

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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Lexington Herald-Leader  
Monday, November 2, 1998

## Kentucky colleges promoting new image

### Marketing efforts get sophisticated

By Holly E. Stepp  
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

On first glance, the annual report seems straight out of a Fortune 500 company — thick, glossy pages laden with photos and graphics.

It's not a company promotion, though. It's part of a national marketing campaign the University of Kentucky is using to boost its image.

Following a national trend, two of the state's largest institutions — UK and the Kentucky Community and Technical College System — are borrowing a technique from the business world to emphasize their value.

"It's about figuring out how to meet your customers' needs and making sure your customers know what you have to offer," said UK's Lloyd Axelrod, director of public relations.

At UK, the challenge is made easier by the popularity of Wildcat basketball. But the road will be tougher for the 1½-year-old KCTCS.

Hardly a household name, KCTCS, which governs 28 community and technical colleges, needs to raise its profile, said Tim Burcham, interim vice president for external affairs.

"What we have to do is make sure that people know that we are the same high-quality colleges," Burcham said. "At the same time emphasize that we are the place for the skills and degrees that are in demand in the job market."

Both UK and KCTCS have

hired people to get the job done.

At UK, Michele Ripley, who was public relations and development director for its College of Fine Arts for nine years, was hired after a national search as the marketing director. Before coming back to



**Michele Ripley is UK's marketing director.**

UK, Ripley was director of corporate promotions at North American Publishing Co. in Philadelphia.

The marketing position comes with a \$55,000 salary.

KCTCS is in the process of hiring consultants to develop its campaign, which will be launched by year's end.

Neither organization knows yet how much it plans to spend on marketing efforts.

The move to marketing is driven in large part by a public that is more critical of education.

"The marketplace for higher education is getting more competitive, and universities are expected to be more efficient and effective," said Bob Sevier, a higher education marketing consultant. Sevier is vice president of STAMATS, a Cedar Rapids, Iowa-based firm that has worked with numerous public universities across the nation.

#### Other models

Indiana University in Bloomington, is one of the models for UK's effort.

Axelrod, who directed communications for Royal Caribbean cruise line, and Joe Burch, UK vice president for university relations, visited the Bloomington campus earlier this year.

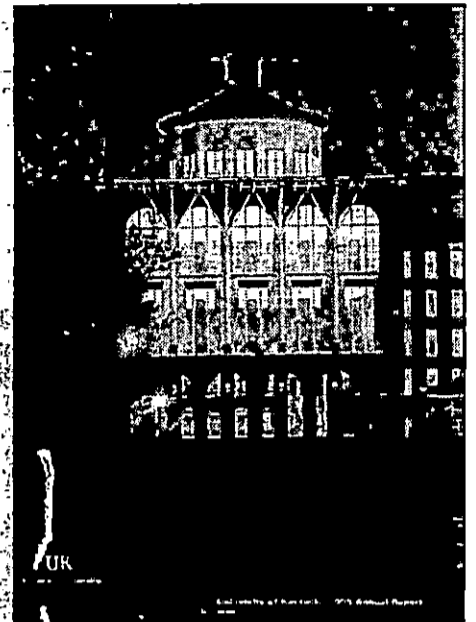
At Indiana, marketing has meant completely revamping its public relations office.

Relying on just the news media to get out a message is too hit or miss, said Christopher Simpson, vice president for public affairs and government relations.

"Reporters don't always write the stories we want or how we want, and the people we want to target may not read the newspaper," Simpson said.

So IU closed its news bureau — the traditional way of getting campus news out — and created a marketing office.

It began polling the public about its opinions of Indiana, and found, "Most people thought we were a strong university but couldn't say why," Simpson said.



**UK's latest annual report is just the beginning of new marketing efforts by the university.**

Indiana focused on the slogan, "Quality education. Lifetime opportunities," and used ads and direct mail.

It's worked, Simpson said. Surveys conducted after the campaign found that a majority of the state had seen the commercials and recalled the slogan.

#### Different goals

Other universities have used marketing for a variety of goals. For example, North Carolina State University in Raleigh has launched campaigns to introduce its new president and position itself as the state's technology and science flagship, with slogans such as "Back Home with N.C. State."

For UK, the endgame of its marketing is simple — gaining status as a top 20 public research university.

"That means telling people about all the strong programs we already have and how they are getting stronger," Ripley said.

UK plans to do some polling and research before creating a campaign that could include ads, billboards or direct mail.

There's already evidence of UK's efforts. In addition to its new annual report, its World Wide Web site has been revised with more graphics and photos.

For KCTCS, getting more people to the colleges drives its marketing plan, Burcham said.

"It's clear when you look at the state's college-going rate, we haven't been selling people very well on the value of the education we offer," Burcham said.

They'll know whether the planned ads worked if next semester's enrollment increases.

"KCTCS has a role in creating a well-trained work force and spurring economic development," Burcham said. "We can't do that if no one knows how good our schools are and (they) don't use them."

# New teachers, some others to face FBI criminal background check

Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A state law that goes into effect in January will require national criminal background checks on all new teachers, school administrators and some other personnel.

Kentucky already requires a state background check of all incoming school employees, but some education officials said that check is not thorough enough.

"The problem with only doing a state background check is you only get state crimes," said Marcia Seiler, attorney for the state Education Professional Standards Board, which helped push the bill through the General Assembly last spring.

"With such a mobile society, we just don't know about who's coming into the state," she said. "We've closed one more loophole."

However, the new requirement ap-

plies just to "certified" school employees; only state background checks will be performed on new "classified" personnel, who include janitors and bus drivers. Kevin Noland, attorney for the Kentucky Department of Education, said lawmakers were worried about the extra expense of including classified employees, especially because most of them stay close to home.

Kentucky State Police perform the state background checks by comparing applicants' thumbprints with those in their computer database.

The national background checks will require prints of all 10 fingers to be compared with those in the FBI's national criminal database.

Prospective school employees will be fingerprinted by their local police. One copy of the prints will be sent to the state police and another will go to the FBI.

For \$24, the FBI will spend 12 to

15 days running the prints through its database containing millions of criminal records. The school system will decide whether it or the applicant pays the fee.

Teachers can be hired on a probationary basis before the results come back, Seiler said. Any record of a sex crime or a violent crime will result in instant dismissal, according to the statute. Teachers found to have other types of convictions, such as burglary, would have a chance to explain.

Charlotte Dixon, a first-year teacher at Estill County High School, said she did not mind undergoing both the national and state background checks.

"I think it's really good," she said. "It provides protection for teachers and school boards, and it's something parents should feel really good about."

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The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Kentucky,  
Sunday, November 1, 1998

## Attorney joins Pikeville faculty

PIKEVILLE — Paul E. Jones, a partner with Baird, Baird, Baird & Jones, PSC, in Pikeville, has joined the faculty at Pikeville College as an adjunct professor who will teach a class in employment law this spring.

The class will focus on the Americans with Disabilities Act, Family Medical Leave Act, sexual harassment, workers' compensation and wrongful termination.

Jones formerly taught at the college and at the University of Kentucky Law School and Salmon P. Chase College of Law.

The class will meet Wednesdays Jan. 13 through April 28.

For more information, call (606) 432-4369.

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Saturday, October 31, 1998

## Business college receives \$2.6 million

Western Kentucky University has received a gift of more than \$2.6 million for its Bowling Green College of Business. The gift announced yesterday is largest the college has received and comes from an anonymous donor. The gift will be used to create a scholars program, along with a faculty mentoring program, a professor of entrepreneurship and an award for creative faculty. "The scholars program will attract students with an interest in entrepreneurship," said Robert Jefferson, dean of the business school. The scholarships will cover tuition, fees, books and living expenses. The professorship will be used to support the work of faculty members in entrepreneurship.

# Editorial Sampler

## Prepare state for the jobs

Kentucky has enjoyed the same benefits from a robust national economy as most of the rest of the nation with per capita income steadily increasing in the commonwealth.

But those benefits have not been shared equally by all Kentuckians. At the same time the state enjoys a thriving economy, the gap between the top and bottom wage earners has widened.

While well-paying jobs are plentiful for skilled workers, state residents who are poorly educated and possess few job skills are finding it more difficult to scratch out a living.

The disparity between the state's top and lowest earners is the fifth-largest nationally, said Julie N. Zimmerman, a rural sociologist with the University of Kentucky's College of Agriculture.

The average job in Kentucky paid \$24,462 per person in 1996, the latest year in which statistics are available. That is almost \$4,500 less than the U.S. average of \$28,945.

However, even that figure is misleading, Zimmerman said, be-

cause a handful of high-paying jobs skew the overall statistics.

While jobs go unfilled in Lexington and Covington, the unemployment rate continues in double digits in Elliott and Lewis counties. A declining middle class in many Kentucky counties does not bode well for the state's future. But what can be done?

One step is to raise the education level of all Kentuckians. One reason employers offering high salaries do not locate in many parts of the state is the overall low education of the adult population.

Not only must Kentucky keep more young people in school and improve the quality of their instruction, but it must also encourage more of its citizens to attend colleges or technical schools.

The state also needs to find ways to encourage more entrepreneurship. A study by the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center has found that many Kentuckians know little about how to start their own businesses. That needs to change.

— The Independent,  
Ashland

Friday, October 30, 1998

## State-funded fire prevention sought

**MOREHEAD** — A committee of Morehead State University's board of regents has adopted a resolution encouraging MSU President Ronald Eaglin to seek state funds to upgrade fire prevention systems in campus residence halls.

The board's audit committee said it would recommend to the full board Nov. 13 that Eaglin be authorized to secure financing from the state general fund rather than issue housing revenue bonds for that purpose.

Michelle Francis, MSU Student Government Association President and a student regent, told the committee that she and the student body presidents at six other public universities had sent a resolution to Gov. Paul Patton urging state-funded fire safety improvements.

"We believe that taxpayers are willing to fund the cost of life safety measures for all students on campus," she said. "We want this to become a priority at the state level and not be added to each student's financial burden."

Installing sprinklers in all MSU dorm rooms would cost an estimated \$4 million. Room rental rates would have to be raised by at least \$100 a semester to pay for bonds for such a project.

The death of a Murray State University student in a September dorm fire has prompted concern for the welfare of students who live in dorms without sprinkler systems.

While campus housing at MSU meets current fire codes, only three dorms have in-room sprinklers.

## Use surplus for safety

I am very pleased that Governor Patton is finally acknowledging that a lack of sprinklers in dorms is a major safety hazard. However, I do think it a shame that it took the senseless death of Michael Minger to make this problem known. An even bigger shame is that his death could have probably been prevented if the dorm had been equipped with a sprinkler system.

It is estimated that it would take \$11 million to equip all state university dorms with sprinkler systems. Where should this money come from? Gov. Patton has reported that the state's budget has a \$366 million surplus.

Maybe that would be a good place to start. What about private donations? Money was privately donated to Morehead State University to construct the Bell Tower. Although the tower has added beauty to the campus, this money would have been better used to install sprinklers in at least one dorm.

Parents send their children to college assuming it's a safe environment. I don't think they realize they're sending them to live in potential fire traps. Would these same parents buy their children cars without seat belts or air bags? Why should they send them to live in an 18-story building with no sprinklers for nine months of the year?

Lisa R. Anderson  
Owingsville

Lexington Herald-Leader  
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## Hazing may have been involved in Murray fire

ASSOCIATED PRESS

**MURRAY** — The dorm fire that ended up killing a student at Murray State University was likely a hazing prank that went horribly awry, a prosecutor said yesterday.

"In my opinion, this was a pretty sorry prank that went bad," said Commonwealth's Attorney Mike Ward, echoing comments made Thursday by Kentucky State Police Capt. John Vance.

"Obviously, setting a fire is not what a normal person would call a prank, but these aren't normal people. ... I believe there was hazing involved," Ward said.

Seven people — including five Murray State rugby players and another student — were indicted this week on charges related to the Sept. 18 fire in Hester Hall.

Michael H. Minger, 19, of Niceville, Fla., died in the fire, which authorities said was set on

the fourth floor of the eight-story dorm. Another student, Michael Priddy, 21, of Paducah, was badly burned.

Authorities accused Frederick F. McGrath II, 23, of Murray, of setting the deadly fire and charged him with capital murder and other felony counts. The former Murray State student has pleaded not guilty to the charges. He remained in the county jail on a \$100,000 cash bond set yesterday.

The other six defendants also pleaded not guilty Friday. They remained in jail under cash bonds ranging from \$10,000 to \$75,000, said Vicki Wilson, a court clerk.

Jim Baurer, director of the student union and, until Monday, interim adviser to sports clubs, said he was unaware of any hazing. All student organizations are governed by the university's policies prohibiting hazing, he added.

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## Campbellsville University president to retire

**CAMPBELLSVILLE, Ky.** — Campbellsville University President Kenneth Winters will retire at the end of the 1998-99 academic year, he announced yesterday.

"The Lord has blessed our work and ministry at Campbellsville University well beyond our expectations," said Winters, who has been president for 10 years. "It has been a wonderful experience working with such dedicated trustees, faculty, staff and students."

Before coming to Campbellsville, Winters spent 23 years as an official at Murray State University.

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## Campbellsville president to retire in May

By Holly E. Stepp  
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

After 10 years at the helm, Campbellsville University President Kenneth Winters announced yesterday that he would retire at the end of the academic year in May.

"The Lord has blessed our work and ministry at Campbellsville well beyond our expectation," said Winters, the university's ninth president.

"And I believe the best years for Campbellsville are yet to come."

During Winters' tenure, the institution went from a college to a university and saw its enrollment grow from a little more than 1,000 students to nearly

1,700. And earlier this year, Campbellsville, Georgetown College and Cumberland College, which are affiliated with the Kentucky Baptist Convention, launched a joint, three-year fundraising campaign to raise \$45 million to support construction projects and student aid on their campuses.

Winters, 65, became president in 1988 after 23 years as a professor and administrator at Murray State University.

A native of Marion, Winters said when he was hired that his goal was to make Campbellsville more "student-oriented," and he became known among students for his impromptu

magic shows. Winters said he plans to return to Western Kentucky to be closer to his daughter and her family.

Campbellsville Board of Trustees Chairman Larry Noe said the 1990s will be remembered as the Winters decade.

"This institution is what it is today thanks to the vision, drive, prayerful commitment, dedication and loyalty of this man," Noe said.

Noe said the board will begin its search for a new president immediately and planned to name a person to that position before the fall semester next year.

## A night of alcohol and prank calls

# Families tell students' side of fatal fire

By JAMES MALONE  
and CHRIS POYNTER  
The Courier-Journal

MURRAY, Ky. — The evening of Sept. 17 started as a night of merriment for members of the Murray State University Rugby Club. They gathered with friends to party at a small brick house.

But as alcohol flowed, prank phone calls began, relatives of some of the partyers say now.

Some of the calls went to a freshman member of the rugby team in the nearby Hester Hall dormitory, the relatives said, one call asking a student living on the fourth floor if there was a fire in his room.

Before dawn the next morning, there was a fire on the fourth floor at Hester Hall, turning the dorm into a smoky inferno. Michael Minger, 19, a sophomore from Niceville, Fla., died and another student was critically injured.

Seven people at the party — six of them current or former Murray State students — have been indicted in connection with the fire. One, Fred McGrath, 23, is charged with murder and arson; facing less serious charges are Jeremy Baker, 22; John "J.J." Haney, 20; Brian Scott Levine, 20; Michael McDonough, 19; Melissa Ann Mounce, 18; and Lana Rae Phelps, 20.

Yesterday, all pleaded innocent before Calloway Circuit Judge Dennis Foust. Baker was released after his family posted a property and cash bond. The others had not posted bond late yesterday and remained in jail.

The judge also banned the seven defendants from the Murray campus.

The prosecutor said yesterday that authorities believe the fire grew out of attempts to harass new rugby players.

"It's a form of hazing that went bad," Commonwealth's Attorney Mike Ward said.

The six defendants in jail last night declined to be interviewed. Baker could not be reached.

But seven family members of Haney, Levine, Mounce and Phelps told The Courier-Journal in interviews that the four said they did no more than attend the party where prank phone calls were made. When the party broke up, they scattered — some back to Hester Hall — and the four said none of them saw anyone start a fire or knows how the dorm fire started, according to their families.

Haney and Levine both told their parents that there were prank phone calls to "rookies." But they strongly deny that they conspired to set the fire.

"It was a bad joke ... they wanted to keep the rookies up all night," said Mike Levine, who spoke to his son, Brian, at the Calloway County Jail on Thursday night.

Levine said he pressed his son about the possibility that people who left the party set the fire.

"He didn't believe in his heart there was any possible way any of them could do it. Period," Levine said as he sat in a chair at his son's apartment. Written on a message board in the living room was a note from Brian to his father: "Dad, I'm in jail."

**THE FAMILIES** said the four told them events began this way the evening of Thursday, Sept. 17:

A number of young people — including the seven charged in the case — were attending a party at a house rented by rugby club members Haney, Levine and Baker.

Some people were drinking beer; others were hanging out and talking. Mounce was sitting on the lap of her boyfriend, McDonough, and both were watching television.

At one point, someone suggested making prank phone calls. Some of the females called other girlfriends, joking about being lesbians and wanting to meet. At least one call was placed to Room 406 of Hester Hall, where Ryan Leader, a freshman from Jackson, Tenn., lived with a roommate. Leader had recently joined the rugby team. The people who called Leader asked if smoke was coming from his room and told him to come to the front desk in the lobby of Hester Hall.

The party started to wind down early in the morning. It's not clear who left with whom or when, the families said. At some point, however, McDonough, who lives on the third floor of Hester Hall, left with his girlfriend and another couple. McGrath also left.

Mounce told her cousin, Maria Montgomery, that she and McDonough were not with McGrath. (Ward, the prosecutor, would say only that evidence shows all three were in the dorm shortly before the fire broke out.)

According to interviews with the families, soon after arriving at McDonough's room at Hester Hall, Mounce needed to go to the bathroom. Since McDonough lived on a male floor, the couple went to the lobby. McDonough noticed a campus police officer asking about a fire in the dorm.

McDonough and his girlfriend went back upstairs and he called the rugby players' house, said Diane Matthews, who is Montgomery's and Mounce's aunt.

He said, "You guys need to quit pranking over here because you all got the police over here," Matthews said.

Matthews and Montgomery, who serve as Mounce's guardians, said that McDonough and Mounce related the events to them in a recent conversation before they were charged.

They said Mounce and McDonough then decided to watch TV. About 2:30 a.m., they heard the fire alarm sound at Hester Hall and ran out of the building.

**MEANWHILE,** Lana Phelps — the designated driver for the party — was leaving the rugby players' house to take a couple of intoxicated students back to campus. She saw the flashing lights around Hester Hall and heard about the fire.

She rushed back to the house and spread the news, said her mother, Laura Phelps.

Ward, the prosecutor, said evidence shows the prank calls originated both from on campus and from the house where the party was. He confirmed that gasoline was used to start the fire, but he declined to say how police believe it was obtained or taken into the dorm.

"I don't know that the individuals involved intended for anyone to be hurt or certainly not to die," he said.

Minger and Michael Priddy, who is still recovering from severe burns and internal injuries, lived several doors away from the fire started and had no known connection to the rugby team.

Laura Phelps said her daughter had never been in trouble before and was studying law enforcement. Yesterday, as Lana Phelps stood up for arraignment in a courtroom packed with Murray State students, parents and reporters, she broke down sobbing. Her face contorted with grief, Lana Phelps made eye contact with her mother as she walked out and mouthed, "Mommy, I love you."

**OTHER PARENTS** expressed dismay that their children were considered criminals and rallied to defend them.

"They've got some good kids sitting in jail for no reason other than they were acting like children," said J. J. Haney's mother, Cathy Haney.

She said her son wouldn't harm anyone. In fact, she said, he was such a caring person that he would nurse sick animals back to health. A few years ago, Haney recalled, her son found an opossum that had died, leaving behind six babies. Her son brought one of the animals into their home in Meade County.

"He kept it in his pocket," she said with a laugh. "I made him get rid of it after I found it in my bed one morning."

Haney said it hurt her to get a call from her son as he sat in jail.

"It was a shock," she said. "How do you explain what it feels like to get a call from one of your kids?"

Haney said her son told her about the fire and the questioning of the rugby team weeks ago — but, she said, he wasn't worried because he knew he was innocent.

**MOUNCE'S** guardians also said that she assured them weeks ago that neither she nor her boyfriend, McDonough, was involved in the fire.

About three weeks ago, Mounce and McDonough told their families about the party and prank calls. They said they realized investigators were looking into events surrounding the party and wanted their families to hear what they knew about the evening. "We wanted to hear the story from both of them," said Matthews, her aunt.

Matthews said that in the last two weeks, she had noticed a huge change in Mounce. She quit her job at a fast-food restaurant in Murray, stopped going to church, and withdrew from family and friends.

"It's like she was avoiding everything," Matthews said. "I just wish I could go up and hug her and tell her

# Look who's embracing religion now: college students

## Spiritual groups enjoying surge on U.S. campuses

By Lynn Franey  
KNIGHT RIDDER NEWS SERVICE

Meri Stoklosa dived right into college life on her first weekend in the dormitory two years ago at the University of Kansas.

"I moved in on a Saturday. I went to church on Sunday. It was a great way to get to know people," she said.

Since then, Stoklosa, 20 and a lifelong Catholic, has maintained her faith in God, attending Mass each weekend, singing in the choir and discussing Scripture in a peer ministry group.

She's not the campus rarity she might have been as recently as a decade ago. College officials

say religion is a growing force on many campuses, and students today have no trouble finding peers who share their faith and their desire to exercise it.

"Religion is more mainstream on campus than it used to be," said Ken White, 37, spokesman at Northwest Missouri State University.

Mary Kay Poljan, who helps run the university center at Southeast Missouri State University, has seen how popular religious organizations are on her campus.

"We have at least one religious group meeting here every day," she said. "The groups are very active and very organized."

Observers say they're not surprised more young people are em-

bracing religion on campus. They say the students are simply reflecting a general conservatism and religious renewal on the rise in America as a whole.

That doesn't mean that every religiously active student is avoiding the drinking, drugs and sex that are still popular among the college set. And it doesn't mean that thousands of students on every campus are holding hands and singing *Kumbaya, My Lord*.

Although statistics are hard to come by, observers say the percentage of students active in religious groups, though rising, is still small.

But, ministers and students say more students are turning to spiritual groups for sustenance in a time of transition.

"There are temptations," said Benjamin Alley, 21, a churchgoer from Jefferson City, Mo., and a senior at William Jewell College, a Baptist-affiliated college in Liberty, Mo. "You come here, and all of a sudden you have all this freedom. You can do anything you want to do. It comes down to: Who am I, down deep? Am I this person that's going to do all these things that aren't good for my body and my future? Or am I going to stick with what I know and what I believe?"



### Looking for ways to serve

Attendance at William Jewell's chapel services is on the rise. And more students like Alley are taking leadership positions, such as starting Bible study groups or being religious "shepherds" in the dormitories.

"I don't have to beg students to take responsibility for ministry on campus," said Peter Inzerillo, director of student ministries at William Jewell. "They are coming to me looking for ways to serve. If that's any kind of evidence, the desire (for religious participation) is growing."

For students like Meri Stoklosa, who grew up with a strong faith, it can be scary to enter a new world where many peers put the pursuit of knowledge or fun before the search for spirituality, ministers say.

"Students are looking for some kind of meaning in their life," said the Rev. Vincent Krische, chaplain/director at the St. Lawrence Catholic Campus Center at the University of Kansas. "Also they're looking for standards to live by. They're looking for guidance, for principles. Today, everybody's left on their own in terms of the culture and they have to find out everything on their own. The students desire to look to a higher source."

About 2,100 students are registered with the center. Members participate in activities from abstinence education for teen-age girls to fun leadership retreats such as a recent one that included a day prac-

ticing teamwork at the Adams Challenge Course in Lawrence, Kan.

"I go out with my friends and have fun," Stoklosa said. "But people get trashed and drive drunk. I think that's such a shame. I think St. Lawrence grounded me in that respect."

A need for grounding brings many college students to maintain the faith they grew up in, or to try out new denominations or religions, said Don Ehlers, director of the Wesley Center, a Methodist organization, at Northwest.

"They're going to be making choices. To be able to make a choice from a faith perspective is a different kind of choice than from a social perspective," he said. "(Faith) weaves itself into every aspect of their lives. It can be a real anchor for them."

The growth in spirituality among college students can also be traced to two additional factors, observers say.

First, students are forming more spiritual groups in high school and bringing strong convictions with them to college.

Also, university administrators are offering greater recognition to religious organizations on campus.

Welcome Week activities often include booths set up by various spiritual groups. Campus directories frequently list groups ranging from Campus Crusade for Christ and the Baptist Student Union to student groups for Jews and Muslims.

### A legitimate element

When Ehlers first came to Northwest in 1980, the university seemed closed to campus ministry's participation in collegiate life. Now, he said, administrators trust religious organizations as a legitimate part of the college environment.

"What we do in campus ministry is a benefit to the university in terms of (reducing) attrition," Ehlers said. "If students are involved in a positive way in organizations, they're more likely to stay in school."

The way students participate in religious organizations, too, has changed over time, ministers say.

"We don't see a lot of deep thinkers today," said the Rev. Andy Pratt, campus minister at the Baptist Student Union at Southeast Missouri State University. "We see more doers."

"Doing" their religion takes many forms. Students counsel teen-agers about not getting pregnant. They feed the homeless. They go to Africa or Central America to build schools and houses and churches. They tutor kids who are struggling in school.

Pratt also teaches religion in the philosophy department. He said religious diversity, including interest in Eastern religions such as Buddhism and Hinduism, and even neopagan (modern, nature- and woman-oriented) faiths, is growing on college campuses.

When I came here 10 years ago, students felt very much that they had to color within the lines," he said. "Students feel much more free to explore different religions. Now, they're very much eclectic in their religious lives."

# UK receives major grant for research

## National award to help set up science center

By RICHARD WILSON  
The Courier-Journal

LEXINGTON, Ky. — The University of Kentucky has joined some prestigious company in winning one of 12 research grants awarded by the National Science Foundation.

The \$3.5 million grant, which UK announced yesterday, and \$3.17 million from the school will be used to set up a center for research on advanced carbon materials. Other recipients include the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stanford, Harvard and Princeton.

Ten scientists at UK will undertake cutting-edge research on nanotubes, which are tiny carbon strands that are stronger than steel and may eventually have many commercial uses. Potential applications include use in computer chips and high-strength plastics, ceramics and electromagnetic shielding.

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# UK researchers win \$3.5 million science grant

## National foundation backs carbon study

By Holly E. Stepp  
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

Researchers at the University of Kentucky have won a \$3.5 million National Science Foundation grant to study applications of a new form of carbon.

The grant will establish a Materials Research Science and Engineering Center for the next four years, with UK contributing an additional \$3.1 million.

"This award is proof of the stellar research this university already conducts and the type of research that will place the University of Kentucky among top 20 public research universities," said UK President Charles Wethington.

UK is one of 12 universities to receive the grant, which is awarded every two years and can be renewed at the end of four

"The sky's the limit," said Robert Haddon, a UK professor of chemistry and physics and head of the new UK center.

Work already under way at UK on carbon research enabled the school to win the grant, which was awarded on a competitive basis, said UK President Charles T. Wethington Jr.

The grant, Wethington added, "speaks volumes... about our capabilities" now, "not 10 years from now, not 20 years from now."

Wethington said 113 universities submitted grant proposals for the National Science Foundation grants, and UK's success was one step toward its goal of becoming one of the nation's top 20 public research universities by the year 2020. That goal was set for UK by the General Assembly last year when it agreed to pump more research money into UK and the University of Louisville.

Rankings are based on the amount of federal research and development grants.

Haddon, who was formerly with AT&T Bell Laboratories,

years. The grant won't help UK match the \$66 million the state is offering UK to boost its research efforts because funding from federal sources doesn't count.

The center, which will be led by UK professor Robert Haddon, will work on new applications for carbon structures known as nanotubes, which were discovered in 1991.

Nanotubes, which are incredibly tiny but stronger than steel, could be used to reinforce materials used to coat space shuttles. Because they conduct electricity, they also could be used to create more powerful computer chips.

"The amount of nanotubes needed to span the distance from the Earth to the moon

said he came to UK last year because of research already underway there in carbon-based materials.

"I think, quite honestly, you can argue that this is already the pre-eminent institution for research in carbon materials," he said.

He described nanotubes as a "straw-like" substance "measuring only a few atoms in circumference."

"To give you some sense of the scale we're working with here," Haddon said, "a nanotube that would span the 250,000 miles from Earth to the moon could easily be rolled into a ball the size of a poppy seed. So nanotubes are tiny. They're also mighty."

Producing them in any size, he added, is still extremely expensive. But once their cost drops, they have many potential uses.

Haddon's research team recently discovered that a kind of carbon nanotube can be dissolved in a variety of organic solvents. That gives nanotubes an even wider potential use, he said, because they can be blended with other materials and used to strengthen them.

Such a blend, he said, could possibly be used for airplane fuselages or to strengthen plastics that might be used someday for automobile bodies.

Other UK researchers involved in the project are Frank Derbyshire, Elizabeth Dickey, Peter Eklund, Craig Grimes, Eric Grulke, Marit Jagtoyen, Mark Meier, Apparao Rao and Susan Sinnott.

could be compacted into a ball the size of a poppy seed," said Haddon, who will work with nine other UK researchers.

"That said, it takes an even smaller amount (of nanotubes) to make a difference in the strength of the plastics or ceramics they are combined with," Haddon said.

More than 100 universities submitted proposals for the grants, and only 33 were invited to present to the NSF in Washington. The other 11 universities who won the grant include the University of Alabama, the University of Chicago, Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The grant amounts range from \$2.4 million for Alabama to \$18.275 million for MIT.

Haddon said UK's relationships with private industry gave it an edge over other universities.

"Companies such as Conoco, DuPont, 3M and Lockheed Martin have already expressed interest in the research we are doing and are looking for ways to collaborate," Haddon said.

Haddon and physics professor Peter Eklund have already formed a company, CarboLex Inc., as part of UK's high-tech business incubator, the Advanced Science and Technology Commercialization Center.

CarboLex sells nanotubes to companies for about \$200 a gram, and Haddon said the biggest challenge would be to lower the cost of creating the nanotubes.

"It's quite a labor-intensive process, and for that reason we haven't seen widespread applications," Haddon said.

"I joke with Peter (Eklund) that this group of researchers can reduce 10 grams of nanotubes to 10 milligrams quicker than anyone else."

## 'Merit' and race in college admissions

By WILLIAM G. BOWEN and DEREK BOK  
Special to the L.A. Times

**I**N HIS classic study of Wall Street lawyers in the 1960s, Erwin Smigel reports that "I only heard of three Negroes who had been hired by large law firms. Two of these were women who did not meet the client." Smigel's statement is not surprising. Few leading professional schools or nationally prominent colleges and universities then enrolled more than a handful of minority students. In the late 1960s, however, colleges and universities began to change these statistics, not by establishing quotas, but by considering race, along with many other factors, in deciding whom to admit. This policy was adopted because of a widely shared conviction that it was simply wrong for overwhelming numbers of minorities to continue holding routine jobs while almost all influential positions were held by whites. Educators also considered it vital to create a more diverse learning environment to prepare students of all races to live and work in a multiracial society.

In recent years, race-sensitive admissions policies have been vigorously contested. Surprisingly, however, there has been little hard evidence of how these policies work and what their consequences have been. To remedy this deficiency, we examined the college and later-life experiences of tens of thousands of black and white students who entered 28 selective colleges and universities in the fall of 1976 and the fall of 1989. What did we discover?

Compared with their extremely high-achieving white classmates, blacks in general received somewhat lower college grades and graduated at moderately lower rates. Still, 75 percent graduated within six years, a figure well above the 40 percent of blacks and 59 percent of whites who graduated from all Division I NCAA schools. More than 90 percent of both blacks and whites in our survey were satisfied or very satisfied with their college experience, and blacks were even more inclined than whites to credit their undergraduate experience with helping them learn crucial skills.

Although more than half the black students attending these schools would have been rejected under a race-neutral admissions regime, they have done exceedingly well after college. A remarkable 40 percent of black graduates who entered these selective colleges in 1976 went on to earn doctorates or professional degrees in the most sought-after fields of law, business and medicine. This figure is slightly higher than that for their white classmates and five times higher than that for all black B.A.s nationwide.

By the time of our survey, black male graduates who had entered these schools in 1976, though typically under age 40, were earning an average of \$85,000, 82 percent more than other black male col-

lege graduates nationwide. Their black female classmates earned 73 percent more than all black women B.A.s. But the blacks we studied were not simply "looking out for No. 1." In virtually every type of civic activity — from social service organizations to parent-teacher associations — black men were more likely than their white male classmates to occupy leadership positions. (Latinos and other minority groups also appear to have done well, but too few entered in 1976 to permit an equally detailed analysis.)

Were black students demoralized by competing with whites possessing higher high school grades and test scores? Is it true, as conservative Dinesh D'Souza asserts, that "American universities are quite willing to sacrifice the future happiness of many young blacks and Hispanics to achieve diversity, proportional representation and what they consider to be multiracial progress"? The facts are very clear. Among blacks with similar test scores, the more selective the college they attend (that is, the higher the test scores of their classmates), the likelier they are to graduate, earn advanced degrees and receive high salaries. Far from being demoralized, blacks from the most selective schools are the most satisfied with their col-

lege experience.

How much does diversity add to learning? Have blacks and whites learned to get along better, or has diversity resulted in self-segregation and greater tension? Undoubtedly, blacks often spend time together (as do hockey players, campus newspaper editors and other student groups). But much interaction also occurs. Eighty-eight percent of blacks who entered selective colleges in 1989 report having known well two or more white classmates, while 56 percent of their white classmates say that they knew at least two black classmates well. How many older Americans can make that claim?

Looking back, large majorities of blacks, whites and Latinos believe that their college experience contributed much to their ability to live and work with other races. Almost 80 percent of the white graduates favor retaining their school's current emphasis on diversity or emphasizing it even more.

Our findings also clarify the misunderstood concept of "merit" in admissions. Selective colleges do not automatically offer admission as a reward for past performance. Many students, white and black, are rejected even though they finished in the top 5 percent of their high school class. Admissions officers do not admit simply "by

the numbers" because they know that grades and test scores, though important, do not determine how much applicants contribute to their fellow classmates or how they perform in later life. Rather, admissions officers select those applicants most likely to help the institution fulfill its educational objectives and its responsibilities to society. For selective institutions, meritorious students are those above a high academic threshold who seem most likely to enhance the education of other students and contribute to their professions and communities. From this perspective, the minority students admitted to the 28 institutions in our study have been "meritorious" in the best sense of the term.

A mandate to ignore race in choosing applicants would require that more than half the black students attending these selective institutions be rejected. Would society be better off as a result? Considering the educational benefits of diversity and the need to include more highly qualified minorities in the top ranks of business, government and the professions, our findings convince us that the answer is no.

*William G. Bowen is former president of Princeton University and Derek Bok is former president of Harvard University.*

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Saturday, October 31, 1998

### IN OUR VIEW

## Temporary help

### 30,000 new teachers may only have a short term impact on education

Every school district in Kentucky is expected to benefit from a \$20-million federal program designed to put 30,000 new teachers in the classrooms.

But before one gets too excited about the prospect of smaller classroom sizes in grades one through three, it should be pointed out that those new teachers could be out of a job after only one year.

If so, the impact the new teachers will have on the quality of education in this country will be temporary and minimal.

President Clinton called for the addition of 100,000 new teachers as his major education initiative for this year. However, the Republican-controlled Congress questioned — for good reason — whether that was the best way to spend federal education dollars. The president and Congress compromised on \$1.2 billion for 30,000 primary teachers as part of the budget agreement.

However, the allocation is for one year only — and there is no guarantee that it will be re-

the new teaching positions either will be eliminated or local districts will have to pick up the tab for their salaries.

If this plan seems similar for Clinton's earlier proposal to fight crime by putting 100,000 new cops on the street, that's because it is. In hiring the new officers, cities and counties agreed to pick up a little more of their salaries each year.

While low pupil-teacher ratios are important, most primary classrooms in Kentucky already have a small number of children. Overcrowding is more of a problem in the higher grades. We fail to see how lowering primary classroom sizes is going to have much of an impact on education — particularly if for only one year.

All those teachers hired through this federal program should know from the start that their jobs are far from secure. Their positions have more to do with playing politics with education than with helping

# Morehead ties mark in 56-0 home victory

By Tom Lewis  
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

**MOREHEAD** — On a day when Morehead State retired the jerseys of nine of the best football players in school history, the 1998 Eagles made some history of their own Saturday in manhandling undermanned Bethel College 56-0.

The win boosted the Eagles to 7-1, the best start ever for an MSU football team. It also tied the school record for most wins in a season — with three games to play — matching the victory total of six previous squads.

With Saturday's win, the current Eagle senior class has been part of 22 victories, tying the most ever by an MSU class over a four-year span. Not bad, when you consider this year's seniors were

2-8 as freshmen.

"It's a great day for MSU for a lot of reasons," Eagle Coach Matt Ballard said after Saturday's triumph.

While MSU's offense, ranked third in NCAA I-AA, was its usual self, the Eagle defense stepped up as well, pitching its first shutout since the second game of 1996.

MSU held Bethel to 18 yards of total offense, including minus-26 yards rushing, and did not allow the Wildcats to cross midfield all day.

The Eagle offense, meantime, piled up 506 yards and averaged 9.5 yards per play, with several youngsters making big contributions.

Sophomore wide receiver Kent Spencer's first collegiate

catch was a 34-yard touchdown strike from reserve quarterback Drew Purcell, which gave MSU a 36-0 halftime lead. Purcell connected with Spencer for a 43-yard score in the fourth quarter.

Freshmen running backs Nicholas Wooldridge and Mark Stephens scored two TD's each, while freshman Daniel Carter found the end zone once.

At halftime Saturday, MSU retired the jerseys of its nine football All-Americans: John "Buck" Horton (1938), Stanley Radjunas (1939), Paul Adams (1940), Vincent "Moose" Zachem (1942), Joe Lustic (1946), Dave Haverdick (1969), John Christopher (1981 and '82), Bill Poe (1986) and Darrell Beavers (1990). Phil Simms' jersey was retired in 1987.

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Sunday, November 1, 1998

## Readers' views

### Education, and not politics, is goal of tech-school system

A recent letter from Arlo C. Steele of Kenvir on hiring practices in the Kentucky Community and Technical College System contains blatant inaccuracies that must be corrected.

Steele alleges, inaccurately, that KCTCS' hiring practices are politically driven. The fact is that KCTCS uses professional hiring practices addressed in a 53-page set of personnel policies that the Board of Regents approved on June 22, 1998.

With his reference to "the recent hiring of another politician," Steele further implies, also inaccurately, that the community colleges are being filled with political hires. The truth is that the Cumberland Valley Campus of Laurel Technical College recently hired a state legislator, Tommy Pope, as fiscal specialist. Pope was recommended by an unbiased committee that reviewed candidates. He has a bachelor's degree in business education as well as professional experience in business. Pope's hiring was not political, nor will he lobby the General Assembly on KCTCS' behalf.

The Kentucky Postsecondary Education Improvement Act of 1997 certainly is changing the face of community college education in Kentucky — for the better.

State funding for the 13 community colleges in KCTCS has increased 23 percent since 1996-97, the last full year that UK governed its institutions. KCTCS is increasing its service to Kentuckians with 21 ongoing construction projects worth more than \$140 million. Our Board of Regents in the past few months has approved 10 new degree programs, six of which involve collaborations among community and technical colleges.

UK served the community colleges well in their early years. As they matured, Gov. Patton saw correctly that their strengths needed to join with those of the technical colleges to better deliver quality education and training across Kentucky. KCTCS is the realization of that vision.

**Jeff Hockaday**  
Interim President, Ky. Community and  
Technical College System  
Frankfort



Nov. 3, 1998

File Copy

MSU ARCHIVES

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Monday, November 2, 1998

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Monday, November 2, 1998

## MSU is football alive and well

Many fans and alumni were ready to write the obituary for Morehead State University football when the school opted to discontinue gridiron scholarships and no longer compete in the Ohio Valley Conference in football.

However, reports of the death of MSU football have proven to be premature. Playing on the level where it has the financial resources and skill level to compete, MSU is

now 7-1, the best start in the school's history.

Not only are the Eagles winning, but they are doing it with many players who once starred for area high school teams who are extending their playing days at Morehead State.

The success of the Eagles also is a tribute to Coach Matt Ballard, who endured two terrible seasons as the Eagles eased their way out of the OVC. Now he's a winner.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1998

## WKU business college gets \$2.6 million gift

Western Kentucky University has received a \$2.6 million gift from an anonymous donor that will create several scholarships and an endowed professorship in the College of Business Administration.

It is the largest gift the business college has ever received. The money will be given in installments over the next few years.

The scholarships will cover tuition, fees, living expenses and other materials such as books. The student scholars will also be assigned a faculty mentor.

The endowed professorship is designed to attract a faculty member with an interest in entrepreneurship and business leadership.

The gift will also create an annual award to honor faculty members who are leaders in entrepreneurship.

Western President Gary Ransdell said the donor wants his gift to help with economic development.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1998

## Second Murray dorm fire defendant released

A second person accused of conspiring to set fire to a dorm at Murray State University was released from jail yesterday. The family of John "J.J." Haney, 20, posted a \$10,000 cash bond and he was released at noon, according to the Calloway County circuit clerk's office. Haney is a Murray student from Ekron, Ky.

Also out on bond is Jeremy Baker, 22, of Morganfield, who was released Friday after being arraigned.

Those remaining in the Calloway County Detention Center are: Fred McGrath, 23; Brian Scott Levine, 20; Michael McDonough, 19; Melissa Mounce, 18, and Lana Phelps, 20. All have pleaded innocent.

McGrath faces arson and murder charges in the Sept. 18 fire that killed Michael Minger, 19, a student from Niceville, Fla. The other defendants face numerous charges ranging from conspiracy to arson to complicity to murder.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1998

# Warren Baptists urge WKU to keep alcohol off campus

Associated Press

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Warren County Baptists are urging Western Kentucky University officials not to consider any policy that would allow alcoholic beverages on campus.

The Baptists approved a resolution Sept. 29 at the Warren Association of Baptists' annual session that says Warren County Baptists (there are 18,000) are against any university policy "that would authorize any provision for or distribution of alcoholic beverages" on campus.

Western is considering allowing drinking at some campus functions and in select locations, university attorney Deborah Wilkins said.

Western President Gary Ransdell said the school has no intention of

distributing alcohol.

"We're trying to make a statement to help not only the university but the community," said the Rev. Joe Causey, who is on the Baptist committee that wrote the resolution.

Causey is pastor at Providence Knob Baptist Church.

Copies of the resolution were sent to Ransdell and regents.

Western's student handbook forbids underage drinking, and that policy will continue, but a universitywide policy does not exist, Ransdell said. The university hopes to work with the community on a balanced, proper policy, Ransdell said.

The school is looking at allowing alcohol in the Institute for Economic Development, the Alumni Center, the Kentucky Museum and the Faculty

House, said Wilkins, university attorney. "It will be fairly limited. Some people are perhaps overreacting to misinformation about this policy."

Under the policy:

- Alcohol would be served only in a confined area.
- No hard liquor would be allowed.
- The event would have to be by invitation only.
- The event would have to be related to a specific cultural or educational purpose.
- Food and non-alcoholic beverages also would have to be served.
- The senior administrator in the department holding the event would decide whether to permit alcohol.

## Shawnee State getting station

PORTSMOUTH — By the summer of 1999, Shawnee State University will become one of 15 networked seismic station sites in Ohio.

Ohio will become the best-equipped state in the Midwest for monitoring earthquakes, according to the state's Division of Geological Survey.

"We will be the first to know when major earthquake events occur in our region, and we can wait for information from other sources," said Dr. Jeffrey A. Bauer, geology professor at Shawnee State University.

A seismometer will be delivered to the university in late November and should be fully functional by mid-December.

It should detect small earthquakes registering as low as one or two on the Richter scale.

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Tuesday, November 3, 1998

**Berea holds annual food drive:** Berea College's Students for Appalachia started its sixth annual Hunger Hurts Food Drive yesterday to benefit the Berea Community Food Bank. The organization hopes to collect 7 tons of food. More than 250 families in southern Madison County were served last year by the food bank and more are expected this year, said Administrator Sister Anne Regina Lannon.

Nov. 5, 1998

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Thursday, November 5, 1998

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1998

**State teacher of the year is picked:** A primary teacher from Jefferson County is Kentucky's 1999 teacher of the year, the Department of Education announced yesterday. Janice James, of Sarah J. Price Elementary School, will represent Kentucky in the national Teacher of the Year competition in the spring, a department statement said. James is a graduate of Morehead State University and holds a master's degree and Rank I from the University of Louisville. She has 27 years of classroom experience. Donna Chatham Whitis, science teacher at East Middle School in Shelby County, is the state middle school teacher of the year. The high school teacher of the year is Patricia Morris, who has taught art, history and geography at Louisville Ballard.

## Jefferson woman is named state's Teacher of the Year

Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A primary teacher from Jefferson County is Kentucky's 1999 Teacher of the Year, the Department of Education announced yesterday.

Janice James, of Sarah J. Price Elementary School, will represent Kentucky in the national Teacher of the Year competition in the spring.

James is a graduate of Morehead

State University and holds a master's degree and Rank I from the University of Louisville. She has 27 years of classroom experience.

Donna Chatham Whitis, science teacher at East Middle School in Shelby County, is the state middle school Teacher of the Year. The high school Teacher of the Year is Patricia Morris, who has taught art, history and geography at Ballard High in Louisville.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1998

### BOBSLEDDING

#### Morehead's Shimer to lead crew

LAKE PLACID, N.Y. — Veteran drivers Brian Shimer of Naples, Fla., and Jim Herberich of Winchester, Mass., will lead a young group of push athletes into the 1998-99 Bobsled World Cup season. The first World Cup is Nov. 14-15 in Calgary, Canada.

Shimer, who played football at Morehead State, is a four-time Olympian. He will once again pilot the USA I sled. His crew will feature Paul Wise of Geneva, Ill., Pavle Jovanovic of Toms River, N.J., and Mike Kohn of Chantilly, Va.

Doug Sharp of Jeffersonville, Ind., Earl Shepherd of Pittsburgh and Dave Owens of Tulsa, Okla., will join Herberich in the USA II sled.

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Wednesday, November 4, 1998

### Focus on education

Concerning Morehead State University's decision to stop holding classes at Prestonsburg Community College. I am more than a little stunned at the fuss. I have attended classes at both institutions and frankly am very thankful for the opportunities both schools provided for my continuing education. Good people who care about education work at both schools.

I believe the decision to switch the classes came about because many students objected to paying a \$10 parking fee to attend just one class a week, not because Morehead State was upset over PCC's new agreement with Sullivan College. As far as I know, Morehead will be holding classes at PCC next semester.

The mudslinging should stop. The real issue of providing opportunities for furthering education should be the main concern of any educator. After all, without students, no college would exist. Education is our bonding goal and we should all be happy these opportunities are available.

Rhonda Blanton  
Prestonsburg

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1998

## U of L weighs grad program in hospitality

### Proposal ties with old YWCA hotel conversion

By SHELDON S. SHAFER  
The Courier-Journal

The University of Louisville may consider establishing a graduate hospitality program in the old YWCA Building at Third and Chestnut streets.

Developers are planning to convert the building to an Embassy Suites luxury hotel. They have asked U of L to provide \$5 million to help finance the \$30 million renovation if it decides to put the program there.

University president John Shumaker has told the developers that U of L doesn't have the money.

But the developers (a group headed by local architect Merrill Moter) say a commitment alone to set up the hospitality college might draw business related to U of L into the hotel, making it easier to get other financing for the project.

"The discussions are in the early stages, but it is quite possible the university might be able to participate," Shumaker said.

He said a new hospitality graduate program would need approval from the U of L trustees and the state Council on Higher Education.

He said the project has not been discussed with trustees.

"We're going to assist in any way we can" to make the hospitality school and the YWCA renovation a reality, said Lt. Gov. Steve Henry, whose office is working on a \$100 million for

U of L and the hotel developers.

He said the city can't afford to lose the old YWCA, which was long the Henry Clay Hotel.

The city owns the building, constructed in the 1920s as an athletic club.

The developers have tried for months to arrange financing. They are trying to overcome the withdrawal from the venture by Sage Hospitality Resources of Denver, a leading restorer of historic hotels. Sage said it had too many development priorities in other cities.

Joe Wathen, real-estate director for the city, wouldn't discuss possible sources of money for the project yesterday. The city has agreed to give the land to the developers at a fraction of its value as an incentive.

Henry said the developers also are trying to persuade Churchill Downs to open an off-track betting center next to the old YWCA.

Churchill Downs has said it is looking at the idea but has not committed to it.

The developers have said that if they can raise about \$11 million in equity they will be able to borrow the rest.

They also hope to take advantage of state tourism tax credits. The state would defray some taxes on the hotel under the theory that the hotel would generate new tourism.

The developers have proposed that some of the hotel facilities be turned over to the U of L for classrooms and training.

Its hospitality students would assist or provide staff support in managing both the hotel and its one or more restaurants.

Shumaker said the University of Kentucky has an undergraduate hospitality program.

He said U of L would probably focus on graduate courses that would complement UK's undergraduate curriculum.

# Dorm-fire defendant's mom says prank calls coincidental

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1998

## MSU may seek funds for dorm sprinklers

By SEAN KELLY  
Staff Writer

The audit committee for Morehead State University's Board of Regents has recommended that the school seek state funding to upgrade fire protection systems in campus residence halls.

The committee, which met on Wednesday, will recommend that the regents authorize President Ronald Eaglin to secure financing from the state general fund, rather than issue housing revenue bonds for the project.

The regents' next meeting is Nov. 13.

If the project was through bonds, room rental rates would have to be raised by at least \$100 per semester, MSU officials said. The estimated cost of installing in-room sprinklers in 12 of MSU's 15 dorms is \$4 million.

Currently, only three MSU dorms have sprinkler systems. The remaining residence halls have sprinklers in trash rooms, where fires are most likely to start.

The concern about sprinklers in dorms was prompted by a Sept. 18 fire at Murray State's Hester Hall, which killed Michael Minger, 19, a sophomore from Niceville, Fla. Another student, Michael W. Priddy, 21, of Paducah, suffered third-degree burns on 10 to 20 percent of his body. Thirteen others were injured.

Seven people, including five Murray State students, were indicted by a Calloway County grand jury Wednesday, in connection with the arson. The men, members of a rugby team, apparently intended the fire as a prank, Kentucky State Police said.

But one of the group members, Frederick F. McGrath II, 23, was charged with capital murder, first-degree arson and assault, three counts of endangerment, and one of falsely reporting an incident. The death penalty is possible in the case, but authorities said it will not be sought.

Morehead State, like Murray State and Eastern Kentucky University, has residence halls that don't have sprinkler systems — because they were built before 1972, when Kentucky passed a law requiring them in all high-rise buildings.

MSU has smoke detectors in all rooms; testing of fire alarms monthly; an unannounced fire drill each semester; training for dorm staff in emergency procedures and using fire extinguishers; and annual inspections by the state fire marshal and an independent contractor.

The state fire marshal had already advised MSU of the need for the sprinklers, before the Murray fire.

"The State Fire Marshal's Office has indicated that sprinkler systems needed to be installed" in 10 dorms, according to MSU's 1998-2000 Capital

Construction and Equipment Budget Request, approved unanimously by the regents in September 1997.

The residence halls listed include Alumni Tower, Cooper Hall, East Mignon, Mignon, Mignon Tower, Nunn, Regents, Waterfield, West Mignon and Wilson.

The 16-story Cartmell Hall and Butler Hall were not on the list, although they also do not have sprinkler systems.

The estimated cost for retrofitting the listed dorms with sprinklers is \$1.22 million, the report said. The project was listed at No. 11 on the budget request's priority list.

In comparison, a \$2.72 million "Distance Learning Technology Initiatives" request was No. 6 on the list. Several other technological initiatives are near the top of the list.

Three residence halls — Fields, Mays and Thompson — had sprinkler systems installed when they were renovated.

By CHRIS POYNTER  
The Courier-Journal

An earlier fire at Murray State University's Hester Hall inspired members of the school's rugby club to make prank calls to a freshman about his dorm-room door being on fire, said the mother of one of the seven people charged in the fatal blaze.

"That's why they made the prank calls," said Kim Baker, the mother of Jeremy Baker. "They were just messing around."

The prank calls are "as close as they can come" to connecting anyone to the fatal blaze, around 2:30 a.m. Sept. 18, she said.

Kim Baker spoke to The Courier-Journal in a telephone interview from her home in Morganfield on Monday.

Authorities haven't said whether the fatal fire, on a Sunday, was connected to the earlier blaze, the previous Friday. Both, however, were ruled arson, and they were in nearly the same location.

Five rugby players and two female friends have been charged in the case.

Baker said her son made the calls to Ryan Leader, a "rookie" rugby player who lived in Room 406, near where both fires were set.

Authorities believe some people took the prank further — and set the fire that killed Michael Minger, 19, of Niceville, Fla., and seriously injured Michael Priddy of Paducah, who is recovering from severe burns. Neither had any connection with the rugby club.

Kim Baker said it was a "strange coincidence" that a real fire was set with gasoline soon after the prank calls.

"It looks bad that an hour later there was a fire," she said. But she said her son never felt the brick house he and two other rugby players rented, and where several people had gathered for a party before the fire.

However, Commonwealth's Attorney Mike Ward believes that three people — Fred McGrath, Melissa Mounce, and her boyfriend, Michael McDonough — did leave the party.

The charges allege that McGrath set the fire while Mounce and McDonough were in Hester at the time, McDonough lived on the third floor of the co-ed dorm.

McGrath has been charged with murder and arson. The other six face lesser charges.

Jeremy Baker, who was released on bond last Friday after being arraigned, confirmed his mother's account of the events yesterday.

But he and John "J.J." Haney, who posted bond Monday, declined additional comment.

Two others also have been released on bond: Brian Levine on a \$10,000 cash bond Tuesday and Lana Phelps on a

\$100,000 surety bond yesterday.

Kim Baker said her son and his friends are "totally innocent," and she believes police were under pressure to solve the case.

Ward could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Police and prosecutors "don't care if they are ruining these kids' and their parents' lives. They could care less," Kim Baker said.

"They made some prank phone calls. They just happened to pick the wrong person for one of them," she said.

# NKU player alleges discrimination

## Former basketball guard's lawsuit says her sexual orientation led to dismissal

By **Monica Richardson**  
CENTRAL KENTUCKY BUREAU

RICHMOND — A former Madison Central High School girls' basketball player claims her sexual orientation caused her to lose her spot on the Northern Kentucky University women's team.

In a suit filed in U.S. District Court in Covington, NKU senior Jamie Garner asks to be allowed

to finish her last year with the Norse. NKU is fighting the move, denying her claim and saying that her reinstatement would be bad for the team.

U.S. District Judge Jennifer Coffman will hold a telephone hearing in the case Friday.

Garner is suing Nancy Winstel, NKU women's head basketball coach, and athletic director

Jane Meier. In addition to regaining her spot on the 12-member team immediately, she is asking for unspecified psychological and physical damages.

In the suit, Garner claims Meier refused to intervene on her behalf.

Garner's attorney, Lisa Meeks of Cincinnati, would not disclose her client's sexual orientation.

"Whether she was kicked off because she was a lesbian or because she was perceived to be has the same legal conse-

quences," Meeks said.

Officials at NKU in Highland Heights said Garner's sexual orientation was not a factor in her May dismissal. Their response to the suit says Garner was removed from the team because of her "poor, disruptive attitude and her negative impact on the team as a whole."

Winstel and Meier declined comment on the suit, filed Oct. 2

Meeks said this case is important because it's about a woman who "loves to play basketball" and aspires to play professionally.

Garner, who was allowed to keep her scholarship after being dismissed from the team, transferred to NKU from Indiana University when she was a junior. She was a guard on the NKU team, where she was the second highest scorer, averaging 11 points a game.

NKU attorneys Elizabeth Blicke and Sara Sidebottom said in the 13-page response to the suit that this case is about "a confused, angry young woman."

They also said that asking Winstel to coach a player who is suing her puts the coach in an "untenable position" and that putting Garner back on the team would destroy team morale.

Several current team members gave affidavits describing Garner as moody, manipulative or overly critical.

Garner, however, contends that the dismissal is based solely on her sexual orientation.

The suit says rumors began circulating in December 1997 about Garner and another team member having a sexual relationship.

The lawsuit says the other team member denied being a lesbian and that Winstel told Garner she "did not want lesbians on her team."

Nov. 6, 1998

## MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1998

# Schools seek money for dorm sprinklers

By LONNIE HARP  
The Courier-Journal

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Sprinklers will start appearing in many dormitories if state universities gain the money they want for safety improvements, officials said yesterday.

The schools will make their request Monday to the Council on Postsecondary Education, less than two months after a fire at Murray State University killed one student and badly injured another.

College presidents and council President Gordon Davies will show a united front on the issue, outlining plans to spend housing and dining proceeds on some improvements, and asking the council to kick in \$10 million in bonds, officials said.

The bonds would help pay for smoke detectors, fire alarms, sprinklers and other safety equipment, installed over two years.

"It's definitely a step in the right direction, but I'm sorry it took our son's death to get this started," said Gail Minger, of Niceville, Fla., whose son, Michael Minger, perished in the Sept. 18 fire at Murray State's Hester Hall.

"It is sad that it takes somebody's death to put sprinklers or other safety measures at the top of somebody's list after millions have been spent on restoring old buildings or beautification projects," she added. "It's a sad commentary on what we prioritize."

Ken Walker, the council's deputy executive director for finance, said colleges will need more than a two-year blitz to

comply with all fire-safety specifications. But he described the new money as a strong start.

The council also will seek advice from state agencies, like the fire marshal's office, to help colleges decide which safety work should come first.

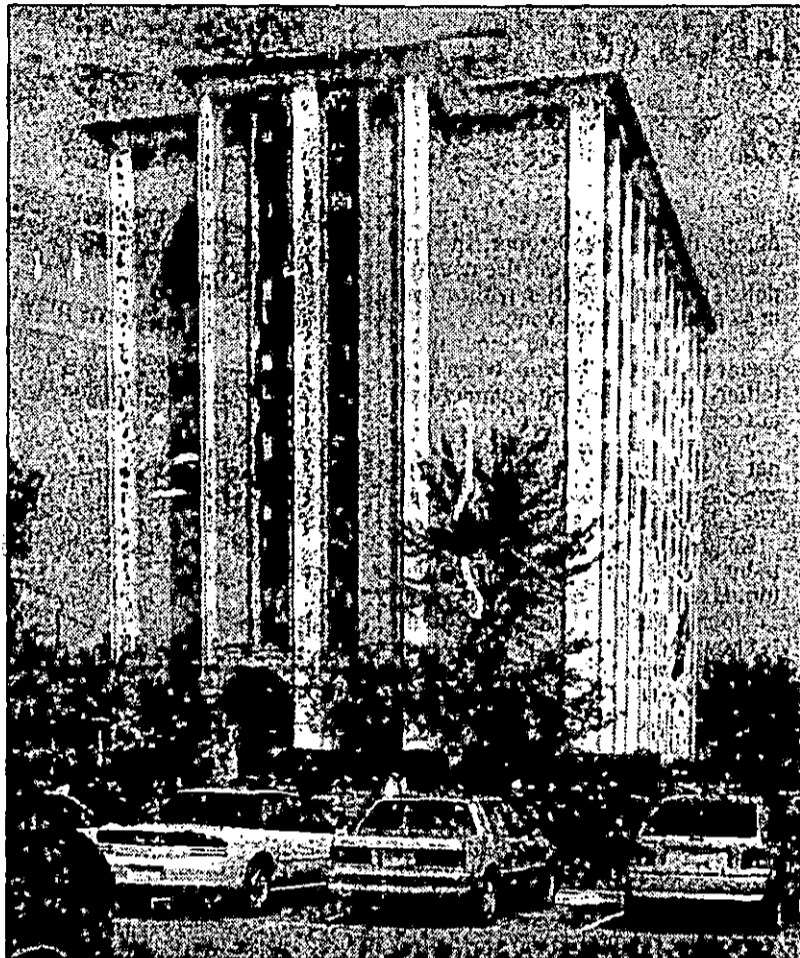
The state has a lot of work to do.

Two-thirds of the 103 dormitories and apartment buildings on state campuses are without automatic sprinklers. Some are high-rise buildings much larger than Hester Hall, the eight-story dorm at Murray that had the fatal fire.

All the dorms at Northern Kentucky University are up to code, but many dorms on other campuses were built well before state law began requiring sprinklers in 1972.

Morehead State University, for example, has estimated it would cost \$2.5 million to equip 12 dorms with sprinklers. Eastern, Western, Murray and Kentucky State also lack sprinklers in much of their student housing.

The University of Kentucky has two dorms without sprinklers. At the University of Louisville, six dorms in the fraternity quadrangle lack sprinklers.



BY JIM ROSHAN, SPECIAL TO THE COURIER-JOURNAL  
A Sept. 18 fire in the Hester Hall dormitory at Murray State University killed one student and badly hurt another.

**"It is sad that it takes somebody's death to put sprinklers or other safety measures at the top of somebody's list."**

Gail Minger, mother of fire victim Michael Minger

Council officials were not sure when the new money, if it is approved, would start paying for work in dorms. Since the Murray fire, many colleges have given new emphasis to fire-safety plans and efforts to find more money for sprinklers.

State lawmakers gave the council \$35 million in bond authority over the next two years, mostly for capital construction projects between legislative sessions. The council plans to consider projects on Monday that would exhaust that money, known as agency bonds. Walker said the fire-safety plan is for \$10 million of the total.

The council's finance committee is scheduled to take up the bond issue and hear the university presidents' plan at 8:30 a.m. Monday. The full council is expected to consider the fire-safety plan later Monday morning.

Leonard Hardin, the chairman of the council, applauded the plan when Davies described it Wednesday at a meeting of the Strategic Committee on Postsecondary Education.

Lawmakers who heard an outline of the plan also signaled their approval yesterday. The plan would not require legislative approval to take effect, council officials said.

In the Murray fire, state police arrested seven people last week on various charges. Fred McGrath, 23, a former Murray student, was charged with arson and capital murder. He has pleaded innocent. The other four men and two women face lesser charges; all have pleaded innocent.

All seven were linked to the college rugby club. Their families said they were at an off-campus party on Sept. 17, the night of the fire, where they made several prank phone calls, including at least one to a Murray freshman living in Hester Hall who had joined the rugby club. He was asked whether smoke was coming from his room.

Police said that evidence in the case includes telephone records showing the phone numbers from which the calls were placed. A prosecutor called it "a form of hazing that went bad."

