

The Los Angeles Anime Expo 2013 was a huge success in terms of numbers, bringing in more than 61,000 people. Run by the Society for the

someone who is only familiar to the genre is that the anime industry in the United States has been slowly declining in recent years, with the most well known signs being the unexpected shutdown of the anime DVD publishers Geneon in 2007, and Bandai Entertainment in 2012.

website ever until its eventual shutdown in 2010.

However. even though piracy is a big problem in the anime industry, some companies have been affected

explained. With DVD and Blu-Ray discs

representing only a minority of the anime fandom these days, American anime companies are now looking at other ways

activities for the fans.

Another booth was up and coming streaming service Daisuki.net, who claims to be the "first free legal anime streaming site run by a

Dorts

ertainment



America

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Volleyball returns for fall season

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Promotion of Japanese Animation, or the SPJA, the convention is designed to "popularize and educate the American public about anime and manga."

Anime Expo is currently the largest anime-specific convention in North America, and one of the largest in the world. Anime, or Japaneseproduced animation, has had a major following for westernbased audiences, peaking in the early 2000s with the advent of Cartoon Network's

Parkland Marketing

and Public Relations

How do you move Illinoisans

more quickly into good-paying

manufacturing jobs that have

been left unfilled even in the

most recent recession? U.S.

Sen. Richard Durbin (D-IL)

examined this and related

issues with Parkland College

and area industry leaders

during a July 1 visit to campus.

"Kraft says 'we can't find

100 each year that can fill

[these jobs]'," Durbin told his

audience, citing as reasons

a lack of required math and

reading skills, a preference

for suit-and-tie jobs, and

failing to pass drug tests.

workforce

development

Manga, or Japanese comic books, have been under a similar light recently with the collapse of manga publisher Tokyopop in 2011.

Part of the reason that these shutdowns happen involve the use of piracy. There are several websites dedicated to unauthorized online streaming of anime and manga sites. A website such as the manga

for reasons other than piracy. Justin Sevakis, Founder

and Director of New Media at Anime News Network, said that there were other problems that caused the anime and manga industry to decline.

"The collapse of "Borders" really hit the sales of manga. It was kind of analogous to the collapse of Musicland, the owners of stores such as Sam Goody and Suncoast. Musicland sold 1/3 of all anime at the time, and was basically a bomb for the anime business.

Sen. Durbin visits campus to talk jobs

to please the anime fans while keeping with the times.

many of those For companies, their method has been to provide a legal animespecific streaming service similar to Hulu and Netflix.

For one going to the Anime Expo, it came as no surprise that legalized streaming services made up a chunk of the convention's exhibit hall. Online streaming service Crunchyroll had one of the bigger booths there, which included several kiosks for

Japanese company.

According to the Anime News Network, Kunihiko Shibata, President of DAISUKI, said their main goal was to, "Create a place where creators and fans can have a direct dialogue and where creator's works can be legally enjoyed by fans around the world. We want to grow and expand the Japanese Animation industry by offering authorized content and an online shop to sell anime

See ANIME on P. 5



A close look at next gen consoles

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- Newsroom -(217) 351-2216 prospectus@parkland.edu

Publications Mgr. -Sean Hermann (217) 351-2216 pectus.editor@gmail.com

บ

- Advisor -John Eby (217) 353-2627 jeby@parkland.edu

- Advertising -Linda Tichenor (217) 351-2206 prospectusads@parkland.edu

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Dignitaries at Durbin's visit included Parkland Trustees James Avers, Lin Warfel, Thomas Bennett; Parkland PresidentThomasRamage; and Marc Chagnon, coordinator of Unit 4's Education to Careers and Professions Program. Several of the college's vicepresidents, deans, and faculty members also attended, as did area manufacturing representatives.

In a 45-minute fact-finding session in the school's new Parkhill Applied Technology Center, the senator asked Parkland and Champaign Unit 4 Schools leaders what steps they are making to boost student job-readiness and prepare workers for factory jobs. Answering Durbin's question, Randy Fletcher, Parkland's dean of career and transfer programs, said the college incorporates several methods, including retraining of incumbent industry workers so that they can advance positions; partnering into with district schools to inform and recruit students of the benefits of industrialtechnical study; and dual credit opportunities, which allow students to earn college credit and high school credit simultaneously, especially in applied technology programs.

Other discussion topics included the Illinois student debt situation, which Durbin called "very scary"; the state senate's recent unresolved debate on capping student loan interest rates; and forprofit online schools. The latter topic seemed a particular

sore spot with the senator, who said for-profits attract 12 percent of Illinois' high school students, soak up 25 of federal dollars from grants and loans, and yet cause 47 percent student loan defaults. of

"You wind up having nothing to show for it, no return," Durbin said of the large debts many students face after studying at for-profits. "If you've got any doubt about what you're going to study, go to a community college; it's a heck of a lot better than the alternative."

Durbin's stop included a video on Parkland's Industrial Technology Program and tour of the Parkhill ATC, which opened for classes last fall. The 56,000 square-foot facility was built to ensure that Parkland's

growing industrial technical programs continue to meet demands of district employers and remain current with industry advancements. "Our mission involves responding to the needs in our community for a well-trained workforce," Ramage said. "For the first time perhaps since the initial construction of this campus in 1973, we have flexibility to develop and grow new degree and certificate opportunities. In total, we will have created an additional 250,000 square feet of classrooms, labs, and offices, allowing Parkland College to expand programs that have been limited for lack of space."

