Aug. 1, 1988

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Ky., July 31, 1988

NELSON GROTE: A YEAR AT THE HELM

By VIRGINIA ANN WHITE
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University President C. Nelson Grote had been at the college's helm only a short time when he met with six school superintendents from northeastern Kentucky.

"One of the superintendents said to me 'I hate to tell you this...I became very unhappy with the university over the past several years. To tell you the truth, I was telling students to drive on by, don't stop at Morehead... and they were doing that. I'm not saying that anymore," Grote said, repeating the comments spoken informally at a fall 1987 meeting.

Healed relations between the university and the region have prompted problems far different from falling enrollments that marked earlier administrations.

In Grote's first year at MSU, he has dealt with a rising enrollment and stagnant state funds. He came to the campus on July 1, 1987, succeeding Dr. A.D. Albright.

Grote credits Albright with initiating many of the programs that have helped the campus regain its good standing in the region and rebuild morale at home.

Looking back on his first anniversary as MSU's chief administrator, Grote calls it a "year of rebirth." Campus enrollment promises to soar this fall, continuing the school's turnaround in popularity.

"It's been the first year of a period of growth and transition," he said. "The university did not need a lot of change. A university can only take so much change at once. The one thing that I could give it was continuity and stability."

That's the stance Grote has taken as his administration leaves its own imprint on the eastern Kentucky school.

Grote, 59, is familiar with growth at MSU's campus. He first came to MSU in 1960 as an associate professor and chair of the division of applied arts.

Later he was named a dean at the university's school of applied sciences and technology.

That was during the administration of Dr. Adron Doran and in the midst of higher education's heyday. Then campuses nationwide struggled to keep up with the flood of baby boomers.

By the time Dr. Grote left Morehead in 1971, the number of students increased by nearly 2,000 over the enrollment when he became a dean in 1966.

After peaking at 7,676 students in fall 1978, the school's enrollment began to shrink.

Part of the reason was the smaller population pool of high school students. Another factor, theorizes Grote, was the way MSU marketed itself in the region.

The problems seemed to peak during the administration of Dr. Herb F. Reinhard, president from 1984 through 1986.

Reinhard and several former members of the MSU board of regents publicly disagreed on administrative concerns at the school. Their disputes led to a pro-con Reinhard split in the campus community, which alienated the school's regional supporters.

(CONT'D)

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Ky., July 31, 1988

Grote marks year in MSU presidency

By VIRGINIA ANN WHITE
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — Coming to Morehead was coming home for C. Nelson Grote.

That's what he said the day he was hired to be Morehead State University's 11th president.

And it's still true today, he said in an interview this week, reflecting on his first year at the school's helm.

Grote and his wife Wilma lived in Morehead from 1960 through 1971, when he was a department chair and dean at the college.

"Wilma and I chose Kentucky," said Grote, a native of Illinois.

There were only two stops on the road back to the state.

Grote was president of Schoolcraft College in Livonia, Mich., from 1971 through 1981. From there, he went to Spokane, Wash., where he was chief executive of the community colleges there.

He was hired as president of MSU in November 1986, following an extensive search by the MSU regents. And on July 1, 1987, he succeeded A.D. Albright in the post.

There have been a few adjustments, he admits.

Here he has not had to worry about labor contract negotiations, as with his two previous posts.

Also, for the first time, he heads a traditional campus.

The biggest change from his other posts in that aspect was the range of student services here — dorms, student activities, and counseling for students away from home for the first time.

There has also been the problems of running a state university in times of a tight state budget.

Grote calls the growth at the campus one of the highlights of his first year. The 1988 fall enrollment is already projected to top last fall by 9 percent at a total of 7,149 students.

Fall 1987's official headcount showed a total enrollment of 6,490 students. That, Grote has admitted, has brought some problems as MSU administrators struggle to find the room to accomodate these students.

Less elating was the response to MSU's growth from state government during the 1988 legislative session.

Grote said he is pleased with construction funds to renovate the school's utility tunnel.

There will also be bonds sold to renovate Fields and Thompson halls, two dorms, in the coming biennium.

However, it hurt to return from Frankfort this spring and tell MSU employees they would not get more than 2 percent raises on their paychecks this year.

But all in all, Grote concludes, it was a very good year.

YEAR AT THE HELM
(Cont'd)

As a result, then Gov. Martha Layne Collins replaced seven of eight gubernatorially-appointed regents and Reinhard resigned.

Grote, former president of Schoolcraft College in Livonia, Mich., was chief executive officer of the Community Colleges of Spokane, Wash., during this period. However, he kept up with MSU through the local newspaper and friends.

"The main thing that I saw was that they (school officials) had a feeling the university had forgotten about them, that it had lost interest in the public schools of eastern Kentucky," Grote said.

One superintendent told Grote MSU recruiting teams went into New Jersey and New York schools. "And the word got out that we were going elsewhere for our students, that we were looking for a different kind of student, maybe even a better student," he said.

Albright, appointed upon Reinhard's resignation in 1986, brought back the school's identity in his one-year term. Albright served a one-year appointment while the search for a long-term successor was conducted.

"I think one of the great things Dr. Albright did in his travels during his year as president, was to come up with the slogan 'University of the Mountians.' He did a great deal in re-establishing that relationship. Everyone sensed, all of a sudden, the university was interested again. We were their university," said Grote.

The MSU regents announced Grote was their choice in November 1986.

When he finally took office, Grote said the transition from Albright's administration was smooth.

Grote said he and Albright often discussed ideas prior to July 1987. A lot of those ideas hinge on the marketing of the university.

Albright began reaching out with off-campus programs, helping community college graduates get four-year degrees in their hometowns. That has continued with classes at community college sites.

Grote has also supported continued funding of the Ashland and Morgan County MSU centers.

Both are designed as satellites to pick up students unable to attend classes at the traditional campus.

They are part of the reasons for the growth at the school. Grote also names agressive marketing, in which teams of recruiters go into eastern Kentucky schools and "sell" the idea of coming to MSU.

Finally, he names the increase in the number of high schoolers graduating and in the growth of transfers from community colleges in the region.

Grote calls this growth the highlight of his first year. "Most of our marketing strategies were begun in the Albright year. We simply expanded them and fine tuned," he said. "I felt the university needed continuity. It needed stability. It had gone through a lot of change."

One of Grote's programs could bring more growth to the school.

In this year's budget, the school increased its commitment to financial aid. More than $2.8 million went for scholarships, financial aid programs and workships.

Grote said he intends to proceed slowly with any changes. His cautious style has been exemplified throughout the year, he said.

Minor personnel changes came and went without a fuss. Plans for an industry-MSU link for training and student internships remains in the drafting stage after months of planning.

His one major disappointment of the year is simply reflective of other state university situations — lack of state funding.

Grote cites 16 years of dealing with state legislators in Michigan and Washington. He also observed the style of Doran, a former state House speaker, with Kentucky's state government in the 1960's.

But the first time at anything is bound to be a learning experience and this spring Grote found that out during the 1988 Kentucky legislative session.

He is pleased, he said, with the capital construction funds. The majority, about $4.5 million, will fund the renovation of the campus utility tunnel. Fields and Thompson halls will also be updated in the coming two years.

Less pleasing is the situation with faculty/staff salaries. Increases averaged two percent for MSU employees after the 1988-89 budget was approved.

Showing his support, Grote told regents he would not accept more than a two percent raise when his salary review was discussed last month.

"I know we have people hurting," he said. "Every once in a while people here talk with me about how tough it is on the current salaries."

Grote said he sympathizes, remembering his own days as a student and later as a teacher.

"But it's been a good year," he said.

University's cautious leader strengthening ties in the region

By VIRGINIA ANN WHITE
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — When Morehead State University regents named C. Nelson Grote their choice as the school's 11th president, speculation began immediately about his style of leadership.

But within days of appointment at the November 1986 regents meeting, both critics and supporters described his leadership in one word — cautious.

And he hasn't strayed from expectations through his first year as Morehead State's chief administrator. Grote eventually succeeded Dr. A.D. Albright on July 1, 1987.

Grote — by his own description — has continued many of the regional outreach programs started by Albright.

He also has spent hours traveling the region, strengthening the ties Albright built with area school administrators.

"He's moved in a calm manner to get Morehead going in this area," said Jack Webb, truancy officer for Greenup County schools and MSU alumnus.

Webb sat on the screening committee during the presidential search in 1986 that eventually ended with Grote's hiring by the regents.

"I've felt quite comfortable about his leadership and am looking forward to MSU's expansion into the region," he said. "You can't imagine — he's out in the region all the time."

Webb said Grote works quietly through any situation he confronts. "He's not the flashy type," said Webb. "I think Morehead State needs to exert its power in the region and that's what I perceive he's doing."

Grote, said Webb, has been well received by school officials in eastern Kentucky. Like Albright, Grote has courted the good will of eastern Kentucky's school administrators.

One of the keys has been Grote's commitment to financial aid at the campus.

Despite the tight state funding situation for the coming 1988-89 fiscal year, Grote recommended a budget devoting about 8 percent of the general fund to financial aid.

That added up to about $2.8 million in the budget approved by MSU regents last month.

Elliott County schools Superintendent Gene Binion praised that funding decision.

"Morehead State has made a tremendous effort to provide funding for student scholarships," said Binion.

Binion added that the school's recruiting stance in this area has also improved.

(CONT'D)

UNIVERSITY'S

Continued

Not only does Morehead State seem to be giving more attention to the area, but the style of recruiters has improved.

"I believe they've made a concentrated effort to go into the schools in this area," said Binion. "In the past, sometimes the folks they sent to recruit students didn't seem to have an understanding of the area and the people."

Binion also gave Grote high marks for his style of dealing with area school officials.

"Dr. Grote is a person who takes the time and effort to talk with local school officials," he said.

Binion agreed with Webb's assesment that Grote is well received in the region.

"It's been a year of progress at Morehead State," said Stan Riggs, executive director of Kentucky Education Development Council. "I have seen seeds sown that if continued will continue to bring that campus alive."

Earlier in the decade the school was not responsive to the needs of the region, said Riggs.

"I see that changing," he said.

Riggs also praised Grote for putting additional funding into scholarships.

Grote also is respected on campus.

"He is willing to listen," said Ruth Davis, who chaired the MSU Staff Congress during the 1987-88 school year.

She described his management style as "laid back" and easy to work with.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1988

More in state pursue dream of college

By Jamie Lucke
Herald-Leader education writer

Oleta Jefferson decided she "was worth more than dime-store work." So she enrolled in college — a step more and more Kentuckians are taking.

A two-year increase in college enrollments — when the pool of 18-year-olds is shrinking — has raised hopes that Kentucky might be inching its way out of the nation's educational cellar.

In the 1980 census, only one state, West Virginia, ranked lower than Kentucky in percent of residents 18 and older who had completed at least one year of college.

In percent of population with four years or more of college, Kentucky ranked 49th out of 50 states and the District of Columbia.

No one expects Kentucky to zoom to the top of the 1990 census, or even to the middle. The rest of the nation is experiencing the same enrollment upturns as Kentucky.

But there are signs Kentuckians of all ages are hungrier for higher education than they ever have been before — and they are looking to satisfy that hunger.

The Jefferson family of Lewis County is an example of what is happening statewide:

- Oleta Jefferson, 40, commutes 20 miles from her home in rural northeastern Kentucky to Morehead State University, where she is a junior working toward a nursing degree.
- Her husband, David, 43, is studying for the General Educational Development test, the high school equivalency exam.
- Their daughters are students at Morehead. Libby, 20, is pursuing a degree in medical technology. Kimberly, 18, will be a freshman this fall; she hasn't settled on a major.

The youngest member of the family, Anthony, 8, "finds it very fascinating that he's going to school and Mommy is going to school too," Mrs. Jefferson said.

The Jeffersons see education as a path to a better future in an era when jobs are drying up for the undereducated.

With a state unemployment rate hovering around 8 percent — more than two percentage points higher than the national average — it's not surprising that more Kentuckians are recognizing the need to upgrade their credentials.

At Morehead, Mrs. Jefferson often retreats to the lounge for non-traditional students (a polite way of saying those in their mid-20s and older) to sip coffee and study. She's seldom alone.

"I find it amazing the people who are coming back to school," she said. "I think they're doing it because you're not going to get anywhere without a college education these days."

Growing up in Lewis County, Mrs. Jefferson dreamed of being a nurse. But with nine brothers and sisters, she could not afford college after graduating from high school.

She and her husband, who had dropped out of school in Rowan County, joined the migration to industrial jobs in the north.

The family returned to Kentucky in 1981 after 17 years in Michigan, where Jefferson worked in a General Motors plant.

Mrs. Jefferson was working in a Vanceburg store when she decided to pursue her dream in January 1986. "It's not easy. I'd been out of school 23 years."

But she has no regrets. "I love it," she said.

"It's a whole different world when you go back to school. It's fascinating what you can learn when you set your mind to it."

Community college boom

Women such as Mrs. Jefferson account for a big part of Kentucky's enrollment increase, particularly at community colleges.

The 14 community colleges, which offer two-year programs, are booming. In Owensboro, for example, enrollment hit 1,500 only two years after the school opened. At the same time, nearby Henderson Community College has not lost students.

The percentage of 18-year-olds entering college also is on the rise, although the actual numbers are lower than the peak years of the 1970s.

According to figures from the Kentucky Council on Higher Education, the Department of Education and the Council of Independent Kentucky Colleges:

- The number of Kentucky high school graduates who go to college increased from 38.3 percent in 1978 to an estimated 49.6 percent in 1987.
- After a period of decline, the number of first-time college freshmen increased in 1986 and continued to climb last year.
- The number of Kentuckians earning GEDs exceeded the number who dropped out of high school last year for the first time ever. This enlarges the pool of potential college students.
- The state's private colleges have been growing at a rate of 4 percent to 5 percent, and applicants are up about 15 percent this year.

In Kentucky, observers trace the increased demand for education to several factors, aside from the bleak job outlook for those lacking education. Colleges became more aggressive in marketing and recruiting. State regulations forced local high schools to offer a program of college-preparatory courses and caused teen-agers to plan earlier for college.

"What I'm seeing is a new enthusiasm," said Doug Fraley, dean of student affairs at Hazard Community College. "People are saying, 'Hey, we will no longer be prisoners of the coal industry. We're going to get an education and take control of our lives.' I think it's exciting."

Also, Fraley said, "People like myself, first-generation college graduates who are just typical mountain guys from the head of the holler" are serving as role models.

"My dad does not read or write, and my mom has a third-grade education. I live a fantastic life because of education." Others are seeing those examples and following suit, he said.

Meeting the demand

The increasing hunger for education also poses problems: Demand is up, but the state budget for colleges this year stayed virtually the same.

Fraley worries about meeting the demand in Hazard. The most popular program is nursing, but the school has resources to turn out only 24 nurses a year, he said. "We have 150 applicants for those 24 slots."

Another problem for community college graduates is what to do after they finish the two-year program. Because of family and job obligations, few can afford to move to Lexington or another city that has a university campus.

(CONT'D)

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT
(cont'd)

"About 60 percent of our enrollment is over the age of 27," Fraley said. "The biggest problem I've got is these adult students who are real interested in going on to school. We give them two years and they don't have anywhere to go from here."

Fraley said he hoped the University of Kentucky and regional universities would do more to bring upper-level courses to community college graduates who could not afford to move for four-year degrees.

Ironically, higher enrollments on campus make it more difficult for universities to spare faculty who can teach classes off-campus, said Tim Rhodes, Morehead's executive director of enrollment services.

Also, because they must deal with the demands of family and job, non-traditional students need more support services — and those cost money, said Robert Sexton, executive director of the Prichard Committee on Academic Excellence.

"If universities don't help them get over those personal hurdles, then those attendance rates may go down," he said.

"Right at the time when there is prospect for improvement, we may have, through the budget, done some real damage."

The quality of education is another concern as demand increases. Community colleges have been forced to rely more on part-time instructors, Chancellor Charles Wethington said.

More than 30 percent are part-time teachers, a fact that raises concerns about quality, Wethington said. Without more money to hire teachers, community colleges could exhaust the "pool of good, qualified faculty," Wethington said.

How will Kentucky stack up in 1990? It is difficult to rate Kentucky's progress against other states with any degree of reliability until the national census because states collect data differently.

But there is hope Kentucky will move up

"The dramatic deficit is going to take some time to overcome," Sexton said. "But I wouldn't be surprised if we didn't move out of the cellar."

By the time the next census comes out, Oleta Jefferson might be living her dream. Because she loves old people, she hopes to specialize in geriatric nursing and work in a nursing home.

Said Mrs. Jefferson: "I'm told by a lot of people that college life is not for everybody, but I tell them they ought to at least give it a shot."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1988

State clears $90 million student loan bond issue

By TOM LOFTUS
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — State officials closed a $90 million student loan bond issue yesterday, wrapping up a hectic series of discussions and meetings to meet a Monday deadline. The bonds originally were to be issued later this year by the Kentucky Student Loan Corp. But state officials decided to expedite the process because of a federal law that may take effect Monday, making it more expensive for the state to issue student loan bonds.

Meetings of four state boards that must approve such bond issues were hastily called this week — the last one yesterday morning when the State Property and Buildings Commission unanimously approved the issue. James Ramsey, director of the state's Office of Investment and Debt Management, said Congress is considering legislation that, if passed, would be retroactive to Aug. 1. In general, Ramsey said, the legislation would greatly restrict the return the state could get from investing proceeds from student loan bond issues. He told the commission yesterday that the state would save more than $5 million by issuing the bonds before such legislation takes effect.

While the process was accelerated, Ramsey assured the commission members yesterday that officials proceeded with care.

Proceeds will be used to finance about 40,000 low-interest loans through the existing Student Loan Corp. programs. Students can apply for the loans, which carry interest rates of 7 percent to 12 percent, through local lending institutions.

Last week the Finance Cabinet hired Shearson Lehman Hutton and Drexel Burnham Lambert to jointly underwrite the bond issue. The cabinet hired the law firm of Wyatt, Tarrant & Combs of Louisville as bond counsel. The underwriters hired the law firm of Kutak Rock & Campbell as underwriters' counsel. This is the fourth bond issue during this administration, and in each case underwriters have hired Kutak Rock & Campbell as underwriter's counsel.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1988

Demand forces tripling up in UK residence halls

Herald-Leader staff report

So many students are coming to the University of Kentucky this fall that UK will have to triple up some residence hall rooms.

About 600 students waiting for rooms for the fall semester are being notified that space is being made for them by assigning three people — instead of two — to the larger rooms in some dormitories.

The move is being made to help students on the waiting list who have been admitted to UK but who have no place to live when school starts, officials said.

"We have an unprecedented number of students wanting to attend the University of Kentucky this fall," said Art Gallaher, chancellor of the Lexington campus.

UK officials said that a record 11,000 students are expected to attend UK, including 3,000 in the freshman class.

In a letter sent to some students and their parents yesterday, Gallaher said that in some cases, assigning three students to a room would be temporary.

After school begins, there are often openings in the residence halls because of attrition. That will allow some students assigned to triple rooms to move to double rooms, he said.

All students assigned to triple rooms will be refunded $133 of their housing costs per semester — a savings of $266 for the school year.

The triple rooms will be in Boyd, Blazer, Donovan, Haggin, Holmes, Jewell, Keeneland and Patterson halls.

Also, common areas on the 23rd floor of Blanding Tower and Jewell Hall for women and the 23rd floor of Kirwin Tower for men will be made temporarily into dormitory rooms for 20 students each.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1988

Collins among four finalists for Western presidency

By TIM ROBERTS
Staff Writer

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — There are four names left on the list of potential presidents of Western Kentucky University, and former Gov. Martha Layne Collins is among them.

Joe Iracane, chairman of WKU's board of regents, announced yesterday that the regents had narrowed the list, once numbering 102, to four.

The candidates will visit the campus Wednesday and Thursday to speak with regents, faculty members and students, and the new president will be named Friday, Iracane said.

"We feel it's in the best interest of the university to get it done as quickly as we can," he said.

Besides Collins, the other finalists are Thomas Bond, president of Clarion (Pa.) State College; H. George Frederickson, distinguished professor of public administration at the University of Kansas; and Thomas Meredith, a WKU graduate who is vice chancellor for executive affairs at the University of Mississippi.

Much of the discussion on campus has focused on Collins, whose lack of academic experience is a source of concern, although others tout her political experience.

"Each candidate brings a special uniqueness to Western," Iracane said. "It's a matter of matching our needs with what we consider their qualifications."

Faculty Senate Chairman Fred Murphy said several faculty members have raised concerns over Collins' lack of university experience.

"But as I understand it," Murphy said, "she has indicated if she were chosen she would be an external president representing Western to our external constituencies. ... Academic affairs would be left essentially in the hands of the academic administrators, the deans and the departments and the like."

Faculty regent Gene Evans said he, too, understood that Collins would concentrate on matters off campus. "In my mind that's what I would see her as, principally somebody who would represent us externally."

Iracane, however, said the new president would be a "complete president" in charge of all the affairs of the university.

"You can't compare apples and oranges," Evans said. "She brings something different to the university than the others would. The question is which do we want? At this point I don't know."

Collins named or renamed all eight of the appointed regents, but Iracane said that did not give her any advantage. (The faculty and student regents are elected by their constituencies.)

"I'm not compromising myself," he said.

Collins, who was governor until last year and has a bachelor's degree in home economics from the University of Kentucky, could not be reached for comment. Bond also could not be reached.

Meredith, a native of Owensboro, has a master's degree in education administration and supervision from WKU and has been at Ole Miss for five years. He said he is responsible for the day-to-day activities at the Oxford campus.

"Western is headed in a very positive direction now, and I would hope to continue that," he said yesterday.

WKU has recently experienced growth in enrollment, and he said the campus "seems to be alive and moving."

Frederickson was president of Eastern Washington University, which has an enrollment of about 9,000, for 10 years before moving to the University of Kansas last year.

He left Washington, he said, after helping the university shift from being a teachers' college to a comprehensive regional institution. "A university needs new blood," he said.

He also noted WKU's growth, saying, "All of higher education in Kentucky has grown recently, and Western has grown a little bit more."

This week, regent Wendell Strode spoke with the candidates about salary and benefits in general terms. The salary offered will be about $80,000, and benefits will include a home with a housekeeper, medical benefits and a special retirement fund, Strode said.

The regents have been looking for a new president since April, when President Kern Alexander said he was leaving to become a distinguished professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1988

Collins is included on list of finalists for WKU presidency

By Todd Pack
Herald-Leader staff writer

BOWLING GREEN — Former Gov. Martha Layne Collins yesterday was named one of four contenders still in the running for the presidency of Western Kentucky University.

The finalists will visit campus Wednesday and Thursday. A president could be named as soon as Friday, said Joseph Iracane, chairman of the school's board of regents.

"We feel like it's in the best interest of the university to get it done as quickly as we possibly can," Iracane said.

The fall semester begins Aug. 23.

But Fred Murphy, chairman of the faculty senate, questioned the wisdom of bringing presidential candidates to the campus when few students and faculty would be around. Summer school ended this week.

Next week "is probably the worst week as far as faculty participation is concerned," Murphy said.

Besides Collins, the finalists are:

- Thomas Bond, 50, president of Clarion University of Pennsylvania and a finalist in Western's last presidential search.
- H. George Frederickson, 54, a distinguished professor at the University of Kansas and former president of Eastern Washington University.
- Thomas Meredith, 46, a vice chancellor at the University of Mississippi and in 1987 a finalist to head the state Council on Higher Education.

Collins, 51, completed her term as governor last December and is executive in residence at the University of Louisville business school. She appointed or reappointed eight of Western's 10 regents.

Iracane would not say whether the finalists were the same ones he had in mind Monday when he announced the list of candidates had been cut from seven to four. He said then that two of them might pass on the offer because the $79,000 salary would not be high enough.

Although Collins has the least university experience of the four remaining candidates, Iracane said the board would consider her other qualifications.

He said he did not know whether the federal grand jury investigation of Dr. Bill Collins' business dealings while his wife was governor would influence the board's decision.

"That's a thought," Iracane said, "but I don't know how much of a consideration it is."

Collins "brings certain things t the table that the other candidate do not," he said.

"Budget responsibilities, under standing administrative responsi bilities — those are important," Iracane said.

But, he added, all the finalist have great backgrounds in admin istration."

However, Murphy, the faculty senate chief, said some teacher feared that Collins' tenure as gover nor would not make up for her lack of experience as a university admin istrator.

"She obviously doesn't have that background, and she would be the first to admit that," Murphy said.

However, Murphy said, teachers who met with Collins come away convinced she could do the job.

He said a member of the search committee told him the former governor would work to drum up support for Western in the legislature and other "external constituencies."

"The academic affairs would be left in the hands of the administration," Murphy said.

Collins and Bond could not be reached for comment, and the two other finalists said they did not want to comment specifically about what they would do for Western.

"It would be presumptuous of me to make any judgments about Western's future," Frederickson said from his office in Lawrence, Kan.

"I've had a lot of experience in repositioning institutions, making them more responsive to the people of their region," he said.

While at Eastern Washington, Frederickson was known as a controversial president interested in seeing the institution grow.

After using $1 million in state money for athletics without the legislature's knowledge, a majority of full-time teachers voted that they no longer had confidence in his leadership.

Frederickson said that kind of reaction came with the territory. "There's a saying in higher education: If you want to be liked, don't do anything," he said.

Meredith agreed that a university president should stretch the school's boundries.

(CONT'D)

COLLINS (CONT'D)

Just because Western is a regional university doesn't mean it can't have statewide exposure and status," the Owensboro native said in a telephone interview from Jackson, Miss.

Iracane said Monday that the regents wanted the next president to find ways to improve Western's role in education across Kentucky.

And he said yesterday that "all four candidates indicated they understood what we wanted done, that it would take some time and that they would take the time to fulfill their commitment."

Western President Kern Alexander, who took the post in 1985, announced April 11 that he had accepted a distinguished professorship at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg. Alexander said he would would not leave Western until his replacement was found.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1988

RICHARD WILSON
LEXINGTON BUREAU CHIEF

NCAA probe of UK could spell trouble for Roselle

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Terry Mobley was hardly noticed last Monday afternoon as he sat in the back of the room while University of Kentucky President David Roselle told reporters of the "serious allegation" against UK's basketball program.

Roselle, obviously disappointed but not surprised, announced that the NCAA thinks assistant coach Dwane Casey may have violated the college watchdog group's rules by sending a package containing $1,000 to the father of Los Angeles recruit Chris Mills.

Despite denials by Casey and Mills' father, Claud, that money was sent or received, the burden of proof is now on UK.

Mobley, a starting Wildcat guard in the 1960s, was watching one program he was once a part of being threatened, while at the same time wondering if the one he now runs will be victimized by the NCAA probe.

"I'm obviously concerned about what impact this may have on private support (for UK)," said Mobley, the university's top development official.

While Mobley worries about the basketball and fund-raising programs, the concerns of some other UK officials have to be more personal.

If the NCAA imposes sanctions on the university for the Casey-Mills episode — or for a series of other possible infractions still under investigation but not yet revealed — some heads may roll.

Head basketball coach Eddie Sutton's five-year contract, which runs through April 1990, could be terminated for violation of NCAA regulations.

Casey and other Sutton assistants also would be likely targets of any housecleaning. So would Athletics Director Cliff Hagan, who no longer enjoys the same presidential protection with Roselle that he had under former President Otis Singletary.

While few may yet recognize it, an even larger personnel issue is involved.

Roselle's self-styled glasnost policy of openness and cooperation with the NCAA could mark the 49-year-old president as a potential casualty, too.

Nothing so riles the rabid UK booster as someone who tampers with the beloved Wildcats. In some booster circles, Roselle's let's-get-to-the-bottom-of-this stance is tantamount to serving up UK's head on a silver platter to the NCAA — nothing short of a traitorous act.

That path could be fraught with danger for the former mathematics professor and dean, now in his second year at UK's helm.

If the NCAA were to find reasonable evidence to punish UK with such sanctions as barring the Wildcats from appearing on television, prohibiting post-season play or reducing the number of scholarships offered, Roselle could be blamed rather than praised for his actions.

Throughout the remaining years of his presidency, he could be sniped at by detractors who would never forgive him for not making the NCAA do its own gumshoe work.

Roselle's ultimate bosses are the members of UK's Board of Trustees. The terms of four members of the 20-person board have already expired, and four more will be up by the end of next year.

Roselle currently has the support of most of the board. If Gov. Wallace Wilkinson filled these and other vacancies with appointees who disagreed with Roselle's handling of the investigation, the UK president could find his presidential tenure in serious jeopardy. However, his reputation for running a clean program would be enhanced nationally and could lead to a good job elsewhere.

Unless it was merely a slip of the tongue, Roselle apparently already believes that dark clouds loom over the basketball program's future.

At one point during last Monday's news conference, he was asked what he wanted to say to UK basketball fans in light of the NCAA's official probe into the Casey-Mills matter.

After acknowledging the school's proud winning tradition, he said: "And it will be our attempt to rebuild that, to continue that tradition, whatever comes out of the NCAA investigation."

Roselle is not oblivious to the dangers of the path he has charted. He closely watched the events that last year forced the resignation of his former boss, President William E. Lavery, of Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, during an NCAA probe at the Blacksburg school.

But those close to Roselle say he's sticking with his early decision to determine if there are any rule violations within the UK basketball program.

"He's reached an inner peace with himself," says one official.

In early 1987, while Roselle was a leading candidate for the UK presidency, a Dallas executive search firm completed a background check on the president-to-be. The confidential report said, in part, that Roselle "is not scared of taking on projects that have high risks."

It's hard to believe that he could have taken on a riskier project than dictating that UK basketball must live by the rules and that it is only a part of the university, not THE university.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1988

U of L issues disclaimer on Crum's praise for insurer

By HUNT HELM
Staff Writer

About 1,000 University of Louisville season-ticket holders received letters on U of L stationery from basketball Coach Denny Crum this month, endorsing State Farm Insurance and promoting former assistant coach Bob Dotson's new insurance business.

But the U of L Athletics Department mailed letters to the same people this week, disavowing the use of the letterhead.

Dotson purchased the stamps, personally mailed Crum's letter and agreed in advance to pay any costs associated with it, said Senior Associate Athletics Director Dick Hill.

And it's unclear whether Crum even knew the letter was sent out under the university's name.

Dotson said that he paid a little more than $100 to have the copies made at a print shop. He said that the original signed by Crum was on plain paper, and that the copy machine was loaded with paper bearing the letterhead. Dotson said he "didn't really think about" the ramifications of using the letterhead, or he wouldn't have.

Dotson

Hill, who is acting athletics director while Bill Olsen is on vacation and sabbatical, said that he doesn't know whether Crum was aware that the letter would be copied onto university stationery.

Crum is out of town and could not be reached.

Only two people complained about the letter, Hill said. But the university does not endorse particular businesses, and for that reason Hill stopped the mailings.

Dotson resigned July 1, after eight years as an assistant coach, in order to start an insurance agency in Louisville. He is being replaced by former U of L standout Scooter McCray.

Dotson said that "Coach Crum asked how he could help me, and I mentioned that a letter might be good. And he said he was glad to do it. And I said I'd pay for it."

Crum's letter thanks the season-ticket holders for their support and reviews Dotson's contribution to the team.

"I think it only fair that we show our thanks, if possible, by supporting Bob in his new endeavor," Crum's letter says.

"I personally have been with State Farm since coming to Louisville, and I know they have a very good line of insurance.

"If you are interested in having Bob contact you about your insurance needs, please take a moment to fill out the information below and return it to me here in the Basketball Office. I will see that Bob gets the information."

Under Crum's signature is a dotted line and a form for the recipient to indicate, with no obligation, the kind of insurance desired.

Hill said that he "made sure that members of our staff were not involved with the effort during business hours."

He said Dotson had agreed in advance to pay for any time staff members might spend sorting the return mail. But Hill said that the response has been light and the time insignificant.

Hill wrote a follow-up letter to the season-ticket holders who received Crum's letter, saying in part:

"While I understand Denny's interest in supporting Bob and he can certainly do so as an individual, the fact that his letter was written on Cardinal Basketball letterhead implies institutional support for him and his firm. This is not the case; neither the university nor the Athletic Association endorses particular firms or representatives of them.

"I also want you to know that Bob had agreed in advance to reimburse the association for all costs associated with Denny's letter and that the association will collect this payment."

The U of L Athletic Association administers athletics finances.

Hill said that payment would include the cost of the follow-up letter.

"Any cost to the university will be part of the billing. But the monies just aren't that significant."

Hill said Dotson mailed the letters to season-ticket holders who live in the vicinity of his new office near Shelbyville Road and Hurstbourne Lane.

Dotson said yesterday that he had planned to send about 3,000 more letters, but won't.

U of L Dean of Education Raymond Nystrand, who oversees university athletics, said yesterday that he was out of town when Crum's letter was mailed, but was told about it when he returned.

"Obviously it was an oversight and an unintentional use of the letterhead. ... I think the letter Dick Hill sent out ought to put an end to it."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1988

Campus notebook

EKU

Eastern Kentucky University's College of Law Enforcement has received a $1,000 J. Edgar Hoover Memorial Award from the Society of Former Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Inc.

The society designated its award for EKU's general scholarship fund with a preference for the law enforcement curriculum.

U.S. Rep. Harold "Hal" Rogers, R-5th District, gave the commencement speech and received an honorary doctor of laws degree at Eastern Kentucky University's 81st Summer Commencement Thursday.

More than 500 graduates took part in the ceremonies in the Van Peursem Amphitheatre.

Also honored was Clarke T. Gray of Hanover, N.H., a 1941 EKU graduate who has done extensive research in microbiology. He is a professor emerifus at Dartmouth Medical School.

Jill Allgier has been named registrar of EKU, replacing Ethel B. Smith, who retired June 30.

Allgier came to EKU in 1982 and has served for six years as assistant registrar.

Kentucky State

Mary L. Smith, dean of KSU's College of Applied Sciences, is the new vice president for academic affairs.

Smith has been at Kentucky State for 18 years and had been dean since 1983. The vice presidency had been vacant since James Howard resigned in March.

Thomas G. Braun, chairman of KSU's computer science department, was appointed the new dean of the College of Applied Sciences. He received a doctorate in education from the University of Kentucky.

Philip Chandler II, a nationally recognized authority on space stations, has been appointed the new dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Chandler now is vice president of Mid-America Research Institute in Oklahoma City. He received a doctorate in history of science and technology from the University of California at San Diego.

Chandler replaced Leonard Slade Jr., who left to become director of Afro-American studies at State University of New York at Albany.

U of L

The University of Louisville will offer the state's first doctoral program in computer science and engineering beginning this fall.

The state Council on Higher Education recently approved the new program.

It will prepare students to design and to identify problems in computer hardware and software systems. Students also will design and evaluate test methods and do research in hardware and software systems, artificial intelligence and computer vision.

Morehead State

Daniel J. Connell of Louisville has been named director of Morehead State University's Academic Services Center.

Connell has headed the Kentuckiana Metroversity Educational Opportunity Center in Louisville since 1978.

MSU's Academic Services Center offers academic support programs for students already enrolled at Morehead as well as outreach programs for potential post-secondary students in the region.

UK

Four styles of writing will be reviewed during a UK workshop for people 57 and over. The conference at the Carnahan House, starts today and ends Friday. The styles and speakers are: poetry with Jane Gentry Vance; non-fiction with David Dick; fiction with Shelby Stephenson; and children-juvenile fiction with Claudia Lewis. The workshop is sponsored by the Council on Aging, and registration is $100. Call 257-8314 for more information.

Former participants in the Governor's Scholars Program have been invited to a reunion Friday and Saturday on UK's Lexington campus. Contact the Governor's Scholars Program at (502) 564-2611 for more information.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1988

Executive had career at Ashland, heart at UK

By Paul Prather
Herald-Leader business writer

Thirty-seven years ago, Robert T. McCowan left the University of Kentucky for a $300-a-month sales job with Ashland Oil.

Today he retires from Ashland Oil as vice chairman of the board — where he makes $600,000 a year in salary and bonuses.

For the time being he'll keep his other job, as chairman of UK's board of trustees — a job that doesn't pay anything.

Much of McCowan's life has been a union of his love for those two institutions — Ashland Oil, now the state's largest corporation, and UK, the state's flagship university.

Bob McCowan's association with Ashland Oil began by chance, at UK.

He saw an angry-looking man in the university's old commerce building, he said.

McCowan, president of the student union, asked whether there was a problem. The man said he had come to recruit seniors for a company called Ashland Oil, but that no one had set up a table for him or lined up interviewees.

"So I said, 'Well, I'm graduating, interview me,'" McCowan said. "And so he did."

Before that, McCowan had literally grown up at the university.

Both his father and mother worked at UK for the federal Agricultural Adjustment Agency. The McCowans lived on Rose Street.

As a child, McCowan played at UK and collected soft-drink bottles at Stoll Field after football games. A case of empty bottles earned him a candy bar.

He was impressed by the sight of the university's president.

"I remember Dr. (Frank L.) McVey as he would walk out of Maxwell Place, and we would be young boys running around the campus," he said. "It was an impressive sight indeed."

McCowan never wondered where he would attend college.

"I didn't think there'd be anything else anybody would want to do," he said. "To aspire to great heights would be to go to the University of Kentucky."

When he was a UK student, he sold advertising on desk blotters to local businesses. He had the blotters printed and gave them away.

The advertising more than paid for the printing cost, he said.

"The first time, in about two weeks' work, I made $800," McCowan said.

But he found his career at Ashland Oil.

It was a relatively small company in those days, he said, with 1951 revenues of $206 million — compared with $8 billion in 1987.

But "you could just feel it when you went there, that there was just something unusual going on at Ashland Oil," he said.

After four months' training in a refinery, McCowan was sent to Cincinnati as a gasoline salesman.

The gasoline business was booming in postwar America. Ashland Oil was competing against major oil corporations, the world's strongest companies.

The company had found a niche, though: It sold its gas to independent gas stations and grew quickly, riding the boom.

Revenues grew 41 percent in 1951. It began to acquire other corporations through tax-free exchanges of stock.

"We didn't talk that much about words like strategy and innovation" in those days, McCowan said. "But we knew it when we saw it."

McCowan's career grew with the company.

He was promoted to executive assistant to Rex Blazer, nephew of the company's founder.

At the same time, current Ashland Oil Chairman John Hall was executive assistant to founder Paul Blazer Sr.

Later, McCowan and Hall became heads of, respectively, sales and refining.

McCowan "understands the gas marketing business as well as anyone in the United States," Hall said.

McCowan was elected an Ashland Oil director in 1971. He served as president of Ashland Petroleum from 1974 to 1979, and became Ashland Oil's vice chairman in 1980.

Despite his business success, McCowan said the most rewarding part of his career was helping develop subordinates, some of whom will now take his place.

Hall said McCowan had trained many of the top people at Ashland Oil.

"I'd say my philosophy in life is that people are the most important element on this earth," McCowan said: "And to motivate people and inspire people to do more than they ever thought they could do has to be the most satisfying part of living."

In the later years of his career, McCowan became involved with UK fund raising.

As head of the development council, he set a record for recruiting the most fellows in one year — in 1982 about 220 people agreed to donate $10,000 to the university.

The university had never before reached 100 fellows in a single year, says UK president David Roselle.

"I felt like I owed the university something," McCowan said. "Because my whole life has been sort of built around that institution. And if it hadn't been for the university, I wouldn't have been with Ashland Oil."

McCowan was appointed a UK trustee by former Gov. John Y. Brown in 1981, and was elected board chairman in 1984. He was reappointed last year by former Gov. Martha Layne Collins.

"He's really been just a super help to his alma mater," Roselle said. "My joke is that Ashland Oil is his vocation and the University of Kentucky is his avocation."

McCowan's term on the board of trustees expires at the end of this year. He doesn't know yet whether Gov. Wallace Wilkinson will reappoint him.

In any case, McCowan said, he intends to stay involved with the university — he may even teach business there.

"I sort of think you go through life in three phases," McCowan said. "First of all, you're growing up and going to school. That's probably the toughest part of your whole life. And then the second phase is embarking on a career and raising a family."

Then there's the third stage: retirement. "The third phase in your life can be the best part of all."

Profile: Robert T. McCowan

Robert T. McCowan, vice chairman of the board, Ashland Oil, Inc.

Birthplace: Carlisle, July 29, 1928.

Family: Wife, Nyle; married children, David, 33, and Jill, 31; six grandchildren, including 2-year-old triplets.

Education: Bachelor of science in commerce, University of Kentucky, 1951.

Work history: Thirty-seven years with Ashland Oil, Inc.: Sales representative, Cincinnati, 1951-54; division sales manager, Chicago, 1954-59; special representative for refinery sales and assistant manager, Ashland, 1959-65; executive assistant to chairman Rex Blazer, beginning in 1965-67; vice president, 1967-68; administrative vice president, 1968-1970; senior vice president, Ashland Petroleum, 1970-72; elected an Ashland Oil director, 1971; executive vice president, Ashland Petroleum, 1972-74; president, Ashland Petroleum, 1974-79; executive vice president, Ashland Oil, 1979-80; vice chairman, Ashland Oil, 1980-88.

Quotation: "People are the most important element on this earth. And to motivate people and inspire people to do more than they ever thought they could do has to be the most satisfying part of living."

Aug. 2, 1988

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1988

4 state universities face housing shortages

By Virginia Anderson, Chris Lee and Gina C. Runyon
Herald-Leader staff writers

Four of Kentucky's public universities are facing a housing shortage this fall, forcing some students into more crowded dormitory rooms and others into a last-minute search for off-campus lodging.

At the University of Kentucky and Morehead State University, some students will find themselves with two roommates instead of one. And some students at Western Kentucky University, the University of Louisville and UK will have no dormitory room at all.

The University of Kentucky has set up a hot line for students who will be forced to have three people to a room.

Yesterday, many callers were hotter than the line.

"Parents call and say it's a horrible idea," said Penny Cox, UK's housing director.

Even with the tripling, however, many students will not be able to find housing on campus, Ms. Cox said.

The hot line calls were coming in response to letters UK sent last Friday to 1,200 students, telling them that they would have two roommates rather than one. The triple rooms are being set up to help accommodate a record number of applicants for university housing, Ms. Cox said.

As of July 20, the housing department had 7,759 applicants for 5,341 spaces in university housing. That exceeds last year's 7,420 applicants by 339.

Crowded dorms are part of a trend in Kentucky and nationwide as more and more students want to live on campus, housing directors said. At Morehead State, which also will have three students to some rooms, housing applications are up 36 percent from last year, said Mike Mincey, vice president for student development.

At Western Kentucky University, between 200 and 300 students will not have a dorm room on opening day.

Even at the University of Louisville, mainly a commuter school, 225 students who requested housing will not get a room on campus.

"It's a big headache, believe me," said U of L's acting director of housing, Frank Mianzo.

It's not easy for the students, either.

Frances Graham of Bowling Green received the UK letter, which was accompanied by a handout asking for cooperation. She said that she did not mind sharing a room with an extra person but that she wondered whether there would be enough room for all her possessions.

"I don't know if there's going to be enough space for the things I'm bringing," she said.

The "triples," as housing officials and students call them, will help 600 overflow students to live temporarily in dorm rooms already assigned to two students.

All students who "triple up" will be charged a reduced rate of $550 a semester rather than $683, Ms. Cox said, even if the third student moves out the first week.

As cancellations occur, the overflow students will be assigned to permanent rooms, Ms. Cox said.

That could happen as early as the first day of fall semester, Aug. 24.

"We expect, based on past history, a couple hundred no-shows," Ms. Cox said. "We expect to have at least 200 de-tripled" when classes begin.

The remaining 400 would be assigned to permanent rooms "simply when vacancies occur," she said.

To make room, UK has ordered 260 sets of bunk beds, scheduled to arrive Aug. 12, Ms. Cox said. A single bed will be taken out of each affected room and replaced with bunk beds, she said. No additional drawer space will be available, she said.

"We're asking them to pack light," Ms. Cox said.

The crowding stems from a number of things, housing directors said, and is not easy to solve.

More students are going to college, Ms. Cox said. And campus housing, which costs $683 a semester at UK and $425 a semester at WKU, is cheaper than most apartments, she added.

Also, student lifestyles have changed, the directors said, bringing a renewed popularity to dormitories.

"The kids in the early '70s wanted more independence," Ms. Cox said. "But now they're finding the residence halls offer a lot of advantages. It's easier to get a study group together; access to the library is better."

UK this year will study whether to build a new residence hall, Ms. Cox said. But coming up with the money for new dorms is hard, and universities cannot be assured they will always be full, she said.

This is the first time UK has put three students to a room since the mid-1960s, Ms. Cox said.

On campus yesterday, summer school students said they did not like the idea of "tripling up," but it beat living off campus.

Joseph Wethington, a freshman from Liberty who lives in Blazer Hall while attending summer school, said that he didn't think "triples" were feasible in Blazer rooms.

"This (his room) is the biggest one I've seen," he said. "There's two of us in here and half the time we can't even get around."

Even so, Wethington said that he would rather live in a triple than move off campus.

"It's a lot easier to find somebody around if you want to do something," he said.

The number for UK's hot line, open from 7 a.m. until 10 p.m., is 1 (800) 759-ROOM.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1988

NCAA tells UK's Casey he may face new charges

Assistant coach told of situation by letter

By Jerry Tipton
Herald-Leader staff writer

The NCAA has notified Dwane Casey it appears he will be implicated in some of the additional charges of improper conduct to be levied against the University of Kentucky this month.

In a letter to Casey dated July 22, the NCAA's director of enforcement, S. David Berst, told the UK assistant basketball coach to expect to be named in some of the additional charges.

Casey was named in the NCAA "official inquiry" in a separate letter from Berst to UK. Casey was charged with mailing a package to Claud Mills, the father of basketball recruit Chris Mills, that contained $1,000 as well as a videotape.

Besides making the charge involving the $1,000, Berst had told UK, in a letter also dated July 22, to expect as many as 10 additional allegations within 30 days.

Berst's letter to Casey was to inform Casey of the official inquiry.

The letter said: "... please note that additional allegations are being drafted concerning other matters that will be filed with the university in the near future. It appears that you also will be named in some of those allegations."

A copy of the letter was obtained by the Herald-Leader in a request to UK filed under the state's open records law.

Following NCAA policy, Berst has refused to discuss any coming charges against UK.