# Campuses to spend \$25 million on sprinklers

By Linda B. Blackford  
HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

FRANKFORT — Two months after a dormitory fire killed a student at Murray State, Kentucky's public universities have created a plan to spend \$25 million over four years to install sprinklers and other fire safety equipment in student housing.

Although the plan's details are not final, most money will come out of existing housing funds and bond issues, said Gordon Davies, president of the state's Council on Postsecondary Education, who told legislators about the plan yesterday.

At some schools — Eastern, Morehead and Western — students will also help foot the bill with higher residence fees.

"I am very pleased that the presidents have come together with a plan to ensure our residence halls are safe," Davies said.

The council will also ask the General Assembly to designate some fire safety money during their 2000 session.

Davies said the entire installation would take until 2002 at seven state universities and one community college campus, the former Lees College in Jackson, now a branch of Hazard Community College.

Northern Kentucky University meets current fire codes because most of its dorms were built after 1972 and include sprinklers.

University presidents have been meeting since the Sept. 18

fire at Murray State, which police determined was a student prank that went terribly wrong.

Michael H. Minger, 19, of Niceville, Fla. was killed and Michael Priddy, 21, of Paducah was badly burned. Several other students received less serious injuries. Priddy was released from a Nashville hospital on Oct. 7.

A grand jury charged seven people, five of whom were MSU students, on charges related to the fire. Frederick F. McGrath II, 23, of Murray faced the most serious charges of capital murder, first-degree arson and assault.

The incident illuminated the widespread problem of fire safety at state schools. A survey by the Herald-Leader found that two-thirds of the dormitories at state schools lack proper sprinkler systems.

The survey also found that fire safety appears to have been a low priority at many schools, partly because of the high costs.

Now the schools will have to find the money. If they don't have enough in reserve, they will have to issue bonds.

The Council on Postsecondary Education can grant state schools the authority to issue bonds, which would then be paid back from schools' housing and dining funds.

That, in turn, might raise student fees.

For example, the University of Kentucky won't raise any fees to pay for roughly \$3 million in fire safety costs, said Edward Carter, vice president for management and budget.

That's because \$1 million will be paid by fraternities and sororities, and the rest will come out of reserve maintenance and renovation funds. The school will have to

sell only about \$300,000 in bonds, and that can be paid back without raising fees.

Morehead State and Eastern Kentucky students won't be so lucky.

Eastern Kentucky University room rates will go up about \$25 a semester to pay for the \$4.5 million price tag on outfitting 12 dorms with sprinklers.

"We're trying to be sensitive to the cost issue, but the important thing is to get the sprinklers in," said Jim Clark, vice president for government relations and planning.

Morehead students could see a \$100 increase next fall to pay for a \$3.5 million fire safety plan, said Porter Dailey, vice president for administration and fiscal services.

*The Morehead News  
Friday, Nov. 6, 1998*

## Missing MSU vacuums reappear

The disappearing vacuum cleaners at Morehead State seem to be suddenly reappearing on campus.

MSU Police said that two of the three vacuum cleaners, taken from locked storage closets last month, have made their way back to closets in Wilson Hall and Button Auditorium.

The two returned sweepers were valued at close to \$1,000 total. A vacuum still missing from Mignon Tower was valued at \$661.61.

Police are still investigating the cases.

At Western Kentucky University in Bowling Green, the \$3.4 million cost of outfitting seven residence halls will cost students, although it's not clear how much.

"Ultimately, student fees will be impacted to some extent," said John Osborne, vice president for finance and administration.

Plans for other schools will be discussed at the council's meeting on Monday in Frankfort.

Davies said there were three other problems facing universities in addition to high costs:

■ In older dorms, sprinkler installation could cause asbestos problems;

■ Kentucky may not have enough spe-

cialized contractors in the state for such major installations;

■ Fire safety installation requires moving students around.

Davies said that the schools would look for more creative solutions to fire safety, such as housing students only up to the fifth floor, where they could be reached by fire ladders. The upper floors could then become offices.

Davies also praised the university presidents for ignoring their infamous turf wars to work together on fire safety.

"We're trying to demonstrate that higher education is a coherent body," he said.

The council will start its Monday meeting at 8:30 a.m. at its Frankfort office.

*The Morehead News, Friday, Nov. 6, 1998*

## Applause for music lesson

The editor:

Clearfield Elementary School students and staff had a rare opportunity to experience an excellent music lesson presented by Dr. Richard Miles and the Morehead State University Symphony Orchestra.

The musical presentation which highlighted the percussion, brass and woodwinds was a collaborative effort between MSU professors Dr. Richard Miles and John Hylton, elementary music teacher Angela Lyon and Title I Coordinator Betty Stewart.

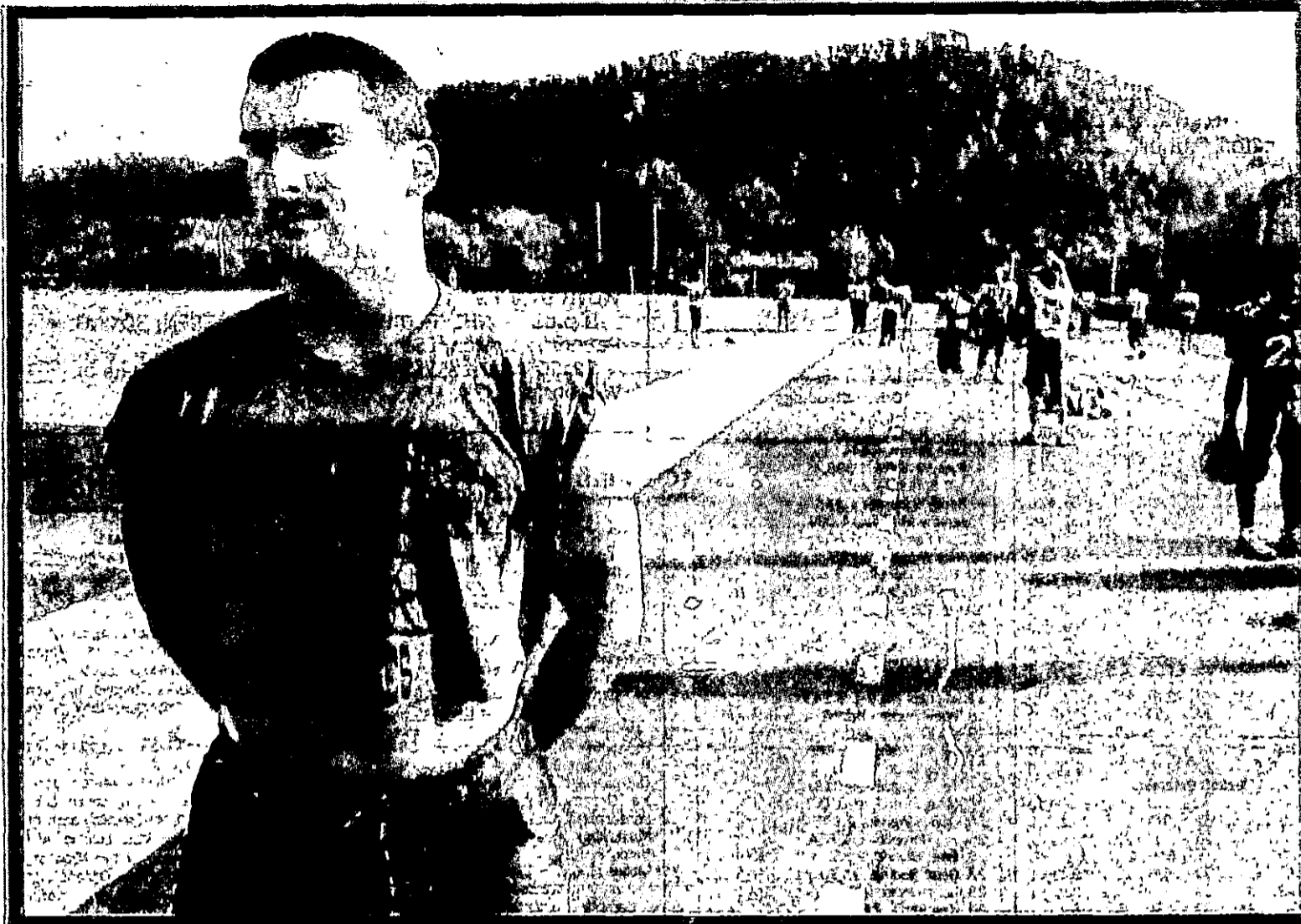
The band toured each of the elementary schools in the county. Their presentations supported concepts taught by Miss Lyon and met core content standards, National Music Standards, as well as the local curriculum.

We in Rowan County are very fortunate to have the resources of MSU staff and students available to our students. They provide us with so many special services and the cooperation between our two educational institutions enhances the learning opportunities in our district.

As an administrator, I applaud Dr. Miles and the MSU Symphony Orchestra. We were wonderfully entertained by the presentation.

Clearfield Elementary  
students and staff  
Karen J. Slone,  
principal

*The plan comes two months after a dormitory fire killed a student at Murray State University.*



By JOHN FLAVELL/OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

Former Russell High School standout Jeff Frasure has helped turn Morehead State's football fortunes around.

# Fly like an Eagle

## Frasure enjoying successful run at Morehead

By **ROCKY STANLEY**  
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

**MOREHEAD** — When Jeff Frasure came on the scene four years ago, Morehead State's football outlook was bleak at best.

The Eagles suffered through a winless season the year before the Russell High School standout arrived.

And it wouldn't be long before the university decided to pull the plug on football scholarships.

With three games remaining this season, however, MSU needs only one victory to become the first eight-game winner in school history.

And Frasure is part of a senior class that has already won 22 games, tying the MSU record over a four-year period.

"It's an incredible feeling," said Frasure, a 204-pound linebacker who is one of only 10 remaining MSU players on full or partial scholarships. "Who would have ever believed it?"

Nobody, that's who. Morehead finished 2-8 during Frasure's freshman year. But in his three years as a starter, the Eagles have gone 6-4, 7-3 and now 7-1.

Morehead continues to rank second in Don Hansen's Football Gazette poll for Division I-AA non-scholarship programs. The Eagles trail only Drake.

Overall, MSU is 32nd in I-AA ac-

ording to the ESPN/USA Today poll.

MSU head coach Matt Ballard credits Frasure for playing an integral role in the Eagles' rags-to-riches story.

"Mr. Frasure has been one of the key building blocks of our success," Ballard said. "Jeff came here four years ago when not too many players his caliber would have."

"I know it hasn't been easy for him, or any of us. But this is a guy who loves to play football and will fight you for Morehead State University."

Frasure, who packs a lot of muscle on his 5-foot-11 frame, plays the with

no-nonsense kind of zeal. The outside linebacker is tied for second on the team with 50 tackles.

His most memorable performance came a couple of weeks ago as Morehead upset Virginia Military Institute 41-38 in Lexington, Va.

Frasure had 14 tackles, including one for a loss, to help sack the Keydets.

"A lot of people had us counted out, but it worked to our benefit," Frasure said. "We read in the papers there how VMI brought us in as a morale booster. It ended up backfiring on them."

Morehead's defense has been exceptional for much of the season.

Last Saturday, the Eagles held Bethel College (Tenn.) to 18 yards of total offense. The Wildcats had minus-26 yards rushing and failed to cross midfield the whole game.

"It's a great feeling with this team," Frasure said. "We expect to win. When I was a freshman, I remember how the team expected to lose."

"But the freshmen who came in with me and have stayed, there's a special camaraderie."

That helps, especially playing on MSU's outdated Astro-turf field, which has several rips and tears.

"We still have a lot of pride," said Frasure, who maintains a 3.0 grade-point average and plans to graduate next fall.

His parents, Malcolm and Kathy Frasure, have been behind him every step of the way.

"If you ask them to do anything, they will be there," Ballard said. "Jeff's parents have been extremely supportive of him and the coaching staff."

**MOREHEAD STATE**

# Macy's new gym rats won't abandon ship

By MARC J. SPEARS  
The Courier-Journal

Winning was such a foreign concept to Morehead State during last season's 3-23 campaign that many of the players just steered clear of the gym.

Although the Eagles might not be ready for a turnaround season just yet, second-year coach Kyle Macy at least thinks he now has a bunch of players hungry enough to sneak onto the court to improve on their own.

"Last year we had guys who were trying to stay away from the gym," said Macy, a former University of Kentucky All-American and National Basketball Association player. "Now we've got guys who can compete and love the game of basketball. And as a coach, that's fun.

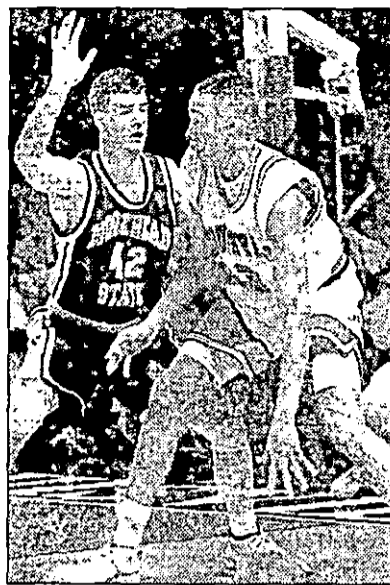
"The challenge that I had before as a player was that if I felt I needed to work on something, I could do it myself. Now we are trying to get across to our players that if they need to work on something, they can do it after practice. They have to have the same love and desire to compete and do some things on your own."

There hasn't been much to celebrate during recent basketball seasons at Morehead, and it's unlikely much will change this winter. The Eagles have finished last in the Ohio Valley Conference for three consecutive seasons and have compiled an 18-62 mark during that span. They are picked to finish last again.

But with many changes having been made since last season — new offices for the coaches, a new weight room and even the program's first fax machine — Macy is trying to build a new attitude for the future.

Transfer guard Bobby Washington left the team Monday for health reasons, but there are seven new players on the roster — bringing seven fresh attitudes to a struggling program.

Returning are three starters: point guard Ted Docks, center Dewayne Krom and forward Jeremy Webb. After shooting an OVC-worst 31.2 percent from the field last season, Morehead hopes the addition of guard Brett Bohanan from Illinois' Spoon River College and All-State forward Erik Brown from Lexington Bryan Station will add some punch.



ASSOCIATED PRESS

At 6-9, Dewayne Krom, left, helps the Eagles "look like a basketball team when we go into a hotel lobby," coach Kyle Macy said.

"I think we can be better," Macy said. "We are not ready to compete for the championship, but as long as we can take a step forward and get better players every year. . . .

"I know this year I can tell our attitude is a lot better. We're starting to look like a basketball team when we go into a hotel lobby. But we're still not quite there yet."

*The Morehead News, Friday, Nov. 6, 1998*

## Perkins, Baldwin are new council members Pratt, Hunter defeated

By KIM HAMILTON  
Staff Writer

Tuesday's general election outcome determined a slight shakeup for two Morehead's City Council seats, as two new members were voted in and two members will be replaced.

Mark Perkins and Alan Baldwin will replace incumbent council members Todd Pratt and Margie Cornett-Hunter, who received the least amount of votes in the race.

Perkins, 42, a democrat and advertising representative for FrontierVision cable company, received 856 votes, the second highest amount received out of nine candidates.

"I'm pleased (with the results)," Perkins said Wednesday. "I'd like to see the city have a presence on the Internet, by posting audits, agendas, budgets and ordinances so the public could have access to them."

Baldwin, 52, a republican and assistant to the executive vice president at Morehead State University, received 637 votes, the fifth highest amount received.

"I'm certainly excited," Baldwin said. "I think change is coming to Morehead and we need to make sure we properly plan and manage that change so we can enjoy the benefits of prosperity and to avoid some of the problems that come along with change," Baldwin said.

Pratt, 34, a democrat and insurance sales representative, received only 596 votes and Hunter, 40, a democrat and co-manager of Martin's Department Store, received only 562 votes. Neither total was enough to propel them over the top to win a seat on council, though.

They were both also registered independent. Pratt, because he worked for the state prior to running, and state law required him to file independent, and Hunter, because she decided to run after the partisan filing deadline.

"I'm thankful for the opportunity to have had three terms on council. It was a clean race and I'd like to congratulate everyone who won. I think a good group of people were elected and I'll be glad to help any of them in any way I can," Pratt said.

He added that he will probably run for council again.

"I wasn't surprised because of my positioning on the ballot," said Hunter, who has served one term. "I think a lot of people voted the straight democratic ticket. I have enjoyed serving, even though it has been difficult at times, but now that it's over I will enjoy spending more time with my family."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL •  
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1998**MOREHEAD STATE (7-19)**

Much has changed for the Lady Eagles, who lost seven players from a 7-19 team, coach Laura Litter's first. There are no seniors and 10 freshmen.

"Although we are very young, we are optimistic," Litter said. "Much of the reason for that is because of our returnees."

Those are forwards Cisha Bradley and Megan Kellough and guard Dominique Mitchell. Bradley started 25 games last season, averaging 9.1 points and 5.1 rebounds, while Kellough averaged 8.5 points with 11 starts and Mitchell scored 7.8 and started 16 times.

"Our upperclassmen have not been given the respect they deserve, primarily based on last year's record," Litter said. "They have worked hard since March, and it will pay off."

With sophomore transfer Tosha Mosley lost for the season with a torn knee ligament, the youngsters will get plenty of minutes.

"(The freshmen) have been pacesetters in the preseason," Litter said. "The amount of time they have spent in the gym working on their own has already added pressure on the upperclassmen."



She said she wasn't sure if she will run again.

The four remaining members elected were:

• Shirley Hamilton, 63, democrat, MSU Community Development Director, with 868 votes, the highest number received.

Serving her first elected term, Hamilton was appointed to council in July to fill a vacancy left by councilwoman Jan White Dacci when she moved outside the city limits. (Council members must be residents of the city to serve).

"I think we can work together for progress if we're thoughtful and listen to citizens for their input," Hamilton said. "I think the council and fiscal court have a lot of work to do in the years to come and we hope to do all our homework before making decisions."

• London T. "Sonny" Owen, 65, democrat, retired KY State Police, with 832 votes. His first elected term, Owen was appointed in February to serve the rest of the term of the late councilman Bill Mahaney after his death.

"I feel good that people thought enough of me to vote for me," Owen said Thursday.

"I think we need to start being more careful with taxpayer money. We've got big problems with the water and sewer plants needing to be upgraded. It's going to cost a lot of money and we need to look at that.

"Infrastructure is very important for growth," Owen continued. "Unless we have water and sewer in place, we can't grow correctly. I also don't like to spend any more than we can afford. I don't want to see us get too far in debt."

• Harold Kissick, 66, democrat, incumbent, retired from self-employment, with 832 votes. He will serve a second term.

• Jim Stamper, 44, democrat, incumbent, Appalachian Regional Hospital employee, with 616 votes. He will serve a second term, also.

A ninth candidate, Tony Gregory, received 594 votes, but was defeated for a seat on council.

Neither of the three could be reached for comment.

Although the city council race is non-partisan, candidates were listed with their respective political affiliations.

# Promise of training by 2 colleges in N.Ky. helps land IT Solutions

By Holly E. Stepp  
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

HIGHLAND HEIGHTS — Touted as a partnership for the state's future, two state schools have pledged to train the work force needed for the new GE Capital Information Technology Solutions complex in Northern Kentucky.

Northern Kentucky University and Northern Kentucky Technical College will lead the GE subsidiary's efforts in recruiting, training and hiring the more than 875 people needed for its global headquarters and customer-service call center.

"Training was the deciding factor," said James Mohn, president and chief executive officer of IT Solutions.

"This is a constantly evolving and high-growth industry where our workers must be highly skilled," Mohn said.

IT Solutions, which has its global headquarters in Stamford, Conn., is a global supplier of information technology such as computer hardware and software. Its new headquarters and customer-service center will be based in Northern Kentucky.

The schools' partnership will start with the process of hiring the initial 400 employees for the customer call center, which will open within the next year.

Northern Kentucky Tech will work with the company to test the skills of job candidates and train those whose skills aren't up to snuff.

"We have always been in the position to adapt our curricula and services to meet the needs of the area's business," said Earl Wittrock, director of Northern Kentucky Tech.

Northern Kentucky University also committed its Metropolitan Education and Training Services to create special classes for IT Solutions staff already hired.

The schools will also:

■ Develop training courses that meet the approval of software and computer companies such as IBM, Cisco, Compaq and Microsoft.

■ Offer distance learning degrees in Network and Information Systems through the Common-

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*Northern Kentucky University and Northern Kentucky Technical College will lead the GE subsidiary's efforts in recruiting, training and hiring the more than 875 people needed for its global headquarters and customer-service call center.*

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wealth Virtual University.

Gov. Paul Patton praised the partnership as a symbol of what post-secondary education means to economic development.

"This is what education in Kentucky is all about — providing opportunities for our citizens," Patton said.

The governor said the partnership and ones like it would be the measure of success for the state's higher-education reform, passed last year.

"We have to build our intellectual capital in our state to attract the businesses that will raise the quality of life," he said.

This is the state's second major economic-development initiative in which training from Kentucky colleges and universities has played a major role.

United Parcel Service's decision in March to expand its Louisville operations was aided by the creation of Metropolitan College.

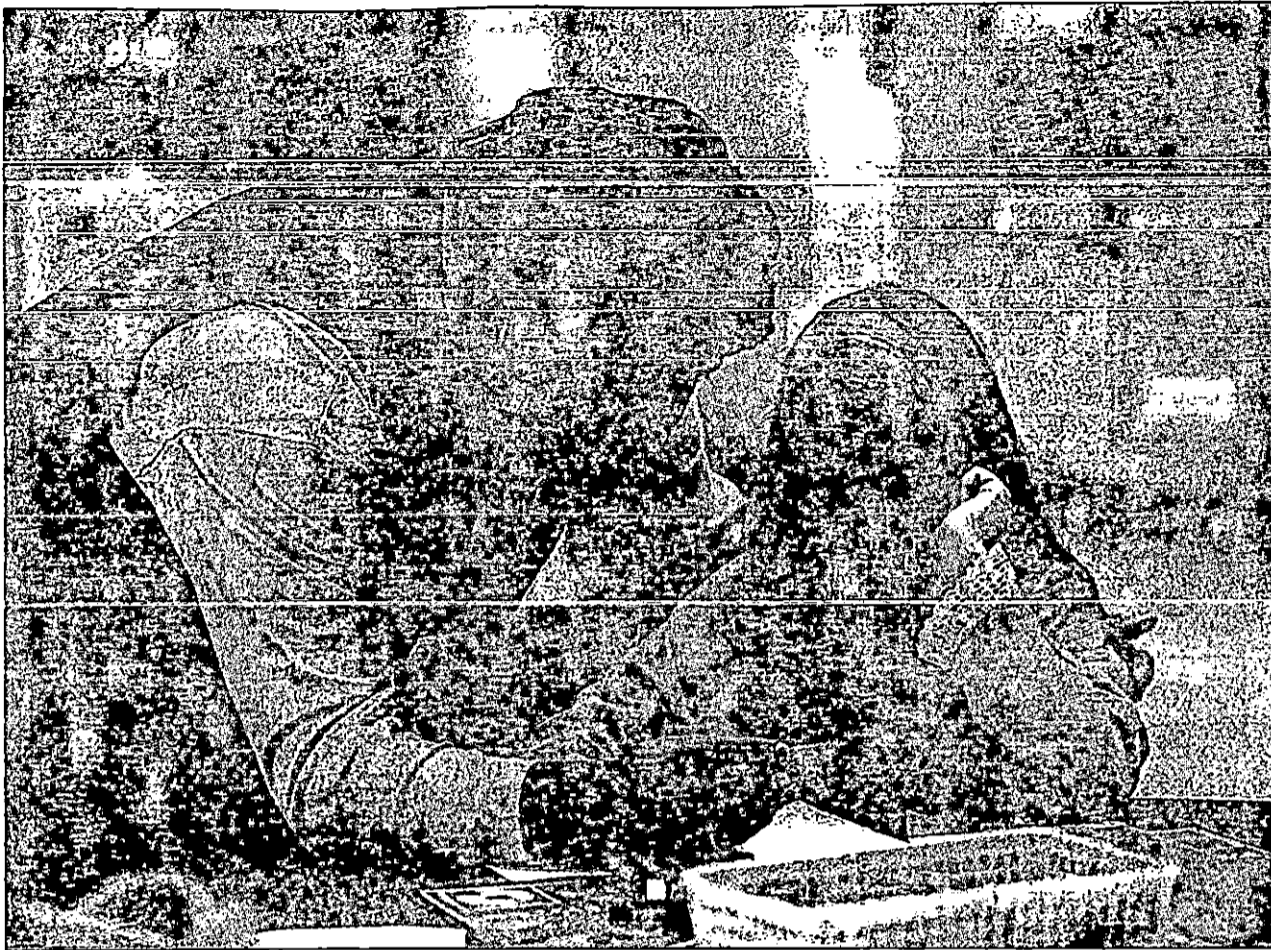
The school, run by the University of Louisville and Jefferson County's community and technical colleges, offers classes and housing designed for the college students who make up most of UPS's late-night staff.

Martha Johnson, chairwoman of the Kentucky Community and Technical College System, said that business-and-education partnerships were happening across the state.

"Our community and technical colleges always worked to meet the business needs at least on a small scale," Johnson said.

"This shows that we can do it on a large scale as well."

## 'She just loves to teach'



PHOTOS BY PAM SPAULDING, THE COURIER-JOURNAL

Price Elementary School teacher Janice James worked with Stephanie Bell, 8, on learning about shapes. James said children that age "want to know something, as opposed to simply being taught."

# Jefferson County teacher earns state's highest grade

By THOMAS NORD  
The Courier-Journal

She calls them "teachable moments," those times when a kid is primed to learn.

In her 27 years in the classroom, Janice James has had thousands of teachable moments. She lives for them. It's like hitting a home run, like making that perfect connection.

"It's that moment when the kids are ... ready to move to the next step," James said. "They want to know something, as opposed to simply being taught."

Such moments are far better than any award — though James, 49, won a big one this week when Kentucky named her its 1999 Teacher of the Year.

It's something that comes along for only a handful of teachers. But given her nature, James is likely to smile politely, say thanks and get back into the trenches with her charges at Sarah J. Price Elementary School in Jefferson County.

"I can always tell what days Devin had Mrs. James



James savors "teachable moments" when children are primed to learn.

(for class), because he'd come home and talk about it," recalled Bonita Franklin, whose sons Devin, 13, and Tyler, 9, studied under James. "When you can get a 9- or 10-year-old to talk about his day at school, that's a quality you look for in a teacher."

It stands to reason. Teaching and preaching run in James' blood. Her grandfather, great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather imparted wisdom from the pulpit, while her mother, Clara Randle, ruled her own local classrooms for 21 years.

It's her mother, said James, who has the inspiring story. A college dropout, Randle raised five children and worked as a school janitor before going back to school in the 1960s and embarking on a teaching career.

"I'm really standing on her shoulders," James said yesterday between classes.

Randle, who retired in 1988, said such selflessness is typical from her daughter.

"She just loves to teach. It's just part of her," Randle said. "She doesn't think about awards."

The last time she won a big award — the EXCEL Award for local teaching excellence — James used the prize money to buy little trophies for her colleagues at Price. Friends and co-workers had to cajole James into applying for this one. The honor was sealed in a personal interview with judges

from the state Department of Education in Frankfort.

James doesn't consider herself anything special, so she had a bemused smile on her face yesterday as one camera crew after another from Louisville's television stations filed into her tiny classroom to report this feel-good story.

An advanced preparatory teacher, James works with first-, second- and third-graders to prepare them for advanced education courses they will take in later grades.

It means helping the bright but undisciplined minds find some focus, as well as nurturing talents in children who may not get much encouragement at home.

"Mrs. James can find an area to spark interest and creativity in any child," Franklin said. "Janice is more than a teacher. She has become a mentor for her students."

It's really not that complicated, James said. Instead of simply imparting knowledge, you have to teach children how to think. Sometimes, she said, teachers forget that fundamental wisdom.

"It's not always about getting 100 percent on a test," she said. "You can train them to get 100 percent on a spelling test. The challenge is getting them to use that wonderful language."

She also relies on the students themselves. She likes for them to have partners in class, so they push each other along.

"They learn from each other. I am not the giver of all information," James said. "Some people have this attitude of, 'We'll make them learn.' Well, you can't make them learn anything."

James is quick to point out that many teachers have adopted this wisdom.

Although she was named the state's top teacher, James was not the only Jefferson County teacher honored by the state this week. Patricia Morris, a social studies teacher at Ballard, was named Kentucky High School Teacher of the Year, which is just a step below the top honor.

"There are lot of good teachers out there," James said. "I am not the only one."

James is now in the running for the national Teacher of the Year award, to be handed out in the spring. If she wins that, she may use the platform to promote public education, one of her passions.

Lately, she said, it seems as if public education has become a political target. She worries that concepts like school choice and vouchers will create fewer, not more, educational opportunities.

"Public education is to educate all people. It's not just picking certain children or certain families," she said. "There is no disposable child."

Nov. 9, 1998

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# MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL • • MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1998

## Graduation rates show first drop in four years

By DOUG TUCKER  
Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — NCAA athletes, with the exception of white female players, are losing ground in the classroom.

Led by an alarming dip among white male basketball players, Division I athletes who entered school in 1991 showed the first overall drop in graduation rates in four years.

According to NCAA statistics released during the weekend, 57 percent of Division I athletes who were freshmen in 1991 had graduated by 1997. For each of the three previous years, the rate was 58 percent.

The NCAA began tracking graduation rates in 1984, using a formula that counts all transfer students — even if they go elsewhere and graduate — against the rates of their original school. It allows six years to complete a degree program. Thus, graduation rates for the 1992 freshman class will be compiled and announced next year.

Almost every category for the 1991 entering class — which includes males, females, African Americans, whites, football and basketball — took a tumble.

White male basketball players were hardest hit, plunging from 58 percent to 47 percent.

"That's a significant change," NCAA spokesman Wally Renfro said. "We've seen changes before, but I'm not sure we've had that big of a change."

White females athletes, holding steady at 70 percent for the third straight year, retained the highest rate among all classifications and were the only group not to decline.

"I don't think we know the answer," Renfro said. "A one-year flip like this may not be particularly meaningful, especially in light of the fact we changed the reporting process."

For the first time, the NCAA let the federal government collect the data instead of having the schools report directly.

"But I don't want to lay it off on that entirely," Renfro said. "The fact is we'll have to watch the trends."

The NCAA noted that 57 percent for athletes was better than the 56 percent graduation rate of the general student body. In fact, the athletes' rates have been either 1 or 2 percentage points higher than the general student body's since 1986.

However, athletes at most Division I schools, particularly those in the money-making sports of football and basketball, often benefit from free academic support services such as tutors. In some cases, people are assigned to awaken the athletes and walk them to morning class.

Among big-time athletic schools, Duke and Georgetown showed particularly well. Of the 71 freshman athletes who enrolled at Duke in 1991, 97 percent graduated — 5 percentage points better than the student body. At Georgetown, 92 percent of athletes and 89 percent of students in general got their degrees.

At a few schools, athletes graduated at a much higher rate than the general students. Grambling's athletes graduated at a 72 percent rate compared with 33 for the student body. At Prairie View, it was 50 percent to 27 percent in favor of the athletes.

On the other side of the spectrum, only 5 percent of the athletes at Maryland-Eastern Shore, 18 percent at Cal State-Fullerton and 23 percent at Bethune-Cookman and Texas Southern graduated.

Among all male students, the graduation rate declined from 53 per-

cent to 51 percent. Among all females, the decline was 68 percent to 67 percent.

Black male athletes went from 43 percent to 41 percent, and white males from 57 percent to 56 percent. Black female athletes declined 3 percentage points to 56 percent.

In basketball, males dropped from 45 percent to 41 percent and females went from 66 percent to 67 percent. Black males dropped from 39 percent to 37 percent. White female basketball players dropped from 74 percent to 71 percent and black females from 58 percent to 55 percent.

Among all football players, the decline was 52 percent to 50 percent. White football players went from 61 percent to 60 percent and blacks from 45 percent to 42 percent.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Saturday, November 7, 1998

## A common thread

### 'Lack of institutional control' all too familiar finding in NCAA investigations

"Lack of institutional control."

Do those words sound familiar? If you are a college sports fan, they should. For "lack of institutional control" is a common thread that has run through NCAA investigations of sports programs at major universities throughout the country.

Those words were used Thursday as the NCAA announced that it was placing the University of Cincinnati basketball program on two years' probation and stripping it of three basketball scholarships over the next two years.

Earlier this year, a "lack of institutional control" was cited in the NCAA's placing of restrictions on the University of Louisville basketball program.

And a decade ago, the NCAA cited a "lack of institutional control" in punishing the University of Kentucky's basketball program.

At all three schools — and others — the NCAA accused college administrators of not giving proper oversight to their men's basketball programs.

The University of Cincinnati is a prime example. Rumors have persisted for a number of years that Coach Bob Huggins' was operating a rogue program at Cincinnati.

But Huggins also helped restore Cincinnati to nearly the

level of success it enjoyed when it won back-to-back NCAA titles in the early 1960s. Under Huggins, the Bearcats were winning, the arena was being filled with cheering fans, and the university was raking in the money from ticket sales, NCAA tournament appearances and television contracts.

So university administrators chose to look the other way as rumors of problems with the program continued to circulate.

For years, Jerry Tarkanian operated on the edge of the rules at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas, but the Runnin' Rebels kept winning and winning, filling the university's coffers with millions of dollars in revenue. So university officials defended their coach until even they had enough of Tark the Shark's tactics.

Winning means big money in college football and basketball — money that can be used to subsidize other sports that produce less revenue and even — in rare occasions — help fund academic programs. Unfortunately, too many administrators have chosen to ignore possible rule violations in order to keep winning.

"Lack of institutional control" — will universities ever learn?

## Paper wrong on colleges

I do not always agree with everything state Rep. Greg Stumbo advocates or does, but when it comes to his stand in support of our community colleges, we are drinking through the same straw.

It is a shame the Herald-Leader cannot realize its position weakens the hours of study earned by community college students and hastens the decrease of enrollment in the only institution of higher education the poor and underprivileged can afford to attend.

Gov. Paul Patton would do well to provide better pay for the community college professors and provide free textbooks and other supplies for their indigent students. In so doing, Patton might find favor with Stumbo and the legislature.

The Herald-Leader's subscribers reach from the Purchase to the Big Sandy, but those in control of its editorials express a mentality that cannot see beyond New Circle Road.

**Delmas Saunders**  
Prestonsburg

# WKU, Murray papers honored

C-J South-Central Kentucky Bureau

Two college newspapers from Kentucky have won National Pacemaker awards — college journalism's equivalent of the Pulitzer Prize.

The College Heights Herald at Western Kentucky University and the Murray State News at Murray State University were honored Saturday as being among the best college newspapers in the country. The National Pacemakers were handed out in Kansas City during the annual Associated Collegiate Press convention.

The Herald and the Murray State News were among 10 non-daily student newspapers to win Pacemakers. This is the Herald's sixth Pacemaker. The Kentucky Kernel at the University

of Kentucky was a finalist for a Pacemaker in the daily category.

The competition was judged by journalists at the Kansas City Star.

Students from Western and Eastern Kentucky University also won individual awards.

From Western: Jason Clark, second place, Sports Picture of the Year; Nicholas Fedyk, second place, News Picture of the Year; and Jason Behnken, third place, Feature Picture of the Year. Jerry Brewer received honorable mention for Reporter of the Year.

From Eastern: Charles Lewis, third place, business/economic reporting; and Amy Campbell and Lee Potter, third place, promotional advertising.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1998

# Simms a blue-chip off the old block

By JILL LIEBER  
USA TODAY

FRANKLIN LAKES, N.J. — To an outsider, it would be easy to assume that Christopher Simms has it made.

Among the most heavily recruited high school football players in the nation and billed as the best prep quarterback since John Elway, he is a 6-foot-5, 215-pound senior at Ramapo High with blond hair, bright blue eyes and a powerful left arm that can whip a football 50 yards into the wind, hitting receivers on the money practically every time.

His upbringing is a made-for-TV movie. Father Phil starred at Southern High School and Morehead State and went on to become the New York Giants' career passing leader, a Super Bowl MVP and CBS Sports' No. 1 game analyst for the National Football League. Mother Diana still could pass for homecoming queen at Ramapo, her alma mater. After games she greets Christopher at midfield, gives him a kiss and calls him "Angel Boy."

And his Raiders, who won the state's Group III championship last season, head into tonight's game at Wayne Hills with a 7-0 record, a 19-game winning streak and the No. 6 ranking in the USA Today Super 25 poll. Ramapo has outscored opponents 390-36.

Pulled midway through the third quarter in all but one game this season, Simms has completed 62 of 89 passes for 1,667 yards and 14 touchdowns, with just two interceptions. A four-year starter at quarterback, he has passed for 6,483 yards and 59 TDs and has been intercepted 11 times.

Although he could write his own ticket to any football factory in the country, Simms said he has narrowed his choices to Penn State, Tennessee, Ohio State, Michigan, Notre Dame, Miami and Texas. He'd like to major in finance or money management. And, oh yes, he wants to start as a freshman or sophomore.

Two weeks ago Simms and Ramapo head coach Mike Miello telephoned 30-some college coaches to deliver the bad news that they were no longer under consideration.

Said Miello: "In 32 years of coaching, I've never seen anybody come close to Christopher's talent. He's not a man among boys — he's at a higher level than that."

Said Hoboken coach Eddie Stinson, whose run of three consecutive state championships was halted by Simms and Ramapo last season: "You can't beat him mentally. . . . When you've got a father who was a Super Bowl MVP, and you can watch all those tapes of him playing in the NFL, that gives a kid quite a head start."

However, Simms prefers not to think of himself as a kid who was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

To be sure, he's down-to-earth, takes pride in his blue-collar work ethic and apparently doesn't know how to be anything but the consummate team player. Arrogant? Cocky? Those words aren't in Simms' dictionary. He's wise beyond his years and squared away.

"People say, 'Oh, you're Phil Simms' kid. Everything has been handed to you,'" he said. "That's bullcrap. I work harder than anybody in the country. I care more than anybody else. Nobody worries more than me. I dream about football. I have nightmares about throwing interceptions in big games."

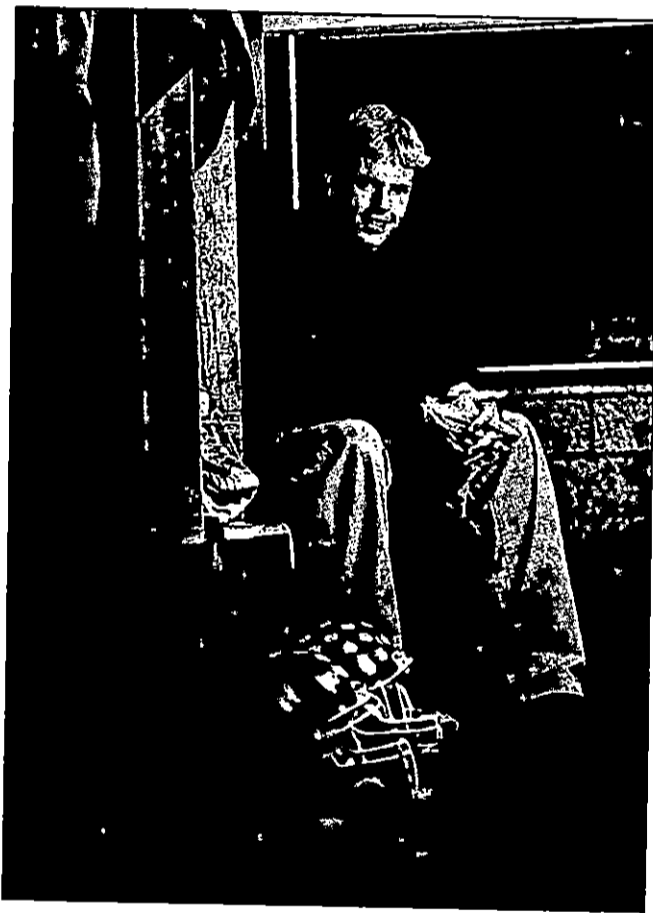
"I've seen what it takes to get to the top — I've lived with it — so I know that you've got to dedicate your heart and soul to football. Your upbringing doesn't determine success. It's the person who loves the game the most who always wins out."

How hard does Simms work? Ever since eighth grade, he has trained during off-seasons with Bill Parisi. 31, a speed and conditioning specialist based in Midland Park, N.J., and a former All-America javelin thrower.

After basketball season, he starts working out with him, two hours a day, four days a week. During summers, Simms works out as many as six days a week.

"Christopher has great talent and works like he has none," Parisi said. "Phil always has to tell him to slow down or to take a day off."

Simms insists on private tutoring sessions from his father to refine his throwing mechanics a couple of days each week. Phil usually gets exasperated by his perfectionism — if he doesn't throw a tight spiral, Christopher complains that the pass isn't any good — so Dad's always stressing that a completion is a completion.



GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

Quarterback Christopher Simms exasperates his father, New York Giants great Phil Simms, with his perfectionism.

"You're so anal," Phil likes to tease, knowing that he's seeing himself in his oldest son. "Someday you'll learn about value judgments."

And how much does Christopher Simms love the game? Every fall Saturday he parks himself in front of the TV, watching as many college games as possible. On Sundays he surfs for NFL games on the satellite, clicks between pregame shows and hunts down postgame highlights.

On Mondays he and his dad analyze the Ramapo games, then settle in with Mom and the rest of the family (Matthew, a fourth-grade quarterback in the Ramapo recreation league, and Deirdre, an eighth-grader) to watch "Monday Night Football."

Three years ago, in a scrimmage against archrival Ramsey, Simms was hit so hard that, according to Miello, he was out before he hit the ground. He needed several minutes and some smelling salts to open his eyes.

To determine the severity of the concussion, trainer Tom Rossi pelted him with the usual questions: What's your name? Where are you?

Finally, Simms came to. "We're playing Ramsey, and we're kicking their butts," he bellowed. "You're holding the game up. If you'd get off the field, we can continue and really put them away." That's a Simms for you.

# Murray fire suspect recalls night of pranks

By CHRIS POYNTER  
The Courier-Journal

BENTON, Ky. — Lana Phelps said she knew the police would come for her. She didn't know when or where. But she figured it was only a matter of time before she and her friends would be arrested in the Sept. 18 dormitory fire at Murray State University that killed one student and severely burned another.

At 11 p.m. Oct. 28, Phelps, a freshman at Murray State, had just left her job at a Halloween haunted house in Paducah. She was still in costume, she said — her hair colored bright yellow and streaked with purple and green. As she drove up to the home of her friend Melissa Mounce, a state police car pulled up and blocked her off. Her stomach knotted.

She recalled the trooper's telling her, "You need to come with us, young lady."

Mounce was already sitting in the back of the police car. They sobbed and held each other's hands for the 40-minute ride to Murray, where they were booked, fingerprinted, shackled and given bright orange jail suits.

Phelps spoke with The Courier-Journal yesterday afternoon at her lawyer's office in Benton. Out on bond, she is the first of the accused to publicly tell her story; the others have declined to be interviewed. All have pleaded innocent.

Phelps insisted she had nothing to do with the fire, and she doesn't think her friends did, either. She was a criminal-justice major who had wanted to work with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and now, she said, her life is destroyed. "This is going to follow us for the rest of our lives."

**THE NIGHT** of the arrest, as she was being booked, Phelps noticed a bulletin board with the names of her friends written in marker: Fred McGrath, John "J.J." Haney, Jeremy Baker, Michael McDonough, Brian Levine. Her name and Mounce's were added.

McGrath was charged with capital murder and arson; the others, with lesser charges of complicity.

All seven defendants have ties to the Murray State Rugby Club, and five of them are members. Commonwealth's Attorney Michael Ward said the rugby players were at a party, hazing a freshman member of the team — "a rookie" — by making prank calls to his room on the fourth floor of the Hester Hall dormitory.

The defendants say that's all that happened. But Ward thinks someone took the prank further, poured gasoline on the carpet in the dorm hallway and started a fire. One student, Michael Minger, 19, died in the acrid smoke. Another, Michael Priddy of Paducah, was burned and is still recovering. Neither was connected with the rugby club.

Yesterday, with her lawyer, Roger Perry, sitting on one side of her, and her mother, Laura Phelps, on the other, Lana Phelps offered the following account of the night of the fire:

**Lana Phelps said she thought: "Somebody has taken this a little too far. Something is seriously wrong here."**

**IT BEGAN** much like another other Thursday night. Around 9 p.m., she and some friends went to the field on campus to watch the rugby team practice. Phelps had been hanging out with the rugby team for two years, and they nicknamed her "Big Bird" because of her height, which is 6-3.

She had planned to go to a fraternity party after practice, but instead rode with two friends to Tennessee to buy a case of beer, because Calloway County is dry. Phelps, agreeing to be the designated driver rather than drinking, drove back. By 11 p.m. she and the two friends were back in town, at a party at a small brick house rented by three rugby players: Levine, Haney and Baker.

Fifteen or 20 people came and went during the night, Phelps said. Some stood outside drinking and smoking; some watched TV inside.

McGrath suggested that they make prank calls to freshmen on the rugby team.

They made 11 calls, taping them on an answering machine, Phelps said. During one of them, someone posed as a dorm official telling a freshman player that the smell of marijuana was coming from his room. They told him to come to the front lobby.

Everyone thought it was "really funny," and they kept replaying the tapes and laughing, she said, smiling as she recalled their merriment.

Then, they called Ryan Leader, a freshman who lived on the fourth floor of Hester Hall, and told him his door was on fire. Leader told them to leave him alone, that he wanted to sleep. Phelps said.

At that point in the interview, her attorney interrupted, reminding her that she had told him they mentioned a fire because of a previous blaze in the dorm five days earlier. Police have not said if that fire, also an arson, was connected to the fatal one.

**AFTER A FEW** of the phone calls, Fred McGrath left the party, saying that he was tired and was going home, Phelps said.

Melissa Mounce and Michael McDonough also left at some point and returned to McDonough's room on the third floor of Hester, Phelps said. Later in the night, McDonough called back to the party and told his friends to stop making prank calls because a police officer was in the lobby asking about a report of a fire.

In the meantime, Phelps drove two people back to their dorms.

As she approached campus, she smelled smoke. "Do you all smell smoke?" she asked.

Someone said it was a cigarette, but a few seconds later, she had to pull over to let a firetruck zoom past. As she drew closer to the dormitories, she saw the firetrucks and flashing lights, and she saw firefighters rescuing students.

"Right then, I totally flipped out. I freaked. I was like 'Oh, my God. This has really happened.' I was thinking about the phone calls," she said yesterday. "Something is not right. We were joking about this all night and now it's really happened."

She quickly drove back to the party and told everyone that Hester Hall was on fire. "People threw on their shoes and headed toward campus to watch the fire."

Then Phelps drove back to the rugby house, thinking: "Somebody has taken this a little too far. Something is seriously wrong here."

**WHEN SHE** got there, Mounce and McDonough were waiting. They had walked from campus.

"Both were really shaken; you could really tell. Melissa was sitting there shivering and pale white, and Michael is sitting there with a blank expression on his face," Phelps said.

"We asked him what's going on. He said, 'All I know is we were about to go to sleep and the fire alarm went off,' and he said it was really smoky in the hallway."

Mounce seemed about to cry and wanted to stop talking about the fire, Phelps said.

Asked why the couple would come to the rugby house when McDonough's dorm was on fire, Phelps said: "Michael said Melissa was a basket case and he just wanted to get her away from there."

Eventually everyone went to bed. It wasn't until the next morning, when she was in her 10:30 math class, that Phelps learned someone had died in the fire.

"It kind of took me back for a few minutes," she said. "This was pretty serious. I started thinking in the back of my mind: What if they find those phone calls? . . . How are we going to explain this?"

Phelps said she didn't think much about the fire until a few weeks later, when a state police investigator called her.

**THEN POLICE** summoned her a couple of times for questioning. It was clear, she said, the investigation was closing in on her and her friends.

But she voluntarily spoke to police several times, and she volunteered to take a lie-detector test, which was never administered. She said she did not hire an attorney then because she knew she was innocent and had nothing to hide.

Perry, who was hired as her attorney after her arrest, said he is certain she is innocent, and there is no evidence tying her to the fire.

Phelps said she had met and spoken with Minger a few times at a student hangout before he died. A few days after learning of his death, she said, she went to Wal-Mart and bought a bouquet for \$8.99. She laid the flowers in front of Hester Hall near the flagpole.

"Each and every one of us, our lives have been destroyed," she said. "And it may never be the same again."

Nov. 10, 1998

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030  
THE COURIER-JOURNAL • TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1998

## University dorms to get sprinklers

### Fire safety given priority; housing fees likely to rise

By MICHAEL JENNINGS and CHRIS POYNTER  
The Courier-Journal

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Kentucky's universities plan to install nearly \$15 million worth of sprinklers and other fire-control devices, and some students may pay more for housing as a result.

The state Council on Postsecondary Education made fire-control devices the top priority yesterday for money from bonds that the universities will issue for campus projects.

The council's action — which drew objections from two student-body presidents — came in response to a Sept. 18 dormitory fire at Murray State University that killed one student and badly injured another.

Under the council's plan, sprinklers, alarms and other fire-safety devices will use \$10.2 million in bond money. The rest of the \$14.8 million cost will come from money the universities already have.

To pay off the bonds, housing — which costs from \$600 to \$1,100 a semester at the universities — may rise as much as \$100 a semester at some schools.

Eastern Kentucky, Murray State, Morehead State and Western Kentucky universities are all likely to increase their housing fees, said Kenneth Walker, the council's chief financial officer.

At the University of Kentucky, no fee increase will be needed to cover the bond money used to buy sprinklers, Walker said. The University of Louisville, Kentucky State University and Kentucky community and technical colleges can pay for sprinkler systems with money already on hand, he said.

Northern Kentucky University's fire-control system already meets current standards.

The student-government presidents of Murray and UK said at yesterday's meeting that students shouldn't have to pay for fire-control improvements. Todd Earwood, the Murray student president, said some students may move off-campus as a result.

The UK student president, Nate Brown, said the small amount of bond money that will go for fire control at UK won't drive up student costs but will divert money from other improvements needed in dorms.

"I disagree with the urgency" of fire-control improvements, Brown said. "I feel like the council is kind of being pressured by the public and by the media" into making them.

Council President Gordon Davies agreed that there is an element of "popular overreaction."

"Our schools are fundamentally

The council could have asked the legislature for a special appropriation for fire-control equipment. But legislators would probably take the money out of some other part of higher education's budget, Davies said.

Yesterday's action approves \$36.2 million in construction, building-improvement and safety projects throughout the state's post-secondary education system. Schools will cover \$4.6 million of that amount with money they have on hand and rely on bonds for the rest.

Davies said students usually bear the cost of safety improvements in campus housing.

"I think the jury is out on whether people will leave because of an increase in fees," he said.

EKU President Robert Kustra said in an interview that housing costs would not increase immediately at his school because it already has \$1.5 million to pay for fire control in the tallest dormitories. Once those urgent improvements are made, ECU won't need bond money to pay for more fire control in other dormitories for another two years, he said.

Giving top priority to fire control means other projects at ECU will be put off, but "for the safety and well-being of the students, that's necessary," he said.

The council told the universities to begin the work as soon as possible. Davies said the universities will consult with the state fire marshal's office to determine the measures needed for each dormitory.

Scott Utley, a junior at Murray, said he believes universities should

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Tuesday, November 10, 1998

# Fire safety plan to boost college fees

## Student leaders call \$25 million bond issue unfair

By Holly E. Stepp  
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

FRANKFORT — The state's public universities got the go-ahead yesterday to spend \$25 million over the next four years to install sprinklers in dorms, despite students' complaints that they will bear the brunt of the cost

### FIRE SAFETY COSTS

The cost, by university, of upgrading fire safety systems:

Murray	\$3.78 million
Western	\$3.44 million
Eastern	\$2.82 million
Morehead	\$1.87 million
U of L	\$991,000
UK	\$867,000
Kentucky State	\$671,000
Community college system	\$400,000

cover the costs with their own money, but he conceded that installing sprinklers is a good idea.

"I've always wondered why" we don't have sprinklers, he said. "Even classrooms and buildings where no one lives have sprinklers. I don't understand it. I noticed that when I moved in."

Utley, of Dixon, has lived on campus for three semesters and is considering moving to an apartment next year. He said fire safety is not a factor — he simply thinks it's time to have his own place. An additional \$200 a year, however, will be an issue in his decision about whether to move, he said.

Freshman Addie Bozarth said the additional fees won't prompt her to leave campus. "Murray is pretty cheap anyway," she said yesterday, noting that housing fees are lower than at other state schools.

She said students should not have to pay for a sprinkler system that should have been installed years ago.

"I do think they should install sprinklers," she said. "But I don't know about the fees increasing."

To fund the project, the Council on Postsecondary Education approved a bond issue, which will be paid off through an increase in student housing fees at some schools.

The plan, released to legislators last week, calls for spending \$14.8 million during the next two years. That would account for about 60 percent of the improvements.

The council estimated that it will take an additional \$10 million in coming budget years to cover the entire project.

## BONDS: Housing fees to rise at some schools

From Page 1

Housing fees are expected to rise as much as 17 percent for students at regional universities.

That will mean an average increase of \$100 a semester per resident, university presidents told the council. The fees currently range from \$600 to \$1,100 per semester for a double-occupancy room, according to council figures.

Student body presidents attending yesterday's meeting in Frankfort said the state bore responsibility for safe dorms and should put up the money.

"We are basically asking students to pay for their own safety," said Todd Earwood, student government president at Murray State University, where a student died in a dorm fire last September.

"But fire safety is an issue that is supported by the legislators, and I believe taxpayers would willingly pay for this," he said.

The plan was crafted by the eight state university presidents and the postsecondary council president, Gordon Davies. But several said they would prefer to see the state cover the costs.

Davies said that asking the General Assembly for the \$25 million would likely mean a corresponding reduction in other funds for the higher education budget. Students, he said, need to pay the full cost of their dorm rooms.

"Housing is a service provided for the students — they are the tenants," Davies said.

The General Assembly, however, doesn't meet again until January 2000.

Students at Murray State, Morehead State and Western Kentucky universities will likely see the largest housing fee increases.

Because the schools have little or no surplus in their housing and dining budgets, the entire cost will be funded with bonds.

For example, Murray State will issue nearly \$3.8 million in bonds. To pay them off, the school will have to raise fees.

Murray State president, Kern Alexander, said there was no other way.

"I don't know to what extent they will increase, but under this scenario, (housing fees) will have to go up," Alexander said.

Students at the universities of Kentucky and Louisville and Kentucky State University likely won't see increases.

Each school has relatively few fire safety problems, and can cover the cost with money in hand.

Davies said that, although he is confident that the state's dorms are safe, the universities have to act now.

## Faculty survey could lead to union at Murray State

Officials at Murray State University received a loud wake-up call, in the form of a survey that showed many faculty members are unhappy with their salaries, working conditions and the administration. The widespread dissatisfaction uncovered by the survey likely will fuel efforts by faculty members to organize a local chapter of a national teacher's union.

Murray State administrators should be alarmed to learn that 80 percent of the full-time faculty members who responded to the survey expressed serious concerns about matters ranging from salaries to faculty morale. Most of the respondents reported that they felt they had little influence on university policy and few outlets for voicing their frustrations.

A point worth noting is that fewer than half the university's 322 full-time faculty members returned the surveys. An independent consultant mailed the questionnaires to the homes of faculty members in August.

Even so, the response was large enough to present a disturbing snapshot of faculty discontent....

A group of faculty members is working to turn the unhappiness into support for organizing a local chapter of the American Federation of Teachers. Faculty members have a right to organize, but we hope the university administration will deal with the complaints revealed in the survey effectively enough to dampen enthusiasm for the union drive.

Under Kentucky law, public employee unions have little leverage in promoting their agenda. Government employers don't have to bargain with union officials, and public employees are barred from staging strikes.

Given this reality, a fear is that union activity at Murray State would serve mainly to drive an even bigger wedge between the faculty and the administration. Even worse, conflict between union members and administrators would divert attention from the university's academic mission, and leave students the losers. ...

If Murray State officials fail to bridge this gulf, it's sure to widen, with long-term consequences that may threaten the university's public standing.

The Paducah Sun

## UK, U of L told to collaborate on health school

### Dual proposals displease state's oversight council

Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — The University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville are on notice to collaborate in some way on a new school of public health.

The universities announced within a week of one another last month that each planned to set up such a school.

Members of the state Council on Postsecondary Education expressed displeasure yesterday at the situation.

Council member Walter Baker of Glasgow said he was "shocked and maybe even angered" to read about it.

violation of the spirit of cooperation and collaboration," Baker said. "We know our resources are limited, and this seemed to be moving in the exact opposite direction from where we ought to be."

The two announcements seemed to be "an unusual coincidence," council President Gordon Davies said, but it's also evidence that turf disputes persist in Kentucky higher education.

He said the institutions are discussing collaboration.

The council cannot stop the universities from creating schools, but it can withhold approval of their degrees.

"We may indeed want one school . . . in public health. We most certainly do not want a duplicative effort," Davies said. "The great universities of future years are not going to be

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky Monday, November 9, 1998

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1998

# Don't lower grade scales, official says

## Fairness urged in awarding scholarships

By MICHAEL JENNINGS  
The Courier-Journal

FRANKFORT, Ky. — State higher-education officials are trying to keep high schools from unfairly improving their students' chances for state-funded merit scholarships.

Gordon Davies, the president of the Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education, said yesterday that he will probably ask that schools be required to keep their current grading scales next year for their students to qualify for the new scholarships, which will be funded with state lottery money.

Under the scholarship plan approved by this year's General Assembly, high school students can earn up to \$2,000 in renewable scholarship money for college by earning good grades.

At a council meeting yesterday, Kentucky Education Commissioner Wilmer Cody said some Kentucky school districts intend to change their grading scales "in the interest of their students getting the money."

Cody said differences in grading scales aren't necessarily unfair. Educators often compensate for such differences by adjusting the difficulty of tests, he said.

But making changes in the grading framework to increase students' chances for money is another matter, he said.

The Hardin County school

system has lowered the minimum standard for an A from 95 to 92. A committee of teachers and parents in the Caverna school district has recommended a similar step.

Davies said he was not suggesting the council could or should try to impose a uniform grading school on the state's public schools.

The post-secondary council approved regulations for running the scholarship program yesterday, but they did not include Davies' proposal. He said the council could adopt the additional rule later and ask Cody and the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority — which will distribute the money — to enforce it.

In another matter, Davies said he thinks the council should let universities set their own tuition. Since 1981, the council has used a complex formula to set tuition levels for all state universities and community colleges.

"I just think those decisions are better made at the local level," Davies said.

Northern Kentucky University President James Votruba said his school would welcome the chance to set tuition. It would give each school freedom to adapt its tuition to its distinctive mission, he said.

Under proposed tuition guidelines, schools would be required to maintain at least the current 3-to-1 ratio between tuition for non-resident students and tuition for students from Kentucky.

They would also be required to continue charging graduate students at least 110 percent of the tuition charged undergraduates.

# Lower grade scales aren't in the money

By Holly E. Stepp  
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

FRANKFORT — To prevent schools from lowering grade standards to qualify more students for state lottery-funded college scholarships, the Council on Postsecondary Education decided yesterday to base the scholarships on last year's grade scales.

Council President Gordon Davies said the decision, which came as part of new administrative regulations, would keep the grades at the level on which the scholarships were originally based.

The Kentucky Education Excellence Scholarships, created by the General Assembly last spring, allow students to earn cash for college based on their grades.

With straight A's, a student earns \$500 each year, for a maximum of \$2,000 during high school. Students with a 2.5 grade point average would earn about

\$125 a year.

"We have heard some accounts of schools changing grades levels as to give certain advantages to some students and disadvantages to others," Davies said.

The Hardin County school system has lowered its grade standard from 95 to 92 for an A grade. In the Caverna district, a committee of teachers and parents has recommended a drop from 94 to 92.

Davies said the council should not get involved in setting a statewide grading standard, since local control is critical to school districts.

He said that the law could be changed if necessary.

State Education Commissioner Cody Wilmer Cody said he didn't think there would be too many problems.

"I think the thought process is that, if the scale is easy, I'll make the test harder," he said.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1998

# NKU president takes new students to heart

By DEBRA ANN VANCE  
The Cincinnati Post

COVINGTON, Ky. — When Sarah Henry was having trouble in statistics, she got a tip from the top.

She didn't have to make an appointment. She just talked to Northern Kentucky University President James Votruba in class.

Henry is one of 26 first-time students in a course designed to help students make the transition from high school to college. Votruba is helping teach the class, which meets three days a week.

His students are learning not only about the university, which has about 8,000 full-time undergraduates, but also about the man who runs it.

"A lot of my friends tell me their professors don't interact with them," said Wendy Heskamp, 18.

"When Dr. Votruba sees us on campus, he says, 'How are you doing?' He knows our names. He cares about us getting good grades."

When they e-mail him, he answers right away. In conversation, he makes his interest in their opinions clear and does not talk down to them. When Henry asked for advice about statistics class, he invited her by his office to borrow a book.

"He asks me every day, 'How is it going?' He cares about our problems and tries to help out," said Henry, 18, a psychology major.

Added Stephanie Dyson, 19, a graphic-design major: "Just the fact that he's concerned about our welfare makes me more motivated. . . . You want to make him proud of you. He really cares."

The president's students find them-

selves fielding questions on campus.

"People always ask us, 'Does it really come to class?' He has missed some, but not a lot," said Julie Wischer, another graphic-design major. "He's even had the class over his house for dinner. He really does care about our opinions. If something is not right in the university, he tries to fix things that we are having trouble with."

Votruba, who has been president for a year, said he wanted to teach the class to get to know the incoming students: what they are like, what they are thinking, what they value and what they want out of NKU.

"They are the ones we exist to serve," he said. "They are the ones who chose to be here. One of the best ways to stay in touch with the students we serve is to teach a course like this."

Before his career in administration Votruba was an associate professor of higher education, and he taught upper-division classes. This is his first time teaching a freshman class.

He and his co-instructor, communications Professor Russell Proctor, use their classroom time to stress the importance of getting an education and to talk about study habits, how to take notes, how to register for class and how to use the school library.

Proctor, who was NKU's Professor of the Year last school year, said he is honored to teach with Votruba.

"It speaks to his character that he wants to know what the freshman experience is like," Proctor said.

"He doesn't want to sit on the eighth floor and watch. He wants to be face to face with them."

Distributed by The Associated Press.



# Official criticized in Downey case will leave LRC post

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Tuesday, November 10, 1998

## Cetrulo says move to legal practice unrelated to matter

By MICHAEL QUINLAN  
and TOM LOFTUS  
The Courier-Journal

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Legislative Research Commission Director Don Cetrulo, who drew fire for the way he handled staff complaints about former LRC official Kent Downey, plans to step down in January to practice law.

