



Ever wonder what it would take to eat a from each scientific "order" of mammal? No? We didn't either, but Chrissie McKenney does...  
p 2



—Playing devil's advocate: Cops can be good, you know  
—Nobel Peace Prize no favor to a harried Barack Obama



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# Prospectus News

A student produced publication since 1969

Wednesday, October 14, 2009

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## Student ID benefits are not created equal

Sean HERMANN  
Aaron GEIGER  
Editorial Staff

You might not think that being in college is all that great. Classes get in the way of your social life, you're broke all the time, you can't sleep in as much as you would like and you seem to get busier every single week. The good news is that, besides getting a great education and making your family proud, there are many perks of being a student, as long as you hold that coveted student ID.

Correction: there are many perks when you have a University of Illinois student ID, and not as many having a Parkland College student ID.

Granted, University students pay enormous student fees. With those fees, students gain access to legal help, membership to some world-class gyms, special funding, emergency deans, and amazing student organizational opportunities. But there is a sticking point that sits sour with Parkland students, and that is the lack of equality when it comes to getting student discounts from local businesses.

It's not unusual for Parkland students to be denied "student discounts" when it comes to local businesses catering to the University students.

Blues BBQ on campus offers 10% off of a purchase of \$5.00 or more to i-Card holders only. Classic Tan offers a free

month of tanning with the purchase of an unlimited membership to i-Card holders only. Culver's offers a 10% discount on all purchases to you guessed it, i-Card holders only. Even the family friendly Curtis Orchard and Pumpkin Patch has an exclusive deal with i-Card and refuses to make a deal for Parkland students.

"I really hated it when I would see a [University] student get discounts at restaurants, and then I couldn't do the same thing with my [Parkland] ID," said Daniel Morris, a former Parkland student.

The University has a Web site devoted to businesses that cater to students, featuring local stores, restaurants, boutiques and car maintenance shops. Students need only possess an "i-Card," which is the same thing as having a student ID. Although some businesses cater to students from both schools, many of them do not, or are inconsistent on how they treat different students.

"There should be some equality," said Jun Lee, a University student. "I don't see why one place would prefer to do business with one type of student instead of another."

But with Parkland IDs, there is no definitive Web site or conglomeration of sources that tell students what perks they get with their card.

Is it really important to get student discounts?

"Absolutely," said Lee. "I think students need every last

Graphic: Isaac Mitchell

Business	University iCard	Parkland ID
MTD Bus Pass	✓	✗
Blues	✓	✗
Classic Tan	✓	✗
Corson Music	✓	✗
Culver's	✓	✗
Curtis Orchard	✓	✗
Dena's Hallmark	✓	✗
Do It Best Hardware	✓	✗
Drs. Dankle, Brunson & Lee	✓	✗
Earthworks Landscaping	✓	✗
English Hedgerow	✓	✗
Great Frame Up	✓	✗
Hardee's	✓	✗
Hwa Rang Do Martial Arts	✓	✗
Kirby's Firestone	✓	✗
La Bamba	✓	✗
Penn Station	✓	✗
Putt Zone Fun Center	✓	✗
Rogers and Holland	✓	✗
Rush Tan	✓	✗
Silver Mine Subs	✓	✗
STTM Productions	✓	✗
Tanger Outlet Center	✓	✗
Triple T Carwash	✓	✗
Savory 16 Theatre	✓	✗
Beverly Movie Theatre	✓	✗

resource just to squeak by through college, because most of us are really poor."

Parkland College students are in a different demographic than many students in four-year colleges. Most community college students do not live in dorms or college-sponsored housing—they tend to commute from apartments, or they live at home with their family. Parkland students tend to work more, and make up a demographic of "nontraditional" students that have children or families of their own, or have served in the military or other specialized careers.

"I think Parkland students would benefit from having the most amount of perks, because they are working students, and the kids at the U of I usually have most of their lives paid for by their parents," said Morris.

Activities Program Manager John Eby, of Parkland's Office of Student Life, said that some schools pay for student ID programs, although he was unsure if the i-Card program was one of those. "It's all about volume," he said. "It's the same reason why our [Parkland] students don't get a bus pass."

Eby also believes that if a business is offering a student discount, then students should simply ask for that discount, and if they don't receive it, they should stop giving their money to that business.

But not all is lost to Parkland students. There are many

businesses that cater to all students, such as the movie theatres, which offer two dollars off of each ticket, school athletic events, which offer a lower ticket price, and most oil change garages offer a percent discount off of your total. Many restaurants will offer a discount or special for students such as a free drink with purchase.

Local business such as The Great Frame Up offer 20% off of any complete custom picture framing order, in-stock prints, framed art, and photo frames for both Parkland and i-Card holders. Kirby's Firestone on Neil Street offers a VIP special which includes an oil change, tire rotation, and full vehicle inspection for \$19.95 to students. Corson Music offers 10% off instrument accessories.

Believe it or not, there are a few other student perks that are very helpful if you are looking to buy certain products, such as computers and mp3 players. Dell and Apple, in partnership with Parkland, offer a 7% discount on certain products throughout their online store to students, which might help pay off a little bit of those student loans or pricey textbooks with the money saved.

Also, if you are currently enrolled in a CSC class, you are eligible to buy computer software for a special student price as well. Parkland

See ID on page 7

## Men to know at Parkland College

■ Role models who do it all and strive for more

Cassandra CUNNINGHAM  
Shagun PRADHAN  
Staff Writers

Thousands of men, staff and students, walk the halls of Parkland College every day. While many of them are involved in activities, there are a few that go above and beyond the average Joe. The Prospectus has found a couple of these guys, and have deemed them the guys to know!

**Marcel Grant, student**

Marcel Grant is a stylish sophomore working on deciding his major. His hobbies include: spending time with his girlfriend, hanging with friends, staying productive, singing, going to church, shopping and one of his favorite hobbies is eating. But it's his religion that is the most important thing to him. "First and foremost I am a Christian... which is the foundation and core to my morals. I am a very enthusiastic, and a fun guy to hang with. I get along with literally everyone."

Grant is involved with almost every activity imaginable within school and his community. "I am involved in African Student Organization, where I was the treasurer last semester and probably will be the Vice President this semester. I am a frequent participant in Black Student Success Project (session on how to better yourself academically, mentally and personally), the Trio program, and most recently I am a part of the Christian Organization.

"At the University of Illinois I am a member of Impact Movement (a Christian orga-

nization), and the African Cultural Association. In church, I direct the junior choir, perform audio and video duties for our television broadcast and website. I am a member of the young adult choir, drama ministry, hospitality committee, and I choreograph the young adult step team. Outside of church, I am a member of the Optimist Club, Kappa League and a singing group called Anointed 4 Praise."

And when asked about how he feels about being a guy to know, he offers an interesting answer. "I am ecstatic and little bewildered or perplexed! First, my thoughts were, 'Do I really do that much?' and, 'Hmm...I do know a lot of people here, most of which I could not name!' I guess it was a little eldritch for me in the beginning because I was more than likely feeling modest and humble. But hey, why not me? It's an honor to be considered."

Marcel offers great advice to other students looking to get involved. "If you have a desire to do something, do it! First, prioritize your time and be aware of the difference between urgent and important—it may just be keen to a lot of major decisions you make. Second, if it is a true desire make it work. Do not let anyone/thing come in your way. Third, be committed. No one wants someone who is unfaithful to be involved in an activity they are in. In school, stay in tune to what connects to your major and can/will be beneficial to intrapersonal skills and knowledge. These things should also look well on a resume."

Marcel leaves readers with words from Ludwig Wittgen-

stein: "The limits of my language are the limits of my mind. All I know is what I have words for."

**John Eby, Activities Program Manager**

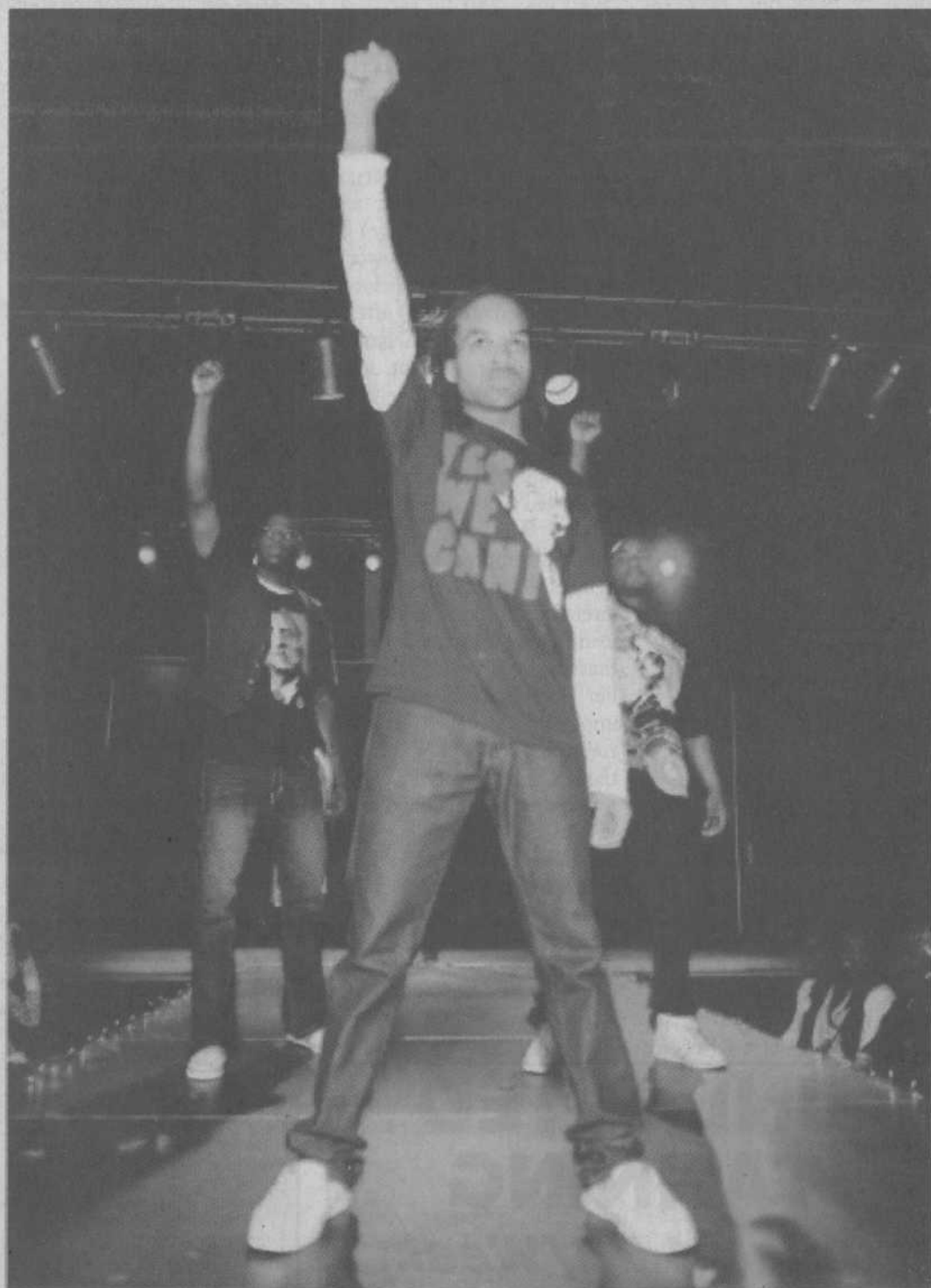
The student activities at Parkland have a lot to do with this guy—John Eby is the Activities Program Manager for Parkland. He organizes co-curricular and extra-curricular activities for the students. Eby's job is to keep the students happy and having fun while they learn. He has had tons of experience with helping out the community—doing everything from answering phones at WILL for their Fund-raisers to supporting Habitat for Humanity. Side note: He even took a contingent of students down to the devastated township of Houma outside of New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina hit. He has also been contributing help and food to the Eastern Illinois Food Bank for the past 10 years.

John Eby used to teach Theatre Appreciation at Parkland for several years until 2008, concurrently working in the office of student life. He feels his life has been successful because of the work he puts into his job. Since he is a very outgoing person it makes his job easy by interacting with students and organizing events at Parkland.

He enjoys living life for every moment and is a very motivated person. "Waking up every morning is better than the alternative," said Eby.

He loves his job because he enjoys seeing students grow and become successful.

**A.J. Sikorski, student**  
Marquette transfer student



Pictured in front: Marcel Grant—a Renaissance Man involved in almost everything. Karl Mondon/Contra Costa Times/(MCT)

AJ Sikorski graduated from Saint Thomas More in 2008, and played soccer there. He

came back because of financial struggles, since he had to work to pay for school and he

wanted to come back to help out his family. AJ is a regular volunteer at the Catholic

Prospectus

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 • The rules of correspondence: all submissions must be signed with a phone number and address. The Prospectus staff must verify the identity of letter writers. Correspondence may be edited to accommodate the space requirements of the paper. The deadline for all submissions is 12 p.m. of the Thursday immediately before the upcoming issue.