Fact or Fiction?

Earthworms come to the surface when it rains so they won't drown.

(Find the answer on page 5)

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Facts, tips and trivia about the tasty treat

By Becky Sher McClatchy-Tribune

How much ice cream do Americans eat each year?

The U.S. ice cream industry generates about \$10 billion in sales each year. About 1.53 billion gallons of ice cream and frozen desserts were produced in the United States in 2011 — that's more than 20 quarts per person!

2. Does ice cream get any official recognition?

It sure does — in 1984, President Reagan designated July as National Ice Cream Month and encouraged Americans to celebrate with "appropriate ceremonies and activities." More specifically, the third Sunday of July is National Ice Cream Day.

3. What are Americans' favorite ice cream flavors?

According to a 2012 International Ice Cream Association company survey, vanilla is the most popular flavor for ice cream. Rounding out the top five are chocolate, cookies 'n cream, strawberry and chocolate chip mint.

4 What's the difference between ice cream, custard, sherbet and all the other things in the ice cream aisle?

Frozen desserts fall into many different categories:

- Ice cream: A mixture of dairy ingredients, sweetening and flavoring elements, such as fruits, nuts or chocolate. Federal law requires ice cream to contain at least 10 percent milk fat, and it must weigh at least 4¹/₄ pounds per gallon.
- Frozen custard or French ice cream: Must contain at least 10 percent milk fat and at least 1.4 percent egg yolk solids.
- Sherbet: Milk fat is between 1 percent

At home:

Never allow ice cream to repeatedly soften and refreeze. This can form clumps.
 Set your freezer between -5 and 0 degrees. Ice cream should be served between 6 and 10 degrees.

her

- Don't store ice cream in the freezer door.
 Be sure to replace the ice cream's lid
- tightly before you return it to the freezer. Don't store ice cream near uncovered food — nearby odors may affect its flavor.

What kind of spoon is best for optimum ice cream tasting?

John Harrison, official ice cream taster at Dreyer's, uses a gold spoon. Unlike plastic or wood, it doesn't have an aftertaste.

8 How is commercial ice cream made?

The basic ingredients — dairy ingredients, sweeteners, stabilizers and emulsifiers — are blended in a mixing tank. The mixture then goes into a pasteurizer, where it is heated. Next, the hot mixture is shot through a homogenizer, where more than 2,000 pounds of pressure per square inch break down the milk fat into smaller pieces, ensuring a creamy consistency. The mix is then quick-cooled to 40 degrees and frozen. During freezing, rotating blades called "dashers" add air to the ice cream, which produces the consistency we know and love. Finally, flavorings like fruits and nuts are dropped in and the ice cream is packaged and hardened at sub-zero temperatures.

9 How much milk does it take to make a gallon of ice cream?

About 12 pounds of milk are used to make a single gallon of ice cream.

10. When was ice cream invented?

14 How many licks does it take to finish a single-scoop ice cream cone? According to www.icecream.com, it

takes about 50 licks to finish a single cone.

15. Are there ice cream records? Yes, several ice cream records are listed in "Guinness World Records":

- Most ice cream eaten in 30 seconds with a teaspoon: 13.4 ounces, by American Patrick Bertoletti on "Live with Regis and Kelly" in 2006.
- Largest ice-cream scoop pyramid: 3,894 scoops of ice cream, created by Carvel in New York in 2002.

Longest banana split: 4.55 miles, created by the residents of Selinsgrove, Pa., in 1988. The sundae required 24,000 bananas and 24,000 cherries.

Largest milkshake: 6,000 gallons, made in New York in 2000.

16 Who invented ice cream cones? Italian immigrant Italo Marchiony first produced the ice cream cone in New

York in the late 1800s and was granted a patent in 1903. But around the same time, the cone made an appearance at the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis. Ernest A. Hamwi was selling crisp, waffle-like pastries called "zalabis" from a stand next to an ice-cream vendor. When the ice-cream seller ran out of bowls, Hamwi rolled one of his waffles into a cone shape and let it cool.

17 How long have Good Humor trucks been around?

In 1920, Harry Burt, of Youngstown, Ohio, invented the Good Humor bar. He sent out 12 chauffeur-driven trucks, outfitted with bells. By 1961, Good Humor Corp. owned and operated 200 trucks.



and 2 percent, with slightly more sweetener than ice cream. Must weigh at least 6 pounds per gallon.

Gelato: Contains sweetener, milk, cream, egg yolks and flavoring, and is served in a semi-frozen state.

- Sorbet and water ice: Contains no dairy.
 Quiescently frozen confection: A frozen novelty on a stick.
- Frozen yogurt: Dairy ingredients such as milk and nonfat milk have been cultured.

■ Novelties: Separately packaged single servings of a frozen dessert, with or without dairy ingredients.

5 So what does "light" ice cream really mean?

The FDA regulates the labeling of food products, including ice cream, so that consumers know what they're getting. Here's a guide to the labeling lingo:

- Ice cream: Contains at least 10 percent milk fat.
- "Reduced fat" ice cream: Contains at least 25 percent less total fat than the original product (either an average of leading brands, or the company's own brand).
 "Light" ice cream: Contains at least 50 percent less total fat or 33 percent fewer calories than the original product.
- "Lowfat" ice cream: Contains a maximum of 3 grams of total fat per serving (1/2 cup).
- "Nonfat" ice cream: Contains less than
 0.5 grams of total fat per serving.

