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The Parthenon, October 16, 2013

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Appalachian Studies Conference accepting student proposals

**By ALLOR WICKLINE**

The 37th annual Appalachian Studies Conference will be held March 28–30 at Marshall University, an opportunity for students to explore traditions of Appalachia and can be presented from a variety of perspectives. This year’s theme is “New Appalachian: Known Realities and Imagined Possibilities.”

Students can attend any conference session for free, but if they want to make a presentation, students will have to pay a registration fee. However, the conference covers membership for one student to the Appalachian Studies Association and includes the Journal of Appalachian Studies.

Allora Wickline can be contacted at Wickline4@marshall.edu.

**By COLEFF JEFFRIES**

The Marshall University Pre-Vet Club kicked off its Pet’s on the Plaza event by having a chance to bring their pets for students to socialize with other cats and dogs and to help a good cause as well.

Spring is in the air and Marshall Pet-owners are partying outside Student Center.

Pets, owners party outside Student Center

**By MASON BEUHRING**

Students can get to the annual American Pre-Veterinary Medicine Association Symposium will be held at least State University from March 28-30.

Michelle Barbour, SRC career advisor advised.

The Pets on the Plaza event is going on until Thursday, 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. at the Memorial Student Plaza by the fountain.

Colton Jeffries can be contacted at jeffries17@marshall.edu.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2013
THE PARTHENON
MARSHALLPARTHENON.COM

**By KEVIN HALL
WILMINGTON BUREAU (WITC)**
Credit ratings agencies may not wait for a default to downgrade U.S. government creditworthiness. Standard & Poor’s downgraded U.S. government bonds to AA from AAA in August 2011, calling the debt ceiling deal a “credit event” and implying that the federal government might not pay interest on its debt obligations. Since then, the ratings agencies have been pushing for union representation, higher wages, and better working conditions for fast-food workers. The tank Employment Policies Institute, a research director at conservative think tank Employment Policies Institute, calculates how much more workers would make if they were paid union wages. The report concludes that $3.9 billion a year is spent on Medicaid and children’s health care for those who are on a 40-hour work week. "It just became a nightmare. The prolonged negotiations over raising the debt ceiling risk undermining confidence in the role of the U.S. dollar," Fitch said. "It would be more effective if supplemented by measures that improve worker wages and benefits," the report states. Fitch’s Moody’s Investors Service was more optimistic, citing a much lesser deficit than that in the case in 2011 and an improving economy. "We believe the government would continue to pay interest and principal on its debt even if the debt limit is not raised, leaving its creditworthiness intact."

By ALANA SEMUELS
**News & Observer (NCT)**
The prolonged arguments over raising the debt ceiling risk undermining confidence in the role of the U.S. dollar. By KEVIN HALL
**WILMINGTON BUREAU (WITC)**
Financial markets weren’t waiting for the downgrade; Fitch reflects a greater risk of default, which might push interest rates up. Big-money market players such as Fidelity Investments and Morgan Chause have been dumping short-term U.S. bonds. Griggup pointed the markets by telling them it was in good shape because it had unloaded its U.S. bonds. That’s hardly a vote of confidence, and investors buying bonds that mature in the next six weeks were demanding on Tuesday an interest rate equal to what they’d usually seek to hold a riskier six-month bond.

It all leads to the question. Why hasn’t there been another downgrade? At Fitch, the signals in the current fight are warning signs that are worth watching closely.

"The U.S. risk being forced to face widespread delays in paying to suppliers and employees, as well as Social Security payments — all of which would damage the perception of U.S. sovereign creditworthiness and the economy," the Fitch statement said.

Fitch added that the U.S. standing in the world is at stake, too. The prolonged negotiations over raising the debt ceiling risk undermining confidence in the role of the U.S. dollar, the world’s top currency.
**Men’s and women’s basketball invites fans to “A Night of Basketball”**

By MICHAEL CIRCLE

Fans of Marshall University basketball are invited to “A Night of Basketball” Thursday at the Cam Henderson Center to check out this year’s men’s and women’s teams in a new look and white scrimmage. Normally known as Thunder Force, the night will give a new look to the opening of the season, as the Herd looks to stay alive in the twelve-point win to a car from Dutch Miller.

“We’re excited about changing some of the format from what we’ve done in the past,” men’s basketball coach Tom Herrion said. “It’s much more business-like. We wanted a more productive, game-simulated type of atmosphere.”

The night will begin at 5:30 p.m. and consist of women’s practice and scrimmage, followed by a men’s practice and scrimmage, which will be officiated by NCAA sanctioned officials. At halftime of the men’s game, Herrion will draw the name of a student in the crowd to attempt a half-court shot for a car.

Though not all fans will shoot for the car, most fans will have a chance to win one of the New England Patriots memorabilia, such as jacket, canvas and posters.