Cetrulo, 49, said yesterday that he is not being forced out by legislative leaders and that his resignation is not linked to the Downey scandal. Downey pleaded guilty in federal court last year to conspiring to promote gambling and prostitution through a small business he ran as a sideline from his office in the state Capitol.

"If I was going to make a decision based on that, I would have made it at some point when it was a problem," Cetrulo said. "But it's more or less behind us now."

Cetrulo, who has been the commission's director since September 1995, said he simply decided it was time to make a change.

The commission is the General Assembly's staff and administrative arm.

"I would like to get back to practicing law, to get away from government at least for a while," said Cetrulo, who was director of the Administrative Office of the Courts before taking his current job after a national search. "It was a personal decision on my part. It's what I want to do at this point in my life."

Cetrulo weathered criticism from three members of his staff for not reacting to their complaints about Downey's behavior long before the federal investigation started. The complaints centered on claims that Downey sexually harassed female employees and put female strippers on the legislative payroll, and that his office was a hotbed of drinking and carousing.

Legislative leaders authorized an independent investigation of those complaints.

Last month the investigation found that Cetrulo and his deputy, Ed Sergeant, weren't aware of any criminal activity in Downey's office until investigators told them of the problem.



Cetrulo

After that report, the Legislative Ethics Commission gave Cetrulo a vote of "approval and confidence."

The staff members who complained about Downey — Greg Freedman, Judy Fritz and Jamie Griffin — disagreed

with that report's findings. Fritz declined to comment yesterday on Cetrulo's resignation. Neither Freedman nor Griffin could be reached for comment.

Cetrulo has said he responded as well as he could have to those complaints with the information available at the time. He has also defended his dealings with Downey. Less than a month after federal agents served a search warrant at the Capitol on Oct. 11, 1996, Cetrulo disbanded Downey's House Operations office. Two weeks later, Cetrulo fired Downey.

House Speaker Pro Tem Larry Clark, D-Okolona, said that Cetrulo "did a tremendous job" under difficult conditions. "I think he handled" the Downey affair "very professionally and did it within the framework of LRC rules," Clark said.

Senate President Larry Saunders, D-Louisville, said he asked Cetrulo to reconsider his plans to resign, "but he's made up his mind."

Cetrulo, who makes \$93,312 a year, plans to leave after the General Assembly's organizational session in January. The legislature plans to ask for applicants to fill the job.

# Don Cetrulo to step down as LRC chief

By Jack Brammer  
HERALD-LEADER FRANKFORT BUREAU

FRANKFORT — Don Cetrulo, whose rocky tenure as director of the Legislative Research Commission included the Kent Downey scandal, is stepping down from the position to practice law in Lexington.

Cetrulo, 49, of Lexington, said yesterday he will leave the \$93,312-a-year post after the General Assembly's organizational session, which begins Jan. 5 and may last up to 10 working days.

Cetrulo said his tenure has been stressful, "but at this point in my life and career, I've been offered a rare opportunity in my chosen field of law."

He'll practice law with attorney Jill Hall Rose, the wife of Democratic state Sen. John "Eck" Rose of Winchester. Eck Rose did not seek re-election this year.

Senate President Larry Saunders, D-Louisville, said he unsuccessfully tried to persuade Cetrulo to stay on as head of the LRC, which is the administrative and research arm of the state legislature. It has an annual budget of about \$30 million, and 244 full-time employees.

Cetrulo became LRC director in September 1995, and much of

his tenure included dealing with the scandal surrounding Downey, an LRC employee.

Downey's Capitol office was searched by FBI and state investigators in October 1996. He was fired a month later, and pleaded guilty this summer to federal charges that he arranged golf events that included prostitution and gambling. Some of the planning for those events was done from his office.

Three LRC employees have complained that managers ignored their complaints that Downey, who was in charge of House operations, put strippers on the state payroll, sexually harassed women, drank in the office and allowed staffers and friends to drink there.

A report released last month by the Legislative Ethics Commission said LRC managers did not mishandle complaints about the now-disbanded House Operations office.

The 16 members of legislative leadership will choose Cetrulo's successor. Possible candidates include the state parks commissioner, former legislator Kenny Rapi-er; the state Department of Agriculture general counsel, former legislator Mark Farrow; former LRC official Bobby Sherman; Saunders' top aide, Phil Huddleston; and the Legislative Ethics Commission chairman, Tony Wilhoit.

No timetable has been set for filling the job, Saunders said.



Cetrulo

Nov. 11, 1998

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1998

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Wednesday, November 11, 1998

## The right direction

**T**HE MODERN history of Kentucky's public colleges and universities is the triumph of availability. Our higher education motto has been, "We're handy."

In Kentucky, it takes a village to raise a community college. A campus has been demanded at every crossroads, as a matter of political equity and political convenience.

Throughout the higher education system, programs have been created to serve hubris, as well as to meet need: Two medical schools.

Three law schools. And if Paducah has its way, three engineering schools. Indeed, if Paducah has its way, another full-blown regional university, only a bootlegger's short haul from Murray State University.

Yes, all this access has created a broad constituency for higher education spending, but of a particular kind. The support is there for whatever it takes to keep the campuses fully funded — i.e., ready to hire and able to fuel the local economy. But forget organizational sanity. Never mind the redundancies and inefficiencies. We're into civic vanity. We want quantity, sometimes at the expense of quality.

Paul Patton is the first governor to insist on something better. He forced the General Assembly to reorganize this wasteful, graceless system.

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Wednesday, November 11, 1998

## Dumbing down

### Scholarship plan makes grade inflation unavoidable

**I**n theory at least, a Monday action by the state Council on Postsecondary Education addresses one of the more troublesome problems associated with Kentucky's new merit scholarship program.

Faced with reports of school districts lowering academic standards so more students would qualify for the grade-based financial aid, the council adopted regulations that base scholarship eligibility on the grading system in place at Kentucky schools during the 1997-98

Then he nodded as Gordon Davies was named to head the new Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education. And everybody took a deep breath. Would Mr. Davies be up to the job? First indications are good.

Item: Insisting that we don't need two separate schools of public health at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville, Mr. Davies has encouraged something better: an agreement under which the

two institutions will offer joint training. Cooperation, not competition.

Item: Lest school districts lower grading standards in order to qualify their graduates for the new, grade-based state scholarship

money, Mr. Davies wants current grading scales kept in place. He has sent a message to the districts that are shambling toward academic betrayal. Good for him.

Item: Eager to see state institutions install sprinklers and other fire-control devices in dorms where they are needed, Mr. Davies warned against asking the legislature for \$15 million to do the job. He was right. Lawmakers likely would rob existing or future higher education budgets to find the money. Parents and students should finance these safety improvements with modest increases in dorm fees.

For those who thought Mr. Davies might be elegant but ineffectual — a cooer, not a doer — think again.

"Insisting that we don't need two separate schools of public health... Mr. Davies has encouraged something better." Cooperation, not competition.

**Three honored by Berea College:** Two Kentucky leaders and a Mississippi educator will receive Berea College Service Awards on Thursday. James Gifford, director of the Jesse Stuart Foundation; Emily Jones Hudson, site coordinator for the Perry County Black Mountain Youth Improvement Association; and Charles Beady, president of Piney Woods Country Life School in Mississippi; will be honored with the 20th annual Berea award. Sponsored by the college's Appalachian Center, the award recognizes individuals for outstanding community service.

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Wednesday, November 11, 1998

### ■ OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

## Shimer at helm as bobsledding season starts

This season, Shimer will team with **Pavle Jovanovic** of Toms River, N.J., in the USA II two-man sled. They will be joined in the four-man USA I by **Steve Holcomb** of Park City, Utah, and **Mike Kohn** of Chantilly, Va. Holcomb is filling in for **Paul Wise** of Geneva, Ill., who is suffering from a hamstring injury.

Shimer won a silver medal with **Randy Jones** in last season's World Cup two-man at Calgary.

Three-time Olympian **Jim Herberich** will pilot USA I in the two-man, USA II with a four-man crew that includes Louisville-area chiropractor **Doug Sharp**.

### Mark Maloney

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER



Four-time Olympian **Brian Shimer** will again be driving the USA I four-man sled this weekend when the World Cup

bobsled season opens at Calgary, Alberta.

The 36-year-old former Morehead State football player has been the country's top driver since 1989.

pressure on school officials to find creative ways to give kids higher marks.

Maybe teachers will grade more leniently. Maybe assignments and tests will get easier. Whatever form it takes, grade inflation is bound to happen because there's money at stake.

And as a result, the main impact of a program touted as providing increased access to higher education will be a "dumbed down" education for all Kentucky children.

What a legacy for the 1998 General Assembly!

## '97-98 grading scales basis for lottery scholarships

By CHARLES WOLFE  
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FRANKFORT — The state Council on Postsecondary Education has the antidote for what some fear is a potential epidemic of grade inflation.

The president of the council said Monday that lottery-funded scholarships for high school graduates will be based on last year's grading scales, not this year's, lest any district be tempted to lower its thresholds to make students eligible for more money.

That simple expedient "stops this business of revising your grading system to accommodate these scholarships," Gordon Davies said.

The issue has arisen in a handful of districts recently. Hardin County schools lowered the threshold for an A from 95 to 92 on a 100-point scale.

In the Caverna Independent district, a committee of teachers and parents recommended a minimum of 92 for an A, down from 94.

Davies said fears of grade inflation probably were unfounded, and the proportion of As, Bs and Cs awarded to students would not change.

Grading always has been highly judgmental, and tests tend to get harder when grade thresholds get lower, Davies told council members Monday.

The 1998 General Assembly enacted the scholarship program, which took effect for the current high school freshman class.

A year of straight-A work is worth \$500 in renewable scholarship money for college or technical school.

On the program's downward sliding scale, students carrying even a modest C-plus average could earn \$125 per year.

Also Monday, the council:

► Voted to raise minimum admission requirements for Kentucky's public universities, effective with the class now in ninth grade.

That would correct an anomaly: Those ninth graders are facing high school graduation requirements that were tougher than the curriculum that students must take to be unconditionally admitted to a state university in Kentucky.

The only exception was algebra. One year was needed for high school graduation, but the pre-college curriculum requires two, plus a year of geometry.

The curriculum still will require four years of English but three credits each in science and social studies instead of two.

Half credits for health and physical education were added, plus one credit of art history and appreciation.

Students will be allowed seven electives, five of which must be "rigorous." The council strongly recommends foreign language for two of the electives and one or more credits in courses that develop computer literacy.

► Expects proposals from the University of Kentucky and University of Louisville to collaborate in some way on a new school of public health.

The universities announced within a week of one other plans to set up a school. Council member Walter Baker of Glasgow said he was surprised to read about it.

Davies said the two announcements seemed to be "an unusual coincidence" but also evidence that "turf" disputes persist in Kentucky higher education. He said both institutions now are discussing collaboration.

The council cannot stop the universities from creating schools, but it can withhold approval of its degrees.

► Approved five associate degree programs, a developed by community colleges in conjunction with technical schools in their areas:

► Ashland, Jefferson and Maysville community colleges — network and information systems.

► Owensboro Community College — agriculture technology.

► Henderson and Madisonville community colleges — clinical laboratory technician.

► Prestonsburg Community College — respiratory care.

► Hazard Community College — automotive engineering.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1998

# Grade-scale order on scholarships draws criticism

## Council adopts rule on deciding eligibility for money

By MICHAEL JENNINGS  
The Courier-Journal

A state council overstepped its authority when it ordered high schools to use last year's grading scale to determine eligibility for new scholarships, a school board association spokesman said yesterday.

He predicted the action would be challenged in court.

"They are now applying a rule after the fact, in the middle of a school year," said Brad Hughes, spokesman for the Kentucky School Boards Association.

The state Council on Postsecondary Education adopted a rule Monday intended to prevent schools from inflating grades solely to help students earn the new scholarships that will come from state lottery proceeds.

Under the rule, if students are to earn credit this year toward the scholarships, their schools must use the same grading standards they used during the 1997-98 school year.

The rule applies only to the current academic year. The council will work with the state school board to set the minimum grading standards that schools must apply next year to determine scholarship eligibility.

Schools that already have changed their standards on letter grades can keep using the revised scales for purposes other than determining eligibility for the scholarships.

"I'm glad the council did it," said Sen. Tim Shaughnessy, D-Jefferson-town, the legislative sponsor of the scholarship program. He said the action lets schools know that the pro-

gram "is not something that we're going to let people toy with."

He also said that if schools were allowed to relax standards to qualify their students, there might not be enough money for the program. The state has set aside \$7 million in renewable scholarship money for this year's seniors.

But Lois Gray, superintendent of Hardin County schools, said her school board members found the council's action "disconcerting." To give its students a better chance to earn scholarship money, that board lowered the minimum score needed for an A grade last month from 95 to 92.

"Their intention never was, nor will it ever be, to lower standards," Gray said. She said that, compared to other school districts, Hardin's previously had an uncommonly high grading scale that might have put students at a disadvantage in competing for scholarships.

Hughes said the school board association urges school districts not to change grading scales "solely for the purpose of this scholarship thing." But he said districts and schools also may change their grading for reasons that have nothing to do with scholarships, and should not be penalized for doing so.

Caverna school superintendent Charles Roberts said his board considered changing the grading scale at a study committee's urging, but decided against it. The Caverna district might adopt a uniform scale for its two schools for next school year, but increasing scholarship eligibility wouldn't be the main reason for doing so, he said.

Gray said her board next meets Nov. 19. Whether it considers changing its grading back to the old standards will depend "on intervening circumstances," she said.

# Ford gives papers chronicling Senate career to UK Libraries

By Holly E. Stepp  
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

It took about 1,500 boxes to pack up 24 years' worth of paperwork from the career of retiring U.S. Sen. Wendell Ford.

Yesterday, the Owensboro Democrat gave them all to the University of Kentucky.

"I love the University of Kentucky and I'm willing to do whatever I can to help make it a better university," said Ford, a UK grad who has five grandchildren who attend or have attended UK.

UK Libraries' Modern Political Archives collection will house Ford's papers from his record-breaking tenure in the Senate — four terms, longer than any other Kentucky senator.

James Klotter, state historian and a professor of history at Georgetown College, said Ford's gift is important for the state.

"For a while, our best collections went elsewhere, and that meant we had to leave to study our own," Klotter said, referring to political papers that were given to places such as the Library of Congress.

"Now we can say our best collections have found good Kentucky homes," he said.

The papers include legislation, correspondence, newspaper clippings, press releases, speeches, photos, daily schedule books and material from Ford's district offices in Lexington, Louisville and Owensboro.

Access to the papers initially will be restricted while UK archivists take a year or two to organize the collection and prepare an oral history to accompany it. The collection will not include papers from Ford's tenure as governor in the early 1970s; those have been given to the state archives.

UK's collection already includes the papers of Govs. A.B. "Happy" Chandler, Earle C. Clements and A.O. Stanley.

In a speech in UK's William

T. Young Library, Ford, who was first elected to the Senate in 1974, reflected on his career and the nation's political future.

"I sometimes ask myself, 'How in the world did I get here?'" the 74-year-old Ford mused. "Some may say it's hard work, but I would say it's your friends that make you what you are."

Ford said the U.S. Senate seat was the "most precious honor" the public can bestow on a person, but lamented the high price of running for public office.

"We must do something to reduce the cost of serving in public office," he said.

Ford also engaged in a little political punditry during his speech.

He said House Speaker Newt Gingrich's decision to resign will help the Republican Party.

"However, I wouldn't be surprised if he decided to run for president in 2000," Ford said. "He certainly could run as well as Pat Buchanan did in '96."

When asked about his preferences for the Democratic nomination for president in 2000, Ford demurred.

"Let's put it this way, it's (Vice President) Al Gore's to lose."



D'ART LYKINS

Wendell Ford said he would donate his Senate papers to the school he loves.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1998

## Ford leaves UK 1,500 boxes of material from Senate career

Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Ky. — U.S. Sen. Wendell Ford sounded slightly dubious yesterday as he contemplated the value of his gift of 1,500 boxes of materials from his Senate career to the University of Kentucky.

"I hope . . . there will be a gem or a pearl buried somewhere in these papers that might be of significance," Ford said during a ceremony at the university's William T. Young Library. UK officials: Ford's wife of 55 years, Jean; and members of their family were in attendance.

Ford, a 74-year-old Democrat who has served a state-record four terms in the Senate, is giving the school letters, press releases, newspaper clippings, speeches, photos and daily schedule books from his 24-year career on Capitol Hill. The materials, which Ford began shipping to UK last spring, are to become part of the UK's political archives.

Access to the papers will be restricted to those Ford approves, and many papers will not be available for public review for 30 years, under a U.S. Senate resolution that applies to all senators, the school said.

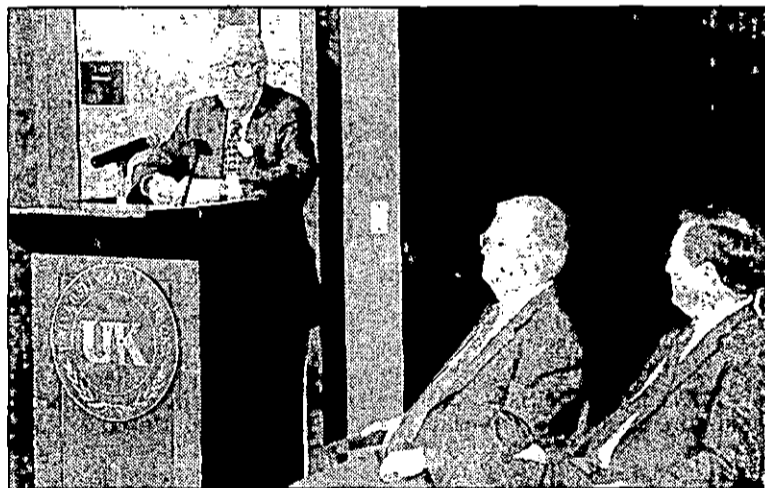
Artifacts from Ford's office, including plaques and groundbreaking shovels, are to be displayed at the Owensboro Museum in his hometown.

Ford said he understood the importance of leaving the papers in a place where historians can use them.

"There is something to history that I like very much," he said.

The Ford Collection joins the archives of other prominent state politicians, including Alben Barkley, A.B. "Happy" Chandler, Walter Huddleston, Thruston B. Morton and Fred M. Vinson, already housed at UK.

"To be included with (those)



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Listening to Sen. Wendell Ford were University of Kentucky President Charles Wethington, right, and the director of libraries, Paul Willis.

names . . . is just unbelievable for a boy from Yellow Creek," Ford said.

State historian James C. Klotter, a professor at Georgetown College, said Ford's decision to keep his papers in Kentucky is significant, given that earlier in this century many of the archives most important to Kentucky ended up outside the state.

"Now, the best state collections are finding good Kentucky homes," Klotter said. "Here, in these papers of Wendell Ford, the spirit of Kentucky will be strong and will be heard."

Although he is being succeeded by Republican Jim Bunning Ford said he was pleased to see Democrats make overall gains in the U.S. House and hold their own in the Senate in last week's elections.

"The Democrats stayed on message, and the Republicans did not," instead hammering away at President Clinton over the Monica Lewinsky

matter, Ford said.

He predicted that Newt Gingrich's decision not to seek re-election as House speaker will benefit Republicans by removing a source of controversy, and he added that he expects Gingrich to make a run for president in 2000.

"He can run as well as Pat Buchanan," Ford said, drawing laughs.

Of Gingrich's apparent successor as speaker, Rep. Robert Livingston of Louisiana, Ford said, "I've worked with him. He's a decent man."

And he predicted that President Clinton will not be impeached over the Lewinsky scandal.

"I don't think so," he said. "I hope not. Do we like what happened? No. Do we abhor what happened? Yes."

"It gets back to all or nothing," Ford said of impeachment proceedings, "and I think we're going to have nothing."

# Finding meaning in Bailey's shaking head

**Bill Bishop**

HERALD-LEADER COLUMNIST



Two scenes from Frankfort last week:

SCOPE is still a mouthwash, but it's also the acronym for Frankfort's latest tossing of the bureaucratic salad. Gov. Paul Patton's 1997 reform of higher education created the Strategic Committee on Postsecondary Education. SCOPE was handed the chore of providing shape to the state's abstract, finger-painted system of public higher education.

SCOPE met last Wednesday and, in a sense, nothing happened. Nobody voted; no resolutions passed. But it didn't take a swami to see that Gov. Patton and the Virginian he hired to lead the reforms, Gordon Davies, are saddled with legislators who appear supremely disinterested in the bill they passed just last year.

Davies opened the meeting by announcing his plan to outfit all dormitories with modern sprinkler systems. The deadly September fire at Murray State University spooked college administrators and Davies told SCOPE he planned to shift money around to make the improvements.

Then Davies said he was going ahead with his plans to rationalize the way college budgets and campuses grow. There is no real system now. There are no Kentucky guidelines for how money is appropriated to public colleges and universities. Nor are there objective justifications for new campus buildings.

As a result, Davies continued, some campuses are filled tighter than a tick while others are flush with empty classrooms. (There are more empty rooms than full, he said.) Davies said he planned to develop a formula for new campus construction. "We should not operate in such a way that tries to give everybody something in every" legislative budget, Davies said. He then asked for comments from legislators.

There weren't any. Ron Greenberg, a citizen member of the Council on Postsecondary Education, talked obliquely about the role of politics in higher education funding. He said he would "implore my colleagues to think about the commonwealth rather than institutions."

More silence. Then House Appropriations Committee chair Harry Moberly said guidelines on funding "would help us" in making budgets. When Senate Appropriations Committee chair Benny Ray Bailey was asked if he had a comment, the Hindman Democrat simply shook his head from side to side.

This is my translation of Benny Ray's noiseless nod of the noggin: Mr. Davies, you can concoct any formula, you can devise any system you want. But when it comes time to dole out the money, to construct new buildings and add to campuses, the legislature is calling the shots. You can play all the reindeer games you want, but my committee handles the money, not you.

Davies said he would mosh ahead — "I didn't hear anyone say no," he said cheerily — but the higher education reform remains a law that has yet to root. It depends, almost solely, on the backing of Gov. Paul Patton.

Scene Two takes place in the refurbished Franklin Circuit Courtroom. It's Thursday afternoon. At stake is nearly a quarter of a billion dollars.

The hodgepodge of attorneys to the judge's right believe the \$250 million is owed to the people of Kentucky by the Anthem Insurance Companies, the firm that consumed the state Blue Cross/Blue Shield health insurance concern. Attorneys for Anthem, naturally, disagree.

This is a gigantic lawsuit, one similar to others across the country. Over a series of years, a "charitable" Blue Cross became a very private Anthem. Attorney General Ben Chandler contends that assets collected while Blue Cross enjoyed non-profit tax status, the quarter of a billion dollars, belong to the people of Kentucky.

Anthem has a dissenting opinion. The attorneys on the judge's left say the transfer of assets was legal — was, in fact, encouraged by the state.

The question of who owned the money, the big burrito in this case, was not to be decided Thursday. The question before the court was simply whether outside groups (like Consumers Union and Kentucky citizen organizations, like the Catholic Conference) would be allowed to file briefs as friends of the court.

Anthem argued they couldn't, a position Circuit Judge Roger Crittenden quickly dismissed. He allowed the citizen groups, Consumers Union and the National Association of Insurance Commissioners to file papers.

It was a simple decision on a minor point that is rarely contested. Anthem got across its point, however. There will be no retreat and no surrender in this case. Ben Chandler will have to work for Anthem's \$250 million. The company isn't giving him a crummy dime.

This case is a big one. It will help to shape public health care in Kentucky. And it will define Ben Chandler's term as attorney general.

This is a fight to the death and everybody in the courtroom knew it.

# Borders to be part of new GOP leadership

## Saunders says he has votes to stay in top Senate spot

By **SUSAN WARREN**  
FOR THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

FRANKFORT — Sen. Charlie Borders of Russell apparently will be part of a new Republican leadership team in the state Senate headed by Sen. David Williams, several lawmakers said Monday. And it appears that Senate President Pro Tem Walter Blevins may drop a notch or two but remain in the Democratic leadership.

Senate President Larry Saunders of Louisville said he had the votes to remain in the top leadership post that he and other insurgent Democrats wrested from entrenched forces in 1997.

Tuesday's election didn't shift power in the chamber — Democrats maintained their slim 20-18 majority. But the faces during the 2000 General Assembly — and any special sessions in 1999 — will be different, absent several veteran lawmakers and three current and former members of the Democratic leadership. New leadership will be elected during the legislature's reorganizational session in January.

Minority Leader Dan Kelly of Springfield, who helped engineer the ouster of the Democratic regime led for 10 years by Sen. John "Eck" Rose, announced Monday he would not seek another term. Kelly said in a news release that he wanted to devote more time to his law practice and family.

Kelly's "surrender," as it was termed by Sen. Tom Buford, R-Nicholasville, left the path clear for Williams, a 12-year veteran of the Senate who often clashed with Kelly.

Blevins, D-Sandy Hook, apparently will be replaced in the Senate's No. 2 spot by Sen. Joey Pendleton, D-Hopkinsville. Saunders said he was "not at liberty to say" whom he would support for pro tem, but promised that Blevins would retain a place in the Democratic leadership.

Buford confirmed that Blevins was out as president pro tem, and was expected to be replaced by Pendleton, who seemed to have the support of a coalition of Republicans and Democrats. Neither Blevins nor Pendleton could be reached for comment.

Blevins, whose district includes Ashland, was one of five dissident Democrats who joined with Republicans to oust Rose, D-Winchester. But he angered some of his col-

leagues, including another dissident, Sen. Benny Ray Bailey, when he waffled on his support of Gov. Paul Patton's plan to remove the community colleges from the control of the University of Kentucky.

Saunders confirmed that Bailey, D-Hindman, would remain chair of the powerful Appropriations and Revenue Committee, but said all other committee chairs were up in the air. He said he has asked Democrats and Republicans to submit their priority lists for chairs and committee memberships.

Williams, of Burkesville, said he teamed with Borders, who will become minority caucus chair, and Sen. Elizabeth Tori of Elizabethtown, who will be whip. He said he expected Borders to retain his position as vice-chair of the Appropriations and Revenue Committee and act as Republican liaison with leadership on that committee. Borders, of Russell, could not be reached for comment.

Williams said Saunders had "fairly overwhelming support" among Republicans to retain the presidency. If all members of the GOP stick together on the vote, which is likely, Saunders would need only two Democrats to pull off another win. But he is likely

to have more support, particularly with a coalition-builder like Pendleton on his slate.

Sen. Gary Johnson, D-Pikeville, appears to be in the running for the fourth Democratic leadership position, Buford said. It was not clear whether he would be whip or caucus chair, with Blevins taking the other of those slots. Both Johnson and Blevins sided with Saunders in his successful 1997 coups to oust Rose. They would replace Sens. Nick Kafoglis, D-Bowling Green, caucus chair, and Fred Bradley, D-Frankfort, whip, both of whom are retiring this year, as is Rose.

Majority Leader David Karem of Louisville is expected to remain in the post he has held for five years.

Kelly ran into trouble during the 1998 session and narrowly averted being overthrown in favor of Borders. His decision not to run again was not a surprise, particularly since Republicans failed to pick up numbers in last week's election.

Williams and Kelly fell out last year when Sen. Gex Williams and a Republican staff member, Becky Herrelson, reportedly recruited a candidate to run against David Williams in the primary. Gex Williams, a right-wing

religious conservative, became the first Republican in more than 30 years Tuesday to lose the 4th District seat in Congress and will not be returning to the Senate.

"I anticipate that Charlie and Elizabeth will have stronger positions," David Williams said last night. Kelly had a reputation for running a tight ship with little input from other members of the Republican caucus.

Williams described his relationship with Gov. Paul Patton as "cordial."

He said it would be his top goal to elect a Republican majority in the Senate in 2000. "I plan on taking us over the top," he said.

While calling himself a traditional Republican, Williams has at times proved to be an enigma to some in his party. For example, he strongly supported the Kentucky Educational Reform Act and was instrumental in staving off radical changes to it supported by others in the GOP.

He said he would continue to be a strong supporter of education and push for changes he thought necessary.

Buford questioned whether the alliances that are coming together would actually hold until January.

"We always come to these agreements and then start the battle over Dec. 26," he said. He questioned whether Sen. Tim Shaughnessey, D-Louisville, who earlier expressed a desire to run for Senate president, would be happy without a leadership role, particularly after he raised some \$600,000 for Democratic candidates.

"Who would want to raise money for the Democrats again?" Buford said.

Nov. 12, 1998

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030  
Lexington Herald-Leader  
Thursday, November 12, 1998

## MBA students not pushing job-offer envelope this year

By Robln Estrin  
ASSOCIATED PRESS

BOSTON — Carlos Lowell is one of the golden boys of business. But he's nervous.

Lowell, 26, who will graduate next spring from MIT's prestigious Sloan School of Management, was recently offered a job at a top investment bank. Rather than waiting to see what other job offers he might get, he barely hesitated before saying "yes" to the first one.

"You've seen some of these big firms having to lay off a significant number of people, and that's a little nerve-wracking," said Lowell, who will begin work next year at Goldman, Sachs & Co.'s Miami office.

In the flush 1990s, top master's of business administration candidates were rolling in job offers and sifting through accompanying perks including stock options and five-figure signing bonuses. But the volatile stock market and international economic crises are changing things.

It's too soon in the semester to tell whether companies will be cutting back their lucrative offers to the next crop of business school graduates. But MBA candidates are already showing signs of the jitters.

Many MBA students aren't waiting to play the job offer field, said Roxanne Hori, director of career management at Northwestern University's J.L. Kellogg School of Management in Chicago. That's especially true of students who worked on Wall Street this summer and saw the effects of the turbulent economy firsthand.

Merrill Lynch recently announced it would lay off 3,400 workers, or 5 percent of its work force, and future MBAs are wondering which major brokerage

firm will be next.

For the first time in memory, investment banks holding interviews this month at Kellogg have slots open in their schedules. Usually, there are waiting lists of students who want a spot, she said.

More students accepting early offers means fewer MBA candidates require interviews, Hori said. And some students may also be forsaking the big banks in favor of other industries, such as consulting or the Fortune 500s.

Competition is also stiffer than usual for what appear to be fewer jobs in sales and trading, said Margaret O'Hara, director of career development at New York University's Stern School of Business. "It's absolutely a direct correlation with what is going on in the world financial markets."

Carolyn Everson, 26, and a second-year student at Harvard Business School, has several of-

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Thursday, November 12, 1998

fers in private client services, all of which she's still considering. But she's also pursuing an entrepreneurial career: a one-stop Internet shopping space for pet owners.

"Given all the uncertainty in the market and global economic trends, there still seems to be continuous innovation and investment in the Internet," she said. "I'd be lying if I said I wasn't concerned."

At MIT, career counselors also advised students that things are different this year: Don't push the potential employer too far when it comes to salary negotiations.

"In a good economy, you can bargain a bit more," said Mike Horgan, a Sloan candidate still weighing his job offers. "But when there aren't as many jobs around, you can't get your vacation home or your third car."

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky  
Wednesday, November 11, 1998

## WKU, Murray State papers win awards

Publications at Western Kentucky University and Murray State University have been named to a list of the country's top 10 non-daily college newspapers. The papers received National Pacemakers, the college equivalent to the Pulitzer Prize, at the National College Media Convention in Kansas City over the weekend. The University of Kentucky was nominated for the award in the daily category. Lori Becker Hayes, a Herald-Leader reporter and a December 1997 WKU graduate, was the fall 1997 editor of the College Heights Herald, Western's paper. Kristina Goetz, who will graduate next month, was the spring 1998 editor. Bob Adams is the adviser. Several staff members at the College Heights Herald brought home individual awards for design and photography. C.D. Bradley, the current online editor for the Murray State News, was the 1998 editor at Murray. Joe Hedges is the adviser.

## ACC to offer new computer degree

ASHLAND — The Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education has approved five new degree programs, including one at Ashland Community Colleges for an associate degree in network and information systems, the first of its kind in the state.

The program is designed to respond to the widespread use of computer networks by businesses and organizations. Jefferson and Maysville community colleges will also offer the degree and use distance-learning technology to share resources with ACC.

Prestonsburg Community College will offer one of the new programs, an associate degree in respiratory care, in cooperation with Mayo Technical College in Paintsville.

The council has approved 14 degree programs for the community colleges since they joined the Kentucky Community and Technical College System in January 1998.

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MSU ARCHIVES

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Lexington Herald-Leader  
Friday, November 13, 1998

## KCTCS board names finalists

1 of 3 could get top spot  
in system of Ky. colleges

By Holly E. Stepp  
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

After more than 18 months of starting, stopping and starting again, three new candidates have been named as finalists to lead the state's realigned system of community and technical colleges.

The Board of Regents of the Kentucky Community and Technical College System will present the three finalists to students, faculty and staff Monday during public forums in Lawrenceburg.

The finalists are:

■ Michael McCall, executive director of the South Carolina State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education.

■ Barry Russell, executive vice president and chief operating officer of the North Carolina Community College System.

■ Jerry Young, president of Chaffey Community College District in Southern California.

The forums will be held at the Anderson Campus of Central Kentucky Technical College. The finalists then will be interviewed by the KCTCS board on Tuesday. The board is not expected to appoint a president until its December meeting in Maysville.

This is the second batch of candidates to be considered for the position — the first president of KCTCS.

The first group, which included former state budget director James Ramsey, was presented to the public in March and April. But regents could not come to a consensus on a single candidate and renewed the search.

Since its creation in 1997, the system has had two interim presidents. Jeff Hockaday is currently serving as interim president. His term is scheduled to expire at the end of the year.

"I feel great about these three candidates, and I am confident that our first president will come from this group," said Martha Johnson, the board's chairwoman.

"We learned some lessons from the first round of candidates, and I believe these three will be very well received," she said.

All of the candidates have experience in running systems and

KCTCS, part of Gov. Paul Patton's higher education reform act, combined 13 community colleges, previously with the University of Kentucky, with 15 Kentucky tech schools. The system serves about 90,000 students each year and has an annual budget of about \$300 million.

McCall oversees South Carolina's system of 16 technical colleges, which provides both vocational and general education courses. The colleges have more than 86,000 students in credit courses and 106,000 in continuing education programs, and a budget of more than \$300 million.

McCall said he applied for the presidency because of the opportunity it presented to respond to the state's needs.

"This is a system that can improve the quality of life of Kentuckians," he said.

McCall, 51, was formerly president of Florence Darlington Technical College in Florence, S.C. He holds a bachelor's degree in physics from the University of North Carolina at Wilmington, and a master's degree in physics and a doctorate in educational administration from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

South Carolina state board member Maj. Gen. James Grimsley praised McCall for creating a system that runs smoothly.

"I think before Michael, the colleges were little empires with their own kings," Grimsley said.

"He has been able to create an environment where they work well together as well as with the board."

Russell is the second in command of North Carolina's system which serves nearly 800,000 students at 58 community colleges and one technology center. Its budget is more than \$600 million.

Russell said he was impressed with Patton's vision for postsec-

ondary education.

"Kentucky has made a real and impressive commitment to education," Russell said.

"This is a rare opportunity to be on the ground floor of a system that very well could be the envy of the nation," he said.

Russell, 48, previously served as president of Southwestern Community College in Sylva, N.C. A former high school teacher, Russell earned all of his degrees from Clemson University. He has a bachelor's and a master's in industrial education and a doctorate in vocational-technical education.

North Carolina state community college board member Rachel Smith said Russell is an accessible, conscientious leader who works well with the state's business leaders. "I own a small business, and I have been very impressed with how in tune he is with business concerns," Smith said.

Young has more than 30 years of experience in community colleges, including 13 years at the helm of Chaffey. The college has 18,000 students in more than 80 certificate and degree programs, and a budget of \$60 million.

Young said KCTCS was right on target to meet the next century's educational needs.

"As high-tech, high-skills jobs become the norm, KCTCS will be the leader in training the workforce to fill them," Young said.

He received a bachelor's in physical education from the University of Utah, a master's in counseling from Arizona State University and a doctoral degree in counselor education from Kent State University.

## Mary Alice Calvert Jayne, retired educator, dies at 86

HERALD-LEADER STAFF REPORT

MOREHEAD — Mary Alice Calvert Jayne, a retired educator and civic leader, died Wednesday at St. Claire Medical Center in Morehead after an illness of several weeks. She was 86 and lived at 215 Tippet Avenue in Morehead.

She was the former principal of Morehead Grade School and had taught at Morehead High School and in schools in the Farmers, Sharkey and Haldeman areas.

A Republican, she was former Rowan County Republican Party chairwoman and an election officer for many years.

Mrs. Jayne, a Rowan County native, was a graduate of Morehead State Teachers College. She

association, which named her a distinguished alumni.

She also had been active in the Morehead Woman's Club, Rowan County Retired Teachers Association and Morehead First Christian Church.

She was the widow of William LeGrand Jayne.

Survivors include a brother, J.B. Calvert Jr. of Morehead.

Services will be at 2 p.m. Saturday at Morehead First Christian Church. Visitation will be after 4 p.m. today at Lane-Stucky-Gray Funeral Home in Morehead, and after noon Saturday at the church. Contributions are suggested to Morehead First Christian Church, Morehead State University Scholarship Fund or Morehead High School

# Three candidates to interview for head of community colleges

Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Three finalists for president of the new Kentucky Community and Technical College System will be interviewed by the system board Tuesday, a day after meeting faculty, staff, students and the public at the Anderson Campus of Central Kentucky Technical College.

The finalists are:

■ Barry Russell, executive vice president and chief operating officer of the North Carolina Community College System. It serves nearly 800,000 students at 58 community colleges and one technology center with a \$600 million

budget. Russell previously served as president of Southwestern Community College in Sylvania, N.C. He received his doctoral degree from Clemson University in South Carolina.

■ Jerry Young, president of Chaffey Community College District in California. Chaffey has 18,000 students and a budget of \$60 million. It offers more than 80 certificate and degree programs.

Young has also served as president of Centralia College in Washington state. He received his doctoral degree from Kent State University in Ohio.

■ Michael McCall, executive di-

rector of the South Carolina State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education. The system has 16 colleges with 86,000 students in credit courses and 106,000 in continuing education. It has a budget of more than \$300 million.

McCall was formerly president of Florence Darlington Technical College in Florence, S.C. He received his doctoral degree from Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

The Kentucky Community and Technical College System, created last year, combined the previous 13 community colleges of the University of Kentucky with 15 technical schools. The system has had two interim presidents.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Thursday, November 12, 1998

## IN OUR VIEW

# Better late than ...

## It took a death to get some action, but older dormitories are getting sprinklers

It is unfortunate that it took the death of a Murray State University student in a dormitory fire to spur them into action, but officials at Kentucky's state universities have devised a \$25 million plan to bring all residential halls up to modern fire codes. Better late than never.

The plan will require universities to either install sprinkler systems in multi-floor residential halls built prior to 1972 — or to convert the older buildings to other uses.

The public outcry for sprinkler systems arose just hours after one student was killed and another was critically injured in a September fire at Murray State's Hester Hall. Until then, many people did not realize that most dormitories on campuses throughout Kentucky didn't have sprinkler systems and other safety provisions called for in modern fire codes.

The plan to eliminate this safety hazard could take up to four years to complete. Working with Gordon K. Davies, president of the Council on Postsecondary Education, university presidents agreed to fi-

nance the renovations through housing and dining funds.

The prospect of paying more for dorm rooms in order to install sprinkler systems has upset some students. They contend that the safety of students should be the responsibility of the state.

The students have a point, but state tax dollars traditionally have not been used to build or remodel dormitories. However, if the state enjoys another budget surplus, it should consider using a portion of it to fund the safety improvements. After all, far less worthy projects were funded with this summer's surplus.

However, disagreements over funding should not delay the improvements.

Universities have known for years that the older dorms did not meet modern fire codes, but other projects were given higher priorities. However, the Murray State death caused the university presidents to put a higher priority on student safety. Their response will help assure that this tragedy is not repeated at Murray or any other state university.

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL • SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1998

## Patton's sprinkler stance frustrates victim's mother

Associated Press

PADUCAH, Ky. — The mother of a Murray State University student killed in a dormitory fire said she is disappointed that Gov. Paul Patton is not leaning toward providing state money to install sprinklers in dorms.

Michael Minger, 19, of Niceville, Fla., died in the Sept. 18 fire at Hester Hall. Several other students were injured.

Sen. Bob Jackson, D-Murray, had previously said that "the odds are good" that the state would help pay the \$25 million cost of installing sprinklers in state university dormitories that lack them.

But Patton said Friday that it has long been state policy to leave housing and food-service operations to the individual institutions.

In response, Minger's mother, Gail Minger, said that if the state cannot pay the entire cost of installing sprinklers, the universities could at least split the cost with students.

"It really saddens me that he does not think it's the state's job to make sure the schools we send our children to are as safe as possible," she said. "I'm very disappointed."

Universities historically finance housing operations through fees dorm residents pay. At Murray State, students might have to pay an additional \$80 to \$140 per semester for sprinklers and other fire-prevention measures in dorms.

"It's about having enough decency and respect for human

beings to want them to live in the safest places possible," Minger told The Paducah Sun on Friday. "All of the administrative buildings have sprinkler systems. I can't imagine why the buildings that our students sleep in do not."

Minger said that when her daughter Melissa, Michael's twin sister, returned to Converse College in Spartanburg,

S.C., after the funeral, the family talked to administrators there about sprinklers and other safety precautions.

"The dorm she lives in, the buildings on campus, were built back in the 1800s, and they have sprinklers and escape ladders and everything you could think of," she said. "Her school said they could not afford not to have those things."

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Saturday, November 14, 1998

### Patton says sprinkler funding unlikely:

Gov. Paul Patton said yesterday he was not inclined to provide state money to universities to install sprinklers and other fire prevention measures in dormitories. Patton told the annual meeting of the Kentucky Associated Press Editors Association that state policy has long been to leave housing and food-service operations to the individual institutions. "It would be a significant shift in state policy if we began to support room and board," he said. State Sen. Bob Jackson, D-Murray, had told The Paducah Sun that "the odds are good" that the state would help pay the \$25 million cost of installing the dorm sprinklers at the state's public universities. Jackson said he had discussed the situation with Patton. Jackson said the source of funding could come from a combination of state-financed bonds, the state's emergency contingency fund or future state surpluses. "I think the governor could allocate money by executive order," Jackson said.

**"Her school said they could not afford not to have those things."**

Gail Minger, whose son died at Murray, talking of her daughter's college

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1998

## Patton against state aid for sprinklers

### Work in dorms is colleges' job, governor says

By MARK R. CHELLGREN  
Associated Press

Gov. Paul Patton said yesterday he was not inclined to provide state aid to public universities to install sprinklers and other fire-prevention measures in dormitories.

Patton said state policy has long been to leave housing and

food-service operations to the individual schools. "It would be a significant shift in state policy if we began to support room and board," the governor said.

He spoke in Louisville at the annual meeting of the Kentucky Associated Press Editors Association.

State Sen. Bob Jackson, D-Murray, had told The Paducah Sun that "the odds are good" that the state would help pay the \$25 million cost of installing dorm sprinklers.

Jackson said he had discussed the situation with Patton and told the newspaper that the money could come from a com-

ination of state-financed bonds, the state's contingency fund or future state surpluses.

"I think the governor could allocate money by executive order," said Jackson, whose district includes Murray State University, where a dorm fire two months ago killed one student and badly injured another.

Universities historically use fees paid by student residents to pay for housing operations.

Patton touched on other topics during questioning by newspaper editors and executives:

■ Although he is receiving a lot of "politically expedient letters" urging him to call the

General Assembly into special session, Patton said he has not received any compelling arguments.

State employee and teacher groups have asked for more state money for their health insurance programs. And there have been continuing calls from organized labor and lawyer groups to revisit workers' compensation, which was over-

hauled less than two years ago. "I am not closing the door on any," Patton said.

■ Democrats and Republicans in essence fought to a draw in Kentucky elections, Patton said.

MORE →

# Schools should fund dorm sprinklers

## Patton discusses other topics in speech

By MARK R. CHELLGREN  
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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Democrats and Republicans essentially fought to a draw in Kentucky elections, Patton said.

While the GOP targeted the U.S. Senate seat, won by Republican Jim Bunning, it also intended to take over the state Senate, which Democrats continue to hold by a 20-18 advantage.

Patton said he deserves credit for fortifying the Democratic Party and candidates and preventing the Republicans from taking over the state Senate and potentially the state House.

"I think the only thing that has kept that from happening is my strong leadership," Patton said.

On his own political prospects, Patton tried to walk a tight line between campaigning for a second term and becoming a candidate, and therefore subject to spending limitations. Patton said he and Lt. Gov. Steve Henry will jointly decide about a slate for 1999, but probably not until just before the Jan. 26 filing deadline.

Patton said he expects primary and general election opposition, but does not know if the former will come from his predecessor as governor, Brereton Jones.

Patton said he was ambivalent about putting more state money into general tourism promotion. Patton noted the state has few large tourism attractions that can finance their own regional or national advertising campaigns, but the state may not be able to fill that gap.

"I don't know how much benefit that would be," Patton said.

Minger said when her daughter Melissa, Michael's twin sister, returned to Converse College in Spartanburg, S.C., after the funeral, the family talked to administrators there about sprinklers and other safety precautions.

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has long been state policy to leave housing and food service operations to the individual institutions.

Minger's mother, Gail Minger, told the Sun on Friday that if the state cannot pay for the entire cost of installing sprinkler systems, at least the universities could split the costs with students.

"It really saddens me that he does not think it's the state's job to make sure the schools we send our children to are as safe as possible," she said. "I'm very disappointed."

Universities historically finance housing operations through fees paid by student residents. At Murray State, students would possibly have to pay an additional \$80 to \$140 in housing fees per semester to pay for sprinklers and other fire prevention measures in dorms.

"It's about having enough decency and respect for human beings to want them to live in the safest places possible," Minger said. "All of the administrative buildings have sprinkler systems. I can't imagine why the buildings that our students sleep in do not."

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Sunday, November 15, 1998

# Fire victim's mother is disappointed with decision

ASSOCIATED PRESS

PADUCAH — The mother of a Murray State University student killed in a dormitory fire said she is disappointed that Gov. Paul Patton is not leaning toward providing state money to install sprinkler systems in dorms.

Michael Minger, 19, of Niceville, Fla., died in the Sept. 18 fire at Hester Hall. Several other students were injured.

State Sen. Bob Jackson, D-Murray, had told The Paducah Sun that "the odds are good" that the state would help pay the \$25 million cost of installing the dorm sprinklers at the state's public universities. But Patton said Friday that it

PATTON  
(Cont'd)

While the GOP targeted the U.S. Senate seat held by retiring Sen. Wendell Ford — a seat won by Republican Jim Bunning — it also intended to take over the state Senate, which Democrats continue to hold by a 20-18 advantage.

Patton said he deserves credit for fortifying the Democratic Party and candidates and preventing the Republicans from taking over the state Senate and potentially the state House.

"I think the only thing that has kept that from happening is my strong leadership," Patton said.

On his own political prospects, Patton tried to walk the line between campaigning for a second term and becoming a candidate — and therefore subject to spending limitations. Patton said he and Lt. Gov. Steve Henry will jointly decide about a slate for next year, but probably not until just before the Jan. 26 filing deadline.

Patton said he expects primary and general election opposition but does not know if the former will come from his predecessor as governor, Brereton Jones.

Patton said he was ambivalent about putting more state money into tourism promotion. Patton noted that the state has few large tourism attractions that can pay for their own regional or national advertising campaigns, but the state may not be able to fill that gap.



*High expectations for students*  
*Low standards for teachers*

# The Learning Gap

**State's teachers getting by on average, even failing, grades**

By Linda B. Blackford,  
Linda J. Johnson  
and Holly E. Stepp

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITERS

This is the tale of two players in the state's high-stakes education game: students, who are held to some of the highest standards in the nation, and teachers, getting by on some of the lowest.

Kentucky students produce complex poetry and essays as early as the fourth grade. But the people who teach those students are required to be no more than C-plus students in college and only minimally competent when they graduate.

The 1990 Kentucky Education Reform Act required that Kentucky students would learn at high levels.

But that KERA requirement did not extend to teachers.

A Herald-Leader analysis of state records, and interviews with teachers, policy-makers and education experts has found:

■ College students need only a C-plus average in general education courses to get into teacher preparation programs.

■ Kentucky allows some of the lowest passing scores in the nation on tests that determine who becomes a teacher.

■ Most of those tests allow a person to miss up to half of the questions and still pass. For school-age children, that would result in an "F".

■ A prospective teacher can fail tests multiple times and still get a job.

■ Teachers don't have to report how they spend time or money on required professional development.

■ Once on the job, teachers never again have to take a test to prove they know their subjects.

■ Many teachers are teaching subjects they did not study in college.

State education policy-makers

recognize that the quality of Kentucky's teachers needs to improve.

"There is no more important building block to our students' success than teachers," said Susan Leib, executive director of the state's Education Professional Standards Board.

"KERA is a tough program, and teachers have to be ready for that workload," said Chris Powell, an Anderson County teacher for 13 years.

## Basic competence

But critics such as Robert Strauss, a professor at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, say Kentucky hasn't done enough to make sure that happens.

Future Kentucky teachers often have to get only about 40 percent of the questions correct to pass a series of teacher exams called PRAXIS, according to a formula developed by Strauss.

Kentucky's passing scores — set by the state — reflect a level of minimal competence, and that's all they're designed to do, said Pat Hartanowicz, program consultant for the state's standards board.

Strauss doesn't think that's enough. He contends that, under KERA, students were blamed for low test scores while their teachers went unexamined.

"You didn't do anything with the inventory of teachers," he said.

The company that created the PRAXIS tests, which are used nationwide, questions Strauss's specific numbers but doesn't challenge his point.

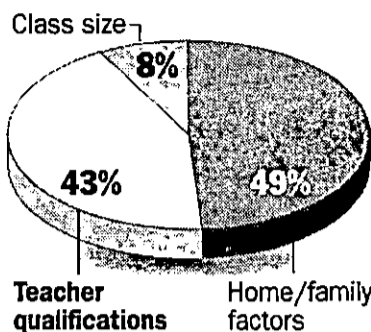
For example, Strauss said the passing score on one test was 42 percent.

"I might argue and say it's between 47 and 52 percent," said Drew Gitomer, director of research in the teaching and learning program for Educational Testing Service, "but the pattern still holds."

## Teachers' influence

In a study of 900 Texas school districts, Harvard professor Ronald Ferguson found that, although social and economic status is the biggest determiner of student success, teacher quality runs a close second.

FACTORS AFFECTING  
MATH SCORE GAINS  
(Grades 3 to 5)



Source: Harvard Journal on Legislation  
TIM BLUM/STAFF

## To be a teacher

To become a teacher in Kentucky, college graduates must take three tests, which gauge their basic knowledge, and other tests on specific subjects.

Kentucky's minimum scores on most of those tests are among the lowest of Southern states, which tend to have the lowest minimums in the nation. On one test — a professional skills test — the cutoff score was the lowest, tied with Mississippi.

"We can't even say thank God for Mississippi," said Sen. Tim Shaughnessy, D-Louisville.

Leib said the state plans to review all of the minimum scores next year and she wants to raise them to at least the highest of the 16 Southern states.

Is that enough?

"Do you want to be the smartest kid in the dumb group or the dumb kid in the smart group?" asked Tom Guskey, education professor in the University of Kentucky's College of Education.

Guskey says states routinely lower passing scores to make sure there are enough teachers to fill classrooms and allow for people who simply had a bad testing day.

In March, the standards board considered lowering the minimum score on a math test that 40 percent of prospective teachers failed.

"Setting the score is a very delicate balance" between political realities of the need for teachers and fairness to future teachers, Hartanowicz said.

## Repeating tests

Low minimum scores mean Kentucky teachers don't fail often. But it doesn't matter because they can take the tests — and fail them — as many times as they need, and still get hired.

Consider this..

A Herald-Leader check of state records found a teacher who graduated from Campbellsville University and had failed the three basic knowledge tests 22 times — an extreme example.

## NUMBERS

Numbers of note about Kentucky public school teachers:

**45,359**

Total number of public school teachers in Kentucky

**34,721**

Number of women

**10,638**

Number of men

**93.2**

Percent who are white

**6.2**

Percent who are black

**0.6**

Percent who are Asian, Hispanic or Native American

**42**

Average age

**15**

Average number of years in the classroom

**78**

Percent who hold advanced degrees

**25**

Percent who say they plan to teach as long as they're able

**42**

Percent who say they plan to teach until they are eligible for retirement

**7**

Percent who say they plan to teach until something better comes along

**4**

Percent who say they plan to leave teaching as soon as possible

**22**

Percent who are undecided about their futures in teaching

**\$33,500**

Average salary

SOURCE: KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATIONAL BOARD

MORE →

## Teachers (cont'd)

"If it wasn't so sad, it would be laughable," Guskey said.

Two years later, that person was hired as a special education teacher on an emergency basis in Clinton County.

Districts don't know how many times a teacher candidate might have failed the test because those documents can be released only by the individual, not the state.

In Christian County, one teacher was hired out of Murray State University after failing one of the basic knowledge tests eight times.

Christian County school officials said all teacher applicants go through a screening interview before being interviewed by school principals, who do the hiring.

"If they're not good, it comes out in an interview," said Pam Nunn, personnel director for the county. "Principals usually go over the college transcripts pretty carefully."

But transcripts don't show PRAXIS scores.

### No easy solution

Regulating teacher quality is not a simple issue.

"It is the most simple of concepts — for students to succeed they need good teachers," said Linda Darling-Hammond, executive director of the National Commission on Teaching in America's Future, which has been analyzing the issue since 1996.

"But the problem has always been tackled in separate pieces."

In Kentucky, the Education Professional Standards Board has introduced standards that say exactly what teachers should be able to do, including master the content in subjects they teach.

Those standards are applied while future teachers are still in college. During teachers' first year on the job, they are evaluated against the standards.

The problem, Leib said, is that the standards board hasn't yet determined how to make sure that teachers continue to meet those standards.

Of course, raising standards runs up against a harsh reality: too few teachers in the classroom.

A booming job market in math and science fields, more opportunities for women who have traditionally made up the teaching force, and a pay scale that can't compete with private industry lure away prospective teachers.

But Senate Majority Leader David Karem, D-Louisville, who helped craft KERA, noted that the law boosted teacher salaries to the third-highest among Southern states.

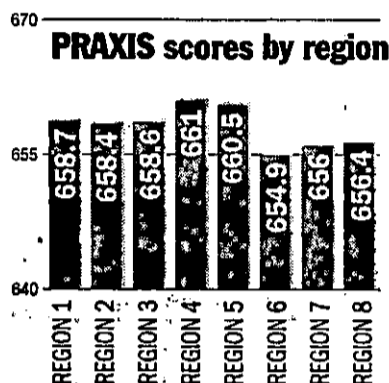
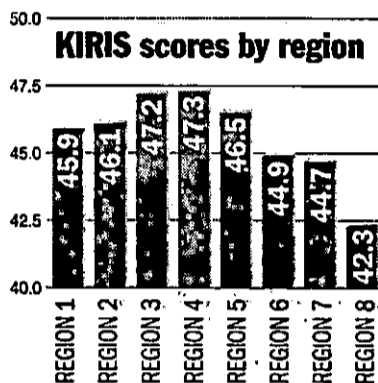
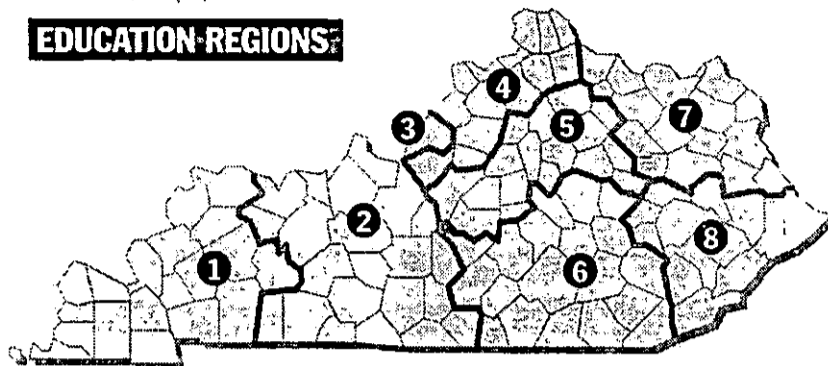
According to state Department of Education figures for 1995-96, Kentucky teacher salaries averaged 29th nationally, between \$33,000 and \$34,000 a year.

"I'm not saying these people are getting paid what they need to be paid, but we have raised the bar for teacher salaries," Karem said. "Why isn't the bar being raised in standards as well?"

## Test score patterns

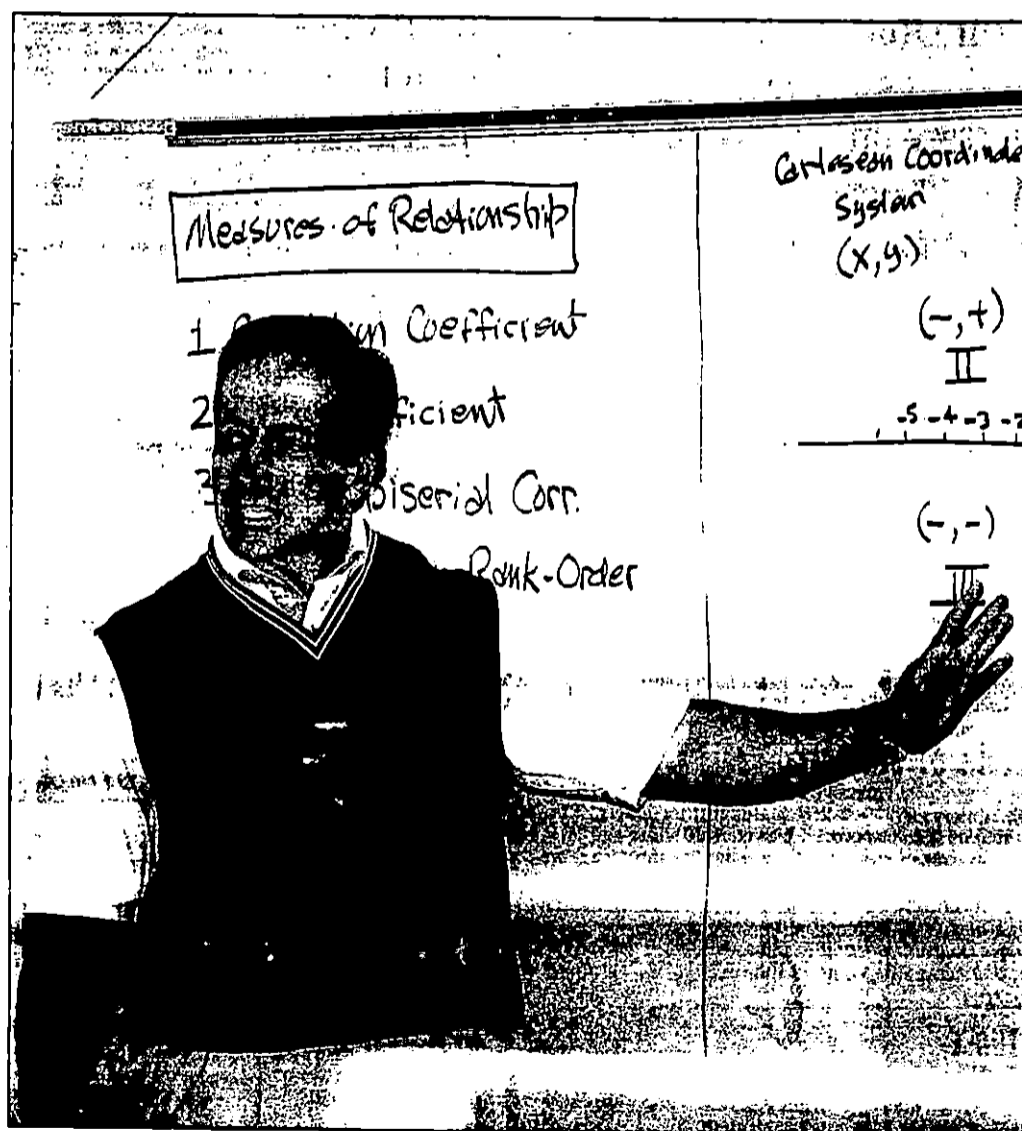
Average scores calculated over three years show a similar pattern between PRAXIS and KIRIS tests in Kentucky's education regions. KIRIS tests students' grasp of concepts. PRAXIS tests teachers' general knowledge. The regions with the lowest KIRIS scores typically have the lowest PRAXIS scores.

### EDUCATION REGIONS



Source: Herald-Leader analysis

TIM BLUM/STAFF



Tom Guskey, a professor of education at the University of Kentucky, criticizes low standards in teacher education. He says states routinely lower passing scores to make sure there are enough teachers.

MICHELLE PATTERSON/STAFF

# Teacher and subject: Matchup or mixup?

By Linda B. Blackford  
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

Ein, zwei, drei, vier.

Welcome to math class.

That's right. Your child could be learning fractions from a certified German teacher.

Or multiplication from a gym teacher. Or algebra from a teacher whose specialty is English.

Although Kentucky teachers spend two to three years in training, many have a weak background in the subjects they teach. For example, according to a Herald-Leader review of state records, more than 20 percent of the people teaching math in grades 7-12 in 1995 did not have a significant background in math.

That figure dropped to 10 percent in 1998, or about 135 teachers.

Many of those probably received emergency certification to fill a void, according to state Education Professional Standards Board officials.

But to Susan Leib, the board's executive director, 135 teachers "out of field" is "far too many."

Part of the issue, Leib and others say, is that elementary teachers get a smattering of all subjects in college. But they could be teaching specialized subjects in middle school, including science or pre-algebra, without special training.

## CERTIFICATION

"Many times those teachers have had just one math (course) on their transcript, and that's awfully thin," said Zella Wells, a standards board member.

### Extent of training

Earlier this year, state officials, combing through records by hand, studied the transcripts of current middle school math teachers in Kentucky.

They found that one in four hadn't majored in the subject he or she was teaching. The transcripts also showed that 25 percent of math teachers repeated a math class in college and 55 percent had never taken first-year calculus.

That's a sure sign, state officials say, that math teachers aren't taking enough high-level math courses, although they are often expected to teach them.

Almost 30 percent of Kentucky's ninth-to-12th-grade math teachers in 1993-94 had not even minored in math, according to 1993-94 data compiled by the National Center for Educational Statistics, and published by the National Commission on Teaching and America's Future. In science and social studies, 16 percent and 17 percent of teachers, respectively, also lacked the appropriate background.

Judith Gambill, the new president of the Kentucky Education Association, used to worry where she would teach with her grade 7-12 certification.