6 What's the best way to keep ice cream fresh? Follow these tips. In the grocery store:

Make ice cream the last thing you pick up before you check out.

Be sure the ice cream isn't soft when you remove it from the supermarket's freezer — it should be thoroughly frozen and hard to the touch.

■ If you're buying ice cream from an open-top freezer case, always choose iems stored below the freezer line.

■ Keep ice cream products together in a separate part of your grocery cart, or put them on top of other groceries.

Ask the person packing your groceries to include a freezer bag or extra brown paper bag for insulation.

Don't stop anywhere on your way home.

There is some debate about when ice cream first appeared, but there is evidence that Alexander the Great ate snow and ice flavored with honey and nectar. The Roman Empire's Nero Claudius Caesar also ate snow flavored with juice and fruit. "Cream ice" appeared in Europe in the 16th century but was mostly reserved for royalty. In 1660, the first publicly available ice cream was served at Café Procope, the first café in Paris.

11 When did ice cream arrive in the United States?

The first official mention of ice cream in the United States is in a 1700 letter written by a guest of the Maryland governor. The New York Gazette ran the first advertisement for the frozen treat in May 1777. And records from one New York merchant show that President George Washington spent \$200 on ice cream in the summer of 1790. Dolley Madison served a strawberry ice cream dessert at her husband's second inaugural banquet in 1812.

But ice cream didn't become regularly available to the American public until the 19th century, when technological innovations, such as steam power and mechanical refrigeration, made it more efficient.

12 Why a "sundae"?

Ice cream sodas became popular with the rise of soda fountains in the late 1800s. But in response to religious criticism for eating "sinfully" rich ice cream sodas on Sundays, merchants left out the carbonated water and created "Sundays." Eventually the name was changed to "sundae."

13 What causes "brain freeze"?

When something extremely cold touches the roof of your mouth, nerves can cause the blood vessels in your head to swell. That quick swelling causes the pounding and pain known as "ice cream headache." Usually "brain freeze" lasts about a minute, and even though it's painful, it's not dangerous. To avoid the pain, eat ice cream slowly, or warm it up slightly in the front of your mouth before it hits your palate. corp. office and operated 200 tracks.

18. Why do I use rock salt when I make ice cream at home?

According to www.makeicecream.com, rock salt forces the ice surrounding the can of ice cream mix to melt. The resulting "brine solution" absorbs heat from the mixture of cream and sugar and gradually lowers the temperature until the ice cream begins to freeze. If there were no salt added to the ice, it would melt at 32 degrees Fahrenheit and eventually the ice water and mix would come to an equilibrium at 32 degrees. The ice cream mix, however, does not begin to freeze until its temperature falls below 27 degrees. So to freeze the mix, we need a salt concentration, or a ratio of 5 cups of ice to 1 cup of salt. At this concentration, the brine temperature should remain constant at 8 to 12 degrees. This allows the rapid cooling and freezing that is essential to making creamy ice cream.

19 I want to be a professional ice cream taster. Now what?

Taster John Harrison worked at his uncle's Memphis ice-cream company his family has been in the dairy and ice cream industry for four generations. But he says a degree in dairy or food science is also a good start. Harrison also avoids spicy foods, such as peppers and garlic, and doesn't smoke, drink or wear strongly scented products like aftershave.

20 What are the lyrics to the "I scream, you scream" song? "In the land of ice and snow

Up among the Eskimo There's a college known as Oogie-wawa. You should hear those college boys Gee, they make an awful noise When they sing their Eskimo tra la la. They've got a leader, big cheer leader, oh what a guy!

He's got a frozen face just like an Eskimo Pie. When he says, "Come on, let's go!" Though it's forty-five below Listen what those Eskimo all holler: I scream, you scream, we all scream for ice cream!"

Visit www.makeicecream.com for more verses.

SOURCES: "GUINNESS WORLD RECORDS 2004," HAAGENDAZS.COM, WWW.ICECREAMUSA.COM, INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FOODS ASSOCIATION, WWW.DREYERS.COM, WWW.ICECREAM.COM, WWW.MAKEICECREAM.COM, WWW.KIDSHEALTH.ORG

HERP and DERP fight DHMO

Dean Swift Staff Writer

A new student group has formed to spread awareness about the chemical Dihydrogen Monoxide, better known as DHMO. The group calls itself the DHMO Education and Reaction Partners or DERP for short. DERP is a local chapter of the national organization Hydroxyl acid Educators and Resource Providers, known by the acronym HERP.

Chemical Engineering major Bob Loblaw explained why he founded the group.

"I discovered that the general public was almost completely ignorant of the dangers of Dihydrogen Monoxide," Loblaw said.

"In the engineering sciences, a great deal of research has been done on DHMO, which is also known as hydroxyl acid. It just amazed me that the Food and Drug Administration has never made any attempt to warn the public about the dangers that have been discovered about this solvent," Loblaw continued.

DERP co-founder and Chemistry major Maeby Funke explained her own personal reasons for wanting to increase awareness of DHMO.

"So much is still misunderstood about this chemical. For example, whereas almost everything in nature shrinks as it cools down and the atoms slow down, DHMO actually expands when in a solid state," Funke explained.