Speculation has centered on several areas known to be under NCAA investigation. They include:

• The circumstances surrounding Eric Manuel taking the ACT test at Lafayette High School in June 1987. In two previous testings at his hometown of Macon, Ga., Manuel failed to meet the NCAA's academic guidelines for freshman eligibility, commonly known as Proposition 48. He succeeded in his third attempt, meeting the minimum standards at Lafayette.

Several employees at Lafayette have said they had been questioned about whether Manuel received improper help. The questions included checks into the presence of Sean Sutton, the son of UK coach Eddie Sutton. A source said the younger Sutton had already met the NCAA standard at an earlier testing.

• Any involvement by talent scout Bill Chupil on behalf of UK in the recruitment of Lawrence Funderburke, a high school star in Columbus, Ohio.

Chupil, a UK graduate and resident of Columbus, has had a relationship with Funderburke, the player's mother said.

Laura Funderburke said she and her son had been questioned about whether Chupil had acted as a recruiter for Kentucky. Funderburke's coach at Columbus Wehrle High, Chuck Kemper, said he also was questioned about Chupil.

NCAA rules forbid face-to-face contact with a potential recruit until after his junior season in high school ends. The NCAA also forbids face-to-face contact by anyone other than a member of the school's staff.

• UK recruiting practices during the last few years. Included in the sweep is Sean Higgins, a former teammate of Mills at Los Angeles Fairfax High.

Higgins signed with UCLA. Then, in a publicized controversy, Higgins said he was coerced into the commitment. He eventually enrolled at the University of Michigan.

Higgins' father, Earle Higgins, said yesterday his son had been questioned by the NCAA in July.

"He has nothing to worry about, I can assure you of that," Higgins said of his son's interview. "That's how confident I am."

Earle Higgins said he understood how pressure to win could encourage college coaches to circumvent NCAA rules.

"When a job is on the line, coaches get desperate," the elder Higgins said.

Sean Higgins "never received anything from Kentucky," Earle Higgins said.

Asked whether UK had offered his son any improper inducements, Earle Higgins said: "I don't want to comment. They're in enough trouble."

• Last week, WLEX-TV interviewed Lucy Ellis, the mother of UK player LeRon Ellis, about NCAA inquiries into her son's living conditions last summer.

WLEX said the NCAA wondered whether Ellis lived in Wildcat Lodge rent free. Such an arrangement would be a violation of NCAA rules.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1988

Momentum for education begins in state's classrooms

What's the value of an education? Ask the Jefferson family of Lewis County.

Oleta Jefferson is working on a nursing degree at Morehead State University. Her husband, David, is studying for the General Educational Development test. Two daughters are going to Morehead. The youngest family member is in elementary school.

The Jeffersons are typical of a new generation of Kentuckians. They are committed to improving their lives and the lives of their children through education.

Enrollments at all Kentucky colleges and universities are on the rise. The percentage of high school graduates going to college has increased dramatically. In classes across the state, increasing numbers of adults are gaining new skills. Some are learning advanced subjects. Others are mastering the basics they never learned as children.

This rising enrollment reflects a new attitude in Kentucky, and that new attitude provides the real momentum behind the drive for better education at all levels in the state.

It was these rising aspirations that led Gov. Martha Layne Collins to launch a drive for better schools during her administration. The same force has kept the quest for better schools alive in the legislature. And now it is moving the lawmakers and Gov. Wallace Wilkinson toward a new consensus on improving the state's public schools and universities.

Throughout Kentucky, thousands of citizens are demonstrating that they are willing to put in the work it takes to prepare themselves for life in a competitive world. These Kentuckians deserve educational tools that are adequate to help prepare them. It's time for the state to increase its commitment to providing those tools for the Jefferson family and for the thousands like them.

Aug. 3, 1988

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1988

President Collins?

REGENTS of Western Kentucky University are completing, for the third time in a decade, a presidential search. Their choice will be the fifth person — counting two interim presidents — to direct the Bowling Green-based university since Dero Downing stepped down in January 1979.

This becomes a factor because former Gov. Martha Layne Collins is one of four finalists for the position. She has no background in higher education but is an executive of proven ability with skills easily transferable to higher education. The other finalists have demonstrated leadership on the university level, otherwise they would not be on the regents' "short" list. Any of the three would likely be an acceptable choice.

But none would bring the fund-raising potential, visibility and political prestige to the job that Mrs. Collins would. In Kentucky's educational climate, all three factors are as important as educational vision, which, in a pinch, can be supplied by provosts and deans. And, don't forget, Mrs. Collins showed deep concern for education, working with legislators to enact important school reforms during her term.

The downside, though, can be found in words uttered by WKU's departing president, Kern Alexander, on his appointment in 1985. He would like to stay at his "family's university," Western, "until I'm about 85." He was 48 when he submitted his resignation with more than 21 months remaining on a four-year contract.

Should Michael Dukakis be elected president, Mrs. Collins, an early supporter, surely would be near the top of lists of potential appointees to high government posts. She is regarded as a possible candidate for the Senate in 1990. She will be only 54 at the time of the next governor's race in 1991.

Western needs stability at the top. If its regents offer the presidency to Mrs. Collins, they should require a quid pro quo — a promise to fulfill the multi-year contract that goes with the offer.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1988

Housing shortages are reported at four of the state's universities

Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Four of the state's universities are facing housing shortages, joining a nationwide trend as more students want to live on campus.

At the University of Kentucky and Morehead State University, some students will find themselves with two roommates instead of one this fall. And some students at Western Kentucky University, the University of Louisville and UK will have no dormitory room at all.

A number of factors have contributed to the crowding, housing directors said.

More students are going to college, said Penny Cox, UK's housing director. And campus housing, which costs $683 a semester at UK and $425 a semester at WKU, is cheaper than most apartments, she said.

Student lifestyles also have changed, renewing dormitories' popularity, the directors said.

"The kids in the early '70s wanted more independence," Cox said. "But now, they're finding the residence halls offer a lot of advantages. It's easier to get a study group together."

UK has set up a hotline for the 1,200 students notified by letter that they'll have two roommates instead of one.

"Parents call and say it's a horrible idea," Cox said.

As of July 20, the UK housing department had 7,759 applicants for 5,341 spaces in university housing. Last year 7,420 sought campus housing.

All students who "triple up" will be charged a reduced rate of $550 a semester rather than $683, Cox said, even if the third student moves out the first week. As cancellations occur, the overflow students will be assigned rooms, she said.

"We expect, based on past history, a couple hundred no-shows," Cox said.

At Morehead State, which also will have three students to some rooms, housing applications are up 36 percent from last year, said Mike Mincey, vice president for student development.

At WKU, 200 to 300 students will not have a dorm room on opening day.

Even at the University of Louisville, mainly a commuter school, 225 students who requested housing won't get a room on campus.

"It's a big headache, believe me," said Frank Mianzo, U of L's acting director of housing.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1988

Other voices: A teacher's worth

How much money are good teachers worth? If they nurture children into adults who make lasting contributions to society, their worth is incalculable.

How much should good teachers be paid in recognition of their worth? Opinions vary. Ideally, teachers' pay scales would attempt the impossible mission of reflecting the social worth of teaching as compared with, say, that of athletes and entertainers. In practice, though, the market forces of supply and demand more often determine teachers' wages.

Happily for teachers, a nationwide shortage of educators — especially acute in math and science — is constricting the supply of teachers at a time when growing enrollment is increasing demand. Result: Salaries, though still low compared with other professions that require comparable preparation, are moving closer to the real worth of teaching.

This trend is beginning to show up in contract settlements. First, there was a precedent-shattering agreement in Rochester, N.Y. It will enable some exceptional teachers there to earn as much as $70,000.

Now, remarkably for a low-tax state such as Florida, there's the proposed new three-year agreement before the Dade County school board. It's not Rochester, but it's good. It will provide a pay increase of about 28 percent over the next three years. The pact would start beginning teachers at $23,000 this year and $26,500 by 1991, with a base salary for a 14-year professional reaching $42,400 by 1991.

This will bring Dade's salaries — for beginning teachers and veterans alike — in line with the major urban school districts with which Dade must compete for teachers. Indeed, with Florida's lack of a state income tax, Dade's take-home pay will rate a slight edge over some competing systems — enough of an edge, recruiters hope, to overcome Miami's negative image and its relatively high cost of living.

This editorial is from The Miami Herald. Guest editorials do not necessarily reflect the viewpoint of the Herald-Leader.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1988

OVC football coaches again vote Eastern team to beat

Associated Press

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — For the seventh consecutive season, Eastern Kentucky has been picked as the team to beat for the Ohio Valley Conference football championship.

The NCAA Division I-AA Colonels were the first-place choice of four of the league's seven coaches in a poll released yesterday at the OVC's annual preseason meeting.

Eastern shared the 1987 title with Youngstown State as the Colonels compiled a 9-3 record, made their eighth trip in nine years to the I-AA playoffs and ended the fall ranked seventh nationally.

Two All-OVC players, running back Elroy Harris and defensive end Jessie Small, return to lead the Colonels in Roy Kidd's 25th season as head coach.

Middle Tennessee was a close second in the poll, picking up three first-place votes and a total of 32 points to Eastern's 34. Middle was 6-5 in 1987 and returns 13 starters, nine on defense.

Middle is the only team since 1981 to keep Eastern out of first place at the end of the season, winning in 1985.

Murray State was third in the voting with 27 points, followed by Tennessee State (20), Tennessee Tech (15), Morehead State (12) and Austin Peay (7).

Six players were picked to repeat their All-OVC performances of 1987 in a poll of both coaches and sports information directors.

Middle leads the preseason All-OVC squad with eight selections, while Murray has seven: running back Michael Davis, center Marshall Sills, offensive linemen Richard Watson and Eric Crigler, defensive linemen Lance Golden and Jim Murphy and linebacker Tony Clark.

Eastern's Harris and Small are joined by teammates Mike Delvisco, an offensive lineman, and Kelly Cutright, a defensive back, while Morehead is represented by tight end Bret Huffman and offensive lineman Jeff Jacobs.

Tech and Austin Peay had two players apiece picked, while Tennessee State did not submit any players for consideration.

Eastern's Harris and Small, Murray's Sills, Middle defensive end Kenny Tippins and Tech wide receiver Kenneth Gilstrap and defensive back Jimmy Isom were All-OVC choices at the end of last season.

OVC preseason poll

Voted on by league coaches.
(First-place votes in parentheses)

1. Eastern Kentucky (4)	34
2. Middle Tennessee (3)	33
3. Murray State	27
4. Tennessee State	20
5. Tennessee Tech	15
6. Morehead State	12
7. Austin Peay	7

All-OVC preseason teams

Voted on by league coaches and sports information directors.

OFFENSE

WR — Kenneth Gilstrap, Tenn. Tech
L — Richard Watson, Murray State
L — Jeff Jacobs, Morehead State
L — Eric Crigler, Murray State
C — Marshall Sills, Murray State
C — Mike Delvisco, Eastern Kentucky
TE — Brent Huffman, Morehead State
WR — Rico Ransom, Austin Peay
QB — Marvin Collier, Middle Tennessee
TB — Elroy Harris, Eastern Kentucky
TB — Michael Davis, Murray State
FB — Wade Johnson, Middle Tennessee
PK — Tom McMillan, Austin Peay

DEFENSE

E — Kenny Tippins, Middle Tennessee
L — Jack Pittman, Middle Tennessee
L — Lance Golden, Murray State
L — Jim Murphy, Murray State
E — Jessie Small, Eastern Kentucky
LB — Don Thomas, Middle Tennessee
LB — Tony Clark, Murray State
DB — Jimmy Isom, Tennessee Tech
DB — Kelly Cutright, Eastern Kentucky
DB — Tommy Barnes, Middle Tenn.
DB — Dejuan Buford, Middle Tennessee
P — Chuck Daniel, Middle Tennessee

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1988

Keep faith, buy seats, UK faithful are told

RICK BOZICH
SPORTS COLUMNIST

The advertisements, appearing in print and on television, maintain that season tickets are still available for the 1988 University of Kentucky football season.

That is not one of the signs of success you expect to see in the Southeastern Conference Inc., corporate home of the most demanding and in-demand college football in the land. The advertisements are not even something we have seen recently at UK, which must fill only 57,800 seats, the fourth-smallest stadium in the league.

"Times change," said Larry Ivy, a UK assistant athletic director. "This (advertising and promotion) is becoming more of the trend. If you've got season tickets left (about 1,000 non-student season tickets remain), you've got to try to sell them. You've got to get the word out."

The word has long been out among the 350 or so members of the Jefferson County chapter of the UK Alumni Association. They gathered at the Galt House East yesterday, waiting for head coach Jerry Claiborne to inspire pleasant thoughts for the season that begins Sept. 3 against Central Michigan.

These are the people who have absorbed the $1-a-game price increase that pushed football tickets to $15, still as inexpensive as any in a league that tops out with a $19 charge at Tennessee.

These are the people who absorbed an additional $10-a-season-ticket surcharge that will be used for academics.

And these are the people who were also asked to dig even deeper for the mandatory donation simply for the opportunity to purchase prime seats.

Some dug. Others passed, mailing the season-ticket request back to UK. Thus, the advertising sales pitch.

Some minor grumbling about the triple price increase moved through the Galt House crowd, but the two primary questions a visitor heard yesterday touched on two other pressing topics:

■ Can UK survive a grinding schedule that adds Auburn and Alabama to Florida, Georgia, Louisiana State, Tennessee and Vanderbilt?

■ And have the hot lights of an NCAA investigation of the basketball program become a problem for football, too?

Coach Claiborne?

"We've been picked about eighth or ninth in the conference," he said, "and that's about where we should be picked. According to a poll of the media, we play the top seven teams in the league this year.

"We need to come up with some depth, but that's been a problem at Kentucky since the beginning of time."

And what about the notion that the NCAA has set up a branch office outside Memorial Coliseum?

The coach grimaced, just the way he does when his quarterback throws one out of bounds on third-and-long.

"That type of publicity can't help anybody," Claiborne said. "I hope we're proven innocent.

"Right now we can't tell (what effect the NCAA inquiry will have on football recruiting). I'm hoping the basketball investigation will prove not to be anything.

"Coach (Bear) Bryant told me something a long time ago. He said, 'Your job is to coach football. Don't worry about ticket sales or anything else. Let other people worry about that.'"

Other people seem to be worrying about it. While some schools use kickoff luncheons to discuss bowl games or football road trips, Thomas Tucker, former president of the national UK Alumni Association, thanked the gathering for staying behind the school "in smooth sailing and rough seas."

"I think most of the people here want to see this situation resolved and then get on with it," said Jack Guthrie, current association president.

"If we're proven to be innocent, great. If we're proven to be guilty, let's take our medicine, make the necessary changes and move forward. It's the uncertainty and all the hearsay that bothers most people."

There's no hearsay involved with Claiborne's team. The reality is that if the coach brings in a winning record against this schedule he deserves to be voted SEC Coach of the Year, just as he was in 1983 when Kentucky finished 6-5. In 1984 UK surged anew, winning nine of 12 games, including the Hall of Fame Bowl.

Even Claiborne wondered if Kentucky was primed to put together its first string of three winning seasons since it packaged 11 in a row from 1946 through '56.

"That's what we've really got to do to develop a winning tradition," he said. "Win five or six years in a row."

But from the brink of making a solid move for SEC respectability, the Wildcats have slid back toward the bottom. The experts say Vandy has more reason for optimism than UK in 1988.

None of Claiborne's past three teams has won more than it lost. None has been as perplexing as the 5-6 team of 1987, which fumbled away at least an 8-3 season with penalties, blown assignments and nonchalance.

"For the first 22 players that team had more talent than any team I've had here," Claiborne said. "That had to be my most disappointing season."

Of course, the coach has not been introduced to the 1988 season yet. Emotion rules in football. What happened last week often affects what happens today, and the way things conclude in November are determined by the way things start in September.

And in the season's first three weekends Claiborne will be a run-oriented coach breaking in four inexperienced offensive linemen with trips to SEC favorite Auburn and suddenly solid Indiana. And don't forget that Alabama and Georgia appear in Commonwealth Stadium in October.

Take that impossible situation and blend in the talk that some of the shortsighted faithful want to sack Claiborne and his Mr. Clean conservatism for somebody splashy, and you wonder if the coach's spirit has sagged.

It hasn't. Instead of requiring a pep talk, he gave one.

"Just remember that we need your help in all phases of the university right now," Claiborne said. "Not just football.

"Dr. (university president David) Roselle is going through some pretty tough times. But no matter what happens, we've got to keep supporting the university."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1988

Kidd spurns tie and expects more wins in OVC football

By Gene McLean
Herald-Leader staff writer

NASHVILLE — Roy Kidd didn't know what to do yesterday. After consulting his fashion adviser, he decided to go to the annual Ohio Valley Conference press day festivities without a tie.

"I think it should be a league rule. After you've been a head coach at the same school for 25 years, you can do anything you darn well please," he said with a smile. "I've paid my dues."

Roy Kidd has spent most of his life in Richmond. For the last 25 years he's been coaching football at Eastern Kentucky. Only two other college football coaches have been where they are that long — Vince Dooley, 25 years at Georgia, and Eddie Robinson 46 years at Grambling.

In that time, Roy Kidd's record at Eastern is 188-71, making him the second-winningest active coach in the NCAA's Division I-AA. His teams have won or tied for 10 OVC championships, more than any other school, much less coach. His teams have made it to the I-AA playoffs eight of the last nine years and have won two national championships and finished second twice.

OVC poll

The coaches' predicted order of finish, with 1987 record, 1st-place votes, and points:

Eastern Ky.	9-3-0	4	34
Middle Tenn.	6-5-0	3	32
Murray	6-5-0	-	27
Tenn. State	3-7-1	-	20
Tenn. Tech	5-6-0	-	15
Morehead	2-8-0	-	12
Austin Peay	2-9-0	-	7

There were no surprises yesterday. In a poll of the league's coaches, Eastern was picked as the team to beat for the OVC championship.

Wouldn't that be appropriate. What better way to celebrate a silver anniversary than to bring home the silver.

"It's hard to believe that it's been 25 years," Kidd said yesterday. "When I first started out, I was just worried about getting my staff together, and recruiting enough players to win a few games so I could keep my job. I don't think I ever dreamed that things would go this long, last this good."

Since the Colonels lost to Northeast Louisiana — the eventual I-AA champs — in the quarterfinals of the playoffs last year, Kidd has been preparing for 1988.

The list of chores has been endless:

- He oversaw an intense recruiting season, which saw Eastern sign 28 new players — one of the biggest hauls in Colonel history. Kidd saw every player perform, either in person or on film. And, he made the final decision on whether to offer a scholarship or not.
- He finalized the schedule, which might be one of Eastern's toughest in years. The 11-game card includes six conference games and contests against the likes of Delaware State, Marshall, Western Kentucky and Western Carolina.
- He traded phone tips and plays with some of his buddies in the coaching ranks, like Larry Marmie, the new head coach at Arizona State, and John Cooper, the new coach at Ohio State. And, he reworked the Colonels' playbook.

He never stops. Never has. Never will:

"From day one, I thought the most important things to a good program were finding a staff that works long and hard and then going out and finding athletes that can run and hit," Kidd said. "There's been no secret formula. There's not any shortcuts. I've been lucky enough to have a staff that works. And, we've gotten athletes. I've always thought that if you could get athletes that can run and hit that it was up to us as coaches to teach them the fundamentals of football. That's what we get paid for.

"If we've been good at something, I think it's been at finding the unknown athlete. The kid who may be just a little small or underweight. But the kid who is willing to work and can play. You don't outcoach people. You have to have players.

"The big thing now is that people expect us to win — no matter what. I do too. I don't take losing very well. We expect to win at Eastern."

That's the case again this year.

Never mind that Eastern lost 22 seniors off last year's team that went 9-3.

Never mind that Eastern lost half of its starters and eight All-Conference players and one All-American, Aaron Jones, who became a first-round National Football League draft choice.

Never mind that Eastern will have 51 freshmen on its roster when the season begins.

James "Boots" Donnelly, the full-time coach at Middle Tennessee and part-time standup comic who gets his kicks at teasing Kidd, knows why Eastern was picked No. 1 in the league again.

"This summer I was walking on the beach," Donnelly said. "I was skuffing my feet, kicking up the sand, when I hit this bottle. I wondered if there really was such a thing as a genie, so I started rubbing it. All of a sudden, puff, sure enough, a genie popped out.

"The genie told me that he would grant me three wishes. But, he said, there was a catch. No matter what I asked for, Roy Kidd got double whatever I got. I thought about it, and said, 'OK.' My first wish was for a million dollars. Puff. There was cash everywhere. But the genie said, 'You know, Roy Kidd gets two million.' That was OK with me, so I got my second wish. I asked for the most expensive car there was. Puff. There was a brand new, blue and white Mercedes. The genie said, 'You know, Roy Kidd gets two maroon Mercedes.' I thought that was OK.

"I knew I had a last wish. The genie said, 'Now be careful Boots. This is your last wish.' So I thought and thought and thought. Then I wished for the genie to beat me half to death.

"I figured that might be the only way we could ever get rid of Roy Kidd. And, that's the only way we're ever going to win this league."

Everybody laughed.

Including Roy Kidd.

"I'll get even with Boots," Kidd said, "even if it takes me another 25 years."

All-OVC team

Two All-OVC players, running back Elroy Harris and defensive end Jessie Small, return to lead Eastern and were named to the All-OVC pre-season selections yesterday.

Eastern had two other players picked — offensive lineman Mike Delvisco and defensive back Kelly Cutright.

Middle Tennessee led the pre-season All-OVC pack with eight selections: fullback Wade Johnson, quarterback Marvin Collier, defensive lineman Jack Pitman, defensive end Kenny Tippins, linebacker Don Thomas, defensive backs Tommy Barnes and Dejuan Buford and punter Chuck Daniel.

Murray State placed seven players on the pre-season squad: running back Michael Davis, center Marshall Sills, offensive linemen Richard Watson and Eric Crigler, defensive linemen Lance Golden and Jim Murphy and linebacker Tony Clark.

Morehead State is represented by offensive linemen Brent Huffman and Jeff Jacobs, while wide receiver Kenneth Gilstrap and defensive back Jimmy Isom were chosen from Tennessee Tech.

Austin Peay place-kicker Tom McMillan and wide receiver Rico Ransom complete the squad.

Aug. 4, 1988

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1988

Two WKU candidates share views with campus

By TIM ROBERTS
Staff Writer

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Two of the four finalists for president of Western Kentucky University toured the campus yesterday and spoke to faculty, administrators, students, and, privately, to the regents.

The two, H. George Frederickson, a distinguished professor at the University of Kansas in Lawrence, and Thomas Bond, president of Clarion State University in Clarion, Pa., spoke about decision-making, priorities in funding and enrollment.

Neither candidate would directly address the Collins factor.

Former Gov. Martha Layne Collins and Thomas Meredith, vice chancellor of the University of Mississippi, are the other two finalists and are to visit today, with the university naming the new president tomorrow.

Collins is the only one of the four who doesn't have a doctorate.

Frederickson and Bond did comment indirectly on Collins' candidacy.

Asked about the qualifications university presidents should have, Frederickson said they should understand the scholarly life. And, while they must be able to work with legislators, they should not be perceived as politicians, he said.

A president, he said, should "be in politics but not of politics."

Bond said that universities traditionally have had presidents who could be "academic leaders."

Choosing an academic vs. a "corporate type" is the choice of the board of regents, who must set the direction of the university, he said.

Faculty members were also evaluating the scholarly achievements of Bond and Frederickson.

Paul Campbell, vice chairman of the Faculty Senate and a professor of physics and astronomy, said Bond hadn't done much "scholarly research" recently while Frederickson has.

Both, however, have had experience as university presidents, and Bond has worked his way up the ladder, Campbell said after a faculty gathering where the candidates were discussed.

In his appearances, Frederickson said he would be a visible president. "You can't be a faceless, nameless character," he said.

He advocated building consensus among faculty, administrators and other constituents before embarking on new endeavors. A president, he said, should "nurture a sense of collective will."

He talked of repositioning WKU, which he said is poised "where it can improve itself significantly."

Bond said he would take "an active role as academic leader of the university" and would be "visible in a very positive way."

"The first priority of the university is academics and teaching the kids," he said.

WKU already has a good reputation, he said, adding he would like to push the university "from good to great."

Faculty members, students and reporters all asked about the candidates' feelings about the press.

Using unequivocal language, Frederickson said he would not interfere or attempt to censor the student press, something that departing President Kern Alexander was accused of doing but denied.

Despite his occasional differences with reporters over the years, Frederickson said, "I think any university president who attempts in any way to interfere in the student newspaper process is mistaken."

Bond said, "I certainly don't support censorship, although (the student newspaper) has a responsibility to report accurately and fairly."

Both said they would oppose faculty editors, which Alexander had proposed. The two said the student paper should instead rely on more distant guidance from a faculty advisor.

Increased enrollment, a priority at WKU the past few years, must be accompanied by careful planning, Frederickson said.

"A steady trickle is better than a thunderstorm," he said.

"Growth for the sake of growth is trouble," said Bond, who advocated a five-year plan that would consider the effects of enrollment increases on quality.

Frederickson and Bond both said athletic programs should not take away resources needed by academic programs.

"There are ways of making a strong (athletic) program without taking money from academics," Bond said.

Frederickson said sports teams can create a "bonding" with people outside the university that is important, but a university should not try "to conquer the world every year in every sport."

The candidates' visits come between the summer and fall semesters at WKU, a time when many professors and students are away.

But more than 100 faculty members attended the candidate sessions, although only about six students attended.

Campbell was encouraged by the turnout and by the regents' presence at the faculty gatherings, where they heard the comments of professors.

The contest is still open, even with Collins in it, Campbell said.

Speaking of the faculty gathering today, he said, "What is said tomorrow in this room will go a long way in determining who the next president of Western will be."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1988

Campus meetings yield no favorite for WKU president

By Todd Pack
Herald-Leader staff writer

BOWLING GREEN — After the first day of meetings with finalists for the school's presidency, faculty members and students at Western Kentucky University said they did not have a clear favorite — yet.

H. George Frederickson and Thomas Bond met with staff, faculty members and students yesterday and fielded questions on a number of topics, including the role of the university, the third-largest in the state.

"They've got good academic backgrounds, and I think they would understand our need for resources," said Jo-Ann Huff Albers, head of the journalism department.

Two other finalists — former Gov. Martha Layne Collins and University of Mississippi Vice Chancellor Thomas Meredith — will visit the hilltop campus today.

"What we're attempting to do is to put the candidates under as many ... situations as possible in a short period of time," said Joseph Iracane, chairman of the board of regents.

By this afternoon, Iracane said, each candidate will have spent half a day with faculty members, administrators and students and will have met briefly with reporters.

Iracane said the regents would announce their decision at 9:30 a.m. Friday.

Frederickson and Bond agreed that Western had much potential and that one way to make up for a lack of state money might be to give less to programs that were not much in demand.

Frederickson, a distinguished professor at the University of Kansas and former president of Eastern Washington University, said that Western's new president needed to work with faculty and staff "to frame a commonly held vision of both what the university is and what it can become."

Western might want to consider repositioning itself as "a comprehensive ... or a semi-research university" instead of a regional one, Frederickson said.

Bond, president of Clarion University in Pennsylvania and a finalist for the Western post in 1985, said, "There are two things you need to be a university president: a tough hide and a sense of humor."

Because faculty members and students complained in the 1985 presidential search that they did not have enough time to meet with the candidates, Iracane said, the board asked whether the faculty and staff objected to having the interviews this week, between the summer and fall semesters.

"We are extremely sensitive to faculty, administration and staff approval in this overall situation," Iracane said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1988

UK sports' overnight mail no longer flies with Emery

By Jerry Tipton
Herald-Leader staff writer

If it has to get there overnight, the University of Kentucky basketball office absolutely, positively knows it won't use its former express mail service: Emery Worldwide Air Freight.

UK's basketball coaches now use Airborne Express for their overnight mailings, Marta McMackin, the coaching staff's administrative assistant, said yesterday.

The basketball office had several additional Emery envelopes in storage when the Los Angeles Daily News reported the story of the now-infamous $1,000 Emery package that became unsealed. Those extra envelopes are gone now.

"I burned them," McMackin said.

Burned them?

"I pitched them," she corrected.

No UK athletic department office uses Emery, said Larry Ivy, UK's assistant athletics director of finance.

"We haven't told anyone not to use Emery," Ivy said. "There are several services available to the different teams."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1988

UK to receive $150,000 for Sturgill professorship

Herald-Leader staff report

The University of Kentucky will receive $150,000 from the CSX Corp. of Richmond, Va., for a professorship to honor Lexington businessman William B. Sturgill.

The gift will fund a professorship in business and public policy in the College of Business and Economics. It will be the seventh professorship in the business school.

The new professorship will focus on business strategy, public policy and the effect of government policy on economic expansion and trade, according to Richard Furst, dean of the UK business college.

Furst said that he was pleased with the donation and that CSX honored Sturgill.

"In my seven years as dean, I can think of no one who has done more for the college or the university itself than Bill Sturgill," Furst said.

A selection committee will meet soon to consider nominees for the first Sturgill professorship.

Sturgill, former chairman of the board of trustees for UK, has been active at the university, both in business and in politics. A former chairman of the Kentucky State Racing Commission, Sturgill was energy secretary under Gov. John Y. Brown Jr. He also is a member of the Council on Higher Education.

In addition to being a director of CSX, Sturgill has been a developer, banker, farmer and coal tycoon.

CSX is a transportation, energy, properties and technology conglomerate. It has rail holdings in 20 states and has 21,000 route miles. It owns the Texas Gas Transmission Corp., based in Owensboro.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Wednesday, August 3, 1988

In our view

Alcohol on the campus doesn't have to be abused

A fresh assault on an eternal problem — college students' excessive drinking — has drawn attention to the University of Virginia. If the "Enough!" campaign meets expectations, other campuses — including those here in Kentucky — should follow Virginia's lead.

Chastened by two to four alcohol-related student deaths in each of the last three years, UVA is about to defy its reputation as a party school and spend $200,000 for alcohol-abuse training. What's unusual is that the training is aimed not at drinkers but at servers of alcohol, both on and off campus.

Some 500 fraternity and sorority members and university employees who serve or sell alcoholic beverages will participate. So will employees of 150 bars and restaurants in the city of Charlottesville. They'll be taught how to discourage students from overindulging and how to handle those who have had too much to drink.

The technique is known as TIPS — Training for Intervention Procedures by Servers of alcohol — and was developed by Dr. Morris Chafetz, a member of the President's Commission on Drunk Driving. It has already been used to train more than 100,000 waiters, bartenders and cashiers at liquor stores and stadium concession stands around the country.

There are grounds for thinking TIPS will be effective in a college setting. An independent pilot study at Virginia Polytechnic found that not one student served by a TIPS-trained waiter achieved a blood alcohol level at or above the legal definition of intoxication — while 45 percent of those served by untrained people became legally drunk.

By adopting this program and tackling student drunkenness in a forthright manner, the University of Virginia reaffirms an old tradition. Its founder, Thomas Jefferson, was a connoisseur of wines, but he never touched "the ardent spirits," and he believed a university should encourage habits of moderation and self-discipline.

Every modern college administrator may hope as much. More of them should translate their concern into practical measures to curb the drunkenness chronic on many campuses.

Aug. 5, 1988

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

-The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Thursday, August 4, 1988

Degree represents promise remembered to Morehead student

By VIRGINIA ANN WHITE
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — Sharon Gabbard will fulfill a promise to her late grandfather when she receives her Morehead State University degree Saturday.

"I always promised Papa I would go back to college," said the 38-year-old mother of four from Hazel Green.

Gabbard will receive a bachelor of arts degree in paralegal studies, 20 years after she first enrolled in college. Her commencement was delayed when she left school to get married after a year.

"He was very disappointed," she said of her grandfather.

As a young man, her grandfather also left college before he completed his degree, she said.

"For someone back then, it was hard to get the money to go to school. He always pushed all of us to achieve and get an education," she said.

The night before he died in 1976, Gabbard said she told him she was determined to finish her studies.

"That promise made him happy," she said.

Gabbard will be the student speaker for her graduating class at MSU's summer commencement program Saturday.

More than 300 graduate and undergraduate students will receive degrees during the program that begins at 1:30 p.m. at Button Auditorium on campus.

Gabbard plans to take a year off from her studies, then enroll in law school at the University of Kentucky. She has had several people question her about chosing law.

Most of her family, including her husband, are in education as public school teachers or administrators.

"Law was always in the back of my mind," she said. "I have had seen friends caught up in legal snags and I enjoy helping people."

For the past four years, Gabbard has made the hour drive to MSU's campus every day for classes.

Her children, ranging in age from 11 to 20, are still living at home. They and her husband, Harvey Gabbard, principal of Sebastian Middle School in Jackson, have given her a hand in keeping up with housework while she completed her degree, she said.

"I feel like I really accomplished something," she said of graduating.

Saturday's program also will honor educational television pioneer O. Leonard Press, who will be presented with an honorary Doctor of Public Service degree from MSU.

Press has been executive director of the Kentucky Authority for Educational Television since 1963. He initiated plans for the Kentucky Educational Television Network between 1958 and 1960.

He spent the next six years securing support for KET. In 1968 it went on air as the largest ETV network in the nation.

Press also began and produced some of the nation's first educational television programs in the 1940's and 1950's.

He has served as a consultant to various state ETV networks, the U.S. Department of Education and National Educational Television.

He was also inducted into the Kentucky Hall of Fame in 1986 and is a former University of Kentucky faculty member.

Following the commencement, MSU Pres. C. Nelson Grote and his wife, Wilma Grote, will host a reception for graduates and their families.

-The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Thursday, August 4, 1988

Waterfield dead at 77; funeral Saturday

FRANKFORT (AP) — Harry Lee Waterfield, a former lieutenant governor and speaker of the Kentucky House, died early today at his Frankfort home after a brief illness, friends and a funeral home spokesman said.

Waterfield, 77, had recently been diagnosed with cancer, said John Rogers of Rogers Funeral Home, which was handling funeral arrangements.

Waterfield was twice elected lieutenant governor — in 1955 on a ticket with Gov. Albert B. "Happy" Chandler and in 1963 as the running mate of Gov. Edward T. "Ned" Breathitt.

But he was frustrated in thr bids for the governorship, losir Democratic primary elections Earle Clements in 1947, Bert Combs in 1959 and Henry Ward 1967. Clements and Combs rolled victories in their general elections

Chandler, reached today at h Versailles home, said Waterfie was "a great man and one of tl best friends that education had i this state."

Waterfield's 30-year public c reer, 1937-67, included six terms i the Kentucky House, two a speaker. In 1944, he was stat manager of the re-election can paigns of President Franklin I Roosevelt and U.S. Sen. Alben W Barkley, a Paducah native wh later became vice president.

In his private life, Waterfield wa a newspaper publisher and catt breeder in his native Jackson Pu chase. He owned and operate newspapers in Fulton, Hickma Carlisle and Ballard counties.

Funeral services are schedule for 11 a.m. Saturday at Firs Christian Church in Frankfort.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1988

Some WKU teachers cool to Collins

By Todd Pack
Herald-Leader staff writer

BOWLING GREEN — After meeting yesterday with former Gov. Martha Layne Collins, some teachers at Western Kentucky University said they had narrowed their list of favorites for university president.

Collins wasn't one of them.

"Western deserves the best, and she ain't it," said Alan B. Anderson, head of the philosophy and religion department.

Most of the teachers who attended an informal discussion after the meeting said they favored Thomas Meredith, vice chancellor of executive affairs at the University of Mississippi.

The other finalists, who were interviewed Wednesday, are H. George Frederickson, former president of Eastern Washington University, and Thomas Bond, president of Clarion University of Pennsylvania.

The board of regents will announce the new president today.

Several teachers criticized Collins' answers to written questions as being unspecific and not demonstrating a knowledge of Western.

They also said that Collins, who ended her term as governor in December, did not have the academic background to be president. Of the four finalists, she is the only one without a doctoral degree.

Collins defended her bachelor's degree in home economics from the University of Kentucky.

"Some of you may have been shocked when they said, 'Well she has a degree in home economics,'" she said. "Well, it's more than cooking and sewing. It's a very tough course. We don't teach it so much maybe now, and maybe it's not a top priority, but it's very important."

She told 250 teachers that she was serious about wanting the position at Western and tried to dispel rumors that she would leave the school to accept a cabinet post if Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis is elected president in November.

"Western is my No. 1 priority," Collins said. She said she and Dukakis had not discussed a seat in his possible Cabinet.

At WKU, she said, fund-raising would be one of her priorities.

"I want us to form very strong partnerships with the alumni, with the business community, with the government. I already have a lot of contacts that we can build on."

She foresees Western "becoming a major university in Kentucky. I see enrollment at 20,000 in the near future." The school had 13,522 students last year.

Despite her remarks, at least four teachers spoke out against Collins at the discussion while most others indicated they agreed. One teacher asked if anyone had something to say in support of the former governor, but no one replied.

Meredith, a native of Owensboro who earned his master's degree from Western, called Collins "a capable lady" and said having her as one of the finalists "certainly raises the visibility of this contest."

Meredith told faculty and staff that Western needs an aggressive and accessible president who can work with lawmakers to "make sure Western gets the best possible look when dollars are given out."

He said he is on good terms with a number of Kentucky legislators and the state Council on Higher Education. In January 1987, he was one of three finalists for executive director of the council but he withdrew because he wanted a campus position, not a statewide post.

Although Collins did not say how long she would stay at Western, Meredith jokingly told reporters, "I take a job to retire in it."

Western's president, Kern Alexander, is leaving after 2½ years to become a distinguished professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg.

Faculty and student reaction to the candidates will be only one of the factors the regents will consider, board Chairman Joseph Iracane said.

"We've got to assess Western's needs verses their qualifications and make a decision," he said. "We've got four excellent candidates, and I couldn't discount any of them."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1988

WKU faculty see Collins' inexperience as 'handicap'

By TIM ROBERTS
Staff Writer

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Appointing a former governor as president of Western Kentucky University "would speak volumes about Western's attitudes and its approach to the future," former Gov. Martha Layne Collins told more than 150 faculty members yesterday.

Her appointment, she said, would be "a historic moment" for her as a woman and it would indicate that WKU "means business when it talks about the involvement of academics, government and the private sector all working together."

Collins, one of the four finalists for the presidency of WKU, was joined on campus yesterday by another candidate, Thomas Meredith, vice chancellor of the University of Mississippi.

But much of the attention was focused on Collins because of her position as a candidate who does not have the usual credentials, including a doctorate and experience in scholarly research. Response to Collins' appearance before the faculty was negative.

"There would be so much homework left to do," said sociology professor Joan Krenzin of Collins' lack of academic credentials. The former governor, who has a bachelor's degree in home economics, would be "starting from scratch," Krenzin said, adding, "On-the-job training is something we don't like to do at the highest level."

Alan B. Anderson, head of the department of philosophy and religion, said the idea of including Collins was interesting, but that "her lack of experience in the university setting would be too much of a handicap to enable us to make use of her strengths."

Collins responded to the concern about her credentials by saying she would employ "a team effort" and would listen to the faculty.

In applying for the position, she said, "I wasn't just looking for another job."

"The people who are saying I can't be a college president are the same people who said I couldn't be governor, and I did it," she said. "I just have to work harder."

She appeared on campus with her husband, Bill, and said they would move to Bowling Green if the board of regents selects her.

Joe Iracane, chairman of the board, said he expects the president to be named this morning.

Collins would not commit herself to a particular length of time for her stay in Bowling Green, but said the regents want the new president to sign a four-year contract. Two years would be too short, she said.

Collins said she would be "an active, aggressive, accessible president" with a presence on campus and off.

Because she endorsed Democratic presidential nominee Michael Dukakis early in the campaign, there has been speculation that she would be offered a position in his administration if he is elected.

She would not answer what she called a "what-if question," and said she was not particularly interested in moving to Washington.

Asked if Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, with whom she met last week, was involved in the selection process, she said politics had been kept out of it.

She said she would not interfere with the student press, and would use her contacts to help increase funding for WKU.

Meredith said in his talks to faculty, students and the press that he would be "a highly visible president on and off campus, whose style is "aggressive and high energy." He pledged to "keep everything on top of the table. There will be no hidden agendas."

Although he said he would delegate various duties, he said, "I like to run the ship."

He said a sports program is "crucial" in getting people excited about a university. But he said athletics can't "dominate the academic side."

"I am not a professional seeker of presidencies," Meredith said, adding later that he would stay in the job "until the regents run me off."

"I want to be president of Western Kentucky University. I'm not just going through the process."

Like the two candidates who appeared Wednesday — Thomas Bond, president of Clarion (Pa.) State College, and H. George Frederickson, a distinguished professor at the University of Kansas — Meredith was careful in commenting on Collins' candidacy.

(CONTD)

WKU
(cont'd)

"It's certainly raised the visibility of the contest," he said. "She's a very capable lady and certainly can undertake any responsibility and do it well. I'm sure of that."

Meredith said he would not interfere with the student press and does not approve of faculty editors.

Student journalists "live or die by what they write," he said. "It puts pressure back on them to do well."

He said he would pursue increased enrollment as long as it did not lower educational quality.

English professor James Heldman said after reviewing Meredith's resume that he feared that he might be "an administrative dilettante," with little understanding of professors. But after hearing him he changed his mind, saying he sounded "knowledgeable, practical, open, very articulate, flexible and experienced."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1988

Junior college to close at end of term

FRANKFORT — The Bowling Green Junior College of Business will be allowed to operate through the end of its current term before being closed, a state regulatory board voted yesterday.

The state Board for Proprietary Education also ordered that the college's campuses in Bowling Green and Glasgow be monitored to ensure that the school does not enroll any new students. School officials said there were about 110 students enrolled this term at the two campuses.

J.R. Rippetoe, who owns the college, told the board he was trying to sell it and hopes to do so before the current term ends Sept. 23.

The U.S. Department of Education cut off student aid money and fined the school for allegedly mishandling such funds. An investigation by the state board also uncovered numerous irregularities.

Aug. 8, 1988

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1988

Too many students 'marvelous' problem for Morehead State

By Lee Mueller
Eastern Kentucky bureau

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University is facing "a marvelous set of problems" this month, thanks to a projected 10 percent enrollment increase, President C. Nelson Grote said yesterday.

Grote told the board of regents that the university expected to enroll 7,092 students when the fall semester begins — the first time since 1980 that Morehead has had more than 7,000 students.

"Students are coming by the bushel from Eastern Kentucky," said Grote, who outlined measures the school is taking to cope with the additional students.

Enrollment increases since Grote became president in 1987 mark a dramatic turnaround at Morehead, which the Herald-Leader called "the state's most strife-torn school" in 1986.

After peaking at 7,658 students in 1978, Morehead's enrollment plunged to 5,695 in 1985 in the wake of an administrative clash that prompted stormy campus demonstrations.

When the smoke cleared, seven of eight regents had resigned at former Gov. Martha Layne Collins' request. Acting president A.D. Albright replaced Herb Reinhard Jr. in July 1986 until Grote took over in July 1987.

With the improvements of the past two years in mind, board chairman Louie Nunn yesterday unexpectedly called a 50-minute executive session to discuss the status of Morehead's current regents.

The terms of five of eight appointed regents have expired, but Gov. Wallace Wilkinson has not appointed anyone to take their place. Under state law, college regents serve until replaced.

The term of regent Barbara Curry, a Lexington Democrat, expired in March 1987. The terms of former Gov. Edward T. Breathitt, a Democrat; William Seaton of Ashland, a Republican; Charles Wheeler of Ashland, a Republican; and Walter Carr of Morehead, a Democrat, expired earlier this year. Carr was the only regent to refuse Collins' request to resign.

Nunn said after the meeting that he had called Wilkinson about three week ago and asked the governor to consider reappointing all five regents.

"I told him we had a marvelous board here," said Nunn, who said he would like to keep the board intact "for the balance of the school year."

Wilkinson said he had been under pressure to fill regent posts at Morehead and Western, but did not respond directly to his request, Nunn said.

Neither Breathitt nor Wheeler attended yesterday's meeting, but Nunn said three of the regents whose terms have expired agreed during the closed session to serve if reappointed.

In case they are not reappointed, Nunn said he also asked the regents for permission to ask Wilkinson if they could "stay on for a little longer period of time so we'd have some continuity in what we're doing."

Earlier, Nunn swore in the board's newest member, student regent Sheridan Martin of Drift in Floyd County.

Grote said Morehead had hired 10 new faculty members to help cope with the expected enrollment increase. "We're really concerned that freshmen classes remain small," he said.

The college also has received 3,754 applications for housing, Grote said, about 100 more than Morehead can accommodate.

Typically, about 13 percent of applicants don't show up, so the college is considering renting about 50 rooms in local motels for a few days until an accurate head-count can be taken, he said.

"We don't expect to have to turn a single student away, . . . but it's kind of a nice problem to have."

Grote also said he was working on problems with food service.

The college's cafeterias and grills showed a $94,000 deficit last year, up from a $22,000 deficit the year before.

-The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Ky., August 7, 1988

Morehead projecting enrollment

By VIRGINIA ANN WHITE
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — If July projections hold, Morehead State University's enrollment will soar above 7,000 this fall.

That would be the school's largest enrollment since 1980.

"If the projections hold...we will experience substantial growth once again," said Dr. Nelson Grote, who completed his year at the school in July..

Beginning with fall 1986, MSU's enrollment has grown dramatically. That year marked the end of a downswing in which enrollment had steadily declined throughout the decade, falling from 7,676 students in 1976 to 5,695 in 1985.

Grote credits the enrollment gains, which may bring the number of students to 7,149 according to university projections, to the school's marketing and recruitment programs.

Beginning in 1986, when Dr. A.D. Albright was appointed MSU president, the school strengthened programs reaching out to students in MSU's designated region. MSU serves a 22-county area in eastern Kentucky.

Grote said those efforts have been continued, including the summer SOAR programs, which bring potential students and their parents on campus for a day of tours and information gathering.

While some of the enrollment increase is from incoming freshman, Grote said new students are also transferring from area community colleges and even other university programs.

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Ky., August 7, 1988

Nunn's wish to have MSU regents returned brings good response

By VIRGINIA ANN WHITE
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — Former governor and Morehead State University regent Louis B. Nunn is taking steps to encourage the reappointment of five other MSU regents.

Nunn spoke to Gov. Wallace Wilkinson early last week and to the regents on Saturday about keeping the present board intact.

Nunn, chairman of the board of regents, said Saturday he hopes to keep the board together untill at least the end of the 1988-89 school year. He called it a "marvelous board" and said there is still work to be accomplished at the school.