She worried that she might end up teaching an eighth-grade English class even though she trained to be a high school teacher.

"I don't know anything about (children's novelist) Judy Blume. I studied Shakespeare," she said. "The question is: How do you find the people and match them up to the job?"

At one time, it might not have mattered. But a look at American students' dismal showing on an annual international science and math test — in which they scored far below students in other industrialized nations — indicates that U.S. students aren't ready to compete in the global job market.

Results of the Third International Mathematics and Science Study released last spring showed that American students don't get enough math and science instruction, partly because their teachers lack a deep understanding of the material they teach, said William Schmidt, one of the study's organizers.

### Out-of-field teaching

The issue of out-of-field teaching made headlines in 1996 when University of Georgia professor Richard In-

gersoll found that 56 percent of American students were taught science by someone without even a minor in the field. "The bottom line is, we have a problem," he said. "We have all this 'toughen the standards' talk, but we don't look at this."

Ingersoll stresses that the public tends to blame teachers for teaching out of their fields, when in fact, they're only doing what they're told.

Out of desperation, many principals will fill a teaching position with a less-qualified person rather than cancel a class, Ingersoll said.

Estill County High School Principal Brad Sorrell said he hasn't had a problem with out-of-field teaching at his school, but he's aware of it in other districts.

"We've just been fortunate," he said. "I've heard about the problems from other principals about finding enough certified teachers for the slots."

Ingersoll said: "There's a lot of this stuff that goes on in the occupation of teaching that we would never allow to go on in real life. We would never have a cardiologist deliver a baby, never have a real estate lawyer do a rape case.

"In contrast, the assumption is that, in high school teaching, it doesn't require as much skill and expertise, hence a little mixing and matching is OK."

*Almost 30 percent of Kentucky's ninth-to-12th-grade math teachers in 1993-94 had not even minored in math, according to 1993-94 data compiled by the National Center for Educational Statistics, and published by the National Commission on Teaching and America's Future.*

MAKING THE GRADE

# Critic lashes tests for would-be teachers



**Robert Strauss** is something of a radical; he advocates letting parents choose their children's teachers.

## Professor says passing scores too low; state officials point to bigger picture

By Linda J. Johnson  
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

To Robert Strauss, a professor at Carnegie-Mellon University, it's a vicious cycle:

Poorly trained teachers work in communities where they were raised, and often educated, and produce poorly trained students — some of whom become teachers.

To prove his contention, he points to Kentucky's tests for would-be teachers. The standards are so low they're a joke, Strauss says.

A Herald-Leader analysis found significant differences between mini-

mum scores set by Kentucky and other states on a number of tests.

But Kentucky education officials say the scores measure minimal competence and are just one piece of what makes a good teacher.

Pat Hartanowicz, program consultant for the Kentucky Education Professional Standards Board, points to the future.

In January, the standards board will review all the passing scores. Although Hartanowicz can't say what the board will do, she does know this: When Kentucky started using the tests, little national data existed for

comparison. Such data is now available, and Kentucky can more accurately determine its standards.

But the question remains: Is Kentucky's current minimal standard enough?

Strauss says no.

Educational Testing Service, which designed the tests, won't release specific score information, saying it belongs to the states.

Using what ETS would make public, the Herald-Leader found that other states had higher passing scores than Kentucky on two of three basic-skills tests and on 12 of 17 specialty tests.

In his analysis, Strauss developed a way to calculate the percentage of correct answers required to pass more than a dozen tests used in Kentucky.

The percentage ranged from 34 percent on a social studies test to 50 percent on a science test.

For example, on one math test — for which the passing score was lowered from the recommended 161 to 141 — a test-taker would have to answer only 14 more questions correctly than the number he would probably get right by guessing.

That's equal to about 26 right out of 50, an "F" on just about any test in any school.

Hartanowicz doesn't quibble with Strauss's numbers.

But the tests are "only one parameter for deciding if you have a minimally competent teacher," she said, and pointed out that some states have lower scores than Kentucky. For example, New Jersey had significantly

lower passing scores on several tests.

So what's to be done?

Executive director Susan Leib says the Education Professional Standards Board plans to set teacher-test scores at least as high as the highest passing scores among Southern states.

Is that enough?

Of about 20 tests analyzed by the Herald-Leader, Southern states' scores were the highest in about half. In the remaining tests, Western and Northeastern states had higher scores, sometimes by as much as 20 points.

There's something else. Higher passing scores mean more people fail.

"We try to be fair," Hartanowicz said. "(But) we want competent teachers."



# Information on teachers spread out, incomplete

## Hardware, money lacking to gather and examine records, official says

By Linda J. Johnson  
 HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

Kentucky collects reams of data about its teachers, but none of it really indicates how good or bad they are.

The Herald-Leader found that the state has accurate computerized information on no more than 15 percent of its 45,359 teachers and little on anyone who became a teacher before 1995. That excludes the majority of Kentucky's teachers — 50 percent have been on the job more than 15 years.

Without easily accessible and reliable data, policy-makers and legislators can't make research-based decisions about training and standards, experts said. Steve Clements, an assistant profes-

### THE DATA GAP

sor at the University of Kentucky College of Education, has spent a year compiling a report on the status of Kentucky teachers.

Currently available in draft form, the report — for the National Commission on Teaching and America's Future — tries to identify what needs to be done to improve the quality of teaching. Throughout his work, Clements laments the lack of data.

Little effort has been made in Kentucky to examine numerical information — test scores, college grade-point averages or ACT scores — and merge that with demographic data — race, gender and socioeconomic status — because the

information is not kept in one place. That combined data could shed light on who teachers are and where weaknesses lie in teacher training. Knowing that might help the state determine where professional development money should go.

The Kentucky Education Professional Standards Board gets much of its data from individual student records. Other data are kept by the state's information system division, and still more information is compiled by the Kentucky Department of Education.

But no one has tried to determine any trends among Kentucky teachers — which colleges give the best training or how many times someone takes the state-required tests before passing. Nor

has the state analyzed where college graduates go to teach.

"I don't have the hardware, I don't have the personnel, I don't have the money" to do that kind of analysis, said Susan Leib, executive director of the standards board.

"We just simply don't have enough data to really say definitively what the status of the teacher work force is," Clements said.

Because of confidentiality concerns, the state keeps most information about individual teachers close to the vest.

Clements and Leib's frustrations aren't lost on Wilmer S. Cody, state education commissioner.

"The gathering (of) data and information is important because if we don't watch out, we will fix the wrong problem," he said.

Although few people from any of Kentucky's colleges failed the three basic tests, some had to go back several times to pass. Some never passed, yet, as substitutes or as emergency-certified teachers, they're in the classrooms.

College	# took the three tests	# failed more than once	Avg. # times taken
Alice Lloyd College	65	5	2
Campbellsville	119	3	2
Eastern Kentucky	905	22	2
Kentucky State	68	3	2
Morehead State	676	40	2
Murray State	475	11	2
Transylvania	66	4	1.5
Western Kentucky	925	24	1.4

\* These tests were discontinued in Kentucky during 1995 or 1996. But people who became teachers before then — and who are still teaching — took them.  
 \*\* These are the tests Kentucky began using when it discontinued the previous ones, generally after 1995.

### TESTS TEACHERS TAKE

## Report card

### A high grade of concern

The number of test questions that a potential teacher must answer correctly to receive a teaching license would equal a failing grade for any student on any test in the state. A professor at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh has developed a way to determine the average number of correct answers needed to pass. Following are passing scores on some of the tests used in Kentucky:

### THE BASIC THREE

Test	Ky. % correct needed to pass	Highest % required/state
Communication skills	48	60/Rhode Island
General knowledge	48	52/New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Maine
Professional knowledge	46	64/Oregon

### SPECIALTY TESTS

Test	Ky. % correct needed to pass	Highest % required/state
English: Language and literature*	35	41/Louisiana
English: Language, literature and composition (content)**	38	72/Connecticut
English: Language, literature and composition (essays)**	35	60/Connecticut, California
Mathematics*	34	45/Virginia
Math: Content**	41	47/Oregon
Math: Proofs, models and problems, Part II**	41	70/California
Social Studies*	34	42/Florida
Social Studies: Content**	46	62/Connecticut
Social Studies: Interpretation of materials**	50	69/California
Chemistry, Physics and General Science	35	43/Oregon, South Carolina
General science: Content, Part II	50	50/Kentucky, Oregon
Biology: Content essays	39	57/California
Physics: Content	41	47/Oregon
Biology**	41	41/Kentucky, Mississippi
Chemistry: Content	44	47/D.C.
Biology: Content, Part 1	39	61/Oregon
Biology and General Science	41	46/S. Carolina
Elementary Education	35	42/Florida

### FAILURE RATES

For schools with more than 200 graduates, here are the percentages of people who failed the three basic tests. (Most private schools and Kentucky State University had too few students graduating since 1995 for a sample large enough to calculate the percentage of failures on the three basic tests that potential teachers take.)

College	% of failures
Morehead State University	5.1
Eastern Kentucky University	2.4
Murray State University	2.3
Western Kentucky University	1.9
Northern Kentucky University	1.7
University of Louisville	1.3
University of Kentucky	0.6

# What makes a good teacher?

Good teachers are more than the sum of their test scores and college transcripts. They also inspire and motivate students and instill lessons that last beyond the classroom.

## “Even when I’m 100 years old, and don’t know who I am, I’ll try to be Chaucer.”

Paul Craycraft, one of Kenney Roseberry’s former students

By Linda B. Blackford

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

**PARIS** — After they graduated from Paris High School in 1975, Paul Craycraft and Joe Lucas took two very different paths.

Craycraft is an artist; Lucas organizes professional wrestling matches. But the high school buddies, now in their early 40s, still share a devotion to their favorite teacher, Kenney Roseberry.

“She didn’t just teach us English class,” Craycraft said. “It was life, class and culture class.”

During a recent reunion at Roseberry’s Bourbon County farm, the retired teacher and her students reminisced about Chaucer, spelling and what makes a good teacher.

“Even when I’m 100 years old, and don’t know who I am, I’ll recite Chaucer,” Craycraft said.

Roseberry was a stern taskmaster, her students said, but she made class so much fun and so interesting that they never noticed they were working hard.

And Craycraft remembered

Roseberry, 74, as the person who helped him overcome a speech impediment so well that he became a member of the school’s debate team.

As her former students talked on either side of her, Roseberry’s hands and face were in constant motion, making it easy to see how she kept her students’ attention.

Roseberry also credits her own education with giving her a strong background in English.

She attended Randolph-Macon Women’s College in Virginia where

she majored in English to better appreciate poetry and the great classics.

She pushed her own students to read such masterpieces as *Franklin* by St. Walker Scott.

“It was my enthusiasm — excuse me for saying so — that carried them over the hump because I wanted them to love the classics like I did,” Roseberry said.

“I love kids and I love teaching and I was in my element bouncing around my classroom.”

“Mrs. Peck was very stern, but very good. We still talk about her to this day. She was a marvelous American history teacher. She taught us a jingle to remember the U.S. presidents. We never forgot that song. We sang it at our 50th reunion (this summer).”

“She’s just been my educational mentor. Without her support, friendship and guidance, I wouldn’t have gone to graduate school. And I know I wouldn’t have gotten as far as I have.”

■ **ANNA B. PECK**, teacher at the now-defunct University Training School in Lexington, remembered by **Jane Hammonds** of Lexington:

“I remember a time in high school when two girls on the majorette squad had been having some problems with each other, and the band director, rather than deal with the two of them, disbanded the entire squad.

“Mr. Williamson really went to bat for us. He said it wasn’t fair that all of us be punished for the problems of two. He was always like that, standing up for what he believed in, and that was us.”

■ **TAVA CLAY**, history teacher at Lexington’s Bryan Station High School in the late 1970s, remembered by **Michelle Leach** of Lexington:

## About the series

The Herald-Leader’s education reporters examined the quality of Kentucky schoolteachers. Who are they? Where were they trained? What are their qualifications?

We found that the state has little computerized data on teachers hired before 1995 and nothing to show how good or bad they are.

In an effort to determine the state of Kentucky’s teachers and teacher training programs, we studied the data available. We also interviewed numerous students, teachers, administrators, policy-makers and education experts.

What we found was a system with standards high for students but low for teachers and few concrete plans for improving teacher training at the college level or in the classroom.

**Crunching the numbers:** The paper used a database of Kentucky teachers in the work force since 1988 to determine how many were working outside of subjects in which they’re certified.

Other databases listing those hired since 1995 showed the areas in which 6,300 teachers (out of 45,359 statewide) were certified, where they went to college (almost 5,700 attended private or public schools in Kentucky), their scores on teaching exams, what they are licensed to teach and what they do teach.

Because data was limited until 1995, little analysis was possible of teachers on the job before then.

But the information available on the teachers since then is enough to draw accurate conclusions, experts agree.

**Reporters:** Linda B. Blackford, statewide education reporter; Linda J. Johnson, Fayette County Schools reporter; Holly E. Stepp, higher education reporter

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The Herald-Leader asks readers which teachers meant the most to them. The result was stories about men and women who made subjects come alive, who introduced students to new worlds and who, most of all, cared about their students.

■ **JAMES WILLIAMSON**, U.S. History teacher at Phelps High School, as remembered by **Jane Wilson**, also of Phelps:

“Mr. Williamson represented democracy to us in the things he stood up for and how he lived his life.

# Eager to teach, still willing to learn

**Ruby Yessin is always on the lookout for new ways to make her first-grade class at Lexington's Harrison Elementary more interesting**

## A FRESH APPROACH

Mornings are hectic in Ruby Yessin's first-grade classroom at Harrison Elementary School.

She breezes in an hour before the bell rings and rushes around, preparing hand-outs and making sure her room is just right.

She greets every student by name, and usually with a pat on the shoulder or a hug.

In one of Lexington's inner-city schools, Yessin's room is full of children of every color, size and shape. Many start far below grade level in reading and math.

But that doesn't keep her from having high expectations for every student, nor does it keep her from wanting to learn more and do more.

"Tell me how I can do it better and I will do it," Yessin said.

Yessin is one of those teachers

who began teaching right out of school and then left to raise her family. In 1982, when her children were grown, she felt the teaching bug bite again. She upgraded her certification and has been teaching ever since.

At the start of the year, Yessin was eager to begin using a new reading program, and was hoping her enthusiasm carried over to her students.

Using new programs and methods keeps her fresh. Yessin said it never hurts to look at teaching styles and methods in a new way.

Take, for example, the Africa program that she taught toward the end of last year. This year, who knows?

"I never teach the same (way) two years in a row," she said.

— LINDA J. JOHNSON



Ruby Yessin reads to her first-grade class with the help of student Shanise Edwards at Harrison Elementary. Yessin says using new programs and methods of teaching keeps her fresh.

MICHELLE PATTERSON/STAFF

**"Tell me how I can do it better and I will do it."**

Ruby Yessin, teacher at Harrison Elementary School

# Crossing the gap

## Well-schooled teachers key to student learning

Although Kentucky has blazed the trail in school reform, the most important frontier is just being explored.

Until we reinvent the way teachers are prepared for their enormously demanding jobs, all the reforms of the last decade can't amount to much.

And as long as teacher pay remains noncompetitive with other professions, attracting and retaining the teaching force we need will be impossible.

It doesn't take a whiz to see why a bright undergraduate would prefer earning \$43,000 in computer engineering to a beginning math teacher's \$25,000.

But higher pay alone is not the fix.

As "The Learning Gap," a series beginning in today's Herald-Leader reveals, the challenges are complex and many. Undergraduates, veteran teachers, university faculties and state policy-makers will have to be part of the solutions.

As the debate begins, it's important to realize a growing body of research confirms what seems like common sense: Public schools are only as good as their teachers. Students won't learn what teachers are unable to teach.

The link between how well teachers are prepared and how much students learn is direct and significant.

In New York, a comparison of high- and low-achieving schools with similar students found differences in teacher qualifications explained more than 90 percent of the difference. Similar results have been reported in Texas, Tennessee and Alabama.

Apart from a child's socioeconomic status, teacher quality is probably the most significant influence on how much that child will learn.

Research shows teachers need to know how to teach and to deeply understand the subject they're teaching. Contrary to what many believe, teaching is not an inborn skill.

The quality and content of a teacher's education have everything to do with how effective that teacher will be.

The reporters who worked on "The Learning Gap" found that teacher preparation and continu-

ing education in Kentucky are a mixed bag. The extremely low cut-off scores on teacher tests and the high first-time failure rate at some of the 26 schools of education are alarming.

Kentucky can't afford pockets of inferior teacher-education because public schools depend on the nearest college or university to produce most of their teachers.

In that respect, questions about teacher quality are a natural outgrowth of school reform. Kentucky's reforms were built on the principle that no child should be condemned to an inferior education just because he or she was born into a poor family or neighborhood.

Testing, curriculum, technology, money are important in raising the achievement of all kids. But they're no substitute for good teaching.

Broad improvements in teacher preparation are the way to directly confront "the laissez-faire Darwinism that currently reserves most high-quality teaching to affluent schools, substantially segregated 'upper tracks,' and a few alternative schools that exist on the margins of the system," says Linda Darling-Hammond, executive director of the National Commission on Teaching and America's Future.

"Student learning in this country will improve," she says, "only when we focus our efforts on improving teaching."

Efforts to improve teaching are afoot in Kentucky. The state is one of 12 working on strategies for carrying out the national commission's recommendations.

(Some findings from a report to the commission appear below in an article by University of Kentucky assistant professor Stephen Clements, who has recommended reinventing teacher preparation and professional development in Kentucky.)

Most encouraging is the spreading recognition that change is needed.

Kentucky made a huge downpayment on a better future with the school reforms of 1990. To fully realize that investment's potential, we now must commit to strengthening and supporting teachers.



*High expectations  
for students  
Low standards  
for teachers*

# Kentucky teacher standards are low

Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Ky. — While Kentucky students are held to some of the nation's highest standards, their teachers get by on some of the lowest.

The 1990 Kentucky Education Reform Act required students to learn at high levels. But while students produce complex poetry and essays as early as fourth grade, teachers are required to be no more than C-plus students in college and only minimally competent when they graduate, the Lexington Herald-Leader reported yesterday.

A Herald-Leader analysis of state records and interviews with teachers, policy-makers and education experts found:

- College students need only a C-plus average in general education courses to get into teacher preparation programs.

- Kentucky allows some of the lowest passing scores in the nation on tests that determine who becomes a teacher.

- Most of those tests allow a person to miss up to half of the questions and still pass. For school-age children, that would result in an "F."

- A prospective teacher can fail tests multiple times and still get a job.

- Teachers don't have to report how they spend time or money on required professional development.

- Once on the job, teachers never again have to take a test to prove they know their subjects.

- Many teachers are teaching subjects they did not study in college.

State education policy-makers recognize that the quality of teachers needs to improve.

"There is no more important building block to our students' success than teachers," said Susan Leib, executive director of the state's Education Professional Standards Board.

Chris Powell, an Anderson County teacher for 13 years, said: "KERA is a tough program, and teachers have to be ready for that workload."

But Robert Strauss, a professor at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, said Kentucky hasn't done enough to make sure that happens:

Future Kentucky teachers often have to get only about 40 percent of the questions correct to pass a series of teacher exams, according to a formula developed by Strauss.

Kentucky's passing scores, set by the state, reflect a level of minimal competence, and that's all they're designed to do, said Pat Hartanowicz, program consultant for the state's standards board.

Strauss doesn't think that's enough.

To become a teacher in Kentucky, college graduates must take three tests, which gauge their basic knowledge, and other tests on specific subjects.

Kentucky's minimum scores

# State's teacher standards among lowest

Continued

on most of those tests are among the lowest of minimums in Southern states, which tend to have the lowest minimums in the nation. On one, a professional skills test, the cutoff score was the lowest, tied with Mississippi's.

Leib said the state plans to review all of the minimum scores next year, and she wants to raise them to be at least the highest of the 16 Southern states.

But others question whether that's enough.

"Do you want to be the smartest

kid in the dumb group or the dumb kid in the smart group?" asked Tom Guskey, a professor in the University of Kentucky's College of Education.

Guskey said states routinely lower passing scores to make sure there are enough teachers to fill classrooms and allow for people who had a bad testing day.

In March, the standards board considered lowering the minimum score on a math test that 40 percent of prospective teachers failed.

"Setting the score is a very delicate balance" between political realities of the need for teachers and fairness to future teachers, Hartanowicz said.

Low minimum scores mean Kentucky teachers don't fail often. But even if they flunk the tests repeatedly they can still get hired.

The newspaper's review of state records found a teacher who had graduated from Campbellsville University and had failed the three basic-knowledge tests 22 times — an extreme example. Two years later, that person was hired as a special-education teacher.

Districts don't know how many times a teacher candidate might have failed the test because those documents can be released only by the individual, not the state.

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Sunday, November 15, 1998

## Kentucky struggles to improve the quality of teaching

### The problem: Not enough standards to use for measuring

By Stephen K. Clements

Even though the education policy spotlight has recently been cast on President Clinton's proposal to hire 100,000 new teachers to reduce class size around the nation, numerous signposts suggest the issue of teacher quality will be more salient than class size over the next few years.

The National Commission for Teaching and America's Future (NCTAF), for example, has recently published numerous reports on teacher quality, and has stirred up interest in the topic by establishing partnerships with numerous states (including Kentucky). Particularly valuable have been commission efforts to highlight the accumulating empirical research evidence that quality teaching can make a big difference in student achievement.

In late September, both national teacher unions agreed to make teacher quality a focus of their efforts in the near future. At the regional level, both the Southern Regional Education Board in Atlanta and the Columbia Group, based in North Carolina, have devoted attention in recent publications to teacher preparation, certification, and salary issues in the southeast.

In Kentucky, the Prichard Committee has just joined with the Education Professional Standards Board in a project to encourage discussion of teacher quality issues. And the Herald Leader's columnists and education reporters have been devoting much ink to this topic as the school year commenced. It thus appears that teacher quality is an issue whose time has come.

It is not, of course, a new issue for Kentucky policymakers. In fact, most state education reforms of the past two decades have been aimed at improving the teacher workforce. In the mid-1980s, the General Assembly instituted a pioneering internship program to "mentor

new teachers during their first year of classroom duties. It also passed an array of other measures to help teachers do their jobs.

Moreover, most components of KERA, the landmark 1990 school reform act, were teacher oriented. Through school councils, teachers have been given enormous leverage over most matters of curriculum, personnel, and professional development. The core curriculum and assessment systems were developed, in part, to provide a roadmap for teachers and other school personnel. And the accountability system was designed to provide rewards or sanctions to teachers in schools. Kentucky has, indeed, been about the business of addressing teacher quality, in both direct and indirect ways.

But what do we know about teacher quality in Kentucky, based on currently available data? The answer is, in short, not nearly as much as we need to know to make sound policy decisions for the future.

On the inputs side of the ledger — involving our processes for training, certifying, and recertifying teachers, as well as governing the profession — we have ample information. Based on input factors, Kentucky fares very well, compared to other states. Two recent reports from national organizations rated Kentucky's teacher training, certification, and support systems among the best in the nation.

If we look for output measures, on the other hand, or hard data about what our teachers know and can do, we find information that is not that useful.

It appears, for example, that Kentucky teachers have an average of 15 years experience, just behind the national average of 16. We also see that about three-fourths of Kentucky teachers possess master's degrees. And we know that all but a handful of commonwealth teachers have adequate certification. But these indicators neither tell us much about

#### Get in the discussion

Teacher training and teacher quality will be discussed on Tuesday during the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center's annual conference, to be held at the Radisson Hotel in Lexington.

Those interested in participating should call the center's office at 1-800-853-2851.

what teachers know and can do, nor is it necessarily the case that student achievement is directly related to these factors.

Students in Minnesota and Iowa routinely outscore Kentucky students on standardized tests, but only about a third of the teachers in those states have master's degrees.

Some data that might shed more light on teacher knowledge and skill levels have only recently become available, only apply to newly trained teachers, and offer a mixed bag of findings.

The ACT results from 1995-96, for example, show Kentucky's new teacher-training students on average score around 21.5, which is higher than both the national average ACT score (20.9) and the average of Kentucky test takers (20.1). Hence, teachers in the pipeline are "above average."

When these students graduate from teacher-training programs and take the Praxis tests — standardized competency exams — they score at about the national average in the core knowledge and skills portion of the battery. However, in numerous disciplinary areas, Kentucky teacher training graduates score below the national median.

This has been true for several years in areas such as English language, technology education, social studies, foreign languages, and special education.

There is also evidence that some middle and high school teachers are teaching in subject areas in which they have neither a major or minor at the undergraduate level (and hence are engaging in so-called "out of field" teaching).

MDRE →

According to various NCTAF analyses of data gathered in 1993-94 by the National Center for Education Statistics, 28.3 percent of math teachers, 15.9 percent of science teachers, 27.2 percent of English teachers, and 30.9 percent of history teachers at the high school level in Kentucky have less than a minor in the fields they teach.

In an attempt to look more closely at this issue, the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center and researchers at the Kentucky Department of Education (KDE) recently collaborated to study middle-school math teacher transcripts. We discovered that only about 40 percent of these teachers in the state had majored or minored in mathematics.

I cite such figures not to suggest that the educational equivalent of malpractice is widespread

*What do we know about teacher quality in Kentucky, based on currently available data? The answer is, in short, not nearly as much as we need to know to make sound policy decisions for the future.*

in Kentucky schools. Indeed, based on the totality of data available about the state's education system, the commonwealth teacher corps appears to be basically sound, especially at the elementary level, and looks good compared with teacher workforces in other states.

The relative strength of the teaching force in the state helps account for the fact that Kentucky students score near the national average on standardized tests and have been improving on state accountability tests, even though a quarter of the state's school children live below the poverty line.

And as noted, the vast majority of commonwealth teachers are appropriately certified for the classes they teach, according to KDE. This should mean, based on certification rules from the last decade or so, that at the high school level teachers have studied their subject at the major or minor level. Unfortunately, KDE does not have the data capacity to check or refute these out of field teaching percentages itself.

Nor is it clear that study at this level is necessary for someone to be a good teacher. It is also the case that out-of-field teaching percentages are similar to ours in most other states around the country. Kentucky is therefore not alone in coping with problems that might arise among teachers with limited undergraduate level training in subject matter areas.

There are several reasons, however, for citing this mixture of data on the Kentucky teacher workforce. First, the numbers and

claims, especially pertaining to out of field teaching, suggest that Kentuckians should engage in a collective discussion about just what it means for teachers to be adequately trained.

Should all middle and high school teachers have the equivalent of a college major or minor in the subject they teach? If so, what impact would implementing this requirement have on teacher shortages, teacher undergraduate training, and the ongoing teacher professional development system?

If not, how can we be assured that teachers have the knowledge and skills necessary to provide a 21st century education to our children, our most precious resource?

These questions will have to be answered as Kentucky continues its KERA accountability process, and educators grapple with moving ever higher percentages of students into higher performance categories on state assessments.

Second, we need a considerably enhanced, more comprehensive data system with regard to teachers in the state. Such a system would not be a guise for imposing testing requirements on teachers or punishing them. Rather, if it included information for each teacher about undergraduate and graduate course taking, professional development programs pursued, certifications obtained, and courses taught, we could better determine if our teachers were being deployed properly, and if the opportunity structure provided for continuing teacher learning was adequate.

This system might also provide a better view of teacher supply and demand variations — about which we have precious little data now — and could show us which teachers we are leaving the classroom and why.

Without better indicators in general it will indeed be tough for legislators to make intelligent policy choices in terms of the teacher workforce.

Finally, the data about the teacher workforce we do have, limited though it may be, needs to be on the table because any attempts to enhance teacher quality will have to be accomplished through open political processes.

For example, if the best way to improve the teacher workforce is, as some suggest, to increase salaries, and presumably thereby to make a teaching career more attractive to bright young individuals, then the state's citizens must collectively decide to pay for such measures.

If improvements could most profitably come from a stronger professional development system, then how would such a system look, how much would it cost, and how would it affect school calendars and teacher career paths?

What changes in the teacher evaluation system, or in the pay and incentive structure, should be made to reward teachers who strive to improve their knowledge and skills, and to make the teaching profession an option to more talented Kentuckians?

If Kentucky is to set a course for further improving the quality of its teacher workforce, it will have to grapple with these and other issues through citizen involvement and, ultimately, the political process.

*"How would you feel if somebody came and cut little tendons out of your leg just to duplicate arthritis?"*

Paula Hibblitts, Rowan County animal shelter

# Use of dogs in study criticized

## Morehead research will cause intentional harm, group says

By Frank E. Lockwood  
NORTHEASTERN KENTUCKY BUREAU

MOREHEAD — The Humane Society of the United States is objecting to an animal research project at Morehead State University that eventually will result in the deaths of 16 dogs.

The animal-welfare group said in an Oct. 13 letter to the university that its anti-arthritis drug experiment may cause "considerable pain and distress" for the canines and is urging the university to avoid "the intentional infliction of harm to animals."

So far, the protests haven't derailed the project, which is sponsored by a pharmaceutical company. University officials declined to comment on the project, or release the name of the company.

The project is designed to test anti-arthritis medicine for animals. It's not clear how far along the three-month project is, or when the dogs will be euthanized.

The dogs don't develop arthritis on their own. Ligaments in their hind legs are surgically severed, the humane society says. The animals are treated

with anti-arthritis medicine for three months, then euthanized, the group says.

Scott W. Rundell, Morehead State veterinary technology program coordinator, would not comment on the project or the procedures used in it.

The dogs are strays obtained from an animal shelter outside Rowan County, but it's unclear exactly where. The humane society became involved after being tipped off by a Morehead student.

"Dogs don't wear shoes, but I wouldn't want to be in their

shoes if they did," said Jonathan Balcombe, the society's associate director for education and animal research issues. He called the animals' plight a "tragedy."

But in a Sept. 21 letter to the humane society, Rundell defended the study. The 16 test subjects were slated for euthanasia when the university took them, so the study has actually prolonged the lives, Rundell said in the letter.

"I feel that extending the lives to obtain valuable scientific data on the treatment of animal diseases is warranted in order that other animals may benefit from this research," Rundell wrote.

The animals are sedated given anesthesia when undergoing painful procedures, as they're treated in a "humane manner" Rundell said in the letter.

Still, University of New Mexico professor and animal ethicist John P. Gluck said the tests will be unpleasant for the dogs.

"You can be sure that research like this is not a walk in the park. They're going to suffer to some extent," he said.

Paula Hibblitts, who runs the Rowan County animal shelter, asked: "How would you feel if somebody came and cut little tendons out of your leg just to duplicate arthritis?"

The dogs didn't come from the Rowan shelter, she said.

Research on dogs isn't unusual. A total of 75,429 dogs were used in research in 1997, according to the U.S. Department

Agriculture, including 346 in Kentucky. But usually, the animals aren't harmed, according to officials with the Foundation for Biomedical Research in Washington, D.C., which supports the use of animals in research.

Dawn Mitchell, a veterinary student at Morehead State, said she feels sorry for the doomed dogs, but believes the experiment is worthwhile. "This will help animals with arthritis in the long run," she said.

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# Humane society criticizes Morehead animal research

## University project includes test drug, cutting leg tendons

Associated Press

MOREHEAD, Ky. — An animal-welfare group has criticized a research project at Morehead State University that involves treating 16 dogs with anti-arthritis medicine before they are euthanized.

In a letter to the university last month, the Humane Society of the United States said the drug experiment may cause "considerable pain and distress" for the dogs. The group urged the university to avoid "the intentional infliction of harm to animals."

The protests haven't stopped the project, sponsored by a drug company. Morehead State officials declined to comment on the project or release the name of the drug company.

It's not clear how far along the project is in testing the medicine for animals, or when the dogs will be euthanized.

The dogs don't develop arthritis on

their own. Ligaments in their hind legs are surgically severed, the humane society said. The animals are treated with the medicine for three months, then euthanized, the group said.

Scott W. Rundell, Morehead State veterinary technology program coordinator, would not comment on the project or the procedures used in it.

The dogs are strays obtained from an animal shelter outside Rowan County, but it's unclear exactly where. The humane society was tipped off about the project by a Morehead student.

"Dogs don't wear shoes, but I wouldn't want to be in their shoes if they did," said Jonathan Balcombe, the society's associate director for education and animal research issues. He called the animals' plight a tragedy.

In a Sept. 21 letter to the humane society, Rundell defended the study.

The 16 dogs were slated for euthanasia when the university took them, so the study actually prolonged their lives, Rundell said in the letter.

"I feel that extending their lives to obtain valuable scientific data on the treatment of animal diseases is warranted in order that other animals may benefit from this research,"

# Helping parents to get an education

## Innovative program would allow parents to ride school buses

By AMANDA GILMORE  
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

**SUMMIT** — It's a typical morning ritual in many households: Parents get their children ready for school and see them off on the bus.

But what if the parents got on the bus, too, and rode along with their children to their own day of educational opportunities?

It's a scenario that officials at Ashland Technical College and the Boyd County school system hope will be commonplace when school starts next year.

"We're trying to come up with a way that will help our school and the people in our community who want to come to school, but have no

means of transportation," said John McGlone, marketing director at the college.

The program is targeting parents of the approximately 200 Head Start students in the county school system, including about 120 who attend the Early Childhood Learning Center, just up Bob McCullough Drive from the college.

Parents, hired as paid bus monitors for the school system, would ride the bus with their children and be dropped off at the college after the students are unloaded. They would also serve as monitors in the afternoon, which would provide them with transportation home.

"We have a great opportunity here, with the proximity of the learning center and the college," said Ginger Clark, director of the Head Start program for the schools. "We hope we can meet the parents' education needs while also helping our pre-school students at the same time."

The Head Start program is for 3- and 4-year-old children of low income parents. In addition to trying to give the kids early education and other assistance, Head Start seeks to help their parents create a healthy household.

"If a parent is better educated, that's going to help a child," said McGlone, who serves on the learning center's advisory board and is familiar with the Head Start program. "A program like this may not help that many, but if it helps even one person get an education, then it's worth it."

The college offers classes for all backgrounds — from GED preparation to specialized math and technology courses. The school has counselors who will work with Head Start parents to determine their best course of study, McGlone said.

"I think this program is a win-win for everyone involved," he said.

Richard Kendall, director of the college, said the schools are still trying to determine specific transportation needs.

"We're sure there are people out there who could use this, but it's hard to say exactly how many at this point," he said. "We hope this is something that could be implemented when our semester starts in August."

The learning center recently conducted a survey of its Head Start parents to determine what kept some of them from getting an education. Lack of transportation

and child care were cited most often, Clark said.

Those are the same barriers most often mentioned by welfare recipients, according to Cary Willis, spokesperson for the state Cabinet for Families and Children.

"For the longest time before the welfare reform law was passed in 1996, that's something we heard all the time. People said they wanted to work, but they didn't have any way to get there or they didn't have someone to watch their children," Willis said.

The child care network in the state has improved greatly in the past two years, Willis said, but the transportation problem still needs innovative ideas such as the one Ashland Technical College and the Boyd school system are proposing.

"It sounds like a great idea," Willis said. "Whenever you can form partnerships like that, it helps."

Using school buses to transport welfare recipients to work or to school has been mentioned before, Willis said, but liability was always a concern.

There wouldn't be a liability problem with this plan because the parents who ride the buses would be Boyd County school employees and

thus covered by the system's insurance plan. Monitors are paid minimum wage.

"We think this is a workable idea," said Pete Miller, transportation director for the school system.

The state requires a monitor on any bus that a 3- or 4-year-old rides. Boyd County already has monitors — mainly adult volunteers and high school or junior high students — on nearly all of its 30 bus routes, Miller said. But there is always room for more, he said.

What will have to be worked out is coordinating the routes with where the potential monitors live.

"The person would have to be close to where the bus route begins," Miller said. "We might be able to adjust our routes slightly to go a little bit out of our way, but we aren't going to change them too much."



# Internet a web of scholarship scams

## Offers cash in on students around world

By Ethan Bronner

NEW YORK TIMES NEWS SERVICE

Wesley Watkins IV, a 23-year-old Stanford University graduate from Oakland, Calif., was accepted to a doctoral program in music education in England. But, unable to afford the \$17,000 annual fees at Reading University, he searched the World Wide Web for scholarship possibilities.

Watkins chanced upon World Education Access, which vowed a "scholarship for everyone." He "joined" the organization over the summer for \$1,289. In exchange, he was told, his tuition would be covered. He flew to England last month. The money never came.

Over the past six months, while a few individuals have received money from World Education Access, based in Dayton, Ohio, others — or sometimes the colleges they had expected to attend — received invalid checks, or no checks at all.

Among the institutional victims are St. Leo's College in Florida; the University of Findlay in Ohio; Franciscan University of Steubenville, Ohio; and Geneva College in Beaver Falls, Pa. Federal and Ohio state authorities are investigating, but they declined to characterize the operation.

As the cost of a college education rises, and the cost of not having one soars in an increasingly competitive society, scholarship brokers have proliferated, many on the Internet. The Federal Trade Commission and other watchdog groups say the sometimes desperate quest for scholarship money has produced new victims for con artists.

"Scholarship scams are increasing," said Dana Lesemann, a lawyer with the Federal Trade Commission. "We have recently filed eight lawsuits against companies engaged in activities we consider fraudulent. There were some 19,000 victims."

Lesemann said many were mail-based schemes involving the use of picture postcards portraying smiling young graduates and a promise that for a fee, often around \$80, scholarships are guaranteed.

Last month, the FTC shut down an operation in Maryland that assured students that for a fee of \$10 to \$100, they would win grants for \$2,500 to \$7,500. More than 50,000 people sent checks to the organization, which used 10 different names. In most cases, after the fee was paid, the organization was never heard from again, the commission said.

Mark Kantrowitz, publisher of the Web site findaid.org, estimates that there are 150 dishonest scholarship schemes a year.

"The total loss is something like \$100 million a year," said Kantrowitz, whose Web site offers a range of possible sources for aid and alerts consumers to fraud.

### A global scam

The schemes operate worldwide and sometimes include poor countries, where an American or European college education is seen as the best guarantor of long-term employment.

Even within the United States, the search for scholarship money has taken on something of a desperate nature as the federal government has reduced its support and college costs have risen.

John Joyce of the College Board said there had long been schemes asking parents to pay for services they could have gotten free.

"Back in the 1970s when I started in this, there was a concern over commercial scholarship search groups that would have parents or students pay for services that gave them nothing more than they could have gotten themselves," he said. "After putting up the money, the student would be told to apply for loans at banks or to the federal government. What is happening on an increasing basis today is that operations similar to that now exist on the World Wide Web."

Simon Kapenda, founder and president of World Education Access, acknowledged having sent checks with insufficient money in the account. He said he was in temporary financial difficulty and would make up for failed promises when his troubles cleared.

Kapenda, 28, a Namibian immigrant, has made a special effort to appeal to foreign students, many of them from Africa and other poor areas, and many of them religious. He says he has

done so because of the scant opportunities in Africa.

"I'll have enough money to cover it," he said. "It was not my intention for this to happen. I will try to fix whatever is messed up. Maybe someone out there could send some money to the colleges for these students."

Kapenda said his money came from other ventures, which he declined to specify, and that his only aim was to help those in need.

He has made good on a few promises, paying a handful of stu-

dents, such as Gregory Head, who is studying at Brescia University in Owensboro, Ky. Head said he had paid Kapenda \$700 and had received nearly \$1,700.

Head said he had been skeptical of World Education Access and had tried to check it out. After praying, Head decided to send in his money.

Karen Watkins, mother of Wesley Watkins, flew to England expecting his tuition to be paid, said she had spent a long time on the telephone with Kapenda. Even

though she was suspicious, she decided her son should give it a try. "I feel so stupid now," she said. Her son has begun his studies, and the family is looking for other sources of money.

State and federal authorities say they can not tell whether Kapenda is dishonest or in over his head.

Without clear criminal intent, it can be hard to force the closing of Web sites, although Lesemann said any promise not backed up was illegal.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Saturday, November 14, 1998

### IN OUR VIEW

## No accountability

### Students have little incentive to do well

A group of high school seniors has told an advisory council of teachers, parents, educators and business people what most probably already knew: Students have little incentive to do their best on the state-mandated school tests. As a result, the tests are not an accurate reflection of what the students know.

Therein lies a major flaw with the old KIRIS tests — one that needs to be corrected in the new tests currently being designed for students to take this spring.

Someway, somehow, students must be held accountable for the scores they receive on the tests. If not, many will not take the tests seriously, and the scores will not be an accurate reflection of what young people know.

Schools are certainly held accountable for the scores their students receive on the tests. Teachers and administrators in schools whose students do well on the tests can qualify for cash awards, while those in schools whose students do poorly can be subject to state sanctions.

But what happens to students who do poorly on the tests? Usually nothing. Portions of the test can be used in determining a student's letter grade in a class, but students

say few teachers do that. Test scores have no bearing on whether a student graduates.

"You can't expect students to perform their best on a test that has no bearing on themselves," David Walsh, a 17-year-old Frankfort High School senior told the panel. "Because of that, I don't think it's a really good test."

Katie Dahlen, a 17-year-old senior at Anderson County High, said she didn't put much effort into last year's test. Other students admitted likewise.

Such comments come as no surprise to teachers and school administrators. They have complained for years that students have no reason to do their best on the tests.

That needs to change. Some states have made obtaining a minimum score on a test a requirement for students to graduate. While we're not ready to advocate Kentucky doing the same, we do think test scores should be used in determining such things as grades, class rank, and perhaps eligibility for state scholarship money.

Holding schools and teachers accountable for the performances of their students has been a major emphasis of the Kentucky Education Reform Act. It is past time for students also to be held accountable.

# Scholarship scams on rise in the mail and on the Web

## Schemes charge enrollment fee, promise school aid

By ETHAN BRONNER  
The New York Times

Wesley Watkins IV, a 23-year-old Stanford University graduate from Oakland, Calif., was accepted to a doctoral program in music education in England. But, unable to afford the \$17,000 annual fees at Reading University, he searched the World Wide Web for scholarship possibilities.

Watkins chanced upon World Education Access, which vowed a "scholarship for everyone." He "joined" the organization over the summer for \$1,289. In exchange, he was told, his tuition would be covered. He flew to England last month. The money never came.

Over the past six months, while a few individuals have received money from World Education Access, based in Dayton, Ohio, others — or sometimes the colleges they had expected to attend — received invalid checks, or no checks at all.

Among the institutional victims are St. Leo's College in Florida; the University of Findlay in Findlay, Ohio; Franciscan University of Steubenville, Ohio; and Geneva College in Beaver Falls, Pa. Federal and Ohio state authorities are investigating, but they declined to characterize the operation.

As the cost of a college education rises, scholarship brokers have proliferated, many on the Internet. The Federal Trade Commission and watchdog groups say the sometimes desperate quest for scholarships has produced new victims for con artists.

"Scholarship scams are increas-

ing," said Dana Lesemann, a lawyer with the Federal Trade Commission. "We have recently filed eight lawsuits against companies engaged in activities we consider fraudulent. There were some 19,000 victims."

Lesemann said many were mail-based schemes involving the use of picture postcards portraying smiling young graduates and a promise that for a fee, often around \$80, scholarships are guaranteed.

Last month, the FTC shut down an operation in Maryland that assured students that for a fee of \$10 to \$100, they would win grants for \$2,500 to \$7,500. More than 50,000 people sent checks to the organization, which used 10 different names. In most cases, after the fee was paid, the organization was never heard from again, the commission said.

Mark Kantrowitz, the publisher of a Web site, [findaid.org](http://findaid.org), estimates that there are 150 dishonest scholarship schemes a year.

"The total loss is something like \$100 million a year," said Kantrowitz, whose Web site offers a range of possible sources for aid and alerts consumers to fraud.

The schemes operate worldwide and sometimes include poor countries, where an American or European college education is seen as the best guarantor of long-term employment.

The founder and president of World Education Access, Simon Kapenda, acknowledged in an interview having sent checks with insufficient money in the account. He said he was in temporary financial difficulty and would make up for failed promises when his troubles cleared.

Kapenda, 28, a Namibian immigrant, has made a special effort to appeal to foreign students, many of them from Africa and other poor areas, and many of them religious.

Kapenda's office telephone is often not answered. But, reached by e-mail and then by telephone at his home, he vowed that he would make good on his word. He said he was waiting for \$300,000 of his money to arrive from Angola, where, he said, it was being improperly held.

Kapenda said that his money came from other ventures, which he declined to specify, and that his only aim was to help those in need.

He has made good on a few promises, paying a handful of students, like Gregory Head, who is studying at Brescia University in Owensboro, Ky. Head said he had paid Kapenda \$700 and had received nearly \$1,700.

Karen Watkins, mother of Wesley, who flew to England expecting his tuition to be paid, said she had spent a long time on the telephone with Kapenda trying to understand how the scholarship system worked.

"I feel so stupid now," she said. Her son has begun his studies, and the family is looking for other sources of money.

Kapenda said his new plan was for his Web site to investigate and give a seal of approval to other Web sites, which would list themselves with his site for a fee. He also hopes to become a clearinghouse for educational assistance.

State and federal authorities say they can not tell whether Kapenda is dishonest or in over his head with a big, faulty idea.

Without clear criminal intent, it can be hard for the authorities to force the closure of Web sites, although Lesemann said any promise not backed up was illegal.

Last month, Kapenda changed his rules. No up-front fee from applicants is required now and a promise of success is no longer found on his Web site. But he said he had not given up on the operation.

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Monday, November 16, 1998

### ■ ANALYSIS

# KCTCS degrees mark a new beginning

By Charles Wolfe  
ASSOCIATED PRESS

FRANKFORT — Proposals for five new associate degree programs won state approval last week. They were less notable for subject matter, perhaps, than for how they were proposed in the first place.

Each degree program represents a collaboration of institutions. Four of the five were developed jointly by technical schools and community colleges.

Each technical school offers a diploma or certificate in one of four subject areas — agriculture technology, respiratory care, clinical laboratory technician or automotive engineering technician.

A student wanting to go beyond a certificate and pursue a two-year degree in the same field can transfer all the technical school's credits to the community college.

That would have been unheard of before 1997, when the General Assembly, at the urging of Gov. Paul Patton, reorganized Kentucky's system of education beyond high school.

The most controversial change was the separation of 13 community colleges from the University of Kentucky. The colleges were melded into a separate system with the state's vocational-technical schools.

It was a wrenching change for many, particularly community college students who cherished an academic connection to UK, however tenuous it might have been.

Patton swore the students and their two-year campuses would be better off in the long run, with greater control of their destinies. He preached academic collaboration and a "seamless" system of postsecondary education.

Not all have been converted, and some bitterness surely remains. But a year after its creation, the Kentucky Community and Technical College System is moving in the direction Patton predicted.

One example: For more than 20 years, Henderson Community College has offered a clinical laboratory technician's degree. Madisonville Technical College has offered a diploma in the same field.

The community college will now accept course work from the technical school, and a third institution has entered the picture — Madisonville Community College. For students in the area, it means they can attend either community college to earn the Associate in Applied Science degree.

Other agreements:

■ Prestonsburg Community College and Mayo Technical College in

Paintsville for respiratory care coursework.

■ Hazard Community College and Hazard Technical College, Breathitt County Technical School in Jackson and Lee County Technical School in Beattyville for automotive technology credits.

■ Owensboro Community College and Owensboro Technical College for agriculture technology credits.

Three other community colleges — Ashland, Jefferson and Maysville — joined forces on a degree in network and information systems technology. It is to be offered by "distance learning" — interactive television, the Internet, CD-ROM and the like.

Bryan Armstrong, a spokesman for the new community and technical college system, said such joint ventures are becoming the rule, not the exception.

# Football fields are green for many college coffers

By Bill Wallace

**W**hen Ohio State inexplicably lost for the first time this season in its game against Michigan State, the defeat cost the Buckeyes dearly.

A chance to win college football's national championship was gone and with it any hope of participating in the Tostitos Fiesta Bowl matchup at Tempe, Ariz., on Jan. 4.

Each of the participating teams that day — those ranked No. 1 and No. 2 according to a formula involving polling and computers — will receive close to \$12 million.

Ohio State will have to settle for a lesser bowl game, maybe the Rose Bowl (whose payout will be \$11 million) or one of the 20 other holiday bowl contests that pay amounts to participating teams ranging from \$750,000 to \$2 million.

The players don't get the money, nor do the musicians in the accompanying bands. They are all amateurs, we must remember.

But money and much of college football are linked at the hip. The 44 teams bound for bowl games belong to the elite echelon, the institutions whose teams have a hope of making money. But few do, as the latest survey from the National Collegiate Athletic Association tells us.

There are other levels of college football: the 119 teams in Division I-AA and the 112 in Division I-A.

The I-AA teams, which don't go to bowl games and are never seen on network television, lose on average \$484,000 each season, according to the NCAA.

Some colleges, like the wealthy Ivy League institutions, don't care about the cost. Others worry. One of them, Boston University, was concerned enough to give up the sport after last season. Administrators said the university would thus save \$1 million a year.

By contrast, 10 colleges in the U.S. northeast have instituted football programs in the last eight years, and damn the costs. There are two major reasons — sustain-

ing alumni amiability and maintaining gender equity on campus.

Admissions directors say the presence of a football team has come to be a necessity when recruiting 18-year-old male high school seniors. Few will play, but most will attend the games, the parties, the celebrations surrounding this kind of autumnal splendor. It's a macho matter.

A 50-50 boy-girl ratio is the goal that's hard to attain. At Boston University, women make up 57 percent of the 15,500 undergraduates, and admission advisers say the figure will climb now that there's no football.

As for the alumni, the best time to get the old grads back to the campus — where they may take an interest and make a donation — is at the annual "Homecoming" football weekend.

Boston U. tried to uphold Homecoming this fall by spending freely on various programs, in addition to staging soccer and field hockey games. "Without football, it kind of laid an egg," said one old grad.

The University at Buffalo, the popular name for a New York state-supported institution with 23,000 students, is investing \$1 million in start-up costs to elevate its football program from Division I-AA to I-A.

The school will offer more athletic scholarships, 85 rather than 63, have a stadium meeting the NCAA's mandatory minimum of 30,000 seats and will see its players face more formidable opponents.

Buffalo's projected annual football deficit will exceed \$1 million for at least a decade. University officials say the expenditure is worthwhile in terms of prestige, of continued growth.

Forget that the real purpose of a university is to provide higher education, not bread and circus on Saturday afternoons in the autumn.

Athletic deficits at major U.S. colleges, the I-A institutions, are rising. The average deficit, says the NCAA, grew from \$237,000 in 1995 to \$823,000 in 1997.

However, there are accounting tricks here. Funds raised by alumni booster groups or provided by

university budgets are not included.

Colleges can took the books any way they wish when it comes to accounting for the athletic scholarships. Some charge the full cost of tuition, room and board to the athletic budget. So 85 football scholarships at, let's say, \$15,000 each means an annual burden of \$1.27 million.

Ridiculous, say other sports administrators. It doesn't cost anywhere near that much to place a football player in an otherwise empty seat in an existing classroom or let him use a vacant dormitory bed.

Where football makes the most sense is at the Division III level, the truly small-college tier. Financial grants based on need rather than sports prowess replace the full-ride athletic scholarships. So the athletes play the games for fun.

There are 990 such games this season among 210 teams, with attendance averaging 1,750.

Dick Farley, the coach at Williams College in Massachusetts, whose teams have won 87 percent of their games, says this about Division III football: "If you can't play here, you can't play anywhere. There is no Division IV."

■  
*William N. Wallace has viewed the American sporting scene in various poses, chiefly as a daily journalist for New York City newspapers. His base is Westport, Conn.*

# No college affirmative action? Then include athletes as well

**Derrick Z. Jackson**

SYNDICATED COLUMNIST



SEATTLE  
— Hubert Locke is playing the jock card. Like many supporters of affirmative action, he was disappointed when

the white electorate voted to kill affirmative action by passing Initiative 200. He was incensed that within 24 hours of the vote, the University of Washington announced that it was dropping color as a criterion in its undergraduate admissions process.

Without factoring in disadvantages that are connected to color, campus officials estimate that 24 percent of this year's African-American, Latino, and Native American first-year students would not have been admitted. African-Americans make up 3.4 percent of the state's population and 2.8 of the students at the University of Washington.

Locke, a professor in the graduate school of public affairs, is a 23-year veteran of the university and someone known for not letting racism go gently into the night. He wants to see how seri-

ous the school really is about the matter. He says that if the university is going to deny education to students of color, it should also lock out African-American athletes whose high school academic record would not otherwise have gotten them in the school.

"We must be admitting athletes under special provisions when they would otherwise never meet the normal academic criteria for entering the school," Locke said. "If we're going to be consistent across the board, we need to do that... We're saying, we don't want black men as students, but we want you as gladiators to serve our rooting interests."

Myron Apilado, the university's vice president for minority affairs, is worried that students of color, fearing a hostile campus, will not even apply, resulting in a drop of perhaps as much as 40 percent in minority admissions.

"African-American, Chicano/Latino, and Native American students were only 9 percent of the student body anyway. So you have to ask, Why are these voters so desperate to get rid of them?" Apilado said. "We've graduated over 5,000 students who came here under affirmative action, including Norm Rice," the former mayor of Seat-

tle, who is African-American.

The reason might be that the national proponents of I-200 never really cared much about Washington state in the first place. This state, which is 84 percent white, was merely an easy steppingstone to build momentum and intimidate states with much higher percentages of African-Americans and Latinos, such as Florida, Michigan, and Texas.

It was so easy a steppingstone that not only did 80 percent of Republicans and 66 percent of white men vote for I-200, but so did half of white women, 54 percent of union members, 62 percent of independents, and 41 percent of Democrats. Locke said the voting was a measure of how racism trumped all defenses of affirmative action, most notably the benefits for white women.

"It is nonsense to think that we had decades of segregation and that all of a sudden, after this small window of opportunity, we will voluntarily maintain the numbers of black students and black faculty," said Locke. "On this issue, people will do only what the law compels them to do. If it compels them to do nothing, they will do nothing."

Except, perhaps, recruit black men for the football team.

BOSTON GLOBE

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • THE FORUM • SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1998

## AFFIRMATIVE ACTION FOR JOCKS ONLY

SEATTLE — Hubert Locke is playing the jock card. Like many supporters of affirmative action, he was disappointed when the white electorate voted to kill affirmative action by passing Initiative 200. He was incensed that within 24 hours of the vote, the University of Washington announced that it was dropping color as a criterion in its undergraduate admissions process.



**DERRICK JACKSON**

American first-year students would not have been admitted. African-Americans make up 3.4 percent of the state's population and 2.8 of the students at the University of Washington.

Locke, a professor in the graduate school of public affairs, is a 23-year veteran of the university and someone known for not letting racism go gently into the night. He wants to see how serious the school really is about the matter. He says that if the university is going to deny education to students of color, it should also lock out African-American athletes whose high school academic records would not otherwise have gotten them in the school.

"All these people who are so enthusiastic about I-200, I want to poke around and uncover what we really are saying around here," Locke said. "We must be admitting athletes under special provisions when they would otherwise never meet the normal academic criteria for entering the school. If we're going to be consistent across the board, we need to do that.

"Otherwise, what we are really saying is that we don't want black students who are trying their hardest to overcome obstacles in their lives and know fully that a college degree is a pathway to success. I'm thinking particularly of black males. We are on the verge of saying we don't care anything about black males as regular students who are trying to lift themselves up through academics, yet we go to great lengths to get black males to come here to play football and basketball.

"We're saying, we don't want black men as students, but we want you as gladiators to serve our rooting interests."

Myron Apilado, the university's vice president for minority affairs, is worried that students of color, fearing a hostile campus, will not even apply for admission, resulting in a drop of perhaps as much as 40 percent in minority admissions.

"African-American, Chicano/Latino, and Native American students were only 9 percent of the student body anyway, so you have to ask why are these voters so desperate to get rid of them," Apilado said. "We've

graduated over 5,000 students who came here under affirmative action, including Norm Rice," the former mayor of Seattle, who is African American.

"These students were qualified to be here, but many of them do not do as well on standardized tests as white students. Race has never been the only criterion for getting them in; they had to have the grades to make us think they could make it here. We're going to find any way we can to keep the numbers up, using things like low income, the neighborhood, or the kind of school they come from, whether they have a single parent, being first generation to go to college, coming from a reservation, anything we think is an obstacle to having high test scores.

"But we can't kid ourselves. Race plays a factor, often a negative factor in test scores, and to now ignore that means we will have a drop no matter what we do. It is diabolical. The day after I-200 passed, I had students come up to me to ask me if their tutoring programs were going to be taken away. What is it that makes voters want to scare these students and block them when no one can pretend that the playing field is level?"

The reason might be that even though African-American, Latino, and Native American students are a small number here, the national proponents of I-200 never really cared all that much about Washington state in the first place. This state, which is 84 percent white, was merely an easy steppingstone to build

momentum and intimidate states with much higher percentages of African Americans and Latinos, such as Florida, Michigan and Texas.

It was so easy a steppingstone that not only did 80 percent of Republicans and 66 percent of white men vote for I-200, but so did half of white women, 54 percent of union members, 62 percent of independents, and 41 percent of Democrats. Locke said the voting was a measure of how racism trumped all defenses of affirmative action, most notably the benefits for white women.

"The issue of race was injected into this city in a way that I have not seen for a quarter-century," Locke said. "The number of African students at this university is already at an obscenely low number, and now people want to challenge even that. I don't pretend that affirmative action is the only way to make progress, but one has to remember that we are only a generation removed from where universities like this were an all-white preserve.

"It is nonsense to think that we had decades of segregation and that all of a sudden, after this small window of opportunity, we will voluntarily maintain the numbers of black students and black faculty. On this issue, people will do only what the law compels them to do. If it compels them to do nothing, they will do nothing."

Except, perhaps, recruit black men for the football team.

• The Boston Globe

# Truck crash kills football player, EKU student; 2nd UK athlete hospitalized

By Jim Warren and Janet Patton  
HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITERS

SOMERSET — It was to have been an early morning deer-hunting expedition for two University of Kentucky football players and their companion. Instead, it ended in tragedy yesterday, on a foggy stretch of U.S. 27 near here.

When it was over, Jason Watts, UK's starting center, was badly injured. Two others — football transfer Arthur Steinmetz, who was sitting out this season at UK, and friend Christopher Scott Brock — were dead.

Junior Rose, who lives across U.S. 27, was one of the first to reach the scene. He and his neighbor, John Hodge, both heard the crash.

"It was a terrible noise," Hodge said. A motorist had banged on Hodge's door and asked him to call 911, Hodge said. Hodge dialed and waited on his porch. Rose told him not to come out: It's bad, he said. You don't want to see.

According to the Pulaski County Sheriff's Department, the hunters were in Watts' 1985 Chevy Scottsdale 4X4 pickup when Watts, who was driving, apparently lost control about 6:58 a.m. 10 miles north of Somerset.

Deputies said the truck ran off the west shoulder of U.S. 27, then swerved back onto the road and crossed both lanes, running off the east side of the highway and flipping over.

The stopped motorist told Rose he had seen the truck leave the road at least twice before it went airborne over a ditch and into an embankment.

All three occupants were thrown from the vehicle, officers said.

Rose and other neighbors rushed to put out a small fire under what was left of the truck's hood. Rose found Watts in the ditch, bleeding. Rose and others tried to calm Watts down.

"His right arm was just laid open," Rose said.

Brock lay in the ditch further along, on the other side of another driveway. Steinmetz lay on the other side of the truck.

Watts, Rose said, ran back and forth from one to the other, shouting.

"He was talking to those other boys, trying to get them to respond," Rose said. "He said, 'Hang on, it's going to be a rough ride, but just hang on.' They never moved that I saw. They just lay there, lifeless."

Two guns, a rifle and a shotgun, lay scattered among the shattered glass, broken country-music tapes and blood-spattered gravel.

"It got me," Rose said, "when

they were putting him in the ambulance. He said they were his two best friends."

The long stretch of highway, one of the straightest for miles and the only place to pass another vehicle, has been the scene of at least one other fatal accident in recent years, Rose said.

Pulaski Sheriff Sam Catron confirmed that speed apparently was a factor in the crash, but declined to say just how fast the truck was traveling.

"They were exceeding the speed limit, but I don't want to put any numbers to it until the investigation is completed," he said.

Asked whether alcohol was involved, Catron said a blood sample was taken from the driver at the hospital following the accident.

"It is our normal policy to take a blood sample after a fatal, and the sample was sent to the state police," he said. Catron said results might take a couple of days.

Brock, 21, of Hyden and Steinmetz, 19, of Edgewood were pronounced dead at the scene by the Pulaski County coroner's office.

Watts, 21, of Oviedo, Fla., was treated at Lake Cumberland Regional Hospital here, then air-lifted to the UK Hospital, where his condition was reported as fair.

He will have surgery on his arm today, said UK Athletics Director C.M. Newton. Further plastic surgery will be necessary later. Watts' gash was partially cleaned

yesterday, and Newton reported that Watts apparently had no nerve damage.

According to friends, Watts Brock and Steinmetz were on their way to Don Haney's Appledale Farm in Pulaski County, where they planned to get in some deer hunting. Deer season opened Saturday.

Haney's daughter, Meghan, a senior, and son, John, a freshman, are both equipment managers for the Wildcats football team.

Meghan Haney said Watts had been going to her father's farm to hunt "probably, since he was a freshman."

"He (Jason) told me on Thursday that they were planning to go down and hunt on Sunday and to tell my dad so that he would know they were coming," she said. "And right after the football game Saturday night he reminded me that they were going. That's the last time I saw him."

Haney and his wife, Ann, found out about the wreck after church. They'd been expecting Watts to stop by on his way home to pick up some fried-apple pies. Instead, they rushed down to Cumberland Hospital just in time to see him, strapped to a backboard, being taken to the helicopter.

"The nurse told me he was one lucky individual," Don Haney said.

"We saw him," Ann Haney said, long enough "just to say 'We

love you.' He smiled and responded. He knew us. I wanted him on that chopper, on the way to UK."

Watts' parents, who were in Lexington for Senior Day and UK's 55-17 defeat of Vanderbilt — had rushed down to Somerset and were already on their way back to meet their son at UK Hospital.

Meghan said she knew Watts well, but was only generally acquainted with the other two.

Brock, who attended Eastern Kentucky University, knew Watts and Steinmetz through his friend, UK quarterback Tim Couch. Brock and Couch played football together at Hyden, and had been friends since childhood, said Couch's father, Elbert Couch.

"Scott was just like a brother to Tim," Elbert Couch said. "I've never met a finer young man."

"Jason's been down here a bunch over the years," Don Haney said. "He's brought lots of kids over the years, most of them football players."

He would come two or three times a year to scout the orchard for deer, he said. But the deer were an excuse to be outdoors, away from school and football.

"He never took a shot," Haney said. "It was a get-away, more than anything."