"Just think about what that could mean if you have the substance inside your body when you're outside in the winter," Funke said.



Illustration by Alisha Kirkley/Prospectus News

"Every year I explain the dangers of this compound," explained the group's faculty advisor Chemical Sciences Professor Barry Zuckerkorn. "The mere fact that this substance can be broken down, forming the hydroxyl free radical, is enough to keep me up at night. Not to mention that this stuff is made up of the same chemicals as rocket fuel and people are ingesting it daily," Zuckerkorn concluded.

"DERP reached out to HERP because we found them online and discovered they were a great resource for information about DHMO. They were able to not only send us groupstarting materials but also a lot of really interesting information about the chemical," Loblaw explained.

HERP also pointed DERP to a number of informative websites. According to the WoodenBoat Forum's website, DHMO is called hydroxyl acid and is the major component of acid rain, contributes to the greenhouse effect, can cause severe burns and is fatal if inhaled. One of DERP's first activities was to canvas the student body, staff and faculty to gauge their level of knowledge and awareness about the compound.

One of the students interviewed was Nursing major Louise Ratched who was surprised by some of the information she learned.

"I think it's terrifying. I have six children, and I never had any idea that I was giving them this stuff. They told me that it's used in the production of Styrofoam and as a flame

retardant. I've been giving this to my babies," Ratched said.

The Coalition to Ban Dihydrogen Monoxide states that the substance contributes to erosion, accelerates corrosion, causes electrical failures, decreases the effectiveness of automobile brakes and has been found in the excised tumors of terminal cancer patients.

Funke pointed out that DHMO has been known to be dangerous for a long time. "DHMO was used in torture techniques during the Spanish Inquisition and was even used until recently by the CIA in their interrogation of suspected terrorists until it was banned by President Obama," Funke explained.

Zuckerkorn pointed out some further dangers of the substance.

"DHMO is the third leading cause of death in the world. People have died after being exposed to as little as 30 mm of DHMO," Zuckerkorn explained.

With the help and support of HERP, DERP hopes to increase awareness of DHMO in the community. Long range goals of the groups include the acknowledgement by the FDA of DHMO as a Class 42 biohazard.

This would rank it alongside substances such as 1,3,7-Trimethyl-1Hpurine-2,6(3H,7H)-dione (C8-H10-N4-O2), 4-O--Dgalactopyranosyl-D-glucose (Lactic disaccharide) and -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 2)-

-D-fructofuranoside (Saccharose).

Those looking for more information about HERP and DERP can attend one of the student group's meetings which are held every Friday at 5:30 in room G-142 throughout the summer.

More information about DHMO can be found online at http://descy.50megs.com/ descy/webcred/webcred/ dhmo.html, http://forum. woodenboat.com/showthread. php?117432-Banning-Hydroxyl-acid or http://www. dhmo.org/.



Rhetoric, race and reality in America

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During the week since the acquittal of George Zimmerman in the death of Trayvon Martin, the responses to the tragic event, the trial and the verdict have been predictable.

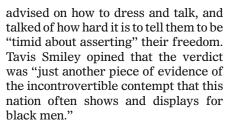
That an unarmed youth lost his life and the perpetrator of the act walked free catalyzed angry and sometimes violent street protests. However unfortunate, that is hardly surprising. The legal nuances of second-degree murder, manslaughter, evidentiary rules and jurors' decisions don't often penetrate through the fog of the 24/7 news cycle. Many people inevitably respond to headlines and passion. There also have been some reasonable discussions of the propriety and impact of "stand your ground" laws and whether Florida's played a role in the verdict.

What isn't reasonable or appropriate is the hysterical

response of some civil rights leaders and advocates who have peddled a dishonest and hyperbolic analysis of the tragedy. Unfortunately, their message has been repeated ad nauseam and has become the settled wisdom for some: Young black males are at physical risk in this country, and it is the bigotry of whites that has put a target on their backs.

Jesse Jackson said last year that blacks were "under attack.... Targeting, arresting, convicting blacks and ultimately killing us is big business." Last week he said, "A wave of nameless fear is gripping our country."

The musings of Martin Luther King III and the Rev. Al Sharpton echoing the same theme - America is a dangerous place for young black males - have been widely reported. Benjamin Jealous of the NAACP warned that black youth be



BLA

We received a newsletter from an African-American civil rights lawyer who wrote about walking into a convenience store last Saturday night: "Wow. All these people have heard the verdict. Do they now think that I am fair game? Will someone hurt me now that they know that Zimmerman walked?"

What is so insidious about this message of victimhood and division is its dishonesty. Despite the tragic death of Martin under circumstances that no one will ever know the true nature of, there is no "big business" of killing

blacks in America. There is no wave of bigotry directed at blacks. All this talk is demagogic posturing, and it's dangerous. Young people will absorb this message and view the "other" with suspicion and fear.

Illustration by Jamie Huckaby/MCT

These leaders know, even if many of their adherents might not, that the biggest threat to the lives of young blacks is other young blacks, not white bigots. Between 2000 and 2010, 4,607 black murder victims 17 or younger were killed by other blacks (4,441 of the killers were 17 or younger), according to the Wall Street Journal. There were 340 black victims 17 or younger killed by (non-Latino) whites. That means black youths were 13 times more likely to be killed by a black person than by a white one.