Wilkinson, he said, indicated he will consider the reappointments.

Nunn also suggested the board go into closed session at a regents meeting Saturday to discuss the situation.

Returning after 40-minutes behind closed doors, Nunn said those regents whose terms have expired agreed to stay on the MSU board if Gov. Wilkinson wishes them to.

The five include Barbara Curry, director of the Department of Social Services for the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government; Walter Carr, Morehead businessman; William R. Seaton, of Ashland Oil Inc.; Charles Wheeler, president of Wheeler and Williams Hardware Co. in Ashland; and former Gov. Edward "Ned" T. Breathitt.

Curry's term expired in March 1987, while the other four ended this year. Seaton and Wheeler are Republicans and the other three are Democrats. Under Kentucky law, the eight gubernatorial-appointed seats are divided equally between Democrats and Republicans.

Dubbed the "super board of the south," seven of the eight appointed members came on the board in March 1986.

They were appointed by former governor Martha Layne Collins to fulfill the terms of regents who resigned at her request.

The "super board" was charged with helping end the controversy that surrounded the school because of disagreements between then MSU president Herb Reinhard and the former regents.

In other discussion at Saturday's meeting, MSU President C. Nelson Grote told the regents the school can probably expect a 9 percent to 10 percent increase in enrollment this fall.

While welcoming the new students, Grote reported this may put a crunch on the number of available beds.

EXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1988

Ex-Gov. Nunn urges Morehead graduates to battle illiteracy

Former Gov. Louis B. Nunn, speaking at Morehead State University's summer commencement yesterday, urged the new graduates to return to their communities and help in his mission to bring all Kentuckians the message of education.

"You have the education and the ability if you will only use it," Nunn said. "It behooves you to set about to eliminate functional illiteracy in the state of Kentucky."

Nunn told the 1,200 people attending the ceremony that "The opportunity for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is lost without education."

About 320 students received undergraduate and graduate degrees.

O. Leonard Press, executive director of the Kentucky authority of educational television since 1963, received an honorary doctor of public service degree.

Press initiated the plans for the Kentucky Educational Television network.

A former faculty member and broadcasting service supervisor at the University of Kentucky, Press holds bachelor's and master's degrees from Boston University.

Press said the degree was an honor in more ways than one.

"I have enormous respect for MSU and its illustrious President Dr. Grote. Governor Nunn holds a special place in my heart ... There are no individuals or institutions from which this degree would mean more," he added.

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Ky., August 7, 1988

In the news

Nunn challenges MSU graduates

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University students at Saturday's summer commencement were charged with fighting illiteracy and encouraging self sufficiency by former Gov. Louis B. Nunn, keynote speaker.

Nunn, chairman of the MSU board of regents, told the degree candidates society is endangered by the lack of understanding among citizens of basic issues. He blamed the educational ills of today's adults on the expermentation with classroom programs in the 1960s.

The bottom-line skills — reading, writing and arithmatic — were not stressed enough, he said.

Nunn, assisted by MSU President C. Nelson Grote, presented educational broadcast pioneer O. Leonard Press with an honorary doctoral degree for public service. Press was honored at the commencement for, among other credits, his work in forming the Kentucky Educational Television Network.

About 300 undergraduate and graduate degrees were conferred at Saturday's ceremonies.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1988

Owensboro native picked to lead WKU

Collins takes her name out of consideration

By Todd Pack
Herald-Leader staff writer

BOWLING GREEN — Owensboro native Thomas C. Meredith yesterday was named president of Western Kentucky University, beating out more than 100 candidates, among them former Gov. Martha Layne Collins.

Collins, 51, withdrew her name from consideration early yesterday morning, citing concerns over her lack of academic experience.

During a visit to campus Thursday, Meredith said Collins was "a capable lady" and should be considered for the job.

Speaking yesterday from Owensboro, Meredith said he would "keep the initiatives and priorities that are under way" at Western, the state's third-largest university.

"When you are aggressive, you make sure everything stays with you," said Meredith, 46. "You let people know where you are and where you're going as an institution."

Meredith has worked since 1984 at the University of Mississippi at Oxford as an assistant to the chancellor, the university's top executive. He became vice chancellor for executive affairs last year. He will replace Kern Alexander, who stepped down to become a distinguished professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg.

Meredith and Collins were among the four finalists who met with administrators, faculty members and students Wednesday and Thursday in Bowling Green.

In a written statement released yesterday, Collins congratulated Meredith, but said she was qualified for the position.

"But there are obviously those who feel that anyone from outside the academic community cannot be an effective president, and I recognize their concerns," Collins' statement said.

During the presidential search, faculty members argued that Collins did not have the proper academic background to be president. She has a bachelor's degree in home economics and is resident executive in the University of Louisville's business school.

"I withdrew my name because I care about Western Kentucky University," Collins said. "I did not want any division to result from my candidacy that could damage the board's effectiveness in the future."

While governor from 1983 to 1987, Collins appointed or reappointed eight of Western's 10 regents. The other two regents are chosen by faculty members and students.

Collins told board chairman Joe Iracane that she wanted to withdraw her name from consideration after a board meeting that lasted from 8 p.m. Thursday until 4 a.m. yesterday.

Several regents said the board reached a consensus about the new president during that meeting.

Near the end of the eight-hour meeting, the regents were torn between Collins and Meredith, regent Hughlyne Wilson said.

By the time the meeting ended, "We pretty much knew what was going to happen," she said.

Regent John S. Palmore said, "I really didn't know that (Collins withdrew) until I came over to Wetherby this morning."

The board met at 9 a.m. at Wetherby Administration Building.

Iracane said he called the four finalists before that meeting, but he would not comment on what they discussed.

However, he said the conversation with Collins "was a situation where we called and discussed particular things, and she indicated it would be in the best interest of the university if she withdrew."

He said the cool response Collins received from faculty members Thursday had nothing to do with her decision.

Several faculty members said Thursday that Collins did not appear to know the answers to written questions concerning how she would run the university.

"I've seen her in action for several years, and I did not expect her to be real knowledgeable about the university, but her performance was below my expectations," said John Parker, head of the government department.

During her meeting with staff and faculty members, Collins said her strong contacts within the state and federal government would help Western. She said also that the university president and faculty members should work closely.

The board considered faculty members' reactions to each of the finalists, Palmore said, but that was not the only thing it considered.

The two other finalists — Thomas A. Bond, president of Clarion University in Pennsylvania; and H. George Frederickson, a distinguished professor at the University of Kansas — received a mixed response from faculty members and students during their visits to campus Wednesday.

Parker said Meredith scored points among faculty members because of his warmth and his knowledge of the university.

The regents contacted dozens of people who knew each of the finalists, Palmore said, "and nobody had the least thing bad to say about Meredith."

Although Meredith's four-year contract had not been made final yesterday, Iracane said he would receive a salary of about $80,000 and use of a university-leased house and vehicle.

Meredith said he expected to arrive in Bowling Green in early September and "hit the ground running."

* * *

Herald-Leader education writer Jamie Lucke contributed to this article.

Return of a native: Meredith has strong ties to Western Kentucky

By Jamie Lucke
Herald-Leader education writer

Western Kentucky University's new president Thomas Carter Meredith comes to the job from the University of Mississippi, but his roots run deep in Western Kentucky.

Meredith, 46, was born and reared in Owensboro, where he attended Kentucky Wesleyan College on a basketball scholarship.

He was an only child. His parents worked for Owensboro Municipal Utilities, and his father, Thomas Logan Meredith, died while he was in college.

At least four generations of his ancestors lived in the Owensboro area, said his mother, Charlotte Meredith. His grandmother's family, the Bennetts, held the first land deed in Ohio County, she said.

After graduating from college in 1963, Meredith taught social studies at Owensboro High School and worked on a master's degree at Western.

Joe Iracane — Western's board chairman and an Owensboro businessman — taught at Owensboro High School at the same time as Meredith.

After earning a doctorate in education from Ole Miss in Oxford in 1971, Meredith worked as an administrator in the Jeffersonville, Ind., public school system.

He went to work in Mississippi for the board that governs the state's universities in 1974, overseeing academic programs and planning.

Meredith has worked at Ole Miss since 1984 as an assistant to the chancellor, who is the university's top executive.

He became vice chancellor for executive affairs in March 1987.

Earlier in 1987, he was a finalist for the job of executive director of the Kentucky Council on Higher Education. He withdrew his name from consideration, and the job went to Gary Cox. At the time, Meredith said he wanted to continue working on a campus rather than in a state job.

Meredith has strong administrative experience and a knack for public relations, according to officials at Western and Ole Miss.

Under outgoing president Kern Alexander, Western recruited students aggressively and expanded in the region it serves. However, some critics said Alexander ignored the need for statewide planning in higher education and caused controversies through poor communications.

Mike Harreld, chairman of the council on higher education, predicted that Western would continue to reach more and more students under Meredith but without the misunderstandings.

During his interview on campus Thursday, Meredith mentioned hundreds of his friends who have ties to Western. "Those who have had and do have children here now will force me to be successful as Western's president. I won't have any choice, there's too much pressure."

Thomas Meredith

Born: Dec. 7, 1941

Place of birth: Owensboro

Family: Wife, Susan Steen Meredith, a native of Booneville, Miss.; two sons, Mark, 13, Matt, 10. Mrs. Meredith is a music teacher and directs the Mississippi Scholastic Press Association for high school yearbook and newspaper staffs.

Education: B.A., Kentucky Wesleyan College; M.A., Western Kentucky University; Ed.D, University of Mississippi.

Quotation: "WKU is great and will get greater. That's going to happen in a relatively short time, and I want to be part of it."

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Saturday, August 6, 1988

University's new leader looks ahead

By JOHN STRAUSS
Associated Press Writer

BOWLING GREEN — The self-described "high energy" candidate for president of Western Kentucky University, Thomas C. Meredith, tried to relax at his mother's house in Owensboro after winning the job.

But while Friday's decision by the board of regents ended a grueling series of interviews by board members, faculty and reporters, a lengthy agenda of university issues lay ahead.

Meredith, a vice chancellor at the University of Mississippi involved in that state's higher education for 14 years, offered a general outline of his plans for Western in talks with the school's faculty earlier.

Some asked about his plans for fund-raising and expansion of Western's enrollment. The school had about 13,500 students last year under president Kern Alexander, Western's seventh president who is leaving to become a professor at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University at Blacksburg.

"It's a high priority as long as you maintain quality," Meredith said of expansion. "More students mean more operational dollars to do other kinds of things with, to improve other academic areas."

Western has grown so far without sacrificing education, as evidenced by American College Test scores among incoming freshmen, Meredith said.

When he joined Mississippi as an adjunct professor and assistant to the chancellor in 1984 the school was at the bottom of a five-year decline in enrollment. Meredith said he wanted to continue working on a campus rather than in a state job.

Meredith has strong administrative experience and a knack for public relations, according to officials at Western and Ole Miss.

Under outgoing president Kern Alexander, Western recruited students aggressively and expanded in the region it serves. However, some critics said Alexander ignored the need for statewide planning in higher education and caused controversies through poor communications.

Mike Harreld, chairman of the council on higher education, predicted that Western would continue to reach more and more students under Meredith but without the misunderstandings.

During his interview on campus Thursday, Meredith mentioned hundreds of his friends who have ties to Western. "Those who have had and do have children here now will force me to be successful as Western's president. I won't have any choice, there's too much pressure."

Mike Harreld, chairman of the council on higher education, predicted that Western would continue to reach more and more students under Meredith but without the misunderstandings.

During his interview on campus Thursday, Meredith mentioned hundreds of his friends who have ties to Western. "Those who have had and do have children here now will force me to be successful as Western's president. I won't have any choice, there's too much pressure."

Other candidates for the position included former Gov. Martha Layne Collins, who withdrew from consideration in the midst of the regents' deliberations. Some faculty members opposed Collins partly because she had the thinnest university background of the remaining candidates. H. George Frederickson, a distinguished professor at the University of Kansas, and Thomas A. Bond, president of Clarion University in Pennsylvania, were the other two finalists from 102 applicants.

Meredith, an engaging 6-foot-5 man whose hobbies include sports, photography and travel, "didn't know when he would move to Bowling Green. He and his wife, Susan, had to find a school for their two sons, among other things.

But Western will know when the new president arrives because he'll be in offices, at functions and with students all over the hilly, Bowling Green campus, Meredith said.

"That requires high energy, because to be on campus is to be visible on campus and be about, not just lock yourself in your office," he said.

"It's fun to be out on campus and be around people, faculty and staff members and students. An office is nice, but an office is not fun. Being out among the people on campus is

Other candidates for the position included former Gov. Martha Layne Collins, who withdrew from consideration in the midst of the regents' deliberations. Some faculty members opposed Collins partly because she had the thinnest university background of the remaining candidates. H. George Frederickson, a distinguished professor at the University of Kansas, and Thomas A. Bond, president of Clarion University in Pennsylvania, were the other two finalists from 102 applicants.

Meredith, an engaging 6-foot-5 man whose hobbies include sports, photography and travel, "didn't know when he would move to Bowling Green. He and his wife, Susan, had to find a school for their two sons, among other things.

But Western will know when the new president arrives because he'll be in offices, at functions and with students all over the hilly, Bowling Green campus, Meredith said.

"That requires high energy, because to be on campus is to be visible on campus and be about, not just lock yourself in your office," he said.

"It's fun to be out on campus and be around people, faculty and staff members and students. An office is nice, but an office is not fun. Being out among the people on campus is

said. This fall will be the fourth straight year of enrollment increases.

The Western board of regents gave him a general outline of the school's concerns during interviews.

"They want this institution to get the maximum amount of use out of the dollars that it has by running as efficiently as possible, and that could address a large number of areas," he said. "We have been through a number of budget cuts in the state of Mississippi over the last several years. So I certainly understand that operational mode is not nearly as fun as having lots of fun."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1988

Ole Miss official new WKU president

By TIM ROBERTS
and RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writers

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Western Kentucky University's regents chose Kentucky native Thomas C. Meredith as the eighth president of the university yesterday after former Gov. Martha Layne Collins withdrew her name from consideration.

The announcement was greeted by applause and cheers from a standing-room-only crowd of faculty and staff members, many of whom had voiced strong opinions against Collins' selection after her appearance on campus Thursday.

The decision followed a nearly all-night closed session in which the regents deadlocked 5-5 on Collins and Meredith, 46, the vice chancellor of the University of Mississippi at Oxford.

Regents Chairman Joe Iracane said with little elaboration that he called Collins about 6 a.m. "about some problems." It was then that she withdrew, giving the presidency to Meredith.

Collins issued a statement later in the day, congratulating Meredith and explaining her action.

"I withdrew my name," she said, "because I care about Western Kentucky University. I did not want any division to result from my candidacy that could damage the board's effectiveness in the future."

She said in an interview later that she believed she could bring a different style of leadership to WKU than that of a traditional academic appointee.

"Obviously, those people inside (WKU) didn't feel that way. They felt because I didn't have a doctorate, I was not qualified and could not handle the job," said Collins, who has a bachelor's degree in home economics.

All 10 members of the board voted for Meredith in the public session yesterday morning.

"It wasn't an easy decision," Iracane said. "Each of the candidates brought special qualities to the search."

Meredith, speaking from Owensboro, where he grew up, said he would be on the job as soon as possible. He said he wants a smooth departure from his duties at the University of Mississippi, but he and his wife Susan also want to have their two children — Mark, 13, and Matt, 10 — registered in Bowling Green schools as quickly as possible.

Meredith said yesterday that Collins is "a capable lady, and I have the highest regard for her."

The reaction on campus to his selection, as demonstrated by the applause in the regents' room, was very positive.

"I jumped out of my chair and hit the ceiling" with joy, Alan Anderson, head of the department of philosophy and religion, said of the board's decision.

Meredith seemed to be the top choice of the faculty, Anderson said, adding that selection of Collins would have sent morale plummeting.

The former governor appeared to lose whatever support she might have had among the faculty with her appearance on campus Thursday, which Anderson called a disaster.

"She has many strengths but not the ones we need at this point," he said.

Iracane said that Collins' appearance before the faculty was noted by the regents but that he was not sure the negative reaction was representative of the entire faculty.

Collins, he said, did have all the "figures, facts and knowledge to absolutely elaborate on some of the particular answers."

Faculty regent Gene Evans said, however, that faculty sentiment was against Collins after her appearance, and he noted considerable support for Meredith. That support, he said, was important in the regents' deliberations.

Jo-Ann Huff Albers, head of the journalism department, said she was "delighted" with Meredith's selection. She had opposed changes that outgoing President Kern Alexander proposed for student publications, but she said she has "every reason to believe that we'll receive the support and encouragement from the (Meredith) administration that we need to continue to be successful."

Collins' involvement in politics and Iracane's decision to meet with Gov. Wallace Wilkinson during the search — once in Bowling Green and twice in Frankfort — were at least partly responsible for various people's concern that the race was fixed or that politics was involved in one way or another.

While acknowledging that he had kept Wilkinson posted on the selection process and notified him on Meredith's pending appointment before yesterday's announcement, Iracane said the governor had kept an "arm's-length" posture and had not interfered in the deliberations.

"He indicated he wanted only the best for (WKU) and said, 'It's in your hands to do that.' He did not put any pressure on in any way," said Iracane, adding that he is trying to arrange a meeting between Meredith and Wilkinson within the next few days.

Asked yesterday if Meredith's ties to Owensboro, where Iracane lives, played a role in his selection, Iracane said, "I've been accused of everything."

Then in a reference to his place of birth, Iracane said, "I'm glad there wasn't anyone from Brooklyn on this thing; that would have been a mortal lock."

Meredith, who was raised in Owensboro, said yesterday, "I have so many family members and friends in Kentucky, I'm excited to come back in a leadership role in higher education."

He has a bachelor's degree from Kentucky Wesleyan College in Owensboro, a master's degree in education administration and supervision from WKU and a doctorate in education from the University of Mississippi.

He has been at Ole Miss since 1984, first as executive assistant to the chancellor and then as vice chancellor. He was associate director for programs and planning for the university's board of trustees from 1981 to 1984.

Alexander, who is leaving after 2½ years at WKU, will take a distinguished professorship at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University at Blacksburg.

Asked how long he will stay at WKU, Meredith said, "I'm coming to stay at Western and to do the job."

Iracane said that Meredith's contract was still being ironed out but that his salary would be around $85,000 a year.

Avoiding a mistake at Western

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1988

Western Kentucky University's board of trustees avoided a big mistake Friday when it chose someone other than former Gov. Martha Layne Collins as Western's new president. The board picked Thomas Meredith, the vice chancellor of the University of Mississippi.

Meredith has a background in both administration *and* academics. That is more than can be said for Collins, whose academic background is limited to a bachelor's degree in home economics.

It's true that she provided admirable support for education during her term as governor. But it's equally true that Collins is unqualified to serve as a university president. The fact that she was a finalist in Western's search — and apparently a strong finalist — says a lot about the university's trustees. It says they are at least as interested in continuing Kentucky's tradition of campus empire-building as they are in education.

All Kentuckians can admire Martha Layne Collins for her advocacy of better schools and universities. All should also agree that it takes more than that to provide what a state university needs to grow and excel.

Lack of right experience and answers doomed Collins' WKU bid

ANALYSIS

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

Former Gov. Martha Layne Collins, runner-up in the presidential sweepstakes at Western Kentucky University, is now 0 for 2 in her campaign to head a state university.

Her effort to capture the University of Kentucky presidency in 1986-87, while she was still governor, was muted. But she was aggressive in seeking the WKU post, which went to Owensboro native Thomas C. Meredith, now vice chancellor of the University of Mississippi at Oxford.

In the end, her candidacy foundered on her lack of academic credentials and on what many perceived to be her inability to articulate the important issues facing Western.

The episode points up the difficulty that politicians have in making the transition to academia. Some have done it successfully, but they are the exception not the rule.

In the UK search, Collins was never seriously considered — even though some of her supporters did lobby UK trustees — and it is still unclear whether she ever thought she had a realistic chance.

Although the dust is still settling around Meredith's appointment, announced Friday, there is no tangible evidence that either Collins or Gov. Wallace Wilkinson tried to work behind the scenes to lobby the regents.

While Collins either appointed or reappointed eight of WKU's 10 regents — the other two are elected by the faculty and students — she said that those appointments weren't made with any "political payback" in mind.

She told a confidant, "If anyone's suggesting I packed the board, I evidently didn't do a very good job."

In an interview Friday, she said she and Wilkinson had "worked very hard for this not to be a political thing. I did not solicit votes or help in a political way. I did not initiate letter-writing or phone-call campaigns."

For his part, Wilkinson spoke with regent Chairman Joe Iracane three times and took a telephone call from Mississippi Gov. Ray Mabus on Meredith's behalf.

But Iracane said Friday that Wilkinson had kept an "arm's-length" posture and had not put any pressure on the deliberations.

Wilkinson also met with Collins in late July, and the subject of the Western presidency was discussed. Details of that conversation have not been revealed, but Collins acknowledged that Wilkinson told her they could "work together should I be named."

But her bid fell short. The consensus is that, on campus at least, the 46-year-old Meredith was clearly viewed as the better candidate and that whatever chance Collins had slipped from her grasp because of two factors:

■ Many Bowling Green-area residents were aghast that she considered herself qualified for the post. And they weren't bashful about making their views known to the board of regents.

In a letter published Monday in The Park City Daily News, Elizabeth Y. Downing, daughter of former WKU President Dero Downing, wrote: "The consideration of Martha Layne Collins for the presidency of Western is an affront to all those who have worked diligently to make a name for WKU in a state saturated by the University of Kentucky."

■ Collins' poor showing on Thursday in a public session with the school's faculty cost her what little support she may have had in that quarter.

Many WKU professors, including some who initially favored her candidacy, left the session shaking their heads at her vague answers to questions and what they termed her limited understanding of the university.

Some Collins supporters say that stance merely showed "academic snobbishness" toward the former governor, who has only a bachelor's degree in home economics.

While Collins later said she wasn't bitter, she contended that she could have brought a "new dimension" to the presidency through her national and international contacts in business and political circles.

Collins, who withdrew from the race after a 5-5 deadlock emerged between her and Meredith, said, "I guess I was a little ahead of my time."

The former governor said she will continue to work to improve Kentucky education and plans to return this fall to UK, where she is a resident executive in the business school. She also plans to help Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis' presidential campaign and to continue as a director on several corporate boards.

Although her administration did make some moves to improve education in Kentucky, Collins' presidential aspirations were viewed with considerable skepticism by many of the state's educational and political observers.

Yet there are several examples of politicians who have made the transition.

Former Tennessee Gov. Lamar Alexander recently became president of the University of Tennessee.

Two U.S. senators and former governors — North Carolina's Terry Sanford and Washington's Dan Evans — headed Duke University and Evergreen State College, respectively, before going to Washington.

Former Mississippi Gov. William Winter accepted, and then rejected, the chancellorship of the University of Mississippi, and Colgate Darden, a former Virginia governor, headed the University of Virginia from 1947-59.

Other politician-presidents include former U.S. Reps. John Brademas of Indiana, president of New York University, and Ray Thornton of Arkansas, president of the University of Arkansas.

But while governors possess characteristics common to successful university presidents — including management skills and the ability to build consensus — the traits for success in the two jobs are more different than similar.

Many governors, by the nature of their office, wield tremendous power. They can order things done. University presidents, on the other hand, must be willing to share power and tolerate dissent.

Fund-raising is undertaken for different reasons in the two worlds. Successful politicians raise money for one reason — their election — but presidents coax it from donors to support programs or build buildings. The methods used have little in common.

And while governors, by their mere presence, command public attention, even if they sometimes have no detailed understanding of the issues they are addressing, presidents must be conversant on a variety of complex topics.

As a potential president, Collins apparently fell woefully short on that point.

Nevertheless, her argument that she could bring attention to WKU was, in an ironic twist, borne out during the search process.

A horde of reporters — perhaps an unprecedented number for a news event at WKU — showed up Friday to see if the former governor would be the new president.

XINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1988

he cost of college keeps going up

osts will rise 7 percent this fall; crease again tops inflation rate

Lee Mitgang
ociated Press

NEW YORK — Average college ts will climb 7 percent this fall d a few private colleges will top $20,000-a-year mark for the first e, according to a survey released sterday by the College Board.

Tuitions thus continue to rise ter than the nation's overall in- tion rate for the eighth consecu- e year.

The board's annual survey of lege costs took pains to point t, however, that only a handful of ivate colleges were charging sky- gh fees, and over half the nation's udents are sharing $24 billion in- d.

"Students and their families ould not be discouraged by these uition) increases," said College oard President Donald Stewart.

But critics in the Reagan admin- tration and even a handful of llege presidents said this fall's ontinued steep increases were fur- her proof that colleges refuse to do nything about bloated bureaucra- ies and other waste on many ampuses.

"We are, of course, not at all surprised by these increases," said Bruce Carnes, deputy undersecre- tary of the U.S. Department of Education and an outspoken critic of rising college tuitions. "We have stated that so far as we can see the price of college is going to go up at this rate forever. We don't see anything in the immediate offing to exert very much restraint on these increases."

Average "fixed charges" at private, four-year institutions — tuition, fees, room and board — will hit $11,330 for 1988-89, up 9 percent from last fall, the board estimated in its annual survey of college costs.

Adding $1,600 that the board estimates the average student spends on incidentals like books, supplies and transportation, the total budget for resident four-year private school students will reach nearly $13,000.

Average fixed costs at four-year public institutions will increase 5 percent to $4,445 for in-state students — or just over $6,000 including incidental expenses.

At two-year private schools, tuition, fees, room and board will average $7,627, up 7 percent. Average tuition and fees at public two-year institutions are increasing 4 percent to $767. The board said the sample of such schools charging room and board was too small to compile an average.

A year at Bennington, perennially the nation's most expensive, will cost the average student approximately $20,590, counting estimated incidental expenses. Sarah Lawrence College ranks second at an estimated $20,360, followed by Brandeis University, $20,186, and Barnard College, $20,150.

Other schools where student expenses will hover near the $20,000-a-year mark include Tufts University, University of Chicago, Harvard and Radcliffe, Dartmouth College, Boston University and New York University.

Few of the nation's other 3,400 colleges and universities charge anywhere near such stratospheric amounts. Median tuitions and fees charged at four-year private colleges for 1988-89 will be $6,180, and just $1,440 for four-year public institutions, according to the survey.

(Tuition at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville is $680 a semester for in-state undergraduate students, or $1,360 a year. At the state's regional universities, in-state tuition is $520 a semester, or $1,040 a year.

(Those tuition rates are $20 a semester more than last fall.

(Community college students pay $290 a semester, an $10 increase over last fall.

(Those rates do not include student fees, which vary with each university.

(Housing costs also vary. For example, the basic residence hall room at UK is $683 a semester, not including board, while Western Kentucky University's rate is $425.)

Tuition increases have exceeded the nation's overall inflation rate for eight consecutive years. The peak year was 1982-83 when tuitions at four-year private schools rose 13 percent and public college rates soared 20 percent. In most years since, average tuitions have gone up in the 6 percent to 8 percent range.

College officials explain that schools have had to increase student charges because faculty salaries and other costs have risen and because the federal government has cut back on student aid.

Richard F. Rosser, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in Washington, said private schools now dole out more than $2 billion in student aid, twice the total of federal grants to undergraduates attending such schools.

And he said they also need to cope with capital expenditures such as scientific equipment, information technology and library acquisitions.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1988

Bowling Green Junior College to be closed

Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Bowling Green Junior College will be allowed to operate through the end of its current term and then will be closed, a state regulatory board voted Thursday.

The State Board for Proprietary Education also ordered that the business college's campuses in Bowling Green and Glasgow be monitored to ensure that the school does not enroll any new students.

J. R. Rippetoe, who owns the college, told the board he is trying to sell it and hopes to do so before the current term ends Sept. 23.

Board Chairman Nat Sanders said the board would consider a license application from a new owner, but said there were no guarantees.

School officials said there are about 110 students enrolled this term at the two campuses.

The school has been under fire for some time from state and federal regulators.

The U.S. Department of Education cut off student aid money and fined the school for allegedly mishandling such funds. An investigation by the state board also uncovered numerous irregularities.

Board members emphasized the only reason they were inclined to allow the school to stay open was so students would not suffer. The school's license expired at the end of June and it has been operating on an extension from the board.

Earlier this month, the staff of the Tennessee Higher Education Commission said no new students could be enrolled at the Nashville campus.

The school offers associate of science degrees in business administration, computer programming, fashion merchandising, medical administrative assistance and executive administrative assistance.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1988

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO ???

COMPILED BY VINCE CROWDUS

Centre College's new residence hall

A new residence hall for 50 students at Centre College in Danville will be ready at the opening of classes this fall, according to Art Jestor, director of college relations.

Construction of the two-story hall was financed by a $1 million donation by Mary and Barry Bingham Sr., of Louisville, former owners of The Courier-Journal and other communications properties.

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Ky., August 7, 1988–

Non-traditional students make up large part of colleges' enrollments

By MARY H. SCOTT
Special to The Independent

ASHLAND — Adults in college were rare when the movie "Mother was a Freshman" was released in the 1940s.

But that has changed in the age of two-income families and employers clamoring for highly trained workers, local college administrators say.

Some adults are attending college for the first time. Others have returned to finish what they started years before.

Non-traditional students account for 45 percent of those attending Ashland Community College, said Carl Lively, dean of student affairs.

"The most important thing is that we make no distinctions in our students, whether they are 16 or 80," he said. "We try to meet the needs of all students, no matter what their age."

Lively said ACC offers some special services to the non-traditional student, including evening and off-campus classes, television courses and the Re-Entry Program.

Counselor Sue Niestroy said the Re-Entry Program provides help with paying transportation and child-care costs, as well as an emotional support system to help students adjust to school.

She said the program is for both men and women, but female students are more likely to take advantage of it.

Weekly group sessions give students the chance to meet and share problems, so they can help and encourage each other. Classes in study strategies also are an important part of the program, she said.

Judy Hennecke, a 34-year-old mother of two, is a second-year nursing student who is involved in Re-Entry.

"It helps to have someone say: 'I believe in you,' " Hennecke said.

"The counselors are warm, caring people who encourage you and provide moral support," said Hennecke, who also works part-time in the admissions office.

Ann Earl also started her college career in the program.

Earl, who lives near Cannonsburg, was told she was not college material when she was in high school 20 years ago. But in July, now in her 40s, she graduated from Ohio University's Southern Campus in Ironton with a 3.5 grade-point average and a degree in elementary education.

Earl and her husband have raised seven children and when the youngest entered school, Earl decided she would, too. During the time she was in school, three of her children lived at home, so she arranged her schedule around theirs, taking classes both during the day and at night.

She said the first semester was the hardest because the whole family had to adjust. But learning to better manage her time and with the help of her husband, they all made it.

the help of her husband, they all made it.

"There's no reason why anyone who wants to go back can't," Earl said. "They may have to work hard, but it can be done. It just depends on how willing you are to work for it."

Earl said she chose to complete her degree at OU because the campus was close to her home, leaving her accessible to her children if they needed her. She said hours she earned earlier from ACC transferred easily to the Ohio school.

Art Ferguson, program coordinator at OU, said the school is popular with non-traditional students. Enrollment swelled in part by their numbers spurred the school to move ahead with plans for a new building. Construction will start in October on a 16-classroom addition that will also include art and science labs. The $2.4 million structure is expected to be completed by September 1989.

Marshall University also offers a program that has proved popular with non-traditional students. The Regents Bachelor of Arts program is designed for the adult student and gives credit for learning from life or work experience. The central principal is that what the student knows is more important than how it was learned.

Tom Jackson, 45, a former Boyd County sheriff and an employee of CSX Transportation, is enrolled in the Marshall Regent's program.

"It'll go anywhere you want to go with it, even to medical or law school," he said. "It will shorten my college career by about two years."

Jackson said he had thought about going to college for the past 20 years, but was afraid it was too expensive and would make too much of his time and energy. He said he now knows otherwise.

"I just wish I'd done it 10 years earlier," he said. "I think everybody ought to take three hours every semester."

Jackson is studying political science and has maintained a 3.65 grade-point average even though he's still working full-time.

Morehead State University is Clyde Scott's choice for completing his degree. Scott, 35, of Catlettsburg, is an employee of Kentucky Electric Steel, where he works swing shifts. That makes going to school even more difficult.

The former Boyd County High School basketball player won a full scholarship to East Tennessee State University when he was a high school senior. But he says he wasted that golden opportunity because he spent four years at ETSU without earning a degree.

"At the time I was having a good time playing basketball, and studying was the last thing on my mind," Scott said.

During his first stint at college, Scott could not decide on a major and changed his mind several times. Now he is working toward a degree in physical education.

"Maturity is what makes all the difference," he said. "Now I'm settled and it's easier to study and comprehend because I don't have as many things on my mind."

Scott said Morehead's program fits his needs because he can get the majority of his classes in Ashland.

Meeting such needs is exactly what the university is trying to do, said Bob Goodpaster, director of MSU's Ashland Center.

"Morehead's mission is to make education more available to area citizens," he said.

Goodpaster, who was director of ACC for 26 years before retiring briefly and going to work for MSU, said the two schools are not competing for students. MSU, in ventures like its 2 plus 2 Program, concentrates on students who have completed their work at the community college level. The program allows students to earn at a community college up to 85 of the 128 hours MSU requires for graduation.

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Ky., August 7, 1988

ACC Record numbers expected at college

By ROGER ALFORD
Independent News Writer

ASHLAND — Applications for enrollment at Ashland Community College are running 30 percent ahead of last year.

And President Anthony Newberry says that further shows the need for a new building on campus.

Not all the students who file applications for admission actually will attend the two-year college, he said. Most apply to several schools and choose between those that accept them.

But he said another record enrollment is expected.

"Our official prediction was a 5 percent enrollment increase," Newberry said. "Right now, it looks like that may be a little conservative."

Newberry said the $4.3 million learning-resource center — which would include classrooms, library, computer labs and offices — has been needed for several years. But recent growth has made it needed more than ever, he said.

The college will have to raise $270,100 to pay its share of the $4.3 million cost of the new building.

Bruce Leslie, chairman of the ACC Advisory Board, said he is confident that the college will be able to raise the money.

"This is the first time that Ashland Community College has ever requested donations from the private sector," Leslie said. "I really feel confident that we will reach our goal on schedule."

"Probably the most realistic target date for completion of fund raising would be June 1, 1989," Newberry said recently. "That would mean a move-in date of 1990 or early 1991."

Funding for the new building was included in Gov. Wallace Wilkinson's proposed budget this year. Although the money was deleted from the budget in the House, the Senate restored the funds on the condition that the college raise enough money to cover half the debt service for the first year of construction.

The college has until June 1990 to raise the money, although it would be best to have the money in-hand no later than January 1990.

The General Assembly offered similar funding proposals to other schools in the University of Kentucky Community College System. Nearby Prestonsburg Community College was one of them.

Newberry said ACC could hire an architect soon after all the funds are raised. If the money is in hand by Jan. 1, 1989, an architect could be hired to do the design by Feb. 1, 1989, with a projected completion date of fall 1990, he said.

To date, there have been no architectural designs for the new building, although officials at the college had talked of building it for more than a decade.

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Ky., August 7, 1988

Marshall's fall semester begins Aug. 29

HUNTINGTON, W.Va. — Marshall University officials are anticipating another record-breaking fall enrollment when classes resume Aug. 29.

The weeklong fall registration period opens Monday, Aug. 22 and residence halls will open Saturday, Aug. 27.

With less than a month remaining before classes open, more than 8,000 students have already signed up for classes and 4,500 more are expected. That projection represents a 5 percent increase over last fall's record 12,018 enrollment.

All of the school's 2,100 residence hall spaces have been booked and a waiting list has been started, said Ramona Arnold, housing manager.

Advance enrollment is running 18 percent ahead of comparable figures for the previous school year.

"While it's exciting, all the activity this summer is a mixed blessing," said C.T. Mitchell, University Relations director.

"The academic deans are scrambling to rearrange schedules, add course sections and hire part-time faculty to meet the demands of more classes."

By late July, freshman enrollment had jumped 500 students over last year, Mitchell said.

Of special interest to the school's Kentucky students is Marshall's year-old Metro Fee program.

The plan reduces the cost of attending Marshall by $1,000 a year for students from Lawrence, Boyd, Greenup and Carter counties in Kentucky and in Lawrence County, Ohio.

Partially as a result of the two-year pilot program, the university's Kentucky and Ohio enrollment increased about 15 percent. The metro-fee system will be evaluated at the end of the 1988-89 school year and annual renewal is expected.

Lawrence County, Ky., was not included in the original Metro Fee System but was included this year because of written petitions signed by county residents.

But the day Lawrence County was included in the program, three students appeared at the university's admission office to enroll, Admissions Director James Harless said.

Marshall had 248 Kentucky students enrolled last year, officials said.

Construction projects include a two-floor renovation of the university's Science Hall.

About $1.1 million worth of changes to the eight-story Smith Hall academic building will improve student access and exits.

Three new elevators will augment the existing overburdened single elevator and escalator system.

A pedestrian bridge is also under construction to connect Smith Hall's second floor with Old Main, the university's administration building.

But larger projects are on the horizon.

Work is expected to begin by the end of the year on the $13 million first phase of a planned fine-arts center.

And the West Virginia Legislature and the Board of Regents have given authorization to proceed with plans for a new 30,000-seat stadium to replace Fairfield Stadium.

The school is now assembling a financing package for the project, which has a projected cost of $29 million to $30 million, Mitchell said.

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Ky., August 7, 1988

Southern Campus slates $2.4 million building project

By PAMELA J. CORN
Independent News Writer

IRONTON, Ohio — Soon after Ohio University Southern Campus students take their first trek across campus during the 1988-1989 school year, they will see construction begin on new $2.4 million classrooms.

Art Ferguson, programs coordinator at OU, said construction will start in late September on 16 new classrooms, including three laboratories for biological science, physical science and art classes.

It will be located to the rear and west side of the Collins Center.

The additional classroom space, including students lounges and faculty offices, is expected to be completed by the fall of 1989, he said.

Funding for the construction came from the Ohio Legislature. Already appropriated by the Legislature is $2 million, and school officials are hoping to get an additional $400,000 this year.

"I can't say it's definite, but the support is there," Ferguson said of the funding.

Students also will be able to take courses never before offered. OU is starting a graduate program in counselor education, which will be held at the Portsmouth Acamdemic Center. Classes have been added in child development, he said — enough to provide an associate degree program in the discipline.

OU also is continuing to add courses in telecommunications.

A two-way microwave linkage with the main campus in Athens and branch at Bellmont has been "a successful innovation here," Ferguson said.

The microwave linkage has enabled OU to offer many courses that otherwise would have been restricted to the main campus.

The audio visual linkage enables Ironton students to hear lectures from Bellmont and Athens and "even though the instructor may be at Athens, students can ask questions as if they were in the same classroom," he said.

Those expanded programs and buildings are bringing more students to the campus, he said.

Last year's fall enrollment of about 1,350 students is expected to more this year, but Ferguson said, "It's really too early to tell by how much. We're just running a few students ahead of our early enrollment applications than we were this time last year. We're going to be a little bit ahead of last fall's enrollment."

With the growth of the Ironton campus, OU has created an Access Awareness Team of administrators, faculty and student leaders to visit area communities and discuss the benefits of higher education.

Members of the team travel throughout the region in the Ohio University Career Coach, a camper complete with a computer and a giant OU balloon which flies overhead.

Team program coordinator Dr. Charles W. Jarrett said the van gives area residents the opportunity to speak with university representatives without having to go to Ironton.

Jarrett said the van has been a factor in attracting many of the older students now attending the university.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Saturday, August 6, 1988

3 former Hilltoppers say they were given improper benefits

BOWLING GREEN (AP) — Eight former Western Kentucky University basketball players said in a published report that cash, clothes, and other improper benefits were given to members of the team through boosters and coaches between 1981 and 1986.

The Courier-Journal of Louisville reported in today's editions that three of the players mentioned former Western head coach Clem Haskins in their allegations about free travel and clothing.

The newspaper interviewed more than 30 former and current players.

Haskins, who was head coach between '81 and '86, denied the players' allegations or said he had no knowledge of the alleged incidents. He also said he had no reason to believe that any rules were violated by his program.

Haskins left Western after the 1985-86 season to become head basketball coach at the University of Minnesota.

The players said the items they received included payments of more than $100; loans of $5, free transportation home and new suits.

The rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association prohibit universities and boosters from providing athletes with extra benefits — such as cash, loans and clothes — that are not available to all students.

Some players also named Don Evans, one of Haskins' assistant coaches at Western, in their allegations. Evans, who is now on Haskins' staff at Minnesota, denied any wrongdoing.

"Coach Haskins runs a clean and honest program," Evans said. "He cared about basketball, but the thing is he cared about the guys' getting their degrees and making young men out of themselves. And I follow a lot in his footsteps."

After Courier-Journal reporters gathered more information, including more allegations involving Evans, he could not be reached for comment despite repeated attempts.

However, George Salem, a lawyer who said he is representing Haskins and Evans, said Evans "emphatically denies" giving players money, loans or clothing.

The players who told reporters they accepted money and gifts or other benefits from boosters or coaches are: Kenny Ellis, Kurk Lee, Fred Tisdale, Tony Roberts, Michael Rutledge, Darnell Phillips, Mike Smith and Percy White.

Phillips, of Bardstown, said he received a winter coat and other cold weather gear when Haskins took him to a Bowling Green store. Haskins denied buying or securing clothing for Phillips.

White, of Oxon Hill, Md., said Haskins gave him money to buy one way airplane tickets home on three occasions. Roberts said he received a plane ticket after Haskins introduced him to a booster.

Included in the allegations were statements by Lee and Tisdale that plain white envelopes with their names on them were slipped under the doors of their dormitory rooms after they told Evans they needed money.

"I don't know how it'd get there," Lee said.

Lee, of Baltimore, said he received about $1,000 in cash during his freshman year, 1985-86. Lee said he received various small amounts of money, $10, $15, or $20, and the largest amount he received was $150.

Tisdale, of Russellville, said he received a total of about $3,000 in cash during his freshman and sophomore seasons, 1984-86. He said some of the cash appeared after he asked Evans for it. Some appeared unsolicited.

Tisdale said the largest amount he received was $500.

Evans said that what Western paid him — which university records show was about $12,000 between August 1985 and August 1986 — was not enough for him to have given cash to players.

"I'm telling you, I couldn't afford that. I'm going to tell you right now you can go back and look. Hell, I was making peanuts there," he said. He also denied that he channeled money from any other sources, such as boosters.

Fifteen former and current players said they knew nothing about any NCAA rule violations at WKU.

"I never knew of any of that," said Frank, a Hilltopper star in the mid-'80s who now plays for the Golden State Warriors in the National Basketball Asssociation. "I never saw any transaction of money, no transaction of gifts."

The allegations by the players were not the first instance of charges of irregularities during Haskins' tenure as head coach.

In 1984, the NCAA reprimanded Western Kentucky for minor violations involving Haskins and one of his assistants, Dwane Casey. The NCAA said it had found violations in the recruiting of Tellis Frank and Kannard Johnson, both highly prized players. The violations occurred in 1983, according to NCAA documents, and the reprimand carried no penalty.

Casey, who worked at Western from 1981 to 1986, is under investigation by the NCAA because of alleged improprieties in the basketball program at the University of Kentucky, where he has been an assistant coach for the last two years.

Casey said in an interview Friday that he has never broken NCAA rules and that he knew of no violations at Western.

Aug. 10, 1988

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1988

Meredith plans 'aggressive' inquiry of allegations on WKU basketball

By CAROL MARIE CROPPER
Staff Writer

OXFORD, Miss. — Western Kentucky University's incoming president said yesterday that he wants the university to be aggressive in investigating allegations by eight former WKU basketball players that they received improper benefits from coaches and boosters.

Thomas C. Meredith, who is now vice chancellor at the University of Mississippi, announced Monday that he was establishing a committee to look into the allegations.

"Their charge generally is going to be to look into the accusations and determine if they're true or not," he said yesterday in an interview. "I'd rather be on the offensive than the defensive. I think we're being aggressive by setting up a committee."

Meredith decided to establish the six-member committee after a story in Saturday's Courier-Journal quoted the players as saying that they received the improper benefits — including $5 loans, payments of more than $100, free transportation home and new suits — between 1981 and 1986.

Some of the allegations involved Clem Haskins, who was head coach at the time, and an assistant coach, Don Evans.

Both Haskins, now the head coach at the University of Minnesota, and Evans, who went there with him, have denied any knowledge of any improprieties. And Meredith said yesterday, "I have no reason to believe they (the allegations) are true at this point."

The rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association prohibit universities and boosters from providing athletes with extra benefits — such as cash, loans and clothes — that are not available to all students.

Meredith, who was chosen for the WKU presidency last week, was noncommittal when asked yesterday if his committee would turn over to the NCAA any evidence it gathers.

"We'll just have to deal with that when the time comes," he said.

On Monday Meredith named three committee members: school attorney Franklin Berry; Paul Cook, vice president for administrative affairs; and Steve House, executive assistant to the president. He said yesterday that he is still trying to contact the other three, who are to include faculty and alumni representatives.

In an interview, House said the committee probably would interview former players.

"He (Meredith) said it will be a full-scale investigation," House said. "He's very concerned about the questions and issues raised. This has been given a great deal of attention in the media, and we have to determine if they (the allegations) have any validity to them.

"There is no question the university plans to abide fully by NCAA regulations."

House said the committee will begin its work "as soon as possible."

Meredith headed a similar committee at Ole Miss after the NCAA began an investigation in the 1984-85 school year of allegations involving the recruitment of football players.

That committee, he said yesterday, shared the information it gathered with the NCAA.

Both Meredith and Ole Miss President Gerald Turner said they believe the school's cooperation convinced the NCAA to mete out more lenient punishment than it might have otherwise.

The NCAA put Ole Miss on probation during the 1987 season and imposed sanctions that included a reduction in scholarships and a ban on bowl games and television appearances.

As a result of the investigation, the university fired two assistant coaches and reprimanded head football coach Billy Brewer.

Meredith, who noted that the violations occurred during the 1983-84 school year, before his arrival on campus, said he expects Western to also cooperate if the NCAA investigates.

"We worked very closely with the NCAA (at Ole Miss)," he said.

Bob Minnix, an enforcement representative with the NCAA, said the association had not decided if it will investigate the WKU program.