Funeral services for Brock, which are not yet complete, will be under the direction of the Dwayne Walker Funeral Home in Hyden. Services for Steinmetz, also incomplete, will be under the direction of the Middendorf-Bullock Funeral Home in Covington.

Nov. 17, 1998

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MSU ARCHIVES

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL • TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1998

## Cody wants to focus on teachers

### His education proposals get cool reception

By LONNIE HARP  
The Courier-Journal

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Education Commissioner Wilmer Cody yesterday endorsed 21 steps aimed at improving teaching in Kentucky schools and said he'd like to see the list get even longer.

Cody's proposals ranged from making it tougher for students to get into education colleges to creating "future teacher" clubs in high school that could lure more teen-agers into the field.

He also made a pitch for better salary raises, new regional academies to help teachers bone up on the subjects they teach and forgiving student loans or offering bonuses to lure more math and science teachers to rural districts.

Most of Cody's ideas would require further action by the state Board of Education before they could take effect. Some would require legislative approval. Cody said he simply wanted to throw the ideas out for consideration by various groups looking at teacher improvement.

"This is a document intended to start the discussion, not end it," he said.

The Education Department's approach is the latest of several initiatives that shift the focus of the state's school improvement efforts away from student test scores and toward examining the ability of teachers.

"If we are to continuously raise the performance of students as state law requires, then we must continuously

raise the performance of our teachers," Cody said.

Several hours before his news conference, Cody's ideas got a cool reception from the state's Education Professional Standards Board, which governs teacher education and certification. Several members said they were frustrated that Cody had produced a list on his own after their group had spent several months identifying specific improvements.

The standards board yesterday adopted a two-year list of goals that include:

- Redefining quality measures for the state's colleges of education.

- Reconsidering whether colleges are requiring enough academic courses for future teachers.

- Changing the minimum scores the state requires on national teaching exams.

- Increasing all teachers' training in dealing with special-education students.

The standards board is charged with identifying teaching policies for the Education Department, schools and colleges.

Susan Leib, the board's executive secretary, said Cody's goals are compatible with the plan it adopted. "The board is hopeful that in the future there will be numerous opportunities for the commissioner and the standards board to work on this."

In addition to the Education Department and the teaching standards board, the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, a statewide citizens group, is working this year on recommendations for improving teaching. Those are due in the summer.

A legislative panel is also examining the issue.

"It sounds like there's a big agenda out there and everyone is on the same page," said Ray Nystrand, dean of the University of Louisville's edu-

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF CODY'S PROPOSAL

- Higher standards for admission to teacher education programs, initial teacher certification, approval of teacher education programs.

- Raise minimum scores for passing national tests for certification.

- Set minimum credit requirements in math and science for new elementary teachers.

- Ensure colleges give students what they need to be effective teachers. Penalize programs whose graduates score too low on certification tests.

- Attract more young people to teaching as a career. Offer scholarships, tuition exemptions and "forgivable loans." Revive Future Teachers of America clubs in high schools.

- Pay raises every year for teachers and principals. A 3 percent to 4 percent raise would cost about \$50 million, Cody estimated.

- "Signing bonuses" for new teachers in regions of shortage. Allow state and local education dollars to be spent for moving expenses.

- Make academic enrichment a central feature of professional development. Establish Kentucky teacher academies in major disciplines.

- Help middle school teachers acquire at least a university minor or equivalent in their subjects.

- Let professional development money be spent for graduate study. Offer semester-long paid sabbaticals to highly qualified teachers for in-depth study.

- Allow teacher salary supplements for advanced certification only in the area of teaching or areas directly related to teaching.

- State financial assistance to teachers pursuing certification by National Board of Professional Teaching Standards.

cation college and a member of the standards board. He said U of L is already requiring its teaching students to major in the subject they plan to teach.

But Cody said that too many teachers are unable to help students reach the state's academic goals because they are teaching outside their field of expertise or they lack sufficient background in classes they teach.

Cody's plan would require colleges to design their education programs so teachers would be familiar with aspects of the 1990 Kentucky Education Reform Act.

Leib added yesterday that the standards board would like to see efforts to improve teachers' skills include an expansion of research into the effectiveness of the state's 38,650 public-school teachers.

"Right now, nothing's being coordinated and we have a lot of missing pieces," she said of records on teachers and their backgrounds. "Until we have that, we can't make a decision on who's doing a good job, be it teachers or teacher-preparation programs."

# Cody offers ideas to improve teaching

By Linda B. Blackford  
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

FRANKFORT — Kentucky's education chief yesterday floated several ideas on ways to improve teacher quality, ranging from tougher college admissions to signing bonuses for new teachers.

"This is a document aimed at starting the discussion," said Education Commissioner Wilmer Cody.

The announcement came the day after the Lexington Herald-Leader started a four-part series that exposes serious gaps in teacher education, but Cody denied any connection between the two. He said he had planned on making the announcement last week, but was missing some information.

In particular, Cody said he wanted to work on getting better people into teaching by offering higher salaries and signing bonuses.

Beginning teachers would have to demonstrate knowledge of the subjects they plan to teach beyond what a standardized test can show. For example, a chemistry teacher might have to conduct an experiment in a lab rather than answer multiple-choice questions about the experiment. An English teacher might have to write an essay.

Cody said he wants to make it easier for teachers to take university-level classes in academic subjects rather than in teaching techniques.

He also suggested that teachers should have the opportunity to take semester-long paid sabbaticals.

Cody would not put a price tag on his ideas, many of which would require legislative action.

Teacher quality has been the subject of at least four task forces this year alone.

Yesterday's press conference also coincided with the release of the goals of the Education Professional Standards Board, which by law oversees teacher preparation and certification.

Members said they were angry and disappointed that Cody did not notify the board of his initiative before yesterday. Cody's plans are very similar to the standards board's goals.

"We want to work with him, but it serves no point to have two voices on this issue," said Tim Dedman, a standards board member from Fayette County.

Member Jack Rose called the timing "unfortunate. It's a very untimely situation," he said.

Both Cody's recommendations and the board's goals focus on higher standards for potential teachers, a better match between teachers and the subjects they studied, and better continuing education for veteran teachers.

The standards board members have been working on their goals since July. They want to spend this winter deciding how to raise the passing scores on teacher exams, which rank among the lowest in the nation.

## Cody's suggestions

Here are the key points of teacher-education initiatives proposed by Education Commissioner Wilmer Cody, who would not discuss cost or logistics.

- Higher standards for admission to teacher education programs, teacher certification and university accreditation.

- Raise minimum scores required to pass national teacher tests.

- Set minimum credit requirements in math and science for new elementary teachers.

- Penalize college programs whose graduates score too low on certification tests.

- Attract more young people to

teaching as a career. Offer scholarships, tuition exemptions, "forgivable loans." Revive Future Teachers of America clubs.

- Pay raises every year for teachers and principals.

- "Signing bonuses" for new teachers in regions of shortage. Allow state and local education dollars for moving expenses.

- Make academic enrichment a central feature of professional development. Create teacher academies in major disciplines.

- Let professional development money be spent for graduate study. Offer semester-long paid sabbaticals to highly qualified teachers for in-depth study.

Earlier this fall, Cody said he wanted to issue recommendations on professional development and the training teachers get on the job. But yesterday's announcement was much broader.

Cody said he was looking for even more ideas on the subject.

"I'm just as interested in what else should be added to the list," he said.

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Tuesday, November 17, 1998

## 3 seeking top job at KCTCS share ideas for future

By Holly E. Stepp  
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

LAWRENCEBURG — The faculty, students and staff of the state's community and technical colleges got their first look Monday at the three men competing for the system's top job.

At a meeting of about 100 people, Michael McCall of South Carolina, Barry Russell of North Carolina and Jerry Young of California offered their visions for the presidency of the Kentucky Community and Technical College System.

The all-day forums were held at the Anderson County campus and will be followed by interviews with the KCTCS Board of Regents today. The meetings are closed and the regents are not expected to vote on a president today. An announcement will likely come at the board's Dec. 2 meeting in Maysville.

Interim KCTCS president Jeff Hockaday cautioned forum participants to judge each candidate carefully.

Traits (valuable to this position) are not singular, but come packaged together," Hockaday said.

The regents said they will consider public input.

Each finalist touted his vision for the system that oversees 13 of

the state's community colleges and 15 technical colleges.

Young, president of Chaffey College in Rancho Cucamonga, Calif., said he would work to bring unity between the community and technical colleges.

"I think the bottom line is that it's still learning and valuable," Young said, of the differences between the colleges.

McCall, executive director of the South Carolina State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, said he would work to build political support for the system.

"It will be important for the first KCTCS president to get to know the movers, shakers and power makers," he said.

Russell, executive vice president and chief operating officer of the North Carolina Community College System, said that he would spend his first six months explaining the benefits of the merger between Kentucky's community colleges and technical schools.

"From what I have read, there still seems to be some confusion about this system," he said.

"I would want people to know that the quality of these schools is the same. If anything it's gotten better."

**Community colleges**

It was pleased to see that Rep. Greg Stumbo has taken a position on the issue of removing the degree-granting authority in the community colleges from the University of Kentucky. Stumbo is clearly on the right side as he challenges the Governor on this crucial issue. Gov. Paul Patton couldn't care less about the students in the community colleges. He just wanted to bolster his larger-than-life ego by getting national attention for "reform" so he can brag at national governors' meetings about what he has done.

I am very proud of the UK degree I earned from Southeast Community College. If Stumbo's challenge does not prevail, it will mean those students enrolling in community colleges after July of next year will not be able to earn a degree from UK. I predict that enrollment in the community colleges will seriously decline as students opt to go to real institutions of higher education.

The legislators were duped into supporting Patton's irresponsible community college policy and now must face the consequences of their action. Stumbo needs to vigorously pursue this issue until the community colleges resume their rightful place with the University of Kentucky.

**MICHELLE STEELE**  
Kenvir, Ky. 40847

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky,  
Monday, November 16, 1998

# New college alignment headed in direction Patton predicted

By **CHARLES WOLFE**  
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

## ANALYSIS

**FRANKFORT** — Proposals for five new associate degree programs won state approval last week. They were less notable for subject matter, perhaps, than for how they were proposed in the first place.

Each degree program represents a collaboration of institutions. Four of the five were developed jointly by technical schools and community colleges.

Each technical school offers a diploma or certificate in one of the subject areas — agriculture technology, respiratory care, clinical laboratory technician or automotive engi-

neering technician.

A student wanting to go beyond a certificate and pursue a two-year degree in the same field can transfer all the technical school's credits to the community college.

That would have been unheard of before 1997, when the General Assembly, at the urging of Gov. Paul Patton, reorganized Kentucky's system of education beyond high school.

The most controversial change was the separation of 13 community colleges from the University of Kentucky. They were melded into a sep-

arate system with the state's vocational-technical schools.

It was a wrenching change for many, particularly community college students who cherished an academic connection to UK, however tenuous it might have been.

Patton swore the students and their two-year campuses would be better off in the long run, with greater control of their destinies. He preached academic collaboration and a "seamless" system of postsecondary education.

Not all have been converted, and some bitterness surely remains. But a year after its creation, the Kentucky Community and Technical College System is moving in

the direction Patton predicted.

One example: For more than 20 years, Henderson Community College has offered a clinical laboratory technician's degree. Madisonville Technical College has offered a diploma in the same field.

The community college will now accept course work from the technical school, and a third institution has entered the picture — Madisonville Community College. For students in the Pennyryle, it means they can attend either community college to earn the Associate in Applied Science degree.

Other agreements:

▶ Prestonsburg Community College and Mayo Technical College in Paintsville for respiratory care coursework.

▶ Hazard Community College and Hazard Technical College, Breathitt County Technical School in Jackson and Lee County Technical School in Beattyville for automotive technology credits.

▶ Owensboro Community College and Owensboro Technical College for agriculture technology credits.

Three other community colleges — Ashland, Jefferson and Maysville — joined forces on a degree in network and information systems technology. It is to be offered by "distance learning" — interactive

television, the Internet, CD-ROM and the like.

Bryan Armstrong, a spokesman for the new community and technical college system, said such joint ventures are becoming the rule, not the exception.

"When a new academic program is proposed in KCTCS, one of the first questions that's always raised is whether the program maximizes all possible collaborations," Armstrong said.

When the state Council on Postsecondary Education approved the degree programs last week, council President Gordon Davies said the amount of collaboration among institutions was striking.

## Former Russell star helps Eagles win

Former Russell High School standout Jeff Frasure exemplifies the changes Morehead State University's football program has undergone in the past few years.

For one thing, the senior linebacker is one of only 10 remaining MSU players on full or partial scholarships. When MSU opted to discontinue gridiron scholarships and drop out of the Ohio Valley Conference in football, it honored the scholarship commitments it had already made to players, and Frasure was one of the last to receive a scholarship to play for the Eagles.

More important to Frasure, however, is the fact that he is part of the most successful class in Morehead's football history. With Saturday's victo-

ry over Kenutcky Wesleyan, this senior class has now won 24 games, two more than any other class in the school's history. It also set a Morehead State record for nine wins in a season.

Although the Eagles suffered through a 2-8 season during Frasure's freshman year, they have since put together records of 6-4, 7-3 and the current 9-1. Coach Matt Ballard credits Frasure as being a key building block to the team's success.

At 5-foot 11-inches and 204 pounds, Frasure is small for a college linebacker, but what he lacks in size, he more than makes up for in strength and in zeal. He is an important part of a program that has found its niche in college football.



# Sprinklers will cost university, students MSU president authorized to seek state funds

By Tom Lewis  
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — If Morehead State University wants to put sprinklers in its residence halls and make other fire protection improvements, the university itself — and its students — will likely have to foot much of the bill, school President Ron Eaglin told the MSU Board of Regents Friday.

All of Kentucky's public universities have been evaluating the safety of their dormitories since a Sept. 18 dorm fire killed one Murray State University student and seriously injured another. But the installation of sprinkler systems in older residence halls and other upgrades will cost millions of dollars that had not been budgeted this fiscal year by those schools.

The Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education last week approved a resolution allowing state schools to issue bonds if necessary to pay for sprinklers and other improvements, including \$3.5 million for Morehead.

The Board of Regents on Friday followed the recommendation of its own audit committee and passed a resolution calling on Eaglin to seek state funding for fire protection upgrades in MSU's dorms, rather than selling bonds.

Eaglin, who joined the state's other university presidents in endorsing the council's bond issue plan, said he would abide by the Regents' resolution and would prefer other options over bonding. But he noted that the Kentucky General Assembly won't convene again until 2000, and the school should begin evaluating its fire protection much sooner, leaving it with little choice but to pay for some of the upgrades itself.

Only three MSU residence halls have sprinklers in each room. The other 11 have them in trash rooms, where fires are most likely to start.

In an effort to buy time and keep the institution's costs down, Eaglin said he had instructed school administrators not to have all improvements done at once. He said the school would start paying for the most pressing fire safety needs — as identified by the state Fire Marshal's office — with \$400,000 in a reserve fund.

But Eaglin said MSU's bonding capacity is "relatively small," meaning additional costs would have to be passed along to students, and he would likely have to ask the Regents in April to approve a "modest" rate increase for students to live in residence halls — he hoped under \$20 a semester. If the work were done all at once and the school had to pay for it, the rate increase would likely be \$80 to \$100 per semester, he said.

"I think we're taking a safe, prudent approach to this," he said. "We are moving forward."

MSU Vice President for Administration and Fiscal Services Porter Dailey said supply and demand could drive the cost of sprinkler installation even higher, as all of the state's universities deal with the issue at the same time, with only three certified sprinkler contractors in Kentucky.

"There's going to be lots of competition," Dailey said. "Prices could go sky high."

Out-of-state contractors could also bid on the projects, he added.

The Regents on Friday

unanimously endorsed a resolution adopted by the Kentucky Board of Student Body Presidents, calling on the state legislature to use its own surplus funds to pay for improved fire protection in public university residence halls.

"The buildings met state codes when they were built; therefore, we think when the codes change, the state should have to foot the bill," said Michelle Francis, Morehead State's Student Government Association president and student Regent.

Most of MSU's residence halls were built before 1972, when a state law was passed requiring sprinkler systems in all high-rise buildings.

Eaglin said sprinklers could not be installed in every dorm at once because work could not be done in occupied buildings. Almost all work would have to be done in the summer when most dorms are empty.

MSU's residence halls have smoke detectors in each room, monthly testing of fire alarms, an unannounced fire drill each semester, training for dorm staff in emergency procedures and fire extinguisher use and annual inspections by the state Fire Marshal's office and an independent contractor.

The Fire Marshal had advised MSU of the need for sprinklers before the Murray State fire, but Eaglin said Murray had several problems that Morehead does not, such as dormitory windows that don't open.

# Balancing act: gaining knowledge, learning how to share it

By Holly E. Stapp  
 HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

**MOREHEAD** — The assignment: Decide which brand is the best buy.

Students rush to get supplies — bowls of water and sheets of paper towels.

The towels are soaked, torn, scrubbed with, and compared by cost. The verdict: Brand B is the most economical choice.

That scene is straight out of a classroom, but the students aren't middle schoolers. They're teachers in a graduate-level education class at Morehead State University.

Classes such as this one are part of a growing trend in colleges to teach future teachers basic concepts and the best way to teach them. But many experts question whether training programs are providing enough of those classroom skills.

The teachers themselves have concerns. New teachers surveyed by the Kentucky Institute For Education Research gave their colleges low marks on preparing students to meet the tougher standards of the Kentucky Education Reform Act.

Only 21 percent of new teachers said they were equipped to prepare students for the state test that measures grasp of concepts.

Overall, new teachers from Kentucky's private colleges gave higher marks for their training than those who attended public universities.

The low marks leave lawmakers wondering what happened.

"We are eight years into KERA and new teachers are saying they aren't taught KERA," said Rep. Mary Lou Marzian, D-Louisville, head of an education subcommittee on teacher preparation.

"It makes you wonder where the colleges have been for the majority of the decade."

The teachers' criticisms highlight the challenge colleges have long faced — making sure teachers know the subjects they'll teach and the best way to teach them.

KERA and greater academic, economic and racial diversity among students have made training teachers a juggling act.

"So much more is expected of today's teachers, and teacher preparation programs have to constantly innovate to make sure that we are covering the bases," said Shirley Raines, dean of the University of Kentucky's College of Education.

See **TRAINING**  
 Next page →

## ADMISSION FIGURES

Students admitted to teacher preparation programs on average have higher GPAs than the state requires. But ACT scores often fall below what's required. Teacher preparation program admission averages (1992-96):

### State admission requirements

Minimum GPA .....2.5  
 Minimum ACT .....21

### Asbury College

Males admitted .....83  
 Females admitted .....223  
 Average GPA .....3.3  
 Average ACT .....23.3

### Bellarmino College

Males admitted .....32  
 Females admitted .....94  
 Average GPA .....3.2  
 Average ACT .....21.5

### Berea College

Males admitted .....56  
 Females admitted .....114  
 Average GPA .....3.1  
 Average ACT .....22.7

### Brescia College

Males admitted .....37  
 Females admitted .....97  
 Average GPA .....3.2  
 Average ACT .....21.8

### Campbellsville University

Males admitted .....176  
 Females admitted .....260  
 Average GPA .....3.22  
 Average ACT .....22.6

### Centre College

Males admitted .....26  
 Females admitted .....50  
 Average GPA .....3.0  
 Average ACT .....25.5

### Cumberland College

Males admitted .....76  
 Females admitted .....197  
 Average GPA .....3.1  
 Average ACT .....21.4

### Eastern Kentucky University

Males admitted .....1,353  
 Females admitted .....3,625  
 Average GPA .....3.0  
 Average ACT .....20.8

### Georgetown College

Males admitted .....28  
 Females admitted .....157  
 Average GPA .....3.2  
 Average ACT .....24.5

### Kentucky Christian College

Males admitted .....70  
 Females admitted .....155  
 Average GPA .....3.1  
 Average ACT .....22.1

### Kentucky State University

Males admitted .....46  
 Females admitted .....86  
 Average GPA .....3.1  
 Average ACT .....20.7

### Kentucky Wesleyan College

Males admitted .....16  
 Females admitted .....39  
 Average GPA .....3.2  
 Average ACT .....23.2

### Lindsey Wilson College

Males admitted .....88  
 Females admitted .....140  
 Average GPA .....3.2  
 Average ACT .....20.8

### Alice Lloyd College

Males admitted .....63  
 Females admitted .....89  
 Average GPA .....3.0  
 Average ACT .....21.8

### Midway College

(primarily an all-female college)  
 Males admitted .....0  
 Females admitted .....36  
 Average GPA .....3.4  
 Average ACT .....20.9

### Morehead State University

Males admitted .....477  
 Females admitted .....1,100  
 Average GPA .....3.1  
 Average ACT .....20.4

### Murray State University

Males admitted .....226  
 Females admitted .....595  
 Average GPA .....3.1  
 Average ACT .....21.5

### Northern Kentucky University

Males admitted .....371  
 Females admitted .....964  
 Average GPA .....3.1  
 Average ACT .....21.6

### Pikeville College

Males admitted .....123  
 Females admitted .....293  
 Average GPA .....3.2  
 Average ACT .....20.3

### Spalding University

Males admitted .....15  
 Females admitted .....132  
 Average GPA .....3.4  
 Average ACT .....20.2

### Thomas More College

Males admitted .....57  
 Females admitted .....58  
 Average GPA .....3.3  
 Average ACT .....22.6

### Transylvania University

Males admitted .....29  
 Females admitted .....83  
 Average GPA .....3.2  
 Average ACT .....23.7

### Union College

Males admitted .....90  
 Females admitted .....181  
 Average GPA .....3.2  
 Average ACT .....19.5

### University of Kentucky

Males admitted .....270  
 Females admitted .....718  
 Average GPA .....3.2  
 Average ACT .....22.3

### University of Louisville

Males admitted .....339  
 Females admitted .....826  
 Average GPA .....3.1  
 Average ACT .....21.2

### Western Kentucky University

Males admitted .....720  
 Females admitted .....2,213  
 Average GPA .....3.4  
 Average ACT .....24.1

# TRAINING: Goal is: Learn first, then share it (cont'd)

It's a nationwide problem. The National Commission on Teaching and America's Future, in a 1996 report, blasted colleges for not combining theory and classes on specific subjects.

The commission's director, Linda Darling-Hammond, outlined problems in teacher training:

- Course work is separate from practice teaching.

- Professional skills are segmented into separate courses.

- Professors in liberal arts, the basis of high school subjects, are insulated from education professors.

"The would-be teachers are left on their own to pull it all together," Darling-Hammond said.

Exercises such as the one with paper towels are part of the effort to bring it together.

Kent Freeland, a Morehead State education professor, uses the exercise in a graduate class, Social Studies in Today's Elementary Schools, where topics range from economics to civics.

"We all know that some of these students have very limited background in topics like economics," Freeland said. "This is an attempt to reintroduce those concepts."

The students in Freeland's class point to another problem — they all teach in elementary schools.

"Elementary preparation, for the teachers who are expected to be the jacks-of-all-trades, is considered weak in subject matter," said Darling-Hammond.

Since 1993, Morehead has required elementary education majors to enroll in classes designed to improve their knowledge of basic subjects — social studies, reading, language arts and math.

The classes are taught by teams of education professors and some liberal arts faculty.

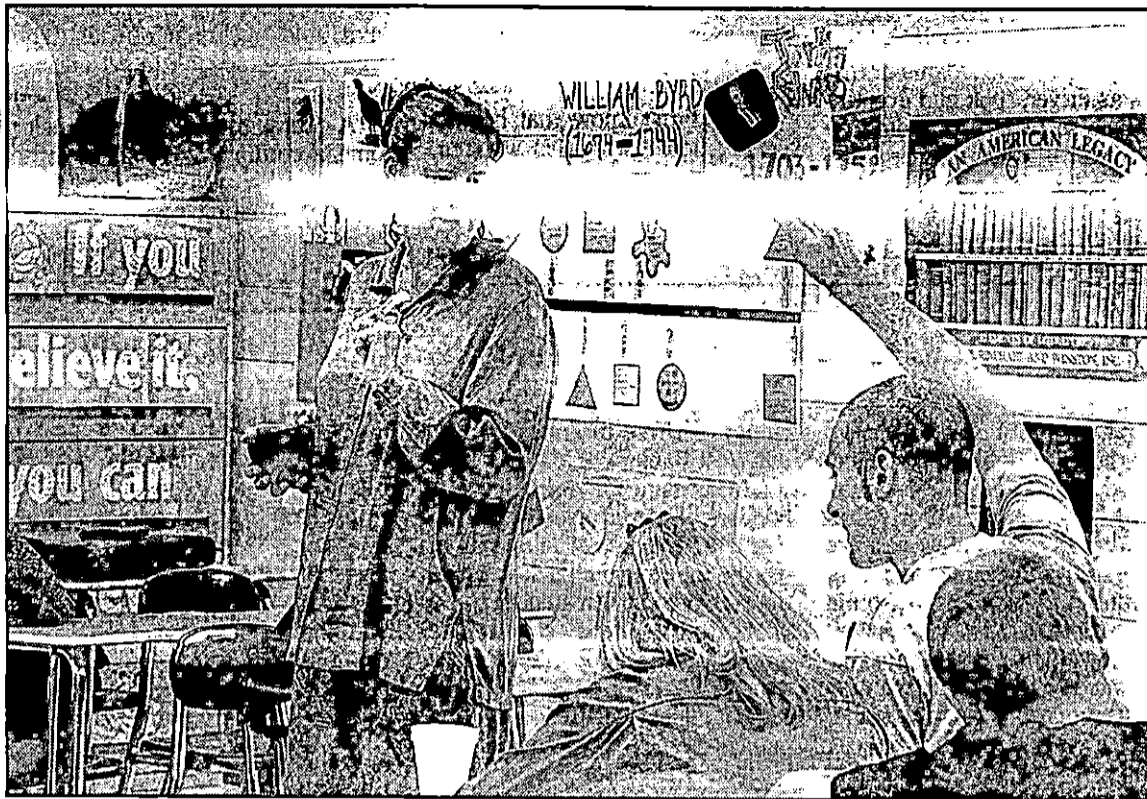
Morehead education Dean Harold "Bud" Harty thinks that program will improve elementary teachers' backgrounds.

"Content knowledge is important for every teacher, regardless of the grade," Harty said.

## Two degrees

Not every high school teacher is well-versed in the subject he or she is teaching. According to a recent study by the Southern Regional Education Board, 45 percent of middle and high school science teachers didn't major in science. The numbers are similar for math.

In the first half of the century, high school teachers majored in the liberal arts in college. The result



MICHELLE PATTERSON/S

**Carol Hatt**, a graduate student in education at the University of Kentucky, taught an English class earlier this school year at Scott County High School as part of her training. Raising his hand to answer a question is student Jonathan Wright, 16.

## Teachers feel prepared, but...

Numbers show that teachers think they are getting solid general training, but they don't consider themselves as well prepared to deal with specific areas of education reform, such as writing portfolios or technology.

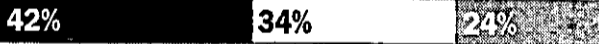


■ Extremely/Very well    □ Moderately well    ■ Moderately/Very poorly/No preparation

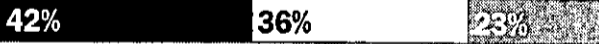
**Q:** How well do you feel your college's teacher preparation program prepared you for actually teaching in Kentucky's schools?



**Q:** How well are you prepared to use assessments such as writing portfolios and open-ended questions?



**Q:** How well are you prepared to address student discipline problems?



**Q:** How well are you prepared to use technology in instruction?



NOTE: Due to "don't know" responses and/or rounding, figures may not add to 100%

Source: Kentucky Institute for Education Research

TIM BLUM/STAFF

was teachers who knew plenty about *The Canterbury Tales* and unrhymed iambic pentameter, but little about how children learn.

During the 1960s, the pendulum swung the other way. Colleges began to focus on child development. The result: an emphasis on form over content.

Today, at least two Kentucky universities hope they've struck the correct balance.

UK and the University of Louisville have five-year programs that produce teachers with two degrees — a bachelor's in the liberal arts and a master's in teaching.

The program, says U of L Education Dean Raphael Nystrand, appropriately pairs book learning with real-world experience.

"From the very first class, students are in our professional development schools, interacting with teachers and students," Nystrand said.

That hands-on experience is worth the additional year, students say.

"When I first started college, I planned to be an education major and finish in four years, and hit the classroom," said Killian Timoney, 22, of Lexington, who completed

UK's program this summer.

"But this was so much better because I got more hands-on experience as well as I know a lot more about history."

## The KERA challenge

While the colleges are doing a better job preparing students overall, weaknesses in their programs remain, according to teachers and principals.

Chris Anderson, assistant principal at Anderson County High School, sees new teachers who have not been trained in basic K-12 concepts, such as showing students how to compile writing portfolios.

"I think colleges though (KERA) would go away and say, 'Why should we revamp our curriculum for something that may not last?'" she said.

However, in the Kentucky Institute For Education Research survey, new teachers said their colleges supported KERA.

But those teachers were highly critical of the guidance that colleges gave for the leap from lecture hall to the classroom. Nearly 40 percent said they wanted more and better experiences in classroom and more classroom management skills.

Those complaints aren't limited to new teachers.

Veteran teacher Connie Hayes said she thought the education theory classes in college were "pragmatic." Then she stepped into the classroom.

"You have to transfer from theory to reality," said Hayes, who graduated from Western Kentucky University more than 15 years ago. "Sometimes, it hits you right in the face."

"From the very first class, students are in our professional development schools, interacting with teachers and students."



THE REAL WORLD

# Classrooms provide what lecture halls lack

By Linda J. Johnson  
HERALD LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

When Karen Campbell, a long-time librarian at Winburn Middle School, died last year, Principal Virgil Covington had to tell his students — all 577 of them.

He carried out his painful task during morning announcements and watched something wonderful unfold. Seventeen teacher trainees from the University of Kentucky were in the school that day. They immediately began to help students cope with their grief.

"That's real life," Covington said. "Those (UK) kids got to see that."

It's something they never could have grasped sitting in a classroom

half a city away. And that's a problem many experts have with teacher preparation programs in Kentucky: Too much time in lecture halls, not enough in schools.

The relationship between Winburn and UK is part of a plan to reverse that trend. Winburn is a professional-development school, where teachers, college professors, and teachers in training work together. Squires Elementary is the other professional-development school in Fayette County.

The University of Louisville has similar arrangements with 13 schools in Jefferson County.

Sara Moore, the professor who taught those UK students at Winburn last year, remembers the day

Covington announced Campbell's death. For both of them it's a clear example of the program's success.

"I could have a conversation on campus about what you do when something happens at school," she said. "But it doesn't have that level of reality."

Covington credits Moore with much of the program's success. It began three years ago as an after-school program and has expanded since then. Moore held her middle-school introductory class at Winburn last spring. This spring, there will be two classes.

College students wanting to teach middle school get a dose of real life, the school gets role models for its students and practicing

teachers get fresh ideas.

Covington is also hoping to develop a continuous flow of teachers for his school, which has a high percentage of at-risk students. About 70 percent are on free and reduced-price lunch; 20 percent are in special education; and few parents get involved, Covington said.

That can be a tough environment for people who aren't prepared. Some teachers thrive in that setting, others don't.

Rubin Jones was first exposed to middle school teaching last spring at Winburn.

"It's just been invaluable being in the middle school ... it's been a smooth transition," said Jones, who is doing his field work at the school.

Covington hopes to hire him — or at least keep him in Fayette County — when he graduates from UK. In a state with only 4 percent minority teachers, Covington wants to find a way to keep Jones, an African-American, and other minorities in the district.

For Winburn teacher Terry Foley, the program has been a god-send.

"It brought us students and it brought us ideas," said Foley, who teaches social studies. She's seen the college students benefit, too.

"It's given them a chance to know our school, to know there is a real world out there and this is what you do when the eraser flies" in a classroom.

## About the series

The Herald-Leader's education reporters examined the quality of Kentucky schooteachers. Who are they? Where were they trained? What are their qualifications?

We found that the state has little computerized data on teachers hired before 1995 and nothing to show how good or bad they are.

In an effort to determine the state of Kentucky's teachers and teacher training programs, we studied the data available. We also interviewed numerous students, teachers, administrators, policymakers and education experts.

What we found was an education system with standards high for students but low for teachers and few concrete plans for improving teacher training at the college level or in the classroom.

**Crunching the numbers:** The paper used a database of Kentucky teachers in the work force since 1988 to determine how many were working outside of subjects in which they're certified.

Other databases listing those hired since 1995 showed the areas in which 6,300 teachers (out of 45,359 statewide) were certified, where they went to college (almost 5,700 attended private or public schools in Kentucky), their scores on teaching exams, what they are licensed to teach and what they do teach.

Because data was limited until 1995, little analysis was possible of teachers on the job before then.

But the information available on the teachers since then is enough to draw accurate conclusions, experts agree.

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**The Learning Gap**  
*High expectations  
Low Standards*

THURSDAY

Added training for teachers is required but unregulated.

SATURDAY

The call goes out to improve Kentucky's teacher training.

## 100 MOST OF A GOOD THING

# Programs for training new teachers are plentiful

By Holly E. Stepp

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

There's only one Rupp Arena in Kentucky.

There are two international airports and two planetariums.

Two state colleges of engineering; three law schools.

And 26 colleges where you can learn to be a teacher.

"Do we need 26 teacher education programs in the state?" asked Susan Leib, executive director of the Education Professional Standards Board. "Probably not."

The large number stems from the appeal of educating teachers for local districts and the money that brings into the schools. And at one time, the amount of money a school received from the state was based on its number of students.

"Aspiring teachers make up the lion's share of enrollment for many colleges," said Gordon Davies, president of the Council on Postsecondary Education. "That meant a lot in the days of enrollment-based funding."

Of the state's nearly 46,000 teachers for kindergarten through high school, 80 percent were trained in Kentucky and 20 percent of those attended private colleges.

"For many of our (private) colleges, training teachers has always been the bread and butter," said Lee Nimocks of the Association of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities.

Kentucky's colleges and universities also make money from teachers already in the classroom.

In the summer, when business and engineering schools offer few courses, there is a full slate of education classes. Most are designed for teachers working on master's degrees, which are required within 10 years by the state.

"We are a teacher mill in the summer," said Harold "Bud" Harter, dean of Morehead State University's College of Education and Behavioral Sciences. "It's the largest enrollment of the summer school program."

Davies acknowledged that colleges should serve their communities. And although he won't discuss specific programs, he does think the state should review its large number of teacher training programs.

"No one would say that a college should continue to have a poorly performing program just because they have a lot of teachers in the area," Davies said.

# 'The assumption has always been that anyone can teach'

By Holly E. Stepp

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

About four of every 10 applicants are admitted to medical schools in Kentucky, according to state Council on Postsecondary Education records. The figure for teacher training programs: eight.

Education experts say the difference shows that not enough emphasis is given to attracting the best and brightest to the field.

Though some question whether teachers and doctors should be held to the same educational standards, others wonder why not?

## ADMISSION STANDARDS

"We always say that teaching our children is as important as taking care of the sick, but that doesn't hold true in practice," said Bob Sexton, executive director of the Prichard Committee, the state's largest education advocacy group.

"The assumption has always been that anyone can teach," said Sexton. "Not enough is being done to make sure that people who will be teachers are the very best."

To get into a teacher-prep program, students need a minimum 2.5 grade-point average and a

score of 21 out of 36 on the ACT.

Standards are similar in most Southeastern states with only Louisiana requiring less.

Most students admitted to Kentucky teacher-prep programs have GPAs higher than the minimum. However, most of them first spend a year or two in a general education program that often includes some of the school's least difficult courses.

"There is a real question of whether we should be asking more of students in the front-end," said Susan Leib, executive director of Kentucky's Education Professional

Standards Board, which sets program entrance requirements.

Leib thinks emphasis should be placed on the exiting teacher, rather than the entering student. "It's less important how they came into the programs," Leib said. "The key is that they come out as the very best teachers."

Most colleges and universities also require writing samples and interviews. Eastern Kentucky University students who want to be teachers are counseled to make sure they are prepared for admittance to the college of education.

"When a student doesn't meet

the standards, we try to work with them to get their skills up," said Ken Henson, dean of the EKVU College of Education. "We want to help them get there if they have the desire to teach."

Once admitted to the teacher-prep program, students undergo continuous evaluations, which include several required state tests.

However, education deans also say they'll reject students who don't measure up.

"We do recognize that there will be some students who will never make the cut," Henson said.

**The Learning Gap**

# What makes a good teacher?

Good teachers are more than the sum of their test scores and college transcripts. They also inspire and motivate students and instill lessons that last beyond the classroom.

## Lesson plan: Hugs and high expectations

### WHEN A TEACHER CARES

By Linda J. Johnson  
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

"She's cool."

How else could Jamie Lynn Davis describe the teacher who encouraged her academically and also knew when she needed a hug?

Kay Clark knew when her student was having a bad day and she wasn't shy about doing something about it. Hugs are plentiful in Clark's classroom.

"She always has a smile on her face. She always made time to listen to you," Jamie Lynn said.

Clark is a third-grade teacher at Stonewall Elementary School in Fayette County. Jamie Lynn, who is 10 and in the fifth grade now, didn't hesitate to name Clark when the Herald-Leader asked readers to name favorite teachers.

"I always felt like I could talk to her about anything," Jamie Lynn said when she called the reader hotline. "She was really affectionate. She could almost read your mind."

To Clark, the hugs are important, but so is making sure each child gets what he or she needs.

"You try to do something to reach out (to) every child, and every child is different," she said during a recent conversation with Jamie Lynn and Jamie Lynn's mother, Linda Davis.

"One of the words that always pops up in my mind when I think of you is 'nurturing,'" Linda Davis told Clark, who blushed.

Clark said she tries "to find out what makes them tick, to bring out the best."

Davis and Clark exchanged knowing looks and nodded. Davis teaches at Johnson Elementary. Both know success in the classroom boils down to one thing: High expectations for every student.

Jamie Lynn said that she and every other student knew what their teacher wanted, but that Clark also made learning fun with hands-on activities.

"She gave us something to work with ... and it was really neat."

"I always felt like I could talk to her about anything. She was really affectionate."

Jamie Lynn Davis



MICHELLE PATTERSON/STAFF

Jamie Lynn Davis, 10, said her third-grade teacher, Kay Clark, expected a lot from her students but also took time to listen.

# Students given courage to try

Children in Mary Peyton's class don't raise their hands, but put them over their hearts

It took a bad teacher to make Mary Peyton a good one.

It was the first year of desegregation in Jessamine County's public schools, and Peyton was the only black student in her first-grade class.

"I think she didn't think much of my abilities, didn't think I could read, and never provided the same attention to me as other students," said Peyton, who teaches 6- and 7-year-olds in the primary program at Arlington Elementary School in Lexington.

"She crushed my self-esteem and I vowed then I would be a teacher, one who would never do that to a child."

More than 30 years later, Peyton's goal is to encourage every child and help them all learn.

"I want to provide for these children learning experiences they may not get at home," said Peyton, a teacher for 14 years.

For her 23 students, that means giving them courage to take risks.

Students in her class signal that they know the answer to a question by putting their hands over their hearts.

"The best thing about that is that a child who may not be sure about the answer won't be intimidated by the rest of the class, waving their hands and yelling," Peyton said.

"Everyone is encouraged to answer and try, and know there is nothing wrong with being wrong."

— HOLLY E. STEPP



MICHELLE PATTERSON/STAR

Mary Peyton, left, shared a drawing by Tanyqua Oliver, standing in center, with Tem're Campbell and Joseph Miller. The 6-year-olds are in Peyton's class at Arlington Elementary.

"Everyone is encouraged to answer and try, and know there is nothing wrong with being wrong."

Mary Peyton, teacher at Arlington Elementary School in Lexington

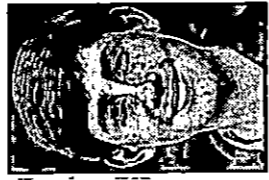
"During the science lesson, she often worked in some Spanish and was really creative, using props and experiments to make the work relevant. Once during a section on life sciences, she took our class to the police station to see the horses and find out about their diet, and how to care for them. stuff

■ **NANCY MARESAT**, at Lexington Montessori Middle School, remembered by Chris Lanfield, a ninth-grader: "She would always let us talk to her about whatever was bothering us. But more than that, she made teaching fun. We learned a lot, but she made it fun to learn the stuff.

MEMORIES

The Herald Leader asked readers what teachers meant the most to them. The result was stories about men and women who made subjects come alive, who introduced students to new worlds of all, cared about their students.

■ **HELEN ROBINSON**, retired social studies teacher at Beaumont Middle School in Lexington, remembered by Matthew Page, 13, eighth-grader at Beaumont:



Page

"Mrs. Robinson was always there for me whenever I needed her. She was my sixth-grade teacher, and this year, when I was having some problems, even though she wasn't my teacher anymore, she would still listen to me. She used to tease me that she was my mom away from my mom and I kind of liked the idea of having a mom who wasn't my mom.

"She was always coming up with new ways to help understand things. I liked the way she helped us with our reading responses (for portfolios) — the things we had to write in our journal about what we read. She would say to me, 'Present I am stupid; I don't know anything about this.'"

"She was the best teacher I ever had and will likely ever have."

*The Morehead News, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1998*

## MSU recognized for its recycling program

Morehead State University has been recognized by the state for its recycling program.

Twelve Environmental Excellence Awards were presented during the Governor's Conference on the Environment held recently in Bowling Green.

The conference is sponsored by the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet.

Kentuckians, businesses and organizations, schools and universities were awarded for their outstanding contributions to the protection and preservation of Kentucky's natural resources and its environment.

MSU received the Environmental Excellence Award for Energy Conservation. The university was recognized for its participation in the Institutional Conservation Program through the Kentucky Division of Energy and for its extensive recycling program.

Other recipients were Georgetown Middle School, Secretary's Award; Delta Natural Gas Co. Inc., Environmental Excellence Award for Forestry; Fleming County Conservation District, Environmental Excellence Award in Soil Conservation; Randy Seymour and John Seymour, Environmental Excellence Award for Heritage Land Conservation;

Hopkins County Coal, LLC, Environmental Excellence Award for Mining Reclamation in Western Kentucky; Coal Mac Inc., Environmental Excellence Award for Mining Reclamation in Eastern Kentucky; Redkin Laboratories Inc., Environmental Excellence Award for Leadership in Pollution Prevention; Hitachi Automotive Products

(USA) Inc., Environmental Excellence Award for Industrial Environmental Leadership;

Pride Inc., Environmental Excellence Award for Community Environmental Leadership; Southern Appalachian Recycling Inc., Environmental Excellence Award for Environmental Education; University of Kentucky, Environmental Excellence Award for Closing the Recycling Loop.

*The Morehead News, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1998*

## Year 2000 compliance on schedule at MSU

By SEAN KELLY  
Staff Writer

Morehead State University is on track to Year 2000 computer compliance, an assistant vice president told the school's board of regents at its meeting Friday on campus.

Beth Patrick, assistant vice president of information technology, said a "full scale test" of university systems is planned for spring break in March, as part of bringing the campus into compliance.

Year 2000 compliance, also known as Y2K, deals with possible computer problems that could arise at 12:01 a.m. on Jan. 1, 2000.

The date displayed on many computers from the 60s through this decade only has six digits (such as "11/20/98"). This was so programmers could save memory space.

"Many (computer systems) won't distinguish between 1900 and 2000" as a result, Patrick said.

For MSU, that could cause problems with miscalculations, with payroll checks, bills, academic records and microcomputers — or entire computer systems could fail, Patrick said.

She said the problem could also affect security and fire alarms, environmental control (heating, air conditioning), phone systems and equipment, compressed video equipment for distance learning, and computer network servers to the Internet.

Patrick said that the Y2K

conversion of AIMS, the application software used by MSU, is "88 percent complete."

Patrick said that while MSU will be in compliance, the university could still be affected by the Y2K problem — for example, if suppliers have problems with their computer systems because they failed to upgrade them.

Several regents recommended that Patrick contact Kentucky Utilities, to see if they are Y2K compliant.

It is uncertain what problems will occur on Jan. 1, 2000, if computers are all not updated. Predictions range widely from slight inconveniences due to computer glitches, to food shortages and airplane disasters.

Those monitoring the Y2K process said that while major disasters are unlikely, the problem could cause some major headaches, with widespread system foul ups or failures.



Nov. 18, 1998

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MSU ARCHIVES

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Tuesday, November 17, 1998

## MSU ends 5-year enrollment slide

### School goal is to boost registrations to 8,700

By Tom Lewis

OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — Preliminary fall enrollment figures offer more evidence that Morehead State University's five-year enrollment slide has ended.

For the first time since 1992 — when MSU had a record student count of 9,162 — fall enrollment is up, albeit slightly, from 8,208 last year to 8,263.

MSU's enrollment had slipped nearly 9 percent over the previous five fall semesters.

"We'd been seeing this coming for some time with the increases in our freshmen classes," MSU Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs Michael Moore told the school's Board of Regents Friday.

For MSU President Ron Eaglin, the slight upswing didn't come soon enough.

"I said three years ago that if enrollment fell below 8,700 the institution would pay a heavy financial price, and indeed we have," Eaglin told the Regents. "This 8,700 is a key figure for us."

MSU's goal is to boost its enrollment back to 8,700 within the next two years, Eaglin said. But he admitted that would be a challenge.

"Maintaining enrollment is challenging in a shrinking marketplace due to smaller high school graduating classes and a strong economy," he said. "At the same time, we have built the state's second-highest graduation rate among public universities."

And Moore said there were other positive signs that Morehead's enrollment would continue to rebound.

The school saw a 12-percent jump in first-time, full-time freshmen over last fall, and a 2-percent increase in the number of sophomores. The number of juniors is also up for the first time in four years.

MSU's spring enrollment has also seen slight increases the past two years.

On the down side, the number of full-time students and credit-hour production at MSU continue to decline. The university has 6,305 full-time students this fall, compared to 6,357 last year, and MSU students have earned approximately 10,000 fewer credit hours each year since 1993.

"It's certainly the responsibility of everybody at the university to work on (enrollment), particularly in reten-

tion," Regent Helen Pennington of West Liberty said Friday.

Moore told the Regents that changes have been made in the school's Office of Enrollment Management to improve efficiency. The school needed to reorganize its advising program and put forth more effort in recruiting and retaining minority and international students, he said.

Pennington said MSU's faculty needed to do "lots and lots more" to recruit students, suggesting that they partner with area high schools on projects.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1998

### After slide, Morehead enrollment rises a bit

MOREHEAD, Ky. — After a five-year slide, fall enrollment is up slightly at Morehead State University, with preliminary figures showing 8,263 students vs. 8,208 last year.

In 1992, Morehead had 9,162 students.

"We'd been seeing this coming for some time with the increases in our freshmen classes," Michael Moore, executive vice president for academic affairs, told the school's Board of Regents last Friday.

For the university's president, Ron Eaglin, the slight upswing did not come soon enough.

"I said three years ago that if enrollment fell below 8,700, the institution would pay a heavy financial price, and indeed we have," Eaglin told the regents. "This 8,700 is a key figure for us."

The university's goal is to boost enrollment back to 8,700 within two years, Eaglin said, but he conceded that would be a challenge.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Tuesday, November 17, 1998

## Education commissioner proposes plan to raise standards for teachers

FRANKFORT (AP)— Education Commissioner Bill Cody says Kentucky should have higher standards for new and prospective teachers.

Those making the cut should be trained better, paid more and given the means to keep up to date in their fields.

There has been "growing recognition that there needs to be additional support of teachers," Cody said in a news conference Monday. Also, "teachers need to be better prepared by colleges and universities as they come into the system."

Cody said he was trying to get a public discussion going,

and to that end he outlined nearly two dozen proposals for improving the profession. He said he did not consult with other groups.

Cody said the most important of his proposals were higher standards for prospective teachers and "academic enrichment" for those already in the classroom.

Because districts often scramble to fill teaching slots, many teachers "have very little in-depth knowledge of academic subjects they're assigned to teach," Cody said.

Possible remedies are paid

SEE EDUCATION, →

## ► Education

FROM PAGE 1

sabbaticals, tuition reimbursement for graduate study and "signing bonuses" for teachers who agree to work in regions with shortages, he said.

Asked about possible costs, Cody declined to speculate. He said some money already being spent could be redirected.

For example, teachers get extra pay for advanced certification — regardless of whether it pertains to what they teach. Many are certified for school administration, Cody said.

Limiting pay supplements to those whose advanced certification is directly related to teaching likely would mean fewer going into administration, Cody said. "And I can't believe the kids wouldn't be better off," he said.

Teacher preparation and certification has, in fact, received more attention of late. The Lexington Herald-Leader reported Sunday that Kentucky has some of the country's most lenient standards.

College students need only a C-plus average in general education courses to get into teacher preparation programs, and Kentucky allows some of the lowest passing scores on tests that determine who becomes a teacher, the newspaper reported.

Cody has previously said that only a quarter of Ken-

### Key education initiative points

Key points of teacher education initiatives proposed by Education Commissioner Bill Cody on Monday:

► Higher standards for admission to teacher education programs, initial teacher certification, approval of teacher education programs.

► Raise minimum scores for passing national tests for certification.

► Set minimum credit requirements in math and science for new elementary teachers.

► Ensure colleges and universities give students what they need to be effective teachers. Penalize programs whose graduates score too low on certification tests.

► Attract more young people to teaching as a career. Offer scholarships, tuition exemptions, "forgivable loans." Revive Future Teachers of America clubs in high schools.

► Pay raises every year for teachers, principals. A 3 percent to 4 percent raise would cost about \$50 million, Cody estimated.

► "Signing bonuses" for new teachers in regions of shortage. Allow state, local education dollars to be spent for moving expenses.

► Make academic enrichment a central feature of professional development. Establish Kentucky teacher academies in major disciplines.

► Help middle school teachers acquire at least a university minor or equivalent in their subjects.

► Let professional development money be spent for graduate study. Offer semester-long paid sabbaticals to highly qualified teachers for in-depth study.

► Allow teacher salary supplements for advanced certification only in the area of teaching or areas directly related to teaching.

► State financial assistance to teachers pursuing certification by National Board of Professional Teaching Standards.

tucky's middle school math teachers actually majored in math or math education, and nearly half never took a calculus course.

A report commissioned last year by two advocacy groups — the Prichard Committee for

Academic Excellence and The Partnership for Kentucky Schools — said most refresher training for teachers is focused on technique rather than helping teachers learn about subjects they teach.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Tuesday, November 17, 1998

## Humane Society critical of MSU's research on dogs set for euthanasia

MOREHEAD (AP) — An animal-welfare group has criticized a research project at Morehead State University that involves treating 16 dogs with anti-arthritis medicine before they are euthanized.

In a letter to the university last month, the Humane Society of the United States said drug experiments may cause "considerable pain and distress" for the dogs. The group urged the university to avoid "the intentional infliction of harm to animals."

The protests haven't derailed the project, which is sponsored by a pharmaceutical company. Morehead State officials declined to comment on the project, or release the name of the company.

It's not clear how far along the three-month project is in testing the anti-arthritis medicine for animals, or when the dogs will be euthanized.

The dogs don't develop arthritis on their own. Ligaments in their hind legs are surgically severed, the humane society said. The animals are treated with the anti-arthritis medicine for three months, then euthanized, the group said.

Scott W. Rundell, Morehead State veterinary technology program coordinator, would not comment on the project or the procedures used in it.

The dogs are strays obtained from an animal shelter outside Rowan County, but it's unclear exactly where. The humane society was tipped off about the project by a Morehead student.

"Dogs don't wear shoes, but I wouldn't want to be in their shoes if they did," said Jonathan Balcombe, the society's associate director for education and animal research issues. He called the animals' plight a tragedy.

In a Sept. 21 letter to the humane society, Rundell defended the study.

The 16 dogs were slated for euthanasia when the university took them, so the study actually prolonged their lives, Rundell said in the letter.

"I feel that extending their lives to obtain valuable scientific data on the treatment of animal diseases is warranted in order that other animals may benefit from this research," Rundell wrote.

The animals are sedated or given anesthesia when undergoing painful procedures, and they are treated in a "humane manner," Rundell wrote.

Still, University of New Mexico professor and animal ethicist John P. Gluck said the tests will be unpleasant for the dogs.

"You can be sure that research like this is not a walk in the park," he said. "They're going to suffer to some extent."

Paula Hibbits, who runs

MORE →

Dogs (cont'd)

the Rowan County animal shelter, asked: "How would you feel if somebody came and cut little tendons out of your leg just to duplicate arthritis?"

Research on dogs isn't unusual. A total of 75,429 dogs in the U.S. were used in research in 1997, including 346 in Kentucky, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. But usually, the animals aren't harmed, according to officials with the Foundation for Biomedical Research in Washington, D.C., which supports the use of animals in research.

Dawn Mitchell, a veterinary student at Morehead State, said she felt sorry for the doomed dogs, but believed the experiment was worthwhile.

"This will help animals with arthritis in the long run," she said.

# Payment overdue

## Higher fees for safer dormitories are justified

**T**ragedically, it took a death at Murray State to interest officials at some Kentucky universities in making dormitories safer from fire. But, at last, they are responding.

The state's public universities are planning a \$25 million upgrade of fire suppression and detection systems in student housing. The Council on Postsecondary Education approved the plan earlier this month. Work will begin next summer and is expected to stretch over four years.

On the campuses where fire safety has been most neglected, dormitory fees will have to increase to pay for upgrades, some of which will be funded through bonds.

The heftiest jump seems to be at Morehead State University, which expects a rise of as much as \$100 a semester to pay for fire safety improvements. Eastern Kentucky University predicts a \$25 a semester increase.

Some students are chagrined at the expected hikes. But they should remember the cheaper rates are no bargain, since they came at the ex-

pense of safety.

The wide range in dormitory fees across the state — from \$600 to \$1,100 a semester for double occupancy rooms — is largely a reflection of whether the dorms have been upgraded to meet the safety code that took effect in 1972.

Most high-rise dorms were built in the '60s, before sprinklers were required. Nothing in state law required retrofitting the buildings to comply with the new rule.

At some universities, officials wisely decided to upgrade the dorms even though they didn't have to and even though it meant raising residence hall fees.

Students at those campuses already are paying for the safety upgrades. It's only reasonable and fair that all students have the safest dorms possible and help pay for them.

There's no guarantee sprinklers would have saved Michael H. Minger. But students and their parents will sleep easier knowing dorms are equipped with the latest in fire safety technology. It's a shame it's taken so long.

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Wednesday, November 18, 1998

# Lexingtonian gives ECU \$1 million to create 2 chairs in the sciences

### Alumnus Vernon Wilson will endow posts in natural science/math, environment

By Holly Stepp

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

RICHMOND, Ky. — A Lexington man has given \$1 million to Eastern Kentucky University to create two endowed chairs in the sciences.

Vernon Wilson and his late wife Hazel graduated from ECU, then known as Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, in 1932 and 1933, respectively.

The gift, which will establish the Hazel Wilson Endowed Chair in Human Environmental Sciences, honors the

memory of his first wife, who earned a degree in home economics from Eastern. Also, a Vernon Wilson Endowed Chair will be established in the College of Natural and Mathematical Sciences. Wilson majored in chemistry and minored in mathematics at Eastern.

"Eastern gave us both a chance," Wilson said, "and, fortunately, we took advantage of it." After graduation, Wilson taught mathematics for 12 years in the Prestonsburg and Wheelwright public schools.

He also was an educational adviser and company commander for the Civilian Conservation Corps and later served as an administrator in several veterans' hospitals. He retired from the U.S. Army in 1961 as a lieutenant colonel.

Hazel, a native of Laurel County,

taught home economics in schools in Floyd, Jackson and Owsley counties and North Carolina.

Endowed chairs and professorships at Eastern are designed to attract outstanding scholars who excel at teaching and to retain and reward the very best incumbent faculty. Named endowed chairs require a minimum endowment of \$1 million.

A named professorship requires a minimum endowment of \$250,000. A named Foundation professorship requires a minimum endowment of \$100,000.

The majority of \$20 million in gifts and commitments received so far in the ECU 2000 initiative has established five endowed chairs and one endowed professorship at the university.

*"Eastern gave us both a chance, and, fortunately, we took advantage of it."*

Vernon Wilson, ECU alumnus

# Kappa Alpha fraternity house is destroyed by fire at WKU

School offers residents  
free housing; student  
braved flames in rescue

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1998

## Fire guts fraternity house at WKU; residents escape

ASSOCIATED PRESS

BOWLING GREEN — Fifteen students at Western Kentucky University will be offered free housing in the school's residence halls after a fire early yesterday that destroyed their fraternity house near campus.

Provisions were also being made for the students to receive help with meals, textbooks, clothing and counseling, said Jerry Wilder, vice president for student affairs.

The fire broke out shortly before 2:30 a.m. and gutted the 2½-story Kappa Alpha fraternity house. All 15 occupants escaped unharmed.

One of the people in the house, Jody Wick, a freshman, ran back into the building and woke up junior Beau Frick and rushed him out of the house, said Josh Ballard, 21, a Kappa Alpha member awakened by the fraternity house's smoke alarms and the smell of smoke.

"The fire was well on its way to surrounding the house," Ballard said. "He took a large risk to go up there and save this guy's life."

The cause of the fire remained under investigation, said Greg Turner, assistant fire chief. He said there were no signs of arson, as in the case of a dormitory fire at Murray State University on Sept. 18 that killed student Michael Minger, 19, of Niceville, Fla. Seven people have been arrested in connection with that fire.

"It was pretty chaotic," said Ballard. "A lot of guys weren't aware of what was going on."

By the time firefighters arrived, the back of the house was engulfed in flames. The roof later collapsed as firefighters worked.

"There's nothing left to really save," said Greg Turner, assistant fire chief.

Ballard, a junior, stood alongside other fraternity members to stare at the smoldering remains of their house.

"We're devastated by it," he said. "You have 15 guys who live there and now we don't have a place to live. Everything is gone."

City fire investigators were continuing to look for a cause, Turner said.

The fraternity house was an older structure two blocks from the Western Kentucky campus.

By CHRIS POYNTER  
The Courier-Journal

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Steve Thomas was watching television at the Kappa Alpha fraternity house at Western Kentucky University early yesterday morning when he noticed smoke rising from the heat register in the floor.

Minutes after the 15 students inside escaped, the three-story brick building was engulfed in flames that illuminated the night sky. No one was injured in the blaze, although one student leaped from a second-story window and had his fall broken by an awning.

The building was destroyed.

Thomas said he jumped from the couch after smelling the smoke and opened the living-room door. "I couldn't see two feet in front of me," he said. Thomas, a junior from Nicholasville, Ky., beat on bedroom doors to wake his fraternity brothers.

Fire alarms and smoke detectors in the building went off just as Thomas noticed smoke coming through the register. The building didn't have sprinklers.

The blaze started around 2:30 a.m. as most students were sleeping. It apparently began in the basement or on the first floor. It appears to have been accidental, although the cause hasn't been determined, said Greg Turner, Bowling Green's assistant fire chief.

It is the second serious fire in two months at a Kentucky college. On Sept. 18, a student was killed and another seriously injured in arson at a Murray State University dorm. Seven people, six of them current or former Murray students, have been charged in that case, one with murder and arson. The others face charges of conspiracy or complicity. They have pleaded innocent.

Eighteen firefighters extinguished yesterday's blaze but didn't enter the fraternity house because flames were so intense, said Richard Storey, the city's fire marshal. He and other officials began investigating yesterday after unstable walls were knocked down and they could safely walk into the ruins.

The university offered students free dormitory rooms, textbooks, meals and emergency loans. Businesses in town, fraternities and sororities donated clothing and toiletries.

The house was insured, and the owners were meeting with insurance representatives yesterday.

The fraternity's alumni housing corporation bought the 100-year-old building in 1990, said Scott Toncray, an admissions counselor at Western and adviser to the social group. In 1992 or 1993, the corporation spent several thousand dollars to add a fire escape, smoke detectors, fire alarms and emergency lighting, Toncray said.

"It cost a lot of money, but I'm glad now," he said. "They weren't cheap, but they were worth it."

Fire and building inspection records from the last six years show that the fraternity was cited several times for relatively minor violations, ranging from allowing trash to pile up in hallways to having broken or missing electrical covers.

Twice in 1997, Kappa Alpha was warned about using extension cords for wiring — a common problem for college students who have many roommates but not enough electrical outlets, Storey said.

The last inspection occurred in August 1997 and all deficiencies were corrected by October 1997, records indicate. The report, however, did recommend having "electrical service inspected by licensed electrician."

Toncray said he's not sure that was done but said the fraternity corrected all the deficiencies the fire marshal cited.

The fraternity house sits on College Street, just a couple of blocks from campus. It is sandwiched between a smaller brick house and larger dwelling that is divided into student apartments. Firefighters saved the neighboring buildings from major damage.

Yesterday, hundreds of students and others lingered on College Street and watched as a trackhoe — similar to a bulldozer — carefully demolished the charred remains.

Matt Bonner, fraternity president, said he and others didn't realize the extent of the fire until they had escaped and gathered safely in the back parking lot.

"It just all hit us at once," he said. "Everything is lost. But everyone is thankful that nobody is hurt."

Bonner said he was sleeping when he heard the fire alarms blare.

"I heard guys yelling 'get out,' and one of the brothers kicked my door in," Bonner said yesterday morning as he watched firefighters douse flames that were still burning at 5:40.

The photojournalism major grabbed his most important possession: his picture portfolio.

"That's what I thought of first," he said. "I knew it couldn't be replaced."

# Number of college smokers up 28% in 4 years, study says

By Lauran Neergaard

ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — Cigarette smoking is on the rise among college students, jumping 28 percent in four years and causing health advocates to warn the nation may see more tobacco-caused disease.

"The rise in this group is really an alarming sign," said Henry Wechsler of Harvard University, whose study appears in today's Journal of the American Medical Association.

Wechsler's findings aren't a surprise — smoking already had risen among teen-agers by 32 percent in the 1990s. So once those teens hit college, the rates among college students were sure to rise, too.

But the findings show that health officials must target college students to try to get them to quit, said Dr. Donald Sharp of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Until now, college students largely have been ignored by anti-tobacco programs. Historically, they were far less likely to smoke than less-educated Americans, plus most smokers begin before they reach age 18. So health workers had focused more on persuading children never to try cigarettes and helping older smokers quit, Sharp said.

"Because of the highly addictive nature of nicotine, very few of those kids who became regular smokers in middle school and high school quit" by college, he said. "They will suffer a much higher rate of smoking-related illness and death as a result unless effective cessation can be provided to that group."

Cigarette smoking is the leading preventable cause of disease and death. The government says it kills more than 400,000 Americans a year. Smoking causes a host of health problems, from lung cancer and heart disease to impotence.

Some 3,000 teen-agers begin smoking every day. The question is what was happening to people a little older — the 18- to 24-year-olds now in college.