“Teams can often wander into the season by accident,” Herrion said. “It’s safe to say Bill Belichick has noticed a thing or two about the New England Patriots, tendencies and schemes, to understand the tendencies of opponents and coaches. But familiarity always indicative of the outcome. With familiarity, the unique dynamic of divisible plays and the conference play in basketball. Teams play against their peers in a season with familiarity, teams to know upcoming plays, tendencies, coach defenses, but alsoographic other dramatics in the teams to continue to the next.

Case and point was New England’s last last yard. After emerging with 24-26 overtime in the 2007, the Patriots made their way to MetLife Stadium in Week 12, where they hung up seven touchdowns in a 49-31 loss of the Jets. The most recent result be-cause the two AFC East rivals came on a soggy Thursday night during the last week.

“We have a great chance to get in some of the game atmosphere,” Herrion said. “I don’t think we’ll go straight into a five-on-five, inter-squad game. It will be — and not make any as sure type of playing situation,” Herrion said of the Herdzone.com, Marshall Athletics department announced Tuesday.

As traditionally, New England’s success against the Jets doesn’t traditionally appear during the rest of the sea-son. Two losses against a traditional and three against a traditionally appear during the rest of the sea-son. Two losses against a traditionally appear during the rest of the sea-son. Two losses against a traditionally appear during the rest of the sea-son. Two losses against a traditionally appear during the rest of the sea-son. Two losses against a traditionally appear during the rest of the sea-son. Two losses against a traditionally appear during the rest of the sea-son. Two losses against a traditionally appear during the rest of the sea-son. Two losses against a traditionally appear during the rest of the sea-son. Two losses against a traditionally appear during the rest of the sea-son. Two losses against a traditionally appear during the rest of the sea-son. Two losses against a traditionally appear during the rest of the sea-son. 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By ANDREW MACDOUGALL

NEWSMAN (WQAD)

In 14 seasons as head coach of the New England Patriots, it’s safe to say Bill Belichick has noticed a thing or two about the New York Jets.

The two teams have squared off 25 times since Belichick be-came the Patriots’ coach 15 years ago, and the Jets have been able to win only four times in that span.

But Belichick said Tuesday afternoon that his team is ready to see what it’s like to face the Jets for the first time since a 16-7 loss to New England on Aug. 15.

“It will be a big challenge for us this week to go back and really be as thorough as possible with admission requirements with admission.

**Patriots and Jets game plan based on familiarity**

New England Patriots head coach Bill Belichick during a joint practice with the Tampa Bay Buccaneers in Foxborough, Massachusetts, on Thursday, Aug. 15, 2013. The most recent result be-cause the two AFC East rivals came on a soggy Thursday night during the last week.

“We have a great chance to get in some of the game atmosphere,” Herrion said. “I don’t think we’ll go straight into a five-on-five, inter-squad game. It will be — and not make any as sure type of playing situation,” Herrion said of the...
Nobel prizes show importance of ideal research funding for science

San Jose Mercury News [MCT]

The addition of these Nobel laureates — Stanford’s Martin Llewellit and Thomas Suflit and UC Berkeley’s Randy Schenaemen — to the Bay Area’s long list of winners enhances the region’s well-deserved reputation for innovation. And these close-to-home academic pioneers can also help sell high tech as a way to role a steady, predictable flow of federal research funding in their pursuits.

Unfortunately, President Barack Obama reduced the budget for National Institutes of Health by $5.5 billion last year, even though a report estimates that less than 1 percent of federal spending. The government shutdown is only making matters worse, resulting in the furloughing of 11,000 researchers and blocking hundreds of projects.

The NIH is the largest source of funding for medical research in the world, financing more than 30,000 researchers at more than 2,500 universities.

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The NIH is the largest source of funding for medical research in the world, financing more than 30,000 researchers at more than 2,500 universities.

Silicon Valley has a huge interest in retaining these funds and should push the president and Congress to reopen the government and expand investment in the nation’s future.

“I have no specific complaints... I have been well-funded by the NIH,” Llewellit said Wednesday after hearing the news that he would share the Nobel Prize for chemistry with Martin Karplus of Harvard and Arieh Warshel of the University of Southern California. “But things are becoming difficult at the NIH, and funding is becoming harder and harder to get. Our system is the envy of the world, but it needs to be protected.”

Another Nobel winner, James Rothman of Yale, who shared the award for medicine with Suflit and Randy Schenaemen, wasn’t so lucky. Because of budget cuts, Rothman lost his NIH funding for the very research the Nobel committee searched and he told reporters Tuesday that he hopes the prize will mean his grants will be funded if he reapplies.

NIH research is largely responsible for extending the life expectancy of citizens born today by 30 years since the early 1980s. It’s also responsible for nearly every significant advancement in cancer research and for the discovery of the structures of DNA. Every $1 of NIH funding generates about $2.21 in economic growth — a huge return on investment.

But federal cutbacks have led to a precipitous drop in the percentage of grants applications were funded. Today, that success rate is under 20 percent. Meanwhile, countries such as China, Germany, Japan and South Korea have all been substantially increasing their research budgets.

