.

Fortunately, the tour hasn’t given the band too many problems along the way as they’ve mostly had good luck on the road.

The Brevet are supported by The Unlikely Candidates, an indie-rock group out of Fort Worth, Texas. The band was initially formed in 2008 by childhood friends Kyle Morris and Cole Male. The duo eventually expanded with the addition of guitarist Benton Carney, bassist Jared Honebeek and drummer Kevin Goddard, allowing a bigger, sweeping sound to their performances.

The Brevet and The Unlikely Candidates will come to Iowa State on April 4 to perform at the Maintenance Shop in the Memorial Union.

The concert starts at 8 p.m., doors open at 7:30 p.m. Tickets are $15 for non-students and $10 for students with Iowa State ID.

Film Producers Club to host 48 Hour Film Festival

BY MEGRICE
@iowastatedaily.com

The Film Producers Club is hosting its annual 48 Hour Film Festival at Iowa State. Within a weekend, filmmakers will write, shoot, edit and upload their short films entirely from scratch. Contestants have nowhere near the time or resources needed to produce the next "Titanic" or "Lord of the Rings," but there are plenty of opportunities to showcase their talent in an unusual form.

Starting at 9 p.m. April 5, all individuals involved with the film festival will receive a mass email upping the stakes of the challenge.

The email specifies an item and a line of dialogue that must be used at some point during the film.

For example, last year, teams were required to use a pair of rubber gloves and the phrase, "Don’t be scared. I just need you to come with me for a minute." The line of dialogue does not necessarily have to reference the item, but the item cannot act as a part of the background or scenery. It must be incorporated into the film in some fashion.

The entire process of creating the film must happen within the 48 hour time frame. No previously created material is allowed to be used for the film.

The short film can be anywhere from four to 15 minutes long. Hard copies of the films must be turned in at the Memorial Union food court by 10 p.m. April 7 through a flash drive or hard drive and must be uploaded by 11:59 p.m. to YouTube as well.

The festival is open to the public; participants don’t need to be members of the Film Producers Club, nor are they required to be Iowa State students.

Beginning around four to five years ago, the club has seen five to seven groups participate each year.

Producers can use their own media equipment or borrow from another outside party. Members of Film Producers Club can rent out equipment from the club if necessary.

Nonmembers have the option of checking out equipment through Iowa State Information Technology Services. Judging and screening of the short films will take place 7 p.m. April 10 in Carver 0001. This event is free and open to the public. The panel is comprised of both professionals and students, most have experience with cinematography.

Filmmakers will compete for cash prizes, first place will be awarded $300, second place $250 and third place $200. There will be additional recognition and prizes for Best Director, Best Screenwriter and Best Leading Actor or Actress.

Caitlin Yamada, the club’s vice president, recommends directors to have a plan in mind before filming.

She said coming up with an idea for the script is the most challenging part of the project, especially with the required item and line of dialogue.

"Usually the prop and dialogue don’t match up perfect into some sort of genre," Yamada said. "So, the script writing process is definitely the most difficult because it still has to make sense. It can’t just be thrown in there, it really has to be incorporated if you want it to be a good film and if you want it to win."

Yamada also recommends allocating enough time to carry out all creative elements. Some producers wait until the day after to start brainstorming while some jump right into action as soon as the required elements are delivered via email.

Those wanting to participate still have time to sign up. Contact Caitlin Yamada at ccyamada@iastate.edu to enter the contest, and include all members participating (director, actors, etc.) and their emails in the message.

More information can be found on the FPC’s student organization page at stuorg.iastate.edu.

Caitlin Yamada is an editor for the Iowa State Daily.

"Us" proves Jordan Peele is more than a one-hit wonder

BY TREVOR BABCOCK
@iowastatedaily.com

Jordan Peele hones his horror craft in new movie, “Us,” delivering another refreshing and inventive crowd-pleaser.

After taking home the best original screenplay Oscar for 2017 hit “Get Out,” Peele confirms he’s comfortable working within the horror genre by sticking to his talents. “Us” can read as a pure horror film, but still begs the viewer to have a conversation.

In “Get Out,” the specific social commentary on race relations is on the nose in its premise, but “Us” takes a more subdued approach in a more ambitious plot. When the vacationing Wilson family becomes hunted by monstrous doppelgängers, twists and turns ensue.

However, the tension leading to the inevitable home invasion is more interesting than the home invasion itself.

The actors are convincing as both the ordinary Wilson family and their evil counterparts. Lupita Nyong’o leads as one of the best components of the film. Peele knows how to cast and create likable, realistic characters.

Peele has no problem incorporating comedy, but comedy at the expense of the horror deflates tension when the plot is more tense. "Us" falls short of being truly scary by opting for a light-hearted tone.

The occasional comedic character interaction paired with the likability of the characters failed to create a true sense they were in any danger. The horror or chase sequences of the movie fall a little flat if you’re not easily scared. The artistic craft in the score, direction and editing, however, manages to prop up these weaker moments.