"My boss will get the information and see if it is worth investigating," he said. "It didn't sound like it was continuing. There's no sense of urgency to get on it."

The University of Minnesota, where Haskins now coaches, apparently doesn't plan to look into the allegations. Holger Christiansen, interim men's athletic director, said: "It is not up to us to investigate it. It's up to the NCAA or Western Kentucky to investigate. There is nothing more I intend to do about it."

Information for this story was provided by staff writer Bruce W. Branch and by The Associated Press.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1988

Serious issues at WKU

COMPARED to the lurid account of unfettered self-indulgence that linebacker Brian Bosworth has written about life on the University of Oklahoma football team, the alleged rules violations in Western Kentucky's basketball program may seem small-time.

Still, the claims by eight former players that they received cash, "loans" and other benefits during their years at Western must be taken very seriously by the university and by the NCAA.

One former team member told reporters Bruce Branch and John Voskuhl that over two years he received $3,000, hardly an insignificant amount. Another reported that an assistant coach slipped him a total of $1,000 during his freshman year. Others said they were given smaller amounts, often in the form of loans that were seldom repaid, for trips home and other purposes.

Many of these infractions are supposed to have occurred more than four years ago, which means the NCAA would look into them only under special circumstances. Coaches Clem Haskins and Don Evans, named by the players as having been involved, are now at the University of Minnesota and vehemently deny the charges. Players will undoubtedly come under pressure to recant their stories.

The university, however, must in its own interest get to the bottom of the charges and report its findings to the NCAA. Higher education has been tainted by sports scandals for too long. Institutions in Kentucky and elsewhere must finally make it clear they will no longer trash academic and ethical standards in order to produce winning teams.

Of course, the news brings even seamier tales every day. University of Florida athletes are mixed up in a drug trafficking investigation. And Auburn football coach Pat Dye has been accused of promising he would arrange for a prize recruit to meet test score and grade requirements. If players at Western, a notch or two below the big time in recent years, received as much as $3,000, there's no telling what more competitive teams have to do to keep their stars happy.

But there are welcome signs that some coaches and administrators are fed up: The Southeastern Conference has decided to phase out the signing of prospects who don't meet basic academic standards.

Western should promptly align itself with those schools that no longer tolerate the unsavory activities that mar college athletics.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1988

UK wins legislative approval to pay for Coldstream studies

By Jack Brammer
Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

FRANKFORT — The University of Kentucky won legislative approval yesterday to pay a Washington-based consulting firm $234,000 to help the school develop Coldstream Farm in northern Fayette County.

One $50,000 study already done by MPC & Associates for UK recommended using up to 100 acres of the farm for a regional shopping mall.

Ed Carter, UK's vice president for administration, told members of the Personal Service Contract Review Subcommittee yesterday that UK's board of trustees was expected to select a developer for the mall at its Aug. 16 meeting at Holmes High School in Covington.

"This will allow the school to begin negotiations with a developer and get the mall idea rolling," he said. "However, it does not absolutely mean that this developer will get the Coldstream project."

Carter would not say who the selected developer might be. Marilyn Swinford, an associate of MPC, said the company would let the university release any prospective names.

The development involves a 935-acre tract that borders on Interstate 64-75 and Kentucky 922. It is now the home of UK's animal science department.

Besides a shopping mall, other potential developments are a retirement community for UK alumni, research centers and a residential high school for gifted students. The university plans to retain ownership of the farm.

Carter outlined to the legislative panel the purpose of four new contracts with MPC concerning the farm's development.

He said $59,000 would provide a study for the relocation of the Animal Research Facilities at the farm; $62,000 to study the farm's potential use to make the most money for UK; $63,000 to provide an area plan, including a traffic study and evaluation of a possible interchange; and $50,000 to represent UK in negotiations with mall developers.

UK is "moving quickly in this whole arena of development," Carter said. Planners have said the entire development could take up to 20 years.

UK officials said in June that the plan to develop a shopping mall on part of Coldstream Farm had attracted the attention of the nation's leading mall developer.

They said the Edward J. DeBartolo Corp. of Youngstown, Ohio, wants to form a joint venture with another Ohio developer, The Glimcher Co. The Glimcher Co. already has submitted a proposal to build a 600,000-square-foot mall on the property owned by UK.

Crown American Corp. and Homart Development Co., two other large national mall developers, also have submitted a proposal.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1988

University license plates can be ordered from state

Herald-Leader staff report

University fans in Kentucky soon will be able to show their colors on their cars.

The state is taking orders for official license plates bearing the logo and colors of each of the eight public universities.

About 10 orders have been received. All are for University of Kentucky license plates, Cindy Beckley, an administrative assistant in the state Division of Motor Vehicle Licensing, said yesterday.

Demand is expected to pick up as schools spread the word.

The university license plates cost $55, with $5 from each purchase going into the appropriate school's general scholarship fund.

The renewal rate will be $14 a year.

Applications are available at county clerks' offices, or at UK in room 102A of the Mathews Building.

The first university plates will come out in December.

The legislature authorized the special plates earlier this year. The idea was to raise public recognition of higher education while raising a little scholarship money, said UK spokesman Bernie Vonderheide.

The special plates will be custom made at the Kentucky State Reformatory at La Grange, Miss Beckley said.

August 12, 1988

91Add-a-23-14

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1988

Lieutenant governor calls for thaw with Wilkinson

Associated Press

MOREHEAD, Ky. — Lt. Gov. Brereton Jones says he would like to melt the icy relationship between him and Gov. Wallace Wilkinson.

Jones said the two have not talked seriously since the General Assembly ended in April, even though he has made several attempts to schedule a meeting.

Jones said he wants to build bridges with the administration and assist it in any way possible.

"I'm going to work very hard to make it a good relationship," said Jones, who has made no secret of his desire to run for governor in 1991.

"I have not, and I will not, say a negative word about the governor," Jones said Wednesday after a speech to the Morehead-Rowan County Chamber of Commerce.

Differences between Wilkinson and Jones surfaced during the final days of the legislature when the governor was trying to push through a proposed constitutional amendment to allow governors to succeed themselves.

Jones was working just as hard to stop the bill, saying it should include a provision establishing a system of runoff primaries. Wilkinson refused to support the runoff section, and the bill failed.

"The governor pretty well cut his ties with our office after that," Jones said. "We're trying to rebuild that relationship. We agree on a lot of issues. It's always better if everyone's trying to help each other out."

Wilkinson is taking a brief vacation and was unavailable for comment.

Kentucky history is full of disputes between the governor and the lieutenant governor. As recently as 1979, then-Gov. Julian Carroll said he felt like a prisoner because he was afraid to leave the state in the hands of then-Lt. Gov. Thelma Stovall.

Wilkinson and Jones are both Democrats, but the governor and lieutenant governor do not run as a ticket, so voters can put political adversaries in office.

In his remarks to the chamber, Jones spoke of the importance of cooperation. Otherwise, he said important issues — such as schools — won't be adequately addressed.

"It has to be done through consensus-building," said Jones, who talks about education at every stop. "One person can't dominate the scenario, force their ideas on other people or groups of people."

That's what Wilkinson has been criticized by lawmakers for doing. When he refused to compromise with the legislature on his education plan, it failed to pass the 1988 General Assembly.

Jones continues to tell listeners that Kentuckians are willing to pay more for a better school system. But he said now is not the proper time to discuss a tax increase. State leaders must first agree on a plan that will work.

"The average Kentuckian is ready and willing to invest in education," Jones said. "He's not willing to reach into his pockets and put money into the same old system."

EDITORIALS

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1988

Backscratch to the basics

IF IT weren't for Pike County Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock might need to hire a consultant to produce a model showing what's wrong with the good-old-boy school of administration. Pike County has already done the work for him.

Nepotism and the hiring of cronies creep like kudzu over Pike County schools. In one year alone the number of bus drivers, custodians, cooks and other classified employees jumped from 642 to 816, according to an article by Carol Marie Cropper in Sunday's *Courier-Journal*. Small wonder. Pike Superintendent Charles Wright sees nothing improper about hiring qualified relatives: "Anyone who won't take care of his own family is not worth their salt." Other employers might despair of basing a work force on the buddy system, but not Pike County school officials.

DRAWING BY THE LATE GEORGE JOSEPH

Many would also argue that any flexibility in the budget should be spent on direct services to children, but not Supt. Wright or his board.

"If you can afford a position, any position is a needed position," said Supt. Wright. Does that help explain why the son of one school board member has a $35,000 job as a food-service co-director and the daughter of another earns $18,000 as public-relations coordinator?

Good public relations are no doubt engendered by the system's banking practices. Rather than putting its money in the bank that pays the highest interest, Pike does the neighborly thing — it spreads around its banking business.

As the *Appalachian News-Express*, the Pike County newspaper, said in a recent Page 1 editorial, board members aren't the only ones responsible. It excoriated the general public for beating board members' doors down "to extract political favors and jobs for your children. You are part and parcel of the political problems that leave so many administrators hamstrung." Nor is the good-old-boy way of doing business peculiar to Pike County — it is part of a pattern that prevails throughout much of Kentucky. No individual can be blamed, nor can any one solve the problems. They are systemic.

During this year's meeting of the General Assembly, Mr. Brock strenuously opposed legislation that would have helped end such practices. One bill was aimed at taking politics out of school elections. Another would have discouraged school boards from hiring relatives and cronies. They were sound bills deserving of Supt. Brock's support.

Now that he has seen the harm the good-old-boy school of business can do, he will surely reconsider his position.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1988

New WKU chief knows controversy firsthand

By CAROL MARIE CROPPER
Staff Writer

OXFORD, Miss. — Thomas C. Meredith picked up Saturday's paper to read how he won the presidency of the university he once attended — only to find allegations of athletic violations at the school sharing front-page billing.

"Obviously, if I had been allowed to plan all the activities surrounding the beginning of my employment, it would not have included this," said Meredith, who becomes president of Western Kentucky University Sept. 6.

"When I woke up Saturday morning and read the headlines, I had a little feeling of deja vu."

The 46-year-old Owensboro native has been thrown into controversy before.

At the University of Mississippi, where he is now vice chancellor for executive affairs, Meredith headed a committee that investigated allegations of recruiting violations against the school's football team. In 1986 the National Collegiate Athletic Association handed the school a one-year probation for football recruiting violations.

Two assistant football coaches were fired and the head coach was reprimanded.

"It was painful. It was very painful," Meredith said of those times.

Still, while some Ole Miss fans were disgruntled not only with the NCAA but with the school for cooperating, few blamed Meredith, said Marvin C. Wilson, chairman of the faculty senate.

(Meredith has appointed a committee to look into the allegations that basketball players at Western received improper payments between 1981 and 1986, when Clem Haskins was head coach.)

Meredith's ability to walk into a tense situation and emerge unscathed was one of the reasons his boss at a former job at Mississippi's State Institutions of Higher Learning gave Meredith sensitive chores.

While Meredith was associate director, Executive Director Edsel "Tad" Thrash assigned him to help define missions for Mississippi's eight universities and colleges and then travel the state explaining the changes.

There was tremendous controversy over the plan, said Thrash, who has since retired. Some programs were to be cut, and university officials were upset.

But, "We pulled it off."

Meredith deals with heated situations "with a smoothness" that calms even belligerent people, Thrash said.

Meredith was second in command at both the State Institutions of Higher Learning and Ole Miss. How he will do as the man in charge is yet to be determined.

But people who know him say he has day-to-day knowledge of running a university — knowledge he gained while Ole Miss' chancellor was traveling the state in search of contributions.

They say he has finesse in dealing with people and building consensus.

And many suspect his associations with the state's higher-learning board and the legislature have aided Ole Miss.

A recent revision of Mississippi's formula for funding universities may have proved them right. Ole Miss wound up getting a bigger slice of the pie than in previous years.

A fellow Ole Miss vice chancellor, who this year became a university president himself, predicts Meredith's arrival will mean higher visibility for Western. "I think he'll be a first-rate spokesman for his school," said Morris Marx, now president at the University of West Florida.

Meredith came to Ole Miss as part of a relatively young team of administrators led by Gerald Turner, the youngest president of a major university at the time.

Since their arrival, student enrollment at the Oxford campus has increased. The school expects 9,500 students at its main campus this fall. When the Tupelo and Jackson campuses are included, enrollment is expected to be 11,500.

(Western predicts it will have 14,200 students this fall.)

More students were lured to Ole Miss, Wilson said, through aggressive recruiting and efforts to soften Ole Miss's image as the "country club of Mississippi" and to appeal to blacks and middle-class whites.

Turner and his vice chancellors arrived in time for a series of lean funding years. Faculty went without raises and positions were left unfilled, Turner said.

But morale remained fairly high under the circumstances, Wilson said, because, "You saw them trying to do something to improve the situation." As state funds dropped, Turner took off across Mississippi on the university's first major fund-raising drive. The school raised $40 million, he said.

Those speculating on Meredith's stay at Western mention the fund-raising schooling he received under Turner. Meredith said he has already asked WKU officials to study the potential of such a campaign.

Some at Ole Miss also speak of an aggressiveness that Meredith's calm belies.

That aggressiveness annoyed some faculty when Meredith arrived at Ole Miss, said Michael Landon, a history professor who headed the faculty senate in 1984.

"He quickly emerged as the new chancellor's right-hand man," assuming duties some thought were best left to the vice chancellor for academic affairs.

"Policies were announced or questions were asked, and people would say, 'What business is that of Tom Meredith?,'" Landon said.

But faculty became accustomed to the hands-on style, Landon said.

A commitment to excellence — as well as his relationship with the higher-learning board — was among Turner's reasons for hiring Meredith, he said.

"He (Meredith) believes in a high standard of performance by the faculty," Landon said. "He's not lax or permissive."

On the other hand, both Landon and Wilson said, Meredith listens to faculty before making decisions.

When Meredith was assigned the touchy task of revising Ole Miss' policies on tenure and promotions, he accomplished it with general agreement, Wilson said.

At Ole Miss, Meredith is admired as a manager, not a scholar, Landon said.

He received a bachelor's degree in social studies from Kentucky Wesleyan College in Owensboro, a master's at Western in education administration and supervision and a doctorate from Ole Miss in administration and supervision with emphasis in secondary and higher education.

Such education-administration degrees are "always regarded as a little bit suspect" by faculty, Landon said, even though they are common in college presidents. Some Western professors may hold Meredith in lower regard for that reason, he said.

But, after they've worked with Meredith, they'll see him as "a capable academic administrator who understands what research and scholarship is all about," Landon said.

When Turner recruited Meredith in June 1984, he told him that, if he came, he'd be a university president within four years.

Meredith, son of two Owensboro utility-company workers, missed the prediction by a couple of months.

But he got the presidency he wanted, and he will be returning to his home state.

"He's always said to me how much he'd like to return to Western Kentucky," Landon said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1988

NCAA still pushing testing, but EKU suspends program

Associated Press

MISSION, Kan. — The NCAA, despite the ruling of a California court, said yesterday it would press for drug-testing even though the tests probably do violate athletes' privacy.

In the meantime, at least one school, Eastern Kentucky University, suspended its drug-testing program.

NCAA attorneys are preparing to appeal Wednesday's ruling by Santa Clara County Superior Court Judge Conrad Rushing that declared the NCAA program unconstitutional.

The ruling applies only to Stanford. But it could be used as a precedent if other legal challenges are raised.

"The right to engage in NCAA competition is not a right guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution," NCAA president Wilford S. Bailey said. "It's a privilege. And if an individual wishes to compete in NCAA championship events, the individual must be prepared to comply with the rules established by the membership."

However, Don Combs, athletic director at Eastern Kentucky, said: "In light of the legal climate right now, I ordered the testing part of our program to be held up today.

"I just think we need to get a little further understanding of what is involved. This is not a university or athletic council decision. It was my decision. I just decided that our university counsel needed to take a look at it. . . ."

Under Eastern's testing program, an athlete is referred to counseling if the test is positive. If the athlete tests positive a second time, the coach is informed. If the third test is positive, the athlete's parents are informed and the grant-in-aid may be withdrawn.

The University of Kentucky will continue it's testing program, said Athletics Director Cliff Hagan.

"I think the thing out there had been coming on for some time," Hagan said. "I don't think the judge's comments were very realistic. We plan to continue our program as is."

Bailey and other NCAA officials said they knew of no other school that had put its drug-testing program on hold.

Rushing held it is unconstitutional for the NCAA to test Stanford athletes for drugs. He said the testing "invades student athletes' privacy," and that it "interferes with the athletes' right to treat themselves with appropriate over-the-counter medications as other students do."

He ruled in an injunction sought by Stanford and two of its athletes, football player Barry McKeever and soccer player Jennifer Hill.

Bailey noted that federal courts in Louisiana and Washington have previously ruled in favor of the constitutionality of the program. In Louisiana, a federal court denied the injunction sought by Roland Barbay, an LSU football player who tested positive for steroids and was declared ineligible for the 1987 Sugar Bowl.

And in Seattle, Federal District Judge Walter T. McGovern in a motion for a preliminary injunction ruled last spring that the NCAA's program "would likely succeed on its merits."

"In other words, it was likely to be proven to be a constitutional program," said Carol Niccolls, assistant Washington attorney general. "But at this point, it's too early to say where all this is going. Everything is still in the preliminary stage."

"There's no question that there is an element of invasion of privacy," Bailey said from his office at Auburn University. "And until there are effective ways of testing for drugs that do not require that, this is necessary in order to have an effective drug-testing program.

"We wish we did not have to invade privacy at all. We wish there was no question of violation of constitutional rights. But we think these issues are so important, it justifies it."

Tom Hansen, executive director of the Pacific-10 Conference, said many schools look at this in a different light from Stanford."

Dr. Steve Taylor

Aug. 15, 1988

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Friday, August 12, 1988

MSU housing requests up 39%; officials prepare for crunch

By VIRGINIA ANN WHITE
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University officials are prepared to cope with a projected housing crunch as new student applications continue pouring in a week before registration for the fall semester.

As of Tuesday, applications for student housing were up 39 percent over the same time a year ago, said Porter Dailey, vice president for administrative and fiscal services.

Total enrollment is expected to be 7,092, MSU Pres. C. Nelson Grote reported at a regents meeting Aug. 6. About 4,000 of those students are asking for dorm rooms, compared to about 3,000 last fall.

MSU's dorms normally accommodate a maximum of 3,550 students.

"We're not getting a whole lot of negative response," said Tim Rhodes, director of enrollment services at MSU. "There's a few students saying they're unhappy with the situation. But almost everyone is caught up in the excitement of the enrollment growth."

This marks the third straight year that MSU's enrollment has jumped. From 1979 through 1985, the enrollment decreased.

Rhodes said the campus will attempt to accommodate the overflow with extra beds in dorm rooms. Rooms normally assigned to two students will have three, and several of the suites designed for four students will have a fifth this year.

Rhodes said the mattresses and bed frames ordered for the influx are arriving this week. Students will begin arriving to claim their rooms on Aug. 21.

The initial crowding is expected to thin out, he said, within two weeks after registration.

Annually about 13 percent of the housing applicants do not show up to claim their rooms or cancel and find other housing for the semester.

As part of the school's contingency plan, Rhodes said some students may have to stay in a neighboring hotel or motel for a few days. That would be just until the "no shows" have been confirmed and space can be reassigned.

At this point, he said, it's difficult to tell if it will be necessary to use the contingency plan.

For married students, the crowding hasn't been quite so dramatic. Rhodes said there has been enough demand to create a waiting list only in the past few days.

To help those students, housing normally assigned to new faculty on a temporary basis is being rented to married students as it becomes available.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Saturday, August 13, 1988

Can our colleges justify their newest price hikes?

For the eighth year in a row, the price tag for a college education is going up faster than inflation. The average tuition for undergraduates will climb 7 percent in the 1988-89 academic year, says the College Board. That compares with an inflation rate of only 4 percent for the 12 months that ended June 30.

Can the colleges justify these steep price hikes? They claim that cuts in federal aid and increases in labor costs — especially for faculty — leave them little choice. But students and their parents should be skeptical.

The American Association of University Professors says the average professor's salary rose by only 4.9 percent last year. The U.S. Department of Education says federal aid, far from falling, rose from $8.9 billion in 1980 to $15.6 billion in 1988 — considerably faster than inflation.

It seems clearer than ever that many colleges and universities are just charging whatever the market will bear.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1988

PAY NOW, LEARN LATER

Michigan swamped by requests to join prepaid tuition program

By JAMES BARRON
© New York Times News Service

Two years ago the Michigan Legislature enacted the nation's first state program to guarantee college tuition for students whose families invested in a special tax-free trust fund.

State officials had expected 3,000 to 5,000 applicants, but when applications came in last week, more than 82,000 families had signed up.

"We're overwhelmed by the response," Gov. James Blanchard said Thursday. "We thought this program would strike a responsive chord with families. We thought it was a creative and helpful idea, but in our wildest dreams we never thought we'd get that many people."

Michigan's pay-now, learn-later plan is the largest and by far the best-received of several programs that experts say could have nearly as much of an impact on colleges as did the G.I. Bill, enacted after World War II.

Blanchard pushed for Michigan's program, to help middle-income families who do not qualify for grants and government-subsidized student loans.

Officials said the unexpectedly high number of applications must have resulted in part from families' awareness of the steep, continuing rise in college costs.

From 1980 to 1987, college tuition and fees rose about 75 percent nationwide, a rate twice as fast as that of the Consumer Price Index. That pushed the average cost of four years at a private college, including tuition, fees and room and board, to $42,000. For four years at a public college, the cost is $16,000.

In 2006, when a child born this year will be old enough for college, four years of college would cost $168,500 at a private institution and $65,000 at a state school if costs continue to rise an average of 7 percent a year.

Eight other states, including Kentucky and Indiana, have passed programs similar to Michigan's, and more than 30 other states are considering such plans.

Kentucky's plan, approved by the 1988 General Assembly, will allow parents to save for college or technical-school expenses. Participants will be entitled to their savings plus interest, and those who attend in-state public schools will qualify for additional money to be contributed by state or private donors to a separate endowment fund.

The Indiana plan, approved by the 1987 legislature, guarantees four years of tuition at in-state public schools. Officials hope to begin the program next July, but they are wrestling with the problem of the four-year guarantee, which could threaten the solvency of the fund.

Many banks and private colleges also offer programs for parents who set aside money now for their children's education.

But the lure of Michigan's program is that the state guarantees to add to the money put into the program to cover whatever the future tuition will be.

It does so free of state taxes and at a presumably low federal tax cost based on the rate for college students.

The state treasurer, Robert A. Bowman, said Michigan would guarantee a year's tuition at any public college or university in the state if a parent, relative or sponsor makes a deposit in the program, the Michigan Educational Trust.

The minimum deposit now is $1,689 for each year of tuition that sponsors of a newborn want to prepay. The yearly amount to buy into the plan increases with the age of the child.

The program will refund $1,500 for each year prepaid to students who do not go to college.

Bowman contends the educational trust is a better deal than putting money into a certificate of deposit or a bank's tuition plan because the state is promising to stand behind the investment.

"Regardless of how high tuition goes, you know it's paid for," he said. "The disadvantage of a CD or a savings account is you have to hope and cross your fingers that tuition won't outpace the amount you save."

Although Blanchard signed the Michigan Educational Trust bill into law in December 1986, the state delayed the program until the Internal Revenue Service ruled on the tax consequences.

In March the IRS ruled that the person who sets aside the money would not be taxed on the amount paid into the fund. The agency said that the student would be subject to federal tax on the difference between the amount paid in and what was paid out.

Bowman said that difference would be about $23,000 over four years, using current estimates.

He said that would mean most students would pay federal taxes of $300 to $400 a year.

Michigan also made arrangements with 600 savings banks to provide low-interest loans for families who had trouble making the $6,756 payment.

"It does no good to come up with a peace-of-mind program like this if people can't afford it," Bowman said.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1988

New WKU chief names panel to probe ex-players' charges

The Western Kentucky Bureau

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Although he has yet to officially assume the duties of president of Western Kentucky University, Thomas C. Meredith announced yesterday that he has appointed a six-member committee to "fully investigate" allegations by eight former WKU basketball players that they received improper benefits from coaches and boosters.

Meredith was appointed president Aug. 5, and was greeted in the next day's Courier-Journal with a story in which players said they received the improper benefits — including $5 loans, payments of more than $100, free transportation home and new suits — between 1981 and 1986.

The date when Meredith will take over from departing WKU President Kern Alexander has not been announced. But Meredith, now the vice chancellor for executive affairs at the University of Mississippi, is scheduled to appear at a press conference tomorrow morning on the Bowling Green campus. Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, Alexander and regents' Chairman Joe Iracane are also expected to attend.

A statement yesterday said Meredith directed the investigating committee to "gather and evaluate the evidence surrounding the allegations as quickly as possible."

Meredith went on to say: "We will admit and attempt to correct any wrongdoing that the evidence proves was committed. We will effectively deny those allegations the evidence refutes. In those cases in which no distinction can be made, we will simply state the inconclusive nature of the evidence."

Committee members are Franklin Berry, university attorney; Howard Bailey, dean of student life; Paul Cook, executive vice president for administrative affairs; Steve House, executive assistant to the president; Mary Ellen Miller, associate professor of English; and Bill Straeffer, a member of the board of directors of the WKU Alumni Association.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1988

ALICE LLOYD COLLEGE IN TRANSITION

New president faces divided community, annoyed alumni

By WILLIAM KEESLER
Staff Writer

PIPPA PASSES, Ky. — Alice Lloyd College is in transition.

After a decade of dramatic growth, this year the small, private Appalachian college lost its 100-year-old spiritual leader to illness and its strong-willed president to a Missouri institution.

Partly to preserve ties to the past, the Knott County school's governing board hired as the new president M. Fred Mullinax, a former Alice Lloyd vice president who knew the late founder June Buchanan and has worked under departing President Jerry C. Davis.

Mullinax's main tasks, trustees say, will be to consolidate changes made under the Davis administration and to raise the more than $2 million necessary to fund the tuition-free college annually.

But Mullinax, 38, who assumed his new post Aug. 1, also faces a community bitterly divided over the progress Davis brought, and some alumni are infuriated over the way Mullinax was appointed.

One of his first jobs as president will be preparing a five-year plan for the college, which was founded 65 years ago as an institution to train leaders for Appalachia. "It probably is time for the institution to ... take a collective breath," Mullinax said.

Mullinax, from a small South Carolina mill town, was president of his high school class and captain of the basketball team. He married Rachel Donahue, the school's homecoming queen, shortly after graduation.

He earned his master's degree in history and is currently a doctoral candidate in higher education at the University of Kentucky. His college-administration career began in the admissions office of North Greenville College in Tigerville, S.C. He then worked as a fund-raiser and later was appointed vice president for development at Alice Lloyd from 1978 to 1983. He served as vice president for development of Transylvania University in Lexington through July.

In July 1981 there was a bizarre interruption. Mullinax was indicted by a federal grand jury in Scranton, Pa., along with a businessman and four officials from other colleges, in an alleged scheme to circumvent immigration laws in the recruitment of Iranian students while he was at North Greenville. He pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor and agreed to assist prosecutors.

But the Justice Department abruptly dismissed the charges against the other college defendants, and the judge, berating the prosecutors, allowed Mullinax to withdraw his plea and refunded his $500 fine.

Mullinax said that he pleaded guilty only to spare his family the expense and anguish of a trial and that he never violated the law. The businessman pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four months in prison.

Associates describe Mullinax as personable and genuine, conservative and religious but tolerant and willing to negotiate. "He's perfectly suited and I think has the ideal background for the Alice Lloyd position," said Charles L. Shearer, president of Transylvania.

College officials say Mullinax's management style is radically different from that of Davis, an emotional, hard-driving leader with a similar philosophy and religious beliefs. Most trustees credit Davis with saving the college, which had $500,000 in debts and only 131 students when he took over in 1977.

He balanced the books, quadrupled enrollment and completely reshaped the institution: constructing, renovating or expanding about 20 buildings, converting Alice Lloyd from a two-year to a four-year school, starting a private elementary and high school on the campus, securing state approval of a $7 million bypass of the campus and incorporating the town of Pippa Passes. He also established strict moral guidelines and abolished federally funded programs.

Critics contend the changes have come at a high price. They say Davis brooked little dissent and rarely consulted alumni, residents of the surrounding Caney Creek community or staff members before acting. Some say the institution has lost much of the family atmosphere created by the school's founders, Alice Geddes Lloyd and June Buchanan, two Easterners who came to Appalachia in the early 20th century.

The school is "not as friendly as it was," said Bennie Moore, a veteran math teacher embroiled in a dispute with administrators over his salary.

Davis acknowledged last week that, in trying to instill his "strong sense of ... direction" for the college, "I probably haven't been very patient with some of the people who got in the way."

Davis accepted an offer in April to become president of the School of the Ozarks, a four-year liberal-arts college at Point Lookout, Mo. Two weeks later, the trustees selected Mullinax to replace him.

Ron Daley, a former Alice Lloyd staff member who owns the Troublesome Creek Times, a weekly newspaper based in Hindman, the county seat, wrote an editorial strongly criticizing the trustees for filling the position without advertising it and without consulting the college staff or the community.

Two weeks later, in a letter to the editor published in the Times, state Sen. Benny Ray Bailey, D-Hindman, another former college staff member and alumnus, charged that the selection process was "highly unprofessional" and raised "serious questions about the integrity" of both the trustees and Davis.

Bailey, a health-clinic administrator with a doctorate in educational administration, said in an interview: "The process just stinks. I guarantee you I could take this to experts at any school of education in the nation, and they would give it an 'F.'"

The chairman of the board of trustees, Townsell G. Marshall, of Middletown, Ohio, an alumnus and retired steel-company executive, said the trustees voted unanimously in a closed meeting the night before Davis' resignation to hire Mullinax if he were available. The trustees knew Mullinax was well-qualified and believed a national search would be a gamble and cause unnecessary delay, Marshall said.

Contrary to allegations that Davis handpicked a friend as his successor, Marshall said the outgoing president made no recommendation.

Responding to complaints that the appointment was "railroaded," Davis said: "I think most people in this county would agree with me that Ron Daley and Benny Ray Bailey and possibly others would have no problem with something being railroaded. Their only question would be who's wearing the engineer's cap."

Daley and Bailey said they were concerned not about who was selected president, but how. Both were involved in socially and politically active programs that developed on campus during the 1960s and 1970s but have disappeared under Davis.

Marshall dismissed the criticism as typical "town-gown" bickering that plagues many colleges and universities. Daley, however, contends the trustees, by focusing primarily on the college's nationwide group of donors and holding many of their meetings in Lexington, have lost touch with people closer to the college.

Mullinax, stressing that he is his "own person," pledged to seek ideas from all groups and asked for time to show he can do the job.

"I think everybody should be given an opportunity to prove themselves," he said.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1988

UK attributes record $54.2 million in outside funding to faculty efforts

By TODD MURPHY
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — University of Kentucky faculty attracted a record $54.2 million in outside funding during the fiscal year that ended June 30, university officials said yesterday.

The money, which came through grants, contracts and gifts, was an increase of more than 9 percent from $49.6 million in fiscal 1986-1987 and about $3 million more than the previous record, which was set in fiscal 1985-1986.

"I think it's a tribute to the faculty — because they're the ones that get it," said Wimberly Royster, UK's vice president for research and graduate studies.

UK President David Roselle said the record was an indication of the quality of research performed by the university's faculty.

He added, "Their scholarship leads to improved teaching and other ... educational opportunities for UK students."

Roselle said a $20 million bond issue for new research equipment, authorized by the 1986 legislature, enhanced UK's ability to compete for the funds.

He said clusters of faculty from different disciplines are cooperating and attracting larger awards.

Royster added that assistance from a National Science Foundation research program has helped UK compete with other large institutions for grants.

The program, called Kentucky Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research, will begin its third year in October, Royster said.

The program's goal is to increase research in states with traditionally low levels of federal funding for research and development.

Royster estimated that about two-thirds of UK's external funds comes from federal grants.

In 1987 UK became one of 45 public institutions earning the top research rating from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

UK officials said it is the only college or university in Kentucky with that classification.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1988

Fraternity in Ala. faces suspension over drugs

Associated Press

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — The founding chapter of the nation's largest college fraternity is fighting for its life because of the arrests of four members on cocaine charges.

University of Alabama officials have ordered the fraternity — Sigma Alpha Epsilon — shut down for two years because of the drug arrests.

Fraternity leaders are hoping for a favorable ruling in an appeal which is expected to be decided this month. Otherwise, the fraternity's stately, white-columned "mother chapter" will be closed until 1991.

Despite the suspension, the fraternity will recruit members during rush week, which begins today on this campus where it was formed in 1856. It has 210,000 members nationally and many prominent alumni in Alabama.

"With this going on, who knows how many pledges we will have?" said Bill Smithart, a Tuscaloosa lawyer and SAE member who heads an alumni board set up to direct the chapter 1½ years ago.

Also today, three of the four arrested face arraignment: Chandler Eskridge, 21, of Prattville; William Dodd Roberds Jr., 21, of Memphis, Tenn.; and John Barnette Jr., a junior from Atlanta.

The three were indicted on charges of selling cocaine, said District Attorney Charles Freeman. The case against a fourth student was closed after a grand jury refused to return an indictment.

Two of the four were removed from the fraternity and two were suspended pending the outcome of the case, which includes allegations that at one point drugs were sold inside the fraternity house.

Ken Tracey, national executive director of SAE, said each of the organization's 200 chapters was watching what would happen to the 60-member Alabama house. SAE has initiated more people than any of the 60 other national fraternities and ranks eighth in number of chapters.

"We are not holding our chapter accountable. These were individual arrests in individual cases," Tracey said.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1988

WKU president pledges to improve life in state

Investigation into athletics to be public

By TIM ROBERTS
Staff Writer

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Western Kentucky University's new president pledged yesterday to work for economic development and to improve life for Kentuckians as he takes the helm of the university.

And in response to questions, Thomas C. Meredith promised a thorough investigation of allegations by eight former basketball players that they received improper benefits from coaches and boosters.

That investigation will not be veiled in secrecy, he said at the Bowling Green campus as Gov. Wallace Wilkinson and departing president Kern Alexander looked on.

"Governor, I pledge to you the full support of this administration toward the goal of expanded economic development for this section of the state, Western Kentucky, but I don't want to stop there.

"I'm pledging to you this institution's absolute commitment to help this great state and the people in this state to be better," said Meredith, a 46-year-old Owensboro native.

Meredith came to Western from the University of Mississippi, where he was vice chancellor for executive affairs. He was chosen Aug. 5 from among four finalists, who included former Gov. Martha Layne Collins.

Joe Iracane, the chairman of WKU's board of regents, said Meredith will officially take over about Sept. 1 but will be the one making the decisions in the president's office between now and then.

Meredith said he plans to move into the president's home around Labor Day.

Iracane said Meredith's proposed four-year contract calls for an annual salary of $85,918. The details of the contract should be worked out in the next few days, he said.

Alexander, now a distinguished professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg, was on campus yesterday to meet with Meredith.

In farewell remarks, Alexander, who was president for 2 ½ years, said Wilkinson's efforts so far in education "tell us you're going to pursue a policy of judicious use of public resources, which will advance education and will advance Western in particular."

He praised Iracane for his "efforts to raise Western to a level of prominence in higher education which had not before been contemplated for this institution."

In greeting Meredith, Wilkinson said, "I am here today to pledge to this university, to the faculty, students and regents of Western Kentucky University, my full and complete support to the new administration."

Wilkinson said he had reviewed the credentials of candidates for the Western presidency and it was obvious that "this board had made a wise decision" in choosing Meredith.

Iracane said the occasion marked "not a change of direction but a transition" from one president to another. "A change of rudders," he called it.

Under a new state law, Wilkinson has the opportunity to appoint or reappoint four of Western's 10 regents, which he said he would not do while the presidential search was in progress.

Yesterday the governor said he will make those four appointments "certainly within the next 30 days and perhaps sooner." He would not give any clues to his choices.

Iracane, who met with the governor yesterday morning and is one of the four, would not comment on the appointments.

Asked if he was uneasy about the uncertainty of the composition of the board of regents that appointed him, Meredith said he had "the utmost confidence" that Wilkinson will appoint board members with the best interest of Western at heart.

Although not officially in the job, Meredith already has taken an aggressive stance regarding eight former basketball players' allegations, published in The Courier-Journal, that they received improper benefits — including $5 loans, payments of more than $100, free transportation home and new suits — between 1981 and 1986.

"I want to be on the offensive here, and try to reach a conclusion about this, and clear our name if possible, or, if it can't be cleared, then to take some action that will help to clear it," he said yesterday.

Meredith said he met yesterday morning with a committee he appointed over the weekend to look into the matter.

The committee's final report probably will be made public, he said, adding that he will inform the NCAA of "what we're doing in this regard."

The NCAA has not contacted him about the allegations, but Western will cooperate with any investigations, he said.

Meredith also must tackle controversy left from Alexander's proposals to install faculty editors and make other changes in the student newspaper and yearbook.

Many people on and off campus labeled the changes censorship, something that Alexander denied.

After his proposals created a storm of controversy, Alexander had them reviewed by an outside expert and a committee.

Meredith said he probably will rule on the committee's recommendation next month.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1988

UK names associate vice chancellor

The University of Kentucky Board of Trustees yesterday named Joseph L. Fink III associate vice chancellor for academic affairs on the Lexington campus.

Fink, an assistant dean and professor in the College of Pharmacy, will be part of the university's leadership team focusing on planning and issues. He also will help coordinate extension and admissions programs.

Fink was named director of admissions Aug. 1, after serving as acting director since June.

A licensed attorney and pharmacist in Kentucky and Pennsylvania, he studied university operations as an American Council on Education fellow in 1985-86.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1988

Western must clear name, Meredith says

eredith: "I want to be the offensive here."

By Todd Pack
Herald-Leader staff writer

BOWLING GREEN — Western Kentucky University must clear its name in the wake of allegations that basketball players received improper benefits, Western's incoming president said yesterday.

"It's important because our reputation has been blasphemed in a way," said Thomas C. Meredith, who was appointed Aug. 5. He spoke after a press conference to welcome him to Western and to pay tribute to outgoing President Kern Alexander.

Meredith said the NCAA had not contacted him about the allegations that appeared in The Courier-Journal on Aug. 6.

Although he will not officially take office until sometime next month, Meredith said last week that he had appointed a six-member committee to investigate claims by the players that they had received benefits such as payments of $100 and new suits between 1981 and 1986.

"I want to be on the offensive here and try to reach a conclusion about this," Meredith said yesterday.

At the news conference, Gov. Wallace Wilkinson said Meredith was a worthy successor to Alexander, who stepped down to accept a distinguished professorship at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg.

Wilkinson later said he would decide within 30 days whether to reappoint four Western regents whose terms have expired.

"My plans were to not bother this board until after they were done with the selection process," Wilkinson said.

"Now that that's done," he said, "I will turn my attention to the appointment of the board members."

The terms of four board members, including Chairman Joseph Iracane, expired this summer. Wilkinson said earlier that he would wait to take action because he did not want to affect the presidential search.

He gave no indication yesterday whether any of the regents would be reappointed. Eight of Western's 10 regents are appointed by the governor, and the other two are elected by the faculty and students.

Meredith said he was not concerned that he might not work with some of the regents who chose him.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1988

JK appoints dean of medical school

y Mike Mayhan
erald-Leader medical writer

Getting more money for research and ersuading more students to go into general ıedical practice are among the priorities of the ewly appointed dean of the University of entucky College of Medicine.

"I don't think the two are incompatible," aid Dr. Emery A. Wilson, named dean by the niversity of Kentucky Board of Trustees esterday. "I think what we need to do first is provide a good primary care education for veryone, and if they want to specialize, then ıey can go beyond that and specialize."

Wilson, 46, has been interim dean of the K College of Medicine since the resignation of r. Robin D. Powell a year ago. He is a rofessor of obstetrics and gynecology specialing in infertility and hormonal problems, and ill cares for patients one-half day a week.

"He is a person of integrity and vision," aid Dr. Peter P. Bosomworth, chancellor for ıe Medical Center. "He has a sense of humor and a capability of making decisions and implementing programs."

Wilson graduated from the University of Kentucky College of Medicine in 1968. With the exception of two years in the Air Force and two years at Harvard Medical School and the Boston Hospital for Women, he has spent his entire career at UK.

"The growth (at UK) during the last four or five years has been remarkable," Wilson said.

Funding for research at the UK College of Medicine by the National Institutes of Health has doubled in the last five years, Wilson said.

"What we'd like to do is continue that pace," he said. "We need to recruit faculty members with particular expertise and particular NIH funding in order to be able to provide the research that we need as a college."

Wilson said it is important that the medical school not depend too much on any one source for its money. He said the medical school should be more active in seeking donations from institutions and individuals. About 20 percent of the medical school's budget is now provided by the state.

"If there are problems at the state level, then we should have other sources of income to fall back on," Wilson said. "We are going to have to diversify our sources so that we have income that we could fall back on in light of a shortfall in state funding."

Of those physicians who have graduated from the UK medical school, about 41 percent practice in Kentucky. Wilson thinks the school is carrying out its mission of training physicians for the state.

Good physicians and financial well-being have been crucial to the success of the medical college, Wilson said. Continuing to attract good students and faculty will be important, as will be more space for treatment and research.

"We really need more space for offices for research, as well as for clinical care," Wilson said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1988

The heat is on and school is off: Some Kentucky classrooms closed

By Mary Ann Roser
Herald-Leader education writer

First it was too cold for school. Now it's too hot.

That's the irony in at least six Kentucky school districts that have delayed classes or closed schools because of hot weather. And more could follow, said Gordon Nichols, chief spokesman at the state Department of Education.

"We're getting an ungodly number of calls about heat problems in schools," Nichols said yesterday. "We're telling them they can amend their calendars and add days at the end of the year."

The unexpected changes in school calendars are the first weather-related closings in Kentucky since last winter, when snow closed schools from Paducah to Pikeville. Because missed days have to be made up, many districts open in mid-August so they can finish the year by late May or early June.

But while "snow days" are built into school calendars, dog days are not.

"I started teaching in a two-room school in 1951. This is the worst I've ever seen it," Whitley County Superintendent William Mayne said.

Classes resumed in Whitley County on Monday, but by yesterday, teachers and parents were complaining that it was too hot for students to learn. As a result, Mayne is dismissing school two hours early for the rest of the week.

Jackson County, which has had the unhappy distinction of closing the most days in the winter, also holds the current record for days out because of the heat.

Because the district tends to miss an average of 22 days each winter, it is one of the first districts to start classes. This year, students were scheduled to return Aug. 11, but since Sand Gap Elementary School won't be air-conditioned until the end of this week, students won't return until Monday, superintendent Clay Harmon said.

Like other superintendents, he is worried about the winter.

"If we have a good mild winter, it will be all right," he said.

If not, students will be in school in June.

In nearby Clay County, classes started Monday, and superintendent Willie Sizemore has been fielding complaints ever since.

(cont.)

(Cont)

"We can't endure if the weather doesn't give us a break," he said. "If it (the heat) starts off the same way next week, we'll probably have to come out."

Several other districts that were scheduled to start today have delayed school until Monday. Superintendents in those districts — Bath County, Providence Independent and McCreary County — said temperatures in their classrooms were in the 90s.

"I hated to do it," Bath County Superintendent Darvin Estes said. "I always like to run on schedule, but we're taking the attitude, 'If it's like this Monday, we'll cancel another day or two.'

"We don't want the kids to get sick on us out there."

Estes said the district already had plans to make up the days by cutting Christmas vacation short.

"We thought if we did that we would be even when the snow starts in January," he said.

In Estill County, classes were to resume yesterday. Instead, school will start Thursday because the new Estill Springs Elementary School won't be ready until then. Heat was a factor in the decision, superintendent William Alexander said.

"We're watching the temperature with a great deal of anticipation," he said. "Not 20 percent of our classrooms are air-conditioned."

Districts in which all the schools are air-conditioned should not have problems with the heat, Nichols said.

In Fayette County, where classes begin Monday, all but three schools that are being renovated are air-conditioned.

Deputy superintendent Doug Cole said he hoped the air-conditioning system would be installed in the Central Alternative School by Monday. But it could take two or more weeks for air conditioners to be installed at Crawford Junior High and Tates Creek Elementary.

Fifty fans were sent to Crawford, and principal Betty Webb said teachers were making the best of it.

John Brock, state superintendent of public instruction, thinks one way to beat the heat is to require schools to open after Labor Day, Nichols said.

The legislature killed a bill to do that earlier this year, but Brock plans to push it during the next session.

Developers get go-ahead for Coldstream Farm plans

By Jamie Lucke and Virginia Anderson
Herald-Leader staff writers

COVINGTON — Developers of Sears and Hess's department stores were chosen yesterday to proceed with plans to build a regional shopping mall on the University of Kentucky's Coldstream Farm.

The UK Board of Trustees authorized negotiation of an option agreement with Homart Development Co. of Chicago, part of the Sears Financial Network, and Crown American Corp. of Johnstown, Pa., the parent company of Hess's.

The action identifies the probable developer of the mall and allows the university to hammer out specifics of the deal. A final option agreement could be ready for the board's approval by next month.

But even after it is signed, major hurdles would remain before the mall could become a reality.

UK and the developers are trying to persuade the federal and state governments to build an interstate interchange near Georgetown Road, which would be close to the mall entrance.

UK also must obtain a new site for its livestock herds and animal science research facilities.

"It's a complex process. We obviously have road considerations," trustee Larry Forgy said.

Forgy, along with trustees Tracy Farmer of Lexington and James L. Rose of London, make up the subcommittee advising the board on developing Coldstream.

UK received two formal proposals for developing a mall on 95 acres of the 935 acres of Coldstream that lie between Georgetown Road and Newtown Pike in north Lexington.

The university plans to lease the land rather than sell it. UK would receive lease payments and a percentage of sales from the mall developer.

Forgy's subcommittee said the joint venture between Homart and Crown American was the best choice because of the companies' size, experience and ability to attract anchor stores.

Homart is the nation's fifth-largest retail developer, and Crown American is 10th, according to the committee.

Shopping Center World, a trade publication, ranks Homart as the second-largest developer of malls and shopping centers and Crown American 14th.

"You can infer that the University of Kentucky's anchors would be Sears and Hess's," Forgy said.

The Sears company would be the lead partner in the joint venture.

A third anchor also is expected to be part of the mall.

The board unanimously approved yesterday's action, with trustee Robert Stephens abstaining. Stephens, who joined the board in December, said he supported the plan in principle. He said he lacked information about the project's effect on Lexington, including the effect on traffic, sewers, schools and

The option agreement between UK and the developers would set out certain conditions that must be met.