The more recent data haven't changed much. In 2011, according to the FBI, 2,695 blacks (of all ages) were killed, and the killers were nearly 13 times more likely to be black as white (2,447 to 193).

These data are no revelation (they have been constant for more than a decade), yet "leaders" and the far-toocomplicit media purvey a notion that inter-group relations have plummeted and it's open season on blacks and other minorities.

What is the reality? In January, Pew Research released a poll on group conflicts. It found that 58 percent of respondents see more disputes between rich and poor, and 55 percent see more between immigrants and native-born than see disputes between blacks and whites (39 percent). And in 2008, a Pew poll concluded that "whites, blacks and Hispanics all have generally favorable opinions of one another and all tend to see intergroup relations in a more positive than negative light. ... The overall portrait of race relations is one of moderation, stability and modest progress." That says nothing about the 95 million millennials whose attitudes are far more tolerant than their elders on a whole range of issues relating to race.

It is clear that the Sharptons and Jacksons have a vested interest in keeping tension alive. Their relevance, audiences and fundraising are contingent on there being a perception that racial barriers remain, that fears persist and that their role as firemen is needed. The biggest threats to their continued viability is tolerance and an acknowledgment that inter-group relations are improving, that there is no war on black youth and that the country that elected Barack Obama to the presidency twice isn't demonizing kids who look like the first family.

We would all do well to spend our energies on issues that are real and the implications of the tragic Trayvon Martin death that make sense.

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A dangerous trajectory for medical innovation



battlesaredrainingthebudgets handed spending cuts. of federal agencies that are

The baby boomer population innovative research that could innovation. Many Americans

With fewer grants available for policies that hamper medical

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> Assitant Editor: Ted Setterlund

Staff Writers: Mace Mackiewicz Alex Wallner Matthew Jackson Shane Rogers

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Did you know?

All unused issues of Prospectus News are donated to the Parkland College Veterinary Technology program or the Champaign County Humane Society



The health of Americans and future generations is at risk. This seems incredulous given our track record in medical discoveries that improved health care and saved lives over the years. But our nation's research ecosystem is now in a precarious state as a result of federal policies and proposals that continue to undermine medical innovation.

Sequestration, the acrossthe-board spending cuts for federal agencies, is a selfinflicted wound on our country and the pain is acutely felt by patients who cannot afford unnecessary delays in the development of new therapies and cures for their illnesses.

In short, the entire country is hurting and as much as we would like to believe medical will progress continue unabated, we must accept the inevitable consequence of sequestration and other federal actions that muzzle research and innovation needless deaths, economic decline and challenges to our global competitiveness.

The current political environment lends itself to ideological battles that ignore national priorities. Those

critical to the sustainment of basic research and private sector innovation. Medical research, which has received overwhelming bipartisan support on Capitol Hill, is now caught in the crossfire of extreme partisanship and illogical decision-making.

The National Institutes of Health budget has been stagnant for a decade relative to inflation and now has been slashed, along with the budgets of other health and science agencies under sequestration. House appropriations Α committee proposal would cut health, health research and other discretionary programs 18 percent in Fiscal Year 2014, inflicting more damage to institutions that conduct basic research that drives commercial applications from innovation to adoption. Basic research is a catalyst for the development of drugs and new therapies that have made diseases that were previously a death sentence into manageable conditions.

How will we ever find cures for Alzheimer's, cancer and other life-threatening illnesses under this scenario? If we continue on this trajectory, patients and their families will bear the brunt of these heavy-

is aging, raising the specter of runaway health-care costs and out-of-control deficits in the not-so-distant future. The number of Americans afflicted with dementia, currently 4 million, is expected to double by 2040 along with costs. Dementia's direct costs are \$109 billion a year compared to \$102 billion for heart disease and \$77 billion for cancer.

Consequently, the cost of treating disease has far outweighed the investments we have made to biomedical and health research. As was famously said by Mary Lasker, a champion of medical research, "If you think research is expensive, try disease."

The NIH budget was cut by approximately \$1.5 billion in Fiscal Year 2013 under the sequester. That means 700 fewer competitive research grants awarded this year.

More than 80 percent of the NIH's funding is awarded to more than 300,000 researchers universities, medical at schools and other research institutions in every state and around the world. The odds that biomedical researchers will score an NIH grant have fallen below one in five in the past decade, a historical low.

lead to medical breakthroughs, young scientists will inevitably gravitate to other careers or in some cases to countries that have ramped up their investments in research and development.

Due to our leadership in research and development, many countries are taking a page from our playbook, rapidly increasing their investments and building an infrastructure to lure skilled workers with advanced degrees. China, for example, has identified biotechnology as one of seven "strategic and emerging pillar" industries and has pledged to invest more than \$300 billion - or more than 10 times NIH's annual budget - in biotechnology during the next five years.

This is all good news, for China. But we should ask ourselves if we're prepared to cede leadership in science and technology to other countries. All signs point to that conclusion unless we address the flaws in our political and governmental system that lead to partisan rancor and gridlock.