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# Chuck Shepherd's News of the Weird

LEAD STORY

**Love Can Mess You Up:** Before Arthur David Horn met his future bride Lynette (a "metaphysical healer") in 1988, he was a tenured professor at Colorado State, with a Ph.D. in anthropology from Yale, teaching a mainstream course in human evolution. With Lynette's guidance (after a revelatory week with her in California's Trinity Mountains, searching for Bigfoot), Horn evolved, himself, resigning from Colorado State and seeking to remedy his inadequate Ivy League education. At a conference in Denver in September, Horn said he now realizes that humans come from an alien race of shape-shifting reptilians that continue to control civilization through the secretive leaders known as the Illuminati. Other panelists in Denver included enthusiasts describing their own experiences with various alien races.

Can't Possibly Be True

—Health Insurance Follies: (1) Blue Shield California twice refused to pay \$2,700 emergency room claims by Rosalinda Miran-Ramirez, concluding that it was not a "reasonable" decision for her to go to the ER that morning when she awoke to a shirt saturated with blood from what turned out to be a breast tumor. Only after a KPIX-TV reporter intervened in September did Blue Shield pay the claim. (2) National Women's Law Center found that the laws of eight states permit insurance companies to deny health coverage to a battered spouse (as a "pre-existing condition," since batterers tend to be recidivists), according to a September report by Kaiser Health News.

—Child "Protection" Caseworkers: (1) In November 2008, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services returned an infant to her mother's care two weeks after the woman had, according to police, left her in a toilet bowl. (Three months later, following further investigation, the woman was charged with attempted murder, and the baby was taken away.) (2) Texas child agency caseworkers assigned a low priority (non-"immediate" risk) after a home visit in May in Arlington revealed that a violent, long-troubled mother routinely left three children, ages 6, 5 and 1, home alone all day while she was at work. In September, the 1-year-old was found dead.

—On Aug. 28, a suicide bomber approached Saudi Prince Mohammed bin Nayef, intending to kill them both using a new, mysterious device that an al-Qaida video had earlier proclaimed would be impossible to detect. The terrorist blew up only himself, though, and security investigators concluded that his "bomb" was a 3-inch-long explosive hidden in his rectum. A Transportation Security Administration official downplayed the puny power of such a small device (but its effectiveness in bringing down an airplane is still an open question).

Inexplicable

—While state and local governments furiously pare budgets by laying off and furloughing workers, retired bureaucrats who receive defined-benefit pensions (rather than flexible 401(k) retirement accounts) continue to receive fixed payouts. According to a California organization advocating that government retirement benefits be changed from pensions to 401(k) accounts, one retired fire chief in northern California gets \$241,000 a year, and a retired small-town city administrator's pension is \$499,674.84 per year, guaranteed.

Unclear on the Concept

—In September, Hadi al-Mutif, 34, who has been on death row in Saudi Arabia for the last 16 years, following his conviction for insulting the prophet Muhammad, was given a five-year prison sentence after insulting the Saudi justice system in a TV interview.

—Among the ramblings on the blog of George Sodini (the gunman who killed three women in a Pennsylvania health club, and then himself, in August) was his belief that, having once been "saved," he would enter heaven even if he happened to commit mass murder. Sodini attributed the belief to one of his church's pastors, and another church official, Deacon Jack Rickard, told the Associated Press that he personally believes Sodini is in heaven ("once saved, always saved"), though Rickard somehow split the difference: "He'll be in heaven, but he won't have any rewards because he did evil."

—The San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals operates an assistance-dog program under a \$500,000 grant and not only provides the trained dog but also yearly "refresher" sessions to keep the dog sharp. However, client Patricia Frieze told SF Weekly in September that the organization had asked her whether it could do the refresher course this year by telephone instead of a home visit by a trainer.

Fine Points of the Law

—Landlords Prevail: (1) In July, Chuck Bartlett was finally granted legal possession of his house in Kenai, Alaska, overcoming a squatter's delaying tactics aided by local laws that frustrated eviction despite clear evidence of Bartlett's ownership. (Bartlett waited out the two-month standoff by pitching a tent in his own yard.) The squatter's final, futile challenge involved scribbling an obviously bogus "lease" that, even though Bartlett never signed it (or even saw it), the sheriff had to honor because

only a judge, following a formal hearing, can rule it invalid. (2) In Raleigh, N.C., in July, Leslie Smith, 62, had no such problem. He was arrested after calling the police to report that he had shot a woman who had been living in his house. "She won't get out (of the house). So I shot her."

People Different From Us

—(1) Douglas Jones, 57, was cited by federal park rangers in September for having, over the course of a year, littered Joshua Tree National Park in California with more than 3,000 golf balls. Jones explained that he tossed the balls from his car, believing he was thus honoring deceased golfers. (2) John Manley, 50, breathed pain-free in September for the first time in two years after surgeons discovered the source of his coughing and discomfort. Manley said he "like(s) to take big gulps of drink," which is his only explanation for why a 1-inch piece of a plastic utensil was lodged not in his stomach but in his lung. Duke University surgeon Momen Wahidi recalled the scene in the operating room as they tried to make out what the fragment was: "We started reading out loud, 'a-m-b-u-r-g-e-r'" (for Wendy's Old-Fashioned Hamburgers).

Least Competent Victims

—Two men were arrested in a suburb of Melbourne, Australia, in September after allegedly scamming four local businessmen out of a total of \$160,000, but the scam may reflect worse on the victims than the perpetrators. The victims (who might have considered themselves savvy entrepreneurs to have earned that much money) were somehow persuaded by the alleged scammers that bills of currency can duplicate themselves if soaked in a secret chemical overnight. The perpetrators "demonstrated" the chemical's power by a sleight-of-hand, probably involving a hidden \$100 bill that, after soaking, appeared alongside an original \$100 bill. (Readers who want to try chemically doubling their money thusly will need bleach, baby powder and hair spray, which the perpetrators had recently purchased.)

Recurring Themes

—More Examples of Miracle Drugs: (1) Mitchell Deslatte, 25, drove in and parked at a Louisiana state trooper station in Baton Rouge in July, staggered inside, and asked the man behind the desk for a room, thinking he was in a hotel. He was arrested for DUI. (2) Terence Loyd, 32, pleaded guilty in Mansfield, La., in August to possession of cocaine. He had been arrested in March when construction workers saw him on his hands and knees, rolling

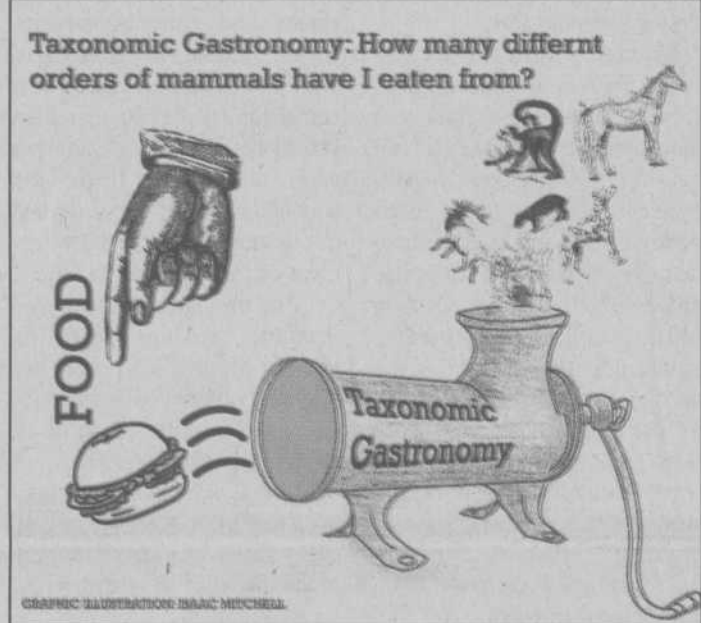
# Gastronomical Taxonomy

Chrissie MCKENNEY  
 Nutrition Columnist

My husband is a primatologist, which means that he studies monkeys (humans and other apes are primates, too, though). This also means that he is something of a vertebrate biologist (people who study animals with spines—that's spinal columns, not the sharp, pointy things on a porcupine). I don't know how many of you hang out with this crowd, but they are an odd bunch, collecting road kill for dissection purposes as if it were reasonable, normal behavior. I cooked a rabbit in some cooking class recently and he and I were wondering when and why Americans quit eating rabbit for dinner. This led him to suggest that I should make an effort to eat at least one species from every order of mammal. You remember basic tax-

but that is an even-toed ungulate along with deer, cattle, goats, and sheep, so that doesn't help. Horses (along with tapirs, and rhinos) are odd-toed ungulates, a separate order, so, if I ever visit France, I can add that to my list. (If I had a more traditional Southern/Appalachian upbringing than I actually got, I might have eaten raccoon, possum, armadillo, and squirrel.) A possum is a marsupial, but in a separate order from Australian marsupials (you know that most mammals in Australia are marsupials, right?), raccoons would cover carnivores (so no need to eat cats or bears), and armadillos are edentates (few or no teeth), which is good, because the only other one I can think of is the sloth, and I really, really, don't want to eat a sloth. Ick.

That brings me to a grand total of three. Until this conversation, I was thinking that



onomy from biology class, right (kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species, etc.)? Thanks to the great Carl Linnaeus, all living things have been helpfully categorized into groups based, initially on their physical appearance, but now, more sensibly, according to evolutionary relationships (i.e. bats have wings and fly, but they are mammals, not birds). Mammals, as I'm sure you know are warm-blooded, covered in hair, and able to produce milk. They make up a class of animals which is broken down into several different orders like primates, rodents, and carnivores.

There are currently about 26 different mammalian orders. My husband pointed out that I had already eaten paca (a medium sized Central/South American rodent—think large guinea pig) and that bunnies are lagomorphs. Had I ever eaten a carnivore: bear, dog? No, but we were discussing "Unusual Animals We Have Eaten" in a different class, which lead, naturally, to a discussion of dog-eating. One of the students in the class is from Korea and she says that it's the best meat there is. (In Korea, dogs are raised especially for eating, much like we raise cows or pigs.)

I have eaten llama in Bolivia,

I had sampled a broad range of unusual/uncommon species (locally speaking, anyway), but now in light of the whole range of edible mammals (and really, we're all edible), my list seemed pretty weak. This is what I get for sitting in the back of the room during the above-mentioned class discussion while everyone else discussed the strangest foods they've ever eaten: alligator, snake, dog-Hah, amateurs! I have eaten llamas and large Amazonian rodents. Top that! Whether or not food is strange is relative, though. I was in southern Mexico this summer, where I visited a remote Lacandon Maya village. The residents still have a pretty traditional lifestyle, growing corn, beans, and squash that they supplement with plants and game from the forest. Many people wear traditional white robes and speak only their native Maya dialect, not Spanish. There are no paved roads accessing the village, but the government provides electricity, and sheets of corrugated zinc to replace thatch roofs. I was talking to a young boy who told me that his father only eats "natural" meat: fish, deer, turkey, peccary (wild pig). He doesn't eat any of that "other" meat like cows, sheep, or domesticated pigs (which were all brought over by European colonists).

Whether my food choices have been unusual or not, I have only made it through a few paltry orders. Most of which can be found at my local grocery store. Making my way through the other orders will take some effort. Some of these orders only have one or two species, which are probably endangered. Do I get an exemption from eating anything that is endangered or illegal?

Does this mean that I would have to eat a primate, I asked my husband. Yes, he affirmed, would I be willing to do it? Well, I wouldn't do it on purpose, but if I was out in the middle of the Amazon, and that was dinner, I'd eat it.