Wechsler compared surveys of over 14,000 students at 116 colleges in 1993 and again in 1997. Some 28.5 percent of college students smoked last year, up from 22.3 percent in 1993, he reported.

The vast majority started smoking in high school — only 11 percent of college students had their first cigarette after age 18. But 28 percent moved from occasionally trying cigarettes in high school to becoming regular smokers in college, a finding the CDC called worrisome.

Half of college smokers reported they had tried to quit in the previous year, and 18 percent had made five or more attempts at kicking the addiction.

The findings stress the need for colleges to offer more smoke-free dormitories, because students might go without that cigarette if they can't smoke it conveniently, Wechsler said. He is about to study how smoke-free U.S. colleges are.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1998

## Smoking by collegians has risen 28 percent

From Associated Press  
and Washington Post Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Cigarette smoking is on the rise among college students, jumping 28 percent in four years and causing health advocates to warn that the nation may face more tobacco-caused disease.

"The rise in this group is really an alarming sign," said Henry Wechsler of Harvard University, whose study appears in today's Journal of the American Medical Association.

"It goes across all types of students and all types of colleges," Wechsler said. "It's like a tide raising all boats."

In 1997, 28 percent of college students called themselves current smokers, meaning they smoked in the 30 days before the survey. The number in 1993 was 22 percent.

Wechsler's findings aren't a surprise — smoking already had risen among teen-agers by 32 percent in the 1990s. So once those teens hit college, the rates among college students were sure to rise, too.

But the findings show that health officials must target college students to try to get them to quit, said Dr. Donald Sharp of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Until now, college students largely have been ignored by anti-tobacco programs. Historically, they were far less likely to smoke than less-educated Americans, plus most smokers begin before they reach age 18. So health workers had focused more on persuading children never to try cigarettes and helping older smokers quit, Sharp said.

"Because of the highly addictive nature of nicotine, very few of those kids who became regular smokers in middle school and high school quit" by college, he said. "They will suffer a much higher rate of smoking-related illness and death as a result unless effective cessation can be provided to that group."

The study's authors suggested colleges and universities prohibit smoking in dormitories, since smoke-free environments make it harder to smoke whenever the urge strikes and makes it easier to quit.

"We're not suggesting here that we follow the smokers and arrest them," Wechsler said in an interview. "We're not interfering with their freedom to hurt themselves. We're trying to help those who want to quit, and we're trying to help the students who don't want smoke in their environment."

William Novelli, of the National Center for Tobacco-Free Kids, said tobacco companies see young adults "as a legitimate target market" because of their age and have increased targeted marketing to that age group in bars and on campuses. Even though students are adults, he said, "that does not mean we should abandon these kids to the tobacco industry. We've got to fight back."

A spokesman for the Tobacco Institute, Tom Lauria, declined to comment on the study, saying he had not yet seen it.

Cigarette smoking is the leading preventable cause of disease and death. The government says it kills more than 400,000 Americans a year. Smoking causes a host of health problems, from lung cancer and heart disease to impotence.

# Teachers frustrated over lack of parental support

Ever see race horses charge out of the starting gate? Hold that image and think of teachers offered early retirement.

Given the opportunity, America's war-weary teachers would make a steeplechase look like a tortoise tea party. They're tired; they're fed-up. And they don't want to take it anymore.

Oh, but for a winning lottery ticket. Or how about this? A parent looking a teacher in the eye with these four words: "I'm on your side."

Of course, we'd have to call out the National Guard to erect emergency triage stations, what with so many educators collapsing in shock. For a teacher, having a parent support his efforts at disciplining a child these days would be like Bill Clinton saying: "I did not have sex with that woman." And having it be true.

So I've learned during the past week or so. My electronic mailbox has been smoking



KATHLEEN PARKER

with letters from teachers and administrators grateful for — nay, ecstatic about — a recent column I wrote about inmates (students) running the asylums (schools), with lots of help from parents who can't believe their little darlings ever do wrong.

You'd have thought I'd given these educators slumber-party privileges in the Lincoln Bedroom. Let's just say, were I to effect a coup today, my assassins first would have to get through 2.5 million teachers whose loyalty makes Lassie look like Benedict Arnold.

Most letter writers place the blame for today's disorderly students squarely on parents' shoulders. My files are bulging with scores of testimonials from all over the country that sound as though they're copied from the same page — tales of students who curse, threaten, harass and physically abuse teachers with alarming impunity.

A speech pathologist in Louisiana writes of an elementary school child who last week told the coach he was going to go home, get a knife, come back to school and "gut him and leave him dead on the playground." Then the child ran away. When the sheriff's office rounded him up an hour later and called the parents, their response was: "What did the coach do to provoke him?"

In the same school, a second-grader routinely swears at the teacher, hits other children and disrupts class. When the teacher asked the parents

to take their child home one day, the parents said: "He has a problem with female authority figures." So naturally they took him to Houston for a sports event.

Then there's the Illinois teacher who complained to parents when their daughter called her a "f— c—."

"I'm not surprised," said the mother. "Kristi has been throwing desks at teachers since the third grade. You're lucky you didn't get hurt."

And so it goes, from the mountains to the valleys to the ocean's craggy shores: "What did the teacher do to provoke him?" In a word, the teacher said, "No." Understandably, children who've never heard the word before react violently.

Teachers and administrators, who are quitting as soon as possible — leaving whom to teach our kids? — lament having to abandon their once-loved career and, of course, the good eggs. Most point out

that though many children and parents are wonderful, the growing number who aren't make teaching impossible.

They also hasten to correct any assumption that disorderly conduct is a problem only among socially and economically deprived children. Kids from the "best" families — with two-career professional parents and enough toys to entertain an entire inner city ghetto — are some of the worst.

They point to a decline in respect for authority that began when we boomers — the hallowed '60s generation — became parents. For some, apparently, it was difficult to parlay "If it feels good do it," and "Question authority," into "Sit down, shut up and pay attention."

The "Me Generation" birthed the "Wanna Bet!" crowd. Over my dead body, or better yet, yours.

Parents, meanwhile, are in-

timidated by their little demons, possibly — as one teacher suggested — on account of guilt. Parents who aren't around much don't like their "quality time" tarnished by the unpleasantness of discipline.

The boy isn't "bad;" he just has trouble with female authority. A sports event will make it all better.

It's not hard to figure what's gone wrong. What's hard is the fix, which will come only when parents return disciplinary authority to teachers and administrators and back them up at home. The alternative, by the way, is to kiss public education goodbye.

KATHLEEN PARKER, an Orlando Sentinel columnist, welcomes comments via e-mail at [kparker@kparker.com](mailto:kparker@kparker.com).

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Wednesday, November 18, 1998

## As college costs rise, grants fail to keep up

ASSOCIATED PRESS

BOSTON — Federal grant money is eroding as the cost of college continues to rise, putting higher education out of reach for many low-income Americans, a study released yesterday showed.

Student grants are covering a significantly diminishing proportion of college price tags. Pell grants — the major federal funding source for low-income students — provide about half of what they did 20 years ago, according to the study.

In the 1976-77 school year, the average Pell grant covered 19 percent of the cost of attending a private, four-year institution, and 39 percent of the price of a public four-year school. In 1996-97 — the most recent year available for the study — the average grant covered 9 percent for private schools and 22 percent for public.

Even more striking, the maximum Pell grant — given to the neediest students — fell from covering 35 percent of private college costs in 1976-77 to 13 percent in 1996-97; for public schools, it dropped from covering 72 percent of the price to 34 percent.

"What we like to think is we have a system where people have both access and choice, but what we're rapidly developing is a system where people have access but not choice," said Thomas Parker of The Education Resources Institute, a Boston-based nonprofit guarantor of privately issued student loans, and one of the two groups that released the report.

The average Pell grant award declined by 23 percent — adjusting for inflation — over two decades, but college prices rose by 49 percent, and family incomes rose just 10 percent over that period.

In 1996-97, the maximum Pell grant available was \$2,470. In 1997-98, it went up to \$2,700 and is at \$3,000 this year.

# U of L files appeal of postseason ban with NCAA

## Final decision not expected until January

By ASHLEY McGEACHY  
The Courier-Journal

The University of Louisville filed its promised appeal with the NCAA yesterday, arguing for a lifting of the ban on post-season men's basketball competition and loss of scholarships levied by the Committee on Infractions in September.

The Infractions committee ruled that former assistant coach Scooter McCray violated extra-benefits provisions in 1996 when he arranged for Nate Johnson's father, Fred, to receive a discounted hotel rate and later provided his credit card as assurance that Johnson would pay his delinquent bill.

U of L's basketball program was put on three years' probation, banned from pre- and postseason competition in 1998-99 and stripped of two scholarships over two seasons.

In its 49-page appeal, the university cited four reasons why the ruling should be overturned:

- Its case does not fall under the NCAA's own definition of a "repeat violator."

- It never was notified that the Infractions committee might apply repeat-violator penalties.

- The postseason ban is "excessive and inappropriate."

- The committee didn't back up its reasons for the ban.

The ban "places an impenetrable wall between innocent student-athletes and the possibility of postseason and championship competition," the appeal said.

Louisville notified the NCAA on Oct. 6 that it would appeal the Infractions ruling and was given until Monday to file the formal appeal. Once the Infractions committee receives U of L's report, it will have 30 days to offer its response, and the school will have 14 days after that to file its rebuttal.

The Infractions Appeals Committee then will meet with both parties — tentatively scheduled for mid-January — and issue its decision.

U of L President John Shumaker said in early October that he decided to appeal the ruling because he thought the committee's interpretation "may have disadvantaged us and led to a result that penal-

ized three (senior) student-athletes."

Through a spokesperson, Shumaker yesterday declined comment on the appeal, saying he thinks it "speaks for itself." Head coach Denny Crum referred comment to Shumaker, sports information director Kenny Klein said. Athletic director Tom Jurich was out of town.

The appeal, written by U of L's attorneys at the Kansas City-based law firm of Bond, Schoenek & King, was divided into four main points.

The first is that the Infractions committee incorrectly determined that U of L was a repeat violator and then relied on that determination to impose the postseason ban. To be a repeat violator according to NCAA rules, a program must commit at least one "major" violation while already on probation.

Louisville initially was put on probation on Sept. 21, 1996, for violations that included impermissible benefits to center Samaki Walker.

In its appeal of the most recent sanctions, Louisville argued that it wasn't a repeat violator because the first violation (McCray arranging for the room rate) occurred before Sept. 21, 1996 and the second violation (McCray providing his credit card to the hotel) wasn't "major" in nature.

The Infractions report does not state specifically that the committee determined the latter violation to be major, although "that certainly is the clear implication and the only logical conclusion that can be drawn from the report," according to the appeal.

U of L assumed the latter violation was secondary because several high-ranking officials, including the NCAA's lead investigator in the case, said it was secondary. Also, the Infractions committee didn't discuss the issue during Louisville's hearing on Aug. 9 in Seattle.

Frequently quoting the NCAA rule book in the appeal, Louisville argued that the latter violation was secondary because it provided "limited recruiting or competitive advantage" and that the incident was "isolated and inadvertent."

Because NCAA legislation doesn't define "competitive advantage" or provide a standard, U of L offered its own based on past cases: A competitive advantage is when an otherwise ineligible student is certified as eligible or a player is provided a benefit that more than minimally enhanced his performance.

Based on that definition and because, according to U of L, Nate Johnson didn't know his father was receiving a discounted room rate at the Wilson Inn, Louisville didn't have a competitive advantage.

Also, U of L said the incident was inadvertent because McCray "believed a violation would occur only if the motel's management charged his credit card for the father's room charges" and was isolated because McCray had no prior infractions.

In its second point, the university says it never was told that the Infractions committee might apply the repeat-violator provisions to the case and thus couldn't argue against it. This could prove to be a compelling argument because the Appeals committee overruled Infractions in a similar case regarding Alabama.

In that case the Appeals committee said that "notice" and an "opportunity to defend" are important elements in the "fair procedure" that is the right of an NCAA school and thus overturned a ruling regarding an Alabama faculty representative.

Also, U of L points out that the enforcement staff's procedure is to include a paragraph in its official letter of inquiry notifying a school that it is being considered a repeat violator. No such paragraph existed in the letter sent to Louisville last April.

In its third point, U of L argued that the postseason ban is "excessive and inappropriate" when compared with previous infractions cases and when viewed in context of the Appeals committee's seven factors for determining whether a penalty is excessive.

Using those factors, U of L said the penalty should be reversed because the violations were "limited in scope"; McCray didn't knowingly violate rules but acted out of "humanitarian" desires to help Fred Johnson; the university cooperated with the NCAA and took corrective actions; and the postseason ban affects its three seniors.

U of L examined 23 cases since 1993 that have involved postseason bans and found that each involved violations of ethical conduct, institutional control and/or academic fraud. No such findings were outlined in Louisville's case.

Finally, U of L argued that the Infractions committee's stated reasons for imposing the postseason ban aren't supported by the case record.

In its introduction to the infractions report, the committee stated: "Because the present case involves the same types of violations as those that occurred in the 1996 case . . . the committee is imposing a one-year ban on postseason competition."

U of L argued that the violations, in fact, weren't similar at all.

U of L also argued that the Infractions committee improperly determined that the university lacked institutional control over the basketball program and failed to inform the school of that finding.

# Watts charged with manslaughter

## He's also accused of drunk driving in fatal wreck

By JOSEPH GERTH and PAT FORDE  
The Courier-Journal

University of Kentucky football player Jason Watts was charged yesterday with manslaughter and drunken driving in the wreck that killed a teammate and another man.

Test results returned yesterday showed that Watts' blood-alcohol level was 0.15 percent after the Sunday-morning crash, Pulaski County Sheriff Sam Catron said. In Kentucky, a driver is presumed drunk at 0.10 or higher.

Watts, 21, UK's starting center, was driving south on U.S. 27 when his pickup left the road and rolled over approximately 10 miles north of Somerset about 7 a.m. Sunday. Defensive tackle Artie Steinmetz, 19, a transfer student who was sitting out this season, and Eastern Kentucky University student Scott Brock, 21, were killed.

They were on a deer-hunting trip. None of the three was wearing a seat belt, and all three were thrown from the truck.

Watts' lawyer, Jim Lowry, could not be reached for comment. Catron said Lowry told him that Watts will surrender after he is released from the University of Kentucky Hospital in Lexington, where he is undergoing treatment for a severe cut on his right forearm.

Reporters were not allowed to speak with Watts.

His parents, Jim and Debbie Watts of Oviedo, Fla., told the

UK media-relations department after the charges were announced that they did not want to be interviewed.

Earlier in the day, while their son was undergoing surgery to further clean out the cut, the Wattses spoke briefly with a Courier-Journal reporter.

Asked about reports that their son had been seen at Haney's Tavern in Lexington early Sunday morning, Jim Watts said: "We don't care about the paper. The only thing we care about right now is the families of those two young men. . . . We hope the press will leave every-

body alone and let there be a proper burial."

The Wattses said Jason was "torn up" by what happened and that his own injury was of little concern right now.

"He doesn't care about his arm," Jim Watts said. "All he cares about are those families." UK Athletic Director C.M. Newton had little to say about the charges.

"We are aware of the results of the Jason Watts blood-alcohol test taken at the scene of



Jason Watts

See WATTS →

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Wednesday, November 18, 1998

# Students see lesson on using alcohol, driving

By Jacinta Feldman  
HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

Some University of Kentucky students are hoping others will take a lesson from the news that starting center Jason Watts was drunk when he crashed near Somerset Sunday.

They see the high-profile crash, which killed Watts' teammate and another friend, as a warning about the dangers of drinking and driving.

Watts' blood-alcohol content was measured at 0.15 at about 9 a.m., two hours after the crash, police said.

"I think a lot of people think it can't happen to them," said Heather VanMeter, 18, a freshman from Paducah.

The wreck shows that the consequences of drinking and driving are "real and it does happen to good people," she said.

The lesson is even more powerful because Watts, UK's starting center, was well-known on campus.

"No matter what someone says, if you're an athlete, you're automatically held a little higher than other students on campus," said Alicia Kirby, 19, a sophomore from Bowling Green.

"Everyone knows the consequences of drinking and driving, and this just happens to be one of the cases where the result was tragic," she said.

Even if it doesn't change the way people drink, the wreck may make them less likely to get in a car afterward, said William Jones, 19, a freshman from Louisville.

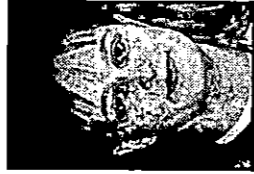
Some students were surprised that alcohol was involved.

"I thought it was just an accident," said Amanda Lemmon, 18, a freshman from Las Vegas. "I think that'll be disappointing to a lot of people."

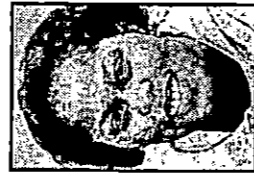
Said Jayson Stringer, 22, of Somerset: "You'd think someone in sports would be more responsible."

Many students said the performance of the football team is secondary to the concern they feel for the victims' families and Watts, who is recovering from injuries at UK Hospital.

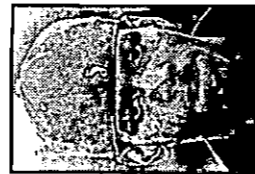
"I hope he'll be strong enough to see a way through this and he'll become a stronger person," Kirby said. "I just pray to God he doesn't have a harder time or a much harder time than he does now."



Heather VanMeter



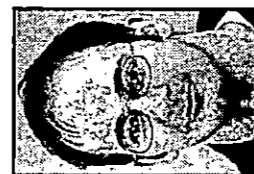
Alicia Kirby



William Jones



Amanda Lemmon



Jayson Stringer



# Watts is charged in deaths

Continued

the accident," he said. "With this becoming a legal matter, we will not make any further comment on the issue. Our best wishes and prayers continue to be with the families affected by this tragedy."

This is not Watts' first alcohol-related incident.

**IN JULY 1997** he was arrested and later charged with fourth-degree assault after accidentally shooting teammate Omar Smith in the buttocks with a rifle. Watts, Smith and another teammate had reportedly exchanged words with the occupants of a car that followed them home.

Watts went inside to get a rifle, which went off as he was handing it to Smith. A breath test indicated that Watts' blood-alcohol content was 0.129.

The assault charge against Watts was reduced to discharging a firearm inside the city limits, and he paid a fine.

Yesterday, Pulaski District Judge Walter McGuire signed a criminal summons charging Watts with two counts of second-degree manslaughter, each punishable by five to 10 years in prison, and one count of drunken driving, a misdemeanor or because it would be his first such offense.

The judge ordered Watts to appear at a Dec. 17 hearing to be formally charged. That appearance could become unnecessary, however, if Watts is indicted in the meantime by a grand jury.

Pulaski County Commonwealth's Attorney Eddie Montgomery said the case could be presented to the county grand jury on Dec. 8 or 9, if the police investigation is complete.

**SHERIFF CATRON** said yesterday that Watts told a deputy after the wreck that he had been drinking the night before. Catron said there were beer cans on the ground near the wrecked pickup. But he said he did not see any beer cans inside Watts' truck and could not be sure those lying nearby had come from the truck or were related to the wreck in any way.

Jim and Helen Haney, who operate a small bar on Lees-town Road in Lexington, acknowledged yesterday that Watts and Brock had spent at least two hours there Saturday night and early Sunday morning. The Haney's said they did not see the two 21-year-olds drink in their visit to Haney's Tavern, and they disputed a newspaper report that the 19-year-old Steinmetz had accompanied them to the bar.

Helen Haney, who was tending the bar, said Watts and Brock came in between 11:30



**Scott Brock, 21, of Hyden, a student at Eastern Kentucky University, was killed Sunday in the wreck.**



**Artie Steinmetz, 19, a football player from Edgewood, was the other person killed in the crash.**

and mid-night and walked directly up the steps at the back of the bar and into the Haney's adjoining house. Jim Haney said the men watched the televised replay of UK's 55-17 victory Saturday over Vanderbilt in the house with him.

"He (Watts) seemed extremely sober," Jim Haney said. "I never saw him drink anything. He may have, but I didn't see it."

Helen Haney said she closed the bar at 1 a.m. and cleared the patrons out before 1:30. Then she went to bed.

"As far as I know, they left about 1:30," Helen Haney said. "They were getting ready to go home when I went to bed at 1:30. . . . They were sitting at the table, talking about going deer hunting. . . . Brock said they had to go home."

**HOWEVER,** Jim Haney said he couldn't estimate what time the players left.

"I'm very unconscious about time," he said.

Helen Haney said UK players had begun to drop by the bar about two years ago. She said Watts, who spent a summer working at a nearby horse farm, stopped in one night and struck up a friendship with her husband, who is a UK fan.

"They just stopped in one night, said it looked like a place they could go," Helen Haney said.

The sparsely furnished, smoke-filled tavern contains six small tables, eight stools at the bar and a single pool table. Snapshots of the bar's Halloween party are on one wall. A sticker saying "Gun Control Means Using Both Hands" is on another.

But the majority of the decor is Big Blue.

**THE WALLS** and windows are plastered with about a dozen UK football bumper stickers: "Mumme's The Word" and

## ALCOHOL AND ITS EFFECTS

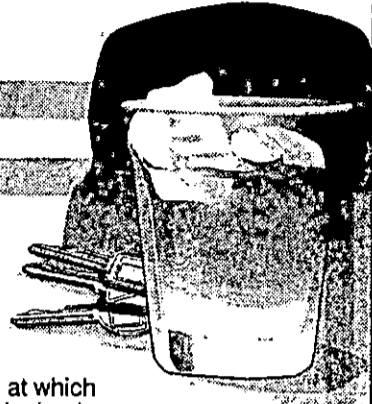
Alcohol affects people differently, and several factors affect the amount absorbed by a person's blood. Among them: amount consumed, time involved, body weight, food in the stomach and general health, especially liver condition.

In general, for a 160-pound person drinking for an hour on an empty stomach:

Number of drinks	Blood-alcohol content
Two	0.04 percent
Three	0.07 percent
Five	0.11 percent
Seven	0.16 percent

A drink is defined as 1½ ounces of 80-proof liquor, 12 ounces of beer or 5 ounces of table wine.

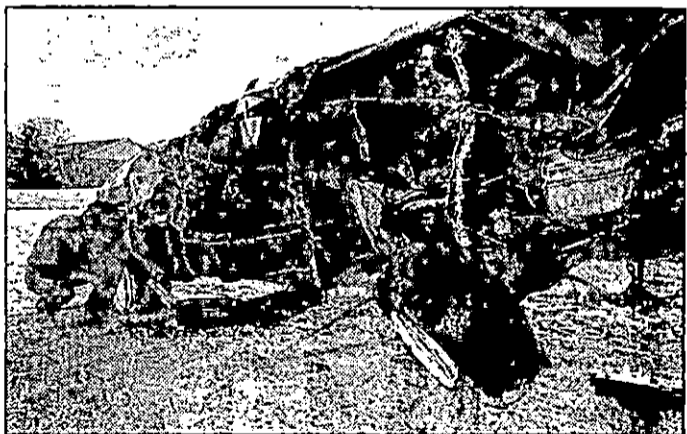
A blood-alcohol content of 0.10 percent — the level at which Kentucky law says a driver is drunk — means there is one part of alcohol per 1,000 parts of blood.



## ALCOHOL-INDUCED CHANGES

Blood-alcohol level	Effects (for most drivers)
0.01% to 0.05%	Mild alteration of feelings and slight intensification of mood. Bad driving habits are slightly pronounced.
0.05% to 0.10%	Feeling of relaxation. Vision, hearing and speech are impaired. Minor disturbance of balance. Longer reaction time. Fine motor skills (such as braking) are impaired. Judgment impaired.
0.10% to 0.15%	Judgment and memory seriously affected. Physical coordination impaired. Motor skills badly impaired. Driving becomes very difficult.
Over 0.15%	Difficulty in standing, walking and talking. Distortion of all perception and judgment. Major impairment of all physical and mental functions. Irresponsible behavior. Euphoria.
0.40% or more	Death can occur.

BY JOANNE MESHEW, THE C-J



**The day of the wreck, a tow-truck operator put a pan under the fuel tank of the mangled pickup.**

"'Hal' Bout Them Cats." The inside also features UK football and basketball posters.

Helen Haney said her husband has grown close to Watts, and the news of the charges left him shaken yesterday afternoon.

"It's just heartbreaking," he said. "For Jason, it's a hell of a

blow. He's just such a fine young man for something like this to happen.

"Right now I'm trying to grasp all this. It just seems like it's escalated. . . . It's a shame. It's a real tragedy."

Staff writer Rusty Hampton contributed to this story.

BY JIM ROSHAN, SPECIAL TO THE COURIER-JOURNAL

# Bar owner says Watts, Brock left his home sober

## Haney's Tavern has had its problems with police and in court

By John Cheves

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

Haney's Tavern doesn't look like the typical college bar. It is a small, dark room dominated by a pool table and slumped onto the front of a private home, just a few yards from the traffic of Leestown Road in north Lexington.

The bar and its owner, James M. Haney Jr., have had problems, including a visit from police last year that resulted in criminal charges of serving alcohol after hours, court records show.

But whatever the bar's flaws, it's not the place where University of Kentucky football player Jason Watts got drunk early Sunday before a fatal wreck in Pulaski County, Haney said yesterday.

Watts and Christopher Scott Brock, both 21, were sober when they left the bar about five hours before the wreck, he

said.

"The guys left around 2 (a.m.) or so. Where they went after that, I have no idea," Haney said. "Brock made the comment to me that they had to get some sleep, so they could get up and go hunting. I told them I figured they did."

About five hours later, on the way to a Pulaski County farm, Watts flipped his pickup truck on U.S. 27, killing Brock and fellow UK football player Arthur Steinmetz, 19.

Criminal charges, including a charge of drunken driving, were filed against Watts yesterday.

If Watts did drink excessive alcohol, Haney said, it wasn't at Haney's Tavern. For much of the evening, Watts and Brock joined Haney at his kitchen table, in his house adjoining the rear of the small bar, Haney said.

"There were some other players in

(the bar)," he said. "They were partying a little bit. Nobody was out of line that night. Nobody was drunk. It was seniors' night (for the football team's final home game), so a lot of the seniors had brought their parents in for one cold beer and then left."

Haney added: "Jason was straight as an arrow. He and Brock both were. We were just talking about them going hunting. They were all excited about it."

Haney said it wasn't clear whether Steinmetz was with his two friends at the tavern. Haney's wife, Helen, the bar's manager, said Monday she thought all three men had been there.

"I didn't know Artie. If he was in there, I wouldn't have known him," James Haney said. "I mostly knew the seniors."

Since Steinmetz was 19, under the drinking age, he shouldn't have gotten through the front door, Haney added.

"We card on weekends and everything, because the kids will try to get in," he said.

Haney, 53, said he is a friend of Watts and several of the other UK football players, who often stop by the bar in the evenings. Photographs of the athletes, grinning for the camera, hang on one wall of the tavern.

Haney and his bar have had alcohol-related legal problems in recent years. Police cited Haney on May 7, 1997, and charged him with serving alcohol after hours. A loaded marijuana pipe found behind the bar counter led to charges of marijuana possession and drug paraphernalia possession, according to police reports.

Three months later, Haney pleaded guilty in Fayette District Court to serving alcohol after hours and paid a \$50 fine. The two drug-related charges were dismissed, according to district court records.

A related criminal case, one charge of disorderly premises that stemmed from the May 7, 1997, police visit, also was dismissed, according to court records.

Otherwise, the bar is properly licensed and seems to be in order, city officials said yesterday.

"It's a quiet little place that doesn't have many problems that we're aware of," said city Alcohol Beverage Control inspector David Stewart.

Haney visited the injured Watts on Monday at the UK Hospital, where the student is being treated for a severe gash to his right forearm. Haney said he was saddened to hear of the charges filed against his young friend.

"Jason just seriously was a class-act gentleman," he said. "I just can't say enough nice things about Jason Watts. This thing is such a tragedy, not just for the two boys who died, but also for Jason."

# Alcohol, cars and guns: UK athletes involved in several recent incidents

By PAT FORDE  
The Courier-Journal

LEXINGTON, Ky. — The crash that killed University of Kentucky defensive lineman Artie Steinmetz and Eastern Kentucky University student Scott Brock and injured UK center Jason Watts Sunday morning was at least the seventh alcohol-related incident involving a UK athlete and the police in the past 20 months.

The other known incidents:

■ In March 1997, UK defensive end Robert Jones was charged with disorderly conduct, alcohol intoxication and resisting arrest after reportedly running from police. He eventually pleaded guilty only to alcohol intoxication.

In August 1998, Jones was dismissed from the football team after being arrested on six charges — including two felonies — following a car chase and another episode of leaving police on foot. He was accused of driving 90 mph and refusing to stop when police attempted to pull him over. It later was learned that Jones was suspended for a previous conviction of driving under the influence in his home state of Georgia.

■ In July 1997, Watts was arrested and later charged with fourth-degree assault after accidentally shooting teammate Tony Smith in the buttocks

with a rifle.

Watts, Smith and another teammate reportedly exchanged words with occupants of a car, who followed them home. Police said Watts went inside and got a rifle, which went off as he was handing it to Smith. A Breathalyzer test showed Watts' blood-alcohol content to be 0.129 — above the legal limit of 0.10, police said.

The charges against Watts were reduced to discharging a firearm inside the city limits, and he paid a fine.

■ Cornerback Tony Woods was dismissed from the UK football team on Feb. 23, 1998, two days after being arrested and charged with driving while intoxicated.

Lexington police said Woods drove into a parked car around 4:45 a.m. Feb. 21, then registered a blood-alcohol level of

**"We address it (alcohol education) almost weekly. We have an awful lot of different approaches to that, from seminars to other things. . . ."**

C.M. Newton, University of Kentucky athletic director

0.181. Woods had previously been disciplined for other incidents by former coach Bill Curry and by current coach Hal Mumme.

■ In May, basketball player Ryan Hogan pleaded guilty to driving under the influence.

■ In September, Hogan was accused of being a minor in possession of alcohol, a misdemeanor to which he pleaded innocent.

Hogan is scheduled for a hearing Dec. 3. He has been suspended from UK's two exhibition games, plus the team's first two regular-season games.

■ On Oct. 1, starting tight end Jimmy Haley was charged with leaving the scene of an accident. According to a police report, Haley left a bar near the UK campus driving a friend's Jeep. The report said Haley struck a parked car, drove away, parked the Jeep

one block from the scene and then told his friend the Jeep had been stolen.

The report said that under questioning, Haley admitted he was driving the Jeep when the accident occurred.

The report said Haley appeared to be intoxicated but was not cited for driving under the influence of alcohol because of the time that had elapsed between the accident and the citation.

Mumme said he disciplined Haley, but he has missed no discernible playing time since the incident.

Reached by telephone yesterday, UK athletic director C.M. Newton was asked whether this spate of alcohol-related automobile incidents might spur additional preventive measures by the athletic department.

"We address it (alcohol education) almost weekly," Newton said. "We have an awful lot of different approaches to that, from seminars to other things, and that's an ongoing program we'll continue with."

Mumme declined comment yesterday when asked about his alcohol policy. UK football spokesman Tony Neely said he does not know of a stated alcohol policy espoused by Mumme. "Our athletes have to conform to any campus and legal regulations that apply to everyone else," Neely said.

Lexington-Herald-Leader  
Wednesday, November 18, 1998

## Editorials

# Higher-ed reform test

## Push for two health schools will show who has power

Last month, the University of Kentucky announced plans to offer a doctoral program in a new school of public health within its College of Medicine. The very next week, the executive committee of the University of Louisville Board of Trustees said a school of public health U of L shut down in the 1920s should be reopened.

Call this Gordon Davies' welcome to the real world of Kentucky higher education. Davies, as president of the Council on Postsecondary Education, and the members of that council are about to get a trial by political fire.

Their success or failure will tell a lot about whether Gov. Paul Patton's "lick and a promise" approach to higher education reform is more substantive than it seemed when he pushed it through the General Assembly last year.

You see, aside from forcing the state's community colleges and

technical schools into cohabitation, Patton's much-ballyhooed reforms didn't make many specific changes in the way Kentucky's higher education system operates.

For instance, nothing in the language of the law addressed perhaps the system's most problematic trait — eight state universities wanting to build separate empires. That causes wasteful duplication, evident in the fact that Kentucky has three law schools, two dental schools and who knows how many excessive undergraduate programs.

Now, the state's two major universities have come up with competing proposals to train professionals who look at the big picture of health care — disease control, the study of widespread health trends, and the like — instead of treating individual ailments.

Maybe Kentucky needs one school of public health. We don't know. But with just a couple of

dozen such schools in the entire nation, we feel pretty safe in saying this one small state doesn't need two such programs.

So, the Council on Postsecondary Education will have to make a choice: Give the nod to UK or U of L, or talk the two institutions into a collaborative program.

We don't doubt that Davies and the council members have the resolve to make such a decision. The real question is whether they can make it stick, if one or both schools decide to make an end run around the council and make a plea directly to friendly legislators. That's the way the state's universities always overturned adverse decisions by this council's predecessor, the Council on Higher Education.

A related question is whether Patton will back the council in any confrontation with powerful lawmakers. Or will he — as he did earlier this year when control of the state's new "postsecondary education centers" was at stake — sacrifice the council on the altar of political expediency?

The answers will tell Kentucky whether there was more than a "lick and a promise" to higher education reform.

# MSU *Clip* Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Thursday, November 19, 1998



## The Learning Gap

High expectations for students / Low standards for teachers • Day 3 of 4

# Development in doubt

**Extra training:  
costly, unchecked  
and, teachers say,  
often useless**

By **Linda B. Blackford**  
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

BEREA — Under the dim light of a projector in a basement room at Berea College, 48 Eastern Kentucky math teachers and four college professors tussled with statistics problems.

Working together for a week this summer, they got a dose of high-level math and the techniques needed to teach it. Their training under the National Faculty Program is called professional development, or PD.

But education experts say that too much of what's billed as further training doesn't make for better or smarter teachers.

Still, the state funnels millions for professional development into school districts — which don't have to report how they spend it.

So Tom Peterson, the state's professional development chief, was saddened but not shocked when he overheard a group of teachers boasting that they had spent their PD days at the state basketball tournament.

"I'm not sure professional development is really on the radar screen yet," he said.

Jeff Reece, a vocational teacher at Paris High School, agrees.

"What we normally think of with professional development is, you listen to someone talk for three hours and get three hours of

See **DEVELOPMENT**, **Next Page**



MICHELLE PATTERSON/STAFF

### Learning and passing it on

At the University of Louisville last summer, teacher Becky Long-Chase of Shelbyville learned about graphing calculators, then had to explain them to students, including Vernetta Hudson, left, and Thanh Bui.

### About the series

The Herald-Leader's education reporters examined the quality of Kentucky schoolteachers. We found that the state has little computerized data on teachers hired before 1995 and nothing to show how good or bad they are.

To determine the state of Kentucky's teachers and teacher training programs, we studied the data available. We also interviewed numerous students, teachers, administrators, policy-makers and education experts.

**Crunching the numbers:** The paper used a database of Kentucky teachers in the work force since 1988 to determine how many were working outside of subjects in which they're certified.

Other databases listing those hired since 1995 showed the areas in which 6,300 teachers (out of 45,359 statewide) were certified, where they went to college (almost 5,700 attended Kentucky schools), their scores on teaching exams, what they are licensed to teach and what they do teach.

Because data were limited until 1995, little analysis was possible of teachers on the job before then. But the information available on the teachers since then is enough to draw accurate conclusions, experts agree.

**Reporters:** Linda B. Blackford; Linda J. Johnson; Holly E. Stone

### MEMORIES

The Herald-Leader asked readers which teachers meant the most to them. The result was stories about men and women who made subjects come alive, who introduced students to new worlds and who, most of all, cared about their students.

■ **WILLIAM WALTER HALL**, Lafayette High School Band director, is remembered by **Diane Vincent Selby**, a needlework instruction book publisher who lives in Indiana.

Selby played clarinet in the Lafayette High School Band from 1963 to 1967 under the direction of Hall.

"He loved music but he did so much more. He was such a positive role model in building character, in telling us we could do anything we wanted to. He was very strict, which was good for us. He made us all feel so good about ourselves — I was a shy wallflower but he convinced me that I had some worth, more worth than I thought. It stayed with me.

"He was a mentor in teaching leadership skills. He counted on student leaders rather than trying to hire assistants. He taught students to lead other students, so we could govern ourselves."

■ **GRACE CHAPMAN**, retired teacher at Salvisa Elementary School in Mercer County, remembered by



**Brenda Bedford** of Lawrenceburg:

"I was a kid growing up in the country and we didn't have a lot of money to say the least. And because of that

I didn't have much access to books.

"Mrs. Chapman knew I loved to read and that I would read anything I got my hands on, even textbooks. She had two sisters who lived in Louisville. Every two weeks they would come and bring books for me to read."

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**The Learning Gap** *High expectations  
Low standards*



# DEVELOPMENT: Extra training carried out with little oversight

From Page One

credit and it's a waste of time." However, in a state where the average teacher has been out of college 15 years, educators and lawmakers agree that professional development is necessary. They just don't agree on the form it should take or where it fits in.

National and state studies are also clear that teachers need more knowledge in their subjects than ever before, and they have to get it on the job. But a recent study of the Southern states shows that at least 20 percent of seventh- to 12th-grade teachers in Kentucky didn't major in the subjects they teach.

According to an analysis of district plans, only a few schools will spend their professional development money to increase teachers' subject knowledge. Instead, 84 percent will be used to revamp courses so that students will be better able to answer questions on state tests, a process known as curriculum alignment.

School districts contend that such spending contributes to additional training because it better acquaints teachers with their subject matter.

"A lot of teachers have very weak educational backgrounds and teaching won't get better until they learn new things, and there's not a real good delivery program for that," said Jane David, director of Bay Area Research Group, in Palo Alto, Calif., who is working on a study of Kentucky's PD programs.

Tom Guskey, an education professor and researcher at the University of Kentucky, said schools may put too much emphasis on how teachers teach, rather than what.

"If you're managing learning well, you don't have to worry about managing learners," he said.

The 1990 Kentucky Education Reform Act made Kentucky a leader in professional development.

KERA sent unprecedented amounts of PD money to school districts, \$14.5 million in the past year, or \$23 a student. Of that, 65 percent goes directly to schools, and the rest for districtwide work. The General Assembly also grants teachers four professional-development days a year.

## No state oversight

But there is no state oversight. Local school councils, whose members have little training on the subject, decide what kind of training teachers should get.

The General Assembly raised the stakes earlier this year when it passed a law that would allow teachers to use PD time as the extra hours required to reach a higher pay scale.

"We've got to establish some kind of standards so we don't have just anything coming in here," said Susan Leib, executive director of



MICHELLE PATTERSON/STAFF

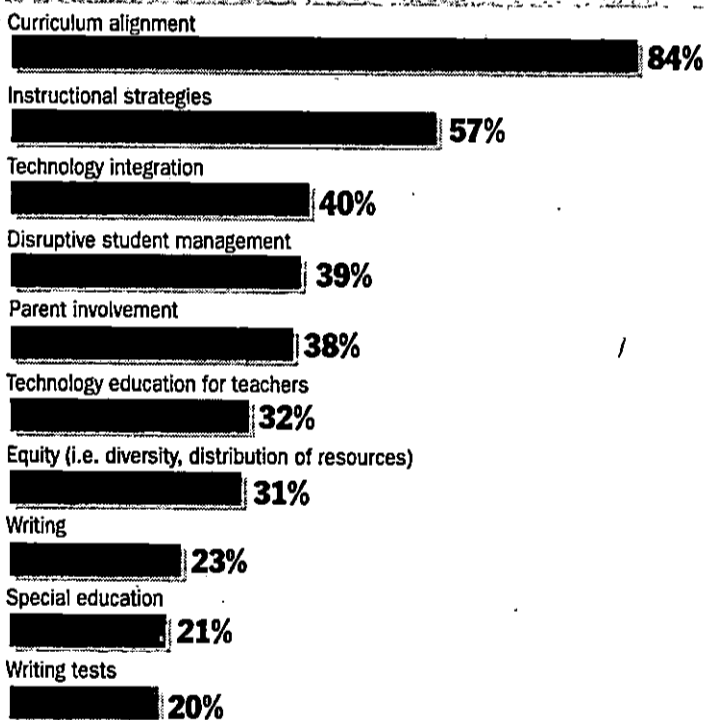
Teachers from Murray, Ky., got additional training, known as professional development, at the Commonwealth Institute for Teachers last summer at the University of Kentucky. They are, from left, Robin Brown, Todd Anderson, Mike Epperson and Pam Cartwright.

## Where the money goes

Although Kentucky's school districts are not required to report how they spend their professional development money — \$23 per student — the state asked them to say how they planned to spend the money over the next two years. Experts agree that teachers need more training in the academic subjects they're teaching, but the districts reported that 84 percent of their resources will go to make sure their course content matches state tests. Academic training was mentioned in only two out of the state's eight education regions, and didn't show up on the overall review.

### DISTRICT PLANS FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

TOP 10 PERCENTAGE ITEMS IN STATE BASED ON REGIONAL REVIEWS



Source: Kentucky Department of Education

TIM BLUM/STAFF

the Kentucky Education Professional Standards Board, which oversees teacher certification.

Many teachers say that professional development has improved in the past few years, with more focus on learning things that they can use in the classroom.

An example is the advanced math class at Berea under the National Faculty Program. It not only brings college professors and teachers together during the summer, but the professors also travel to Eastern Kentucky to help in the classroom throughout the school year.

Other programs bring groups of teachers together to study a subject intensely, or to learn better ways to use technology in teaching.

Most recently, Kentucky's commissioner of education, Wilmer Cody, proposed a plan that would better link teachers to universities

for on-the-job training. Under Cody's plan, teachers would be able to use PD money to take college classes. Currently, that's prohibited.

In the meantime, there are bright spots. Remember that class in Berea for math teachers.

Bonnie Ward, a seventh-grade math teacher in Floyd County, signed up for the National Faculty Program because it seemed a unique way to get more training.

"I really think you'd have to look for someone who hasn't had useless PD. It's par for the course," she said. "But this is a chance to really get some expertise, and some ideas and innovation."

Herald-Leader education writers Linda J. Johnson and Holly E. Stepp contributed to this story.

ON A CLEVER NOTE



PHOTOS BY JAHN CHIKWENDIU/STAFF

Gayle Tully Machmer, left, visits regularly with her former math teacher, Elizabeth Ragland, who lives in Rose Manor Nursing Home. Ragland set math theories and formulas to music to encourage her students.

# A learning equation: math set to music

By Holly E. Stepp  
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

Mention ninth-grade math class at the old Lexington Junior High School, and some Central Kentucky adults break into song.

That's music to Elizabeth Ragland's ears.

"It means they were listening and more importantly, it means they learned," said Ragland, a math teacher in the 1950s and '60s and now retired. "If you find a way to make math interesting to students, they will learn and have fun while doing it."

With the help of tunes about Doctor Cataract and odes to mathematicians like Pascal and Archimedes, students mastered fractions, geometry and algebra in Ragland's class.

"Miss Ragland was amazing — the way she taught was unlike anyone else," said Gayle Tully Machmer, a former student. Machmer often visits her former teacher at the Fayette County nursing home where Ragland now lives.

"The songs she came up with to teach basic concepts of math and algebra were so clever, and none of us had ever seen music used to teach math," Machmer said.



A former student's father made the cone and cylinder to disprove a math formula Ragland taught, that volume of the cone and cylinder are equal. Instead he found out she was correct.

Yellowing, typed pages with black ink drawings chronicle the musical efforts of the "mathemusicians."

Songs like *Moebius Strip* were sung to the tune of *Row, Row,*

*Row Your Boat*, and the melody of *Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer* was paired with lyrics about the work of 16th-century mathematician Ludolph van Ceulen, who calculated pi to 35 digits.

Machmer, who works at the Veterans Affairs hospital on Leestown Road in Lexington, said the songs weren't *always* fun.

"We were called to the board to work out problems, and if we missed a step, we would have to sing the song that went along with it in front of the entire class," she recalled.

Ragland thinks her knack for math started with her father, who taught at Baylor University in Texas — "He insisted that we do well and get our education."

Ragland said she doesn't recall what gave her the idea to put mathematical formulas to music. She says she can't sing and couldn't carry a tune if she tried.

Ragland attributes her teaching success to love of three things: math, students and laughter.

"You have to be able to laugh at yourself and laugh with your students," Ragland said. "Not at them, mind you, but always with them."

"None of us had ever seen music used to teach math."

Gayle Tully Machmer, former student of Elizabeth Ragland

# What makes a good teacher?

Good teachers are more than the sum of their test scores and college transcripts. They also inspire and motivate students and instill lessons that last beyond the classroom.

## INNOVATION

Teachers learn science on the farm

# Exploring new fields in training

By Linda B. Blackford  
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

BARDSTOWN — When science scores dipped at Bardstown Elementary, its teachers were sent to the farm.

But it wasn't punishment.

It was the best way to improve their knowledge of science, Principal Jack Jones said.

So, in groups of five, the teachers spent the day with resource teacher Shirley Burgess at her farm. They ran experiments on pond water, searched for mold and examined small insects.

Many educators are turning to approaches more innovative than after-school lectures for further training.

"Elementary teachers are not science-oriented," Jones said. "Hands-on was not a comfort area for them." But, for the teachers at Bardstown Elementary, it is now.

Carmen Center appreciated the field trip, which gave her the opportunity to learn in the same manner as children.

"We weren't just listeners, we were active members of it," said the fourth-grade teacher.

Burgess is pleased with the teachers' enthusiasm.

"If you have a surface understanding of a subject, you tend to avoid it," said Burgess, a former high school science teacher. "Teachers understand that, and they want

*"If you have a surface understanding of a subject, you tend to avoid it. Teachers understand that, and they want a better background."*

Shirley Burgess  
resource teacher

a better background."

Although teacher Laura Steen thought the experience was valuable, she also wants individual training.

"Right now they're trying to meet the school's needs and not the teachers'," she said. "Once everything is in place, I'm hoping that we can go back to what we need as teachers."

Jones, the principal, advocates a creative approach to professional development. He also likes the money provided for it.

For instance, he used federal funds to create an in-school center to help students improve their reading. At the same time, teachers will spend two days of their PD time in the center getting special training in different ways students learn to read.

"When it comes to professional development, you have to use all the resources you can and it has to be continuous," Jones said.

## FROM LAB TO THE CLASSROOM



MICHELLE PATTERSON/STAFF

Paul McEwan explained a biology lab project to Branch Epperson, 15, at East Jessamine High.

# Teacher has a certain chemistry with students

After leaving his job as a chemist, Paul McEwan finds teaching to be more rewarding.

Paul McEwan left his job as a chemist at Allied Signal 15 years ago.

And he hasn't looked back. McEwan is a science teacher at East Jessamine High School in Nicholasville.

"I have fun in my classroom and I enjoy my students," he said. "I can't say I was that happy as a chemist."

McEwan received his Kentucky teacher's license right after getting his undergraduate degree from Asbury College. But he decided he wasn't ready to teach and spent nearly a dozen years at Allied Signal.

He later moved to Florida

and South Carolina and taught school. By the time he returned to Kentucky in 1996, his state teaching certificate had expired. He earned a master's degree from the University of Kentucky to renew it.

For McEwan, being with students is more rewarding than being a chemist.

"The chance to learn new things and better ways to teach your students is always worth while," he said.

The key to being an effective teacher, he says, is flexibility. "All the theories (taught in graduate school) won't fit your students exactly," he said. "But if you are not so rigid and combine the best of each, you can find something that works for your class."

— HOLLY E. STEFF

# Top credential hard to earn, and expensive

## NATIONAL BOARD CERTIFICATE

By Linda B. Blackford  
and Holly E. Stepp

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITERS

Frances Peterson moved from Ohio to Kentucky with an armful of teaching credits that didn't count in Kentucky.

Partly out of pique, partly for the personal challenge, she decided to get a certificate that nobody could challenge: the one issued by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

NBPTS certification is the next wave in teacher training, according to various authorities, including U.S. Education Secretary Richard Riley, President Clinton and the National Education Association, the nation's largest teacher union.

Earning the certificate, considered a way to ensure that teachers in any state have met the highest standards, is a rigorous process.

Teachers must write papers, they are videotaped in the classroom, they submit student work samples and take difficult written exams. Nationally, about half pass.

But, said Peterson, "It was the best thing I ever did professionally."

Peterson, who teaches at Russell Middle School in Russell, near Ashland, is one of 12 Kentucky teachers who have earned the certificate.

Why so few? One reason might be that Kentucky doesn't help defray the \$2,000 fee, although education officials recently discussed providing financial aid.

The only help comes from the

## BY THE NUMBERS

States with the most and least number of National Board-certified teachers and whether the state helps pay the \$2,000 fee.

N.C.	.....536	.....helps pay
Ohio	.....337	.....helps pay
Calif.	.....129	.....helps pay
Minn.	.....90	.....helps pay
Michigan	.....70	.....helps pay
Kentucky	.....12	.....doesn't pay
N.H.	.....1	.....doesn't pay
Utah	.....1	.....doesn't pay
Vermont	.....1	.....doesn't pay
W.Va.	.....1	.....doesn't pay
Wyoming	.....1	.....doesn't pay

SOURCE: NATIONAL BOARD

national board itself, which has set aside \$28,000 for Kentucky teachers. Currently, 20 Kentucky teachers have signed up to undergo the process. They pay \$1,000 and the board pays the rest.

North Carolina and Ohio, which have the most NBPTS teachers (208 and 146, respectively), pay teachers' certification costs.

District support in Kentucky varies. The Ludlow Independent school district paid the fees for two teachers, Patricia Goetz and Barbara Martin.

But Julie Tallent-Chan, an art teacher at Seneca High School in



MICHELLE PATTERSON/STAFF

**Frances Peterson** earned the NBPTS certificate, which puts Kentucky teachers into the top pay scale. She worked recently on an experiment with, from left, Brian Kazee, Ricky Waddle, Christopher Smith and Philip Hutchinson, all 12, at Russell Middle School near Ashland.

Louisville, had to earn the certificate without any help from the Jefferson County district.

Even after she had the certificate and offered to mentor other teachers through the process, the district said it could provide no official support.

Tallent-Chan was caught off guard. "I was kind of shocked by their response," she said.

Jefferson County officials said they are too involved with other projects to put staff or money into the certification, but might reconsider in the future.

NBPTS certification is modeled on the licensing process for doctors and lawyers.

"The national board certification was designed to help teachers look critically at their own perfor-

mance and determine what they can do to be better," said Paula Shoecraft of the NBPTS.

"Teachers who have gone through the process can say they examined their teaching and truly made it better," she said.

Shoecraft says the national board certification is aimed at the experienced teacher.

"But I think that more and

more colleges are looking towards the standards as a way of framing what teachers should know," she said.

Patricia Goetz agreed with Peterson's assessment of the program's effect on her teaching.

"It was such an exhausting year but it was so professionally rewarding," said Goetz, a fourth-grade teacher at Mary A. Goetz Elementary School.

Kentucky rewards nationally certified teachers with Rank I status, pushing them to the top of the state's pay scale.

That helps financially, Tallent-Chan said, but added that her improvement as a teacher was more important.

"You have to really clarify your reasons for teaching, and it teaches you to be very reflective," she said. "After every lesson I can instantly analyze what happens."

The teachers who have the certification urge it for everyone — everyone who can afford it. But, without some kind of outside support, financial and academic, the option is not open for many teachers.

The process "was very difficult and very intense," Tallent-Chan said.

Goetz said: "Obviously, \$2,000 is a huge gamble. Most teachers don't have a whole lot of extra money. If I'd had to pay it out of my pocket, I'd think twice."

Teachers have until Friday to apply for this year's NBPTS certification. Call the state Professional Standards Board, (502) 573-4606.



MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS

# Master's helps win increases in salary

## Whether degree raises classroom skills is an issue under question

By Linda J. Johnson  
and Holly E. Stepp

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITERS

Numbers can be deceiving.

If you look at Kentucky's teachers by the numbers, the state gets high marks.

More teachers in Kentucky have advanced degrees than in any other Southeastern state. Nearly 70 percent seek an extra 30 hours of coursework.

But behind the numbers are teachers taking graduate-level courses that won't necessarily make them better at their jobs.

The state requires teachers to take about 30 hours of course work (leading to a master's degree or its equivalent). Teachers must start their master's work within five years after starting teaching and finish within 10 years. With the additional course work comes an increase in pay of at least 1 percent.

Many teachers get master's of education degrees with work unrelated to the subject they teach, said Steve Clements, assistant professor in the College of Education at the University of Kentucky.

"If everybody has to do it (get a master's degree), then generally, that lowers the value of that kind of experience," Clements said.

And nearly everyone does it. Each summer, universities and colleges are filled with teachers

working to meet the requirement. Most only work on the degree during summer, spreading the process out over several years.

"It makes you wonder how much they have really learned when they take six to 10 years to complete a degree, taking whatever's offered in the summer," said Bob Sexton, of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence.

Sexton says the master's degree requirement began with the best of intentions.

"When I was in grade school in the 1950s, only half of the teachers had even college degrees, so bachelor's and master's became the reform measure," Sexton said. "But now one generation's reform has become another generation's problem."

Many teachers say they wouldn't bother if it weren't for the pay raise that accompanies extra class work. Others say it's a waste of time considering the amount of money they spend on graduate school, the fairly meager pay raise, and the usefulness of what they learn.

Paul Chapman, a Fallsburg Elementary School teacher in Lawrence County, spent the last six years working on his master's to get to the next pay level. He's taken summer classes and evening classes in the fall and spring.

"And I can't tell you how much of what I got I actually have been able to use in the classroom," said Chapman, who teaches sixth- and seventh-grade English. He completed his master's degree this summer at Morehead State University.

Chapman's feelings were echoed by other teachers working on advanced degrees.

"I would really like to have choice in how I move up the ranks," said Lisa Dyer, an elementary school teacher in the Ashland Independent district. "To make it worthwhile, you have to complete a master's in a couple of years tops, otherwise you forget everything you learned."

She added that teaching during the day, taking night classes, and tending to her family can be "overwhelming."

Deans of the state's colleges of education realize the master's most teachers earn may not be the best way for them to improve their skills.

"A lot of teachers and professors joke about getting your master's on Tuesday night," said Raphael Nystrand, dean of the University of Louisville's College of Education.

What should be done about teachers earning marginally useless master's degrees and being rewarded for it?

Sexton recommends taking a critical look at the requirement and making sure the master's courses teachers take are beneficial.

"We should keep the things that are really valuable to the teaching experience, throw out the ones that don't work and come up with something new," he said.

Other state officials point to the option of gaining training besides the master's.

"Everyone gets stuck on the 30-hour requirement," said Susan Leib, of the state's Education Professional Standards Board. "The requirement is 30 hours or its equivalent."

"That gives the teachers the freedom to do something different."

## Programs provide models for finding solutions

### IN OTHER STATES

In recent years, some states and individual school districts have created networks where teachers share teaching problems and solutions throughout the year. The following are touted nationally as professional development models to follow:

#### California

State-funded at \$15 million a year, California's Subject Matter Projects are networks of teachers of all subjects and at all grades. They share ideas and solutions to problems in seminars with each other and university professors.

Teachers set the agenda and are assisted by regional centers on the campuses of the University of

California and the California State University.

#### Vermont

Created to help teachers learn how to score students' portfolios, the Vermont Portfolio Networks are designed to help teachers carry out the state's new student assessment.

Teachers from each region are selected as network leaders. They work with the state Education Department to set up meetings for planning classroom activities, to match areas that portfolios assess.

#### Maine

For 10 years, 26 school districts in southern Maine have worked with area universities to find ways to raise student achievement.

Regular evening dinner meet-

ings, hosted by the Southern Maine Partnership, are held to discuss topics such as testing and education trends. The partnership relies on other teachers to disseminate the information.

#### New York

New York City's Community District 2 has created a set of standards to promote continued training for teachers and administrators: Novice teachers visit veteran teachers' classrooms, professional consultants work with teachers on classroom problems, and district officials visit each school to ensure professional development projects actually produce better teachers.

# Calculator course included teaching lesson for teachers

By Linda J. Johnson

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

LOUISVILLE — The pressure was on.

Math and language arts teachers sitting in a University of Louisville classroom this summer had one week to learn how to use a graphing calculator before they became the teachers again.

The strain showed clearly on the faces of some — especially the language arts teachers.

The M&Ms used in the experiment helped, though.

The U of L course put math and English teachers from elementary, middle and high schools together in teams of two and three to teach them how to use the calculators in class and to help each other through the ordeal.

During the first week, teachers learned how to use the calculators to turn rows of numbers into graphs.

The next week, youngsters

were brought in and the teachers showed them how to use the calculators.

That's a big change from some professional development or master's degree classes, which don't guarantee teachers use what they learn in the classroom.

Back to the M&Ms.

The teachers took a cupful of the candies and dumped them out on a napkin. They put aside all the "dead" ones — the M face up — and kept a written count each time they up-ended the cup.

After every M was counted (and many eaten), the teachers plugged the numbers into the calculators, based on step-by-step instructions from Cathy Zwanzig, a teacher drafted to instruct a portion of the course.

Some participants looked as if they did this every day. Others were mildly confused and still others looked genuinely worried.

That's where teamwork came

in. The math teachers helped the others, then they all helped each other figure out why this was useful information for more than just math teachers.

It's quite simple, actually. Under the Kentucky Education Reform Act, math is much more than knowing multiplication tables.

Students at all grade levels must be able to write about the math processes they're using.

These calculators, which most students have or at least have access to, help teachers to make learning more fun and can help some children who learn better visually to grasp things that might have symmied them before.

Beth Stroble, a U of L education professor who designed the course with colleague Karen Karp, explained the purpose.

"The basic idea of the course is we all need to learn things — math and writing and we all need to know more about technology."

By Monica Richardson  
CENTRAL KENTUCKY BUREAU

RICHMOND — It looks pretty routine.

Take a ball of clay, wet it, put it on a spinning wheel and move your hands over, under, in and out until it takes the shape of a bowl. Then move on to the next ball of clay.

But to Karen Adams, an Eastern Kentucky University senior majoring in art, there's nothing routine about these bowls.

Adams and about a dozen of her pottery classmates were challenged this year to make 400 bowls for the second annual Empty Bowls project to help feed low-income and needy people in Madison County.

This week, the class delivered 400 bowls it made along with bowls donated by Richmond and Berea potters, to be used for the meals that will be served Friday.

*"We hope that these bowls are a metaphor that, when you feed people one week, it doesn't mean they'll eat the next week."*

Joe Molinaro  
EQU art teacher

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Thursday, November 19, 1998

# Molding a bowl of help

## EKU students join food-drive effort

For \$10, participants will get a bowl of vegetarian vegetable soup, bread and a drink. The bowl is a keepsake.

The money spent by the dinner-goers will do more than fill a few stomachs in one day; it will help feed hundreds. The proceeds will be split between the Kentucky River Foothills Association Food Bank and the Salvation Army to serve emergency temporary food needs.

Last year, the project netted more than \$2,700 for the two agencies after EKU students made 300 bowls.

"It takes a little while to get the hang of it," said Adams, finishing up her 25th bowl. "But it gets easier and it's nice to know that I'm making them for a good cause."

With each new ball of clay, Adams crafted a different shape, careful to make it deep enough to hold liquid and tough enough to survive the slap of a metal spoon.

The school received more than 1,000 pounds of donated clay for the bowls. Project organizers hope the donation will help reach this year's goal: \$4,000.

The Empty Bowls project is an international effort, although it's set up differently in states across the country. The success of the Madison County project started last year by EKU and St. Mark Parish nudged two other Kentucky schools to start their own projects.

Midway College and Transylvania University will also sponsor Empty Bowls projects this year.

Next year, the schools and anyone else interested will sponsor the lunches on the same day and call it Empty Bowls of Central Kentucky, said Joe Molinaro,

MDRE →

# Pledge seized in WKU fraternity fire

## Student charged with arson in blaze that destroyed house

ASSOCIATED PRESS

**BOWLING GREEN** — A Western Kentucky University student was arrested and charged yesterday with arson in connection with a fire that destroyed a fraternity house near the school.

Charles Wick II, 19, was being held at the Warren County Regional Jail with bond set at \$100,000, said Deputy Fire Chief Oscar Cherry.

Wick was arrested at 12:30 p.m. after a joint investigation by the fire

department and the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

ATF Agent Don York, a public information officer in the bureau's Louisville office, said Wick was pledged to Kappa Alpha and lived near the fraternity's 2½-story house, which burned down early Tuesday.

York said Wick woke up the house's sleeping residents after the fire was started. All 15 occupants escaped unharmed.

The fire started about 2:30 a.m.

Tuesday, and by the time firefighters arrived, the back of the house was engulfed in flames. The roof later collapsed as firefighters battled the blaze.

Josh Ballard, 21, a Kappa Alpha member, said Tuesday that the fire was devastating. "Everything is gone," he said.

The university issued a statement saying it would not comment on the arrest. The displaced students were offered housing in the school's resi-

dence halls. Provisions were also being made for them to receive help with meals, textbooks, clothing and counseling.

The fraternity house was an older structure two blocks from the Western Kentucky Campus.

Campus groups had raised about \$1,500 for the students by late yesterday afternoon, the school said.

An arson at a Murray State University dormitory on Sept. 18 killed student Michael Minger, 19, of Niceville, Fla. Seven people have been charged in connection with that fire.

*The fire started about 2:30 a.m. Tuesday. By the time firefighters arrived, the back of the house was engulfed in flames.*

Miller said money from last year's Madison County Empty Bowls project helped feed 1,082 people.

On the day of the event, local ministers and volunteers from churches will help serve the lunch.

"This has really been a community effort," said Molinaro. "We hope that these bowls are a metaphor that, when you feed people one week, it doesn't mean they'll eat the next week. We want to plant the seed that hunger is a daily thing."

*Bowls (cont'd)*

the EKU associate art professor who came up with the idea last year.

Agencies that work with people and families who need food assistance, said the Empty Bowls project is worth the effort that goes into it.

"We get donations and we get help from churches all the time but that can run out," said Betty Miller, Madison County program coordinator for the Kentucky River Foothills Association.

### Empty Bowls Projects

#### Meal: Soup and Bread

**Richmond:**  
St. Mark Parish Hall  
608 W. Main Street  
11 a.m.-2 p.m., Friday  
Cost: \$10

Sponsor: Eastern Kentucky University  
Proceeds: Kentucky River Foothills Association Food Bank and Salvation Army.

**Midway:**  
Midway College  
512 E. Stephens Street  
McNainis Student Center  
5 to 6:45 p.m., Dec. 7  
Cost: \$10

Proceeds: Food Bank of Woodford County.