The current system collaboration discourages between the political parties which in turn leads to

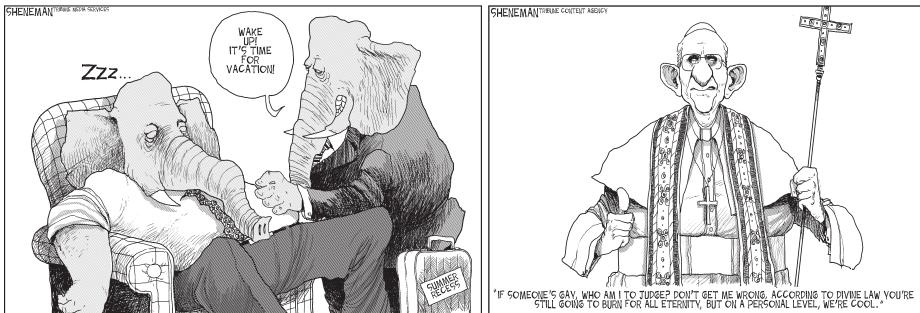
are rightly concerned about the current state of affairs and the implications for their health and economic prosperity.

Nearly half (48 percent) don't believe we are making enough progress in medical research in the United States, according to a recent national public opinion poll commissioned by Research!America. a nonprofit advocacy alliance, and a third (32 percent) do not believe health-care services the they receive are based on the best and most recent research available. No wonder America's trust in Congress has dropped to 10 percent, the lowest ever recorded.

This is not the time to allow our nation's research enterprise to falter. We must persuade Congress to put the interests of the people and the welfare of our nation above ideology. Let's insist that both parties tackle tax and entitlement reform and, once again, make investments in science, technology, innovation and research among our nation's highest priorities. It's not too late to change course.

(c) 2013, Research! America





A close look at next gen consoles

Nace Mackiewicz Staff Writer

Starting in 2014 gamers can look forward to the next generation of console and video games. Sony will be releasing the PS4 and Microsoft will be releasing the Xbox One. With the new generation there will also be more advanced games and capabilities.

The first of these two consoles to be revealed was the Playstation 4 all the way back in February of this year. Sony held a special event that teased the new console's capabilities as well as a couple of games but left a lot to be revealed.

The PS4 seems to be an ambitious system with its "Gaikai" streaming service. "Gaikai" is a technology that lets games stream to the console rather than having to be downloaded all at once. Sony wants to implement it for the PS3, PS4, and the Vita later this year, giving all of their current and future systems an extensive library of games.

The PS4 will also come equipped with a 500 gigabyte HDD, a way to install and save games onto the console. The system also has a lot more ram then current generation consoles with the PS3 having somewhere around 500 MB and the PS4 having around 8 GB.

One disappointment with the PS4 is the lack of physical backwards compatibility with any of the previous systems. At launch the PS3 could play both PS2 and PS1 games. Current PS3 consoles no longer have the capability to play PS2 games but still can play PS1 discs.

The PS4's major flaw is a lack of exclusives. Games that used to be exclusive to Sony systems like "Metal Gear



Solid," "Kingdom Hearts" and "Final Fantasy" are now fully cross platform. Two of the big name exclusives are sequels to "Killzone" and "Infamous," while the other exciting one is called "The Order 1886," which has no real information on it at this time.

The other major difference with the PS4 is that PlayStation Plus, a once optional service for the PS3 and Vita, will be required to play games online with the PS4. However, unlike Xbox Live, the service won't be needed to use movie streaming services like Netflix, Hulu Plus, and Amazon Prime.

All game discs on the PS4 can be traded amongst friends and sold back to retailers like GameStop and Amazon.com. It will be up to the publisher whether or not certain content will be locked out by a code like an online pass or exclusive levels. There's no official release date for the console yet but gamers can look forward to the system sometime around the holidays. The console will launch at a price of \$399.99 and currently only has one model to chose from.

Graphic design major Matt Dall is looking forward to the PS4.

"I personally can't wait to get my hands on the new Playstation. Sony hasn't really

e ever let me down yet and the

inclusion of streaming games really excites me," Dall said.

The other system that was revealed this year was the Xbox One, which was announced about a month before E3. The system was said to have heavy DRM features and required a Kinect camera to be connected and turned on during gameplay.

Since E3, Microsoft removed most of the DRM features of

the Xbox One, but the Kinect is still required for the system. Microsoft's big advantage when it comes to the Xbox One will be its exclusives, as well as having a lot of old Sony games that used to be exclusive. Games like "Ryse," "Killer Instinct," and "Metal Gear Solid 5" should all be big sellers for the system.

Some big problems is again a lack of backwards compatibility, and no news on whether or not they'll have a system like Gaikai to make up for it on their console. Always requiring a Kinect is also going to be a problem for some gamers that would prefer to play without.

The Xbox One will be sold for \$499.99, a whole \$100 more than its competitor Sony, which might lead some Xbox fans to switch consoles in order to save money.

University of Illinois student Cody Knight is looking forward to the Xbox One.

"I have been a Microsoft gamer since the first Xbox, ever since Halo I have been hooked. Microsoft hasn't let me down yet, and games like Ryse and future Halo games get me pumped for the system," Knight said.

Not everyone is a console gamer, however.

"I personally like PC games more than console games so the next generation doesn't really affect me. However if I did have to pick a console I would probably pick the PS4 for games like Uncharted or Little Big Planet," Collins said.