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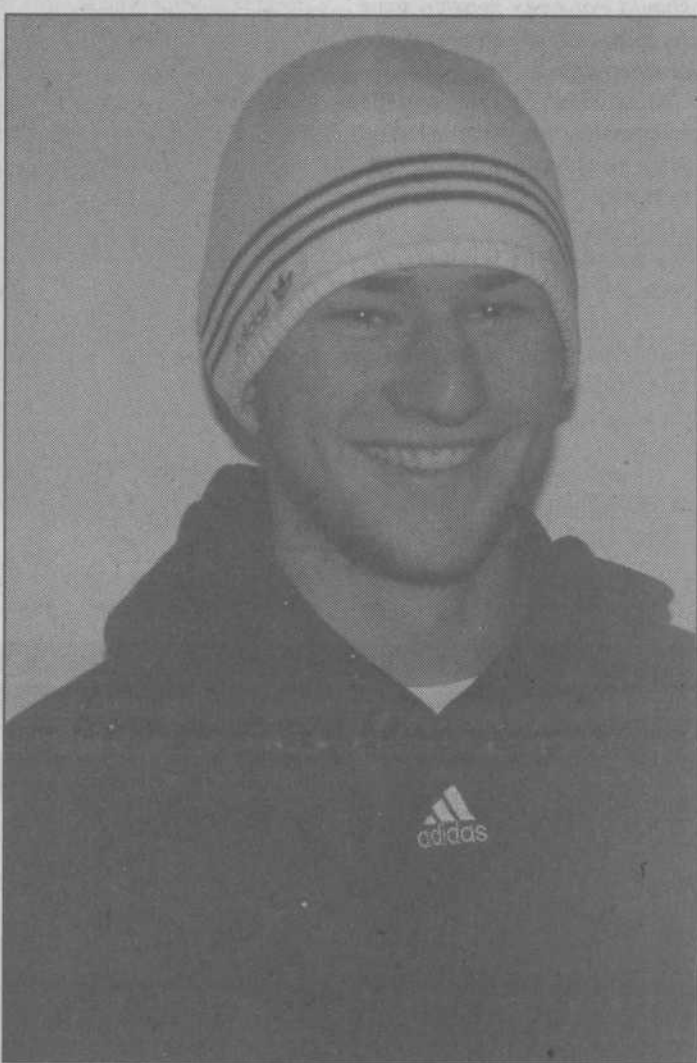
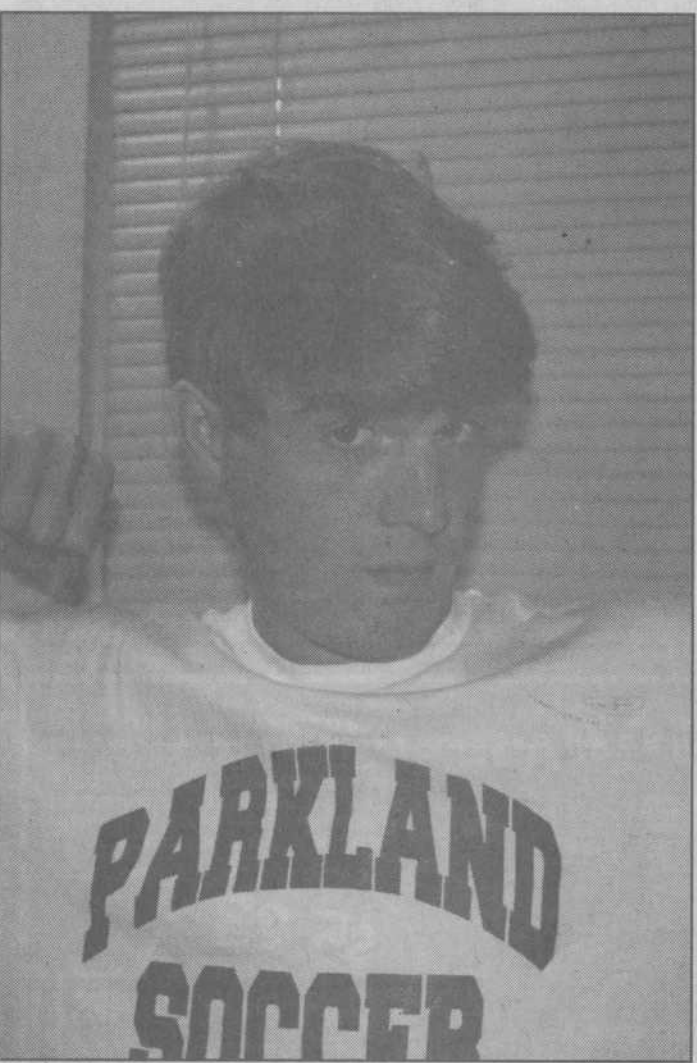
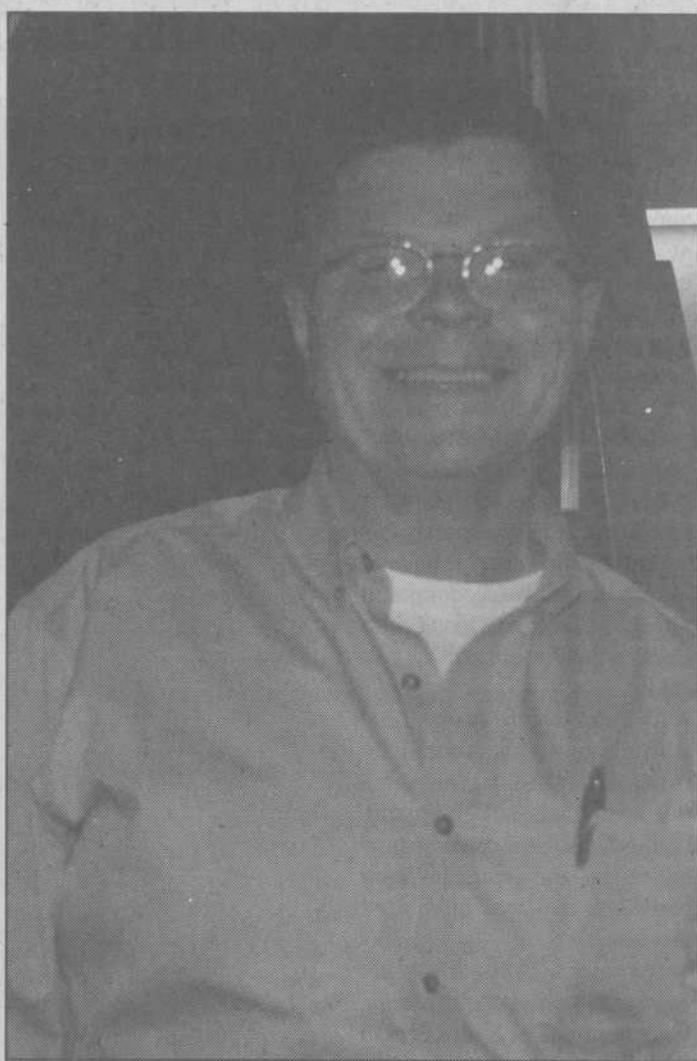
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Clockwise from top left: Counselor Dennis Cockrum, Activities Program Manager John Eby, students AJ Sikorski and Spencer Bolen. These men, and Marcel Grant (pictured on front page) strive to go above and beyond what is expected of them. They are involved in many different aspects of community life, and they give back to those in the community in a form of unthanked gratitude.

Shagun PRADHAN and Cassandra CUNNINGHAM/Prospectus

Worker House in downtown Champaign. AJ goes to the Catholic Worker House usually every Thursday to make breakfast for the needy from 10am-12pm. "It really helps out people who just can't afford to buy food," AJ said. "Usually [the job] consists of making a brown bag breakfast...of a sandwich, fruits and a drink."

AJ is a communications major and intends to become a sports broadcaster. He wants to be a successful sports broadcaster but also wants to continue to help out in the world. He is motivated from past experiences and the curiosity of exploring the world.

**Dennis Cockrum, counselor**  
Dennis Cockrum is an important asset to the Parkland staff. "My job at parkland is counselor. I do confidential personal counseling, academic advising and career counseling. I am thrilled to work with such a diverse and fun group of students. I have been here four years."

He's had a host of jobs and has plenty of academic credentials. "I am originally from Camargo, I finished grade school and high school in Villa Grove. My first job was delivering the News Gazette for five years (I won a trip to Miami Beach, FL, by getting new customers, my first time to see the ocean). Other things I did for work was walking beans, mowing lawns. When I was in high school I work at my parent's gas station in Tuscola, still one of my favorite jobs to date. I got my Associates of Liberal Arts at Parkland, Bachelor of Science degree at SIU Carbondale, Master's of Social Work at UIUC."

"At Parkland I am co-chair of the Diversity Committee and member of the Ally Committee, and a member of the Service-Learning Advisory Committee. [I] will be involved in the upcoming accreditation process related to community involvement. I have a special interest in working with students living with disabilities, students needing to complete developmental education courses before taking college level course and first generation college students."

But Dennis isn't just a counselor at Parkland. He makes differences in many lives beyond the doors of his office. "In the community, I am chair of the Champaign Urbana Campus Community Coalition on Alcohol and Other Drugs. I am a member of Faith United

Methodist church, PFLAG (Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays), Family Service Self Help Center Advisory Committee member. I have an interest in working with persons living with group, and I facilitate the Christian Grief Support group at my church and co-facilitate the Parents After Loss Support group for parents who have had a child die."

And what does he think about being a guy to know? "It's an honor to be one of the guys," he said.

"The most rewarding part of my job is being able to interact with students of all ages and life circumstances every day. It is especially rewarding for me to see people make changes, to feel better and to see them reach their academic goals," he said.

Dennis leaves us with wise words from Mother Theresa, "Kind words can be short and easy to speak, but the echoes are truly endless."

**Spencer Bolen, student**  
Freshman Spencer Bolen is majoring in Business Administration. Bolen is on the Parkland soccer team and plays goalie. Spencer grew up in Urbana and went to Urbana High School. Spencer relates his goalkeeping experiences to his life, "The harder you work the better off you are."

Bolen was an all-area goalie last year and has broken records at Urbana. He helped lead his team to Super sectionals last year, but goalkeeping is not the only thing Bolen works hard at. He has contributed to other countries while contributing to his own country and community. Spencer was in an organization that helped raise \$3,500 for the genocide in Darfur.

On top of that Bolen is an Eagle Scout and has contributed over 40 hours of volunteer hours.

"The idea of success and accomplishment gives me an adrenaline rush," said Bolen. "Managing school, soccer and helping out in my community is hard, but the fact that I get satisfactory from all of the above makes it all worth it."

Bolen eventually wants to start his own business—he is unsure what kind of business, but he strives for that goal every day. He is motivated by his sister Ashley Bolen, who plays soccer at Calvin College and he wants to eventually be as successful as she is.

# Through the Hosiery

**Tara MOON CHRISTOPHER**  
Music Columnist

Creating the sounds of the strange, Alice Glass and Ethan Kath join forces to create an unforgettable duo. Sounding like something straight out of an early 1980's video game; the music of Crystal Castles is here to twist your world. I was introduced to Crystal Castles while working as a DJ at a Colorado radio station (KCSU) and instantly I became fascinated with this unconventional twosome and their devious musical antics.

Founded in 2003, Ethan explains that he discovered Alice, fifteen years old and homeless, performing in the underground music scene of Toronto. After combining Alice's exotic voice and Ethan's talent producing tracks, they started on their unconventional path to musical stardom. Using a name taken from an animated television show called "She-Ra: Princess of Power", a spin off of He-Man, Alice and Ethan called themselves Crystal Castles after She-Ra's all powerful fortress. This name sparked



from a line in the show that stated, "The fate of the world is safe in Crystal Castles."

Their first single, Alice Practice, shot into popularity after an anonymous sound engineer

from Merok Records recorded their microphone sound check. After gaining the band's per-

mission to release the recording, Merok Records received rave reviews about the up and coming band. Within days the limited edition single sold out and Crystal Castles was contacted and eventually signed to Last Gang Records. Under Last Gang Records, Crystal Castles recorded their self-titled album, "Crystal Castles." Commonly described as a mix of 'electronic folk rock' and experimental indie folk rock, the distorted female lyrics and soft rave techno that this unique pair of musicians creates is some of today's hottest noises.

Four years from their start, Crystal Castles stole my heart and tainted it with synthesized chaos and highly distorted vocals. Although they have only produced one studio record in the past five years, you can count on Alice and Ethan to rule the underground and independent music industries for quite some time. Singles off the album include Untrust Us, Alice Practice, Crimewave, and Courtship Dating. Each track off their album will spark an intense urge to bust out your glow sticks and send you spiraling

into musical bliss. Not only will Crystal Castles change your world through their jagged and oddly pristine albums, but they will also become music royalty the second they step onstage.

Known for having a nauseating light show and a dance worthy live performance, I was psyched when I got the opportunity to see them in July of 2009. The duo did not disappoint and reined supreme at Melkweg, a concert hall located near my home in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Melkweg, also known as The Milky Way for tourists, is familiar to performing artists as being one of the best venues in the world. To see such a unique performance in a mind-blowing concert hall was an unforgettable experience.

As Alice Glass, Ethan Kath, and a live performance only drummer named Christopher Robin, walked on stage, the audience prepared themselves for two hours of absolute chaos and unpredictable madness. For the first five minutes, the dizzy flashing of strobe lights blinded the crowd while Alice appeared and disappeared on

See **Music** on page 7

# Rule on sex in college dorm rooms unnecessary, many say

**Susan SNYDER**  
**Olivia BIAGI**  
*The Philadelphia Inquirer*

PHILADELPHIA—Penn State sophomore Ricky Morales and his roommates worked it out themselves: If the others are asleep, it's OK to have sex with a partner in the room.