#### Lexington:

Transylvania University  
300 N. Broadway Street

Bowls Exhibit, free

Noon-5 p.m., Dec. 2-10

Mitchell Fine Arts Center  
Morlan Gallery

Dinner: 5-7 p.m., Dec. 10

Cost: \$5 for meal only, \$10 for meal and bowl.

Location: Student Grill

Proceeds: Lexington Hope Center and Salvation Army

# Man hailed as hero jailed for WKU fire

By CHRIS POYNTER  
The Courier-Journal

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — A member of Kappa Alpha hailed as a hero Tuesday for saving his friends from a fraternity-house fire at Western Kentucky University was arrested yesterday, accused of setting it.

Charles Joseph Wick, 19, of Hillview in Bullitt County, was charged with first-degree arson in the Monday-morning blaze that destroyed the fraternity's 100-year-old house on College Street. He was being held in the Warren County Jail on a \$100,000 bond.

Wick was arrested at 12:40 p.m. while removing personal items from his apartment, which sits a few yards behind the charred remains of the brick Kappa Alpha house.

The apartment also is used by the fraternity.



Wick

Commonwealth Attorney Steve Wilson would not discuss the case or possible motives, but he did say that more charges could be filed against Wick.

The arson charge carries a sentence of 20 years to life in prison.

Wick will plead not guilty, said his lawyer, Alan Simpson.

Simpson said he met with Wick yesterday for about 45 minutes. Simpson said he told him he "did not intentionally set the fire."

Simpson said investigators questioned Wick for 3½ hours yesterday at Downing University Center, the student union.

"He's upset, he's 19, he's charged with a class A felony," Simpson said. "This is not a pleasant experience."

Tuesday, Wick was among fraternity members congratulated for helping to wake sleeping students so they could escape.

**DON YORK**, a spokesman for the U.S. Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Bureau, which assisted in the investigation, said yesterday that investigators obtained an arrest warrant for Wick after interviewing him and developing information that identified him as a suspect. York said he couldn't elaborate on that information because it was part of an ongoing investigation.

But Wick's arrest was based in part "on information supplied by him," York said.

York also said investigators hadn't yet determined a motive.

People who know Wick were incredulous yesterday, including some fellow fraternity members and family friends.

"I know this accusation is a terrible mistake," said Pamela Sanders, a Hillview resident and mother of Wick's best friend, Marc Kessler, a sophomore at Western. "It'll all come out, I'm sure, because I've known him for years. I've been around that child for many, many years, and I just know this is a terrible mistake."

Dwight Hoskins, principal at North Bullitt High School for six years, knows Wick, a 1997 graduate of the school. He said Wick was well-known and well-liked.

"**IF HE DID** this, I would really be surprised because that's just not his character."

Wick's mother learned of her son's arrest yesterday from a Courier-Journal reporter.

"He called us (on Monday) and told us about the fire. We were under the impression that it was an accidental fire . . . that it had something to do with the furnace. Something was wrong with it, and they were sobbing on it," she said as she began sobbing. "I am just in shock. . . ."

Wilson, the prosecutor, said Wick's defense attorney informed him that he wants Wick to undergo a psychiatric evaluation.

It is the second Kentucky campus fire within two months blamed on an arsonist. A Sept. 18 dormitory fire at Murray State University killed one student and seriously injured another; seven people, six of them current or former students, have been charged in the case. One of them is charged with murder, and the others face less serious charges.

Last night, after meeting with the fraternity's 60 members, John Deeb, an alumni adviser, said that the city's fire marshal, Richard Storey, told him that the fire started after paper was ignited near the back door of the fraternity house. Within minutes, the fire had engulfed the three-story structure. All 15 members who live there escaped without injury.

Deeb, a Bowling Green lawyer, also is president of the alumni housing corporation that owns the house. Deeb, a 1979 Western graduate, was the co-founder of the Kappa Alpha chapter.

"**OH GOD**, yes, it's painful," Deeb said. "We lost the sentimental value . . . the actual charter we received in 1979 went up in flames, all the trophies and awards that we have won over the years went up in flames, but we're going to focus on the positive — nobody was hurt, nobody was injured, nobody died."

At first, fire officials speculated that the fire was accidental. However, authorities focused their investigation on Wick after interviewing him.

A few hours after the fire, Wick told reporters that he had saved the lives of his fraternity brothers, most

of whom were asleep when the blaze began around 2:30 a.m. Wick said he entered the burning building and knocked on bedroom doors, only to collapse himself as he tried to escape the building via the back deck.

"I don't know if I'm so much of a hero, but I just woke up everybody," Wick told WBKO-TV in Bowling Green on Monday.

He declined to speak with a reporter yesterday.

Members of Kappa Alpha were stunned after learning of the arrest. Yesterday afternoon, several of them stood around the rubble that was once their home and defended their friend.

"He didn't do it," one member said while another collected bricks from the pile as a memento. "This is ridiculous."

**WILLIAM AKWITH**, a junior at Western and Kappa Alpha member, said Wick was a nice guy who was easygoing and active in the fraternity, especially the intramural flag football team. He said Wick is a sophomore, but the university telephone book lists him as a freshman.

"He saved 14 people's lives, and they come back and try to accuse him of this," Akwith said.

Staff writer Darla Carter contributed to this story.

Nov. 20-23, 1998

file copy  
MSU ARCHIVES

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Monday, November 23, 1998

## MSU prepares for year 2000 problem

### School's Y2K plan on schedule

By Tom Lewis  
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University is bracing for the year 2000 computer problem.

But those who have developed a plan to keep the school's computer systems from failing on Jan. 1, 2000, admit that job hasn't been easy, and factors out of their control could cause chaos with some of those systems.

During the spring of 1997, MSU began assessing its year 2000 — or Y2K — risk and developing a plan to address potential problems, said Beth Patrick, assistant vice president for information technology.

Ongoing communications in the form of memos, status reports, internal newsletter articles and personal consulting were initiated to educate the campus community about the problem and the possible risks it presents to MSU.

A list of centrally maintained technology equipment and software that could be at risk was compiled, and strategies were mapped out to minimize those risks, said Patrick, adding that the plan is on schedule.

But that doesn't mean that MSU's computers will all boot up without a hitch when the clock strikes 2000.

"Morehead State University could correct every year 2000 problem on this campus," Patrick said. "However, we also have relationships outside this campus with several outside suppliers and service providers," and MSU could be at risk if those suppliers don't adequately solve their own problems.

But she said many of those outside organizations have inquired about MSU's Y2K compliance status. "This illustrates their understanding of the relational impact this problem may create in a world where timely processing of accurate information is a basic operating requirement," she wrote in a report to the Board of Regents.

The Y2K problem involves the possibility that computer systems may shut down or miscalculate data on Jan. 1, 2000, because they were not programmed to interpret

dates beyond Dec. 31, 1999. That's because beginning in the 1960s, dates were stored and expressed in a six-digit format for month, day and year — for example, 11/17/98. As a result, many programs with no historical context won't be able to distinguish between a 20th century and 21st century date, causing them to get confused and shut down or malfunction.

If not corrected, the Y2K problem could wreak havoc with several MSU computer applications, such as payroll and benefits, personnel or academic student record processing, and billing, Patrick said. Voice, data and video systems, as well as physical control systems — like security, smoke and fire alarms; elevators; postage scales; and boiler and water plant controls — could fail.

The software MSU uses for its administrative and academic record processing, called AIMS, presented the greatest challenge to staff members, not only because of the sheer volume of programs that needed to be analyzed — more than 4,000 — but also because the software was developed by in-house staff, meaning the

school could not simply buy a software upgrade from outside vendors.

Two extra programming positions were approved on a two-year fixed term basis to assist with the conversion project, Patrick said.

"Unfortunately, excessive turnover of technical staff has prevented the programming team from being fully staffed throughout this conversion process," she reported to the Regents. "Therefore, non-mandatory programming projects have been delayed."

She said 88 percent of the code modifications have been made to the AIMS system, and a full-scale test of the converted software will take place during spring break.

There is also a problem of on-campus computer systems and programs that are not centrally managed, she said, and the Office of Information Technology is encouraging all MSU employees to make sure all of their systems are "year 2000 compliant."

MSU has not checked with its electric provider to make sure the it will have power on Jan. 1, 2000, Patrick said, but it will find out. She said the school had made sure its banking companies were ready for the Y2K problem.

THE MOREHEAD NEWS—MOREHEAD, KY TUESDAY NOVEMBER 17, 1998

## Year 2000 compliance on schedule at MSU

By SEAN KELLY  
Staff Writer

Morehead State University is on track to Year 2000 computer compliance, an assistant vice president told the school's board of regents at its meeting Friday on campus.

Beth Patrick, assistant vice president of information technology, said a "full scale test" of university systems is planned for spring break in March, as part of bringing the campus into compliance.

Year 2000 compliance, also known as Y2K, deals with possible computer problems that could arise at 12:01 a.m. on Jan. 1, 2000.

The date displayed on many computers from the 60s through this decade only has six digits (such as "11/20/98"). This was so programmers could save memory space.

"Many (computer systems) won't distinguish between 1900

and 2000" as a result, Patrick said.

For MSU, that could cause problems with miscalculations, with payroll checks, bills, academic records and microcomputers — or entire computer systems could fail, Patrick said.

She said the problem could also affect security and fire alarms, environmental control (heating, air conditioning), phone systems and equipment, compressed video equipment for distance learning, and computer network servers to the Internet.

Patrick said that the Y2K conversion of AIMS, the application software used by MSU, is "88 percent complete."

Patrick said that while MSU will be in compliance, the university could still be affected by the Y2K problem — for example, if suppliers have problems with their computer systems because they failed to upgrade them.

Several regents recommended that Patrick contact Kentucky Utilities, to see if they are Y2K compliant.

It is uncertain what problems will occur on Jan. 1, 2000, if computers are all not updated. Predictions range widely from slight inconveniences due to computer glitches, to food shortages and airplane disasters.

Those monitoring the Y2K process said that while major disasters are unlikely, the problem could cause some major headaches, with widespread system foul ups or failures.

# WKU student pleads innocent to setting fraternity fire

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • SALTURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1998

## Judge denies request to reduce \$100,000 bond

By CHRIS POYNTER  
The Courier-Journal

Kentucky University freshman sat hunched in a chair as he buried his face in his hands and wept. Then he looked toward the ceiling, closing his eyes in apparent anguish.

**BOWLING GREEN, Ky.** — Charles Wick shuffled into a Warren County courtroom yesterday, his eyes red, his hands and ankles shackled, and pleaded innocent to setting a fire that destroyed his Kappa Alpha fraternity house.

If convicted of first-degree arson, Wick, of Hillview in Bullitt County, faces 20 years to life in prison for the fire at his fraternity house, located about two blocks from campus. All 15 people in the house escaped unharmed, and Wick initially was congratulated for helping wake students. The fire began around 2:30 a.m. Tuesday.

Yesterday, Wick's attorney, Alan Simpson, asked Warren

Circuit Judge John Minton Jr. to reduce Wick's \$100,000 cash bond. Commonwealth's Attorney Steve Wilson said he opposed the reduction because of the seriousness of the crime.

Minton refused to reduce the bond, and he ordered Wick — known to his friends as Jody — to undergo a psychiatric evaluation to determine if he has an alcohol problem. Wick's attorney requested the exam.

Wick has been convicted twice of alcohol-related offenses. In July, he was arrested in Taylor County for driving under the influence. His blood-alcohol level was 0.197 percent.

In Kentucky, a driver is presumed drunk at 0.10 or higher.

Last December, Wick was arrested in Bowling Green for public intoxication after an officer saw him fall on the sidewalk. Wick paid a \$77.50 fine.

Investigators won't say if alcohol was a factor in the blaze being set at the 100-year-old fraternity house.

The fire is the second arson in two months at a Kentucky university. On Sept. 18, a fire at Murray State killed one student and seriously injured another. Seven people, six of them current or former Murray students, are charged in the case.

After the WKU fire, Wick's fraternity brothers called him a hero for rushing inside to awaken his friends. He lived in a small house just behind the fraternity.

Yesterday, about 50 fraternity members and friends and Wick's parents were in the courtroom when he arrived. Some wiped away tears. After court, they didn't comment.

John Deeb, an alumni adviser, said the group supports Wick: "The brothers do stand behind Mr. Wick, and they believe in the criminal justice system. They are still in shock and disbelief and quite surprised."

where fires are most likely to start.

The concern about sprinklers in dorms was prompted by a Sept. 18 fire at Murray State's Hester Hall, which killed Michael Minger, 19, a sophomore from Niceville, Fla. Another student, Michael W. Priddy, 21, of Paducah, suffered third-degree burns on 10 to 20 percent of his body. Thirteen others were injured.

Seven people, including five Murray State students, were indicted by a Calloway County grand jury in connection with the arson. The men, members of a rugby team, apparently intended the fire as a prank.

Morehead State, like Murray State and Eastern Kentucky University, has residence halls that don't have sprinkler systems — because they were built before 1972, when Kentucky passed a law requiring them in all high-rise buildings.

MSU has smoke detectors in all rooms; testing of fire alarms monthly; an unannounced fire drill each semester; training for dorm staff in emergency procedures and using fire extinguishers; and annual inspections by the state fire marshal and an independent contractor.

The state fire marshal had already advised MSU of the need for the sprinklers, before the Murray fire.

Francis and Eaglin said the increases would be phased in over several years, with Francis adding that the first rent hike could come next fall.

Francis said the lack of sprinkler contractors in Kentucky — there are only three — and the small time frame of installing them during the summer, could drive up the cost estimate.

She also said the student death at Murray State was "not because of (a lack of) sprinklers, but because of arson."

"We don't want everybody to think (MSU dorms are) not a safe place," she said, adding that it was a very safe environment. "Student safety is of the utmost importance."

"Those dorms are not unsafe," said Eaglin. "We do have smoke alarms, fire alarms (and) well-marked exits. We're doing what the law requires."

## Bond issue for sprinklers could raise dorm rent

By SEAN KELLY  
Staff Writer

A proposed \$3.5 million bond issue to install fire sprinklers in Morehead State University dorms will most likely be passed on to students, in the form of higher rental fees.

The Council on Postsecondary Education, during a meeting in Frankfort Monday, approved a resolution allowing state schools to conduct bond issue, that would amount to a total \$25 million statewide.

At MSU, about \$1 million of a total \$3.5 million bond issue would be spent on the project during the next two years, with the remainder being spent in the next biennium.

The bond issue was formulated by the state's eight university presidents, and postsecondary council President Gordon Davies.

"I want to try to keep the cost minimal to students," said MSU President Ron Eaglin.

MSU could not wait for state funding to start the project, with the General Assembly not set to meet for another two years, Eaglin said.

"We've got a year lag," he said. "We need to do something immediately." He added that \$400,000 in MSU reserves could be used to start the project.

The audit committee for MSU's Board of Regents has recommended that the school seek state funding to upgrade fire protection systems in campus residence halls.

The committee, which met on Wednesday, will recommend that the regents authorize Eaglin to secure financing from the state general fund, rather than issue housing revenue bonds for the project.

The proposal will be presented at the regents' meeting on Friday.

If the project is through bonds, room rental rates would have to be raised by \$80 to \$100 per semester at MSU. The estimated cost of installing in-room sprinklers in 11 of MSU's 14 dorms is \$3.5 million.

Michelle Francis, MSU student regent and Student Government Association president, said the statewide Board of Student Body Presidents passed a resolution, asking that the state pick up the tab.

"We asked that the state fund the fire safety sprinklers because of the surplus in the state (budget)," she said. "From our perspective, it's the state's responsibility, because the buildings were built according to codes at that time."

"Hopefully in the 2000 (legislative) session, it will be funded by the state."

Currently, only three MSU dorms have sprinkler systems. The remaining residence halls have sprinklers in trash rooms,

THE MOREHEAD NEWS—MOREHEAD, KY  
FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1998

## Full-time MSU freshmen shows sharp increase

Morehead State's slight increase in enrollment included a major jump in full-time freshmen, from 1,176 in November 1997 to 2,031 this fall, according to school figures.

But there seemed to be a corresponding drop in part-time freshman enrollment, that amounted to only a slight gain overall for the class. Part-time freshmen decreased from 1,156 in 1997 to 327 this fall.

Overall, freshman number 2,358 at MSU this fall, up from 2,332 last year.

MSU's total enrollment this fall is 8,263, a slight increase from the 1997 figure of 8,208.

MSU President Ronald Eaglin said the school's target enrollment is 8,700 within two years. Morehead State's enrollment declined steadily since the school recorded a record 9,162 fall enrollment in the fall of 1992.

# Ashland, Morehead residents get awards from Workforce cabinet

Ashland and Morehead residents were among 25 Kentuckians to receive 1998 Job Training Partnership Awards from the Kentucky Cabinet for Workforce Development last week.

Lowell Blevins of Ashland and William Smith of Morehead were honored Tuesday at a luncheon in Frankfort.

Blevins was a deckhand, barge handler and tow boat pilot during a 20-year career on a coal loading dock. When the company merged with another, all the workers were laid off.

After six months of unsuccessfully looking for a job, he enrolled at Cincinnati State Technical and Community College. He completed his JT-



PA-funded program with honors and got a job as a conductor with CSX Transportation in Russell. He's now preparing to train as an engineer.

Smith had worked for Col-orama Rental for four years when he was laid off. After discussing career options with local JTTPA counselors, he enrolled in a commercial truck driver training program in

Ashland, and in January he completed the program.

Smith is now employed by a trucking company in Indiana. JTTPA awards also went to former Morehead residents Steve and Kellie Allen.

The Allens were receiving public assistance and attending Morehead State University when they enrolled in JTTPA in January 1996. Both managed to finish their university studies, and Allen is

now a special education English teacher at an Atlanta high school and owns a music business, while Mrs. Allen is assistant desk manager for an Atlanta Marriott hotel.

Over 21,000 Kentuckians took part in JTTPA programs, which prepare people for employment, last year.

For details on JTTPA training in this area, call (502) 564-5360.

social worker — even though she's not sure she'll go into that field.

"It's a great program and experience. I can't believe the fact that we're leaving in a month. We all sit around and talk about (the area). We've all fallen in love with it," Brown said.

Nora Daniels, a Bucknell University student from Lewisburg, Pa., is an intern at Head Start in Barbourville.

She works as a bus monitor for students ages 3 and 4, then helps teachers in the classroom all day.

Two other students, Allison Loecke, from New Lenox, Ill., who attends St. Mary's in Winona, Minn., and Caroline Freese, from Carlisle, Pa., who attends Dickinson College, are interning in community programs at Henderson Settlement in Frakes.

Earlier this fall, the two students helped repair homes. Since then, they've helped with a cattle roundup, chopped wood and even dug a ditch for a drainage pipe at the settlement school.

Both Loecke and Freese said they want to return this summer to be lifeguards at the settlement school.

"It's been a great experience. I wouldn't trade it for anything," Freese said.

The total cost for the Appalachian Semester is \$6,795, which includes tuition, lodging and other miscellaneous fees.

# Students find study abroad just down road

By Kimberly Hefling  
ASSOCIATED PRESS

BARBOURVILLE — They could choose to study in a place more stylish, perhaps in France, or in a place more exotic, like the Australian outback.

A group of U.S. students, however, chose Eastern Kentucky for a semester "abroad."

Deborah Thompson, director of the Appalachian Semester program, said some people find the concept strange.

"(They) say, 'Why would you want to come to Kentucky?'" Thompson said. "They just can't figure it out. But if you talk to them long enough, a lot of times they'll at least accept it even if they don't understand."

"It's still not really cool to come to Kentucky instead of Australia or France."

Eight students, all women, are participating in the Appalachian Semester program this fall at Union College in Barbourville. By the year 2000, 500 students are expected to have completed the program, which began at the Knox County college in 1970.

Pemberton Brown, 20, a junior from El Paso, Texas, who attends Gettysburg College in Pennsylvania, said she likes the area's beauty and the friendliness of the people she's met. Brown admits getting some strange looks.

"They ask what I'm doing here. They say they know I'm not from around here," Brown said.

Students in the program spend the first part of the semester in the classroom at Union studying subjects such as the history of Appalachia and the economy of the region. They also take field trips to service agencies and schools in the area.

During the second half of the semester, students spend three days interning and two days in the classroom. Students leave with nine hours of classroom credit and six hours of internship credit for a total of 15 hours to transfer back to their home school.

Brown spends her three days a week working with Kim Smith, a field service worker at the Division of Social Services in Barbourville. Brown helps Smith with her paperwork and goes to court with her on Thursdays. The two also make home visits. Some of the cases deal with child abuse or custody issues.

Brown said she's learned firsthand what it's like to be a

*"(They) say, 'Why would you want to come to Kentucky?' They just can't figure it out. But if you talk to them long enough, a lot of times they'll at least accept it even if they don't understand."*

**Deborah Thompson**  
director, Appalachian Semester program

# KSU needs auditor's help

**D**r. George Reid hasn't been president of Kentucky State University half a year, and already he is having to deal with chronic problems that range from retaining good custodians to financial records in such disarray auditors can't perform their job.

Unfortunately, all of this has happened before.

But when KSU is so late in paying its bills — sometimes as long as six months, Vice President Carson Smith told regents last week — that major local businesses stop extending credit to the university, the problem has reached critical mass.

The confusion over financial records apparently is so severe that regents delayed accepting a routine financial report because of conflicting figures.

Smith told regents the university finance department has added employees in an attempt to get a handle on financial records. We suggest Reid and Smith turn to the state auditor, who has clear authority to determine whether money has been used properly and whose staff is experienced in making sense out

of chaotic financial records.

First, however, the university must get current with paying its bills. That's certainly a priority given Reid's determination to improve the university's image in the local community. Bills unpaid for months on end won't help in that regard.

If there is reason for optimism, it is because Reid and Smith are being open with regents and the public about the problems with financial records and paying bills. Too often, problems of this nature in the past have been hidden away and never acknowledged.

It is important to resolve these issues in a timely fashion. Under the state's new Council on Postsecondary Education, KSU is very much in a competitive position with the other regional universities for state incentive money to finance quality programs.

If KSU can't complete its required annual financial report to the council, the council isn't likely to be too enthusiastic over handing KSU additional funds.

— The State Journal,  
Frankfort

# Editorial Sampler

## New day for trade schools

**A**fter being badly burned once before, the federal government is again opening its treasury to for-profit trade schools.

New rules in the Higher Education Act, passed by Congress and signed last month by President Clinton, will treat trade schools the same as regular colleges and universities in granting federally underwritten student loans.

Trade schools train students for specific jobs — hair styling, book-keeping, computer repair, secretarial work — a useful role in filling the workforce.

But in the 1980s unscrupulous trade schools scammed the government out of billions by signing up unqualified students who soon dropped out, leaving Uncle Sam stuck with the tuition tab. The default rate was as high as 20 percent before Congress and the Department of Education cracked down in 1992.

The newly loosened rules allow

the trade schools to receive up to 90 percent of their income from federal loans and grants. That in itself is questionable. If these skills are in such demand by private industry, why should the government subsidize private, profit-making institutions for 90 percent of their revenues?

The new rules also seem to allow for a possible recurrence of one of the crueler aspects of the scandals of the '80s: training people for jobs that don't exist. Trade schools now will remain eligible for the student aid program if only 44 percent of their graduates find half-time jobs in their field.

The trade schools say they have cleaned up their act and provide a practical education for people who can't or don't want to go to college or who want to learn new skills. Congress and the U.S. Department of Education should be vigilant to see that is so.

— Daily News, Bowling  
Green

## KSU's financial woes have become critical

**D**r. George Reid hasn't been president of Kentucky State University half a year, and already he is having to deal with chronic problems that range from hiring and retaining good custodians to financial records in such disarray auditors can't perform their job.

Unfortunately, all of this has happened before.

But when KSU is so late in paying its bills — sometimes as long as six months, Vice President Carson Smith told regents last week — that major local businesses stop extending credit to the university, the problem has reached critical mass.

The confusion over financial records apparently is so severe that regents delayed accepting a routine financial report because of conflicting figures. One regent said he could not approve a report for which he had no confidence.

Smith told regents the university finance department has added new employees in an attempt to get a handle on financial records. We suggest Reid and Smith turn to the state auditor, who has clear authority to determine whether tax money has been used properly and whose staff is experienced in making sense out of chaotic financial records. The Auditor's Office also can offer recommendations for preventing such confusion happening again in the future.

First, however, the university must get current with paying its bills. That's certainly a priority given Reid's determination to improve the university's image in the local community. Bills unpaid for months on end won't help in that regard.

If there is reason for optimism, it is because Reid and Smith are being open with regents and the public about the problems with financial records and paying bills. Too often, problems of this nature in the past have been hidden away and never acknowledged.

It is important to resolve these issues in a timely fashion. Under the state's new Council on Postsecondary Education, KSU is very much in a competitive position with the other regional universities for state incentive money to finance quality programs within the universities' missions. If KSU can't complete its required annual financial report to the Council, the Council isn't likely to be too enthusiastic over handing KSU additional funds.

State Journal, Frankfort.



## MSU program criticized for using dogs in study

Morehead State University's Veterinary Technology program has been criticized by the United States Humane Society for using dogs for arthritis drug research.

The project will result in the death of 16 dogs.

The humane society said the experiment may cause considerable pain and distress for the dogs and urged the university to avoid the intentional harm to animals in an Oct. 13 letter.

So far, the protests have not stopped the project, which is sponsored by a pharmaceutical company.

University officials have declined comment about the project, and are not releasing the name of the drug company.

The three-months research is designed to test anti-arthritis medicine for animals. It was not clear how far into the project the vet-tech program is, or when the

dogs will be euthanized. The dogs didn't develop arthritis on their own. The project requires that ligaments in their hind legs be surgically cut, according to the humane society.

The dogs are to be treated with the anti-arthritic medicine for three months, then put to sleep.

The dogs are apparently strays obtained from an animal shelter outside Rowan County, but it is unclear where. The national humane society was tipped off by a Morehead State student.

Jonathan Balcombe, the society's associate director for education and research, called the animals' plight a tragedy.

In a Sept. 21 letter to the humane society, Scott Rundell, MSU vet-tech coordinator, defended the study, saying the dogs were scheduled for

euthanasia when the university took them, so it has actually prolonged their lives.

Rundell said that gaining valuable scientific data on the treatment of animal diseases is warranted so other animals may benefit.

He added that the animals are anesthetized when undergoing painful procedures and they're treated in a humane way.

## Post 8 detective testifies in Hicks' evidence hearing

By SEAN KELLY  
Staff Writer

A Kentucky State Police detective from Post 8 visited Montana to testify at an evidence suppression hearing, in the case of a former Morehead State professor accused of kidnapping and assaulting a woman with a stun gun.

State Police Det. Matt Sparks testified at the hearing in the case of Charles Hicks, in Gallatin County District Court in Bozeman, Mont. Nov. 13.

Hicks, 63, has been jailed in Bozeman, Mont. since June 11, after he allegedly attacked Marcie Fitch, 20, with a stun gun while posing as a home buyer in April.

The hearing dealt with evidence collected by Sparks and state police at Hicks' residence, following his May 11 arrest as a fugitive from justice. A disk police found in the computer had hundreds of files containing pornography downloaded from the Internet.

The majority of the pictures and films depicted violence against women and necrophilia. Police also found addresses for pornographic sites on the World Wide Web.

"They (the defense) basically want to keep everything suppressed — the whole entire search warrant," said Sparks, who testified that procedures in the arrest and search were lawfully followed.

Sparks said it is normal practice for defense attorneys to seek suppression of evidence that could damage their client's case. Among other evidence found by state police was a stun gun found in Hicks' MSU office.

Gallatin County District Judge Mike Salvagni will be

making a ruling on suppression at a later date, Sparks said. Hicks' trial is set for Jan. 11.

The pornography evidence was a major factor in Salvagni's Sept. 29 order, which doubled Hicks' bail to \$200,000 — after Hicks' attorney, William Bartlett of Bozeman, sought to have it reduced to \$25,000.

Should Hicks make bail before then, he would be subject to a list of restrictions, among which are electronic monitoring by state police, and being barred from the Internet and any unsupervised contact with females under 21.

Hicks was charged by Bozeman police with entering Fitch's home April 27 while posing as a home buyer, and in an ensuing struggle forcing her into the basement and using a stun gun on her. Fitch fought off her attacker, who then fled.

Hicks was traced to Kentucky by a credit-card receipt he dropped on Fitch's lawn.

Hicks admitted to a court-appointed psychologist that he

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky. Thursday, November 19, 1998

### Retired professor says rights abused

BOZEMAN, Mont. — Kentucky State Police violated the rights of a retired Morehead State University professor accused of kidnapping and assaulting a Bozeman woman in April when they searched his home and office and seized his property, his attorney contended last Friday here in court.

Attorney Bill Bartlett of Bozeman said police violated the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution —

entered Fitch's home and engaged in a struggle. But he told psychologist James Murphey that Fitch let him into the home, and that the attack started in the basement, according to the *Bozeman Daily Chronicle*.

Hicks claimed he was traveling through Bozeman to Morehead, en route from visiting his daughter in Washington State.

He also told Murphey that while looking for real estate, he snapped while at Fitch's home, the story said. Murphey's report was to be used in Hicks' defense.

Hicks was charged with aggravated kidnapping for allegedly holding Fitch against her will; burglary; and aggravated assault.

If convicted, Hicks faces the death penalty or life imprisonment, or two to 100 years prison and a maximum \$50,000 fine, on the kidnapping charge; a maximum 40 years prison and \$50,000 fine on the burglary charge; and a maximum 10 years prison and \$50,000 on the aggravated assault charge.

erty from unreasonable searches and seizures — when they searched the property of Dr. Charles H. Hicks, 63, of Morehead.

Bartlett said the search warrant stating what should be seized was not specific enough, and he asked District Judge Mike Salvagni to suppress evidence obtained in the searches of Hicks' home and office in May.

Prosecutors argued that the warrant and search were legal and the evidence should not be suppressed.

Salvagni took the defense motion under advisement

would make a decision.

Hicks is accused of using false pretenses to enter the home of a 20-year-old Bozeman woman on April 27, attacking her with a stun gun. He has been lodged in the Gallatin County (Mont.) Jail since June, unable to post a \$200,000 bond.

His trial on charges of aggravated kidnapping, aggravated burglary and felony assault is tentatively scheduled for January. If convicted, he faces two years to life in prison.

# KIRIS scores appear to be inflated, study says

By Linda B. Blackford  
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

A new study found that the test used for eight years to measure Kentucky students' achievement may have inflated scores considerably.

Kentucky officials stopped using the KIRIS test last spring, but experts say the report is still important because many of the problems it found could carry over to the new test under design.

The report will be released today by the Rand Institute in Washington, D.C.

"This is a very timely report," said Ken Henry, director of the Office of Education Accountability, which is advising the designers. "There are some cautions we need to consider as we go through the process," he said, because of the test's high stakes.

Under the 1990 Kentucky Education Reform Act, student results are used to judge teachers' performance. High scores mean cash rewards; low scores can mean state intervention.

Lawmakers threw out the old test last spring because of teacher and parent concerns about its validity.

A group of testing experts, parents and teachers is outlining a new program. Teachers will write test questions and problems, and the testing company CTB-McGraw Hill will create and score the final product.

The authors of the Rand Institute report, Daniel Koretz and Sheila Barron, studied results on the old test from 1992 and 1995. They found that KIRIS scores, especially in math, often showed huge jumps.

But when they looked at national tests, such as the National Assessment of Educational Progress and the ACT exam, improvement was faint.

"Meaningful gains on KIRIS ... should be reflected to a substantial degree in scores on NAEP," the authors wrote. "This large a disparity would suggest that the KIRIS gains were considerably inflated."

Koretz and Barron point to a variety of reasons for the disparity:

■ On any test, students usually do better every year as they grow more familiar with it.

■ Because of Kentucky's high-stakes program, some teachers taught only what they knew would be on the test.

■ The reuse of specific questions on KIRIS year after year also worsened the problem.

A 1997 consultant's audit said the way schools' scores were compiled and the use of only four scoring categories were a factor. The four categories of test scores, writing portfolio scores and data such as drop-out and attendance rates were combined to determine

A group of national testing experts will continue to monitor the new test after it comes into use in the spring of 1999.

"He (Koretz) has raised significant and important technical issues, and we will continue to focus on them," said Sue Rigney, director of validation and research at the Kentucky Department of Education.

Henry, the OEA director, said that the designers should pay close attention to the way scores are compiled. Policy-makers should also be careful that they don't demand that schools reach a certain point too quickly, he said.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1998

## Study: KIRIS tests may have inflated scores of students

Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Ky. — The test once used to measure Kentucky students' achievements may have inflated scores considerably, according to a study released yesterday.

The state scrapped the KIRIS test last spring after using it for eight years. However, experts said the report is still important because many of the problems it found could crop up in the new test being designed.

The report, prepared by the Rand Institute in Washington, D.C., "is a very timely report," said Ken Henry, director of the Office of Education Accountability, which is advising the designers of the new test.

Because of the test's high stakes, "there are some cautions we need to consider as we go through the process," Henry said.

Student results are used to judge teachers' performance. High scores mean cash rewards; low scores can mean state intervention authorized under the 1990 Kentucky Education Reform Act.

Lawmakers threw out the old test because of teacher and parent concerns about its validity.

The authors of the latest report, Daniel Koretz and Sheila Barron, studied results on the old test from 1992 and 1995.

They found that KIRIS scores, especially in math, often showed huge jumps. But when they looked at national tests, such as the National Assessment of Educational Progress and the ACT exam, improvement was faint.

"Meaningful gains on KIRIS I should be reflected to a substantial

Henry also said that the state should make sure that the test is tied to the whole state curriculum, not just bits and pieces of it.

Rep. Harry Moberly, D-Richmond, one of the original authors of KERA, said that all testing has inherent validity problems, especially tests that require subjective essay writing and analysis.

"There will always be a question of how valid it is, but I believe the advantages to that kind of test are a very important part of our reform," he said. "But we have to be very careful and pay attention to the problems brought up by technical experts."

degree in scores on NAEP," the authors wrote. "This large a disparity would suggest that the KIRIS gains were considerably inflated."

Koretz and Barron point to a variety of reasons for the disparity:

■ On any test, students usually do better every year as they grow more familiar with it.

■ Because of Kentucky's high-stakes program, some teachers taught only what they knew would be on the test.

■ The reuse of specific questions on KIRIS year after year also worsened the problem.

A 1997 consultant's audit said the way schools' scores were compiled and the use of only four scoring categories were a factor. The four categories of test scores, writing portfolio scores and data such as dropout and attendance rates were combined to determine each school's score.

A group of testing experts, parents and teachers is outlining a new program. Teachers will prepare test questions and problems, and the testing company CTB-McGraw Hill will create and score the final product.

After the new test goes into use in the spring, it will continue to be monitored by a group of national testing experts.

Henry said the test designers should pay close attention to the way scores are compiled. Policy-makers should also be careful that they don't demand that schools reach a certain point too quickly, he said.

Henry also said that the state should make sure that the test is tied to the whole state curriculum, not just bits and pieces of it.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1998

## UK to check teens' response to anti-drug ads

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Five University of Kentucky researchers have received a federal grant to study the effectiveness of an anti-drug campaign aimed at teen-agers.

UK researchers Philip Palmgreen and Lewis Donohew will lead a study of 100 fifth- through ninth-graders in Lexington and Knoxville, Tenn., and their opinions of new anti-drug ads from the federal government.

The \$3.2 million, four-year grant is from the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

The new ads are aimed at the teen-agers thought most likely to try drugs. The researchers will track the group for four years.

# Midway offers UK Basketball Museum funding

By Greg Kocher

CENTRAL KENTUCKY BUREAU

MIDWAY — With an assist from the Midway City Council, the University of Kentucky Basketball Museum scored last night.

The council passed an ordinance to issue \$2.2 million in bonds to finance completion of the Lexington Center museum.

"It was definitely a three-pointer," said Mike Durham, executive director for the museum, about the vote.

Council members Walter Bradley Jr., Herbert Terwilliger, Betty Allison and Becky Moore voted for the ordinance, while council members Jo Fisher and Jean Sharon abstained.

The measure that passed is identical to one that the Harrison Fiscal Court voted against last month.

As part of the deal, the UK museum will give \$20,000 to Midway to start its own community museum. That museum, which will be in the middle of Midway's northside downtown, might include railroad items and political memorabilia as well as basketball items, Mayor Carl Rollins said.

Rollins said former Versailles Mayor Paul Noel, who graduated from Midway High School, played one year for UK and later for the New York Knicks and the Rochester Royals.

Fisher said she had serious concerns whether Midway government could afford to start its own museum. It might take \$1,000 a month to pay for utilities, cleaning and staff.

"I worry about this kind of money going out every month without anything coming in," Fisher said.

But Rollins said the museum would be a way to bring people back to Midway's downtown.

"I think this is an excellent opportunity for us to do something for the merchants and the city," Rollins said.

The UK Basketball Museum in Lexington is scheduled to open in February during the height of college basketball season.

Attractions will include a 1950s-style diner, a replica of Rupp Arena's center court and a virtual basketball court where visitors can play one-on-one with former UK players.

The deal approved last night is essentially a loan run through a local government in the form of bonds.

If the bonds had been issued by a large municipality, such as Lexington, however, the benefits to the museum would not have been as great.

Ten banks that purchase the bonds will charge a lower, government-subsidized interest rate.

The \$2.2 million in proceeds from the bonds will be combined with \$1.4 million that the museum raised privately. The total will cover construction and some exhibit costs, which will allow the museum to open on schedule.

The total cost of the museum is estimated at \$5.5 million.

The bond issue poses no liability to the city of Midway, supporters of the project say.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1998

## Basketball museum, Midway to aid each other

MIDWAY, Ky. — The University of Kentucky Basketball Museum has picked up an assist from the Midway City Council, which will issue \$2.2 million in bonds to help finance the project.

"It was definitely a three-pointer," said Mike Durham, executive director for the museum, scheduled to open in February in Lexington. The council approved the issuance Thursday.

The UK museum will include a 1950s-style diner, a replica of Rupp Arena's center court and a virtual basketball court where visitors can play one-on-one with former UK players.

As part of the deal, the UK museum will give \$20,000 to Midway to start its own community museum downtown. That museum might include railroad items and political memorabilia, as well as basketball items, Mayor Carl Rollins said.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1998

# Standards for teachers scrutinized

## Tightening could worsen staffing woes

By CHARLES WOLFE  
Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — With the quality of Kentucky's teachers under scrutiny, pressure is mounting for colleges and universities to raise minimum standards for teacher certification and for admission to teacher preparation programs.

If students are held to high standards, the argument goes, why not teachers?

The question is compelling. So is the flip side: If certification and admission to a program are made harder, what will become of the pool of prospective teachers? Will the pool begin to dry up, fulfilling fears of shortages that gave rise to low admission standards in the first place?

That is a definite risk. Education Commissioner Bill Cody said last week. No one in aca-

demia wants to be in the position of trying to defend mediocrity as a way to meet demand.

But the fact remains, Cody noted, that when a new school year looms and it's crunch time for the principal, "jobs get filled."

The state Education Professional Standards Board, which is in charge of teacher certification, agrees that prospective teachers have to be able to do the work, Director Susan Leib said in an interview.

So, all the state's teacher prep programs have raised the minimum ACT score required for admission, Leib said.

"All of the programs are committed to trying to raise (standards). But at the same time, we don't want to take such an enormous jump that ... we don't have anyone coming into the program," she said.

Roger Pankratz, who was an education professor at Western Kentucky University and now directs the Kentucky Institute for Education Research, said recently that principals and

other educators indicate Kentucky's new teachers are the best ever.

"The problem is, we've raised the standards for students," Pankratz said. Now, "we're talking about raising the standards for teachers when we have a shortage."

Teacher preparation, along with the continuing education of teachers already in the classroom, is the final frontier of school reform.

When the Kentucky Education Reform Act became law in 1990, nothing was done to change the way teachers were educated. Nothing prepared them for the plunge into student portfolios, for example, or to make use in the classroom of computer technology that KERA would heap upon them.

Democratic state Rep. Freed Curd of Murray, chairman of the House Education Committee, said that was a mistake. The General Assembly should have included money for higher education "on the front end" of KERA, he said.

Curd pointed to technology as a glaring example. Teachers do not feel prepared to make full use of technology to meet the reform law's academic goals, he said.

Pankratz said the colleges of education "really weren't that much a part of the original reform."

"They teach classes. They get money by teaching classes," not by coming up with strategies for portfolios, Pankratz said.

"Industry spends a lot of time on research and development before implementing a new program. We intro-

duced the program, then said we'll have R&D after that."

State Rep. Charlie Siler, a Republican from Williamsburg who main- tains his vote for KERA in 1991 caused him to lose a bid for re-election, has less sympathy for the colleges of education. He views them as being resistant to change.

True, the legislature did not shower the schools with money when it revamped the public school system. But it was a "logical expectation that they would have to adapt, said Siler, who won back his House seat in 1994.

"I just think the higher education community was too slow in catching on" to KERA's changes, Siler said. "Many of us paid a high price politically for being for KERA, but it was time."

**EKU searching for vice president:** Eastern Kentucky University is continuing its search for a new vice president of academic affairs and research. A 13-member search committee plans to narrow the list of more than 100 nationwide applicants to five by January and name a new vice president during EKV's spring semester. Russell Enzie, 56, announced in June that he was stepping down to return to teaching in the Psychology Department. He played a key role in the reaccreditation of EKV by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The vice president of academic affairs is responsible for curriculum, faculty hiring and policies.

# Young people feel invincible, drinking is expected, students say



MATT BARTON/STAFF

Dulce Buckman, 21, a senior at Eastern Kentucky University, and Sarah Hoffman, 21, a senior at the University of Kentucky, had some drinks at Dreadlocks in Lexington.

# S

ince last Sunday's alcohol-related crash that killed University of Kentucky football player Arthur Steinmetz and Eastern Kentucky University student Christopher Scott Brock, students have begun talking more about alcohol use.

They're not just talking about it. College students, like Jason Watts, the UK football player who was driving the pickup truck that crashed last week, drink. Sometimes to excess.

Some say drinking alcohol is as much a part of college life as exams. Why?

Herald-Leader reporting interns Jacinta Feldman and Kevin Hall went to find out more about students' attitudes on drinking. Feldman visited Richmond's bar scene, where EKU students gather on Thursdays. Hall checked in on the UK scene at Lexington bars.

Here are their findings.

See **ALCOHOL**

## ALCOHOL: College students offer up takes on drinking (Cont'd)

For some, it's about a sense of invulnerability.

For example, Justin Wiseman, 20, said young people sometimes think they can handle drinking and driving because they think crashes, death and life-changing injuries can't happen to them.

"At this age, life is like basically out there because we are basically babies," said Wiseman, an EKU student, one of hundreds of college students who hit the bar scene Thursday night in Richmond.

"We don't really know what's out there, but we think we know everything," Wiseman said.

Many go out on a Thursday night in a college town. Wiseman wasn't drinking. Several others were.

### Starting young?

A lot of the students who were out in Lexington and Richmond on Thursday said they don't drink as much now as they did when they were in high school.

"Now I have to think seriously about school," said Dulce Buckman, 21, an EKU senior who was with a friend, Sarah Hoffman, 21, a UK senior, at Boogie Nights, a Lexington dance club.

"I did most of my serious drinking before I was 21," said Walker Terhune, 25, of Versailles, who was in Lexington's Two Keys Tavern. "I'm not out to get drunk now, just to have a good time."

Derrick L. Reed, 19, a freshman at Kentucky State University, is still under the legal age for drinking.

That doesn't stop him, he said.

He said he can tell when his drinking is getting out of hand. He said as long as you stay in control, there is nothing wrong with drinking.

"Some people go overboard. You don't have to do that," said Reed, of Mount Sterling, who was visiting the Richmond bar scene.

### The expected thing

If some say they're drinking less in college, Riley Burton, 21, an EKU junior, doesn't agree. Burton said that once kids get to college, the pressure is on to drink.

"Drinking is expected in college. I really think that binge drinking is expected," Burton said.

Still, most college-age drinkers say they're handling their alcohol just fine.

On Thursday, after last call had ended,



STEPHANIE S. CORDLE

After spending Thursday night in Richmond bars, EKU students, from left, Riley Burton, Kevin Loy, Leslie Barber and Jodi Gallagher, walked to meet a designated driver.

ed. a group of friends — Jodi Gallagher, 22, an EKU senior; Leslie Barber, 25, an EKU senior; Kevin Loy, 23, an EKU senior; and Burton — walked out of a bar called Cherries.

They hadn't had too much to drink, they said. What is too much?

"When people start spinning," Burton said. They all agreed.

### Drinking and driving

The group agreed on something else as well: Finding a designated driver is a must if friends are going to drink.

"We usually take turns. It's not fun, but someone has to do it," Loy said.

Hoffman, the UK student at Boogie Nights, said she was cited for driving under the influence in March — an experience that has changed her attitude toward alcohol. "It hasn't stopped me from drinking, but it has from drinking and driving," she said.

Previously, she had never thought she'd get pulled over, she said.

Had she not received a DUI, would she still drink and drive? "Probably, yeah," said Hoffman.

In Richmond, Dayna Hickman, 18, of Jeffersonville, Ind., and Jamie Johnson, 18,

of New Albany, Ind. — both freshmen at Midway College — said they never drink when they go to bars.

They have to drive home and it's too dangerous.

"We don't want to die, and we don't want to kill," Hickman added.

Johnson said a lot of people try to argue that they drive better when they are drunk, but she said that's not a valid argument.

Hickman agreed.

"I tell them they're stupid," she said. "How are you going to be drinking and driving?"

### Personal responsibility

Michael Sullivan, 23, an EKU junior from Louisville, said the news of Sunday's crash has put alcohol under fire.

That's wrong, he said.

"When something happens where alcohol is involved in a negative incident, people shouldn't be so fast to blame alcohol, they should blame the person who abused alcohol in the first place," he said.

"There's nothing wrong with it (drinking) as long as you keep it under control," he said.



# The Learning Gap

High expectations for students / Low standards for teachers • Day 4 of 4

## Is change on the way?

### Calls from many sides signal that time is right for reform

By Holly E. Stepp  
and Linda B. Blackford  
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

The calls for reform and change since the passage of the 1990 Kentucky Education Reform Act have come from every corner. But few have been more constant than those from teachers.

They asked for the training to make KERA work.

They said they needed time to learn how to make the reforms happen.

They asked for help to figure out a new way to teach.

Perhaps those calls have been heard.

No fewer than four task forces and organizations are studying teacher quality.

■ At least two legislative committees are looking into teacher-training methods.

■ State Education Commissioner Wilmer Cody on Monday offered a 21-point plan as a starting point for the discussion to improve teacher quality.

■ And, through a massive advertising blitz, Gov. Paul Patton is trying to convince the state that education pays off for everybody.

The question now, says Bob Sexton, executive director of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, is whether the state has a commitment to more than just cosmetic change.

"We vastly underestimated how much retraining our teachers would need to make this happen," he said. "The intent of KERA was to look at the full picture of education reform, schools, teachers and students.

"When we look at this now, we have to make sure that all the players are at the table."

So what can be done?

The National Commission on Teaching and America's Future offered these national challenges in 1996:

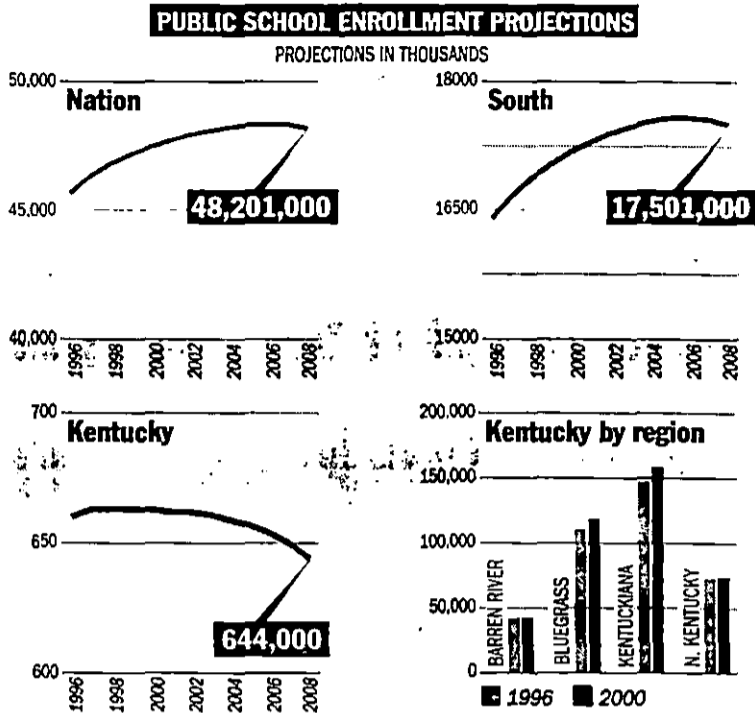
■ Develop and enforce rigorous standards for teacher preparation, initial licensing and continuing development.

■ Set up extended, graduate-level teacher-preparation programs that provide year-long internships in schools.

■ Create financial incentives to end teacher shortages, streamline the hiring process and make it easier for teachers to move from state to state.

### Classrooms won't be as full

Although the rest of the nation is expecting a boom in the number of school-age children enrolled in public schools over the next 10 years, Kentucky will see a 6 percent decrease. Only the metropolitan areas of the state will show increases in school-age population.



Source: Kentucky Data Center

TIM BLUM/S

■ Give the profession a career track that puts a priority on teaching and rewards those who improve their knowledge and skills.

■ Reduce school hierarchies so that learning is the priority for both students and teachers.

■ Invest more in teachers and technology and less in non-teaching personnel.

"The reform of elementary and secondary education depends ... on restructuring the teaching profession," said Linda Darling-Hammond, executive director of the National Commission on Teaching.

"No more hiring unqualified teachers on the sly. No more nods and winks at teacher education programs that fail to prepare teachers properly. No more tolerance for incompetence in the classroom. And no more wasting resources on approaches that cannot improve teaching and learning."

To carry out its strategies, the commission selected 12 states, including Kentucky, to lead what is hoped will be a national teaching reform movement. A state team of educators is compiling a teacher-quality status report, which goes to the commission in January.

Susan Leib, executive director of the Education Professional Standards Board, said the report on state teacher training policies would assess gaps and weaknesses. It would also provide a basis for work with the Prichard Committee on a strategy for improvement, she said.

"The key thing is to make sure that we are working on the same page and there is a consensus," she said.

#### A failed vision

Nearly five years ago, such an effort was made.

In 1993, Gov. Brereton Jones appointed a task force of legislators, cabinet members and teachers to put the state's teacher-preparation and licensing programs in line with the demands of KERA.

Then-Sen. Ed Ford, D-Cynthiana, was the chairman. He had a vision for such reforms.

"We tried to look at tying teacher pay and college of education funding to performance — their abilities to do their

jobs," said Ford, a former state senator and now Patton's education policy adviser. "But, when it came to the General Assembly, it turned out that no one was committed to improving teaching."

From the beginning, education watchers warned that the task would be daunting.

As chairman of the Senate Education Committee, Ford drafted the bill that was to carry out the task force's 22 recommendations.

They included:

■ Education certification centers, where new and experienced teachers would take periodic competency tests to stay licensed.

■ Requiring each state college and university to make its teacher-prep program a top priority with full funding in order to keep it.

"The idea was that, if teachers cannot prove they are competent to teach children, they should not be teaching children," Ford said.

"I recall saying that they could work as bus drivers as far as I was concerned. No one was really happy with that comment."

When the bill came up in the legislature in 1994, the Kentucky Education Association opposed it, contending competence assessment was best left to the colleges. Teachers roundly criticized a proposal to have their peers suggest who would get tenure.

Lawmakers' response was no more encouraging.

"It got to the House and they put all this crap in it and doomed it," Ford said. "And it could have made sure that only the best were teaching our children."

#### Possibility of change

Four years later, change seems possible.

In July, the Kentucky Department of Education announced a department-wide reorganization based on better service and training for teachers.

A few days later, the Prichard Committee said it would form a group to study ways to improve teacher training and professional development.

MORE →

## Change (cont'd)

In September, Commissioner Wilmer Cody announced he was working on an initiative to link professional development to academic training.

Will these efforts meet the same fate as Ford's bill?

Rep. Harry Moberly, D-Richmond, thinks teacher education will be a major topic for the 2000 General Assembly. But, he says, there's just not enough information right now to make good decisions.

"I don't think we know what changes need to be made," he said.

The Education Professional Standards Board is planning to focus on teacher test scores, improvement of college preparation and ensuring that teachers work in their field, said Leib, the executive director.

But, said Leib, who served on Ford's task force, the real key is an end to political turf wars between educators at the college level and those in the earlier grades.

Frank Newman, president of the Education Commission of the States, attended the first meeting of the task force and said much the same thing: "The biggest single thing that stands in the way isn't really that we are talking about professional teacher education. We're really talking about changing the universities and you keep bumping up against that."

Leib expressed hope. "Maybe we'll all get in line and work together for a change," she said. "One thing is for sure, we've got to do it better."

### 'Not to be a continuum'

"We have got to tie teacher preparation and professional development," she said. "There has got to be a continuum."

She's pleased with the receptive attitude of Judith Gambill, president of the KEA.

"We think standards for teachers must keep up the pace," Gambill said.

Gordon Davies, president of the Council on Postsecondary Education, also wants to end the turf wars between educational factions.

Davies said last spring that he plans to propose that the state fund a master teacher education program.

"We would say to the colleges, 'Submit proposals for a program that would produce highly trained math and science teachers, and select the best one,'" Davies said.

Then the council would go to the General Assembly and make sure the program is funded, Davies said.

Sexton of the Prichard Committee said that teachers can't be improved if teaching at the college level isn't improved.

"Teachers learn about teaching from their grade school teachers, high school teachers and their professors," Sexton said. "A lot of teacher training means unlearning the habits of their bad teachers."

### A growing trend

Sexton, Leib, Davies and others are encouraged by the new attention to teacher training, a rising trend around the nation.

The two biggest teacher organizations, the American Federation of Teachers and the National Education Association, also have joined forces to improve teacher quality.

Carrying out the national commission's blueprint means raising teaching to a profession comparable to medicine and law, Sexton said.

"For too long, we have been relying on the good will of teachers, the people who are called to teach and will do so despite the low pay and prestige," Sexton said. "That will no longer fill classrooms with the best."

Sen. Tim Shaughnessy, D-Louisville, agreed.

"If you want the brightest and the best," he said, "you pay them."

According to state Department of Education figures for 1995-96, Ken-

tucky's salary for teachers ranked 29th nationally, averaging between \$33,000 and \$34,000 a year.

As for changes in Kentucky, the timing might be right.

According to U.S. Department of Education figures, Kentucky will see a 7 percent decrease overall in school enrollment by 2008. That holds even though metropolitan areas, such as Lexington, Louisville and Northern Kentucky, will see increases from 6 to 11 percent.

That gives Kentucky a luxury other states don't have — a little extra time.

Education writer Linda J. Johnson contributed to this story.

**A6** Lexington Herald-Leader-Saturday, November 21, 1998

### A KERA TIMELINE

In 1990, the state's education policy-makers were abuzz with optimism and hope that the Kentucky Education Reform Act would lift Kentucky from the bottom of the national figures column. All students could and would learn at high levels. High school graduates would be ready to compete in either college or the work force.

Standing on the sidelines were the public schoolteachers, who were expected to make it all happen. They were worried.

Legislators assumed that teachers would adapt with ease to classrooms with students of different ages, to math and science portfolios that required students to explain theories in addition to working them, and to high-stakes rewards and sanctions for student test scores.

But, during the past eight years, KERA has been tweaked, revised and, in some cases, outright changed in ways that teachers say has given them little support.

**Here are some of the changes and challenges Kentucky's teachers have faced en route to KERA and under it.**

**1985** — In their lawsuit, *Rose vs. Martha Layne Collins*, 66 property-poor school districts name the governor, the General Assembly and the superintendent of public instruction. The districts charge the state with vast inequities in public school funding.

**June 9, 1989** — The Kentucky Supreme Court holds that the state public school system is unconstitutional and directs the General Assembly to create a system that offers an adequate education to all children.

**February 1990** — In drafting the Kentucky Education Reform Act, author David Hornbeck recommends that the school day be lengthened, or that teachers be employed year-round every third year to ensure time for professional development. Because of high costs, the recommendation is dropped.

**April 11, 1990** — The Kentucky Education Reform Act is passed into law.

**July 1991** — The first lawsuits seeking to overturn portions of KERA are filed by the Kentucky Education Association.

**July 1993** — Gov. Brereton Jones creates the Task Force on Teacher Preparation to study training and certification methods. The task force looks at tenure, hiring and certification.

**December 1993** — The KEA calls for more time so that teachers can learn their duties under reform. The group asks for a slower timeline.

**February 1994** — Then-Sen. Ed Ford, D-Cynthiana, introduces a bill to carry out the recommendations of the Governor's Task Force on Teacher Preparation. Teachers would have to demonstrate competence at regional centers to keep their licenses. The bill fails.

**April 1994** — The regular session of the General Assembly makes no big changes to KERA or the state's teacher preparation system. One bill that would create five training days for teachers is introduced and passes.

**May 25, 1994** — A study by the Partnership for Kentucky School Reform says teachers need more professional development focused on KERA initiatives for reform to work.

**Nov. 3, 1994** — Then-Rep. Ernest Scorsone presses education college deans to determine how well future teachers are trained.

**December 1994** — A KEA survey finds severe teacher dissatisfaction with the ungraded-primary system and other KERA initiatives. Teachers say they need more time and training.

**June 17, 1995** — Republican gubernatorial candidate Larry Forgy proposes more school days for teachers to get additional training in KERA initiatives. Forgy loses the November election and the idea fades away.

**Aug. 10, 1995** — Wilmer Cody is hired as commissioner of education. He vows to fine-tune KERA.

**November 1995** — The election of Paul Patton as governor is hailed as a victory for KERA supporters.

**February 1996** — A variety of bills introduced in the General Assembly would end or revise many of the KERA initiatives. Among the proposals: Delay the cash rewards and sanctions for test scores and end the ungraded primary system, add more parents to school-based decision-making councils, give the councils power to hire principals and give schools options not to have the councils. All the measures fail.

**August 1996** — The American Federation of Teachers criticizes Kentucky's academic standards as too vague and ill-defined.

**Oct. 15, 1996** — A task force of lawmakers hears testimony from the public during hearings on public schools. Teachers say they need more training to make KERA work in their classrooms.

**December 1997** — The Kentucky Education Association, hoping to draft legislation for the upcoming General Assembly session, proposes a new teacher evaluation method that focuses on professional growth.

**February 1998** — Numerous bills to change the state testing system are introduced during the regular session of the General Assembly. Some would revise the KIRIS scoring and management flaws. Others suggest tossing out the entire test system.

**April 1998** — The General Assembly passes laws to dismantle KIRIS testing and replace it with a new test, part of which is standardized.

**July 1998** — The Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, the state's largest citizen education group, sets up a 100-member task force to look at teacher training and quality.

**August 1998** — The Kentucky Department of Education announces its restructuring to put more resources toward teacher training and professional development.

**September 1998** — Cody launches an initiative to improve on-the-job training for teachers. The plan calls for more cooperation between universities, colleges and public schools.

**November 1998** — Cody offers a 21-point plan of higher admission standards for teacher preparation programs and more enrichment for teachers already in the classroom.

**DESIRABLE CUTBACKS**

# What teachers dislike most: paperwork

List also includes  
some committee  
work, lack of respect

By Linda J. Johnson

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

If teachers could eliminate one thing from their hectic schedules, it would probably be paperwork.

There were other things, too.

The Herald-Leader asked teachers across the state to say what kept them from being their best. What did they need to do their jobs better?

Some said that better ways to manage discipline problems would help.

One said she would like more respect from her students' parents.

When she began teaching 26 years ago, "We were highly respected professionals," Carol Gray said "and now we are dirt under many people's feet."

Gray said that today parents always side with their children and often refuse to accept that a student's problem is serious.

A few teachers would like smaller classes, especially at the primary level where 24 children in the classroom is the maximum. Between 16 and 18 would be ideal, teachers said.

Several also mentioned the committees they serve on — many of which arose from the Kentucky Education Reform Act. The committees range from excellent to useless, in their opinions. Sitting on them might be voluntary, strongly encouraged or required, depending on the school.

Betty White, a physical education teacher at Boone Station



MICHELLE PATTERSON/STAFF

**Jerry Parks**, a social studies teacher at Georgetown Middle, said his school has reduced paperwork but there is still plenty. "I have always called it a paperwork pyramid," he said. "It just builds up."

she was on a committee that reviewed the school's schedule of courses to make sure it matched state testing requirements.

"Two days working on a document that still hasn't gotten typed, and that was a year ago," she said.

Rae McEntyre, a science teacher at Gallatin County High, said she served on the planning committee for students

extended summer learning and tutoring — which was very good. But, she said, another fell far short of expectations.

It was "just something Frankfort wanted," McEntyre said.

But just about everyone mentioned the paperwork. That did not include grading assignments, but the meaningless tasks that teachers said did little more than create work.

perwork on lesson plans and weekly grade sheets that indicate whether athletes are eligible to play.

More work *and* paperwork is a post-KERA fact of life, conceded Gray, a second-grade teacher at McFerran Elementary School in Louisville.

"It's 5:10 and I'm still here," she said recently. She said she started the day at 7:50 a.m. and added that she frequently

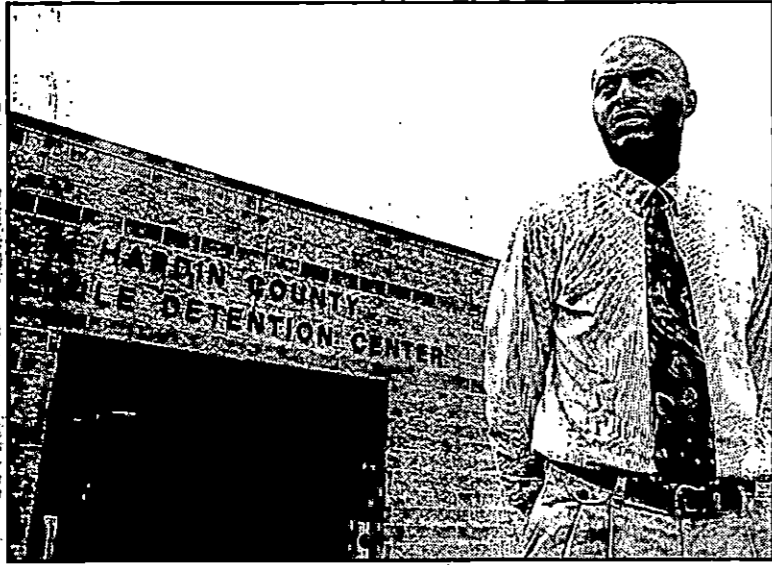
# What makes a good teacher?