One possible roadblock is access to the mall from Interstates 64 and 75.

UK wants the mall to be on the west side of the farm near Georgetown Road, which has no access to the interstates. UK and the developers must resolve what to do if an interchange is rejected.

If that happens, Homart has suggested moving the mall site east toward Newtown Pike and building access roads across the farm, said Marilyn Swinford of MPC & Associates, the consulting firm hired by UK to guide the Coldstream development. But UK wants to preserve the farm entrance on Newtown Pike for private research and education facilities.

Local zoning officials also are expected to look more favorably on the Georgetown Road site, said Jack Blanton, vice chancellor for administration.

Forgy said he was optimistic that the interchange, estimated by UK to cost $6 million to $10 million, would be approved because it made sense to build it even without the mall. "That's a logical way to bring traffic into Lexington."

He said the project would bring economic development to north Lexington.

UK President David Roselle and Blanton have met with state Transportation Secretary Milo Bryant to talk about the interchange.

UK officials said they were confident they could win zoning approval even though the planning commission last week aproved another regional mall site east of Lexington. That site, on thoroughbred farm Hamburg Place, is owned by Preston and Anita Madden.

It will have access to the interstate when the Man o' War Boulevard extension is completed.

UK officials said they were pursuing development of a mall at Coldstream because of the potential gains for UK and Kentucky.

"The trustees have an obligation to the commonwealth to do the best job we can to see the most money available to come to this property," Forgy said.

Though UK officials play down competition between the university and the Maddens, they suggested that having anchor stores lined up gave them an advantage over the Maddens, who have not announced any commitments from anchors.

Yesterday, Anita Madden said the UK recommendation would not affect the mall proposed for Hamburg Place.

She said the developers of Hamburg Place had talked to Sears and Hess's months ago about coming to their mall.

UK officials said yesterday that Glimcher Co. of Columbus, Ohio, was the other company that presented a proposal to develop Coldstream.

The UK board met in Covington as part of its practice of meeting occasionally at sites around the state.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1988

August 18, 1988

Dr. Steve Taylor
91A22-2-23-10

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1988

Colleges could change doctorate-or-die system

By Tom McCord

Is it asking too much for college and university professors to accept fellow teachers — and presidents — who don't have doctorates?

The Ph.D. should not be the primary yardstick by which colleges and universities hire their teachers and, especially, their leaders. That is not to say that graduate degrees should not be heeded. In the majority of cases, graduate degrees are indicators of a job candidate's maturity, knowledge and research skills.

But a doctorate doesn't measure the skill of a teacher or administrator in dealing with people.

A strong case can be made that David Roselle's success as provost at Virginia Tech — his job before he was hired as president of the University of Kentucky — was not because of his skill as a mathematician. Faculty members at Tech were enthusiastic about Roselle because he listened to them and made them feel important.

Likewise, former Gov. Martha Layne Collins' strengths and weaknesses as a possible president of UK or, most recently, Western Kentucky University have nothing to do with her lack of a doctorate. What faculty members ought to worry about in future searches is whether the job candidate can communicate well, possesses some sense of direction and knows how to solve problems gracefully and with dispatch. No resume or degree can tell you that.

Of course, distinction must be made between leadership positions and teaching and research jobs. An outstanding classroom teacher or college business manager might not make an outstanding college president. And politicians eager for a rest stop after an election are always suspect. But I'll wager that a candidate who ranks high in communication, trouble-shooting and purpose has better odds of success as a leader than any candidate whose strong suit is a doctorate from the Ivy League.

Here is how the doctorate-or-die system could be changed:

First, colleges should go out of their way to hire professionals with experience who complement a doctorate-heavy department. Hire more chemists with master's degrees and 25 years' experience in industry. While many professionals don't want to take the pay cut, don't underestimate the lure of college teaching for many, particularly for those whose own dollar-consuming children are through school.

Admittedly, colleges would have to balance their doctorate loads carefully because the people who accredit academic programs frown on departments with few doctorate holders. But a biology, business administration or art department that retains the minimum number while nourishing a growing flock of outstanding professionals is going to pass anybody's inspection.

Second, hiring and promotion guidelines should be gently adjusted — again, keeping in mind those nervous accreditors — to place more emphasis on communication skills if the job involves primarily classroom teaching. Go ahead and keep some pressure to publish — if research and writing are important parts of the job.

Third, if the job involves leadership, such as a deanship or a presidency, faculty senates ought to stop passing resolutions calling for candidates with outstanding reputations in their original academic fields: geography, psychology, etc.

Instead, they should insist that deanship candidates know how to fight for money, defend classroom freedom and lobby with higher-ups. Presidential candidates should be judged on the same grounds, as well as for their skills in dealing with a college's diverse constituencies: trustees, donors, alumni, parents, governors.

Recalling my undergraduate days at Western with nearly a decade of hindsight, I recognize that the best two classroom professors I had were men of vastly different backgrounds. One had a Ph.D. in history; the other, only a few academic hours beyond the bachelor's degree.

There should be room for both on our college campuses.

The author

Tom McCord, a former Herald-Leader education reporter, edits an energy newsletter in Washington, D.C.

Hagan defends athletic department at UK

By Jerry Tipton
Herald-Leader staff writer

University of Kentucky Athletics Director Cliff Hagan, acting with the support of UK President David Roselle, issued a lengthy news release yesterday defending the school's embattled athletic department.

Hagan cited accomplishments ranging from the athletic to the academic to the financial. He said the statement was prompted by the fear the athletic department's pluses would be engulfed by the NCAA investigation.

It was Hagan's first official statement since the National Collegiate Athletic Association launched an investigation in April of the UK basketball program. The investigation has already led to the school's being charged with sending $1,000 to a recruit's father. It is the second inquiry the NCAA has directed at the basketball program in the last three years.

Hagan refused to discuss the statement. It has to stand by itself," he said.

Nor would he comment when asked if yesterday's statement was an attempt to answer rumors that he may lose his job.

Roselle was in Hopkinsville yesterday to speak to the UK Alumni Club of Christian County as part of a tour of Western Kentucky. UK spokesman Bernie Vonderheide accompanied Roselle and said yesterday's statement followed a meeting Monday between the president and Hagan.

"They talked about the NCAA investigation and Mr. Hagan's concern that the investigation is overshadowing the good activities going on in the Athletics Association," Vonderheide said. "The president said he agrees with Cliff that a lot of good things are going on. Dr. Roselle also hopes all the accomplishments and achievements, especially the achievements of the student-athletes, are not overshadowed by the NCAA investigation."

Asked if Hagan's intention was to sway public opinion and save his job, Vonderheide said: "I don't think so. He (Roselle) didn't talk about that. . . . They had a good meeting, and he (Roselle) shares the concern of a lot of good things being overshadowed. That was the main thrust."

Chris Cameron, UK's sports information director, said Hagan worked with his office Monday, Tuesday and yesterday in composing the statement.

"It's pretty much Cliff Hagan," Cameron said of the statement. "It's his words, but we helped in terms of sentence structure and editing."

Hagan's defense of the athletic department included such areas as:

• Finances.

He noted a story in the Aug. 1 issue of Sports Inc. magazine that reported the University of Alabama's athletic program having a $34 million debt.

UK, Hagan said, had "virtually none."

Construction costs were cited in the magazine article for Alabama's financial woes. UK has remained solvent despite such projects as Commonwealth Stadium, Nutter Training Center and an artificial-turf football practice facility in Hagan's tenure.

The Athletics Association has also provided UK with more than $11 million in the last three years for scholarships, facilities and faculty salaries, Hagan said.

The athletic budget has grown from $3.5 million in 1975, when Hagan became athletics director, to $13.7 million for 1988-89.

• Academics.

UK has instituted the Center for Academic and Tutorial Services, a trend-setting aid for athletes, Hagan said.

In mentioning CATS, Hagan said it was not "pure luck" that UK was a leader among Southeastern Conference schools in graduation rates and all-SEC academic teams.

• Athletics.

The 1987-88 school year was the most successful ever, Hagan said. UK finished fourth in the standings for the Bernie Moore Trophy, which goes to the SEC school that has the winningest overall athletic program.

Hagan criticized the perception of the earlier NCAA investigation, which was prompted by a 1985 Herald-Leader series. Of 33 former Wildcat players interviewed, 31 were quoted as saying they knew of improper gifts being given. Twenty-six said they received such gifts.

Hagan said it was a "gross misconception" that UK attorneys handling the investigation "covered up and did not exude the 'cooperative spirit' that was normally expected" and that as a result UK received an insignificant penalty.

The NCAA in March reprimanded UK for not fully cooperating in the investigation. The NCAA announced it had imposed no serious penalties as a result of its investigation.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1988

Attracting minority teachers

Fayette County public schools took a whipping earlier this year from the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights for failing to hire more black teachers. Now the school system has begun a promising effort to remedy the situation.

School officials announced Monday night that they had employed 22 new black teachers, and plan to feed black substitutes into permanent positions when jobs come open. Blacks now compose a little over 10 percent of Fayette's public school teachers, 5 percent less than the district's stated goal.

Such strong commitment to a racially balanced teaching corps should please the commission. But local school officials are swimming up an awfully strong stream.

There aren't enough black teachers because, nationally, there aren't enough blacks entering the teaching profession. In 1981, blacks accounted for fewer than 10 percent of the nation's public school teaching positions. That number should drop below 5 percent in the early '90s. At the same time, minority students will fill 30 percent of the seats in public school classrooms.

This is not just a numbers game, of course. Having an integrated student body is not much good if 95 out of every 100 teachers are white.

But the problem demands practical solutions. How do public school systems go about reversing this disturbing trend?

Dealing with an immediate shortage, Fayette officials have recruited hard among black college graduates. The system has also begun small programs to attract black junior high school students to teaching. Such efforts can help ease the long-term shortage of minority teachers.

These solutions mirror larger programs undertaken in other states. Five Georgia school systems, for example, have begun paying the college tuition of local minority students who will major in education and who promise to come back home to teach after graduation. And six historically black colleges and three universities will spend $3 million in the next several years on special classes aimed at encouraging minority students to take up teaching.

Even these larger efforts, however, are inadequate. Educators believe this country will need 500,000 new minority teachers by the middle of the next decade, more than any number of programs and special incentives can supply.

The obvious answer to the teacher shortage demands more fundamental changes. One can't help but suppose that if teachers were paid more and respected more, then there would be no shortage of teachers, minority or otherwise.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1988

Asphalt research institute moving to UK

By Jacqueline Duke
Herald-Leader business writer

The Asphalt Institute, the research arm of the asphalt industry, will move to the University of Kentucky from the University of Maryland, Gov. Wallace Wilkinson and the institute's president announced yesterday.

UK was chosen over four other universities with strong engineering programs. The other contenders were the University of Maryland, the University of Texas, Texas A&M and Purdue University, said Ed Houlihan, president of the Greater Lexington Chamber of Commerce.

The institute employs about 40 people, the majority of them engineers and technicians, and has an annual payroll of $3 million. Its lease with the University of Maryland expires in 1991, but President Gerald S. Triplett said the move could occur by mid-1990.

Triplett said the University of Maryland needed the building now occupied by the institute.

"We're looking forward to it. We think Kentucky is the ideal place to be," he said.

Triplett said UK and Lexington met the institute's needs in the areas of research support, education, cost of living and proximity to Washington.

New headquarters for the institute will be built, possibly at UK's Spindletop Farm or on the main campus near the Gluck Equine Research Center. Construction will be financed with state bonds, and a long-term lease will be granted by the state.

"We welcome the Asphalt Institute and look forward to their joint activities with colleagues at UK. We view UK's selection as testimony to the excellent programs being conducted by UK faculty," UK President David Roselle said in a statement.

The institute will work closely with UK's College of Engineering and the Kentucky Transportation Center, which conducts most of the research for the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet.

Houlihan and others credited Roselle with successfully recruiting the institute.

"When he made the presentation at the University of Maryland in April, then all of a sudden we could tell they really looked at us as a serious contender," Houlihan said.

"What it has shown is he knows how to combine selling our education system as a tool for economic development," he said.

Calvin Grayson, director of the Kentucky Transportation Center, said Roselle's role was vital.

The Asphalt Institute, organized in 1919, is an international non-profit association made up of member companies that refine or process asphalt products.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1988

Workers' compensation receipts exceed expectations; costs down

By MARK R. CHELLGREN
Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Kentucky's revamped workers' compensation program is taking in more money than expected and spending less, which could mean a drop in the cost to employers in the coming year.

"The funding plan is working," said state Sen. Ed O'Daniel, D-Springfield, the primary author of the law that emerged from the October 1987 special legislative session.

Gary Gillis, executive director of the Workers' Compensation Funding Commission, said contributions to the system by all employers are running ahead of projections. Contributions from employers in the coal industry are running behind.

"It appears adjustments will have to be made," Gillis told the Workers' Compensation Advisory Council yesterday.

The legislation requires that employers contribute $70 million a year to help retire an estimated $1.6 billion debt in the program's Special Fund. A surcharge of 23.3 percent was placed on workers' compensation insurance premiums to raise the money.

Employers in the coal industry, who are responsible for more than their share of the Special Fund debt because of black-lung cases, were assessed a surcharge of 40 percent to raise $40 million annually.

Through the first half of this year, the surcharge on non-coal employers amounted to $48.7 million. The surcharge on coal employers totaled $17.3 million.

By the end of the year, the surcharges will raise more than the required figure of $110 million. "It's going to be more than 110; by how much I don't know," Gillis said.

Gillis declined to speculate, but council chairman Nick Carter said if the trend continues, the surcharge on non-coal employers could be reduced to about 17.5 percent while the surcharge on coal employers would rise to perhaps 50 percent.

Any change in the surcharge would be determined by the funding commission and would not be made until March.

The prospect for investment income is also greater than was projected when the legislation was being debated.

The program to retire the Special Fund debt and pay continuing claims was based on the funding commission's having $50 million on hand when the new system went into effect. Largely because insurance companies had collected premiums they had not turned over, that amount was nearer $100 million.

Gillis says payments to injured workers are also less than expected, though he could not give a reason.

The Special Fund was created to pay benefits to workers whose injuries cannot be attributed to a single employer. The fund also pays virtually all benefits to workers who develop an occupational disease such as black lung.

The estimate of its debt came from past awards to ill or injured workers and estimates of the awards that would be made.

Dr. Taylor 91A22-2-23-9

Aug. 19, 1988

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1988

Wilkinson reappoints 3 to WKU board

Herald-Leader staff report

Praising their choice of presidents, Gov. Wallace Wilkinson yesterday reappointed three Western Kentucky University regents and named one new regent.

Wilkinson reappointed board chairman Joe Iracane, an Owensboro businessman; Greensburg lawyer Danny Butler; and Patsy Judd of Burkesville, a weekly newspaper publisher and executive director of the Kentucky Cable Television Association.

The new member, Fred Travis, is a Glasgow businessman. He replaces former Supreme Court Chief Justice John Palmore.

The regents will serve four-year terms.

The Western regents earlier this month selected Thomas Meredith over former Gov. Martha Layne Collins and two other candidates to succeed Kern Alexander as president of the Bowling Green school.

Yesterday, Wilkinson said the regents made excellent choices when they hired Alexander in 1986 and Meredith this year.

"I believe the board and new president are off to a good start and I want them to have every opportunity to work together to carry out the objectives of Western Kentucky University," Wilkinson said.

Iracane and Judd were first appointed to the Western board in 1980 by Gov. John Y. Brown Jr. Butler was appointed in 1984 by Collins.

Meredith, 46, an Owensboro native, is vice chancellor for executive affairs at the University of Mississipi.

He will preside over what is expected to be Western's largest enrollment ever. More than 14,000 students are expected for the fall semester. Western's largest enrollment was 13,533 in the fall of 1979, according to a news release yesterday. Classes begin at Western on Monday.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1988

Glasgow campus welcomes director

Staff, wire reports

GLASGOW — Western Kentucky University at Glasgow officially welcomed its new director at a news conference yesterday.

James Charles Heck, who has been assistant to the president at Lake City, Fla., Community College since 1985, will take charge of administrative duties at the campus Sept. 15.

He will be responsible for coordinating the academic programs at Glasgow, student recruitment, community affairs and general management of programs.

Heck said his first tasks were "to help assess the post-secondary educational needs of this area and locate the necessary resources and to enhance the visibility of the campus."

The 35-year-old Heck, a native of Daytona Beach, Fla., is a graduate of the University of Florida with bachelor's and master's degrees in English education and a Ph.D. in higher education administration and supervision.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1988

WKU expects record enrollment

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Officials at Western Kentucky University said the school is expecting a record number of students to start the 1988-89 academic year.

More than 14,000 students are expected for the fall semester, according to a news release yesterday. Western's largest enrollment was 13,533 in the fall of 1979. The large enrollment was due to campus-wide efforts to recruit students, a long-range enrollment management effort and the implementation of new ways to serve non-traditional students. Classes begin at Western on Monday.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1988

Glasgow man appointed to WKU board, 3 reappointed

By JOHN VOSKUHL
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson appointed Fred Travis, an early contributor to his gubernatorial campaign, to the Western Kentucky University Board of Regents yesterday.

Wilkinson also reappointed regents Joe Iracane of Owensboro, the current board chairman, Danny Butler of Greensburg and Patsy Judd of Burkesville. Butler also contributed to Wilkinson's campaign, records show.

The appointments expire in 1992.

Travis, a Glasgow hardware merchant, replaced former Chief Justice John Palmore of Frankfort on the board.

Records show Travis contributed $3,000 to Wilkinson's campaign: $1,000 in September 1985, $1,000 in September 1986 and $1,000 in January 1987.

Records also show that a "Mrs. Freddie Travis," who is listed at the same address as Travis, gave $1,000 to the Wilkinson campaign in January 1986.

Travis could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Records also show that Butler, an attorney, contributed $3,000 to Wilkinson's campaign — $2,000 in March 1987 and $1,000 in June 1987.

Butler said the contributions played no role whatsoever in his reappointment.

In a statement from his press office, Wilkinson praised the regents' work, and their selection of outgoing WKU President Kern Alexander in 1986 and his successor, Thomas Meredith, who will take office formally next month.

Also yesterday, Western Kentucky University at Glasgow officially welcomed its new director at a news conference.

Dr. James Charles Heck, who has been serving as assistant to the president at Lake City, Fla., Community College since 1985, will take charge of administrative duties at the Glasgow campus Sept. 15.

Heck, 35, will be responsible for coordinating academic programs, student recruitment, community affairs and general management of programs.

A native of Daytona Beach, Fla., Heck is a graduate of the University of Florida with bachelor's and master's degrees in English education and a doctorate in higher education administration and supervision.

Information for this story was also gathered by The Associated Press.

—A service of the Office of Media Relations—

-The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Thursday, August 18, 1988

Class to show way to 'lost' youngsters

By ROGER ALFORD
Independent News Writer

ASHLAND — Students in northeastern Kentucky are probably as well versed in geography as any in the state, but that doesn't mean they can identify Frankfort, Lexington or Louisville on a map, educators say.

"I'm not even going to tell you how many of our students, even after weeks of study, can't find the United States on a world map. I'm embarrassed about it," said Roland Burns, a Morehead State University geography professor.

A pilot project to be used in elementary schools this year in Kentucky may be a key to changing that by developing a workable and inexpensive means of teaching youngsters about the world, says Dennis Spetz, a University of Louisville geography professor and coordinator of the Kentucky Geographical Alliance.

Kentucky schools have a lot of ground to make up, according to Spetz, Burns and others.

A 1984 survey of freshmen and sophomores in state-supported colleges and universities showed a definite lack of knowledge about places in their home state, nation and the world, Spetz said.

He said no surveys have been done since then, because the results will change little until the public schools attack the problem with more time devoted to teaching geography.

Spetz said 43 percent of the Kentucky students surveyed in the state geographical alliance study four years ago couldn't identify the Appalachian Mountains.

"Some called them the Rockies, some the Alps, one or two even thought they were the Himalayas," he said.

Forty-three percent of the students surveyed couldn't identify Frankfort on a state map, 30 percent couldn't locate Lexington, and 20 percent couldn't locate Louisville.

Spetz said 52 percent couldn't identify Washington D.C. "The most common mistake was putting Washington D.C. in Washington state," he said. "Wouldn't that be a surprise to those people in Seattle?"

"Some called them the Rockies, some the Alps, one or two even thought they were the Himalayas."
— Dennis Spetz
— U of L geography professor

Only 25 percent of the students surveyed could identify the Persian Gulf, he said.

"It's astounding that somehow geography got lost in the schools," Spetz said. "And I think that placing geography back in the schools is very important."

The Boyd County School system, which has recognized that students do not have adequate knowledge of geography, began requiring one semester of the course last year, said Assistant Superintendent Jim Harper.

A telephone survey of 18 northeastern Kentucky school systems showed that Boyd County is the only one that lists successful completion of a geography class as a requirement for high school graduation. Geography classes, though, are offered in every high school in the region.

George Logan, a geography consultant for the Kentucky Department of Education, said the state, along with the National Geographic Society, will launch the pilot project to improve the teaching of geography in the state's elementary schools.

The state geographic alliance and the Kentucky Education Foundation also will be involved in the project.

In March and April next year, various school systems in the state will be chosen to participate in the project, which will pull together various methods of teaching geography to fourth-graders.

Officials hope the program will spread to fifth grade the following year, then the sixth, and on up into high school in future years.

National Geographic will put up about $100,000 dollars a year, with the state Department of Education and the education foundation putting up matching funds.

The money will be used to buy materials, to improve curriculum by finding successful ways of teaching geography, and to cover the expense of in-service training for teachers in geography.

Once the program is in place and field tested, it will be ready for use in schools across the country, Spetz said.

Kentucky will be the only state in the country with such a program in place to improve students' knowledge of geography.

Morehead State geography professor Gary Cox said northeastern Kentucky schools may be among the best in teaching the subject.

"We did as well as and possibly better than the state average at Morehead," Cox said. "That might indicate that geography is taught better in eastern Kentucky schools."

Cox said he has seen no major improvement in knowledge of geography since the 1984 survey.

"It's almost like it goes in their eyes and out their ears and doesn't touch a thing," he said. "It's a shortcoming of our whole education system."

Burns said school systems nationwide have not considered geography important, and now must make up lost ground.

"It's not unique to eastern Kentucky," he said. "Our geographic knowledge is just pitiful in this country."

-The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Thursday, August 18, 1988

U of L rents motel for dormitory

LOUISVILLE (AP) — The University of Louisville has rented a motel for the 1988-89 school year to help relieve a housing crunch.

The university, which had housing space for only 900 students, received 850 applications from new students and freshman alone. With the applications from returning students, the school was about 500 spaces short, said Frank Mianzo, acting housing director.

The motel, the EconoLodge near campus, will provide space for 250 new students and freshman, leaving about 250 people on a waiting list. Mianzo said some of those have already made other living arrangements.

U of L offered the motel rooms to out-of-town students first and now is offering them to students from the Louisville area.

The motel rooms, all of which are doubles, will cost students $750 a semester, as opposed to the usual $540-a-semester fee.

Aug. 22, 1988

Dr. Steve Taylor

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1988

Lawmaker hopeful on education session

Noe says Wilkinson proposals could pass

By Kevin Nance
Herald-Leader staff writer

A special legislative session on education that Gov. Wallace Wilkinson will call in January has a good chance to succeed if certain conditions are met, House Education Committee Chairman Roger Noe said yesterday.

"There's a window of opportunity there," Noe said of the governor's decision to try again to get approval for his education package, which was killed in Noe's committee during the 1988 General Assembly.

"If he's willing to discuss our programs and the funding of his programs, the possibility exists for passage of his program, or some version of it," Noe said.

Recent peace-making overtures by legislators have been promising, Noe said. "We're in the process of mending the bridges rather than burning them. I think a satisfactory conclusion is possible.

"We can't resolve them if we fight among ourselves. I certainly hope the governor feels that way, too."

Several legislators were surprised at Wilkinson's announcement of the special session, Noe said. It came during a reception Friday night in connection with the dedication of the Louisville Falls Fountain.

Wilkinson said he had not decided on the date the session would start.

The governor also reiterated that he intended to call a special session in November on his proposed state lottery. That session that has been planned for some time — if voters approve a lottery proposal Nov. 8.

Noe said several legislators who had been meeting with the governor's staff recently had assumed that, because the special education session will be in January, an announcement would not be made this early.

The meetings have been geared toward reaching a consensus on a number of education improvement programs, he said. Also discussed were possible responses to Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns' May decision that the state's school financing system was unconstitutional.

Wilkinson said Friday that Corns' decision had not prompted him to call the special session.

"It may not have anything to do with him calling the special session, but one cannot look at any education program in the absence of the Corns decision," Noe said. "It's at the top of any education agenda and has to be dealt with."

The special session, which Noe said probably would last two to three weeks, will try to reach common ground on programs proposed by the governor and the legislature.

"The main bones of contention lie in the fact that his program is theoretical and conceptual in nature," Noe said.

"The General Assembly is a deliberate body that is organizationally conservative in its ability to work through concepts. That's because once we pass something, it's law. . . . We can't pass things on a whim."

Noe called Wilkinson's education proposals "largely untested and untried," with no attempt at policy analysis to support them. They differ in scope from school-based management restructuring programs in other states.

"I think what we need to do is look at his program on a modified, perhaps scaled-down version before we move full force into something of such magnitude," he said.

Wilkinson's proposal calls for paying bonuses to educators at schools that improve and setting up 21 "bench-mark" schools that would experiment with innovative ways to teach.

If the special session is held, Noe said, many legislators think it should address other pressing problems as well. They include human resources, human services and corrections problems associated with the recent prison escape in Eddyville, he said.

"There are several major issues looming out there that need to be addressed," Noe said.

-The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Saturday, August 20, 1988

Education session on tap

LOUISVILLE (AP) — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson has announced that he will call the General Assembly into special session in January to deal with education.

"We will have a special session so all children can learn to the best of their ability," he said.

The Democratic governor's surprise announcement came Friday night at a reception sponsored by the Tourism and Economic Development cabinets in connection with the dedication of the Louisville Falls Fountain.

Wilkinson also reiterated that he intended to call a special session in November on his proposed state lottery, a session that has been planned for some time if voters approve the lottery proposal.

The question of whether Kentuckians want to lift the constitutional ban on a state-sanctioned lottery will be answered Nov. 8, the date of the general election. The lottery measure is to be the first question on the ballot.

Wilkinson has appointed a Kentucky Lottery Commission, which is charged with drafting legislation to create a state-sanctioned lottery if voters approve the proposed constitutional amendment to allow it.

The governor, referring to the education session, said lawmakers would be called into session in order "to restructure and improve schools" in Kentucky.

When asked by a reporter if the decision to hold a special session resulted from Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns' decision in May that the financing system for Kentucky's public schools was unconstitutional, Wilkinson said, "It has nothing to do with the judge's decision."

Wilkinson said he had not decided on an exact date in January for the education session.

Corns ruled May 31 that Kentucky's system of school finance was unconstitutional and discriminatory against children in the state's poorest school districts. His decision is expected to be appealed, but his ruling has not yet been made official.

The centerpiece of Wilkinson's education legislation earlier this year was a program of annual cash bonuses to employees of schools that demonstrate improvement. Wilkinson's proposed budget for 1988-90 contained a modest appropriation for designing the bonus program, but the governor said it would eventually cost $70 million a year.

Wilkinson's legislation was passed by the Senate, but it died in the House, where a frequent criticism was that it lacked a specific funding plan. Lawmakers also were protective of programs they had enacted in 1985 and 1986, including a phased reduction of class sizes.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1988

Call for special session on education caught legislators off guard

By AL CROSS and JOHN VOSKUHL
Staff Writers

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson surprised many legislators by announcing Friday night that he will call a special session of the General Assembly in January to consider his education program.

The lawmakers said yesterday that they knew Wilkinson was aiming for a session early next year, but were surprised that he revealed his plan before they all agreed on a program and the taxes to pay for it.

The legislators said that much work remains to be done before the governor can win passage of his education package, which died in the legislature this year, but that his announcement gives them a goal to work toward.

Some said a session would be premature before the conclusion of a lawsuit that could bring major changes in the way the state finances public schools, but more said the legislature should not wait on the courts.

Wilkinson made his brief announcement, apparently without consulting any legislators, at the end of a news conference after the dedication of the Louisville Falls Fountain.

House Democratic Floor Leader Greg Stumbo, probably the legislative leader closest to the governor, expressed shock when he heard the news from a reporter yesterday afternoon. Later he called it "a pleasant surprise."

Tom Dorman, Wilkinson's legislative aide, said the governor probably wanted to make the announcement before a group of prominent Kentuckians at an important gathering.

Legislators and Dorman said January is a logical time for the session because members of the General Assembly will be in Frankfort for a brief organizational session early that month.

Senate President Pro Tem John "Eck" Rose said Wilkinson needs to move quickly if his program is to be implemented fully before the end of his term in 1991, because it will require evaluation of schools in the 1989-90 school year, then payment in 1990-91 of bonuses to employees of schools showing improvement.

Another part of the governor's program would designate "benchmark" schools to test educational innovations.

Wilkinson told reporters that he would propose legislation similar to the bill that passed the Senate but died in the House Education Committee in March.

At that time, Wilkinson vowed to call repeated special sessions until his plan was passed. He did not do that, however, and has taken a more conciliatory tone in recent weeks, key legislators said.

In a July 7 meeting with Rose and House Speaker Don Blandford, Wilkinson "seemed amenable" to accepting additional education measures favored by the legislature, Rose said at the time.

Wilkinson's budget director, Kevin Hable, said yesterday, "I have always assumed that we would reach a consensus on at least major issues before there would be a call for a special session, but I can't tell you that's absolutely necessary."

Negotiations between key legislators and Wilkinson aides have been delayed until the interim joint Committee on Education finishes a series of public hearings around the state next month.

Rep. Joe Clarke, one of the legislators at the July 7 meeting, said its outcome led him to believe that a session could not be held until spring.

Clarke, a Democrat from Danville, said Wilkinson's announcement "came as a complete surprise to me. ... My experience with special sessions has been that the issues they involve are usually decided before we go."

Clarke is chairman of the House Appropriations and Revenue Committee. His Senate counterpart, Lexington Democrat Michael R. Moloney, said Wilkinson's proposals "aren't going to fly" unless he compromises with the legislature.

Clarke said there is concern that Wilkinson's plan would be undermined by Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns, who has tentatively ruled that the state's school-financing system is unconstitutional because it is unfair to school districts with low tax bases.

Clarke said the bonus plan could increase the disparity between rich and poor districts, but Stumbo, of Prestonsburg, said Wilkinson's plan would compare similar schools in determining bonuses.

Corns has said he will make a final ruling in the case in October. Rose, Blanford and perhaps Wilkinson — the defendants in the suit brought by poor districts — are expected to bypass the Court of Appeals and take the case directly to the state Supreme Court.

Wilkinson said Friday night that his plan had nothing to do with the court case, but Dorman left open the possibility that a session could await a Supreme Court decision.

However, Stumbo and House Democratic Whip Kenny Rapier of Bardstown said the General Assembly doesn't have to wait.

"It doesn't matter what the Supreme Court says," said Stumbo, who is a lawyer from a poor Eastern Kentucky district. "We still ought to be working on education. We know we're deficient in that area. ... I view Judge Corns' decision as more of a public-awareness thing, the kick that started the ball rolling."

Rapier, a member of the appropriations and education committees, said any court-ordered changes could be made in future sessions. "I don't think we're ever going to cure education in one session. I think this is going to be a continuing saga."

Rapier also said Wilkinson and the legislature need to reach a consensus before the governor calls a session. "We may give him an indication by October or November that we can't pass his program," he said. "Right now, it would be a close call."

The Education Committee chairman, Rep. Roger Noe, D-Harlan, said he wants more teacher and administrator involvement in Wilkinson's plan for "school-based management," and worries that schools will be graded on the facts students have learned, "not whether they've learned how to learn or how to think."

Rose said that he didn't know how Wilkinson's plan might fare in the Senate the second time around, and that there would be "even more concern" about how to pay for it. Its estimated cost is $70 million a year.

Legislators and Wilkinson aides said they have agreed to delay discussion of funding until they agree on a program, but Rapier said the only realistic alternatives are an increase in the sales tax and changes in the income-tax code.

He said several legislators have told him that if they are going to consider such measures, they should also consider the needs of jails, prisons and human services.

Stumbo said no legislators had told him that, and he said an education package could be passed without any increases in state revenues.

He said that the state payroll will be drastically reduced by a new retirement-bonus program, and that the extra revenue for schools should come at the local level.

Stumbo said mandating higher local taxes will give taxpayers in poor districts a greater interest in their schools. "When people start realizing they have to pay for education, they'll demand education, and local officials will respond and give an education."

Wilkinson plans to call a special session in November to set up a state lottery if voters approve a constitutional amendment allowing it, but he wants the lottery to be the only issue under consideration at that time, Dorman said. He said the governor still wants lottery proceeds divided equally between early childhood development and senior citizens' programs, after payment of a bonus to Vietnam-era veterans.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1988

Ashland passes up credit for ad campaign urging students to stay in school

By GEORGE W. HACKETT
Associated Press

Ashland Oil Inc. spends millions to improve education in this country, but the company's name will be missing from its latest attack on the dropout problem.

A series of 30-second television and radio spots and newspaper and magazine ads will be released nationally this week. They will be identified as public-service announcements from the Council for State Governments in Lexington, Ky., and the Advertising Council in New York.

Ashland donated materials and services for the ads but chose to remove its name from them and give credit to the two not-for-profit groups.

The action was described as "unprecedented" by both councils and by the National Dropout Prevention Center at Clemson University in South Carolina.

"It is an excellent public-awareness program about the dropout crisis in America," said Dr. Jay Smink, the center's executive director.

The goal of the campaign — to be kicked off today at a Lexington news conference — is to help reduce government statistics showing that 682,000 students — an average of 3,789 daily — disappeared from their classrooms during the 1985-86 school year.

"The figures staggered us, and we decided to expand a program that we've had in place about a year," said Dan Lacy, Ashland's vice president for corporate communications.

Ashland, the nation's 60th-largest corporation, had launched a dropout campaign in Kentucky and West Virginia, using all the media to emphasize the importance of a high school diploma.

Educators in both states said Ashland's campaign was having an impact on youngsters.

The idea wasn't new for Ashland, which has distributed at least $10 million in the past five years in scholarships and college endowments.

The total does not include money it spent in other fields of education.

"We approached the Advertising Council ... and asked if it would be interested in running the program nationally, like the ones it did on Smokey the Bear and drinking and driving," Lacy said.

There was one hitch. "The council must have a non-profit organization as a sponsor," Lacy explained.

Ashland found one in the Council of State Governments, which was set up to collect, analyze and furnish information to the 50 states.

"It fell into our laps at the right time," said Dag Ryen, deputy director of information. "The state council was organizing an education task force because in some urban areas the dropout rate is now approaching 50 percent."

All material that Ashland had employed in its two-state drive was turned over to Doe-Anderson Advertising of Louisville for recycling. The agency's services were donated.

"Our logo was stripped from the advertisements and replaced with that of the two councils," said Harry Wiley, Ashland's director of advertising and communications.

One of the two tapes going to TV stations depicts a depressed youngster sitting in a corner of his garage. A few feet away, an expensive sports car rests on cinder blocks.

The narrator explains that "two years ago, this car was the most important thing in Joey's life. He spent every spare dime he had on it. He even quit high school to get a job so he could have the hottest ride in town.

"Today, the job is gone," the narrator continues. "The car doesn't work anymore, and, without a high school diploma, neither does Joey. Winners never quit. Stay in school."

The second tape depicts a teenage mother clutching an infant.

She tells the audience:

"Making ends meet hasn't been easy with three of us at home. Jobs are pretty scarce around here, especially since neither my husband nor me finished school.

"But it's going to be different for this one. He's going to stay in high school if I have to tie him to his chair. Sometimes, I wish someone had done me that way."

The tape ends with this plea: "Stay in school. Someone's future could depend on it."

Wiley estimated it will cost Ashland $50,000 for mailing the materials to the media. "The packages will contain a brief summary of how the project came about, but this is the only recognition we will receive."

John Hamby, the National Dropout Prevention Center's assistant director, said studies have shown that many girls cite pregnancy and marriage as their reasons for abandoning education plans, while boys tend to blame their dislike for school.

Both groups also mention economic reasons, Hamby said, adding that dropout rates are higher among single-parent and lower-income families.

Kentucky's dropout rate has been declining, and Ashland's commercials, which began in August 1987, have been a factor, said Dr. Tony Collins, director of pupil attendance in the state Department of Education.

In the 1983-84 school year, there were 14,224 dropouts, compared to 9,633 for 1986-87.

"Those commercials have to get part of the credit," Collins said. "Some businessmen who saw them telephoned later with an interesting proposal."

Although their stores did not open until 10 a.m., "the owners were asking their employees to report an hour or so earlier, if we could provide a teacher to help with their education."

Collins said the state now has more residents going into the General Educational Development program than in past years.

"And for the first time in our history, people are passing (the program) in greater numbers than those who are quitting school," he said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1988

EKU expecting near-record enrollment

RICHMOND — Eastern Kentucky University expects a near-record enrollment when fall classes begin Thursday.

Enrollment is projected to be 13,700, compared with 13,099 last year, EKU officials said.

Eastern's largest enrollment ever was 14,081 in 1980.

Residence halls opened yesterday at the Richmond campus.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Friday, August 19, 1988

Allen on 2 legislative task forces

FRANKFORT — State Sen. Nelson R. Allen, D-Bellefonte, has been named chairman of the Licking River Basin Task Force for the Kentucky General Assembly.

"This task force will examine the potential of the Licking River basin as an alternative source of water supply for the projected population growth in the region, as well as an alternative should the Ohio River become polluted or otherwise unusable," he said.

The 21-member panel is to make recommendations to the Legislative Research Commission by Oct. 1, 1989.

Allen also has been appointed to the legislative Athletic Association Task Force, which was created by a resolution co-sponsored by Allen during the 1988 legislative session.

That task force will study the appeals process for high school athletics. It also is to report to the LRC by Oct. 1, 1989.

Appointments to both task forces were made by Senate President Pro Tem John A. "Eck" Rose, D-Winchester, and approved at the LRC's August meeting.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1988

David Dick starts paper in Bourbon

By Michelle Berman
Herald-Leader staff writer

PARIS — After being one of the more memorable television reporters during an unforgettable decade, David Dick has gone to the presses.

Dick and his wife, Eulalie, have started The Bourbon Times, a weekly newspaper based in Paris.

"It's a cliche," he said, "but I think the ink is in my veins."

Bourbon County has had a rocky past with its local papers. The Paris Enterprise, for years the county's daily newspaper, lingered through a slow death.

In 1979, the paper went from a daily to being published three times a week. In 1982 it dropped back to twice a week. In 1983 the former publisher of the Enterprise, J.M. Alverson Jr., died. Six months later, in November, the paper became a weekly publication. A month later it stopped publishing.

Larry Brannon immediately jumped in to fill the void. Brannon was publisher of the Citizen Advertiser, a free newspaper filled mostly with advertising.

After the Enterprise folded, Brannon started The Bourbon County Citizen, now a weekly newspaper that sells for 40 cents.

Brannon declined to discuss his new competition last week. But he said that the Citizen was Bourbon County's "official" newspaper and that it was a "linear descendant of the old Western Citizen which was established back in Thomas Jefferson's time."

But the Dicks say there is a need for competition.

"It is much better for communities, including small communities, to have more than one church, more than one laundry, more than one hardware and more than one newspaper in town," Dick said. "It causes us to work harder."

In a one-newspaper town, Dick added, "There is a tendency to charge what you want to charge and cover what you want to cover."

The Bourbon County Times costs less than its competitor. It runs about 20 pages an issue — four fewer than the Citizen — but the Dicks say advertising is increasing. In the first month of publication, 750 paid subscribers have signed on — 150 more than Dick expected to have after a year.

"I really think the community was hungry for another newspaper," he said.

Dick, on the other hand, was not exactly starved to find something to do. He is director of the University of Kentucky journalism program and will teach about 140 students an introduction to the craft this fall.

He also writes a weekly column for several Kentucky newspapers.

But it is really Mrs. Dick who runs The Bourbon Times. She left her post as lifestyle editor at The Montgomery Times in Mount Sterling to be general manager of the new paper. Although she is a former editor, her talent is in business, she said, after having pursued a career in marketing with the Revlon cosmetics company.

"David has been a good adviser and a good listener," she said.

Dick started his career in broadcasting in 1959 and joined CBS in 1966. In 1972 he won an Emmy for coverage of the 1972 shooting of presidential candidate George Wallace.

Dick was based in Washington, D.C.; Atlanta; Caracas, Venezuela; and Dallas before retiring, at 55, in 1985. He went home to a 500-acre farm he partly inherited on the Bourbon-Montgomery county line.

After covering wars and civil rights riots, the Jonestown massacre and the world at large, Dick knows that news is a different ball game when played on the home field.

"It's a fine line you walk in a small community," he said. "Here, you get up every morning and see the same people you wrote about last night.

"They're family, and you have to treat them with respect."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1988

EDITORIALS

A broader urban mission

SLOWLY but surely, more students from outside the metropolitan area are turning to Kentucky's largest, most stimulating city for their college education. Likewise, local students are demanding in increasing numbers, and with increasing intensity, to live at the University of Louisville rather than commute to classes. Both trends are auspicious. They provide an opportunity to create a more vibrant campus and solidify U of L's place as Kentucky's only urban university.

Vision and vigor — two of President Donald Swain's foremost assets — will be needed, especially in recruiting students from beyond the metropolitan area. Money to increase salaries and hire more outstanding faculty members is necessary, too, but its absence should not deter U of L from promoting the benefits of attending an urban university.

Located in a city known for excellent performing and visual arts, the University of Louisville provides students with cultural opportunities they cannot get anywhere else in Kentucky. Being near large corporations and manufacturing plants allows U of L students to tap the expertise of Kentucky's most diversified business community. Proximity to two seminaries and small colleges offers students opportunities for inter-disciplinary work they can't find anywhere else in the state.

Kentuckians' interest in U of L is on the upswing. Last year 11.5 percent of all Kentuckians attending U of L lived outside the immediate service area, which covers Jefferson, Bullitt, Oldham, Shelby and Meade counties. That represented an increase over earlier years.

An impediment to attracting more "outsiders" is the shortage of residence hall space. Recruiters say prospective students have scratched U of L because they feared they couldn't secure a room in a residence hall. The clamor to live on campus is so great that U of L is renting a nearby motel to accommodate the overflow. Last year, student lounges were temporarily turned into bedrooms and more bedrooms were rented at Spalding University. A new residence hall has been approved but won't be ready until 1990. It is not too soon to begin planning still another one.

U of L's vice president for student affairs has said his top priority is improving efforts to attract a well qualified and diverse student body. He should concentrate on attracting more Kentuckians. One of this state's problems is that too many people grow up without having experienced urban life. Likewise, too many urban dwellers never know their rural neighbors. By bridging that gap, the University of Louisville will give new meaning to its urban mission, while helping itself, its community and the Commonwealth.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1988

Eager to work some miracles

Morehead's Baldridge raring to go

By Gene McLean
Herald-Leader staff writer

MOREHEAD — Bill Baldridge, about to begin his fifth season as the head coach of the Morehead State Eagles, feels good about his football team.

Then again, Bill Baldridge feels good these days, period.

"There are a lot of times in life you just through the motions. I know. I've done it before," Baldridge said. "But I don't do that anymore. Thanks to the good Lord, I got a second chance in life. He breathed a new life into me. Now I'm going to try to do my best at whatever I do. I owe Him that much.

"There are a lot of things I still want to do, like teaching kids about football and life in general. I have some unfinished business I want to take care of."

Bill Baldridge's life began anew on the night of Oct. 10, 1987. It was the night of one of the biggest victories of his life.

For the record books, his Eagles lost to Austin Peay in overtime, 20-13.

After the game that night, Baldridge, out of shape and drained emotionally, collapsed in the Eagles' locker room. Complaining of severe chest pains, he was rushed to a hospital in Clarksville, Tenn.

Two days later, doctors performed surgery to remove a blockage from one of the main arteries leading to his heart.

Now, nearly a year and 70 pounds later, Baldridge is working again. Now he's trying to breathe some life back into the Morehead football program.

And what a chore.

Over the last 16 years, the Eagles have had just three winning seasons. They haven't won an Ohio Valley Conference championship since 1966, when Baldridge was a lineman for the Eagles. They have won just four of their last 26 games.

Yet Baldridge believes in miracles. Big time.

"Sometimes people do ask me if I think we can have a good, solid, winning program at Morehead State. I look at them and smile. I don't think it. I know it," said Baldridge, who came back to his alma mater in 1984 to take over a beleaguered program.

"It's tough. We don't have a lot of built-in advantages that some other schools have. But it's just like I told the kids: If you believe and you hold on and work your butt off, then good things will happen to you."

Baldridge has good reason to believe. Just two years ago, he led the Eagles to one of their most glorious football seasons ever. They won the first six games of the season. They rose in the national rankings and nearly won a playoff spot for the first time in the school's history. They tied a record for most wins in a season, going 7-4.

Granted, a year ago, the Eagles reverted, dropping to 2-8. But now — with 40 lettermen and 17 starters back from one of the youngest teams in Eagles' history, and with one of the best recruiting seasons under their belts — they have high hopes.

"They were infants last year and they had to learn the hard way," Baldridge said. "But they never quit and they kept working and they kept learning. Now, most of them are back and I just think they have to be better.

"I really think, with some breaks, we could surprise some people this year. We've got the team that could do that."

Here's a closer look:

OFFENSE

This area has never been much of a problem for Baldridge-coached teams at Morehead. His squads have a tendency to be high scoring.

A year ago, led most of the time by freshman quarterback Chris Swartz, the Eagles were sometimes explosive. They threw for 225 yards per game.

Yet they averaged fewer than two touchdowns per game. "We could move the ball pretty good last year, but mistakes killed us. You go through that with a young team," Baldridge said. "You just kind of have to live with it and hope they learn. I think we learned a lot."

The leader, undoubtedly, will be Swartz, the 6-foot-3, 197-pound sophomore. Last year he completed 50 percent of his 304 passes for 1,726 yards. Baldridge expects him to be better.