Peele displays a directorial trademark by building subtle connections in every character, line of dialogue, set piece and prop to something else in the movie. Constant interpretations of imagery and dialogue enhances the “Us” experience, but the more the plot unfolds, the more unanswered questions are raised.

The film’s ambitious nature rides a fine line between medical and metaphysical. By giving too many literal details away Peele reveals the pure absurdity of the plot. While the social themes evolve with more connections and interpretation, the raw plot itself falls apart. Perhaps Peele didn’t want to be too ambiguous, but opting for more ambiguity would have boosted the film’s expansiveness and impact.

Peele’s imagination, direction and passion for horror on display in “Us” is still enough to put it up with the best of modern horror outings. He shows his strengths are in creating a premise, building tension and writing believable characters, but shows weaknesses in constructing a fully fleshed out plot. "Us" cements promise for Peele in whatever horror project comes next as it’s sure to be at the very least interesting.
Graves is an award-winning journalist and the founding director of the Schuster Institute for Investigative Journalism at Brandeis University. Graves is credited for her reporting on the imbalance of power between men and women prior to the #MeToo era in the nation's capital.

Graves is well-known for writing the investigative reports for The Washington Post on the hearings of Anita Hill and then-nominated chief justice, Clarence Thomas and the first to report on the sexual harassment and abuse of power by former Senator Bob Packwood.

Additionally on April 1, there will be a #MeToo Slain Poetry Jam at 8 p.m. at DG’s Tap House in Ames. The poetry slam is sponsored by ACCESS and Ames Poetry Revival.

On April 3 from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., there will be the “Start By Believing Day” event on South Parks Library Lawn. In conjugation with the Iowa State Daily and the Greenlee Center around the book, “Body Keep The Score” by Bessel van der Kolk.

Kolk is an expert on trauma and throughout the book offers a new paradigm for treatments, how drug addictions and therapies are discussed and taking a new approach that helps heal a person’s mind, brain and body.

Alongside Denim Day events, there are other events set to take place throughout the month. Starting on April 1, there will be the lecture, “#MeToo — Why has it taken so long?” featuring Florence George Graves.

Iowa’s attorney general, Josh Hawley, had office-issued an announcement Monday to make sure residents are aware that CBD oil is unlawful and to marijuana apparently hemp does contain a certain small amount of THC, or some varieties do, and that’s the active ingredient in marijuana.

Wessel-Kroeschell said. “The issue there, with regard to marijuana apparently hemp does contain a certain small amount of THC, or some varieties do, and that’s the active ingredient in marijuana. The Story County attorney, Jessica Reynolds, said she would look into adding an amendment to the hemp bill to bring state law in line with federal. The Story County attorney, Jessica Reynolds, issued an announcement Monday to make sure that residents are aware that CBD oil is unlawful by Iowa Code and should not be sold.

Federal law allows the use of hemp CBD oil, and said she would look into adding an amendment to the hemp bill to bring state law in line with federal. The Story County attorney, Jessica Reynolds, issued an announcement Monday to make sure that residents are aware that CBD oil is unlawful by Iowa Code and should not be sold.

“I think Iowa has one of the best judicial nominating processes that has been proposed,” Jan Beran of Jan Beran said. “I encourage you to vote against it and could you speak to your perspective as to whether our exemplary judicial nominating process may be dispensed with?”

The proposed legislation would have the governor appoint members to the state judicial commission that nominates members to the Iowa Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, with the majority and minority leaders of both houses of the state legislature appointing two members each.

“I’d like to ask about the judicial nominating process that has been proposed,” Jan Beran of Jan Beran said. “I encourage you to vote against it and could you speak to your perspective as to whether our exemplary judicial nominating process may be dispensed with?”

The proposed legislation would have the governor appoint members to the state judicial commission that nominates members to the Iowa Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, with the majority and minority leaders of both houses of the state legislature appointing two members each.

“I think Iowa has one of the best judicial nominating processes and certainly do not want to see it politicized with any type of change to it,” Hedens said.

The proposed legislation would have the governor appoint members to the state judicial commission that nominates members to the Iowa Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, with the majority and minority leaders of both houses of the state legislature appointing two members each.

“I think Iowa has one of the best judicial nominating processes and certainly do not want to see it politicized with any type of change to it,” Hedens said.

The proposed legislation would have the governor appoint members to the state judicial commission that nominates members to the Iowa Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, with the majority and minority leaders of both houses of the state legislature appointing two members each.

“I think Iowa has one of the best judicial nominating processes and certainly do not want to see it politicized with any type of change to it,” Hedens said.

The proposed legislation would have the governor appoint members to the state judicial commission that nominates members to the Iowa Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, with the majority and minority leaders of both houses of the state legislature appointing two members each.

“I think Iowa has one of the best judicial nominating processes and certainly do not want to see it politicized with any type of change to it,” Hedens said.

The proposed legislation would have the governor appoint members to the state judicial commission that nominates members to the Iowa Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, with the majority and minority leaders of both houses of the state legislature appointing two members each.

“I think Iowa has one of the best judicial nominating processes and certainly do not want to see it politicized with any type of change to it,” Hedens said.