"It's all about communication. That's what it comes down to," said Morales, a journalism major from Stroudsburg, Pa.

But at Tufts University near Boston, students apparently weren't able to negotiate such delicate matters so deftly.

After receiving about a dozen complaints in the last several years from a student body of 5,000, the upscale private university this fall took what is at the very least an unusual step in the world of college housing: It banned in writing sex with a roommate present.

Some students thought the policy sounded like a good idea.

"Sex should never have witnesses. Then it's just porn," said Fleurette Louis-Jacques, 20, an English and French linguistics double major at Rutgers University.

She and her roommate haven't discussed the topic, she said, but added that they don't have sex: "Seriously, not even being funny, we're like nuns."

Most students, however, thought that a written policy was unnecessary.

"Everyone here is smart enough to understand that it's a common courtesy" to leave the room while your roommate is having sex, said Doug Mocik, a freshman English major at La Salle University, "... unless your roommate is a freak."

Temple University senior Jordan Ramsey was incredulous that a policy would be needed. Told about the Tufts ban, he quipped: "Somebody wasn't getting any!"

Even some who have fallen victim weren't upset.

Ashley Clark, a senior business-law major at Temple, said she once had a roommate who would have sex while Clark was asleep. She thought it was "weird, but it didn't bother me."

Kelly Powell, 21, a history and women's and gender studies double major at the College of New Jersey, had it happen to her, too.

"I didn't really care that much, as I was sleeping at the time," she said, "but I discussed it with her afterward

and told her that it could not happen again."

Then there were those who thought sex with a roommate close by was something to be celebrated.

"You've got to get fist pounds," said Cory Winkoff, a junior communication major at the University of Pennsylvania.

He and a group of friends high-fived one another when the subject was introduced.

"We're happy when our friends are hooking up," agreed Terry Kennedy, a junior political science major. "It's college; it kind of happens."

Most schools surveyed have no specific policy on sex in a room, but many ban behavior that offends a roommate.

"Our residence life guest policy prohibits guests in a room over the objections of a roommate regardless of the activity," said Sandy Lanman, a spokeswoman for Rutgers.

Adrian Gage, an officer in the American College Personnel Association, said he wasn't aware of other schools with a ban like Tufts'.

The issue, said Gage, a student affairs assistant dean at Worcester State College in Massachusetts, "may be part of a roommate contract or roommate agreement where it's one of the things listed that the two roommates can discuss."

Even religious institutions are not as specific as Tufts.

Neumann College and Villanova University, both Catholic, note in their handbooks that they adhere to church teachings, which condone sex only in marriage, and that those teachings govern residence hall life.

La Salle, also Catholic, requires members of the opposite sex to leave a room by midnight Sundays through Thursdays and by 2 a.m. Fridays and Saturdays.

"Roommate approval is required for any residential student to bring a guest to their residence/room," spokesman Jon Caroulis said.

The College of New Jersey requires written permission from a roommate to have an overnight guest, but doesn't specifically address sex.

"We don't actually really get that many complaints" on the topic, spokesman Matthew Golden said.

Most schools report some complaints and said that the subject does cause some break-ups, but that it was not one of the most prevalent concerns.

Here!"

You also can see Blagojevich next June when he's scheduled to stand trial for allegedly trying to sell Barack Obama's U.S. Senate seat, among other accusations.

(c) 2009

Chicago Tribune.

## WEIRD

continued from page 4

in (and eating) mud and growling like a dog.

A News of the Weird Classic (September 2005)

—From a Legal Notice of a Name Change in the Honolulu Advertiser, Aug. 24, 2005: change name from "Waiaulia Alohi anail ke alaamek kawaipi olaniheno Kam Paghmani" to "Waiaulia Alohi anail ke alaamek kawaipi olaniheno-heno Kam."

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CHUCK SHEPHERD

"General disrespect for each other comes up more often than anything else," Gage said.

At Temple, roommates have agreements and are asked at the outset about preferences regarding intimacy, said Michael D. Scales, associate vice president for university housing and residential life.

"We use that as a basis to establish what is acceptable," he said.

Scales said he and his staff had discussed Tufts' policy.

"Tufts is private. We have to be mindful of the freedoms and liberties that come along with being a public university," he said.

At Tufts, where about 2,200 students live with a roommate in university housing, no penalties are attached to the guideline, which appears as a new bullet in the campus-living handbook and was publicized last week.

*It reads: "You may not engage in sexual activity while your roommate is present in the room. Any sexual activity within your assigned room should not ever deprive your roommate(s) of privacy, study, or sleep time."*

Meanwhile, Morales and his roommates at Pennsylvania State University will continue to handle the matter on their own. They have a backup plan if a roommate is awake in the room.

"All you need to do," Morales explained, "is send a text message to that roommate to ask them for a half-hour alone."

(c) 2009

The Philadelphia Inquirer.



## Blago The Clown

**Kristen SCHORSCH**  
*Chicago Tribune*

CHICAGO—"You're fired." Former Illinois Gov. Rod Blagojevich could hear those famous words from a man who shares his passion for hair when he appears as a contestant on next season's "Celebrity Apprentice."

The new season will air in March. The NBC show is the latest venture for Blagojevich, who has been on a media blitz to promote his book, "The Governor," which debuted last month.

In August he launched governorrod.com, where Blagojevich invites readers to "tell Rod what's bugging you" during his weekly radio show on WLS, or book the former governor for a speaking engagement.

Pictures on the home page show Blagojevich with "The Hills" stars Spencer Pratt and Heidi Montag, who shared a season munching on bugs and forgoing showers with Blagojevich's wife, Patti, on NBC's "I'm a Celebrity, Get Me Out of

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## Caught in the college arms race, students and parents pay more and more

By NICK PERRY  
The Seattle Times

SEATTLE—Colleges are like the cookie monster.

They seek and devour every resource in sight, with few constraints and even less restraint. At least that's how Ronald Ehrenberg describes it when explaining the big question on the minds of so many:

Why does college cost so much?

"Our sole goal is to find cookies and stuff our mouths," says Ehrenberg, who directs the Higher Education Research Institute at Cornell University. "Colleges and universities like to grab as many resources as they can. We want to make ourselves as good as we can. We want the best facilities, students, resident halls and labs, so there's this tremendous drive to be better, and that costs money." For a long time, he says, "there's been no check on this drive to get better, because the lines of students wanting to get into institutions keep getting longer."

Of course, the U.S. higher-education system has long been the envy of the world. A college degree has become a requirement to enter almost any profession, and can increase lifetime earnings by a million dollars or more.

So could it be that those who are outraged at the cost of tuition are somehow romanticizing the past? We've heard the stories: How kids could once walk to the corner store without Mom or Dad to keep them safe. How you could fill up the tank for \$10. How you could work summers to pay for college.

The reality doesn't always match. Violent-crime rates have plummeted over the past 15 years. The real price of gas has fluctuated over a century. But when it comes to tuition, the stories check out.

If tuition and fees had risen at the same pace as inflation over the past 30 years, today it would cost \$9,900 annually to attend a private college, \$2,300 to attend a public. Instead, the average tuition bill is \$25,000 and \$6,600 respectively, according to the College Board. Even adjusting for inflation, what you paid for a full year's tuition in 1978 will barely buy you an academic quarter today.

Add food and a place to stay, and the cost of attending a prestigious private university can now run \$50,000 a year—a cool \$200,000 a year that undergraduate degree. Multiply that by two, three or four children, and you can see why even the wealthiest are upset.

Yet only a sliver of all that extra tuition is being put into classroom teaching. According to an analysis by the nonprofit Delta Cost Project, much more has gone into areas like student services, academic support and research (which often pays for itself through outside grants). Universities these days spend just 35 to 44 percent of their budgets on teaching their students.

One way universities have kept instruction costs down is by employing fewer tenured adjuncts and more part-time faculty. Twenty years ago, two-thirds of university faculty and staff were employed full-time, while these days, it's barely half. Among full-timers, wages vary according to rank. At the University of Washington Seattle, for instance, professors are paid an average \$122,000, associate professors \$87,000 and assistant professors \$77,000.

Over time, two forces in particular have been responsible for much of the run-up in tuition—one at the public institutions, the other at the privates.

For public universities, the problem has been with state

governments, which have systematically taken money away. Facing spiraling costs for prisons, health care and K-12 education, lawmakers have time and again taken their axes to university finances. In the early 1990s at the UW, the state paid for a third of the cost of their education, while the state picked up the rest. These days, students are paying 58 percent of the freight.

Outside the public system, something else has been going on. Twenty years ago, private, liberal-arts colleges collected all their tuition and then gave back about 19 cents from every dollar in the form of scholarships and financial aid, helping out certain students. These days, the colleges give back about 33 cents of every dollar. That means more help for some, more cost for everyone else.

While some of the extra help has gone to poorer students, much has gone into the heated competition for academic achievers. These top students are lured with "merit-based" scholarships. If a col-

learning style.

While Marie has been looking at schools, Nancy has been polishing her resume. After years as a stay-at-home mom, she's looking for work to help pay the enormous college bills that are about to start arriving for Marie and her two younger siblings.

Cost is a huge concern, says Nancy, whose husband is a software salesman. "We've been saving since she was born. I was told back then it would cost \$200,000 by the time she was college age. I remember laughing at that. But it turned out to be dead on."

On the tour, a student guide, Alex Thomas, tells visiting families about how, beyond the classroom, nearly three-quarters of Whitman students play sports—everything from Ultimate Frisbee to lacrosse. There's not much reason to leave campus on the weekends, Thomas says, what with the giant inflatable movie screen, the casino nights, the moonlight paddling trips, the farm-fresh cafeteria food and the resident advisers who try to

passing knowledge to a roomful of eager students—hasn't changed much since the University of Oxford some 900 years ago. In fact, technology has only added to educational costs.

One pernicious contributor to rising tuition is the annual college rankings put out by U.S. News & World Report, Ehrenberg says. Colleges with smaller class sizes and more faculty resources do better under the U.S. News formula. Put simply, the more colleges spend, the more they are rewarded in the rankings, whether the extra money improves quality or not.

In Michael Hochberg's lab at the UW, the cables and computers and cameras tumble over each other as if crammed into a cluttered garage.

On the optical table, light beams shoot through a silicon wafer. One day, Hochberg hopes, the experiments will give birth to new, more efficient computer chips that operate not with electricity but with light.

sitting alongside 400 others in his Sociology 101 class is actually subsidizing both the senior in the same subject, with her small tutorials, and the freshman taking physics.

Still, undergraduate tuition and fees at the UW—\$7,700 this year—remain a bargain when compared to what people pay at private colleges, says UW computer-science professor Ed Lazowska: "Why is a parent willing to pay \$35,000 for an education that's not any better? I don't understand the psychology of it."