"I have never, ever had a sophomore be a captain on a football team. But the players picked Chris to be a captain," the coach said. "He's a special kind of player. He learned a lot under fire last year. He has all the tools and now I think he has the education to be one of the finest quarterbacks around."

To go with Swartz, Baldridge has compiled one of the Eagles' best offensive lines, led by all-OVC center Jeff Jacobs. The receivers, led by tight ends Kenny White and Brent Huffman, are sure-handed. The backs, led by untried speedsters Jerome Williams and Kevin Garrett, provide the Eagles with much-needed speed.

"We have some skills," Baldridge said. "Now we have to exploit them."

DEFENSE

The Eagles may have had the most porous defense in the country last year. They gave up nearly 400 yards per game. Three hundred points were scored on them.

Now some are expecting a transformation.

Why?

Scott Carlson, a 6-6, 275-pound transfer from the University of Kansas, is now ready to play.

"Scott could be a great anchor for our defense. He is a fine, fine defensive tackle," said Baldridge, who was an assistant at Kansas before coming to Morehead. "I think he may be the kind of player we can build some things around."

To go with Carlson, the Eagles have eight of their top 12 tacklers from a year ago, including All-OVC linebacker Jeff Hester and cornerback Monty McIntrye.

KICKING

Newcomer Steve Tow probably will do the place-kicking, and Kenny Meadows, a strong safety by trade, probably will handle the punting chores.

Campus notebook

UK

About 70 people from several states will be participating in the Kentucky Institute for Economic Development, today through Friday. The focus of the institute is on financing, marketing and strategies for local development. Among the participants are chamber of commerce officials, real estate developers and financial officers. The institute, sponsored by the University of Kentucky Management Center and several state agencies and organizations, is at the Springs Inn on Harrodsburg Road.

The University of Kentucky College of Dentistry is sponsoring an academic convocation at 2 p.m. Tuesday in Memorial Hall on the UK campus.

Yarslov Pelikan, sterling professor of history at Yale University, will be the keynote speaker. He will address issues from his book, *Scholarship and Its Survival.*

Three UK researchers are studying whether sleeping disorders among the elderly are benign results of age or contributors to serious health problems.

David Berry, assistant professor of psychology; Barbara Phillips, an assistant professor of medicine; and Yvette Cook, an assistant professor of neurology, have received a $16,545 grant from the American Lung Association to study sleep apnea in the elderly.

Sleep apnea is a breathing disorder that may result in cessation of breathing or shallow breathing during sleep. About 80 percent of the elderly population suffers from some degree of sleep apnea, Berry said. About one-third of the elderly population experiences a high level of sleep apnea, compared with less than 1 percent of those who are middle-age, Berry said.

Centre

Centre College has named five new members and reappointed two members to its board of trustees.

The new trustees are Charles J. Luellen of Ashland, president and chief operating officer of Ashland Oil Inc.; Addison Lanier of Cincinnati, president of Thomas Emery's Sons Inc.; Joseph H. Patterson of Charlotte, N.C., president of the technical fibers group of Hoechst Celanese Corp.; George A. Joplin III of Somerset, former president and editor of The Commonwealth Journal; and Richard L. Frymire of Madisonville, a partner in the law firm of Moore, Morrow and Frymire.

The two reappointed trustees are J. David Grissom of Louisville, chairman of Citizens Fidelity Corp., and H. Wesley Stodghill of Louisville, a retired insurance executive.

Georgetown

Marc C. Whitt is the new director of public relations at Georgetown College.

Whitt, a Paintsville native, was director of communications at the Louisville Convention and Visitors Bureau.

The public relations position at Georgetown had been held by Ken Fendley, who has assumed the new position of director of publications.

Morehead State

Morehead State University has received $129,463 from Kentucky Educational Television to fund its "KET's GED on TV" program.

The grant provides support services for students preparing for their high school equivalency examinations, according to Sharon Jackson, program director.

The statewide project, housed at Morehead, has helped 2,500 people earn general educational development certificates in the last three years.

Aug. 23, 1988

Dr. Steve Taylor

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1988

Tax increase not on agenda for session on education

By John Winn Miller
Herald-Leader staff writer

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, much to the disappointment of some key legislators, said yesterday that a special legislative session on education would not involve raising taxes for new programs.

Surprised legislators said the governor's statement appeared to kill any hope of a compromise on education and severely lessened the chances of a successful session.

Last Friday, Wilkinson announced that he would call the special session in January. He was asked yesterday how he planned to finance any new programs.

"I am not willing to consider throwing more money at the same old stuff," he said. "Taxes will not be on the agenda in January."

The governor said he might be willing to consider raising new revenue but only after the school system had been restructured.

He also said that a compromise with legislators was not far off.

"I think there are not as many differences as some would like to believe," he said.

But asked again if finances might still be an open question, Wilkinson replied, "Not in my mind."

Doug Alexander, Wilkinson's press secretary, said later that the governor's programs did not cost that much and could be paid for under the current tight budget.

Wilkinson wants to spend $5 million to set up 21 bench-mark schools, create an incentive program for schools that could end up costing $70 million a year, and establish a $13 million fund for the governor to distribute to disadvantaged school districts.

All those plans were rejected by the General Assembly earlier this year, partly because legislators did not want to sacrifice their own programs for the governor's. In addition, the budget was so austere that there was practically no money for new programs.

The issue appeared dead until this summer, when Wilkinson and key legislators began holding a series of meetings that some hoped would lead to a compromise.

At one point, Budget Director Kevin Hable created a stir when he suggested that it might be time to consider new taxes for education. Hable, one of the moving forces in the administration for a compromise, declined to comment yesterday on Wilkinson's tax stance.

John A. "Eck" Rose, Senate president pro tem, said, "I don't see how we can talk about education without talking about how we are going to pay for it."

House Speaker Donald J. Blandford agreed, adding that it was very unusual to go into a special session without knowing "what will work, how you are going to do it and how you are going to pay for it."

He also expressed surprise because he thought there was an agreement with Wilkinson to let an interim legislative committee, now conducting statewide hearings, produce a program for the session.

Other legislators were more blunt.

The governor's remarks make the "prospect of a successful special session seem ludicrous," said Sen. Michael R. Moloney, chairman of the Senate Appropriations and Revenue Committee. "There is no way we are going to implement a program without saying how we are going to pay for it."

Moloney's counterpart in the House, Rep. Joe Clarke, said Wilkinson's idea "doesn't make a lot of sense from a budgetary point of view."

Clarke also said he was disturbed by what appeared to be a return by Wilkinson to a confrontational style with legislators.

Clarke, a Danville Democrat, added that it was premature to lock into an education program until Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns issues his final decision in October about what must be done to make the state's funding of education constitutional.

Rep. Roger Noe, chairman of the House Education Committee, said he had assumed all along that a special session on education also would involve a discussion of new revenues.

Wilkinson's education proposals passed the Senate but were killed in Noe's committee during the last session because legislators did not have a clear idea of the programs or how they would be funded, said Noe, D-Harlan.

If Wilkinson thinks there is money in the budget to pay for new education initiatives, "I think it's incumbent upon him to identify where that existing revenue is before he calls a special session, or something very devastating could occur," Noe said.

Asked what he meant by devastating, Noe said he meant another rejection of Wilkinson's proposals.

Noe said he had been under the impression Wilkinson was "coming around or softening on the issue of taxes."

Rep. Clay Crupper, D-Dry Ridge, summed up the foreboding of many legislators when he said of the special session, "They ought to do a lot of head counting before they call it."

* * *

Herald-Leader staff writers Kit Wagar, Cindy Rugeley and Mary Ann Roser contributed to this article.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1988

Wilkinson says session won't deal with taxes

From Staff and AP Dispatches

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson said yesterday that taxes will not be on the agenda for the special legislative session that he intends to call in January to deal with education — an announcement that raised concern among several legislators.

During a news conference, Wilkinson said that education reform and the financing of education are "two entirely separate questions."

"I am not willing to consider throwing more money at the same old stuff," he said. "After we determine to restructure schools and get in a situation where we can improve, I am receptive to putting more money into that system so we can improve them."

Although a member of Wilkinson's staff said later that the governor may call a separate session to consider finances after January, legislators predicted that such a move would endanger the chances of reaching a consensus on reforms.

"It will be very difficult," said Senate President Pro Tem John "Eck" Rose of Winchester.

"I don't see the General Assembly passing any program if it's going to include any appreciable expense without financing it at the same time," Rose said.

House Democratic Caucus Chairman Jody Richards of Bowling Green said there is little chance that Wilkinson will get his plan approved without some consideration of efforts made in 1985 and 1986 for smaller class sizes, higher teacher pay and more money for the poorest school districts.

Legislators continue to say that more money for those programs is a top priority.

Wilkinson's proposals call for more freedom for individual schools to begin new programs and for financial incentives to schools that improve. A system of 21 "benchmark" schools would be created to serve as working laboratories for new ideas.

Tom Dorman, Wilkinson's legislative aide, said yesterday that the governor's benchmark proposal would cost only $5 million and the incentive plan might be scaled down initially to reduce its $70 million price tag.

"It's unlikely that everybody would qualify" for the financial incentives, Dorman said. The current figure assumes that all employees of all schools could receive $1,800 each.

However, Rep. Roger Noe of Harlan, chairman of the House Education Committee, said legislators would be bound to consider the full cost of Wilkinson's plan.

"I think we have to operate on the assumption that it's going to cost the maximum amount," he said. Anything else "would not be a judicious way of operating."

Noe also said legislators would be reluctant to meet in session without finding funds for the 1985 and '86 programs.

But even if legislators were to consider only Wilkinson's options, "they have a cost — and we have no surplus," said Rep. Joe Clarke, D-Danville, chairman of the House Appropriations and Revenue Committee.

Sen. Michael R. Moloney, the Lexington Democrat who is chairman of the Senate appropriations panel, said the only way to fund significant school reforms would be through a tax increase.

"I don't know that there's anybody in the state who has an understanding of our revenue picture that thinks anything to the contrary," Moloney said.

Wilkinson has repeatedly said he does not favor increasing taxes until Kentucky shows definite economic improvement.

Both Moloney and Clarke said they opposed passing any program — particularly during a special session — in which finances were not an immediate consideration.

"That's just good budgeting," Clarke said.

Wilkinson acknowledged that some issues are still to be resolved before January, including how to pay for whatever steps are taken for education during a special session.

Nevertheless, "taxes will not be on the agenda in January," he said.

Dorman said the governor had indicated that legislators might be called to a subsequent session to consider financing any measures they approved in January.

Wilkinson

"The governor raised the specter of yet another special session to address the question of financing the schools," Dorman said. He later told reporters that "specter" was a poor choice of words.

Wilkinson said the administration will prepare a policy paper on school finance that will cover everything from the minimum foundation program — which provides state aid to local districts — to local financial effort for education.

House Democratic Floor Leader Greg Stumbo of Prestonsburg has said that money for Wilkinson's program could come through the attempt to reduce the state payroll through an early retirement buy-out.

Stumbo, the legislative leader who probably is closest to Wilkinson, said the payroll-reduction effort has targeted 10,000 people and could result in a significant savings.

But Moloney discounted that plan. "A reduction in the state payroll does produce some recurring funds, if you assume that the payroll is going to stay down," Moloney said. "I'm not willing to make that assumption."

Meanwhile, other lawmakers said yesterday that Wilkinson may have been hasty in his surprise announcement late last week that he would summon them to the Capitol in January.

House Speaker Don Blandford said some of his colleagues were upset with what seemed to be a message from Wilkinson Friday night, that the only topic he would allow them to consider in a special session would be his education plan.

During earlier negotiations with Wilkinson aides, Blandford said, there seemed to be an understanding that there was room for compromise on actual legislation.

"I don't think the votes are there for that," Blandford said. "They weren't there during the session, and I don't see that much has changed."

Clarke said Wilkinson's recent announcements have left him confused.

"I thought we had reached a consensus" to try to cooperate on education reform, he said. "I think what we're back to is a kind of confrontational situation, which I thought we'd gone beyond."

Wilkinson said a consensus will not be as difficult to reach as many have predicted.

"There is general agreement on most things," he said. "All of us want the same thing. It's just a question of how we get there. I think there are not as many differences as some would like to believe."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1988

Journalist will join Berea faculty for year

BEREA — Rudy Abramson, national security correspondent for the Los Angeles Times, will join the Berea College faculty this fall as the Bingham adjunct professor of journalism.

In addition to teaching, Abramson will work on a biography of American statesman W. Averell Harriman. Abramson, a former White House correspondent, also will conduct campus seminars on presidential politics and the press.

Abramson's one-year writing and teaching assignment at Berea has been financed by a grant from the Mary and Barry Bingham Sr. Fund.

Dr. Steve Taylor

Aug. 25, 1988

Y1A22-2-23-5

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1988

Housing offers pour in to W.Va. woman

y Jamie Lucke
erald-Leader education writer

Lisa Courts had no shortage of ousing offers in Lexington yesterday. But the young West Virginia oman who had dreamed of going the University of Kentucky will ot be returning to UK, her mother aid.

"They've been calling here all norning," said Aliese Courts of Maybeury, W.Va. "I told them she sn't coming back.

"I told them I appreciate it ... out I think I'll keep her home with ne for a while."

Lisa, who had been admitted to JK as a freshman, arrived in Lexngton on Friday afternoon and liscovered she had no place to live.

She said she had not realized that she needed to apply early for housing. She did not mail her housing application until Aug. 15. It arrived at UK on Aug. 19, the same day that she did.

Lisa, who was given a dormitory room for one night, went home the next day.

An unexpected housing crunch at UK has 213 students waiting for rooms; they are the third residents in rooms designed for two. The 182 students on another waiting list have been told there is no hope of getting into the dormitories this semester.

Offers of housing, money and transportation poured in yesterday after a story about Lisa's experience appeared in the Herald-Leader.

Two UK professors, several apartment complex owners and residents of Lexington and Lawrenceburg offered her a place to stay. Several offered to go to West Virginia to get her.

"She could have stayed right here with me. I just wish I had known," said Virginia French, a retired Lexington schoolteacher.

Midway College invited her to enroll there.

People called the Maybeury post office and police station in efforts to offer help.

UK also received offers on Lisa's behalf and gave the callers her phone number after first clearing it with the Courts family.

Lisa's mother said she tried to dissuade her from coming to Kentucky in the first place. But her daughter was determined.

"She told all her friends that was her one dream," Mrs. Courts said.

"She's obeying me now because she ran into trouble."

Said Lisa: "I think I better just stay here for now."

She said she probably would try to get a job in Bluefield, a half-hour drive from Maybeury, and enroll in West Virginia University in January or the next fall.

"I'm kind of disappointed. I wanted to go and get my education quick so I could get out and get a halfway decent job because we don't have much money in the family," Lisa said. "I wanted to put some in it.

"I guess I can stay out a year, but I'm kind of disappointed because I didn't get to make it."

UK education professor Pete Middleton said Lisa shouldn't wait. He told Mrs. Courts that he would "do anything to assist" Lisa and that it was not too late to start at UK this term.

Middleton and education professor Harry Barnard offered to let her stay in their homes.

"I'm really sorry that happened, but I don't know that you could point the finger at anybody," Middleton said.

"I made it plain as day that we were disappointed that kind of thing happened to that young lady and that in a university this size some people fall through the cracks," said Middleton, who coordinates a national conference on recruiting minority students that has been held at UK for two years. "But there are some caring people here."

Lisa's mother said she thought her daughter had confirmed housing arrangements by telephone.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1988

Wilkinson sending teachers fliers on plan for schools

By Jack Brammer
Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

LOUISVILLE — Coming soon to schoolteachers' mailboxes will be brochures that Gov. Wallace Wilkinson said were "a definitive explanation" of his plan to improve Kentucky schools.

Wilkinson said yesterday that he wanted to answer in written form all the questions about his plan that was passed by the state Senate but died in the House Education Committee in March.

The brochures were written by Wilkinson, his press secretary, Doug Alexander, and Education Secretary Jack Foster. Wilkinson said the brochures would be mailed this week and next to certified school employees and editorial boards of the news media. Certified school employees include teachers and other personnel with teaching certificates.

Wilkinson did not know the cost of the 40,000 brochures but said he would seek private money, not state tax dollars, to pay for them.

In October, Wilkinson said, he will distribute another brochure that explains his position on "restructuring school finances." He did not elaborate.

Wilkinson surprised many legislators by announcing last weekend that he would call a special session of the General Assembly in January to consider his education program.

He said he would propose legislation similar to that he submitted to this year's legislature. It involved bonuses to schools that improved and creation of 21 "bench-mark" schools to test educational innovations.

Wilkinson said yesterday that he was open to any other programs suggested by legislators but said there would not be enough money to pay for many new programs.

The governor did say that payment of his programs could come from existing funds and that there was no need to include taxes on the agenda of January's special session.

Several lawmakers have said higher taxes are needed to improve Kentucky schools.

"We can debate that again," Wilkinson said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1988

Kentucky briefly

Maysville mayor, hurt in May, still in hospital

Staff, wire reports

MAYSVILLE — Maysville Mayor Harriett Cartmell, who was injured in a car accident in May, is undergoing physical therapy at a Cincinnati hospital.

She has some memory and vision problems, said Holton Cartmell, her son.

"She has days of confusion, but she's come a long way. She continues to get a little better each day," he said.

Mrs. Cartmell, 67, was driving home from a party May 26 when her car struck a utility pole. She injured her head, nose, cheek and ankle and bruised her heart.

She was taken to University Hospital and transferred to Good Samaritan Hospital three weeks ago. She undergoes physical therapy six hours a day and is able to walk short distances.

Well-wishers inundated the mayor with cards and letters during the first few weeks after the accident. She received so many flowers her son said the family asked florists to stop sending arrangements.

"I know she wants to get out and get back to work," Holton Cartmell said. "It's going to be a long road ahead." He said he did not know when she would be dismissed.

Mrs. Cartmell sparked a controversy in Maysville and attracted nationwide attention last winter when she advocated legalizing marijuana.

Aug. 24, 1988

Dr. Steve Taylor

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MORFHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1988

Economic development chief resigns from Cabinet

By John Winn Miller
Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

FRANKFORT — William H. Lomicka resigned yesterday as secretary of the Cabinet for Economic Development and was replaced by former Harrodsburg banker Gene C. Royalty.

The resignation marks the first high-level departure from Gov. Wallace Wilkinson's administration. Although Lomicka was one of the few Cabinet officers who was not an early Wilkinson supporter, he was one of the first named to the Cabinet after the governor took office in December.

Lomicka, a 51-year-old Louisville businessman and a native of Pennsylvania, said in a statement that he was leaving for personal reasons. No specifics were given, and he did not return phone calls to his office.

In a statement, Lomicka said, "I believe in the approach Gov. Wilkinson is taking in economic development. I enjoyed my work in state government and will continue to support the governor's efforts."

Reports had been floating around Frankfort for weeks that Lomicka was dissatisfied with his job. The two causes mentioned most often were pressure from the governor's office about appointments and disagreements over incentives for companies considering locating or expanding existing plants in Kentucky.

At least two of the top level appointees named by Lomicka — Royalty and Ron Murphy — had close ties to Wilkinson and his campaign. Both were officers of banks that Wilkinson owned or owns.

Last week, reporters received tips that Lomicka had resigned or was about to quit, but the secretary denied them.

In a meeting with two reporters Thursday, however, Lomicka said that the slow pace of state government had created some job frustrations.

The former official of Ashland Oil Inc. and Humana Inc. said he had a temper and often allowed his frustrations to show. He also expressed concern that someone was spreading rumors about his resignation.

However, Lomicka said he was happy with the team that he had assembled and was not having problems obtaining incentives for industry.

He also denied having any conflicts with Finance Secretary L. Rogers Wells, who has been taking a more active role in economic development than previous finance secretaries.

Wells, though spokesman Jim Clarke, praised Lomicka yesterday. Clarke denied that there was any friction between the two men, but he noted that recent legislation had put more responsibility on the finance cabinet for overseeing programs.

Fred Troutman, spokesman for the Economic Development Cabinet, said Lomicka informed his top aides Monday that he was returning to private business. He met yesterday with division directors and cleared out his desk, he said.

Royalty, the new economic development secretary, was an early contributor to Wilkinson's campaign and was vice president of Citizens Fidelity Bank-Mercer County, in which Wilkinson once owned a controlling interest. Wilkinson still is on the bank's board of directors.

Wilkinson named Royalty deputy secretary of the Economic Development Cabinet on July 1.

Royalty, 58, is a Mercer County native and attended the University of Kentucky. He is a former director of the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce and has been chairman of the Harrodsburg-Mercer County Industrial Foundation since 1961.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1988

Education this year to cost $4,810 a pupil

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Educating America's children is expected to cost $4,810 a pupil in public elementary and secondary schools this year, an increase of more than $2,000 since 1980, the Department of Education said yesterday.

The estimate puts spending on education well ahead of inflation during this decade.

The $2,762 spent during the 1980-81 school year would be $3,462, adjusted to the Consumer Price Index. The department expects spending to top that by nearly 39 percent. More spending by state and local governments was cited by statistician Vance Grant.

Between 1980-81 and 1988-89, average teacher salaries have increased from $17,644 to $29,573, the report says.

Because inflation would have raised teacher pay to $21,286, salaries led inflation by the same amount as spending on pupils did, 39 percent.

The department expects education spending at all levels, public and private, to rise to $328 billion for the coming school year, a record. That is up from $308.8 billion last year and $182.8 billion in 1980-81.

Spending by colleges and universities is expected to reach $132 billion, up 6.6 percent from last year, while elementary and secondary spending is expected to rise 6.0 percent to $196 billion.

Total enrollment in schools and colleges is expected to reach 58.5 million students, 100,000 more than last year, with four-fifths the result of rising elementary and secondary enrollment.

LEXINGTON-HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1988

Housing error derails college plans

By Jamie Lucke
Herald-Leader education writer

At her home along a dirt road in a West Virginia coal camp, Lisa Courts tuned in basketball games and dreamed of going to the University of Kentucky.

It wasn't the Wildcats who tugged her toward Lexington as much as the halftimes.

"I used to watch their games on TV. At the middle, they would show the University of Kentucky, and it was so beautiful. I thought it was the perfect place.

"I didn't think I could get in. My teachers at school told me to try."

So she tried — and made it. The letter of acceptance reached her home in Maybeury, W.Va., in May.

Friday, she boarded a bus for the 285-mile trip to Lexington. She had $15 and a notice from UK that freshmen could check in that afternoon for orientation.

It was the first time Lisa had ever been away from home, except to visit relatives. She intended to major in computer science.

She lugged a footlocker, two suitcases and a pillow. Her mother, Aliese, had packed food to tide her over until the end of the month, when she expected money from a student loan.

A Lexington friend who was to meet her at the bus station didn't show up. She bought a cup of hot chocolate — "It was so cold on the bus" — and waited. About 5:30, she spent $5 for a cab to UK.

Her dream started falling apart when she arrived at the housing office.

She learned there was no place for her to stay. And no hope of getting a place on campus.

The housing office had no record of Lisa Courts, no paper work on her at all. And 459 students were on waiting lists for housing. The housing shortage is the only reason anyone was at the housing office so late in the day. UK recently has staffed a housing hot line until 10 p.m.

Lisa had a receipt for a $50 money order that she had sent to UK five days earlier. She thought it had reserved a place for her to live, but she was wrong.

Even if there had been vacancies, a $100 deposit was required. The requirement is prominently stated on the housing application that Lisa submitted, UK officials said.

It had taken her mother almost two weeks to scrape together the $50. "The only means of money we get is food stamps and welfare. But we don't get welfare now since I turned 18," Lisa said.

Lisa's eyes filled with tears as housing clerks Joyce McNew and Barbara Lamb scurried to call housing director Penny Cox on a radio. Mrs. Cox was overseeing the arrival of hundreds of freshmen.

Mrs. Cox told the clerks to find Lisa a dormitory room for the night. But the arrangement was for one night only because the room belonged to someone else.

She said Lisa should call her mother in West Virginia. The girl used a pay phone in the hall. She also called her sister, a nurse in Columbus, Ohio, for advice.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Cox had reached Jerry Stevens, UK's director of operations for minority affairs.

She told him about Lisa's plight in hopes that he could tap a community resource for Lisa.

Stevens talked to Lisa by phone about 7. She was "beside herself," he said.

"After I talked with her, I think she realized she had miscalculated. I think she realized she didn't really have the required paper work together in order to get a place to stay."

She told him she probably would be heading home. Her sister and mother thought that was for the best, she said.

If she needed money for food, Stevens said, he would get it for her.

Stevens gave her his home phone number and told her to call the next day "once she decided how she was going to resolve" the situation. She never called.

The clerks in the housing office also offered food but she said she was too upset to eat.

The clerks gave Lisa a campus map and she set off for Boyd Hall after stuffing a few things into a handbag. They let her leave her luggage at the office. Her arms and legs ached from hauling the heavy bags.

She had a hard time finding the dorm and it started raining. The clusters of students she passed weren't much help, she said. Finally, a maintenance man steered her to the dorm.

Another girl was already in the room. "My roommate for that night was real nice to me. She let me use the stuff I didn't have with me," Lisa said.

Mrs. McNew, one of the clerks, called the next morning to tell Lisa that she should call before coming for her luggage because the building was locked on weekends.

Mrs. McNew also told her not to give up on her education. Lisa said she would go to college, but probably not to UK.

Lisa took a cab to Western Union on Limestone. Her brother-in-law was going to wire her money for a bus ticket. She said a Western Union employee, Angie Smith, befriended her and took her home until her bus left that night.

Little more than a day after she arrived in Lexington, Lisa Courts was on her way back to the dirt road in Maybeury, a defunct coal camp near Bluefield in southern West Virginia.

What might have been a success story for her and UK turned into a disappointing tale of missed opportunities and bungled connections.

The loss of Lisa as a student comes at a time when UK President David Roselle has made minority recruitment a UK priority.

UK officials said that they were deeply sorry about Lisa's experience, but that the university did all it could have done.

"We were surprised when she arrived, surprised that we didn't have any record that she had applied for housing. We did sympathize and tried to accommodate her needs," UK spokesman Bernie Vonderheide said.

Lisa said she spoke to various UK offices during the summer. Everything apparently was in order except her housing.

She was eligible for a Pell Grant and a guaranteed student loan, UK officials confirmed yesterday.

Lisa said her Pell Grant would have been $2,200. She had applied for a $10,000 student loan.

But none of the UK people recognized her need for guidance.

And Lisa didn't realize that she should have applied for housing early.

Judith Marshall, an assistant to the vice chancellor for administration, said that if Lisa had stayed on campus longer, something might have been worked out. "She didn't stay long enough for anyone to find out."

But Stevens, of the minority affairs office, said that without immediate cash or housing, Lisa's prospects in Lexington's expensive housing market would have been bleak.

"The student population is another element of the homeless if they can't get in the residence halls. She had sense enough to understand that.

"For people who are right on the edge, if they don't get in that dorm, there is really very little that can be done."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1988

UK has waiting list for campus housing

By Virginia Anderson
Herald-Leader staff writer

Almost 200 University of Kentucky students on a waiting list for campus housing will have to wait until January to find a room.

UK mailed letters earlier this month to 182 students on an overflow list, telling them they should look off campus for fall housing, a UK official said yesterday.

UK's first priority is finding rooms for 3,254 students who became the third residents in rooms designed for two, housing director Penny Cox said. There is little hope that rooms can be found for the other 182 students, she said.

"We sent them all a letter saying we didn't be tripling first and suggested that they obtain off-campus housing," Ms. Cox said. "They're basically on their own."

The number of people in triple rooms could decrease dramatically today, she said, because of vacancies caused by students who do not show up.

But based on the number of no-shows last year, UK does not expect to be able to accommodate the 182 students on the waiting list, Ms. Cox said. Last year about 200 students did not show up, she said.

"But this is nothing like last year," she said, because demand is much greater for campus housing.

UK received 7,759 housing applications for 5,341 spaces, she said. The number of applications for the fall semester, which begins today, exceeded last year's by 339.

To deal with the increase, UK decided to put three people in some rooms. In late July, UK mailed letters to about 1,200 students to tell them they would have to live in a dorm room with two other students rather than one.

Students in triple rooms are charged less. They pay $550 for the semester, rather than the regular $683, even if the third student moves out at the beginning of the semester.

Ms. Cox said UK had established a system for removing people from triple rooms. The people who applied earliest for housing will be placed in the first vacancies.

UK does not have a deadline by which students should apply for housing, she said, but it

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1988

What Bubba really thinks about taxes and education

Governor's office? Hello, this is Bubba. Is the governor in?

Governor? Bubba. Remember me?

Fine, thank you. No, I wasn't upset with you for using my name during the Democratic convention, saying I want people to talk American. My boss, Mr. Yamamoto, got a big kick out of it. But that's not what I want to talk to you about. I want to talk about taxes.

Yes, sir, I know. You're not going to let the legislature talk about them in that special session you're calling. What I want to know is, why not?

Come on, governor. You *know* I don't like to pay taxes.

You know why. Too much money gets wasted on things like hiring some school board member's cousin or giving a $153,000 contract to Jerry Lundergan.

But there's some things I like even less.

Such as? Such as seeing my kids get a lousy start in the world. I know they're as smart as their cousins. So how come those cousins are so far ahead of them in school?

Because their cousins don't live in Kentucky, that's why. Now, I hate to say that. You know me; there's no place I'd rather live.

But I'm not blind, governor. Other places have got better schools than we have. They pay their teachers more. They have computers in every school. They have science labs and language labs. They get free textbooks. They send kids to kindergarten full time. They do more to help poor kids catch up and help smart kids go faster.

Yeah, I know, governor. People don't want to pay more taxes. Well, how do you know? You never asked me.

Think about it, governor. I voted for you, but I'm not going to hold it against you if you raise my taxes to give my kids a better chance in life.

So you can go ahead and change your mind. And if anybody gives you a hard time about it, don't pay them any mind. Just tell 'em that back where you come from, Bubba thinks it's time to spend some money on his kids' future.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1988

Murray residents fear student vote could lead to legal alcohol sales

Associated Press

MURRAY — Residents who want to keep Murray "dry" are trying to blunt a movement by students at Murray State University to allow alcohol sales for the first time in more than half a century.

The Murray-Calloway County Dry League says the students want to vote but don't want the other responsibilities of being residents, said Wayne Williams, co-chairman of the group.

"If they're going to vote on this (sale of alcohol), they should be full-fledged citizens and assume all the responsibilities of a city resident," he said. "If an out-of-state student registers to vote, that makes him a resident of Kentucky. What we're interested in is, will the university charge them in-state tuition?"

County residents are unhappy because they aren't allowed to vote on the issue Sept. 27, Williams said.

The city voted against legalizing alcohol sales in 1936 by an 8 to 1 margin. The margin dropped to 2-to-1 in 1971, and anti-alcohol forces won the last vote, three years ago, by just 10 percentage points.

Williams is confident the dry league will win again, but says the battle is more difficult as the student vote increases.

The dry league will try "to inform the people who aren't registered voters to register and vote," Williams said.

Those who are promoting legalized alcohol sales contend it would increase revenue by attracting more convention and restaurant business and ultimately would promote economic development.

The dry league contends exactly the opposite will happen to the city.

Four companies have moved to Murray in the last six years and four others have expanded, Williams said, while some of the "wet" cities in Kentucky have lost population.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1988

Southern legislators hear plans for improving schools

By Mary Ann Roser
Herald-Leader education writer

One of the biggest challenges legislators face is convincing taxpayers that their schools work and deserve more money, several Southern lawmakers said yesterday.

That challenge looms large in Kentucky, where money is tight and a recent court ruling urges legislators not only to provide more adequate school funding but also to improve school management.

Although the ruling will be appealed, it has sparked debates on school reform, funding and accountability. Such debate ensued yesterday at the Southern Legislative Conference in Lexington.

Legislators from Texas and South Carolina told what their states did to improve school accountability. And a West Virginia physician warned legislators not to put too much faith in student achievement tests or make them the sole measure of a school.

Dr. John Jacob Cannell found that 90 percent of school districts and all 50 states claimed to be above average on student tests.

"I am convinced our American schools will never improve as long as the majority of teachers are told their kids are above average," he said.

States should improve tests and provide honest results, he said.

Legislators in South Carolina and Texas also had ideas.

South Carolina Speaker Pro Tem John Rogers told how his state established improvement councils in every school composed of teachers and parents.

"They do keep the torch lit for education reform," Rogers said.

Each school also gets a report card from the state that compares it with other schools in South Carolina and elsewhere. Sanctions are imposed against districts that consistently fail to improve. Those "impaired" districts face loss of funding and removal of the superintendent, Rogers said.

Ten percent of South Carolina's districts have been in that category, but there have not been any repeaters in four years, Rogers said.

Improvements in test scores, attendance and dropout rates resulted in South Carolina being chosen the No. 1 state in education reform in a nationwide survey, Rogers said.

In Texas, legislators also passed accountability measures that have worked, said state Sen. Carl Parker of Port Arthur.

He cited the testing of teacher candidates after their sophomore year in college, reducing the number of education courses required for certification and starting a "career ladder" to pay teachers on the basis of performance.

To eliminate favoritism or politics in the career ladder program, two evaluators assess each teacher and decide which get promoted.

Texas also audits school districts and was the first state to require students to pass their academic subjects before being allowed to play sports.

The "no pass, no play" requirement has doubled the percentage of students passing in school but has reduced the number taking advanced classes, Parker said.

A big mistake, however, was a requirement that all teachers be tested, a program that cost $14 million and provoked prolonged controversy without making it possible to distinguish good teachers from bad ones.

"It was a literacy test," Parker said.

Several Kentucky lawmakers said they liked the recommendations on revamping teacher training programs and improving student achievement tests.

Kentucky students will take a new test next spring that lawmakers hope will give a more accurate assessment of students.

"Since we're putting more money into education, we can't leave any stone unturned," said Rep. Walter Blevins, D-Morehead. "Other states are on the right track, and we can learn from them."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1988

Southern legislators told test scores fixed so schools look good

By CAROL MARIE CROPPER
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Legislators from across the South heard accusations yesterday that student-achievement test scores are fixed to make school administrators look good.

They were also told that some states are making changes to improve schools.

Also during a session on education at yesterday's Southern Legislative Conference, state Rep. John Rogers of South Carolina described his state's $400 million incentive package to reward schools, and the one-cent sales tax increase passed to pay for that and other new programs.

Also, state Sen. Carl Parker of Texas told of his state's competency testing of teachers — which he called a bad idea.

He also discussed that state's "career ladder" to provide higher pay and greater responsibility for good, experienced teachers and the emphasis on training teacher evaluators that followed.

But it was a New Mexico doctor, John Cannell, who stole the spotlight.

Cannell said that when teen-agers with low self-esteem came to his office, he began referring them to a psychologist. In watching their progress, he said, he learned that many of them read far below their grade level and were embarrassed and frightened in school — even though their achievement-test scores showed they were average.

Cannell said he began checking and found that every state in the union scored above average on such standardized achievement tests.

Posing as a school official, he called one of the companies that sell such tests and was assured that his school district would score above average and that scores would continue rising as long as the test wasn't changed.

What was happening, Cannell said, was that the same test was used year after year and was familiar to teachers and administrators, who knew the questions and could cover them in class.

When the tests were changed, they were "dumbed down," he said. For example, the sixth-graders would be given tests designed for fourth- or fifth-graders, he said.

This allows administrators of the schools — including those headed by the former coaches and physical-education teachers that he called the "jockocracy" — to look good, he said.

The rising test scores are released everywhere, "pacifying the press, the parents and the politicians."

In the meantime, he said, students are promoted to the next grade and cannot keep up.

"There's very little incentive to improve if your schools are above the national norm," he added.

Several Kentucky legislators — including Rep. Kenny Rapier, D-Bardstown — said Cannell's allegations didn't surprise them. "It's something we've suspected all along."

Rep. Walter Blevins, D-Morehead, a member of the House Education Committee, said he would like to see greater security in giving such tests and to make sure the test is periodically changed without being "dumbed down."

Ben Hicks, a testing consultant for McGraw-Hill, one of the companies selling standardized tests, distributed a response to Cannell's statements.

It said the norms that allow all states to score above average are several years old and that students' basic skills have improved, leaving most scoring above the old norm.

He called allegations that teachers teach the test "unsubstantiated" and "unfair to the vast majority of teachers."

Discussion of South Carolina's incentive program to reward improved schools raised questions about a proposal by Gov. Wallace Wilkinson.

Wilkinson is calling for state-paid bonuses for teachers and other school personnel at schools that improve test scores. He announced plans last week to call a special session in January to pass his plan.

In South Carolina, Rogers said, the incentives were funded with a one-cent sales-tax increase.

There, he said, the governor provided the spark for the changes but they came about through committees and meetings that created grass-roots support.

Several Kentucky legislators later questioned whether Wilkinson has enough support to push through his school-incentive plan.

Sen. Nelson Allen, D-Bellefonte, chairman of the senate Education Committee, responded, "No," when asked if legislative leaders are sold on the program.

Blevins questioned whether such a program would pass unless the governor included money for other education needs — including higher education — and without new dollars.

Without programs to address questions about the quality of education in poor districts and without sufficient funding, Wilkinson's proposal has two chances, said Sen. David Williams, D-Burkesville — "Slim and none."

Other subjects discussed yesterday by the legislators included the importance of the arts in luring industry and the role of the media in politics.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Tuesday, August 23, 1988

Morehead hopes for '86 attitude

By MARK MAYNARD
Independent Sports Writer

MOREHEAD — Garry McPeek remembers the 1986 season as the good times at Morehead State University.

The Eagles, picked to finish last in the Ohio Valley Conference in '86, surprised everyone with a 7-4 season.

Then came 1987 and a resounding thud.

"The attitude is so much different," says McPeek, a senior offensive guard from Flatwoods. "It's so much like the 7-4 season it's unbelievable."

The Eagles finished 2-8 last season and head coach Bill Baldridge found himself in a life-threatening situation. He was hospitalized after last year's game with Austin Peay.

The 44-year-old Baldridge underwent two balloon angioplasties to relieve a blockage in an artery around his heart.

If '86 was a season to savor, then '87 was a season to forget.

"They say a team reflects it's coach and last year I was overweight, out of shape and not feeling very good," said Baldridge, who has shedded 60 pounds. "Now I feel great. The good Lord gave me a second chance."

Baldridge, the OVC Coach of the Year in '86, says the Eagles will be competitive again despite a strong schedule.

Five of MSU's 11 opponents are ranked in the Division I-AA top 20.

"We know it will take a supreme effort to beat those teams," he said at Media Day activities Monday. "But they were predominately senior teams and we know that feeling, too. There are six teams on the same level as us."

So, with bold optimism and 40 lettermen, Baldridge looks anxiously ahead to the season.

McPeek, one of 17 starters returning, says the team has taken a winning approach as well.

"Sure, we think we can win," he said. "We can surprise some people like our 7-4 season."

Nine starters return on defense, but success or failure could depend upon the offensive line. McPeek and four other regulars return after a season of hard knocks.

"It was an unbelievable learning experience," McPeek said. "But we're better for it now. We have one of the best quarterbacks in the country and we have to protect him. We know that better than anyone."

Quarterback Chris Swartz, who was named OVC Rookie of the Week six times last season, returns to trigger the offense. He passed for a Morehead freshman record 1,726 yards and five touchdowns.

Swartz even threw a I-AA record 66 passes against Tennessee Tech without an interception.

But Swartz alone wasn't enough. Not nearly.

"I've got confidence in our offensive line," Swartz said. "I learned a lot from watching (in 1986) but I learned a lot more from playing. It's so fast paced."

Swartz, a redshirt sophomore, sees the parallels between '86 and this season.

"Everybody's going that little bit extra in practice," he said. "That's how it was when I was a freshman here."

Baldridge thinks highly of Swartz and knows his importance to the Eagles' season.

"He's our franchise, that's how we feel about him," he said. "He's the guy the defenses will be coming after. That's what I would do if I were playing us."

Swartz, a co-captain, will have returning wide receivers Ty Howard (6-4, 183) and Dave Pinque (5-9, 166) and tight ends Brent Huffman and John Irwin (6-1, 200) as his primary targets.

The running backs are either Rodney Gordon or Raymond Hammonds at fullback and sophomore Jerome Williams at tailback. Williams rushed for 137 yards and a team-leading three touchdowns last season.

"I know he's going to have a better season," Baldridge said.

Co-captain Jeff Jacobs (6-0, 221) returns at center while Joe Gagliano (6-2, 263) and James Appel (6-3, 265) are probable starting tackles. The guards are McPeek (6-0, 259) and Dan Ambrosini (6-1, 267).

Co-captains Jeff Hester, a linebacker, and Monte McIntyre, a cornerback, are two reasons Morehead's defense should be much improved. The Eagles ranked last in the OVC last season.

"We have that Bo Schembechler type of philosophy: offense brings in the crowd, defense wins championships," Baldridge said. "We want to swarm the ball."

Ashland's David Gifford (6-3, 224) and Kansas transfer Scott Carlson (6-5, 275) are weak and strong side ends, respectively. Veterans Ahmed Fowler (6-2, 245) and Neil Wilson (5-10, 234) are tackles with Hester, Jim Jackson and Doug Bowell at linebackers.

Defensive backs are Greg Mitchell, Darrell Beavers, Mike Turner and McIntyre.

Freshman David Conley from Boyd County is a strong prospect at tackle on defense, Baldridge said.

Baldridge credited his young coaching staff with finding excellent recruits while he was recovering in the hospital with his second angioplasty surgery last winter.

"I didn't even see five of our top seven recruits," he said. "That says a lot for our staff. They got the job done without the head coach."

Three new members of the coaching staff are assistant head coach Vic Clark, defensive line coach Dan Gooch and defensive back coach John Harbaugh.

SCHEDULE

MOREHEAD STATE

September		
3	Marshall (7 p.m.)	Home
10	Western Kentucky (7 p.m.)	Home
17	Kentucky State (7 p.m.)	Away
24	Liberty (1:30 p.m.)	Away
October		
1	Samford (1:30 p.m.)	Home
8	Murray State (1:30 p.m.)	Home
15	Middle Tenn. (2:30 p.m.)	Away
22	Tenn. State (1:30 p.m.)	Home
29	Austin Peay (1:30 p.m.)	Home
November		
5	Tenn. Tech (2:30 p.m.)	Away
19	E.Kentucky (1:30 p.m.)	Away

Aug. 26, 1988

Dr. Steve Taylor

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

-The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Thursday, August 25, 1988

Big MSU enrollment causes overcrowded dorms, parking lots

By PAMELA J. CORN
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — Business is good at Morehead State University this fall.

"You can't find a parking space. Classes are full. The cafeterias are bulging," Mike Mincey, vice president for student life, said this morning.

Some additional students are being squeezed into rooms designed for two and suites designed for five to accommodate the demand for additional housing, he said. About five students were checked into the Holiday Inn at Morehead over the weekend until room was found for them Wednesday on campus.

Normally, maximum occupancy in university housing is 3,550 he said. An extra 50 students want on-campus quarters.

"When we go beyond that, we've got somebody in a room designed for less. Right now we've got 3,600 people. We're going to have to make some adjustments. Eventually, we'll get those people back into a normal setting."

Cancellations and no-show students have eased the situation, Mincey said.

Some of 3,600 students checked into the university residence halls were being shifted to new living quarters after the demand for campus housing fell short of the 4,200 students the school expected, he said.

"We are beginning to move those people out where we have people canceling."

"We are in good shape," said Judy Yancy, spokeswoman for MSU.

The 3,600 students living in campus housing is an increase of 600 from last year, Mincey said.

The university has no immediate plans to build additional housing, but has state approval to renovate two dormitories at a cost of about $3 million each, he said. Discussions are ongoing about a third renovation.

Fields Hall, which closed in 1983, will be renovated and reopened within a year and a half, Mincey said. That should increase the housing space by about 25.

Thompson Hall, which was only recently reopened for dormitory use, will be renovated to "bring it up to par with the other residence halls.

"That will help," he said.

College officials are discussing the possibility of renovating Mays Hall, which has been closed for student housing for about 10 years, he said. Officials will review enrollment projections and other pertinent data before making a decision.

"A lot of emphasis has been placed on our education and it's really paying off," Mincey said.

The efforts of many people and widespread support from all areas of education "really has created a strong interest in higher education," he said. "We're excited. Kentucky is certainly going to reap the benefits of this in the next five or six years."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1988

U.S. colleges' inroads into Canada worry northern neighbors

New York Times News Service

U.S. universities have established a beachhead across the Canadian border, opening branches in Canadian towns and cities and enrolling Canadian students.

Even though only eight graduate schools and 500 students are involved, the U.S. thrust has some Canadians worried about a large-scale invasion of U.S. educators following in the domineering footsteps of U.S. oil companies and manufacturers.

The thrust into Canada is part of the accelerating presence of U.S. universities in foreign countries. Perhaps it is too early to speak of them as multinational universities, but Temple, Southern Illinois and Dartmouth have in recent years opened satellite campuses in Japan. According to Edwin Battle of the Institute for International Education, 40 Japanese cities are seeking to be sites of U.S. branch campuses.

Boston University has a satellite business program in Brussels, Indiana University has a two-year undergraduate program in Malaysia, and other schools have programs in Great Britain, other Western European nations and South America.

Although there have always been study-abroad programs for U.S. citizens, these campuses have American professors teaching native students.

At least eight U.S. universities have set up satellite graduate programs in Canada, principally in Ontario but also in British Columbia and Alberta. With an entrepreneurial eye, they have attracted students by exploiting gaps in Canada's education system, conveniently scheduling courses for working professionals on weekends and in buildings near their homes.

One result is that some Canadians fear the specter of U.S. educational imperialism.

"There are some fundamental things to the notion of nationhood, and your ability to control your own education system has to be seen as one of those fundamental elements," said Richard Johnston, a member of Ontario's provincial parliament.

The Council of Ontario Universities, an association of 16 provincial universities, has been milder in its criticisms.

Michael L. Skolnik, a professor of higher education at the University of Toronto's education school, said the U.S. incursion was prompted by the realization that Ontario schools were not accommodating enough students who wanted master's degrees in education.

Details of education plan are in the mail — maybe

The legislative snipe hunt may be over — or it may be beginning all over again.

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson has put pen to paper and produced 40,000 booklets explaining in detail his plan for improving Kentucky's schools. Legislators, teachers and parents alike have been seeking such an explanation for the past year. It will be good to have the plan bagged and trussed up where we can all take a look at it.