Whatever system gamers choose to go with, the next generation looks to be exciting with more powerful hardware, bigger games and innovation then the gaming community has seen in the past.



related goods."

people interacting with the companies. That's why the companies pay so much money to be here, because monetarily this is a loss for the exhibitors, but it is important as marketing. But as far as the economic value for the anime business, vou sell some stuff at the convention center, but really for most of the actual anime companies, that is not huge numbers," Sevakis said. Only time will tell before Anime Expo might become a shell of what it currently is, but due to the steady increase of numbers in recent years, it might not be for a while. Champaign, Illinois has been a well known place for fandom of Anime. The University of Illinois is home to the Japanese Animation Club, or JAC, one of the oldest college anime clubs in Illinois. Parkland College has a similar culture-focused club called the Japanese Culture Club, also known as the JCC.

Healthy Living Not just carbs

While legal streaming services are a great way to fight piracy, there are some problems that go along with it. Daisuki.net has recently been criticized for many of their programs available in specific regions, which means that only viewers in the United States are able to watch the shows.

Despite certain criticisms of what is happening behind the scenes of Anime Expo, it remains a popular event for both fans and industry professionals. In an interview with the Los Angeles Times, CEO Marc Perez said that the rise of social media is playing a big role at Anime Expo, due to the convention being in the teenage demographic.

"Tumblr seems to be a much younger crowd, but it's more vocal and more feeling and experience-based," Perez said.

"What consareso important for is predominantly getting people to network, getting people excited about their content, and getting For more information about Anime Expo, visit www.anime-expo.org. Lowly potatoes are packed with more than 60 different significant chemicals and vitamins, researchers have found.

What's in a spud

- Vitamin C and folic acid
- · Flavonoids, which are antioxidants

 Kukoamines, which may help lower blood pressure

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Xdownloads

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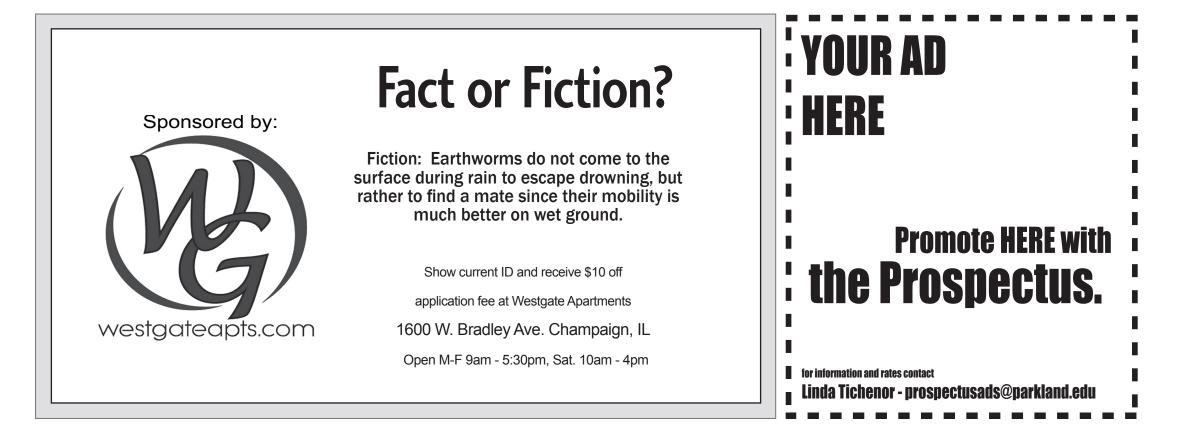


#1 Album Teen Beach Movie Various Artists

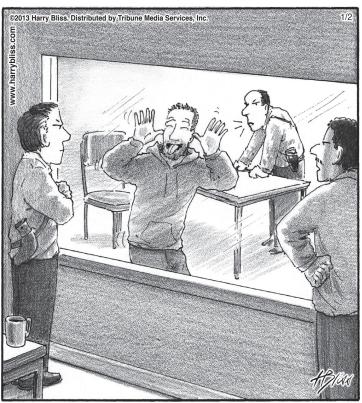
Top tracks

- Blurred Lines Robin Thicke
- 2 We Can't Stop Miley Cyrus
- **3** *Radioactive* Imagine Dragons
- 4. Best Song Ever One Direction
- 5 Get Lucky Daft Punk
- Source: iTunes

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Bliss



"We have to get a new two-way mirror."

Classifieds

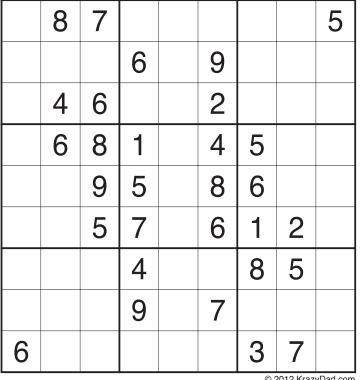
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"It is the mark of an educated mind to be able to entertain a thought without accepting it." - Aristotle

Sudoku (Hard)