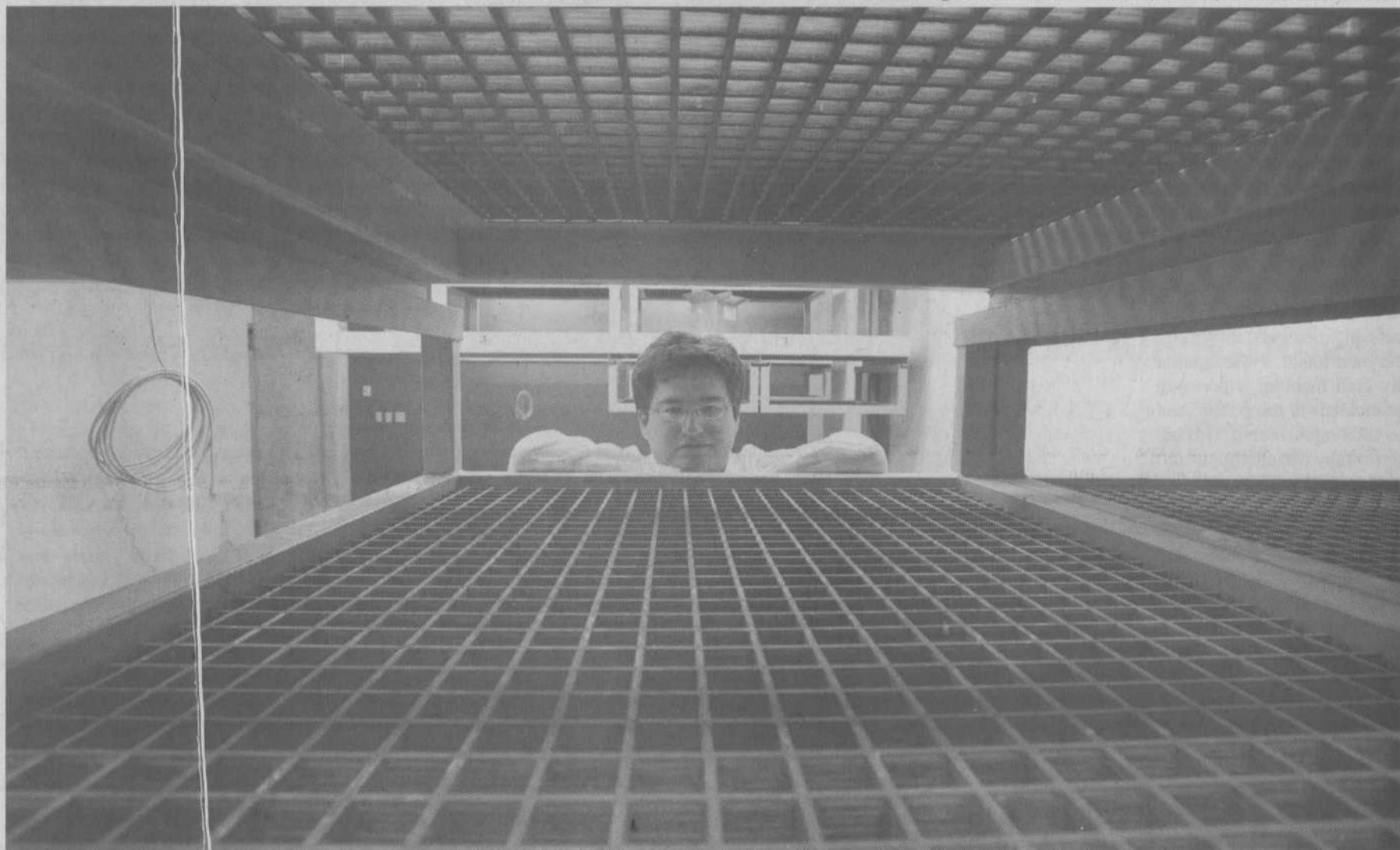
There's an even cheaper option that's often overlooked in the debate over tuition: community colleges. In this state, annual tuition remains an affordable \$2,900. Staying within the public system, a student studying for a bachelor's degree can save about \$10,000 by completing the first two years at a community college and then transferring to a university.

Even with the economy in its deepest funk since the Great Depression, there is little sign that college costs will level off

college education, up from half in the early 1990s. The average amount borrowed has doubled over that time to about \$20,000. For those tackling graduate degrees, the costs skyrocket. At the UW, dental students who take on debt now finish with an average loan balance of \$143,000.

With the job market uncertain, it seems clear an increasing percentage of students will default on their loans in years to come. The U.S. Department of Education says just 5.2 percent of students are defaulting on their loans. But many question the calculation, which tracks students only in the first two years after they finish college. The department's Office of Inspector General has calculated the lifetime risk of default as being much higher, anywhere from 19 to 31 percent, depending on the type of loan.

Despite the economy, universities have barely slowed the remarkable run-up in pay for top administrators and coaches. At the UW, for instance, President Mark



Assistant professor Michael Hochberg peers into shelving inside the lab that the University of Washington provided to help recruit the rising star in electrical engineering. The university, armed with grants from the Washington Research Foundation and the state's Star Researchers program, ponied up \$1.2 million for staff and a new lab as well as \$5 million to buy and install a cutting edge research tool.

Mike Siegel/The Seattle Times/MCT

lege attracts better students, after all, it can lead to a better reputation, better professors, better rankings. And, in the end, more cookies.

Driving east to Walla Walla, Wash., you can measure the miles by the changing fragrance of the crops. First come fields of mint, then hops, then sweet onions, and finally, grapes.

This small Eastern Washington town, miles from anywhere, is home to picturesque Whitman College, the only selective liberal-arts college in the state that ranks anywhere near top East Coast colleges like Amherst, Williams and Swarthmore. Whitman accepts less than half its applicants and boasts a 10-to-1 student-teacher ratio. Freshmen typically enter with a grade-point average of 3.9.

The cost of attending Whitman? About \$48,000 a year. That includes tuition and fees of \$37,000, room and board of \$9,000, books and supplies. About 37 cents of every tuition dollar comes back to students in financial aid and merit scholarships.

Taking a tour of the campus is Marie Anderson, 17, a high-school senior in the San Francisco Bay Area, and her mom, Nancy Anderson. The family has toured about a dozen similar campuses. Nancy says a private, liberal-arts college is the best fit for her daughter's

take care of your every need.

Whitman President George Bridges says all sorts of new student services have added to the cost of running the university. The library and health center are now both open 24 hours a day when school is in session. There's the free mental-health counseling and the free academic tutoring.

"Sometimes we are asked, is all that necessary?" Bridges says. "But we want to support the students in their health and well-being."

From Bridges' office, you can see the renovations finishing up on the athletic center, with its spectacular new climbing wall, 40 feet high. To pay for the improvements, the college rounded up about \$3 million in gifts—and borrowed the remaining \$12 million.

Beyond student services, Bridges says, two main factors have been driving up costs at Whitman: technology and labor. There's all that new lab equipment to buy, and the rising cost of wages and employee benefits like health care.

Ehrenberg, the Cornell professor, points out that, unlike trends in other industries, the increasing cost of the college workforce hasn't been offset by efficiency gains.

While machines and computers can help a company like Boeing make airplanes more efficiently, the basic premise of college—a wise master

The UW last year lured the 29-year-old rising star in electrical engineering to campus with a salary of about \$90,000. But the real money came in his startup package: \$1.2 million for him to hire staff and set up his lab and another \$5 million to buy and install a machine called an electron-beam lithography tool, which he'll share with other researchers.

The expense of establishing Hochberg at the UW, paid for by a variety of public and private sources, is just one example of the big price colleges pay to keep current in fields like engineering, physics and medicine.

The entire research enterprise—more than a billion dollars a year at the UW alone—works something like a business, with the university providing the seed capital. The idea is that once researchers are established, they will support the cost of their own work with outside grants. But providing that initial capital can be expensive for any university. Top research institutions, eager to create intellectual "clusters" of people who lead their chosen fields, have gotten themselves into a costly arms race to attract talent.

The amount that universities spend on disciplines like science and engineering can be hidden by the way all undergraduates are charged the same tuition. That freshman

any time soon. While some private colleges have scaled back tuition increases this year, public universities like the UW have gone the other way, jacking up rates to offset the latest round of state budget cuts.

Just months ago, private colleges were worried the bad economy could reduce demand. But now it seems that enrollment figures are holding up. The deep cuts to public universities, especially in places like California, may have pushed some parents toward privates. Some experts wonder, however, if the shakeout might come next year. They argue that many of this year's families were already committed to a private education before the crisis hit.

College endowments have shrunk along with the withering economy. To shore up finances, some private colleges, including Reed College in Portland, with its uber-liberal reputation, have this year dumped some needy applicants in favor of those who can pay their way. "The recession has set us back in our longstanding aspiration to become fully need-blind," Reed President Colin Diver wrote in an apologetic letter to alumni and parents. It's a trend many find disturbing.

Students are the ones picking up more of the tab as costs go up. Two-thirds now borrow at least some money for their

Emmert has negotiated an annual compensation package in excess of \$900,000—double what his predecessor made but only about half the pay of the new football coach, Steve Sarkisian.

Tom Trzyna, a college accreditor and an English professor at private Seattle Pacific University, lists some of the "add-ons" that have increased the cost of education over time—the counseling, the gym memberships, the campus-wide wireless services, the paid student-government representatives, the free meals at campus events—and wonders why we can't get back to a more simple notion of education.

"What is the purpose of college?" he asks. "To study, or to be offered a community or camp experience? Young adults will find ways to play, worship and organize without the assistance of college authorities. So why are students paying for services that are not directly educational?"

In the end, the biggest driver of college costs may be our own willingness to pay. Even as tuition has skyrocketed over the past 20 years, postsecondary enrollment has risen from 12 million students to 17 million.

(c) 2009,  
The Seattle Times.

# OPINIONS

## Playing devil's advocate: Cops can be good, you know

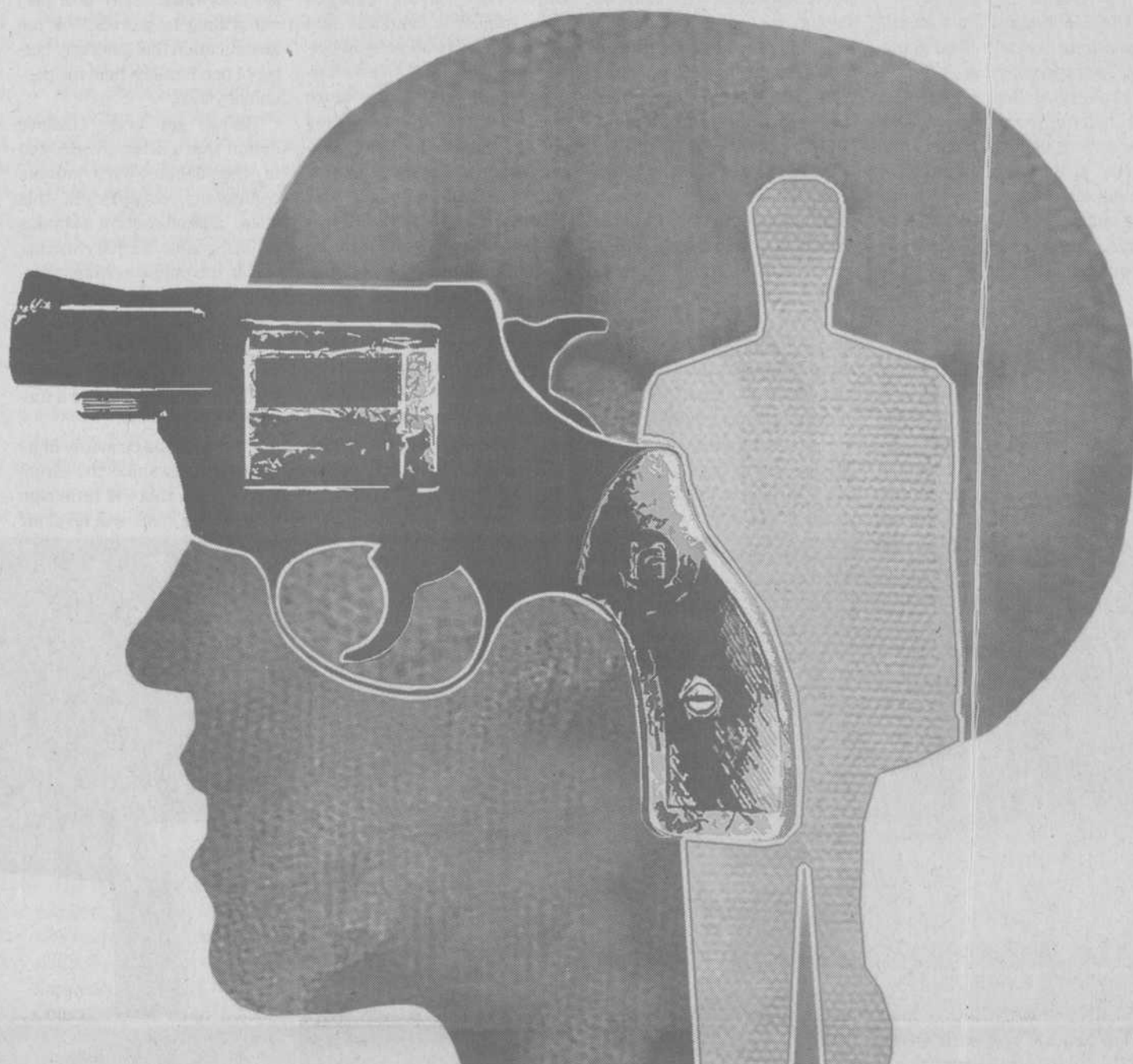
**the PROSPECTUS**

The other day, Champaign police responded to a call of two young, black men trying to break and enter into a property on Vine Street. The chief of police, R. T. Finney, responded, as did Daniel Norbits, whose name was just released on Wednesday. Because of an ongoing investigation, few details have emerged, but what is known is that a weapon was "discharged," killing 15-year-old youth with a single shot to the chest, and that weapon did not belong to the chief.

Finney was hospitalized after scuffling with the two teens, and was later released. Police released the other teen to his mother's custody. It also emerged that the teens were trying to enter their aunt's house, who said that they were actually welcome in the home.

In the fallout after the tragedy, there has been a lot of anger and hostility from the African American community, blaming the police for "bullying" and "hostile" activities. The Campus Anti-War Network sent messages to students and members, informing everyone about a Champaign City Hall meeting addressing the incident to the public, and the CAN email stated, "I think this is really just another example of police brutality and institutionalized ideas of racialized violence, and it's important to put public pressure on City Hall and the police, so they know this kind of violence won't stand in our community."