Since this time in 1987, the governor has been the missing part in the engine of school reform. Throughout the 1988 legislative session, efforts at improving Kentucky's schools were hung up because no one, except perhaps Wilkinson, knew exactly how the governor's plan would accomplish its goals.

Sure, there was talk about benchmark schools and teacher incentives, but the conversation was maddeningly general. The incentives will be based on tests — but which tests? The benchmark schools will be selected — but based on what criteria? The overall program will radically change Kentucky education — but how?

The governor offered no sensible talk about where to get the money to pay for these programs. He dismissed as irrelevant improvements that the legislature made in 1986. He brooked no discussion of how to pay for other needed improvements. He seemed to think that nothing outside his plan was needed or worth considering.

This did not turn legislators into happy campers. Like city kids on their first trip to a farm, the lawmakers stood, sack in hand at the end of a dark road, waiting in good faith for the snipe bearing the details of Wilkinson's plan to be chased its way. It was a long night that left the lawmakers tired and ill-humored.

A week ago, the governor said he would call a special session of the legislature to talk about, yes, his education plan. The 36-page book outlining his proposals is supposed to answer all questions and prepare the legislators to do his bidding.

But legislators seem generally underwhelmed by the prospect of another winter in Frankfort waiting for the governor to rustle up the details of his education program. Wilkinson might find, in fact, that the failures of the '88 session have changed the relationship between this governor and the legislature for good.

A growing number of lawmakers are ready to improve Kentucky's schools, with or without Wilkinson's participation. If this explanation of the governor's program turns out to be a continuation of the earlier snipe hunt, the legislature shouldn't hesitate to proceed on its own. There's no reason it should stand in the dark holding the bag forever.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1988

Surprised by tests? Get serious

Hopes that the legislature is ready to take the lead on educational reform need to be tempered by a bit of reality. Consider what happened Tuesday.

A speaker told the Southern Legislative Conference that too many standardized tests fail to give a realistic measurement of students' progress. Kentucky legislators seemed surprised by the idea.

It was not a convincing act.

Every year, Kentucky's tests show that students in even the state's most deprived districts score "above the national average." Every year, new stories reveal the same pattern in other states.

It goes without saying that such a "national average" is meaningless. Clearly, Kentucky and other states need tests that give the public a real measure of their schools' effectiveness.

For more than a year, the Southern Regional Education Board has been organizing such a test. The test would give Kentuckians a chance to compare their children's performance with the performance of kids in other southern states.

The legislature has ignored this possibility. In fact, its members have moved Kentucky in the opposite direction.

The state Department of Education soon will release results of last year's statewide testing. As required by a preposterous state law, the test scores will be released in a form that makes it impossible for parents to compare the performance of individual school districts. That will prevent parents from gaining a true measure of their schools.

So long as the legislature keeps this law in effect and ignores opportunities such as the Southern Regional Education Board test, Kentuckians will have no real way to gauge their schools' effectiveness. And so long as that is the case, neither the governor's programs nor any other can move the state very far forward in education.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1988

Hearings set on college funding formula

FRANKFORT — The Finance Committee of the Council on Higher Education will hold open hearings on all eight state university campuses, the council has announced.

The hearings, from Monday to Sept. 30, are part of a review of the funding formula that has been used since 1983 in requesting financial support for state community colleges and public universities from the governor and the General Assembly.

The schedule for the hearings is: Monday, 2 p.m., Morehead State University; Tuesday, 9 a.m., Eastern Kentucky University; Sept. 12, 3 p.m., University of Louisville; Sept. 19, 2 p.m. CDT, Murray State University; Sept. 20, 9 a.m. CDT, Western Kentucky University; Sept. 26, 9 a.m., Northern Kentucky University; Sept. 29, 2 p.m., Kentucky State University; Sept. 30, 9 a.m., University of Kentucky.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1988

Wilkinson seeks support for education program

By AL CROSS
Staff Writer

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson stepped up efforts yesterday to pass his education program without raising taxes, seeking support from local officials and editorial writers and blasting legislative critics of the plan he wants the General Assembly to pass at a special session in January.

"Some say that I'm unyielding, that I'm unbending, that I'm uncompromising. That isn't true," Wilkinson said at the Governor's Local Issues Conference in Louisville. "I simply have a clear vision of where we need to go in education."

The conference marked the debut of a 36-page brochure of questions and answers about [redacted] education plan, which would give bonuses to employees of schools that improve and designate a few schools as "benchmark" laboratories for innovations in education.

"I honestly believe it's the most definitive brochure that's been printed in terms of what needs to be done to restructure schools," Wilkinson told the hundreds of local officials and others at the meeting.

The governor told The Courier-Journal editorial board that he would publish a second brochure in October to "propose a solution on the financial side," but he continued to insist that he would not include taxes in his formal call that sets the special session agenda.

"I'm not going to allow those two issues (education and taxes) to be held hostage, one over the other," he told the editorial writers in a hurriedly arranged meeting.

The General Assembly refused to pass Wilkinson's plan this year, and key legislators have said it is unlikely to do so unless he eases his opposition to tax increases that would boost school measures they favor. (Another story about the legislature wrestling with education issues is on Page B 1).

Wilkinson told the editorial board that once the school system is restructured, "I am willing by whatever means to do what it takes to make it work." He said that could include a second special session on taxes.

However, Education Secretary Jack Foster, while stressing that he and the governor are not on "different wavelengths," continued to leave the door open for consideration of taxes in January.

"There's nothing ever that's irrevocable," he said.

Key legislators said the administration should stop sending mixed signals about taxes.

"You kind of get the feeling that he (Wilkinson) hasn't made up his mind how he wants to deal with all these things," said Sen. Nick Kafoglis, D-Bowling Green.

The idea of one session to pass a program and another for taxes to finance it reminded Sen. Ed O'Daniel of the "credit-card mentality" that Wilkinson has said has plagued state government.

"It seems to me that we're no closer today on any kind of consensus on what needs to be done on a special session than we were at the end of the regular session," said O'Daniel, D-Springfield.

Wilkinson said his dealings with the General Assembly on education would not be affected by his desire for a constitutional amendment to allow him to succeed himself — something the legislature refused this year to put on the November ballot.

"I can't speak to succession," he told the editorial board. "I don't know if we will get it or won't get it. But we will get this education program in some form."

The estimated cost of Wilkinson's program is $70 million a year, but his aides say relatively little of that would have to come from the current state budget. The major costs would come in the 1990-91 school year, after the 1990 General Assembly has passed another budget.

The governor told reporters that one way to start his program without a tax increase would be to use the money saved by a special retirement program for state employees, which closes on Oct. 31.

He said that he expects about 3,000 employees to sign up for the program, and that 1,800 had signed up already. However, Personnel Commissioner Tommy Greenwell said this week that the 1,800 figure was his expected total, and that only 862 had signed up so far.

Wilkinson said in his speech that he didn't know if he has the votes to pass his plan, "but we're going to talk about it again. And we're going to talk about it again and again and again and again."

Wilkinson told reporters that his barbs were aimed at state Sen. Michael R. Moloney, chairman of the Senate Appropriations and Revenue Committee. Moloney, D-Lexington, said Wednesday that conflicting talk about taxes from Wilkinson and Foster "kind of sounds like 'Alice in Wonderland.'"

Wilkinson said, "When I think of old, worn-out, mouthy people who have been around a long time and have been extremely critical and have accomplished very little, I think of Mike Moloney."

Moloney declined to respond. "I've had no conversations with Gov. Wilkinson since he's been governor," he said. "If he has something he wants to say to me he can say it anytime he wants."

Wilkinson also fired again at state Rep. Roger Noe, D-Harlan, chairman of the House Education Committee, who ensured the death of the governor's education bill by canceling the committee's last meeting of the 1988 session.

Wilkinson told the editorial writers that the meeting was canceled because the Kentucky Education Association "owns Roger Noe heart, body and soul."

Noe was traveling yesterday and could not be reached for comment.

Information for this story was also gathered by staff writer Carol Marie Cropper.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1988

Wilkinson has sharp words for critics of school plan

By Jack Brammer and John Winn Miller
Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

LOUISVILLE — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson lashed out yesterday at longtime legislators who have criticized his education plans, saying they have no room to talk considering "the mess we're in."

And while repeating a pledge to achieve his goals in education without raising taxes, Wilkinson indicated he would continue calling special legislative sessions until his plan became law.

The governor's sharp words came during and after a speech to the Local Issues Conference in Louisville in which he discussed his education programs. The programs will be the subject of a special legislative session he plans to call in January.

Wilkinson said the loudest and most vocal critics of his plans had been in government for years.

"If I had been there 15 to 20 years and we're in the mess we're in, I wouldn't criticize anyone else's program because they have never corrected the failure," he said.

Asked after the speech whether he had anyone in particular in mind, the governor named state Sen. Michael R. Moloney, a Lexington Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Appropriations and Revenue Committee.

Wilkinson said that Moloney, who often has been critical of the governor's programs, has accomplished nothing in his 17 years in the Senate except to create a package of laws dealing with juveniles.

"And even that had to be corrected in the next legislative session," Wilkinson said.

The governor also said Moloney had been guilty of accepting revenue estimates that he knew would produce budget shortfalls.

"If I had been there as long as he has and accomplished as little and passed programs with no thought of funding them, I would be less critical of someone who is trying to change ways," Wilkinson said.

Moloney later told reporters in Frankfort that if Wilkinson had any suggestions for him, the governor should tell him what they are.

The senator said he had tried at least three times to meet with Wilkinson, but that the governor declined to attend.

The governor also criticized state Rep. Roger Noe, although he did not do so by name. He called Noe's action in blocking his education plan "mind pollution."

Noe, chairman of the House Education Committee, refused to bring up Wilkinson's education bills for a vote in his committee during this year's General Assembly.

The governor said he was going to talk with legislators about improving education during the special session in January.

He said he did not know whether he had enough votes to get his plan through, "but we're going to talk about it again and we're going to talk about it again and again and again."

That was an apparent repetition of his warning earlier this year that he would keep calling special sessions until he got his way.

Rep. Joe Clarke, chairman of the House Appropriations and Revenue Committee, said he didn't consider Wilkinson's words "much of a threat."

"It only takes five (House members) to adjourn, and we could take turns coming down and adjourning," said Clarke, D-Danville.

Wilkinson had backed off his threat and appeared to be heading toward a compromise with legislators on an education package. Then he made his surprise announcement about the special session being in January and said taxes would not be on the agenda.

The issue got clouded further when Jack Foster, Wilkinson's education secretary, told a reporter the governor's opposition to a tax increase was not "irrevocable."

But Foster said yesterday he did not mean to imply that Wilkinson would accept new taxes in the January special session. He said the governor would consider finances only at some other time.

Wilkinson repeated yesterday that "the special session in January will not consider taxes."

But Clarke and Moloney said they were concerned about the mixed signals that had been coming from the governor's office.

"I thought we were beginning to head toward trying to reach a consensus and have the governor and the legislature work together," Clarke said. "I have no idea what happened to cause that to come unglued."

Moloney warned there was no sense in calling a special session just to discuss Wilkinson's programs, which already have been rejected. He said the session would have to deal with all education issues, including problems with financing and nepotism.

Commentary

Bush, Dukakis offer Band-Aid gimmicks to heal education

By Leon Botstein

In this election year, the regional, ethnic, economic and social distinctions that usually pit groups against one another have not prevented Americans from reaching a consensus: All citizens believe they are being poorly served by our educational system. Americans are prepared to tolerate federal spending on a grand scale to effect the improvement of our schools.

Vice President Bush and Gov. Michael S. Dukakis recognize the disastrous state of public education, yet neither has proposed a comprehensive strategy or promised to commit the funds necessary to even approximate a school system that inspires our young to read well, reason critically and compete in a world dependent on a high order of knowledge and intellectual skills.

Despite five years of reports and debates, as well as moralistic rhetoric from the Reagan administration, the quality of our schools continues to decline. Yet, the presidential candidates offer Band-Aids and gimmicks. They seem scared of the costs and the public's reaction to any major federal initiative. They lack the courage to argue that federal money can be invested without giving up local control. Education, as the public concedes, is not a wasteful social program serving some irresponsible interest group. What is at stake is nothing less than our economic well-being, our national security and the quality of our culture and daily lives.

The author

Leon Botstein is president of Bard College at Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Federal investment is unavoidable because local governments cannot bear the burden, and neither can the states or the private sector. Property taxes are already too high, and many states have difficulty balancing their budgets. A larger share of federal tax revenues will be required to reduce class size, raise the status and salaries of teachers, recruit new teachers, overhaul methods and materials, and improve training and the level of school performance. The reason large-scale action is needed now is not only because things are so bad, but because — for once — there is general agreement on what needs to be done and can be accomplished.

Vice President Bush, who hopes to be remembered as the "education president," talks about setting and enforcing standards for schools and teachers, and alludes to giving teachers "the support they need." Do we need more mindless testing and pseudoscientific evaluations, the results of which rarely are acted on for lack of funds? Will token prizes to model schools and a ludicrous pittance of federal support foster educational change?

Bush's theme is that finding the "money to pay the bills" for education is a local responsibility, not a federal one. He thus begins with a crippling premise, derived from the politics and economics of more than a century ago.

Local governments may legislate higher standards but lack the revenues to implement them. We have become accustomed to comparing our schools unfavorably with those of Japan, our Western allies and even the Soviet Union. These countries do not maintain anything like our decentralized and inequitable funding system. Perhaps the vice president implicitly doubts that the unique American project of educating all citizens to a high standard is possible or practicable. Unlike the countries with which we compare ourselves, the United States is the only country to attempt to create a truly democratic educational system in which equity and excellence can be reconciled.

For Bush, the achievement of educational equity through compensatory programs for the less privileged may not be a national priority. After all, an elite seems always to survive. Little does he realize that by failing to invest in the schools, all children will suffer — including the gifted and the privileged.

Governor Dukakis has not gone so far as to say how he wishes to be remembered, but he hopes to be the nation's "No. 1 advocate for good schools and good teaching." His specific proposals, however, constitute a surprising failure of vision and nerve. Throughout his campaign, the governor has referred to how much he, as a son of immigrants, benefited from the opportunities offered by American education.

Eager to avoid the stigma of being a "big spender" and careful to appear prudent, Dukakis speaks of a "partnership." With whom? While he acknowledges the need for more and better teachers, he proposes only stopgap ideas such as a "teacher corps" and "field centers of teaching and learning," which fail to confront the basic issues of pay, status and conditions of work.

There are more than enough existing centers of teaching and learning — our universities and colleges. Businesses cannot be expected to sacrifice their best employees to the schools and our children do not need individuals in a mid-career slump willing to try teaching as a second career. The only thing that will lure a retired teacher of sound mind back to the classroom would be a real change in the circumstances that now lead teachers to retire with enthusiasm: an end to conditions that make a mockery of professional idealism. Model programs, such as Boston Compacts and Genesis, which involve the private sector in motivating high school students to achieve, are important only if they can be successfully replicated on a large scale — which would cost far more than the governor is prepared to admit.

Finally, it is well and good that both candidates offer to help Americans go to college; but the focus must be on what can and should be learned before college, so college can stop being a desperate attempt to recoup time lost in basic schooling. What America needs are high school graduates who are well financed to go to college but also who are well prepared. It is ultimately their earlier preparation that can help students realize the promise of college and thereby justify the taxpayers' expense.

The election campaign has yet to officially begin. If there ever was a moment when Americans were willing to hear that it is in the national interest to spend money so that children in the inner cities, poor rural districts and the bilingual community can learn and succeed, it is now. If there ever was a moment when the voters were prepared to pay the price for serious teaching in math and science, for helping the gifted and the preschool child, and for achieving universal literacy, it is now.

It is not too late for the candidates to rethink their positions on education, jettison their hesitant rhetoric and offer voters the candid analysis and coherent federal response the public deserves.

Bush on education

Accountability is the first step in improvement

(The following is from a speech delivered by George Bush on June 6, 1988, in Washington, D.C.)

Better schools will mean better jobs for our young people, and that will mean a more competitive America. Our program for the future must be built around a strategy of investing in our children.

There is much on our national agenda for education; and most of it must happen at the state and local levels, which provide 93 percent of the financial support — as they should.

When it comes to better schools, almost all of the wisdom and the good answers and the money to pay the bills should come from outside Washington, D.C.

I have visited schools all over the country, and it is clear to me that the federal government cannot hope to duplicate the variety of approaches that I have seen.

But I want to take a moment today to discuss a few of the steps we should take at the federal level to promote excellence in our schools. Business and education are very different, but some of the lessons learned from making business more competitive do apply to education: To achieve quality results, we must set and enforce standards, provide incentives and permit the freedom and flexibility on the local level to experiment with new ideas.

First, there must be an emphasis on accountability — setting goals, objectively measuring progress toward those goals, changing what doesn't work and rewarding what does. It seems like common sense, but it is too seldom done.

> We should provide $1 million to every state for experiments in such areas as parental choice, merit pay or year-round schools.

Let me say right away, I am for teachers. The sacrifice they make and the dedication they show for relatively low pay are overwhelming. We should give them the support they need to control their own classrooms and concentrate on teaching.

I support funding, either from public or private sources, at least half a dozen different efforts to construct teacher evaluation models so that any local school board could adapt and adopt a generally accepted system for rewarding outstanding teaching.

In the meantime, I propose that we give awards to individual schools that significantly improve their performance. Let the states determine the criteria for improvement; each school meeting the criteria would be recognized as a "National Merit School."

For schools that primarily serve disadvantaged students, a federal award based on school size and averaging $100,000 would accompany this recognition. For $500 million a year, the federal government could provide such awards to one-fifth of all the schools with a significant proportion of disadvantaged students.

Each winning school could use the money as it pleased — for lab equipment, library books or rewards for teachers and principals. The real beneficiaries would be the students, whose teachers and principals would be motivated to work together to improve the school's performance.

We should also take steps to encourage choice within the public school system. Under the leadership of Gov. Rudy Perpich, Minnesota has taken a dramatic step in this direction; and I will be watching that experiment closely.

In the meantime, I support the idea of providing federal matching funds — up to $50 million — to encourage states to create or support magnet schools. Magnet schools are a way of promoting excellence and upgrading the quality of an entire school system.

We should also encourage experimentation and innovation in our public school system. I support expanding the so-called "First" program, the Fund for Innovation and Reform of Schools and Teaching. We should provide $1 million to every state for experiments in such areas as parental choice, merit pay or year-round schools.

Finally, I cannot leave the subject of education without discussing my proposal last year to create a college savings bond. In order to encourage parents to save for their children's college costs, such a bond would enjoy tax-free growth if used for college education.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1988

Dukakis on education

Curing problems must be a joint undertaking

(The following is from the a speech delivered by Michael S. Dukakis on May 13, 1988, in Long Beach, Calif.)

As president, I want to forge a national partnership for educational excellence that will build on the progress that is being made by states and local communities all across this land.

We need a partnership led by a president who will be our nation's No. 1 advocate for good schools and good teaching.

My friends, if we're going to take on foreign competitors and beat them, we've got to make teaching an honored and valued profession in America again.

As president, I'll go to work with Congress to create a National Teaching Excellence Fund: an educational venture capital fund dedicated to good teaching, with a first year investment of a quarter of a billion dollars.

First, I want to use that fund to provide college scholarships and loan forgiveness for young people willing to make a commitment to teaching after they get their degrees.

Second, we're going to revive the National Teacher Corps and make it a real domestic Peace Corps for teaching that can give college graduates a chance to try their hand at teaching as interns and assistants after they leave college.

Third, I want to go to work with the states to create field centers of teaching and learning where our veteran teachers can take sabbaticals to do research in their fields, to share ideas and to refresh their spirit and reinvigorate their minds.

> We're going to revive the National Teacher Corps and make it a real domestic Peace Corps for teaching that can give college graduates a chance to try their hand.

Fourth, we'll ask businesses to encourage selected employees to accept mid-career placements in the teaching profession for three to five years of service.

Fifth, we'll develop a national network of retired teachers willing to return to the classroom to provide specialized instruction, especially in math and science.

Sixth, we're going to create Boston Compacts and Genesis programs in every major city in America.

Finally, we're going to work with the newly created National Standards Board to establish standards of teacher competence and training that are as rigorous and demanding as the standards we set for our doctors and our other top professions.

Last year, we celebrated the 200th anniversary of our nation's Constitution. And yet, today, there are 25 million adult Americans who can't read the Preamble to the Constitution.

Make no mistake about it, illiteracy is a curable disease: if we get business and government and labor and community groups working together, if we build on existing state programs and use new technology to make it easier for adults to become literate and if we work with the Congress to implement the innovative literacy programs that are in the trade bill.

The third goal of our partnership will be college opportunity, because I believe very strongly that our country must commit itself to one basic principle: that no youngster in this country who completes high school, is qualified to do college work and is admitted to college should ever be denied that opportunity because of financial need.

The annual assault on Pell grants and loans must stop — and I will work with the Congress to stop it.

I'll put a team of the smartest investment bankers and college administrators in America to work with states to create college opportunity funds — funds that will allow families to set aside enough today to meet the cost of college tuition tomorrow.

Finally, I want to work with the Congress and the American people to create an educational security system that will do for college opportunity what Social Security has done for the dignity and well being of our senior citizens.

We can develop an approach based on the same principles as Social Security that will keep faith with the next generation and with this generation as well a program that would provide college loans to students who need them, to be repaid by those students through payroll withholding within the future years.

Aug. 29, 1988

Dr. Steve Taylor

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1988

Three's a crowd in universities' dormitory rooms

By Catherine Chriss
Herald-Leader staff writer

High enrollment at Kentucky universities this fall is forcing many students to live in crowded dormitories or to sign waiting lists for rooms.

At Morehead State University, the number of dormitory residents exceeds normal capacity by 45 students.

Western Kentucky University reported that 250 students were waiting for housing on the Bowling Green campus.

In Richmond, 150 women at Eastern Kentucky University were assigned roommates even though they had requested private rooms.

University of Kentucky officials reported earlier this week that 213 students were third residents in rooms designed for two people. An additional 182 students were on a waiting list for any dormitory space.

Male students who tripled up earlier this week were back in double rooms yesterday, but 100 women's rooms at UK still had three residents in each room.

Morehead added a parking lot for 250 cars to accommodate the influx. The university bought 400 beds and brought 150 beds out of storage to make way for more students.

A hundred of the new beds are hideaway beds needed to convert four-person suites into five-person suites.

Some students complained about the arrangements, but most were adjusting well, said Judith Yancey, Morehead spokeswoman.

"Obviously with this number of students here and there, you are going to find some students who are not happy. It's not utopia, but I think we have planned and used our resources as best as we can."

At Eastern, 150 more students are living on campus than last year.

"This is the first year I've had to cancel private rooms," said David Tedrow, director of housing at Eastern. "It's been a lot of pressure but it always is."

Educators stress that they were prepared for the influx.

Morehead planned to house students in 20 rooms at the Holiday Inn but needed only five rooms for a week. Students moved into campus housing Thursday.

At Western, the resident assistants who are accustomed to private rooms have roommates this year. The university used all its temporary and guest housing. And 250 students are still waiting for rooms.

Unlike other universities, Western did not put three students in rooms meant for double occupancy.

"We reserve that as a last resort," said Aaron Hughey, associate director of housing. "You put three people in a room designed for two, you're not providing an ideal educational environment."

This is the first year Western has lacked enough housing for students, he said.

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Ky., August 28, 1988

The return of growing pains

Morehead State University officials are experiencing the one type of pain that causes them to smile instead of grimace. For the first time in a number of years, university officials were suffering through major "growing pains" as students returned to the campus for the fall semester.

Dorms are overcrowded, parking lots are overflowing and the narrow campus streets are clogged with bumper-to-bumper traffic. Such problems may cause a boatload of headaches for university officials, but having too many students is a lot happier problem than having too few students.

It was just a few years ago that Morehead State officials were experiencing problems just opposite those they face today. Enrollment declined steadily for seven years. Instead of being overcrowded, dorms were closed for lack of students to live in them. Declining tuition fees caused serious financial problems for the university and there were threats of severe cuts in the academic program. The size of the faculty and staff was reduced.

But Morehead State officials have done more than just halt the enrollment decline; they have reversed it. The latest problems are just the latest evidence of the amazing rate of growth the university has enjoyed the past three years.

Much of the growth can be attributed to the increased recruiting Morehead officials have been doing throughout this region in recent years. The growth is more than just important to MSU. In an area that historically has been plagued by a low percentage of college graduates, a rapidly growing regional university is an important sign of change.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1988

Moloney: Governor is ineffective leader

By Tom Daykin
Herald-Leader staff writer

State Sen. Michael Moloney heated up the conflict between the legislature and the governor by saying that Wallace Wilkinson does not know how to run state government.

Moloney, on the "Your Government" show broadcast yesterday on WLEX-TV, was asked whether Wilkinson has learned anything about running the state. Wilkinson, a businessman, did not hold public office until becoming governor last December.

"I would certainly hope so," replied Moloney, chairman of the powerful Appropriations and Revenue Committee in the Senate.

Pressed further, Moloney was again asked whether he sees any signs that Wilkinson is learning to run the state.

"No, I don't," Moloney said. "Unfortunately, I don't."

Moloney, a Lexington Democrat, was responding to Wilkinson's statement last week that Moloney has done little in 17 years in the Senate.

Wilkinson in turn was reacting to legislative criticism of his plan to call a special session of the legislature in January to consider his education plan.

Moloney and Wilkinson, both Democrats, have feuded since Wilkinson became governor. But the comments on "Your Government," taped Friday, were the strongest Moloney has made against Wilkinson.

Moloney said Wilkinson has done less at this point in his term than governors Martha Layne Collins, John Y. Brown, Julian Carroll and Wendell Ford. Moloney has been in the Senate under all five governors.

Moloney later said that Wilkinson was "capable of being a good governor."

Wilkinson needs to show "a willingness to talk to those people who have a knowledge of government," Moloney said. He said Wilkinson should work with legislators and others to develop a consensus on political issues.

"That's the whole process of government," Moloney said. "I have no doubt he can do that. I just hope he does."

Moloney made his remarks the day after Wilkinson criticized Moloney and other legislators who have opposed his education plans.

Wilkinson said Moloney has accomplished nothing in his 17 years in the Senate except to create a package of laws dealing with juveniles.

"And even that had to be corrected in the next legislative session," Wilkinson said Thursday.

The governor also said Moloney had been guilty of accepting revenue estimates that he knew would produce budget shortfalls.

"If I had been there as long as he has and accomplished as little and passed programs with no thought of funding them, I would be less critical of someone who is trying to change ways," Wilkinson said.

Moloney said Wilkinson's remarks did not bother him.

"I'm not going to call him any names," Moloney said. "If he wants to call me names and that makes him feel better, that's fine. I don't really care."

Wilkinson's spokesman, Doug Alexander, asked for response to Moloney's comments, said yesterday: "Senator Moloney represents the status quo and entrenched interests that always resist change. His solution to everything, I think, is higher taxes."

Alexander said he had no comment on Moloney's contention that the governor had not learned how to run the state.

Asked whether the conflict between Wilkinson and the legislature — and Moloney in particular — endangered the chances for a successful special session, Alexander said: "The session is in January and we'll see what happens. As long as the focus is on improving schools ... then I think everything will be fine."

Moloney, like other legislators, said Wilkinson should not call a special legislative session on education in January unless an agreement has been reached with the legislature on a program.

Legislative criticism of the special session plan also focused on Wilkinson's refusal to consider a tax increase to finance education programs. Legislators have said that without a tax increase there will not be enough money to fund new programs.

Moloney said on "Your Government" that Wilkinson's opposition to a tax increase was a leftover from his successful campaign for governor.

"He's acting like he's still running for office," Moloney said.

Moloney was reminded that Wilkinson favors a constitutional amendment that would allow him to succeed himself as governor.

"If he has a dream about passing a succession bill," Moloney replied, "it's going to turn into the worst nightmare he's ever had because it will destroy his ability to govern.

"There's no chance of succession passing in the General Assembly," he said. "I think he ought to recognize that and give it up."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1988

Editorials from around Kentucky

Quit whining, and improve education

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson has decided to call a special legislative session in January to deal with education in Kentucky.

That's all well and good, but legislators are already crying about not having enough time to make plans and prepare education programs.

The problems of education in Kentucky have been studied and discussed since 1984, when former Gov. Martha Layne Collins also called a special session to deal with education. Actually, these problems had been talked about even before that.

Why is it that our legislators have still not been able to come up with a package that will address these problems?

They have had plenty of time to work on legislation aimed at having better teachers, smaller class sizes and a stronger curriculum.

Gov. Wilkinson has been threatening them with a special session on education since he was elected, so his announcement shouldn't have really come as a surprise.

It is time our legislators and the governor start working together to come up with a workable plan for the state, put it into place in January and then stick with it.

They have had plenty of time to deal with these problems — let's hope they quit their whining and get on with business.

— The (Corbin) Times-Tribune

BOB JOHNSON
POLITICAL WRITER

Wilkinson's no-tax vow limits room for maneuver

FRANKFORT, Ky. — In their version of the old saw about the chicken and the egg, Gov. Wallace Wilkinson and Kentucky legislators are again debating which comes first — the Governor's education plan or more money for schools.

Wilkinson intends to call a special session in January to make the legislators take a second look at his plan to restructure the schools. The plan died in the waning days of this year's regular session.

The Governor, who controls the agenda in a special session, says he's willing to hear what legislators have to say about schools, so long as they don't talk about taxes. If he decides money is needed, Wilkinson says he'll deal with that at another time.

The legislature's Democratic leadership decided long ago that money is needed and has been sending signals that it's willing to consider the Governor's program only if he's willing to consider taxes.

The legislators have an agenda of their own. They never fully funded the school improvements they enacted in 1985, and they face the prospect that state courts will order them to put more money into Kentucky's poorest school districts.

It's a debate that seems destined for deadlock.

Early this summer, when relations between Wilkinson and the legislative leadership began their post-session thaw, legislators thought they detected some give in Wilkinson's opposition to taxes. That's why his statements against including taxes in the January special session came as a surprise.

However, Wilkinson never said publicly that he was prepared to raise taxes. Nor had he begun to prepare the public for the possibility of higher taxes.

Indeed, the very elements of his 1987 campaign that helped him win his surprise primary victory would take an enormous toll on Wilkinson now if he were to say the time had come to raise taxes.

Wilkinson's late surge in the primary campaign was fueled by his accusation that his two major rivals, Lt. Gov. Steve Beshear and former Gov. John Y. Brown Jr., would raise taxes. Instead of new taxes, Wilkinson said, "Let's have new ideas" — and his new idea on money was the state lottery.

After the primary, he said he opposed putting Kentucky's income tax in step with the federal code — something the legislature would have done to raise money before he took office if he had given the nod.

Thus, before and after his primary victory, he locked himself in with explicit promises against taxes, qualified only by his statement that taxes might be in order once the state economy had a chance to grow.

Now, he is at a point in his term in which the anti-tax pledge would appear to be especially difficult to break.

The lottery, which he offered as the alternative, is on the November ballot. If voters approve the constitutional amendment, as expected, Wilkinson will promptly call a special session to implement it.

Despite hopes that he could act this year, Wilkinson now expects to sell the first lottery ticket in 1989 — after his special session on schools.

How could he be expected to break his no-tax pledge even before the lottery produces the first dollar?

Even after the money starts to flow, it's not likely to be any easier to talk taxes with him. Would voters, conditioned to politicians who promise something for nothing, forgive Wilkinson if he were to propose new taxes and acknowledge that the lottery was not the panacea they had been led to expect in the primary?

Wilkinson's political future is also at stake. No one has to tell him that support for higher taxes would hurt prospects for a constitutional amendment that would allow him to seek a second term — although he denies any linkage. If the tax issue did not weigh heavily in the legislature, where the succession amendment died in March, it would certainly hit hard at the polls, if a proposed amendment got on the ballot, or at the next governor's election, if Wilkinson were a candidate.

Even without succession in the mix, Wilkinson's record on issues of consequence to the average voter is limited at best. He has the lottery on the ballot and he has his reputation for keeping promises, such as visiting the far reaches of the state on a regular basis, appointing people from regions like Western Kentucky to high positions in his administration, and opposing higher taxes.

His intuition as well as his polls should tell him that his popularity is based as much on his refusal to break his promise on taxes as it is on anything else.

□

Distinctions without a difference: Wilkinson insists he did not ask Democratic State Party Chairman Jerry Lundergan to resign over revelations that Lundergan was tied to a controversial catering contract. Instead, the Governor said he advised Lundergan he should leave, for his sake and that of the party. Whether a governor orders someone out or advises him to go, the effect is essentially the same. The fact that Lundergan finally resigned late Monday night suggests he was close to being bounced.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1988

Politics, not nepotism, hindering Ky. education

As a retired educator, I read much about nepotism in the schools. What is the difference between the governor appointing his political supporters who voted for him and a county superintendent hiring those who helped him?

The hindrance to education in Kentucky is not nepotism, but a much smaller word: politics. Laws of all kinds are passed, but none seems to help education much. I started teaching in 1927. Soon after, a law was passed saying that no teacher should teach for less than $75 a month. We teachers were impressed until we read the fine print, which said, if you have the money. No provision was made to supply this money.

I served 18 years as superintendent of Estill County schools. I had to fight the Department of Education many times, for the experts there tried to tell the Estill County board of education how to run Estill County schools.

If the superintendent of public instruction could run for a term of seven years, it might help some. The politicians will never stand for that, for it would take away their gravy train. Now, it seems that the tail is wagging the dog in education, for even teachers can't be hired unless they will coach some kind of athletic team.

Reading, writing and arithmetic see to be sidetracked in the shuffle. Nepotis ruining schools? Humbug. Dirty politics the downfall in all Kentucky schools, whi should be teaching honor, loyalty, truthfu ness and responsibility instead of hoo and line-bucking.

DOUGLAS MILLE

Ravenna

Wilkinson must reach out, not reject potential support

Why does Gov. Wallace Wilkinson make it so hard for Kentuckians to support his education plan?

On Thursday, the governor released a 36-page outline of his hopes for reforming Kentucky public schools. Most thoughtful people will find much to like in Wilkinson's proposals.

Local teachers, administrators and parents should be given a larger role in determining the best way to educate children, as Wilkinson submits. Successful schools should be exempt from state regulations that hamstring good and innovative programs. Learning should be geared to the needs of individual students. It makes sense to reward teachers and schools that are doing good jobs.

Why, then, has Wilkinson's plan failed to gather broad support? The answer lies not in the program but in the governor's view of it and the way he has sought support for it.

Most school reformers are likely to regard the governor's proposals as a step toward real reform. His ideas may well work — as part of an overall effort to improve the state's schools.

But the governor insists that his plan will, by itself, change the face of Kentucky education. There's no proof of this bold assertion, however. And it is difficult to believe that the plan will do what Wilkinson claims without more money for basics, and reforms to rid school systems of politics.

But with this governor, it's all or nothing. In his view, you either support his plan without question and to the exclusion of all else, or you are against it, and therefore his enemy. The result has been predictable: little support and little success.

Wilkinson's proposal for "benchmark schools" is a case in point. By all rights, this program should have breezed through the legislature when it was proposed earlier this year. The Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence has conducted a similar program around the state for some time. The idea has been tried in other states to good effect. It would have cost only $5 million, a paltry sum in the state budget.

But the governor insisted that he be allowed to pick the schools to be designated as "benchmark schools." This inserted a needless element of politics into a proposal that should have had a consensus behind it. The selection process was later changed, but the bill never regained the support it needed to pass.

Again and again, Wilkinson's tactics have cost him support needlessly. After seeming to patch things up with the legislature this summer, he is now on the warpath again. On Thursday, he said that state Sen. Michael R. Moloney had accomplished nothing during 16 years in office, a silly attack on the chairman of the Senate Appropriations and Revenue Committee. He accused state Rep. Roger Noe of "mind pollution," whatever that is.

These two remarks further alienated lawmakers who should be his partners in reform. To make matter worse, Wilkinson won't meet with legislative leaders, won't discuss his proposals for a special legislative session, won't consider additions or changes to his agenda.

No wonder the governor's proposals are in trouble. But that need not be the case.

The legislature, the public, the state's business community, the state's newspapers all support the basic premise that the state must improve its schools. Kentucky is ready to move forward on education, to embrace the kind of reforms that the governor proposes.

But it won't happen so long as Governor Wilkinson continues to make it impossible for people of good will to support his program. It's time to listen, to compromise, to bring new ideas into the program.

Without that sense of cooperation, the governor will see his promising ideas die, and Kentucky will see an opportunity to better its schools needlessly fade away. Neither Wallace Wilkinson nor the state can afford that outcome.

Two ways to begin

With two moves, Gov. Wallace Wilkinson could gain considerable support for his education proposal and build momentum for school reform.

First, he could propose that the legislature approve his school-based incentives on a trial basis. This program is promising, but it raises lots of questions. Why not try it out in 20 or 30 districts for two years?

Second, he could agree to consider a significant tax increase in 1990.

Both these moves would show the governor is willing to be flexible and interested in reaching out to other Kentuckians who want better schools. That would help him forge the political partnership he needs. How about it?

Higher standards, goals mark growth of UK toward national respectability

By Jamie Lucke
Herald-Leader education writer

The University of Kentucky was a late bloomer.

Not until 25 years ago did UK start thinking of itself as a contender in the arena of international science and scholarship.

With that relatively late start, UK has played catch-up ever since.

UK has yet to break into the top ranks of public universities. But the school — once content to be simply the biggest in Kentucky — has set its sights high.

And UK is changing.

The pace has been gradual and methodical. But the result, for the 22,000 students who converged on Lexington last week, is an institution deeply altered since their parents were students — and one that their grandparents would scarcely recognize.

"This university doesn't resemble at all what it did 30 years ago," said Daniel Reedy, associate dean for academic affairs. "It was still largely an agricultural-engineering institution.

"I think the institution has been evolving slowly but with some certainty toward achieving status as a major research and graduate education institution.

"The fact that we were included in the top 45 public research institutions this past year for the first time ever is a sign of that." That ranking was from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Higher standards

UK also has taken steps to raise its undergraduate standards.

Until 1984, a Kentucky high school diploma was the only qualification for admission.

UK started selective admissions in 1984 amid worries that enrollment would suffer. Instead, freshman applications rose by 4,000 in five years and enrollment climbed.

"It's very obvious the average ACT score has gone up in the first few years dramatically," said classics professor Louis Swift. "I sense in the classroom that students are a little better prepared and a little more motivated."

The median freshman score on the American College Test rose from 20.1 in 1980 to 22.4 last fall, compared with 19.2 nationally.

UK's freshmen outscored the University of Tennessee's, whose composite was 21.6. At the University of Michigan, one of the best state universities, freshmen scored 27.

The arrival of brighter freshmen has improved faculty morale, UK President David Roselle said.

"Selective admissions has enabled the faculty to transition from dealing in academic failure to dealing in academic success. The average student is capable of succeeding. That wasn't necessarily true some years ago," said Roselle, UK's president since July 1987.

In 1980, UK had 1,700 students in remedial classes. The remedial program has since been abolished, and the few remaining remedial courses no longer count toward graduation.

In a major change, this year's freshmen will be the first to participate in a more rigorous university studies regimen.

The new requirements for all undergraduates emerged from more than three years of work by a committee overseen by Swift.

No one will graduate from UK without mathematics and science and some knowledge of a foreign language obtained in high school or college.

Undergraduates must take at least one course about a non-Western civilization or the Third World.

Also, students must fulfill a cross-disciplinary requirement by taking two related courses in different subjects. For example, medieval history and medieval art, or physics and the history of science. "There was a feeling," Swift said, "that students were not getting enough sense of how things fitted together."

The new approach does not mean that UK can create the kind of academic environment found at small liberal arts colleges, Swift said.

UK undergraduates will take many of their classes in big lecture halls. Graduate students will do much of the teaching. But undergraduates can take advantage of a diversity and breadth of offerings that smaller schools cannot match, Swift said.

And, Roselle said, UK is "working toward having a greater share of undergraduates taught by top faculty."

Changing student body

Students are likelier to be women, to be older and to be studying at night. One-third of UK students are 25 or older.

"The classrooms are just about as full at night as in the day," said Betty C. Childers, coordinator of the evening college.

Finding a parking space can be as tough after 4:30 p.m. as earlier in the day.

Twenty-five years ago, there were probably 200 students in 30 or 40 night classes, Mrs. Childers said.

Last spring, almost 12,000 people, many of them graduate students, were enrolled in 494 night classes.

UK operates a child-care center at night to help students who are also parents. Just more than half of UK's students are women, compared with 40 percent in 1970.

UK started its Downtown at Noon program about five years ago, offering classes in downtown Lexington. It later branched into four counties surrounding Fayette.

One area in which UK has changed little is minority enrollment. Students at the Lexington campus remain overwhelmingly white — 97 percent last year.

There are signs that UK may be attracting more black students. Applications from minority students went from 504 in 1987 to 635 this year. The number of minority students who actually enrolled for the first time went from 147 to 203.

One of the biggest changes of the 1980s took place at UK's 14 community colleges. Community college students outnumbered students on the Lexington campus for the first time.

The community colleges are open to Kentuckians who do not qualify to study at the main campus or who cannot afford to come to Lexington, said Robert McCowan, chairman of the UK board of trustees. The community colleges offer remedial and other services to prepare students to transfer to UK.

National reputation

Most Kentuckians judge UK on its instruction or services. UK has agricultural extension agents in every county, and its hospital serves thousands of Kentuckians.

But UK's national academic reputation comes largely through graduate programs and research.

UK, founded in 1865 through a federal land grant, underwent traumatic change in 1963 when John Oswald, a California scientist, became president. For the first time, UK began pursuing outside funding for research. Some credit Oswald with bringing UK into the 20th century, but his tenure was marred by controversy and he left in 1968.

Under Oswald's successor, Otis Singletary, UK continued to carve out an identity for itself in the world of research.

"Kentucky is one of the emerging research universities in the South. It was not known as that 15 or 20 years ago," said William Friday, a former president of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Roselle recently created the position of vice president for research and graduate studies and named Wimberly Royster, longtime head of research, to fill it. The move was viewed by many as evidence of a stronger commitment to research because it gave the research chief direct access to the president, a change the faculty had recommended for years.

How does UK rate nationally? A key barometer, federal funding for research and development, has climbed in dollars, but UK's ranking has stayed about the same. It was 84th in 1980 and moved up to 82nd in 1986, according to the National Science Foundation.

In another measure, UK moved from 52nd in 1980 in research activity to 50th in 1985. The index, developed at the University of Arizona's Center for the Study of Higher Education, judges universities on 13 factors, including federal funding.

(CONT'D)

UK (continued)

It is important to note, however, that most research and development is concentrated among the top 30 universities, said Kenneth Brown, an author of the study. UK is a long way from cracking the top 30.

Still, UK research is winning respect and outside financial support in such areas as drug research, human aging, plant pathology and medical microbiology.

Robert Shepherd, the first UK scientist to be admitted to the prestigious National Academy of Science, is working in genetic engineering and biotechnology.

Spending on research at UK doubled from $34.3 million in 1980 to $69.8 million last year.

UK has seen few industries spin off from its research. But it is moving to improve the prospect for transferring knowledge and technology to the private sector.

A robotics center now being built will work closely with industry. And UK is seeking funding for a $79 million center for science and technology commercialization.

A $20 million state bond issue for academic research equipment at UK in 1986 gave UK scientists a big boost. The purchase of a high-speed computer last year is part of a move to improve the computational sciences.

"The bond issue raised our expectations — if we could just continue at that level of expectation," said Alan MacKellar, physics and astronomy chairman. "It's going to take a long time before we're like our basketball team. We're not going to be No. 1, but we'd like to be above the middle of the pack and that takes support."

And that touches on a fear that runs deeply through the campus: A foundation that took two decades to build could crumble unless faculty pay catches up with competing universities.

The salary dilemma

UK's mathematics department lost four professors this year, including two holders of prestigious Sloan Foundation fellowships.

"It will be extremely difficult to replace them," said chairman Ron Gariepy. "Four is more than natural attrition and I think there may be more coming."

Said political science professor William Lyons: "It's much easier to dismantle a quality faculty than it is to assemble one."

"We're at a stage where all the good things that have happened in the past two decades are very brittle," Lyons said. "This place could come unglued almost at the drop of the hat. The commonwealth is going to have to make a decision whether it wants to have a first-rate university or not."

UK facts and figures

How many students were enrolled at the Lexington campus?

1970	17,763
1980	23,509
1987	22,461

How many were 25 or older?

1970	Not available
1980	29 percent
1987	34 percent

How many were women?

1970	40 percent
1980	47 percent
1987	51 percent

How many were black?

1970	1 percent
1980	3.4 percent
1987	3.1 percent

How many were from out of state?

1970	19.6 percent
1980	13.2 percent
1987	15.5 percent

How many students were enrolled in the community colleges?

1970	9,787
1980	19,245
1987	29,776

What was the median American College Test score of entering freshmen at the Lexington campus?

20.2 in 1970	71
20.1 in 1980	81
22.4 in 1987	88

What is the student-faculty ratio at the Lexington campus?

1970 — 16.5 students to 1 teacher.

1980 — 17 students to 1 teacher.

1987 — 15 teachers to 1 teacher.

Who does the teaching?

Full-time faculty members teach 69 to 75 percent of the total credit hours.

Graduate students teach 13 to 16 percent.

Part-time faculty members teach 12 to 14 percent.

How many faculty members?

1971	1,232
1981	1,524
1987	1,520

How many faculty members have the highest academic degree appropriate to their field?

1970	87 percent
1987	96 percent

How many faculty members have a degree from UK?

1970	11 percent
1987	10 percent

What is the most popular undergraduate major?

Business and management in 1970, 1980 and 1987.

International students make up how much of the student population?

1970	1.6 percent
1980	2.4 percent
1987	2.7 percent

(International students account for 10 percent of the graduate school enrollment; less than 1 percent of the undergraduates are international students.)

How many students belong to a sorority?

Fall 1976	1,149
Fall 1980	1,287
Fall 1987	1,444

How many belong to a fraternity?

Fall 1976	not available
Fall 1980	1,287 (estimate)
Fall 1987	1,347

How many students have cars?

1982-83	8,400
1987-88	9,000

How many students vote in student government elections?

1970	4,482
1980	2,535
1988	3,040

How many students buy meal tickets to eat in campus cafeterias?

1970-71	4,600
1980-81	5,900
1987-88	5,800

How many administrators does UK have?

Fall 1975	454
Fall 1979	405
Fall 1987	365

How many buildings are on the Lexington campus?