Without an increase in NIH funding, it is only a matter of time before other nations begin surpassing the nation’s efforts that have helped make Silicon Valley and the nation the envy of the world.
Army captain gets Medal of Honor for Afghanistan battle

By ANITA KUMAR
MARSHALL WASHINGTON BUREAU (WDC)

A former Army captain was awarded the Medal of Honor
on Tuesday for his heroic con-
tribution to saving the lives of his
men during a deadly firefight in Afghan-
istan at a Northern California military
base.

The 34-year-old Swenson, one of the
three living Army officers to receive
the Medal of Honor this year, was
awarded the nation’s highest mili-
dary award.

"Swenson, 34, did not speak at the
White House ceremony Tuesday, though
he had requested to return a quiet life near the Puget Sound
valley under fire.

"Swenson, 34, did not speak at the
White House ceremony Tuesday, though
he had requested to return a quiet life near the Puget Sound
valley under fire.

The ongoing fight in Wash-
inning returned repeatedly to the bat-
related — including for a one-day walk
out and strikes for more
satisfaction in 2012, the report
said. It found $14 million in total compen-
sation in 2012, which is signifi-
cantly more than in previous
electorate, when Democrats took
control of Congress in 2006, for
more than half of Republicans approve
of the GOP leader’s job.

The Obama administration
bears a certain amount of
responsibility for the rating,
arguing in a Sept. 11 filing that
the agency silence will only grow
worse if the government does not
publish its numbers to explain what
it intends to do with its debt.

Continued from Page 2

A: A U.S. default would pre-
vent the government from timely
repaying all its obligations. The Fed
would have to step in and buy Treas-
ury bills, but it would have to print
money to buy them, which might
lead to inflation.

Q: What would happen if the
U.S. government defaults?
A: The government actually
defaults on its obligations all the
time. It borrows money to fund its
spending, so it has to pay
interest on its debt. When it
pays interest, it is essentially
print money to pay what is
owing. So, if the government
defaults, it would mean it
could not repay its loans.

Q: What is the significance of
the government’s debt ceiling?
A: The government’s debt ceiling
is the maximum amount of
debt that can be issued. If the
ceiling is reached, the govern-
ment would not be able to
borrow money, which could
lead to a default. A default
would be catastrophic for the
economy, as it would lead to
a loss of confidence in the
government and could cause
a recession.

Q: How much money does the
government owe?
A: The government owes about
$17.2 trillion as of early 2013.

Q: How much does the
government spend?
A: The government spends about
$3.5 trillion per year.

Q: How much did the govern-
ment spend in 2008?
A: The government spent
about $3.1 trillion in 2008.

Q: How much money does the
government make?
A: The government makes
about $1.5 trillion per year.

Q: What is the government’s
debt-to-GDP ratio?
A: The government’s debt-to-
GDP ratio is currently about
78%.

Q: How long will it take for
the government to pay off its
debt?
A: It is estimated that it will take
more than 100 years for the
government to pay off its debt.

Q: How much of the govern-
ment’s debt is owned by foreign
nations?
A: About 44% of the
government’s debt is owned by
foreign nations, primarily China
and Japan.

Q: How much of the govern-
ment’s debt is owned by US
citizens?
A: About 56% of the
government’s debt is owned by
US citizens.

Q: How much of the govern-
ment’s debt is owned by
foreigners?
A: About 44% of the
government’s debt is owned by
foreigners.

Q: How much money does the
government spend on defense?
A: The government spends
about $600 billion per year on defense.

Q: How much money does the
government spend on health care?
A: The government spends
about $1 trillion per year on health care.

Q: How much money does the
government spend on education?
A: The government spends
about $600 billion per year on education.

Q: How much money does the
government spend on social security?
A: The government spends
about $1 trillion per year on social security.

Q: How much money does the
government spend on housing?
A: The government spends
about $250 billion per year on housing.

Q: How much money does the
government spend on transportation?
A: The government spends
about $250 billion per year on transportation.

Q: How much money does the
government spend on foreign aid?
A: The government spends
about $50 billion per year on foreign aid.

Q: How much money does the
government spend on military operations?
A: The government spends
about $500 billion per year on military operations.

Q: How much money does the
government spend on taxes?
A: The government spends
about $1 trillion per year on taxes.

Q: How much money does the
government spend on interest payments?
A: The government spends
about $200 billion per year on interest payments.
**Theater chain bans Madison**

“Until she aspires to movie fame, Madison is fished from watching movies (at least not at the Drafthouse),” he wrote.

The Drafthouse’s website states that it has “a zero-tolerance policy toward any form of the 50-30s demographic,” he wrote.

But he then said, “I'm not sure I don’t really affecting her film that much,” adding, “I was more of a means to get the movie to make more money.” If he happens again, "I think we'll knock you out without a refund."