The staff members of the Prospectus want to pose the following questions and observations in light of the pressure



put on police, and we are wondering if some of our readers can help us understand them:

1. We have consistently observed some members of the African American community being openly hostile to police officers who have tried

to assist. For example, one staff member observed a wife who called for police to protect her against her intoxicated husband. When police tried to arrest him, she verbally abused them, and other family members and friends tried to

intervene, and were extremely verbally abusive to the police. Another example saw police interviewing children to see if they saw anyone around a house that burned down, and other citizens starting threatening the police for interview-

ing the children. There was almost a physical confrontation. At no time were the police officers "hostile."

2. If people claim racial issues in the tragedy of the shooting of the 15-year-old, why would the police respond to a possible

burglary of a house owned by an African American woman?

3. Does the public honestly believe that any police officer wants to have the blood of a teenager on his or her hands?

4. Why did the teens fight the police, when all they had to do was submit, be questioned, and have their aunt clear their names?

5. Why weren't the teens in school? We recognize that being truant is absolutely no excuse for violence and being a victim, but being in school is a way to stay out of trouble.

While we completely acknowledge the extreme sadness of the death of the teenager, and the immense loss behind such a young person and the impact of his life on family and friends, we want to direct attention to some of our police members, who risk their lives every day in order to provide protection and service to our entire community.

Before people start to make accusations, as exemplified by the Campus Anti-War Network, perhaps we all should try to look at all of the possible outcomes, and to wait on the official report that is being put together by a joint taskforce. The report is expected to take one month to produce. Perhaps then we can form better answers, and take better action, before we waste unnecessary hate on those who could quite possibly already be suffering the impact of being responsible for the life of one of our community's youth.

It's time for the citizens and the police to work together, not to create adversity and tension.

## Peace prize no favor to a harried Obama

**Trudy RUBIN**  
The Philadelphia Inquirer

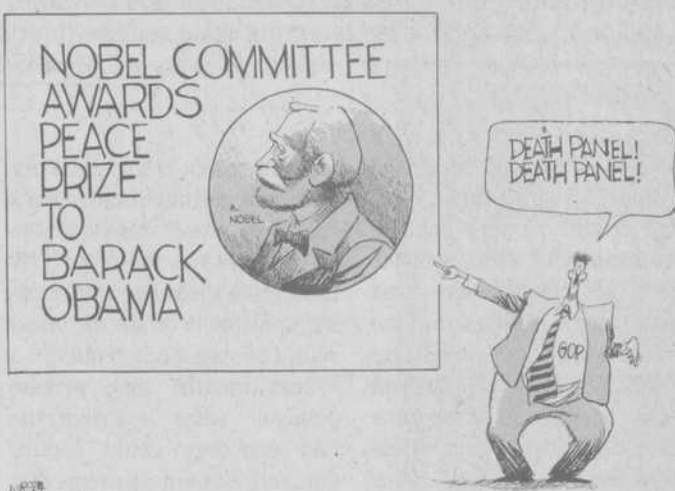
The Philadelphia Inquirer The Norwegian Nobel committee has done President Obama no favor by awarding him the 2009 Peace Prize.

The committee bestowed the prize for Obama's intentions, not his achievements—since nominations were closed right after he took office. Committee members wanted to build support for his efforts to promote "a new climate in international politics."

The award is an obvious rebuke to the unilateralism of the Bush presidency, and an endorsement of Obama's pledge to pursue diplomacy and dialogue and to seek a world without nuclear weapons. Nobel Committee chairman Thorbjørn Jagland said the members wanted to act now to boost Obama's policies because "it could be too late to respond three years from now." But can the award really advance Obama's goals?

Nothing more clearly demonstrates the gap between Nobel hopes and on-the-ground reality than the fact that the prize was announced on a day when Obama was holding White House talks about strategy in Afghanistan.

Obama may seek dialogue, and may even encourage Afghan reconciliation with low- and mid-level Taliban. However, senior Taliban leaders and al-Qaeda aren't interested in compromises. They want to take control of Afghan-



istan and use it to destabilize Pakistan, and get hold of that country's nuclear weapons. Nobel Prize be damned.

The peace prize may enhance Obama's appeal to rational actors in the international community who play by global rules. But the ideologues of the current Iranian regime want to play by their own rules.

Leaders who are focused on narrow national goals, like Russia's Vladimir Putin, don't act like good global citizens. Any Kremlin deal on cutting nuclear weapons will be based on realpolitik, not Nobel medals.

The prize won't produce compromises between Israelis and Palestinians or Indians and Pakistanis. Nor will it overcome U.S. domestic political squabbles over the economic costs of combating global warming.

It will symbolize aspirations that President Obama can't meet for reasons that are often beyond his control, and reflect

the mess he inherited from his predecessor. It will intensify the weight of global expectations on a president already overburdened.

And the award has already sparked a round of churlish charges that the president didn't deserve it from some Republicans and a few Democrats. (Mercifully, Sen. John McCain pointed out, with characteristic graciousness, that Americans should be proud when their president "receives an award of that prestigious category.")

No wonder senior U.S. officials were stunned by the unexpected announcement. No wonder Obama said, "This is not how I expected to wake up this morning." I'll bet he was also thinking: "Do I really need this?"

The president rightly observed that the prize was not a reward for his accomplishments but rather "a call for all nations to confront the common challenges of the

21st century," including the twin threats of terrorism and nuclear weapons, and the dangers posed by climate change. He repeated his call for "a new era of engagement" in which all nations take responsibility for confronting these threats.

Yet the reason the Nobel committee rushed to give him a premature peace prize is the same reason his calls for engagement often ring hollow: most nations are unwilling to engage. They don't want to take up their global responsibilities, don't want to give up their economic advantages, don't view the threats the same way.

The Norwegian Nobel committee is desperately looking to Obama because he embodies their last best hope in a world that seems condemned to continued ethnic and religious conflicts, as the global economy founders. The committee realizes the danger of a world without any superpowers, in

which Russia, China, Europe and emerging nations go their own selfish way. It wants an American superpower to lead, but wants a leadership whose vision it admires.

This puts a huge burden on Obama: his vision requires the great powers to recognize their common interests. "He has changed the tone of U.S. foreign policy," as former Sen. Sam Nunn said, "and reshaped the global focus and debate." But will others follow his lead?

The answer will depend on Obama's strengths, about which we're still learning. At best the prize will burnish his overseas aura and may help on the margins. At worst, it will serve as a sobering reminder that dialogue is not magic, even though it's worth trying.

So Obama was wise to downplay the prize, and stress that it was awarded for a vision, not an individual. He was also wise to stress that he must focus on

America's problems.

The Nobel is nice but won't help resolve his most pressing issues. Despite the good intentions of the Nobel committee, Obama must operate in the real world.

### ABOUT THE WRITER

Trudy Rubin is a columnist and editorial-board member for the Philadelphia Inquirer. Readers may write to her at: Philadelphia Inquirer, P.O. Box 8263, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101, or by e-mail at trubin@phillynews.com.

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# Gays rally, march for equal rights

**Katherine SKIBA**  
Chicago Tribune

WASHINGTON—Tens of thousands of gays, lesbians and their supporters marched through the nation's capital on Sunday in a festive, forceful call for equality, then rallied at the Capitol.

The National Equality March came one day after President Barack Obama made sweeping pledges to the gay community, including ending the military policy of "Don't Ask, Don't Tell"—which allows gays to serve in the armed forces as long as they don't disclose their sexuality. Obama gave no timetable for allowing gays to serve openly.

Marchers waving rainbow-colored flags were in no mood to wait. They came to a halt on Pennsylvania Avenue, in front of the White House, and chanted, "Hey, Obama, can't you see? We demand equality." They echoed the president's campaign slogan, shouting, "Yes, we can," and "Si, se puede."

Obama also said at a Human Rights Campaign gala Saturday night he wanted Congress to repeal the federal Defense of Marriage Act. That law, signed in 1996 by President Bill Clinton, restricts marriage to a man and a woman.

But to some in Sunday's crowd, Obama's promises held little weight.



"For this president to keep throwing us out of the military is unconscionable," Los Angeles City Councilman Bill Rosen-

dahl, a gay man and Army veteran, said in an interview.

Later, at Capitol rally, Rosendahl told the crowd that 36

states allow housing discrimination on sexual orientation and 29 states permit firings on those grounds. Gays

can marry in only a handful of states—including Massachusetts, Vermont, Iowa, New Hampshire and Connecticut. Depriving gays of the right to wed, Rosendahl said, deprives them of 1,100 rights.

Organizers of the march said the LGBT community, which encompasses lesbians, gays, bisexual and transgendered people, is not satisfied with a piecemeal approach.

The U.S. Park Police does not provide crowd counts. Phil Siegel, a march spokesman, put the head count at "more than 150,000." Forty years after the Stonewall riots in New York City launched the gay rights movement, gays are demanding "full federal equality."

Some marchers wore purple T-shirts exhorting: "Legalize gay." Straights also turned out to show support. Alex Miller, 23, of Ashburn, Va., waved a sign supporting her only sister, Sam Miller, 20, a lesbian. "Same womb. Same rights," it said.

The rally drew a number of impassioned speakers, including longtime speakers, including Julian Bond; Lt. Dan Choi, an Iraq veteran facing being discharged for disclosing his sexual orientation; Babs Siperstein, a transsexual member of the Democratic National Committee; and glam rocker Lady Gaga.

Bond, chairman of the NAACP, linked gay rights to

civil rights.

"Black people, of all people, should not oppose equality, and that is what marriage is all about," he said. "We have a lot of real and serious problems in this country, and same-sex marriage is not one of them."

One of those speaking at the rally had suffered personally because of anti-gay prejudice.

"I'm here today because I lost my son to hate," Judy Shepard said. Matthew Shepard, a gay college student from Wyoming, was tortured, tied to a fence post and left to die 11 years ago.

"We're all Americans," Judy Shepard said. "We're all equal Americans—gay, straight or whatever." Her son is memorialized by sending legislation that would expand the definition of federal hate crimes to include sexual orientation.

At the rally, Lady Gaga raised her right fist, shouting, "Bless God and bless the gays." She also took a shot at Rep. Barney Frank, D-Mass., an openly gay lawmaker who shunned the march and said last Friday: "The only thing they're going to be putting pressure on is the grass." Addressing Frank by name, Lady Gaga said: "Today this grass is ours. We will come away today and continue to do the work in our own back yards."

(c) 2009, Chicago Tribune.

## MUSIC

continued from page 3

stage. Once the magic of the show set in, energy rose from the fans and engulfed Alice, allowing her to drench the crowd in her energized stage presence. While Ethan rarely wandered out from behind the safety of his keyboard, Alice pranced off the stage, danced through the audience and threw herself over the amplifiers.

Through the combination of Alice's crazy antics and Ethan's incredible synthesizer skills, Crystal Castles creates music that will never be forgotten in my mind.

Performing an upcoming show for \$35 on October 30 in Chicago at the Congress Theatre, Crystal Castles is not a live performance you want to miss. So, if you are looking for a night of chaos, neon, and ravel madnes, Crystal Castles is your perfect electronic fix.

## FILM

continued from page 1

is licensed under the MSDN Academic Alliance Program, which enables eligible students and faculty members to access software available under the Program for a discounted price. This is very helpful to students as they can save a bundle when buying that expensive software and electronics.

So what is the difference between the local community college and the university? Both schools offer a great college education and teach to real college students, so why can't Parkland and the University be treated equal when it comes to student perks?

Why is it so difficult for the community to realize that while Parkland may just be a community college, it still tenders to college students and teaches real college level courses? Most of the students at Parkland often work many long hard hours to help pay for school, sometimes even two jobs and some even have kids to take care of.

## Maurice Sendak retrospective in San Francisco is timely, indeed

**Dixie REID**  
McClatchy Newspapers

SAN FRANCISCO—Maurice Sendak was born on the eve of the Great Depression to an immigrant couple living in Brooklyn, N.Y. His dressmaker father provided adequately for the family but couldn't protect his youngest child from life's nightmares.

After the sensational 1932 kidnapping and murder of Charles Lindbergh's infant son, 4-year-old Maurice was terrified he would be snatched from his bed and insisted his father sleep in his room. Later on, he became quite ill with pneumonia and scarlet fever, and, on the morning of his bar mitzvah, the boy learned his Polish grandfather had died in the Holocaust.

Childhood fears, frustrations, insecurities and sorrows stayed with Sendak throughout his life, and he wrote those emotions into the picture books he wrote for children.

"When you hide another story in a story, that's the story I am telling the children," Sendak once said. "It's the two levels of writing—one visible, one invisible—that fascinate me most. There's a mystery there—a clue, a nut, a bolt, and if I put it together, I find me."