308

How does UK rank nationally in federal funding for research and development?

1980	84th ($13.9 million)
1986	82nd ($22.4 million)

How does UK rank nationally in federal funding for universities?

1980	52nd ($35,481)
1986	34th ($47,943)

How much did UK receive in private gifts?

1970	$1.1 million
1980	$5.4 million
1987	$18.2 million

What is UK's utility bill?

1969	$800,000
1979	$4.2 million
1987	$8.5 million

What was the state appropriation per full-time student for 1987-88?

UK	$4,156
15 Southern states	$4,730

What was the average faculty salary?

UK	$38,714
15 Southern states	$40,046

Sources: UK Office of Planning and Budget; National Science Foundation; Southern Regional Education Board

UK has come long way – from farm school to research center

Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Students who attended the University of Kentucky three decades ago would scarcely recognize the school today.

Changes have occurred gradually but steadily.

Thirty years ago, UK "was still largely an agricultural-engineering institution. I think the institution has been evolving slowly, but with some certainty, toward achieving status as a major research and graduate education institution," said Daniel Reedy, associate dean for academic affairs.

The fact that this past year the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching included UK for the first time in its list of the top 45 public-research institutions is a sign of the school's growing status, he said.

The university also has taken steps to raise its undergraduate standards.

Until 1984, a Kentucky high school diploma was the only qualification for admission. UK started selective admissions that year amid worries that enrollment would suffer.

Instead, freshman applications rose by 4,000 in five years, and enrollment climbed to 22,000 this fall.

UK President David Roselle noted that the median American College Test score for the university's freshmen rose from 20.1 in 1980 to 22.4 last fall; the national median is 19.2.

The arrival of brighter freshmen, he said, has improved faculty morale.

"The average student is capable of succeeding. That wasn't necessarily true some years ago," Roselle said.

In 1980, UK had 1,700 students in remedial classes. The remedial program has since been abolished, and the few remaining remedial courses no longer count toward graduation.

In a major change, this year's freshmen will be the first affected by more rigorous graduation requirements.

For example, undergraduates must take some mathematics and science courses and have some knowledge of a foreign language. They also must take at least one course about a non-Western civilization or the Third World.

This year's students are likelier to be women, to be older and to be taking classes at night. One third of UK students are 25 or older.

"The classrooms are just about as full at night as in the day," said Betty C. Childers, coordinator of the evening college.

Twenty-five years ago, there were probably 200 students in 30 or 40 night classes, she said. Last spring, almost 12,000 people, many of them graduate students, were enrolled in 494 night classes.

Just over half of UK's students are women, compared with 40 percent in 1970.

Minority enrollment, however, hasn't changed much. Students at the Lexington campus remain overwhelmingly white — 97 percent last year.

The school also has agricultural extension agents in every county, and its Albert B. Chandler Medical Center serves thousands of Kentuckians.

But UK's national academic reputation rests largely on its graduate programs and research.

Since 1963, when California scientist John Oswald was installed as president, UK has worked to carve out an identity in research. Research funds have doubled this decade, from $34.3 million in 1980 to $69.8 million last year.

A key barometer of its success, federal funding for research and development, has climbed. Nevertheless, UK's research ranking by the National Science Foundation has stayed about the same — 84th in 1980 and 82nd in 1986.

In an index of research activity developed at the University of Arizona's Center for the Study of Higher Education, UK moved from 52nd in 1980 to 50th in 1985. The index judges universities on 13 factors, including federal funding.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1988

Juvenile detention group moves to EKU

RICHMOND — The National Juvenile Detention Association will move from Louisville to Eastern Kentucky University, the school has announced.

The agreement between Eastern's Department of Correctional Services and the detention association calls for the university to provide office space, personnel and support services for the association, according to a news release.

In addition, the staff of Eastern's Training Resource Center will provide technical assistance and support to the association in planning and conducting conferences and training programs.

The non-profit association was founded in March 1968 and has 500 members in 10 states. Its goal is to advance the science, process and art of juvenile detention services.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1988

Collins to lead Murray fund drive

Former Gov. Martha Layne Collins will lead a drive to raise $8 million for laboratory equipment for the Martha Layne Collins Center for Industry and Technology at Murray State University. Murray President Kala Stroup made the announcement at a meeting of the board of regents yesterday.

The $12.5 million structure, now under construction, is being built with funds approved by the legislature during Collins' administration. Dwain McIntosh, the university's director of information services, said the $8 million would include $1 million for an endowed chair in robotics and manufacturing systems in the College of Industry and Technology.

Stroup also told the board yesterday that preliminary figures indicate Murray's enrollment will be up 7 percent this fall from last year's 7,300.

The board also adopted a policy for handling hazardous materials on campus; approved the appointment of Ward B. Zimmerman, director of the budget at the University of Kansas, as vice president for finance and administrative services; elected new regent Kerry Harvey of Benton to be vice chairman of the board; and approved a baccalaureate degree in organizational communication.

GH 201

Aug. 30, 1988

Dr. Steve Taylor

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1988

Morehead's money needs are unique, panel is told

By Jamie Lucke
Herald-Leader education writer

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University, which draws 78 percent of its students from Eastern Kentucky, has unique needs that should be recognized in the funding formula for higher education.

That was the message from 14 speakers yesterday during a three-hour public hearing.

It was the first of eight hearings to be held at campuses around the state as the Council on Higher Education considers changing the 5-year-old formula by which Kentucky tax money is divided among the universities and community colleges.

Speakers said it cost more to deliver education in Morehead's service area because of the poverty and physical isolation. They also pleaded for more student financial aid.

Morehead's 22-county region has a per-capita income of $8,022 compared with $11,522 statewide, said Michael Mincey, Morehead vice president for student life.

The financial aid now available from the state and federal governments falls short of enabling many students to attend college, Morehead President C. Nelson Grote said.

Morehead has tried to fill the need by putting $2.4 million that might have gone toward faculty salaries into student financial aid. Grote said the formula provided only $400,000 in student financial aid.

One result is that Morehead's faculty are among the lowest paid in Kentucky, said faculty regent Alban Wheeler.

Morehead Board Chairman Louie B. Nunn, a former governor, said that Morehead also had to spend money on remedial programs because Eastern Kentucky students often arrived unprepared for college work.

"We go out of our way in an area of the state ... that has historically been depressed," state Rep. Walter Blevins, D-Morehead said. "The formula has to take that into account."

Afterward, David Denton, chairman of the council's finance committee, said the complaints reflected only minor dissatisfaction with the formula. But there was a strong plea for putting more money into the formula for higher education, he said.

The state is now funding higher education at 84.6 percent of the level recommended by the formula.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1988

Morehead protests funding formula

By TODD MURPHY
Staff Writer

MOREHEAD, Ky. — Morehead State University officials said yesterday that the formula the state uses to fund universities unfairly ignores special circumstances at the university, with the school and its students the losers.

The comments came at a three-hour public hearing at Morehead State sponsored by the Council on Higher Education, the group that has used the complex funding formula in making budget requests to the legislature.

The hearing was the first of eight the council will hold at the state's public universities this fall as it considers changing the formula, which has not been revised since it was first approved, in 1983.

Morehead State officials said they do not think the formula adequately considers the economic health of an institution's region and the public service an institution performs, or responds quickly enough to increases in a university's enrollment.

The result at Morehead, they said, has been funding at levels so low that the university has difficulty attracting and keeping good teachers. "We are unique in a number of ways and we do not believe the formula adequately recognizes our uniqueness," Morehead State President C. Nelson Grote said.

More than a dozen people affiliated with the university — from former Kentucky Gov. Louie B. Nunn, the chairman of Morehead's regents, to Sheridan Martin, a Morehead State student — addressed the council.

Almost all of them mentioned the poverty of the 22 Eastern Kentucky counties that Morehead primarily serves. So to help educate students in the region the university must give them more financial aid than many other schools would give their students. Because the formula does not consider that difference, the financial-aid money bites into funds intended for other areas, the officials said.

Morehead State spent about $2.8 million last year on financial aid; about two-thirds of all Morehead students received some. But the formula provided only about $325,000 for financial aid, Grote said.

Therefore, money that should sustain or increase faculty salaries is used for student aid, Grote said.

"I think it's unfair that we have to choose."

Larry Jones, dean of the college of professional studies, told council members that the school has lost good teachers because they could get similar jobs in other states at salaries $10,000 to $20,000 higher.

"They're willing to make sacrifices. But there's a limit to what they can do," Jones said.

Grote also said Morehead State's finances are stretched by the sparse and widely scattered population of the area served by its continuing-education and other off-campus programs.

Grote and other officials said the formula — used in preparation for the biennial legislative sessions — cannot take into account yearly enrollment increases. Morehead State's enrollment of about 6,500 last fall represented a 10 percent increase. This year, the enrollment will increase 8 or 9 percent, Grote said. But the university is still funded according to the formula's old enrollment numbers, he said.

Grote said in an interview that the public hearing process involved in reviewing the formula can, if nothing else, help people understand it. He also said he hopes the council can make the formula more responsive to some of Morehead State's circumstances. He acknowledged, however, that there will always be a limit to improvements in the formula.

"I don't think there can be a formula that totally satisfies eight institutions," he said.

The council has scheduled a similar hearing today for Eastern Kentucky University in Richmond.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1988

Scores slightly higher for younger students

Skills test administered for last time

By Mary Ann Roser
Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — After four years of controversy, the Kentucky Essential Skills Test met its predictable end yesterday: Younger students did slightly better than last year while high school students did worse.

Overall, the scores showed that Kentucky students scored above the national average and that 89 percent of them mastered basic skills, up from 88.8 percent last year.

The annual report card on Kentucky also showed that reading scores in grade 6 dropped for the first time since the test was given in 1985. But, as in previous years, reading scores dipped in grades 9 through 12.

The basic skills test was given for the last time in the spring, much to the delight of school administrators who questioned the validity of the test.

They had complained that the test tried to do too much. It measured the percentage of students mastering skills taught in Kentucky schools, in addition to comparing them to their counterparts nationwide. Critics argued that there were too few questions to compare Kentucky students to a national sample.

Because of those complaints, a new Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills will be given to students this spring.

At a news conference yesterday, Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock performed the last rites on the KEST.

"In general, the scores indicate that our elementary school students performed at relatively high levels at the beginning and that they have shown steady improvement over the years," he said.

"Our high school students started at a lower level of performance, improved for a few years, and then started a slight decline in 1987. That slight decline continued this year."

In addition to reading, high school students in all four grades scored lower in library skills. In addition, spelling and writing scores went down in grades 10 and 11. And mathematics scores dropped in grades 11 and 12.

Brock suggested that the dismal performance in the upper grades was the result of more low-achieving students staying in school.

"It is just my guess that decreasing the dropout rate has had something to do with this," Brock said. "In 1981, we were testing 7, 8 or 9,000 less secondary students than we are testing now."

Another explanation for the decline is that high school students tend not to take the test as seriously as younger students, Brock and others said.

There are exceptions.

In Fayette County, for example, high school students outscored younger students, said Ben Oldham, head of the district's testing program.

Oldham could not explain the discrepancy but offered a guess.

"We would like to think it's because of the things we're doing in Fayette County," he said. "... We have 70 percent of our students going to college. Maybe they are more serious about academics."

Statewide, continued improvements at the elementary and middle school levels indicates that additional spending for smaller classes, remedial help, mandatory kindergarten and other programs were helping, Brock said.

"We are providing more students in more districts with better programs and more services than ever before. And it's working," he said.

Last spring, 574,972 students in all 178 public school districts took the KEST. Students in kindergarten through grade 12 were tested in reading, math, spelling and library use. Writing was tested in grades 1 through 11.

Pupils in kindergarten through grade 8 performed as well or better than students in those grades last year, with four exceptions. In addition to the decline in reading scores in grade 6, spelling in kindergarten and writing in grades 4 and 5 dipped.

First-graders tended to do the best in all areas, and kindergarten students had the highest reading scores, with 98.3 percent mastering reading skills.

The lowest percentage mastering skills were as follows: reading, seventh grade, 76.9 percent; writing, 11th grade, 80.9 percent; math, ninth grade, 81.5 percent; spelling, 12th grade, 88.4 percent; and library skills, 12th grade, 76.5 percent.

Historically, students in small, independent school districts — especially those in more affluent communities — tend to score the highest on the test. At the same time, districts with large numbers of disadvantaged students score the lowest.

This year was no exception.

Sixteen of the top 20 districts ranked by the Lexington Herald-Leader are independent systems that usually do well. A surprise was Middlesboro Independent, which ranked No. 3. It was third from the bottom last year.

"Independent districts are typically a smaller community with a higher socio-economic status," Oldham said.

"I don't think it's class size or pupil-teacher ratio that makes the difference. The difference is the education level of the parents, those kinds of things."

Large districts — such as Jefferson County, the state's biggest with 90,000 students, and Fayette County, the second largest with 30,000 students — show little change from one year to the next.

Fayette County ranked 47th this year, just two places behind last year's ranking, and Jefferson County ranked 103rd, down from 89th last year.

The Herald-Leader has been criticized for ranking districts for several reasons.

School officials say districts should not be ranked because they have vastly different student populations and resources. In addition, the ranking is derived by averaging all of the scores in four target grades to produce one overall score.

That score is artificial and meaningless and produces a misleading ranking, Owensboro Superintendent J. Frank Yeager and others said.

A difference of one or two points in that score can cause a district to rank 40 or 50 places higher or lower than another.

"As long as the ranking is done by some irresponsible parties, the controversy will continue" over the state's testing program, Yeager said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1988

Lower scores are expected on new tests

By Mary Ann Roser
Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — When Kentucky students take a brand new skills test this spring, they should not expect their test scores to shine, educators warned yesterday.

Students will take an updated version of the Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills that educators say will give a more accurate picture of how Kentucky students stack up against their peers nationwide.

"What we're going to gain is that we're going to know how Kentucky compares with other states. And we're going to know it in a way that it cannot be criticized," Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock said yesterday.

The test, however, has not been without its critics.

(CONT'D)

Scores (Cont'd)

The most vocal, Dr. John Jacob Cannell, a West Virginia physician now studying in New Mexico, was in Lexington last week at a legislative conference. Cannell warned against putting too much faith in the test, because all states using an older version of it were above average.

That criticism has not worried Kentucky educators.

The producer of the test, CTB/McGraw-Hill of Monterey, Calif., is a reputable firm and is changing the test to address critics' concerns, they said.

The national average on the old test was based on student responses from 1981. As teachers became increasingly familiar with the test, the scores naturally rose, causing everyone to be above average, testing officials said.

The new test is based on student responses gathered earlier this year. And because student performance has improved nationally in recent years, Kentucky students taking it in the spring will be held to a higher standard.

"We expect fewer of our students to exceed the mean scores for the nation," Brock said. "At least, that has been the experience of the past when tests are re-normed.

"That won't mean that our students will be performing more poorly or that our teachers or schools won't be doing as effective a job as they have been doing in the past. It simply means that fewer of them will perform above the new standard."

Testing officials in local school districts, especially those unhappy with the controversial Kentucky Essential Skills Test, applauded the new test.

"I'm glad to see the KEST go by the wayside," said Robert Rodosky, director of research for the Jefferson County Schools. "It's very important that we have a test that is recognized across the nation."

The updated test will "help take care of the Lake Wobegon effect, where everybody is above average," he said.

Ben Oldham, Fayette County's testing chief, also was happy.

"We'll have a more reliable measure next year," he said. "But each year the test is given and the districts hone their curriculum to the skills measured . . . our scores will go up again."

The increase in scores will continue until the test is changed, he said.

State officials are considering changing the test every few years, said H.M. Snodgrass, Brock's associate superintendent for research and planning.

In addition to using a new test this spring, Kentucky also will participate in two national studies to give it another way of comparing its students to their counterparts nationwide, Snodgrass said.

This spring, some Kentucky eighth graders will take a standardized test in a project sponsored by the Southern Regional Education Board. And in 1990, a larger sample of Kentucky students will take a test in a project by the National Assessment of Educational Progress.

"The more pieces of data we get, the more accurate assessment we'll have. It's a check on our own state testing," Owensboro Superintendent J. Frank Yeager said.

Unlike the KEST, which was given to every student, the new Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills will be given to students in kindergarten and grades one, two, three, five, seven and 10. That will be adequate for a national comparison to be made, Brock said.

It is uncertain how the new test will mesh with Gov. Wallace Wilkinson's proposal to set up an incentive program that will give pay bonuses to educators in schools that improve on test scores and other measures, Education Secretary Jack Foster said.

Some districts, such as Fayette County, already are planning to give the new test to all grades. That will cost $25,000, Oldham said.

In addition, the KEST will be available to all districts, Brock said. Jefferson County plans to give it this year, along with the new test.

The KEST will do something the new test won't do: It will measure how well students are learning skills identified as important in Kentucky classrooms, said Rodosky, the Jefferson County director of research.

"I think we're going to discover the KEST is not all bad," Brock said. "It was an excellent tool for instructional purposes. I think we're going to miss that in the state of Kentucky."

Before the KEST, Kentucky used an earlier version of the Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills. But several years ago, state officials thought it was important to give a tailor-made test — one that measured what was being taught in Kentucky classrooms.

Other states are now moving to that kind of testing program, but the KEST was so controversial here that it lost credibility, Brock said.

The new test will cost $700,000 for the next two years.

So far, Tennessee and Kentucky are the only states that have purchased the new test, said John Stewart, senior product manager for CTB/McGraw-Hill of Monterey, Calif.

Other states will continue giving the older form of the test. They are South Carolina, New Mexico and West Virginia.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Monday, August 29, 1988

TEST RESULTS

Achievement test results for area school systems.

	Third Grade		Fifth Grade		Seventh Grade		Tenth Grade	
District	Score	Rank*	Score	Rank*	Score	Rank*	Score	Rank**
Ashland	60.5	192(t)	54.3	129	56.7	120(t)	53.1	113
Boyd Co.	63.8	76(t)	52.2	157	55.3	134(t)	55.4	76(t)
Carter Co.	60.8	125(t)	53.0	149	58.6	94	48.0	155
Elliott Co.	65.3	54(t)	58.5	53(t)	59.6	72(t)	51.1	130
Fairview	84.6	1	66.1	90(t)	61.6	41(t)	55.4	76(t)
Floyd Co.	57.7	162(t)	48.4	175	54.3	147	50.9	133(t)
Greenup Co.	62.3	99(t)	53.2	146(t)	53.2	154(t)	53.7	101
Johnson Co.	59.6	147	52.3	155(t)	61.8	38(t)	50.4	141
Lawrence Co.	61.5	114(t)	53.2	146(t)	55.6	131(t)	46.8	165
Lewis Co.	55.9	169(t)	54.0	135(t)	56.1	129(t)	50.8	136(t)
Magoffin Co.	65.0	58(t)	59.5	42	54.9	139(t)	46.2	167
Martin Co.	60.7	128(t)	56.1	90(t)	57.7	107(t)	52.5	115
Morgan Co.	60.5	132(t)	55.5	104(t)	56.7	91(t)	48.0	158
Paintsville	67.5	32	65.1	9	64.3	20	61.1	12
Pike Co.	60.0	142(t)	50.8	167(t)	53.2	154(t)	49.2	148
Pikeville	64.4	66	61.9	21	60.4	62	59.6	26(t)
Raceland	79.0	2	66.6	7	65.1	15(t)	58.5	31(t)
Rowan Co.	62.5	97(t)	58.9	46	56.5	123	50.9	133(t)
Russell	73.7	7(t)	64.1	11	67.2	11	63.5	6(t)

(t) Tie. *Out of 176 Districts. **Out of 173 Districts.
Scores are total battery for reading, writing and math.
Source: Kentucky Department of Education

Independent — Patrick Foote

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1988

Brock: Better schools means raising taxes

Staff, wire reports

FRANKFORT — Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock yesterday said Kentuckians could choose either to keep the educational system they now have or increase taxes.

"I think if we're going to bring about the changes that are needed in Kentucky, we're going to have to have additional revenue," Brock said.

The comment puts Brock at odds with Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, who has all but ruled out a tax increase for education until after changes he supports are enacted.

Brock said he supported Wilkinson's ideas for education, but he also said he favored continuing other reforms that had been enacted in recent years.

"I think there are many good things in the program he is proposing, and I am certainly supportive of the governor's plans," Brock said. "However, I don't think that the package is all-inclusive.

"I think that we ought to continue with the reforms that we've had under way. They are working. In fact, I think we need to expand them."

Brock's comments came during a news conference to announce the results of the Kentucky Essential Skills Test given to all Kentucky students last spring.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1988

Governor's education plan not enough, Brock says

By CAROL MARIE CROPPER
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — State Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock joined yesterday in the call for more than just the governor's proposals to improve Kentucky schools.

"Of course, I have no problem with the governor's program. I think there are many good things in the program that he is proposing," Brock said of Gov. Wallace Wilkinson's proposals to allow more localized school management and to award bonuses to employees at schools that improve. "However, I don't think that the package is all-inclusive. I think that we ought to continue with the reforms that we've had under way. They are working, and, in fact, I think we need to expand them," Brock said.

The improvements, Brock said, will take additional resources. "If you can get additional resources without raising taxes, I'm all for it. But I don't see how we can do that."

Wilkinson has promised to call a special legislative session in January to deal with education.

But he has ruled out the possibility of considering a tax increase, saying the session will deal only with his proposals.

Asked yesterday if Brock's comment changes his position, the governor responded: "Nothing changes my position."

"The session in January will deal with the things discussed in that booklet," he said, referring to a booklet released last week outlining his proposals. They call for restructuring schools to allow for school-based management, designating 21 schools as "benchmarks" where new ways of educating can be tried, and rewarding employees at improved schools.

"We are trying to change the way we educate children, and my intention is to call a special session in January to change the way we educate children," Wilkinson said.

Brock

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1988

UK president points out pros, cons of professors' research for industry

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — The growing relationship between university research and industrial concerns has both dangers and benefits, University of Kentucky President David Roselle told a group of government leaders from several states yesterday.

Roselle acknowledged that skepticism may be well founded when campus researchers explore public problems while simultaneously doing industry-sponsored research.

"Intellectual honesty is not something you can guarantee any more than any other kind of honesty," Roselle told participants in the Toll Fellowship Program, a group of emerging government leaders meeting in Lexington this week.

But reasearching "real-world problems" also can enhance professors' teaching and students' learning, he said.

The best solution, Roselle said, would be to have enough public money for research so that business and industry would not have to sponsor professorial research.

In a related topic, Roselle said that governments are increasingly asking state universities to help create industry and jobs.

The University-prompted expansion in California's Silicon Valley and the Greater Boston area show that schools are responding, he said.

Roselle also said state governments are calling for greater accountability by schools.

As funds become scarcer, he said, it is becoming a misnomer to refer to publicly supported universities as state schools.

"State-supported universities tend not to exist any longer. They're state-assisted," Roselle said.

For every dollar UK spends this year, he noted, only about 38 cents will come from the state.

Two decades ago, more than 50 percent of UK's budget came from the state.

Declining state support has made universities more accountable for their money and has forced state schools to be more aggressive in finding money, Roselle said.

Participants in the Toll Fellows Program, sponsored by the Council of State Governments, represent legislative, executive and judicial branches of government in 29 states.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Monday, August 29, 1988

Sign-up records shattered at ACC

By GEORGE WOLFFORD
Senior News Writer

ASHLAND — Ashland Community College enrolled more students than ever before last week — and in less time.

The school, which has scrambled for the past five years to cope with an enrollment surge, had registered 2,539 students by closing time Friday, a jump of 252 students over a year ago.

ACC President Dr. Anthony Newberry credited a new computerized registration system with making the process a reasonable one for students and staff. The system allowed most students to complete the procedure in no more than an hour.

Except at a financial aid office, there were no lines Friday as students registered.

The preliminary registration figures includes 1,240 full-time students and 1,299 part-time students. The previous enrollment record at the school was last year, when 1,081 full-time and 1,206 part-time students signed up for classes.

Before '87, the high was set in 1983, with 1,068 full- and 963 part-timers.

Newberry said the heavy load stands as added evidence of need for a new building at ACC. Earlier this year the General Assembly appropriated partial funding for a new learning resource center provided that ACC can raise half the debt service for the first two years for that project.

Administrators and students alike extolled the new registration system. Although parking lots were filled early and hallways were crowded, smiling students loaded with books said everything had gone well for them.

Newberry said computerization not only sped up the process, but allowed ACC to keep better track of course availability. Students who wanted particular courses knew immediately whether a section was filled and if a substitute time would be available.

ACC administrators had counted on a 5 percent increase over last year, and had put enough additional classes on the schedule to handle that number. With the increase approaching 10 percent, the school has added another 10 classes and is looking at more.

"The 5 percent we built in was based on the rooms and resources available to us," Newberry said. "After they are absorbed, we have to add more classes or turn the people away."

In some cases the school was able to absorb the extra students into existing classes.

"Instructors have cutoff points, but if two or three extras show up, they try to absorb them," Newberry said.

That's not always desirable, according to Bill Vice, dean for academic affairs.

"We try to keep our class sizes down, usually below 40 students. Out of 400 sections, only three are 50 or more, but 40 have more than 40 students."

Only in cases where there are not enough extras to start another section are approvals given for overload. The average class size is 21.38 students.

As in recent years, most of the new load of students enrolled in fields of word processing and computer operation.

As an "open door college," ACC accepts almost any student. Many who attend are night-scholars, taking courses for professional development or personal enjoyment.

But that idea of access doesn't mean ACC is a college of last resort, Newberry said. "We work to maintain our levels as high as those at Morehead or Marshall universities," he said.

Some programs, like the nursing course Karen Dingus signed up for, have selective admission, meaning limited numbers of students with specific qualifications are admitted. Newberry said that program is being expanded.

Dingus, a 1976 Greenup County High School graduate who has been attending Shawnee State University in Portsmouth, Ohio, said registration went well for her.

Newberry said 25 percent of ACC enrollees now come from Greenup County, 15 percent from Carter and 8 percent from Lawrence.

One of the new enrollees is Mason Branham, retired Carter County school counselor who has signed up as a Donovan Scholar — a senior citizen returning to college.

There were considerations earlier in the year for holding some Morehead State University classes at the ACC campus, but lack of room, among other factors, switched those classes to other quarters — mainly Paul G. Blazer High School. One MSU art course was scheduled, because there was room, but it did not take place.

"That's another reason we want to build," Newberry said. "As MSU grows in this area, we'd like to have facilities to open classrooms to them."

A factor in attracting out-of-state students is a recent innovation in tuition. ACC has dropped nonresident charges to neighboring counties in West Virginia. In a form of reciprocation, Marshall's tuition to Kentuckians living in nearby counties has been reduced.

"We had 100 from Cabell, Wayne and Mingo counties (W.Va.) in the spring, and probably 140 this semester," Newberry said.

Students begin their registration process well ahead of registration day, beginning with meetings with career counselors and a later orientation session. On registration day itself, they meet with a faculty adviser, then sit down with a computer operator who keys in the schedule and tells each student whether his classes are still available.

Newberry said the school is aiming at a time when registration can be a year-around process, eliminating need for a special day.

Aug. 31, 1988

Dr. Steve Taylor

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

-The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Tuesday, August 30, 1988

State higher ed funding studied

By JIM MALONE
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — Sheridan Martin of Drift in Floyd County is a Morehead State University senior with a story to tell.

Of 80 students in Martin's 1985 graduating class at McDowell High School in Floyd County, he's one of the six still attending college.

His mother has an eighth grade education and his father is a disabled coal miner who draws black lung benefits.

But encouragement from his parents, scholarships and an on-campus job will enable Martin to earn his degree this year and he probably will go on to law school.

School officials say Martin's case epitomizes Morehead State University's mission: using higher education to break the region's cycle of poverty and joblessness.

Monday, Martin sat before visiting members of the Kentucky Council on Higher Education as the student member of MSU's board of regents and said the school needs more money.

"It's hard for me to go back home and see my friends who haven't had the opportunities that I've had to get an education," he said. "I want to go back to eastern Kentucky someday, show them what I've gained and help others."

The hearing was the first of eight scheduled across the state to gauge sentiment for changing the state's controversial and complex formula for funding higher education. Some educators complain the formula is slow to react to explosive growth.

Because of state revenue shortfalls, the MSU's formula appropriation has been cut twice: by $1.8 million in the '80-82 bienium and by $1 million in the '86-88 bienium, school officials said. This year, the legislature provided 90 percent of MSU's formula-generated need.

Martin and a chorus of other MSU officials testified that fulfilling the school's mission is in jeopardy unless the university is given special consideration when the formula is computed.

MSU this year pumped an additional $2.8 million from general fund appropriations into student financial aid — money that was also sorely needed for faculty salaries. Formula appropriations provided less than $400,000 for financial aid.

Morehead faces unique obstacles in serving its 22 county eastern Kentucky home base, President Nelson Grote said. Long travel distances, low population density, a poor economy and high unemployment make it more expensive to provide services through off-campus centers and to recruit new students.

Eastern Kentucky residents are 78 percent of MSU's student body. More than ¾ of MSU's in-state financial aid — $7.5 million — is awarded to those students, Grote said. And nearly 70 percent of the school's 6,500 students receive financial aid.

Grote cited statistics showing that with various allied programs, more than 25,000 people actually have educational contact with the school.

But because Morehead's burgeoning enrollment is up 18 percent during the past two fall semesters, the cost of 25 additional faculty members and related services is being financed without an increase in the state appropriations formula.

"The only revenue we've received for the growth is the tuition and fees. We're going to be strung out in the next bienium," Grote said. "We're going to have to reach down in our jeans to give them financial aid."

The budget shortfall is also affecting the school's ability to recruit and retain top faculty, said Larry Jones, dean of the College of Professional Studies.

Jones gave a long list of instructors who left: one MSU assistant professor was hired at an $18,000 annual salary increase by Tennessee Tech while another teacher left for an $11,000 raise.

In the last two years, more than 25 faculty members have left to accept better-paying offers, said Judith Yancey, a spokeswoman for the school.

Many of MSU's freshmen enroll with problems that can be solved through attention they receive in smaller classes. But enrollment growth means that some freshman introductory classes have nearly 200 students, Jones said.

"The problem is reaching crisis proportions," said Alan Wheeler, a sociology professor and faculty regent. "We are becoming more and more demoralized."

He said that prospective faculty members are deterred by the low salaries, which fall $2,000 below those of comparable state universites and $7,000 below out-of-state benchmark institutions.

Wheeler said his large sociology classes will keep him from teaching on a more personalized level.

State Rep. Walter Blevins, D-Morehead, a graduate of the school, said the state funding formula needs to take MSU's special needs into consideration.

"We can't continue to take care of the students at the expense of the faculty," Blevins said.

Many of the school's science and technical classes use instruments and equipment that is at least 20 years old, said Charles Derrickson, dean of the school of applied science and technology. He estimated the pricetag of upgrading equipment at $10 million.

"One of the messages we've heard here today is how to take what funding we have and better distribute it," Gary Cox, executive director of the Council on Higher Education, said in an interview.

"We've got a large student body who needs help, they don't have financial aid. Then when we help them with that, we don't have money for equipment or the library and we don't have a place to put them. It's good for the council to hear that."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1988

University funding flawed, EKU chief says

By Jamie Lucke
Herald-Leader education writer

RICHMOND — One of the biggest flaws in the formula for handing out state tax dollars to Kentucky's universities is that people do not understand the target is merely average funding, Eastern Kentucky University President Hanly Funderburk said yesterday.

"People don't know what the 100 percent formula funding goal represents. Since 100 percent usually means some kind of ideal, they don't know that we mean 100 percent of the average of 16 states."

He said the goal should be higher than average. "Kentucky needs and deserves an A-plus educational system from kindergarten through graduate school."

Funderburk spoke at the second of eight public hearings at campuses around the state as the Council on Higher Education considers revising the 5-year-old formula. The next hearing will be Sept. 12 at the University of Louisville.

Funderburk strongly endorsed the idea of formula funding, saying it "helps remove subjectivity and takes some of the politics out of higher education."

But he said the formula should be geared toward raising Kentucky faculty salaries to the top quarter of salaries in nearby states, not simply the average.

Funderburk acknowledged, however, that raising the goal would not make much difference now because the state does not have money to meet 100 percent of the current formula.

The latest state appropriation represents 84.6 percent of the amount recommended by the formula.

The formula bases its calculations on 21 components and such variables as number of students and maintenance costs per square foot of campus buildings. The funding goals are set by looking at spending levels at similar schools in other states.

Funderburk said more weight should be placed on public service and bringing college classes out into the state. "The formula provides for this kind of incentive for research. Why not public service?"

In contrast to testimony from Morehead State officials the day before, Funderburk said the formula provided adequate student financial aid.

But Eastern officials agreed with those at Morehead in saying the formula should recognize the additonal costs of delivering education to Eastern Kentucky.

As evidence of good management of tax dollars, Funderburk said Eastern had given pay raises totaling 24.16 percent over the last four years, while the state appropriation to Eastern had gone up only 19.2 percent.

The raises were made largely through reducing Eastern's staff by 7 percent.

EKU: Big Blue could bring green

Herald-Leader staff report

RICHMOND — Eastern Kentucky University President Hanly Funderburk said his school could save tax money by playing ball.

With the Big Blue, that is.

Funderburk was responding to a question during a public hearing before the Council on Higher Education's finance committee yesterday.

Councilman Joe Bill Campbell of Bowling Green wanted to know the size of Eastern's budget deficit for intercollegiate sports. The day before at Morehead State University, Campbell asked for the size of its sports deficit.

Morehead requires a $1.3 million state subsidy to run its athletics program; Eastern needs a little less than that.

Funderburk said Eastern's sports coffers would grow if its teams met the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville on a regular basis — and he said the benefits could be mutual.

"They're looking to win and we're looking for dollars."

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Tuesday, August 30, 1988

In our view

College is great investment

While there has been much in the news about the spiraling costs of a college education, much less has been said about the fact that a college education remains just about the best investment an individual can make. In fact, about the only thing rising faster than the price of going to college is the price of not going.

We previously have reported in this space about the salary gap between those who have a college degree and those who do not, but new studies indicate that the gap is widening significantly.

New Census Bureau data compiled by University of Michigan economist Jonathan Bound indicates that the average female college graduate in her first 10 years of employment earns 70 percent more than women with only high school diplomas. The salary gap between men with college degrees and those with high school diplomas is 46 percent, Bound reports. The gap for women declines after the first 10 years of work experience, but income still remains substantially higher for college graduates.

The growing salary gap is not only a result of higher pay for college graduates but also the drop in high-paying factory jobs among high school graduates. The demand for college graduates also is increasing at a rate faster than the increase in their number. At the same time, career opportunities for those without any post-secondary education are declining.

Bound also points out that the mere difference in pay does not tell the whole story of the economic benefits of a college degree. College graduates, he emphasizes, are far less likely to be laid off, fired or go through extended periods of unemployment. Salary levels for high school graduates also peak much sooner than those of college grads.

Census data show that the median income for the college-educated man in 1986 was $34,391 versus $24,701 for those without college. That means the "pay-back" — the number of years it takes for a worker to recoup the four years of tuition and lost earnings — is declining despite the soaring tuitions.

In a state with the nation'slowest percentage of college graduates, these statistics have particular economic impact. Instead of ignoring higher education, as Gov. Wallace Wilkinson did in his budget, we in Kentucky should be doing all we can to encourage more young peopple to go to college. One way to do that is to keep costs as low as possible.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1988

Sportscaster Hacker may seek McConnell's post

By Jack Brammer
Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

FRANKFORT — Ralph Hacker, the color analyst on University of Kentucky football and basketball broadcasts, is looking into the possibility of challenging U.S. Sen. Mitch McConnell in the 1990 Republican primary.

"It is something that interests me. Whether I will do that or not, I really don't know," Hacker said yesterday when asked about rumors that he was considering taking on McConnell.

Hacker, a longtime Lexington sportscaster and radio executive, said he planned to decide by the end of basketball season next spring whether he would enter the race.

If Hacker should ever become an announced, qualified candidate for the Senate, he would not have to give up his job calling UK sports, said Sharon Martin, an attorney for the Federal Communications Commission.

But radio stations that carry UK games might have to provide equal air time for other qualified candidates seeking the job, she said.

Hacker, 44, is executive vice president and general manager of WVLK. He has been with the station for 22 years.

He is a Richmond native.

Hacker is a close friend of Gov. Wallace Wilkinson. He headed the Republicans for Wilkinson campaign last fall.

Asked whether he had discussed with Wilkinson the possibility of running against McConnell, Hacker said, "I can't say it has not been brought up with the governor, but it was brought up in passing.

"I said, 'Governor, you have to understand that if I ran it would be as a Republican and not as a Democrat.' He said he understood, and that was the extent of the conversation."

Wilkinson, one of several Democrats who has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the senatorial office, could not be reached for comment.

"A good cross-section of Republicans and Democrats across the state" have encouraged him to run, Hacker said, declining to provide any names.

"I have had people call me. I don't think I have initiated any phone calls about this," he said. "I have had people the last year and a half, even before I went out and campaigned for Wallace, ask me about that.

"This has bolstered my thoughts somewhat."

Hacker said he had not discouraged any possible support "because I've always felt that if there is an office I would like to hold, because I felt I could do something in it, it would be that of the Senate."

"And I obviously feel that looking at what we have there, I would be a better representative of the state."

Hacker refused to discuss any specifics about McConnell, the former Jefferson County judge-executive who ousted Democratic incumbent Walter Huddleston in 1984 for the Senate job. Efforts to reach McConnell for comment were not successful.

Even though he has never run for public office, Hacker said he thought his name recognition would be high throughout the state because of his involvement with UK sports and his work in various community and state programs.

Hacker picked up one early endorsement. Cawood Ledford, his partner on the UK broadcasts, said, "I had no idea he was interested.... But I hope he does well and I think he will."

Asked whether he endorsed Hacker, Ledford said, "Oh, sure.... I think he's an excellent businessman. I think he's run just a super radio station. And I think if you are a good businessman, that's what government is, running the government."

The names of several Democrats have popped up as possible contenders for McConnell's seat. Besides Wilkinson, they include Jefferson County Judge-Executive Harvey Sloane, Lt. Gov. Brereton Jones, Attorney General Fred Cowan, state Rep. Bobby Richardson of Glasgow, former Gov. Martha Layne Collins and former Lt. Gov. Steven Beshear.

* * *

Herald-Leader staff writer Jerry Tipton contributed to this article.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1988

Morehead hopes to start paybacks with Marshall

By BRUCE W. BRANCH
Staff Writer

Morehead State University football coach Bill Baldridge said this could be a season of redemption for his team.

It won't take him long to find out. The Eagles, who finished a disappointing 2-8 last year, open at home Saturday against Marshall, the 1987 I-AA runner-up, with hopes of repaying some debts.

"We're excited about it," Baldridge said. "To be better, you have to play against better competition."

Marshall, which beat Louisville during a 10-5 season last year, is 10th in The Associated Press' preseason rankings. The Thundering Herd return the nucleus of their Southern Conference championship club, including tight end Sean Doctor, wide receiver Mike Barber, tailback Ron Darby, nose guard Bill Mendoza and linebackers John Spellacy and Rondell Wannamaker.

Quarterback John Gregory, who was injured in a motorcycle accident this summer, is practicing, but no decision has been made on whether he will play against Morehead.

"Marshall has a very good football team," Baldridge said. "They have a lot of people returning. They are solid at every position with the exception of quarterback. They don't have much experience behind Gregory."

Marshall has won seven of the past eight meetings between the teams, including a 29-0 victory in Huntington, W. Va., last year. The Thundering Herd lead the overall series 25-11-3. Morehead last won in 1986, posting a 19-10 triumph on its way to a 7-4 season.

"We have a chance," Baldridge said. "This will be the first time we've had a chance to get them at home in three years.... We have to stay close. We can't give up the long run or big pass."

Baldridge said the game will be a character builder for his team.

"We're going to be very young," he said. "We only have two seniors (starting) on the defensive side of the ball."

Baldridge said all 30 freshman signees had qualified academically and that five or six true freshmen would be among the top 60 players.

Herb Gray, a freshman from Louisville Doss, has been moved from tailback to cornerback, where he is listed second on the depth chart.

The career of starting tackle Neil Smith is apparently over. The fifth-year senior from Morganfield reinjured his shoulder in fall practice and will be lost for the season.

End Scott Carlson, a transfer from Kansas, will replace him. Redshirt freshman James Goode will move into Carlson's spot.

■ Western Kentucky will hold its final preseason scrimmage at 8:30 p.m. EDT tomorrow at L. T. Smith Stadium in Bowling Green. The Hilltoppers, who open Sept. 10 at Morehead, finished 7-4 last season.

■ Georgetown College is ranked ninth in NAIA Division II.

"We are pleased to be ranked in the top 10, but we have a lot of hard work ahead of us," coach Kevin Donley said.

Georgetown, which opens against Union, will meet three teams in the top 25 — No. 10 St. Francis (Ill.), No. 20 Hanover and No. 23 Cumberland.

■ James Holland, an assistant at North Carolina Asheville, has joined the basketball staff at Murray State.

Holland, 28, spent one year at UNC-Asheville, which finished 15-13.

He replaces Charles Cunningham, who left Murray to take a similar position at Western Kentucky.

Holland began his coaching career at South Carolina-Spartanburg, where he spent four years. As a player he helped USC-Spartanburg win the 1982 NAIA title.

"We want to recruit the state and I think I have some knowledge of the East Coast," Holland said.

Racial tensions just under surface at Ole Miss

Some think the arson at a black fraternity house was part of a deeper problem on the University of Mississippi campus, of racial tensions simmering at a school fearful of losing its Southern traditions.

By Tanya Barrientos
Knight-Ridder News Service

OXFORD, Miss. — It stood on all-white Fraternity Row at the University of Mississippi, on a block intersected by Confederate Drive and Rebel Road.

The modest two-story house, with white wooden trim and a sloping green lawn, was to become a symbol of major change at a place where change does not come easily.

Spruced up over the summer, the brick house was supposed to open its doors this week to the men of Phi Beta Sigma, the first black fraternity on Fraternity Row at Ole Miss.

Instead, the early morning quiet of the street was shattered Aug. 4 when the empty house exploded in flames.

The fire ripped through the 50-year-old house. State fire investigators found a can of a liquid suspected to be paint thinner in a second-story closet. Last week the state officially labeled the fire arson. Police say they have no suspects.

As students returned to classes Thursday, talk of the fire spread through the campus. Some said it was just one more bad story about Ole Miss that had been blown out of proportion by outsiders. But others think the blaze was part of a deeper problem on campus, of racial tensions that have been simmering under the surface for more than 20 years.

The flames brought back all of the old images — those newsreels of James Meredith, the school's first black student, being met by violent protests as federal marshals escorted him to classes in 1962.

It is an image of racism that administrators at the university have tried hard to shake. But it doesn't seem to go away.

"People are tired of carrying that burden of the James Meredith years," said Chancellor Gerald Turner, who became head of the university four years ago.

Turner, 42, who came to Ole Miss from Oklahoma, has worked diligently to defuse reaction to the fire. The morning of the blaze, he publicly denounced the arson and quickly set about finding another way for the Phi Beta Sigma members to move onto Fraternity Row this year.

CLOSE-UP:

Racism at Ole Miss

Turner got the university to lease another house on Fraternity Row and is arranging for Phi Beta Sigma to move in after completion of $20,000 in renovations.

The Intrafraternity Council, which represents the school's 15 white fraternities, immediately began a fund drive among students and alumni to help Phi Beta Sigma raise enough money to rent the house from the university and pay for the repairs.

The council has received $10,000 in donations, and Turner said an anonymous white alumnus offered to lend the fraternity $100,000 to build a new house.

"The fund drive is an effort to ensure they'll get on Fraternity Row," Turner said. "It was just an accepted fact on campus that the Phi Beta Sigmas would move onto Fraternity Row. There hadn't been any problems with it, and students were looking forward to it," Turner said.

But some students say this school of 9,400 is still struggling with the changes forced on it when Meredith began the integration of the university.

Ole Miss is a living temple of Southern traditions. Its administration building was a hospital for Confederate soldiers during the Civil War. Visitors walk onto the campus under the watch of a statue honoring the Confederate Army.

The school band plays "Dixie" each time the football team scores, and until recently the unofficial school symbol was the Confederate flag. The school's mascot is Colonel Rebel, a caricature of the stereotypical plantation owner, complete with a wide-brim hat, white mustache and string tie. Even the school's nickname of Ole Miss has plantation roots. It is the name slaves once used to refer to the plantation owner's wife.

"This is a school that has an old-Southern mystique to it," said Steve Neal, a member of Sigma Pi, a white fraternity.

"At Ole Miss you can't try forcing anything down our throats," said Neal, 19. He "didn't shed a tear" when he learned of the fire two houses away from his fraternity's house.

"Having an all-white Fraternity Row is a tradition at Ole Miss," he said. "I think blacks are treated well in the South, but when you get a small minority that wants to change the Ole Miss tradition, that's when problems start."

Black students say that the problems have never gone away and that the recent fire has only punctuated the racial tensions on campus.

Blacks, who make up only 7 percent of the student body, say that although classes are integrated, there is a strong unspoken separation of the races.

"You might have a white friend in class, but after classes they don't always talk to you," said Kishida Webster, 20, a member of a black sorority.

"The whites have their parties, and the blacks have theirs. I guess it's just been that way for so long, people just accept it," she said.

"After the Meredith years, the university conformed to the federal regulations of integration, but still hasn't lived up to the social or moral obligations," said William Houston, 37, a black student who grew up in Oxford.

"On campus they are insistent that race relations have improved, but the reality is that there is a double standard."

Turner said that in the last four years the university had made an effort to recruit more black students, especially in its graduate programs. This year, 110 of the 1,600 graduate students are blacks, a percentage twice as high as three years ago.

"We have tried to establish some campus-wide events to try to get more interaction going, and it's been marginally successful. I think there's still a way to go," Turner said.

The disparity is not apparent at first glance. White and black students exchange greetings in the hallways, but in the student cafeteria they do not eat together. In fact, many black students congregate in a separate dining room.

White sororities have big houses on sorority row. Black sororities hold their meetings in the student union, as do most black fraternities.

White students say the separation is not intentional and is mostly by choice among blacks and whites alike.

"Has it ever occurred to anyone that white people just prefer whites and blacks prefer blacks?" said Tom Eubank, 19, a white sophomore. "I'm not a racist or a bigot, but this whole process of getting blacks and whites together to communicate is just a mess."