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THE TV CROSSWORD

Imps! by Jeff Harris

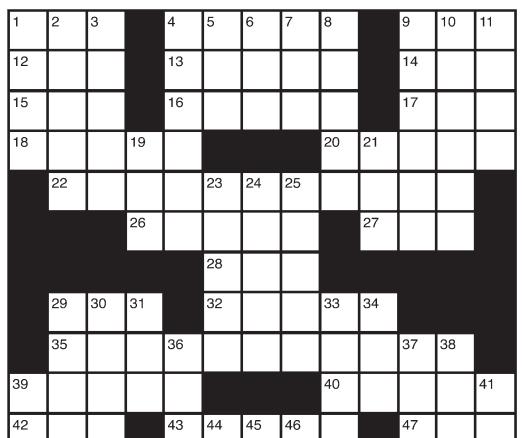


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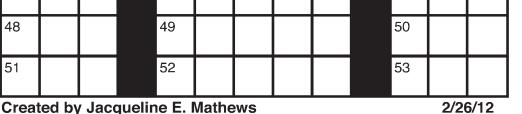


by Jacqueline E. Mathews



xkcd.com





Created by Jacqueline E. Mathews

- ACROSS
- 1 Saget of "America's Funniest Home Videos"
- 4 "Green __"
- 9 "Grounded __ Life"
- 12 Yoko _
- 13 Actress Eva Marie _
- 14 Coach ___ Parseghian
- 15 "____ be in England now that April's there ... " (Robert Browning)
- 16 Tropical fruit
- 17 Network for Wolf Blitzer
- 18 Explorer ___ de León
- 20 _ PG; like movies possibly not for the whole family
- 22 Actor on "NCIS: Los Angeles"
- 26 Toaster's proclamation
- 27 "Boys Don't ___"; Hilary Swank film
- 28 Meyers or Graynor
- 29 Role on "Up All Night"
- 32 "The Big ____"; movie for Bogart and Bacall
- 35 "Last __"
- 39 Glover or DeVito

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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- 40 "The ___"; series for Mr. T 42 Prefix for cycle or form 43 Kingdom 47 Bart Simpson's "Grampa" 48 Banned insecticide 49 Unfasten, as one's shoelaces 50 Monogram for author Stevenson 51 "___ Yes to the Dress" 52 Rings, as a bell
- 53 "The Old Man and the "

DOWN

- 1 Betty of old cartoons
- 2 "___ of Old Smoky"
- 3 Singer Pat ____
- 4 ____as a lamb
- 5 President Arthur's monogram
- 6 "The Adventures of ____ Tin Tin"
- 7 High school subject: abbr.
- 8 "The Perfect ___"; film for George Clooney
- 9 "Fear _
- 10 Crotchety
- 11 Kentucky Sen. __ Paul
- 19 Dracula and others: abbr.
- 21 Diane Sawyer's employer
- 23 Pot __; braised beef dish
- 24 Role on "Cheers"
- 25 Sigourney Weaver sci-fi movie
- 29 Plummer or Peet
- 30 "____ Fair"; Reese Witherspoon film
- 31 Actress ____ Jillian
- 33 Singer and actor who played Mingo on "Daniel Boone"
- 34 "The ___ and the Pendulum"
- 36 Pancake topper
- 37 Approaches
- 38 "Gone With the Wind" star
- 39 Failures
- 41 Small plateau
- 44 180° from WSW
- 45 "One Day __ Time"
- 46 Comic strip "___ Abner"

Volleyball returns for fall season



Archive Photo by JoJo Rinehart/Prospectus News Allyn Krenz spikes the ball against Danville in the Dodds Athletic Center on Sept. 18, 2012.

WLEASIN P2 - PARKLAN



Alex Wallner (Po Sports Writer

Parkland brings back returning volleyball eight players from the 2012 season which resulted in a Mid-Western Athletic Conference championship, a District championship and a third place finish at Nationals.

The Cobras did not stop there however, as Head Coach Cliff Hastings has brought nine new recruits into the mix to be a part of the team in the fall.

"I think as a team we will have an even better season than the one from last year. I think this because our relationship on the court as well as off the court is pretty close and that's what a team needs. In small talk while in practice we all have pretty much unanimously agreed we'd like to make it to the championship game at Nationals," Freshman Kait Hunt said.

These are big goals to set, but they can be accomplished considering the amount of talent that this year's team features.

"I really want to work on my connection with my hitters and get a consistent system going with all of them. I want to be a big leader on the team and as far as skills I'd like to

Value. Location. Quality.

get a better at my footwork Lori Vanbeek said. and getting smarter about my options and decisions," freshman Madison Weldon stated.

It is one thing to have a successful season, but it is another to become a better player and that is what Hastings and his staff strives to help the athletes do.

"Coaches will make me a better defensive specialist by helping me have quicker feet, become disciplined in my areas of the court and also to help me read the positioning of the hitter on the other side of the net to help anticipate where the ball will be going," Hunt explained.

With four coaches on the staff, Parkland has enough to specialize in one or two different aspects of the game and make everyone better equally.

Overall, it will be interesting to see what will happen with this team. As usual the freshmen will be needed to step up and perform at a high level and continue a long tradition of winning for the volleyball program.

"I'm looking forward to playing volleyball with a really good team and learning from them and the coaches to be a better volleyball player than I have ever been," freshman

Playing a sport in college takes a lot of time and effort and is not an easy task. Playing volleyball is something that requires a lot of teamwork and the main thing that teamwork requires is chemistry, which is what these incoming freshmen have a lot of.

'Yes, I think chemistry is an important part in volleyball and winning matches because if you have chemistry with your teammates, that means you can trust them and that will win a match," Vanbeek said.

Buildingastrongrelationship off and on the court is a key component to a National championship contending team year in and year out, which is what Hastings and his staff continuously do. They bring in players that already have strong relationships with each other and that translates into wins on the court.

This season will be a test for the athletes as everyone is aiming for the defending Conference and District champions. However the players are getting prepared to take their skills from practice and gain wins for the team on the court once the season starts in August.



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