Sendak, now 81, has lived to see his classic 1963 storybook "Where the Wild Things Are" adapted as a live-action movie, directed by Spike Jonze. It's scheduled to open in theaters Friday.

And his life's work is the subject of a major retrospective, "There's a Mystery There: Sendak on Sendak," at San Francisco's Contemporary Jewish Museum through Jan. 19.

On display are original watercolors and drawings from more than 40 of Sendak's books, including "In the Night Kitchen," "Chicken Soup With Rice" and "Kenny's Window," along with his sketches, work materials and extensive video interviews on touch-screen monitors.

The exhibition was organized by the Rosenbach Museum & Library in Phila-



delphia, the only repository of Sendak's work in the world.

"He's illustrated 100 books," says Patrick Rodgers, the Rosenbach's traveling exhibitions coordinator, "and while he usually only writes for children, he's illustrated for (Leo) Tolstoy and a lot of other greats in mainstream literature."

"So, what we wanted to do with this show is to treat him holistically, to have the Tolstoy pictures and the 'Where the Wild Things Are' pictures there. Every piece of Sendak."

As a children's author, Sendak subscribes to the idea that make-believe is essential for surviving childhood.

In "Where the Wild Things Are," Max's mother is fed up with her son's loud shenanigans, and calls him "Wild Thing!" And when he shouts, "I'll eat you up!" she sends him to bed without supper.

Then Max sails away on a wondrous adventure, during which he encounters the monstrous Wild Things and tames them with a hearty "BE STILL!"

In that moment, Sendak allows him, and all children, to express and tame their own wildness.

"It was the first book to say to kids that it's OK to be wild,"

noses. ... And waiting for my mother to get all the food ready—and her being late—meant these people could eat you," Sendak says.

"He always tried to make children more complex than other writers did," says Rodgers, "but he really went deep, and he wasn't afraid to go scary-deep, to bring out things that scared children, and emotions like anger. In that way, he was iconoclastic."

"Where the Wild Things Are," winner of a Caldecott Medal, is one of the best-selling American books of all time.

It's a favorite of Luc Agosta, who teaches children's literature at California State University, Sacramento.

"Where the Wild Things Are" is one of the most important picture books ever written," he says. "I don't think it's been surpassed for subtlety and appropriateness for young children."

... Sendak writes about universal childhood challenges in 265 words. It's a miraculously brief little story with a perfect accompaniment: pictures."

Agosta believes it's Sendak's best work.

"They're all great," he says, "but this revolutionized American picture books. Every picture is deep and rich and complex. And Max figures out that someone (his mother) can be angry with him and still love him."

John Boe, who taught children's literature, along with fairy tales and parables, for

many years at the University of California, Davis, sees "Where the Wild Things Are" as a "more modern take on the subversive side of children's literature."

"People got upset. It was mostly a groundbreaker because it was so well done, both the story and the drawings. Dr. Seuss ('Cat in the Hat') had a subversive side but was not as artful.

"Kids could identify with it, and it captured the imagination of a generation of 3- and 4-year-olds: 'I'm a wild thing! What you do as a parent is try to domesticate children. Parents say, 'You can't scream or be wild,' and this book says, 'Oh, yes, you can.'"

THERE'S A MYSTERY THERE: SENDAK ON SENDAK

Continues through Jan. 19  
WHEN: 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday-Tuesday and Friday-Sunday; 1-8 p.m. Thursday. Closed Wednesdays

WHERE: Contemporary Jewish Museum, 736 Mission St. (between Third and Fourth streets), San Francisco

COST: \$10 general, \$8 ages 65-plus and students. On Thursdays, admission is \$5 general and free for ages 18 and younger.

INFORMATION: (415) 655-7800, www.thecjm.org

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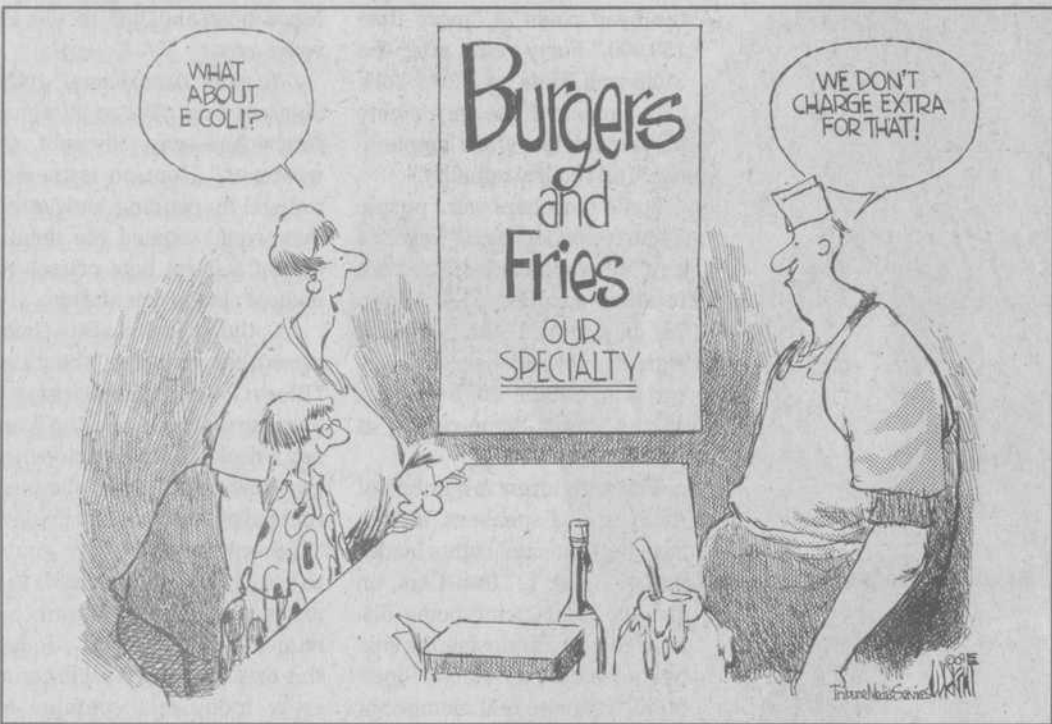
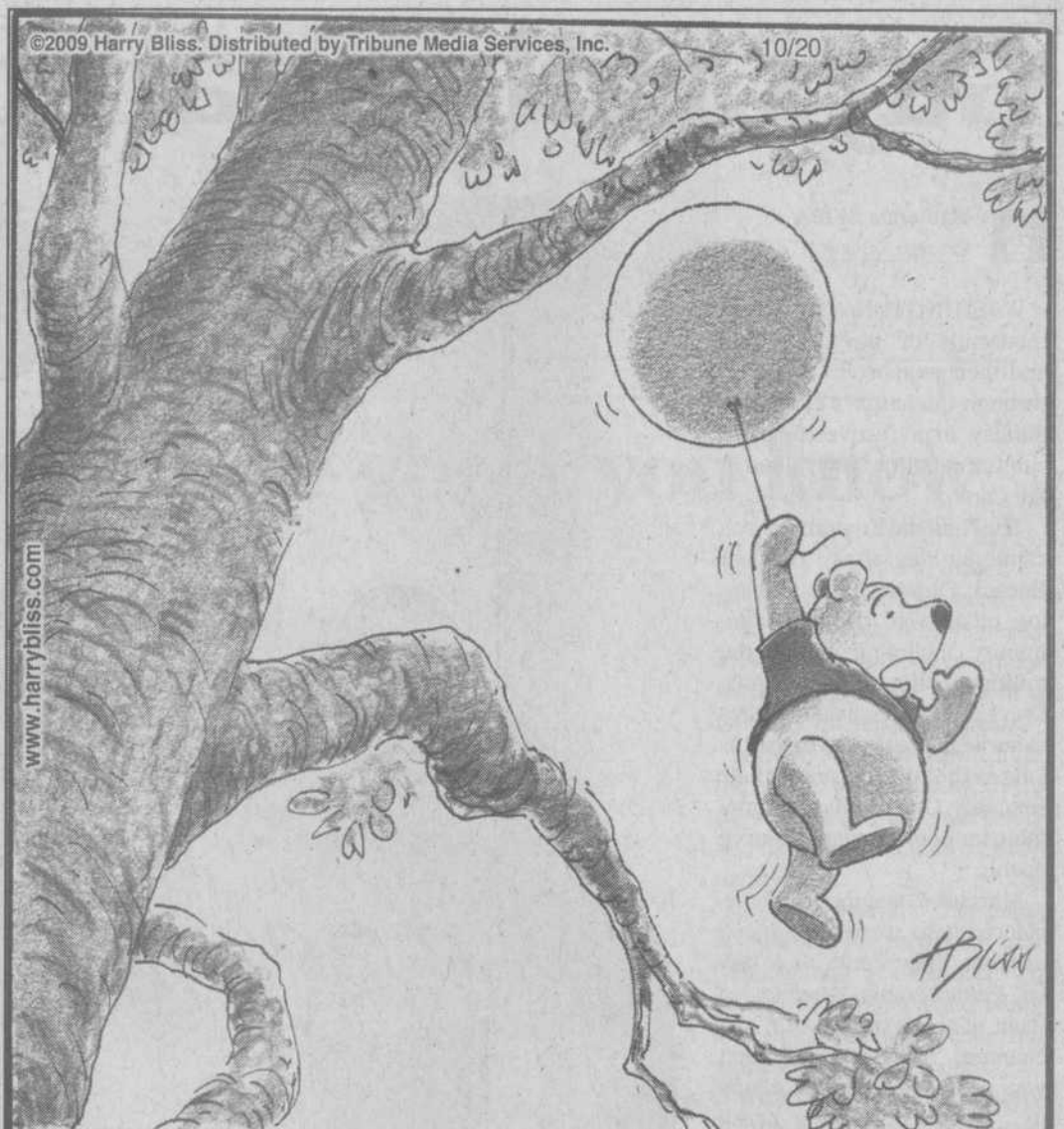
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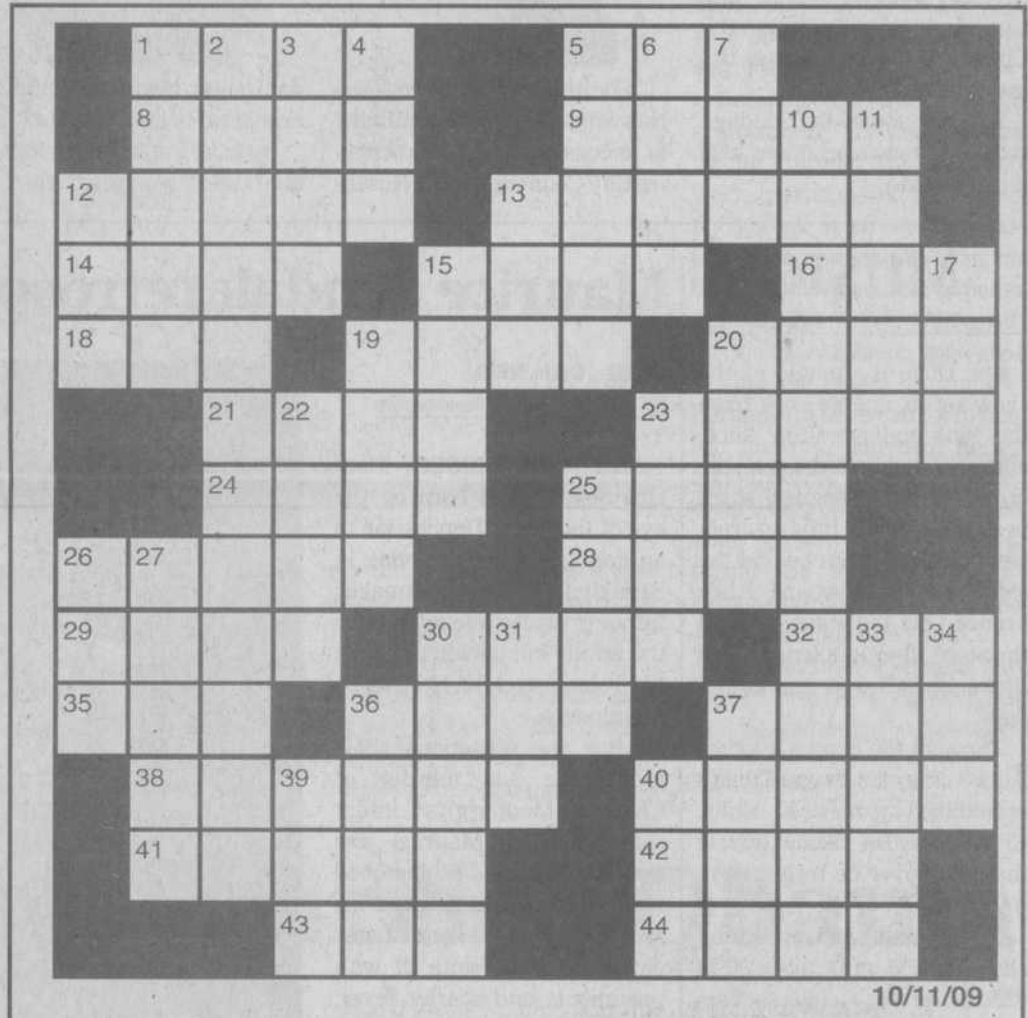
**Music in the College**  
 This article is to remind you that music must be listened through ear phones while in the college. Playing music from your cell phone, MP3 player, laptop, or other device without headphones is a violation of the Parkland College Student Conduct Code. Due to the limited amount of space for students to congregate and study, this code allows a person to listen to their music without disturbing others. Always remember to be courteous and respectful while others are studying. The Parkland Police Department will address violations of this policy and bring the issues to the Dean of Students. Violations of student code can result in academic probation, loss of privileges, administrative withdraw, or other sanctions.




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10/11/09

**ACROSS**

- "The \_\_\_ and the Beautiful"
- Sullivan and Bradley
- Mayberry boy
- Decorates, as a Christmas tree
- Fable's lesson
- Actress Ladd
- "\_\_\_ Trek"
- Gnaw
- "What \_\_\_ to Wear"
- Bit of sooty residue
- "\_\_\_ Hand Luke"; Paul Newman film
- One of The Three Bears
- Blanket material
- "Designing \_\_\_"
- "\_\_\_ la Douce"
- "Cold \_\_\_"
- "Wheel of Fortune" letter turner
- One who votes "Nay"
- News, for short
- "\_\_\_ Charles"; spin-off of "General Hospital"
- Role on "Cheers"
- Broadcast
- Em, to Dorothy
- Actress Ward
- Shirley \_\_\_
- "Pinky and the \_\_\_"
- Actor Lew
- Gillette razor with pivoting head
- NNW plus 180°
- "Buffalo \_\_\_", won't you come out tonight?..."

**DOWN**

- Cowboy's footwear
- Talk show host
- When doubled, a Jim Carrey movie title
- Rock-and-roll singer \_\_\_ Shannon
- Lucy Ricardo's landlady
- "The Price is Right" emcee
- "To \_\_\_, with Love"; Sidney Poitier film
- Series for Jason Lee
- Skier's hill
- Monogram for Mary's portrayer on "Little House on the Prairie"
- Comedian Margaret
- Popular soft drink
- Light brown
- Near-death state
- Emily or Markie
- Yes \_\_\_?
- "What Women \_\_\_"; Mel Gibson movie
- Golfer's vehicle
- By way of
- \_\_\_ Van Buren; Merkerson's "Law & Order" role
- Heartbeat, as detected in the wrist
- "\_\_\_ Day at a Time"
- Jennifer Garner's CIA series
- "The \_\_\_ from U.N.C.L.E."
- "Planet of the \_\_\_"
- Young lady, in Mexico: abbr.
- "Scarecrow and \_\_\_ King"
- Sack

**Solution to Last Week's Puzzle**

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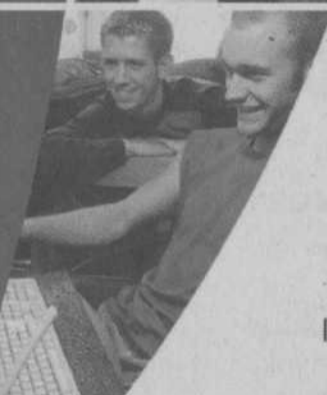
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WOMAN'S DAY MAGAZINE  
BY STACEY COLINO

Ask any woman what disease she's most afraid of, and chances are she'll say breast cancer.

"Almost everyone knows someone who did everything 'right' and still got breast cancer," says Dr. Victoria Seewaldt, co-leader of the breast and ovarian cancer program at the Duke University Comprehensive Cancer Center.

"That can make women feel like they have no control."

While you can't control your genes, there are powerful steps you can take to protect yourself. But experts say there's a lot of confusion about what really matters. Here's what they want you to know ...



# things you don't know about breast cancer but should!

## LIFESAVING SCREENINGS

### 1. Clinical breast exams are as important as mammograms.

Mammograms starting at age 40 are crucial (get them earlier if you have a family history of the disease), but they're an imperfect screening tool, especially in women who have dense breasts. That's why an annual clinical breast exam from a doctor is a must.

"This is especially important for detecting inflammatory breast cancer (a rare but aggressive type that can make the breast swollen and red), which often doesn't show up on mammograms," explains Dr. Katherine B. Lee, a breast specialist at the Cleveland Clinic Breast Center.

On the other hand, ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS), the earliest form of breast cancer, which is limited to the milk ducts, is most often found on mammograms. So both screenings are equally important.

### 2. Breast self-exams really can help.

It's good to do them at the same time every month, but don't stress out if you don't have them penciled into your planner. What self-exams do is help you become familiar with what's "normal" for your breasts. So when something's off, you'll know and can bring it to your doctor's attention.

### 3. Don't panic if you get called for a mammogram "redo" or have calcifications.

Many women over 40 have calcium deposits (calcifications) in their breasts, and most of them are benign.

"It's part of the aging process of the tissue," explains Dr. Lee. These can show up as white spots on a mammogram — they tend to be harmless if they're large, coarse, solitary spots but suspicious if the tiny flecks cluster together in a linear pattern.

Most radiologists can distinguish between the two, and only the suspicious ones warrant a biopsy. Although the period between the initial and follow-up mammograms can be anxiety-filled — a common reason some women delay their follow-ups, says research at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute in Boston — most of the time the callback turns out to be nothing.

## HOW DIET AND EXERCISE LOWER YOUR RISK

### 4. Active women are less likely to develop and die from breast cancer.

Regular exercise has consistently been associated with a lower risk of breast cancer. "Any type of exercise is likely to help by lowering estrogen levels," Dr. Seewaldt explains. What's more, a new study from the University of South Carolina suggests women with high aerobic fitness levels have a 55 percent lower chance of dying from breast cancer than their less-fit peers. So get moving!

### 5. Get your folate.

A growing body of research suggests getting enough of the B vitamin folate (in leafy green vegetables, beans and fortified cereals) may help mitigate the increased risk associated with drinking alcohol. (Having two or more drinks a day ups breast cancer risk by about 25 percent.) Go easy on the alcohol, but "if you have one drink daily, getting plenty of folate from your diet or a multivitamin may help," says Dr. Claudine Isaacs, director of the clinical breast cancer program at Georgetown University Medical Center.

### 6. Being overweight is riskiest after menopause.

When it comes to breast cancer, it's the postmenopausal pounds that are particularly dangerous. "In postmenopausal women, one of the most significant sources of estrogen comes from body

fat," explains Dr. Isaacs. "So if you're overweight, you have higher amounts of circulating estrogen, which could stimulate breast cancer growth." And it doesn't take much: Losing even 10 pounds may help lower your risk.

### 7. Steer clear of soy supplements.

Soy contains isoflavones, which can act like estrogen in your body and potentially stimulate the growth of certain types of breast cancer, explains Dr. Seema A. Khan, a professor of surgery and co-leader of the breast cancer program at Northwestern University in Chicago. Supplements usually contain more concentrated doses of isoflavones, so experts recommend avoiding them. But soy foods — edamame, soy milk, tofu — are fine.

## HOW YOUR BREASTS LOOK AND FEEL

### 8. Lumpy breasts don't mean a higher cancer risk.

Many women have cysts in their breasts that come and go throughout their menstrual cycles (which also are known as fibrocystic changes). Feeling any kind of lump or bump can be scary, but these types of cysts don't typically lead to cancer, Dr. Seewaldt points out. Still, it's especially important for women who have fibrocystic breasts to do breast self-exams and get annual exams.

### 9. Pain isn't usually a sign of breast cancer.

If you have pain in one or both breasts, rest assured: It's probably due to hormonal changes, a benign cyst, a ligament strain or another condition, Dr. Isaacs says. More common warning signs of breast cancer include a palpable lump, a change in the size or shape of the breast, puckering of the skin, nipple changes (like scaling or discharge) or increased warmth — changes you should bring to your doctor's attention ASAP.

### 10. Women with very dense breasts are four times more likely to develop breast cancer.

"When breast tissue is dense, the cells grow and multiply at a faster rate, which means there's more of a chance for some to become abnormal or cancerous," explains Dr. Lee. Ask your doctor if you have dense breasts. Since mammograms aren't as effective at detecting cancer in very dense breasts, if you fall into this category you may benefit from getting regular MRI scans or ultrasounds plus mammograms.

## YOUR ODDS

### 11. Breast cancer risk is not 1 in 8 for all women.

That stat applies to lifetime risk, assuming you live to 85 or beyond. At age 40, the average woman has a 1 in 69 chance of getting breast cancer in the next 10 years; at 50, the risk rises to 1 in 42; at 60, it's 1 in 29; and at 70, it's 1 in 27. Which means, statistically speaking, women are at most risk for breast cancer in their 70s and 80s — but that's when breast cancer has the highest cure rate because women in that age group usually get a less aggressive and more treatable form of the disease, Dr. Seewaldt says.

### 12. A family history doesn't mean you'll definitely get it.

Only about 20 to 30 percent of people who develop breast cancer have a family history of the disease, and an even smaller number — 5 to 10 percent — carry a BRCA1 or 2 mutation (the so-called breast cancer genes), Dr. Isaacs explains.

### 13. If it's caught early, breast cancer has a more than 90 percent survival rate in the U.S.

"The majority of women who get breast cancer in this country don't die from it," says Dr.

Powel Brown, a medical oncologist at the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston and a member of the scientific advisory board for Susan G. Komen for the Cure.

At stage 0 (which means the cancer's confined to the milk ducts) and stage I (a tumor is 2 cm or less and hasn't spread beyond the breast), the five-year survival rate is now 100 percent, according to the American Cancer Society. Five years may not sound like much, but "if you get to the five-year benchmark without a recurrence, your prognosis for leading a long, healthy life is good," Dr. Seewaldt says.

At stage II (the tumor is between 2 and 5 cm or the cancer has spread to one to three lymph nodes), the five-year survival rate is 86 percent. Thanks to better screening, most breast cancers in the U.S. are now caught in the early stages.

### 14. Many factors affect your risk.

Family history isn't the only thing that matters: Other factors come into play, including when you first got your period, if or when you have children and how active you are. Discuss all the details of your lifestyle and medical history with your doctor so she can make sure you're getting the right screenings at the right time.

### 15. A father or brother with prostate or colon cancer can raise your risk.

These are signs of possible BRCA1 or 2 mutations, Dr. Lee says. These gene mutations can run on your dad's side, so be sure to ask if any of his female relatives had breast or ovarian cancer.

## IF YOU'RE AT HIGH RISK

### 16. Get an MRI and a mammogram.

Doing both will increase the odds of finding small tumors in women who are at high risk (if you have a strong family history of breast and ovarian cancer and carry the BRCA1 or 2 mutation). However, an MRI should only be ordered under the care of a breast specialist, says Dr. Anne Wallace, a team leader of the Moores Cancer Center breast program at the University of California, San Diego.

### 17. If you have the BRCA1 or 2 mutations, removing your ovaries lowers your risk by nearly 50 percent.

"Your ovaries produce hormones, so taking them out changes the hormonal mix," explains Dr. Dahlia Sataloff, a clinical professor of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania and director of the Integrated Breast Center at Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia.

### 18. Taking certain medications can help.

Tamoxifen and raloxifene are drugs that can block estrogen's ability to promote breast cancer. They lower the chances of developing the disease by about 50 percent in women who carry the BRCA1 or 2 mutation, Dr. Brown says.

"These medications can be used for five years and the risk reduction continues for 10 years after stopping them," Dr. Brown says. "Yet most women who are candidates for the drugs aren't taking them."

Of course, there are side effects: Both drugs

can worsen hot flashes, and tamoxifen increases the risk of uterine cancer. But for some women, those risks are considered worth the benefit.

## TREATMENT

### 19. Breast cancer is not a single disease.

What's helped doctors and scientists develop more effective treatments is realizing there are different types of breast cancer with different causes. Among the primary ones: estrogen-receptor-positive breast cancers, whose growth is fueled by the hormone estrogen; HER-2-positive breast cancers, which contain a protein called HER-2/neu; and triple-negative breast cancers, which don't have receptors for estrogen, progesterone or HER-2.

### 20. Chemotherapy isn't always a given.

These days, doctors do genetic profiling on a breast cancer tumor (using advanced tests like the Oncotype DX or MammaPrint) to gauge a woman's risk of a recurrence. If chances are low, doctors may not advise chemotherapy.

"We're being more selective about using chemotherapy to help women avoid unnecessary toxicity and having to go through unnecessary suffering," Dr. Wallace says.

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