Good teachers are more than the sum of their test scores and college transcripts. They also inspire and motivate students and instill lessons that last beyond the classroom.

## Hardin detention officer's strategy: Offer respect, encouragement

**J. Nathaniel Price** is in charge of a group of girls ages 11 to 17, in the Hardin County Detention Center in Elizabethtown.

MICHELLE PATTERSON/STAFF



### A SPECIAL CLASS

By **Linda J. Johnson**  
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

He calls them Miss.

He offers them respect and honesty and rewards when they've done well — things they're not used to on the "outside."

J. Nathaniel Price's charges are a group of 11- to 17-year-old girls in the Hardin County Detention Center.

Some are there for a week, others longer. He does what he can — mostly baby-sitting — with the short-term inmates, but last year he saw some progress among the girls who were there longer.

And, very simply, he loves it.

He always wears a tie and he does

things to let them know he's in charge and deserves their respect.

The respect becomes mutual over time.

"That's the big difference," he said. "They won't get that out there."

Price knew in the eighth grade that he would be a teacher. He graduated from Western Kentucky University, but said he wasn't ready for his first teaching job in Butler County.

What he got in college hadn't prepared him. "Lesson plans, lesson plans, lesson plans," he said of his training at school.

But finally, he found his place.

The difference from previous jobs was obvious. He talked about it on a Friday afternoon: "I'm looking forward to getting here on Monday," he said.

### MEMORIES

The Herald-Leader asked readers which teachers meant the most to them. The result was stories about men and women who made subjects come alive, who introduced students to new worlds and who, most of all, cared about their students.

■ **ROBERT LUPOLD**, history teacher at Henry Clay High School in Lexington in 1987, remembered by **Dave Caplan** of Louisville:

"It's been 10 years but he really stands out in my mind. Mr. Lupold really believed in teaching and got into heart, body and soul. He was a really tall, imposing fellow, with a beard and a booming voice. What I remember most was how involved he was in his teaching. He used his body to act out his story.

"There was one lesson about the U.S. entry into world affairs after a period of isolationism. He would go into the corner with his face to the wall and would cower there for a while, representing the U.S. retreating from world affairs. That would continue until he acted out a scene where it took a kick for the United States (Mr. Lupold) to come out of the corner and enter world affairs.

"Everyone paid attention in his classes. I think we were all just enthralled by his teaching."

■ **DOROTHY SMITH**, music teacher at Lexington's Picadome Elementary in the 1960s, remembered by **Ann Quattrocchi** of Lexington:

"Mrs. Smith was the sponsor-adviser to the Red Angels choir. She only had an hour right after school to work with us, but she made us — all 50 or 60 kids — keep up our grades to stay in.

"Just doing OK on something was never enough. She always wanted you to do the very best you could — no matter what it was."



"You have got to have patience. You have got to have a love for children."

Olive Thompson, retired teacher

7 YEARS IN THE CLASSROOM



CHARLES BERTRAM/STAFF

Olive Thompson, left, received a dried-flower arrangement from former student Betty Moreford.

# Patience, a piano and Miss Olive

By Linda J. Johnson  
HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

OWINGSVILLE — A second-grade teacher for much of this century, she is known to hundreds of Kentuckians as Miss Olive, a lady who helped her students get off to the right start.

When the Herald-Leader asked readers to name the best teachers they had had, Olive Thompson was on the list.

Betty Moreford, who was Betty Barber in 1943 when Miss Olive was her teacher, still remembers.

"Second grade is as clear to me as yesterday," she told Miss Olive during a recent reunion. "I guess it was because you played the piano and we had such a good time."

"Do you remember playing the Virginia Reel?" she asked.

"No, but that's old enough to be me," Thompson said. "For you to remember me that well, I feel flattered."

Thompson is 87, retired and living in Owingsville. She said she taught full time for about 47 years and an additional 13 or so as a substitute. She officially retired about three years ago when her health began to falter.

She says that all teachers have different methods and styles, but certain things set the exceptional ones apart.

"A person without patience shouldn't be in the classroom," she said. "You have got to have patience. You have got to have a love for children."

She had that and more, said Moreford. "She encouraged us to express ourselves." And Miss Olive



1958 PHOTO

In Owingsville, Olive Thompson taught for more than four decades. She is retired.

didn't have teacher's pets and didn't tolerate tattletales, Moreford said.

"I'm still like that," Thompson said with a grin.

And unlike today, when state regulations limit primary class size to a maximum of 24, Miss Olive generally had 32 students per class.

But Miss Olive hadn't thought much about such changes until she was contacted recently by the Herald-Leader. After that, she spent some time thinking about her years in the classroom.

"We got a lot of teaching done," she said.

PRESENCE OF THE PAST

# Her passion: Make history come alive

Kimberley Sargent has incredible energy.

One encounter with her lets you know that she is passionate about what she does — bringing the world of history alive for her students at Whitesburg High School in Letcher County.

"One of the best things we can do for our students is introduce them to worlds and people they haven't experienced," Sargent says.

One of the strongest introductions for her students came during a trip to the National Holocaust Museum in Washing-

ton, D.C. "I can tell them about the Holocaust ... but being there and seeing the items used to kill millions means more than my words," she said.

And Sargent goes to an length to give her students a tangible experience.

"I remember I made a student cry when using a narrative from *The Diary of Anne Frank* and *Schindler's List* in a section on the Holocaust," she said.

"It was weird, but I knew she got the point of that class."

— HOLLY E. STEI



MICHELLE PATTERSON/STAFF

Kimberley Sargent teaches two history courses, world civilization and American history, and a humanities course at Whitesburg High School. She recently took students on a field trip to the Holocaust Museum in Washington, D.C.

"One of the best things we can do for students is introduce them to worlds and people they haven't experienced."

Kimberley Sargent, teacher at Whitesburg High School

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030  
The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Wednesday, November 25, 1998

## IN OUR VIEW

### A slight increase

#### More MSU students good news for area that needs better educated adults

An increase in enrollment — albeit a slight one — after a five-year decline is good news not only for Morehead State University but for the region it serves. A better educated adult population is a necessity if this region is to reach its economic potential, and as the state university serving the mountains, Morehead State must play a major role in meeting this need.

A total of 8,263 students enrolled at Morehead State University for the fall semester, or 55 more than enrolled a year ago. That number still is well below MSU's peak enrollment of 9,162 student for the fall semester of 1992, and more than 400 below the administration's goal of 8,700 students.

Part of Morehead State's enrollment decline can be attributed to demographics. With most Eastern Kentucky high school's graduating fewer students, the pool of potential students in MSU's primary service area has declined. Nevertheless, the percentage of high school graduates in rural Eastern Kentucky counties who go on to college has always been smaller than other regions of

the state, and if a higher percentage would choose to attend college, that would offset any attendance decline resulting from fewer high school grads.

Our hope is that the new scholarship program funded by revenue from the Kentucky Lottery will encourage more young people from families of modest means to go on to col-

lege. No longer should a lack of money prevent a bright student from attending college.

Despite the declining enrollment, Morehead State ranks second in the state in the percentage of freshmen who later graduate. That means MSU is doing the right things to help students be successful once they arrive on campus. Having a lot of students on campus is of little value if most of those students never graduate.

Wherever one receives it, education is the doorway to a successful life. Our hope is that the slight increase in MSU's enrollment marks the beginning of a trend of more students taking advantage of what the university has to offer.

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Tuesday, November 24, 1998

## Mastering the subject

### Help teachers learn more about what they teach

Kentucky has one of the nation's most educated teaching forces. Too bad that does not translate into the best educated teaching force.

As the debate about how to improve teaching revs up, one of the biggest challenges — and opportunities — will be figuring out how to get more value from the master's degrees that teachers now must earn within 10 years of starting their jobs.

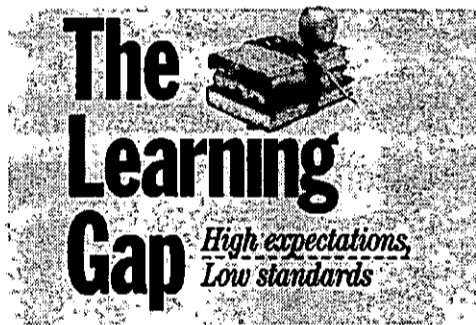
The master's requirement has created a teaching force that looks great on paper. Fewer than half of teachers nationally have earned a master's, while 70 percent in Kentucky have.

Unfortunately, the worth of the requirement is questionable.

For a variety of reasons, teachers in Kentucky are far more likely to pursue a master's in education administration than in the subjects they teach. This does nothing to make them better teachers of math or history or literature. And only a fraction of those certified to become principals ever will.

You can't blame teachers who resent the requirement. The travel, expense and sometimes stultifying nature of a master's program are a burden on teachers who already are stretched to the max.

What to do? Education Commissioner Wilmer Cody and the Education Professional Standards Board have



come up with some promising ideas.

Cody would give teachers financial incentives to pursue an advanced degree in an academic discipline, instead of in education administration.

He proposes paid semester-long sabbatical leaves for advanced academic work and tuition assistance. He also proposes toughening admissions standards for principal-training programs.

Both Cody and the board want to encourage more Kentucky teachers to attain the highest pay-rank by pursuing the rigorous process of certification by the National Board of Professional Teaching Standards.

Teachers should be encouraged to pursue other rigorous alternatives to the traditional master's degree. These ideas, some of which would work without money from the legislature. But even more important than money will be the enthusiastic cooperation of the state's universities and colleges.

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Tuesday, November 24, 1998

**Baesler to teach college course:** U.S. Rep. Scotty Baesler, who is leaving Congress at the end of the year, will teach at Transylvania University next semester. Baesler, of Lexington, was defeated in his bid for the U.S. Senate this fall. He will teach a 14-week course on "Political Campaigns and Elections," starting in January. Baesler said he would talk some about his own 5-year career in politics, but intended for the course to be a general overview of campaigning. Rep. Moseley, Transylvania's vice president and dean of the college, declined to say how much Baesler is being paid to teach the one-time course.

# Other countries are surpassing America in education

## Graduation rates for high school rise elsewhere

From Associated Press  
and New York Times Dispatches

WASHINGTON — As more and more students graduate from high school in other industrialized countries, the United States seems to be falling in place.

In its annual study of international education statistics, the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development found that 22

countries outpaced the United States in 1996 high school or equivalent graduation rates for 18-year-olds.

"The U.S. has lost its supremacy as the premier educator," said Andreas Schleicher, administrator of the economic cooperation group. He said that has occurred "not because the United States is doing worse, but because there are so many countries who have become better."

Economic troubles have motivated young people in many countries to seek higher education so they can compete in the work force. "There are clear monetary incentives for people to study longer," Schleicher said.

The report also found that American eighth-graders continue to lag

behind their counterparts in many industrialized countries when it comes to mathematics achievement.

Poor math skills among American children seem to develop over time: The report found that between fourth and eighth grades, math test scores for American students get progressively lower compared with other countries.

By eighth grade, the lowest-scoring quarter of Japanese and Korean eighth-graders still score above the average American eighth-grader in math.

The report found the United States still has the second-highest college graduation rate — 35 percent of the population at the typical graduation

age finishes college.

The United States also remains one of the biggest spenders on public education — 5 percent of the nation's gross domestic product in 1995.

However, this money is not necessarily going toward teacher pay. A high school teacher in the United States with 15 years' experience earns \$32,500 on average, which is just slightly more than the U.S. gross domestic product per capita.

Only the Czech Republic, Hungary and Norway pay their high school teachers less than the United States in terms of gross domestic product per capita.

The report is the result of studies by 300 experts and government offi-

cials. Each country's statistics were approved by that government before they were released.

The report shows that Americans between the ages of 55 and 64, who graduated high school some 40 years ago, have a graduation rate of 77 percent, the highest in the organization. Among those ages 24 to 34, who graduated about a decade ago, the United States slipped to eighth. Today's graduation rates, with the United States at 72 percent.

The shifting balance and consequent American concerns raised by the report are likely to fall on fertile ground in the United States since the quality of American education has been the focus of growing attention and debate for 10 to 15 years. Educa-

tion is widely viewed as having been the top concern of voters in the elections for state and federal office this month with candidates of both major parties vowing increased spending on teacher training and school improvement.

"I think we should be quite alarmed" by this study, said Gerald Graff, professor of English and education at the University of Chicago, who is writing a book on what he considers the dangerous gap between the thinking classes in America and the rest of the society.

"We've never fully committed ourselves to the democratic idea of edu-

Schleicher said that member states had placed enormous emphasis on improving access to education, bringing them in line with and surpassing American achievements.

The changing balance and consequent American concerns raised by the report probably will fall on fertile ground here since the quality of American education has been the focus of growing attention and debate for 10 to 15 years.

"I think we should be quite alarmed by this," said Gerald Graff, professor of English and education at the University of Chicago, who is writing a book on what he considers the dangerous gap between the thinking classes in America and the rest of the society.

"We've never fully committed ourselves to the democratic idea of education," he said. "There is a kind of silent bargain between schools and many of its students that says, 'We'll leave you alone if you just sit there and don't bother us.'"

Earlier this year, the results of a mathematics and science test of 12th-graders in some countries showed the United States to be among the least knowledgeable.

Earlier tests showed the lowest 25 percent of eighth-graders in Japan and South Korea to outperform the average American student.

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Tuesday, November 24, 1998

## Study says U.S. falling behind in education

NEW YORK TIMES NEWS SERVICE

A major new international study shows that school completion rates in other industrialized countries have surpassed those of the United States.

The report, released yesterday by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, a group based in Paris and made up of 29 of the richest countries, suggests that the changing picture is less a matter of American backsliding than of recent progress by other nations in educating the next generation.

For example, in 1990, American "educational expectancy," or the average number of years a 5-year-old will be enrolled in school or college, was the world's highest, at 16.3.

In 1996, the latest year for which data are available, the American score was 16.8 but 11 other countries, including Canada, Spain and Finland, had surpassed that number.

In addition, the report found that the United States devoted a smaller percentage of its national income to teacher salaries than other countries.

In university education, the United States still remains on top, but a similar pattern in high school graduation rates is emerging.

"Entry rates to college education in the U.S. are still the highest in the OECD, but that is likely to change soon," said Andreas Schleicher, principal administrator at the OECD and one of the study's authors. "While enrollments in the United States remained relatively stable between 1990 and 1996, they increased by more than 25 percent in 16 OECD countries."

He added that the United States also has one of the highest university dropout rates in the industrialized world: 37 percent.

The 432-page report, called "Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators 1998," is the fifth such study issued by the organization since 1991, when it started examining educational trends in member countries.

# Wall Street seen as key to economy of Appalachia

By Andrew Welsh-Huggins

ASSOCIATED PRESS

NELSONVILLE, Ohio — Wall Street investment in local businesses that use local resources is the key to rejuvenating the Appalachian economy, said several small-business people gathered for an economic conference yesterday.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson organized the session to follow up on several visits he has made to the region he thinks has been left behind as health care, education and employment have improved in the rest of the country. The idea was to bring together businesses and investors interested in Appalachia.

"I grew up poor, and these people don't have any money," said Tony Deal, 41, a lifelong resident of Athens, Ohio. He is pitching a plan to train unemployed people to grow raspberries, then give them their own acreage to farm, but he needs outside money to help him get started.

"We can actually give them a chance to have a normal life so to speak," Deal said. He currently grows raspberries, strawberries, tomatoes, cabbage and other vegetables on his 10 acres and needs at least \$500,000 to expand to 100 acres.

Julie Kim and David Rhoades produce Carina's Dog Biscuits, which comes in flavors such as Mongolian beef, chicken taco and peanut butter.

The goal is to create a dog biscuit with healthy ingredients, said Rhoades, 26, who quit a job in McDonald Corp.'s management development program in Chicago to help Kim run the business.

Kim, 28, said she wants to expand from her home base in Athens but needs about \$200,000 to buy the equipment and hire the people.

Melody Sands was at the conference in the southeast Ohio community of Nelsonville about 50 miles from Columbus, looking for \$250,000 in investments to revive her Only From Ohio catalog and store in Athens.

Four years ago, the catalog earned \$87,000 in three weeks. One potter made \$10,000, four times his annual earnings, after being featured in the publication, she said.

But Sands said she had to close the business because she had expanded too fast to keep up with sales and overhead.

Sands, 43, thinks local businesses are the best hope for the region's economic success, "much more than a large manufacturing firm ever coming down here."

Just because the business ideas featured yesterday are small doesn't mean Wall Street will ignore them, said McCullough Williams, a Columbus, Ohio-based

investment banker with Pryor, McClen- don, Counts and Co. Inc. of Philadelphia.

"Wall Street is interested in the glitzy, but the main thing Wall Street is interested in is making money," he said. "We're not talking social investment. We're talking about investing money in an area where there will be returns that satisfy Wall Street investors."

Some experts have said the picture of Appalachia as poor with few jobs, and inadequate housing and health care is out-

dated. They say some areas of the region, especially near big cities, are doing well in income, education and other factors.

Jackson, who hasn't ruled out running for president in 2000, has promised to make Appalachia an issue whether or not he is a candidate.

Yesterday he said he will start a chapter of his Chicago-based Rainbow/PUSH Coalition chapter in the region.

The chapter, to be based in Athens, will work on economic development issues in Appalachian areas in Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. Other chapters focus on issues such as investments and the automotive industry, he said.

The goal is to provide the same opportunities in Appalachia as the United States does for foreign countries.

"We have a plan to transport capital to southeast Asia but not to southeast Ohio," Jackson said.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • KENTUCKY • TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1998

## Partnership role helps U of L push faculty invention

By MICHAEL JENNINGS  
The Courier-Journal

The University of Louisville has a new strategy for encouraging its faculty to come up with marketable ideas — a strategy that gives the university a stake in their success.

A deal letting a company that includes three faculty members market an invention that could prevent a form of blindness got the U of L trustees' approval yesterday.

In return for the license to the university-owned invention, U of L will receive a 7.5 percent stake in the company, Ocular Transplantation.

The agreement was the brainchild of David Cohn, director of U of L's office of technology development. Like many start-up companies, Ocular Transplantation was short of cash to license a patent, and Cohn proposed swapping a license for equity.

Cohn said the venture is apparently the first start-up company of any kind to be created at U of L. But it has a further hurdle to clear: To take advantage of the university's offer, it must first raise \$375,000 in venture capital.

The invention — an instrument for and method of gently implanting healthy fetal cells in the eye to replace dying retinal cells — was developed by Rob-

ert Aramant and Magdalene Seiler of U of L's ophthalmology department. Federal research money was involved in developing it, and federal rules give the university the right to convert it to commercial use.

Cohn said the partners in the venture are Aramant, Seiler, Norman Radtke of the ophthalmology faculty and David Richardson, an accountant. If the arrangement pans out, similar license-for-equity agreements could follow, including one involving a test for ovarian and breast cancer, Cohn said.

"It really is the starting, we think, of a precedent, and it could be important," he said.

Cohn said the offer of licenses for equity might fit best when faculty members or business backers of a venture want to develop a university-owned concept or invention locally. That would help fulfill U of L's commitment to its region, he said.

U of L President John Shumaker said Cohn's approach is an example of "the way good universities behave all over the country." U of L wants faculty members "who are able to think as entrepreneurs and have the university give them support," he said.

## *The Morehead News, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1998* MSU Policeman Curtis graduates basic training

Morehead State University Police Officer Phillip M. Curtis was among more than 50 law enforcement officers, who graduated Nov. 13 from the Kentucky Justice Cabinet's Department of Criminal Justice Training Law Enforcement Basic Training course.

The course was conducted at Eastern Kentucky University in Richmond.

The 55-member, No. 270, underwent 10 weeks of training, which consists of 400 hours of

recruit-level officer academy instruction. Major training areas include law offenses and procedures, vehicle operations, firearms, investigation, first aid/CPR, patrol procedures and mechanics of arrest, restraint and control.

"Such recruit-level training is extremely important to the graduate in the safe, legal and proper methods of law enforcement and the provision of service to the public and their communities," said department Commissioner John W. Bizzack.

# UK policy on alcohol to change

## Rules will cover all sports, tougher, more specific

**Bill Estep  
Mark Story**  
D-LEADER STAFF WRITERS

Tougher drinking rules will be imposed on student-athletes at the University of Kentucky in the wake of an alcohol-related crash that killed a football player.

Athletics Director C.M. Newton is to announce changes at a 1 p.m. news conference today at Cat Lodge.

Unlike the current policy, the new rules will spell out specific penalties for each violation and make them uniform for all sports, said Rena Vicini, an assistant athletics director at UK. (The new policy) will deal with disciplinary action regarding offenses such as DUI, underage drinking, things like that," Vicini said. "Basically, it will be spelling out our policy where, if you do this will be the ramifications." University trustees said yesterday they had not heard about the changes, but said the changes sounded like a good idea. "I'm glad to hear it," said former Gov. Ned Breathitt, chairman of the UK Board of Trustees.

Drinking among athletes has been a hot topic since Nov. 15, when a pickup truck driven by UK football player Jason Watts crashed about 7 a.m. in Jessamine County.

Arthur C. Steinmetz, 19, a UK football transfer, Eastern Kentucky University student Christopher Scott Brock, 21, died. Watts has been in the UK Lical Center with a serious arm injury. He was in good condition last night. All three students were drunk, officials have said. Watts, 21, has been charged with two felony counts of manslaughter and with DUI.

Vicini said the current alcohol policy for athletes is made up of five parts: education, monitoring by coaches and others, random testing, counseling when warranted and disciplinary action ranging from curfews to being kicked off the team.

But some parts have not been well defined.

For instance, the guidelines for random drug and alcohol tests have not been spelled out, meaning coaches in different sports may handle them differently, Vicini said.

The changes in the works will bring better definition to such issues, she said.

All the current parts of the policy will remain in the new rules, Vicini said.

She said she could not answer whether the current policy bars athletes from all alcohol use, or how many athletes have

been disciplined under the current policy in the last year.

There are 22 sports and more than 300 student athletes at UK, Vicini said.

Newton apparently moved quickly on revising the policy. UK trustees said yesterday the board had not been briefed, which is not required, and the board of the UK Athletics Association did not discuss any new alcohol rules at its meeting last week.

Anything that can be done to encourage athletes not to drink would be good, said Trustee Martin Welenken of Louisville.

As to whether UK should review alcohol rules for all students, Welenken said it's unclear that the university could have much power to control drinking by students

off campus.

The university educates students about alcohol abuse and bars alcohol on campus. Students who violate the rules must attend a class the first time, and penalties for later offenses range from fines to suspension.

But alcohol use and abuse by all students is something UK and every other school has to watch closely, Breathitt said.

"It's a national problem and it's something certainly we'll have to look at," Breathitt said.

Now could be a good time to look at the issue, he said.

*Herald-Leader staff writer Frank E. Lockwood contributed to this report.*

## Other incidents

**Here's a look at some alcohol-related incidents involving University of Kentucky athletes this year and last:**

HERALD-LEADER STAFF REPORT

■ **October 1998:** UK football player Jimmy Haley, a tight end from Lowell, Mass., was charged with leaving the scene of an accident.

Haley borrowed a friend's 1995 Jeep from the parking lot of Lynagh's Irish Pub & Grill at 384 Woodland Avenue, police said. The Jeep then hit a parked car in a nearby residential area at Oldham and Columbia avenues, police said.

After the accident, Haley left the Jeep in front of a house on Oldham Avenue, police said. An unidentified person moved the Jeep a block away.

The Jeep's owner called police, thinking it had been stolen. Police responded to Oldham Avenue and were met by residents who said they saw the Jeep hit the parked car.

The police officer who spoke to Haley noted in the report: "Mr. Haley appeared intoxicated, but due to the length of time (between the accident and the interview), he was not cited (for drunken driving)."

Coach Hal Mumme dealt with the issue privately. Haley was not suspended from any games.

■ **August 1998:** Football defensive end Robert Jones was arrested on six criminal charges — including two felonies — after fleeing from police on foot after a car chase at speeds of up to 90 mph on Euclid Avenue, according to court records. Jones, who was with a passenger, was driving in heavy traffic and his car almost struck two pedestrians, court records say.

Jones allegedly refused to stop when police attempted to pull him over. After a brief chase on Euclid and other streets, police say they stopped the car and attempted to handcuff Jones. He fled on foot, court records say. A warrant was issued and Jones was arrested three days later outside UK's E.J. Nutter Training Facility.

He was dismissed from the team. Later it was learned that Jones' license had been suspended in Georgia for driving under the influence.

■ **March 1997:** Jones was arrested for standing in a street and yelling at passing cars. When a police officer tried to stop him, Jones ran away, court records say. Jones eventually pleaded guilty to alcohol intoxication and paid a \$50 fine.

■ **April 1998:** Ryan Hogan, a guard on the basketball team, was charged with driving under the influence. He pleaded guilty in May in Fayette District Court and paid \$447 in fines and court costs.

Lexington police stopped Hogan after spotting his 1990 Chevrolet Blazer driving the wrong way down West Short Street, a one-way street, court records show.

An hour after his arrest, Hogan's blood-alcohol level registered 0.11 percent, according to court records. The legal limit in Kentucky is 0.10 percent.

Hogan was suspended for UK's two exhibition games this year and its first two regular-season games. He was reinstated for last night's game.

■ **February 1998:** Football cornerback Tony Woods was charged with DUI. Police said Woods' vehicle hit a parked car at 3433 Laredo Drive about 4:45 a.m. Woods' blood-alcohol level registered at 0.181 percent, according to court documents. Woods, who had been disciplined by Mumme and former coach Bill Curry for previous incidents, was dismissed from the team.

■ **July 1997:** Football offensive lineman Jason Watts accidentally shot a teammate, Omar Smith, who was not seriously injured. Watts' blood-alcohol level tested at 0.129 two hours after the shooting. Watts eventually was charged with discharging a firearm inside city limits, and he paid a fine. Both players were privately disciplined, Mumme said.

Watts was charged last week with two counts of manslaughter and DUI after a Nov. 15 wreck that killed a UK football player and an Eastern Kentucky University student.



**UK Athletics Director C.M. Newton will announce the new rules at 1 p.m. today during a news conference at Wildcat Lodge**

# In wake of accident, UK to revise alcohol policy for athletes

## Announcement on program expected today

By PAT FORDE  
The Courier-Journal

LEXINGTON, Ky. — The University of Kentucky will announce changes to its alcohol policy for athletes today, nine days after a wreck that killed one football player and left an-

other player charged with manslaughter and drunken driving.

Athletic director C.M. Newton is scheduled at 1 p.m. to discuss a revised policy for "dealing with the use of alcohol by student-athletes," according to a statement from his office.

The two-sentence statement did not detail the changes.

At halftime of last night's UK basketball game in Cincinnati, Newton wouldn't reveal details of the new policy.

"That's what we're going to talk about tomorrow," he said. "We'll go over all that, the

whole thing. We'll review it point by point."

Asked whether the policy is being put in place because of the fatal accident, Newton said: "This has been an ongoing thing. It was not this single incident, no."

UK athletes have been linked by police to at least seven alcohol-related incidents in the past 20 months. The latest was Nov. 15, when a pickup truck driven by UK center Jason Watts went out of control and flipped, killing his passengers — defensive tackle Artie Stein-

metz and Eastern Kentucky University student Scott Brock.

Watts, who suffered a severe cut to his arm, is charged with two counts of manslaughter and one count of driving under the influence. Investigators said a blood-alcohol test showed him to be legally drunk. Both passengers were drunk as well, according to the standard set for drivers. In Kentucky, a driver is presumed drunk at a blood-alcohol level of 0.10 or higher.

Rena Vicini, assistant athletic director for media relations,

said the current policy — for athletes and other UK students — bans alcohol from the campus. In addition, UK has the following in place:

- A program of speakers, seminars and literature on alcohol.
- Monitoring of behavior by coaches and athletic department personnel.
- Random testing for drugs and alcohol that can differ from sport to sport.
- Counseling when warranted.
- Disciplinary action when

warranted.

The fatal truck wreck was not Watts' first alcohol-related incident.

On July 17, 1997, he was arrested and later charged with fourth-degree assault after accidentally shooting teammate Omar Smith in the buttocks with a rifle. A test showed Watts' blood-alcohol level to be 0.129. The charges were reduced to discharging a firearm inside city limits, and he paid a fine.

Watts missed no discernible playing time last season after the incident. Neither did tight end Jimmy Haley this season when he was involved in an alcohol-related car wreck Oct. 1, two days before UK played a home game against South Carolina.

Two other football players involved in incidents — defensive end Robert Jones and defensive back Tony Woods — were dismissed from the team. Both had had previous run-ins with

police. Basketball player Ryan Hogan was suspended for two exhibition games and two regular-season games after being charged with driving under the influence in May and being a minor in possession of alcohol in September.

Antonio O'Ferral, who played quarterback at Kentucky in 1992-95 under Billy Curry, called coach Hal Mumme's disciplinary measures into question.

"I know there was such a total standard of respect for Bill Curry that we knew not to screw up," said O'Ferral, a teacher and assistant coach at Dunbar High School. "And if we did, there were consequences. There are consequences now, but I don't know if they're enforced.

"I don't know what the consequences were the first time, when Jason shot Omar, but if they were stricter, he might not have done anything else. They can make all the rules they want. If they don't have a coach willing to enforce them, it doesn't matter."

Just days before the fatal pickup accident, an intoxicated UK student was killed by a train after spending time at a bar owner's home with Watts and others.

Chad Alan Clore, 20, was at James Haney Jr.'s home, which adjoins Haney's Tavern, just before he staggered into the path of a train at 3:30 a.m. Nov. 6. Clore's blood-alcohol content was 0.238.

Watts was again at Haney's home in the hours before the fatal pickup truck crash.

Staff writer Rusty Hampton contributed to this story.

# UK sports to cut out all alcohol ads

## 'I think it's the right thing to do at this time'

By **Bill Estep**  
and **Holly E. Stepp**  
HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITERS

Beer, wine and liquor ads will disappear from sports at the University of Kentucky, Athletics Director C.M. Newton said yesterday.

The surprise move to bar alcohol ads from any outlet connected with the sports department was brought on by a number of problems involving UK athletes and alcohol. The most recent was the Nov. 15 death of a football player in a pickup truck wreck in which the driver, another UK football player, is charged with driving while drunk.

"I think it's the right thing to do at this time," Newton said.

Giving up alcohol ads will cost the UK athletic department \$400,000 of its annual \$29 million budget. That's 1.4 percent.

But Newton said he's sure other advertisers will step in to make up the loss.

The ban on those ads includes UK's TV and radio networks, coaches' shows, game programs, schedule cards, posters and any arena or field where the school plays home games.

Host Communications pays UK for the right to air sports programs, then sells ads.

David Cawood, a senior vice-president at Host, said UK's decision cuts the potential for some ad sales. However, he said, other advertisers may be interested, and, although it's not clear whether Host can generate the same sales, Kentucky sports remains a valuable property.

"It will not have any effect on our relationship with the university," he said.



CHARLES BERTRAM/STAFF

**C.M. Newton said the decision amounted to "putting your money where your mouth is."**

### INSIDE

- Attorney says tavern owner hasn't broken any laws. Page A5.
- Jason Watts receives Cardinal summons. Page A5.
- Coaches, players at UK say athletics director means business. Page A7.
- Policies at state's other public universities. Page A13.

See ADS, ~~the~~ following page

## Athletes convicted of drunken driving will lose everything

By **Holly E. Stepp**  
HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

University of Kentucky athletes convicted of drunken driving will be kicked off their teams and lose their scholarships under a revised alcohol policy introduced yesterday.

The policy, announced by UK Athletics Director C.M. Newton, also would guarantee some sort of suspension for students charged with drunken driving and probation for students who are drunk in public or who drink underage.

The policy takes effect immediately for the more than 400 students who play on UK's 22 intercollegiate teams but is not retroactive.

"Our current policy has been successful, but it has become apparent with increased incidents of (driving under the influence) that we needed to ad-

See **POLICY**, ~~the~~

following page

### THE CHANGES

Here's a glance at the way the changes in the University of Kentucky's alcohol policy for athletes will work:

- An athlete charged with DUI will be suspended immediately, while athletics staff members investigate. If the charges are found to have merit, the suspension will continue; if not, it will be lifted.
- An athlete convicted of DUI will be dismissed from the team and lose his or her scholarship indefinitely.
- An athlete charged with public intoxication or underage consumption will be put on probation and required to attend an alcohol-counseling program.

# ADS: UK won't forbid drink in new luxury suites, corporate tents

(cont'd)

Newton said alcohol distributors sell a legal product and that he's not blaming them for the problems that led to the advertising decision.

Rather, he said, the university needs to be consistent in educating students against alcohol abuse, instead of preaching the dangers of alcohol and then taking beer and whiskey money.

"It's kind of putting your money where your mouth is," Newton said.

Newton said UK will allow alcohol next year in the 40 luxury suites being constructed as part of the expansion of Commonwealth Stadium.

He also said UK will continue to allow alcohol to be served in the Wildcat Village, a tented corporate hospitality area outside the football stadium on game days.

In each case, UK is renting out the space and allowing the renter to decide whether it will serve alcohol, Newton said.

Asked whether that sends a mixed message, Newton said no.

"No more so (than college students seeing) any other adults responsibly partaking of alcohol," he said.

UK has ad contracts with Anheuser-Busch, which brews Budweiser beer, and with Miller Brewing Co. and Maker's Mark, a bourbon maker.

The contracts run through the end of the 1999-2000 school year. They will remain in effect, but UK won't renew them, Newton said.

Bill Samuels Jr., president of Maker's Mark, said UK officials did not discuss the move to end alcohol ads with him. But his company is committed to responsible drinking and backs the decision, Samuels said.

"We support it 100 percent," he said.

In fact, Samuels said he would call Newton today to determine whether he wants to negotiate ending the contract with Maker's Mark early so its ads in the football and basketball programs would stop sooner.

Officials with Kentucky Eagle Beer, which sells Budweiser, and Mid-State Distributing Co.,

which markets Miller beer, did not return phone calls yesterday.

Yesterday's announcement puts UK among a small group of major universities nationwide that have tried to send a message against alcohol abuse by cutting the link between booze and college sports.

Concern has grown in recent years about alcohol use and abuse by college students. Drinking rates have gone down, but more attention to binge drinking and alcohol-related deaths has kept the issue in the headlines.

A few colleges have responded by cutting off the tap on alcohol advertising.

They include the University of Minnesota, the University of North Carolina, Baylor University and the University of Rhode Island, according to published reports.

The NCAA does not have a policy on colleges taking alcohol ads, but puts strict limits on the amount of alcohol advertising in its championship games.

Donna Shalala, secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, told the NCAA in January that "we need to sever the tie between college sports and drinking. Completely, absolutely, and forever."

Few have done so, however.

"It has hardly been a movement," said Drew Hunter, head of a Denver-based program that works on 900 U.S. college campuses to promote student leadership against alcohol abuse.

Hunter said he doesn't see alcohol ads in college sports programs as a big problem. There's no evidence they encourage more alcohol use, he said.

It can be argued that a campus awash in alcoholic beverage ads creates an environment conducive to drinking, but it's not clear that banning such ads from sports networks and events will reduce drinking, Hunter said.

The bigger problem is ads and promotions — such as 2-for-1 happy hours — by bars, which encourage excessive drinking and underage drinking, Hunter said.

But Hunter said there is value in the message that a college sends by banning alcohol ads from sports.

*Herald-Leader staff writer Mark Story contributed to this article.*

# POLICY: Drunken-driving conviction means ouster

(cont'd)

dress the issue," said Newton.

The announcement comes in the wake of a Nov. 15 traffic wreck that killed a Kentucky football player, Arthur C. Steinmetz, and another passenger, Eastern Kentucky University student Christopher Scott Brock. The driver, UK football player Jason Watts, was released from the hospital yesterday. Watts is charged with two counts of second-degree manslaughter and DUI.

The new alcohol policy is an attempt toward zero tolerance for alcohol abuse and drunken driving, Newton said.

"There are three positive outcomes from this — a decrease in consumption, student-athletes of legal age who chose to drink will do so responsibly and teammates, like any member of a responsible family, will intervene when they see problems," he said.

The changes will add to the department's existing policy of education, monitoring, random drug and alcohol tests, counseling and discipline and will work like this:

■ An athlete charged with DUI will be immediately suspended, while athletics staff members investigate. If the charges are found to have merit, the suspension will continue; if not, it will be lifted by the athletics staff.

■ An athlete convicted of DUI will be dismissed from the team and lose his or her scholarship indefinitely.

■ An athlete charged with public intoxication or underage consumption will be put on probation and required to attend an alcohol-counseling program.

Newton said there is no set time limit for suspensions or probations, adding that those decisions would come on a case-by-case basis.

## At other schools

### HERALD-LEADER STAFF REPORT

Here's a look at the policies at some other state universities regarding student athletes and alcohol.

■ **Eastern Kentucky:** Rules handled on a team-by-team basis.

■ **Louisville:** Mandatory anti-alcohol seminar each year for athletes.

Disciplinary actions resulting from alcohol-related incidents are handled on a team-by-team basis at the discretion of the head coach in consultation with the athletics director.

■ **Morehead State:** According to the 1998-99 student athlete handbook: "Students may be suspended from teams without prior incident for using alcohol."

■ **Murray State:** Prohibits student-athletes from consuming alcohol on all university-sponsored trips. Otherwise, rules are set on a team-by-team basis.

■ **Northern Kentucky:** Mandatory health, alcohol and drug education program for all athletes. According to the guidelines of this program, alcohol use can lead to dismissal from teams.

■ **Western Kentucky:** Alcohol policy set by each head coach on a team-by-team basis.

—MARK STORY

charged with DUIs, public intoxication or underage consumption.

"Right now there is not a direct mechanism for us to find out," Neely said. The athletics staff doesn't check with campus and city police, he said.

"But in many cases, our student-athletes will go to their coaches themselves with the idea that it is better for coaches to hear about it from them than someone else," he said.

Newton said the school's director of NCAA rules compliance, Sandy Bell, likely will handle the department's investigation of any DUI charges.

And such matters will continue to be handled internally by the Kentucky athletics department, as in the past, and punishments will not be announced publicly.

"We are not dealing with professional athletes, and to hold these 18- and 19-year-olds to the same standard is unfair," Newton said.

Members of the UK Board of Trustees and the athletic association's board of directors welcomed the change. Neither board has to approve the new policy.

"It certainly doesn't bother me," said law professor Robert Lawson, a member of the board of directors.

"I don't know whether this problem is any greater among athletes or any greater than at any other college," said Lawson. "But it is encouraging to see the department use its influence to address the problem."

Dan Reedy, a foreign languages professor and trustee, said he was pleased that changes didn't replace the department's existing education initiatives.

"In addition to the punishments, we have to help young people make wise decisions," he said.

Although the university could give an athlete who had been convicted of drunken driving a second chance, Newton said, it's not likely.

Tony Neely, a UK athletics spokesman, said he didn't know how the department would know whether student athletes are



# Reaction of coaches, students: 'He's not messing around'

By Mark Story  
HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

He means business.

That was the reaction from selected University of Kentucky athletes and coaches yesterday to Athletics Director C.M. Newton's announcement that, from now on, all UK athletes found guilty of drunken driving will lose their scholarships.

"He's not messing around," said Sarah Snider, a catcher on Kentucky's women's softball team. "When you are talking about a scholarship, that is the only thing keeping a lot of people in school. This is going to get people's attention."

Newton's new policy came nine days after a pickup truck driven by Kentucky football player Jason Watts overturned, killing his two passengers, UK football player Arthur C. Steinmetz and Eastern Kentucky University student Christopher Scott Brock. Watts suffered a severe gash to his right arm in the crash.

It was subsequently determined that all three were legally intoxicated at the time of the crash. Watts faces two counts of second-degree manslaughter and one count of drunken driving.

It was at least the sixth time a UK athlete has been arrested on an alcohol-related offense since July 1997.

Newton said he would like to see no UK athlete ever take a drink, but conceded that is not realistic.

Softball player Tiffany Kruse

agreed.

"Not every college student drinks," she said, "but as an overall theme of college life, it's expected that you will drink."

Asked whether it was fair to single out athletes with a particular policy, Kruse said "yes and no."

"It's fair in that we're expected to be different than just the regular-acting student, anyway. It's bad, though, in that anytime we do anything we get singled out in the limelight in a way other stu-

dents don't."

UK star quarterback Tim Couch — whose best friend was Brock — said Saturday that he would support anything that would cut down on drunken driving.

"A team full of guys 21, you can't tell guys to quit drinking totally," Couch said. "But if you are going to drink, you don't need to be out on the roads. And you don't need to drink, period."

UK officials said yesterday that members of the football team

were not available to comment on the new policy. Football coach Hal Mumme declined an interview.

Even before the new alcohol policy took effect, Newton said UK was requiring its athletes to attend seminars on the dangers of alcohol abuse.

Softball players Snider and Kruse said they could not recall attending such a seminar this year.

The policy takes some discretion away from coaches in the area of discipline.

"But I think that helps us

coaches," said UK women's golf coach Bettie Lou Evans. "Now we just say, 'This is the rule and you know what the consequences are.' And it is out of our hands."

Yesterday in Puerto Rico, men's basketball coach Tubby Smith declined comment on the new policy.

But in an interview Sunday, Smith said he was no big fan of having automatic penalties for particular offenses.

"I don't necessarily believe in

automatic anything," Smith said. "I don't think anything in life is automatic. Every game is different and it should be handled that way. ... Even in the court of law, certain things are automatic, but it's also up to the judge's discretion, too."

■  
*Herald-Leader staff writers Jerry Tipton and Frank Lockwood contributed to this article.*

THE COURIER JOURNAL • WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1998

# UK gets tough on athletes, alcohol

## Newton declares 'zero tolerance' for infractions

By PAT FORDE  
The Courier-Journal

LEXINGTON, Ky. — C.M. Newton's father was an alcoholic who entered rehabilitation when C.M. was 10 years old and eventually enjoyed years of sobriety.

Yesterday Newton effectively sent his University of Kentucky athletic program into rehab, instituting a "zero-tolerance" alcohol policy for athletes.

"I just know what (alcohol) can do to the morale of a team and what it does to individuals," UK's athletic director said in an interview in which he mentioned his father's battle with alcoholism. "I'm not going to enable it."

The new policy, which Newton announced at a press conference, calls for indefinite suspension from the team and loss of scholarship for a UK athlete convicted of drunken driving.

Newton did not specifically link the policy change to the Nov. 15 pickup-truck wreck that killed defensive tackle Artie Steinmetz and Eastern Kentucky University student Scott Brock. The driver, UK center Jason Watts, released from the

~~RELEASED: UK football player Jason Watts said he's glad to leave the hospital. D1~~

hospital yesterday, has been charged with manslaughter and drunken driving.

Rather, he referred to the "increasing number of alcohol-related incidents involving University of Kentucky student-athletes." Police reports show UK athletes have been involved in seven alcohol-related incidents in the past 20 months.



"I just know what (alcohol) can do. . . ."

UK Athletic Director C.M. Newton

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REVISED POLICY

- Any athlete charged with DUI will be temporarily suspended from practice and competition. UK personnel will investigate the charge. If they believe it has merit, the suspension will stay in place. If not, the suspension will be lifted.
- Athletes convicted of DUI will be suspended indefinitely and will forfeit their scholarships.
- Athletes charged with public intoxication or underage consumption of alcohol will be placed on probation and will be required to complete an alcohol-counseling program. If the incident involves an additional charge, more severe action may be taken.
- The UK Athletics Association will eliminate advertising by beer, wine and liquor companies on official UK outlets, such as radio and TV networks, coaches' shows, posters, game programs and signs. UK outlets currently have contracts with Anheuser-Busch, Miller and Maker's Mark worth \$400,000 a year.

See UK Page 1, col. 1, this section next page

# UK issues tough alcohol policy

Continued

The new policy stipulates the following:

■ Any student-athlete charged with DUI will receive a temporary suspension from practice and competition.

■ The charge will be investigated by athletic department personnel, most likely compliance director Sandy Bell. If the charge appears to have merit, the temporary suspension will remain. If not the suspension will be lifted.

■ A DUI conviction will result in indefinite suspension and forfeiture of scholarship.

■ A student-athlete charged with intoxication or underage drinking will be put on probation and must complete an alcohol-counseling program. If additional charges are involved, such as injury to another person or property damage, further disciplinary action may be taken.

"What this says is, where there has been a tolerance in the past... there is now a zero-tolerance approach," Newton said. "... I'm not going to sit here and tell you we're never going to give someone a second chance, but it's not very likely."

UK also is taking the extraordinary — and costly — step of not renewing contracts with the athletic department for advertising by beer, wine and liquor companies. That includes the UK radio and television networks, coaches' shows, posters, schedule cards and game programs.

"I know it'll hurt revenues," Newton said. "It's a very costly piece of the puzzle. ... I think it's kind of putting your money where your mouth is."

Newton said UK accrues about \$400,000 annually from contracts with Anheuser-Busch, Miller Brewing and Maker's Mark.

"I think (the advertising ban) is wonderful," said George Hacker, director of the alcohol policies project for the Center for Science in the Public Interest, a Washington, D.C.-based health-advocacy organization. "One would hope other schools are not so myopic that they'll wait until tragedy is at their front door."

The primary tenets of UK's previous policy — alcohol education, monitoring of athlete behavior, random testing, counseling and disciplinary action when warranted — were largely successful, Newton said, and will remain in place. They will be buttressed by more immediate and severe consequences, but that doesn't necessarily mean increased daily vigilance of athletes.

"We can't be with these young people, nor should we be, 24 hours a day," Newton said. "We're not trying to be surrogate parents."

Newton said he hopes to see three direct benefits from the new policy:

■ A decrease in alcohol consumption by student-athletes.

■ Athletes of legal age will drink responsibly.

■ Intervention by teammates to prevent drinking and driving or other forms of alcohol abuse.

Last May UK became one of nine state universities to adopt alcohol-free policies for all student housing, including fraternities and sororities. Newton mentioned the rise in binge drinking on campuses across America. National statistics last month showed that the number of students who "drank to get drunk" had risen from 39 percent to 52 percent in four years.

"I think some of (the new policy) is strict," said senior track athlete Mark Miller, a graduate of Male High School. "But with what happened and

what is happening on college campuses, there needs to be something done other than a slap on the wrist. ... I think (the fatal accident) affected this campus really hard."

Although all seven of UK's recent alcohol-related incidents involved football or basketball players, none was available yesterday to discuss the new policy. Neither were their coaches.

Football coach Hal Mumme was unavailable because of "personal business," football spokesman Tony Neely said. Basketball coach Tubby Smith, in Puerto Rico for a tournament, declined comment through spokesman Brooks Downing.

Newton spent part of his press conference and a subsequent interview defending Mumme's program. He took issue with comments made to The Courier-Journal in yesterday's editions by ex-quarterback Antonio O'Ferral, who said, "They can make all the

rules they want. If they don't have a coach willing to enforce them, it doesn't matter."

Countered Newton: "I think this football team is solid. I don't know what O'Ferral is getting off at. ... For him to take a shot at Hal, to me, is not acceptable. If he were on that team I'd have some concerns. But I'd sure as heck want my son playing for Hal Mumme, I'll tell you that."

As it is, the son of an alcoholic believes that his new policy can provide both the necessary discipline and the opportunity for redemption.

"I understand the disease of alcoholism," Newton said. "I grew up in an alcoholic home. I know what alcohol can do. ... But I also know from personal experience that people can recover. That's why I never say never."

Staff writers Marc J. Spears and Rusty Hampton contributed to this story.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Wednesday, November 25, 1998

## In wake of tragedy, UK creates new policies regarding alcohol

By TIM WHITMIRE  
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LEXINGTON — "Miller Time" will soon be history at University of Kentucky athletics events.

The school's athletics department will not renew advertising and sponsorship contracts with Miller Brewing, Anheuser-Busch and Maker's Mark, a Kentucky bourbon manufacturer, athletics director C.M. Newton said Tuesday.

Newton took action in the wake of an alcohol-related truck crash last week that killed one Kentucky football player and severely injured another. Another young man also died.

Other revisions to the school's alcohol policy for athletics announced Tuesday by Newton include a rule under which athletes convicted of drunken driving will be kicked off teams and lose their scholarships.

Though Newton said most Kentucky athletes do not abuse alcohol, recent incidents involving Kentucky football and basketball players show the need for a zero-tolerance policy that "will get the attention of our student-athletes in a serious way."

Newton said any student-athlete charged with driving under the influence will automatically be suspended from practice and games. He said the athletics department will then investigate the charge and either lift the suspension or keep it in place, based on whether the charge appears to have merit.

If a student-athlete is convicted of DUI, he or she will

be suspended indefinitely and will forfeit any athletics scholarship, Newton said.

In addition, Newton said, athletes charged with public intoxication or underage drinking will be at least placed on probation and required to complete an alcohol counseling program. Penalties may be more severe if the athlete is charged with damaging property or hurting another person, Newton said.

The policy covers all of Kentucky's approximately 400 student-athletes, whether or not they are on scholarship, the director said.

Newton said the policy would not be enforced retroactively.

"We're not dealing with professional athletes," he said. "We're dealing with 18- and 19-year-olds. You have to remember what it's like to be 18, 19, 20 years old."

Newton estimated the decision to sever sponsorship ties with beer, wine and liquor companies will cost his department about \$400,000 annually, but added, "It's kind of putting your money where your mouth is."

The ban covers advertising on Kentucky's television and radio networks, coaches' shows, posters, schedule cards, game programs and at venues where Kentucky home games are played. Newton said the last of the school's current contracts with alcohol manufacturers expires after the 1999-2000 school year.

"I think this is right," Newton said. "I think it's the right thing to do at this time."

Newton said he started reviewing his department's alcohol policy last year, after a rash of binge drinking deaths on other campuses. He said he was prompted to act by a number of recent incidents, including the Nov. 15 crash involving football center Jason Watts.

Watts faces charges of drunken driving and second-degree manslaughter in the crash, which killed teammate Artie Steinmetz and another passenger, Eastern Kentucky student Scott Brock. Prosecutors have said Watts, who injured his arm in the crash, had a blood-alcohol level of at least 1½ times the legal limit at the time of the wreck.

In 1997, Watts accidentally shot a teammate in the buttocks while intoxicated. The teammate, Omar Smith, was not seriously injured, and Watts eventually pleaded guilty to discharging a firearm within city limits.

Other Kentucky athletes who have faced alcohol-related charges this year are basketball guard Ryan Hogan, who pleaded guilty in May to DUI, and football cornerback Tony Woods, who was dismissed from the team in February after being charged with DUI.

Newton said Kentucky's director of NCAA rules compliance, Sandy Bell, likely will handle the department's investigation of any DUI charges.

And he said such matters will continue to be handled internally by the Kentucky athletics department, as in the past, and punishments will not be announced publicly.

Nov. 26-30, 1998

# MSU Clip Sheet

*A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University*

UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1889 606-783-2030

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Saturday, November 28, 1998

## Schools seeking better teaching of humanities

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DANVILLE — Jim Trachsel has made an investment in fine art. He will get an idea next week how well it is paying off.

Trachsel isn't a millionaire collector. He's principal of Jennie Rogers Elementary School in Danville, which for three years has made a concerted effort to add culture to its curriculum.

The reason? Since arts and humanities began to be counted in Kentucky's student performance tests in 1995, the school's scores have been worse than for any other subject.

"We were appalled, after that first test, to find out that our students couldn't answer questions about the national anthem," Trachsel said. "All the work that's gone on since has been very beneficial to us. The interest it's generated among students ... excites them

and moves them forward."

Jennie Rogers Elementary is not alone. Many other Kentucky schools have revived art and music, often weaving them into other subjects.

Dance is sometimes included in physical education. Drama and literature appreciation may be priorities in social studies and English classes.

Schools will get scores Monday from tests that were taken in the spring. Many district officials and principals will look for a payoff in arts and humanities. But history indicates they have a way to go.

Schools whose students receive low scores in subjects such as science and math generally score in the 20s on a scale where the goal for all schools is 100.

It is worse for arts and humanities, in which many schools have been stuck in single digits.

To make matters worse, tight budgets often leave schools with only part-time help for humanities programs.

In some cases, the arts compete directly with other needs. A school may have to decide, for example, whether to hire a technology specialist or an art teacher.

At Jennie Rogers, woeful test scores prompted a weekly fine arts class in addition to the weekly hour of music that students already got. They now delve into painting, music, studies of other cultures, drama and dance. From 1995 to 1997, state test scores at Jennie Rogers jumped from 12.3 to 23.3.

At Trigg County Middle School in Western Kentucky, the school added a half-time arts and humanities teacher to look at the way the school teaches culture.

"We realized that was an area that we were weak on," said Vernon Hendricks, the principal.

Missy Culp, a veteran music teacher, spent the fall plugging art, music and dance into social studies and English courses.

She added Michelangelo to a study of the Renaissance. Bach and Handel selections were used in teaching the Baroque period of European history.

The school's Native American studies included complicated Aztec rhythms.

In Hazard, officials won a grant to pay consultants to advise math and science teachers on ways they can reinforce folk art and crafts traditions the district plans to use to improve arts and humanities programs.

Joanne Guilfoil, an arts education professor at Eastern Kentucky University, said an expansion of arts and culture in schools is a result of the 1990 Kentucky Education Reform Act and its tests, which have stressed arts for the first time.

The emphasis led the state Board of Education last year to require that all high school students earn an art credit in order to graduate, beginning with this year's class of high school freshmen.

"Twenty years ago, even districts like Fayette County had two women who drove to all the elementary schools to work with kids on art," Guilfoil said.

"We are now talking about wanting all high school kids having not just exposure and experience, but a concerted, deep appreciation of drama, dance, music and art."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL •  
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1998

## Study finds coaching doesn't raise SAT scores

By LINDA PERLSTEIN  
The Washington Post

Despite their popularity among high school students and their parents, special SAT coaching programs do relatively little to raise test scores, a College Board study found.

The Scholastic Assessment Tests, required for admission at many of the nation's colleges, is taken by more than 2 million students each year. Of those, 12 percent enroll in commercial SAT preparation programs, spending about \$400 each.

The nation's two largest coaching companies boast that their courses help students raise SAT scores more than 100 points, on average. But the new study found that students who enrolled in such classes before taking the exam a second time were likely to have improved only 19 to 38 points more than students who had no commercial coaching.

Researchers at the College Board, which administers the SAT, compared the second-time test results of 4,200 students with their previous scores on either the SAT or PSAT, the precursor to the SAT.

Each SAT section has a maximum score of 800. The coaching benefit averaged 18 points on the math section and eight points on the verbal section. That is well within the SAT's 30-point standard error of measurement, the extent to which a test-taker's score is expected to vary on any given day from his or her "true score." More than one third of students did not improve their verbal

The country's two biggest providers of commercial SAT instruction — Kaplan Educational Centers and Princeton Review — each coach about 35,000 students annually. Representatives from both companies criticized the report Tuesday, saying the College Board has an inherent interest in promoting the idea that coaching cannot improve scores.

"I think it's a highly self-serving study designed to address a specific marketing need the board has, which is to assure the academic community that the SAT is safe and reliable," said Andrew Rosen, Kaplan's chief operating officer.

Rosen said the SAT is a test of learned skills, which can be taught. "It tests the Pythagorean Theorem," Rosen said. "People are not born with the knowledge of the Pythagorean Theorem. If you take our class, you'll learn the Pythagorean Theorem, or if you've learned it already we'll refresh your memory."

Overall, 16 percent of coached students improved 100 or more points on math, and 12 percent improved that much on verbal. Eight percent of uncoached students showed similar increases. However, 28 percent of students in math and 36 percent in verbal got the same or worse scores after being coached.

Wayne Camara of the College Board said coaching does have some effect, but that the courses typically

include 40 hours of classroom instruction and only result in the average student getting four additional questions right, out of a total of 138.

Camara said the study is consistent with those in other peer-review studies.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1998

## Dog experiment ends over cruelty concerns

MOREHEAD, Ky. — Morehead State University has terminated a controversial research project designed to test a possible treatment for canine arthritis.

The decision came after the Humane Society of the United States wrote the university last month, saying the experiment in the veterinary technology program may cause pain and suffering.

The Humane Society said ligaments in the dogs' hind legs were severed, and the animals were treated with the medicine for three months. The dogs were then euthanized.

Morehead said the 18 dogs in the project were relocated,

# Students learn by helping others

By RICHARD WILSON  
The Courier-Journal

**WILLIAMSBURG, Ky.** While most Cumberland College students headed to the campus dining hall one recent evening, Emily Shipp drove a school van along back roads in Whitley County to give teen-agers a ride to a country church.

Two more vans, also driven by Cumberland students, took other youngsters to the church for discussions of values, decision-making and God's role in people's lives.

"Not only is this a good experience to prepare myself to teach, but it's also an outlet for me to minister and to work with these kids and show them the love of God," said Shipp, a freshman from Louisville who plans to be a middle school teacher.

She is one of a growing number of college students across Kentucky spending time working with the less fortunate and adding volunteer work to classroom time. College officials hope the experience will make graduates more effective citizens.

From Pikeville to Murray, college students are volunteering their time in shelters, hospitals, schools and senior-citizen centers. It's pure volunteerism for many; others get college credit for their work.

But Cumberland is the only college in Kentucky to require community service and leadership training for all students. Since 1993 all students at the private, Baptist-related college in southeastern Kentucky have had to complete a minimum of 40 hours of community service to graduate.

"Sometimes it teaches you something you don't realize you've been taught, like giving to your community through your time," said Cumberland senior Tony Pursley of Independence. "Sometimes we're too 'me-

inded' and we're not thinking about the community."

Other colleges encourage students to volunteer, and some may require community service for certain courses or majors.

**COLLEGES HAVE** various names for their programs: leadership studies, "experiential education," community service and "service learning." But officials on many campuses say it's here to stay and will continue expanding.

"Putting students out in the community in direct contact with social problems lets them see some practical applications at work, and it also stretches their comfort zone," said Lynn Sparks, coordinator of community service at Asbury College in Wilmore. "It better prepares students to meet the world they're going to face by creating a more well-rounded, instead of sheltered, college student."

Morehead State University official Dan Connell said volunteer work in the community gives students a chance to see firsthand what they may have studied in class.

"It makes the textbook and the classroom come alive," said Connell, who is associate dean for academic support and extended-campus programs.

He said students in a technical-writing course got much more from the class last year when they used what they had learned to develop a manual on community resources for residents of the area.

Bridgette Pregliasco, the University of Louisville's assistant vice president for student life, said universities obviously want students well-prepared academically when they graduate. "But society also has an expectation that they come out as leaders and contributors to society," she said. "In order to do that, you can't just focus on academics only."

**THE GROWTH** in students' contributions of their time is reflected in results of a recent survey by Campus Compact, a national coalition of colleges that promotes public service. The survey showed the group's member schools had grown from 240 to 550 between 1990 and 1997. The

number of students in these schools participating in community service soared from 203,000 to 837,000 in the same seven years. Last year, they contributed 22 million hours.

At Cumberland, where students must have service hours to graduate, they design their own projects. An estimated 25 percent of the school's 1997 and 1998 graduates did far more than the minimum, said Michael Colegrove, vice president for student services.

Colegrove said there was no backlash from students when the program became mandatory after a two-year trial. Although students say the program has been valuable, they still laugh at the oxymoron of mandatory volunteerism.

**OTHER STUDENTS** say the program helped them decide on a career or gave them self-assurance they had lacked when they entered college.

"I was a very quiet, pull-my-hat-down-over-my-eyes, don't-talk-to-anybody type of person," said Ryan Tucker, a 1997 graduate who is now a youth minister at Lexington's Rosemont Baptist Church. His experience in the Cumberland program, Tucker said, "just kind of pulled me out of my shell. That's when I realized I was being called into the ministry."

Some students, like Shipp, the van driver, do not wait until their junior year before beginning their required service. She is one of numerous students participating in the school's Appalachian Ministries; they work with youth and church groups in the area.

"This is just a good way to get involved with people at the college, and I like working with kids," she said.

She also said she feels a sense of purpose in helping children learn about God.

"A lot of them don't have an opportunity to go to church, and many of their families don't give them the love they need," she said.

**THE FOUR-PART** Cumberland program begins with a freshman orientation at which students learn about the school, themselves and the relationship between a work ethic and volunteerism. As sophomores, they take a 15-hour leadership-devel-

opment course taught by Colegrove, the vice president, and Jane Whitaker, the coordinator of leadership and community service.

"We teach that the value of learning to give is something that not only will make a difference in our community, but it will make you fulfilled too as a person, as a leader," Whitaker said.

The 40-hour community-service requirement kicks in during the junior year, and students then have the option of continuing this work as seniors. Completion of 45 hours during the senior year earns students special recognition at graduation.

Students can complete their community-service requirement in the Williamsburg area or in their hometowns during the summer or vacations. Besides Appalachian Ministries, the college offers several volunteer programs, including Mountain Outreach, in which students build houses for poor families.

Students have built nearly 90 since 1981. The outreach program, which includes home renovation and repair, also collects and distributes clothing, appliances and toys. It also runs a Food for Thought program, in which high school and college students plant summer gardens and exchange vegetables with senior citizens in return for interviews about their life histories.

**WILL JONES**, a Whitley County native who supervises Mountain Outreach, grew up in poverty himself. His job, he said, is his own way of giving back to his home area.

"I'm blessed every day. I get paid to help the people I love," said Jones, who is a Berea College graduate.

Cumberland officials say they believe they are developing graduates who will not only be successful in life but will also affect the lives of others.

"If you get right down to it, one of the real reasons for this program is to allow our students an opportunity to catch a vision of what community service and service to mankind is all about," Colegrove said. "One of the great successes of this program would be if our students go out and decide to make community service a big part of their lives."

"We like for them to graduate with a heart."

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Thursday, November 26, 1998

## KCC program gets accredited

**GRAYSON** — The Council on Social Work Education recently accredited the Bachelor of Social Work degree program at Kentucky Christian College.

KCC and Spaulding University in Louisville are now the only private colleges in the state which offer professionally accredited social work degrees.

The accreditation allows graduates to take licensing exams in any state and to apply for advanced standing in graduate programs in social work. Advanced standing is typically worth 18 to 24 hours of credit, or almost a full year of study in graduate school.

The accreditation represents a major milestone for the college which took 10 years to achieve, said Margaret Hatfield, director of the social work program.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1998

## NKU woman attacked in dorm

**HIGHLAND HEIGHTS, Ky.** — Police are searching for a man who attacked a woman in her Northern Kentucky University dorm room.

Thursday's attack was the third such incident reported this year, campus police said. In each case, the intruder was driven off before any injuries occurred.

In the latest attack, the student was asleep at 5:55 a.m. when a man entered her room and put a towel over her face. She screamed and bit the man's hand before he fled.

"In addition to stepping up our security, they're bringing in the state police to help investigate," university spokesman Rick Meyers said.

In May, a woman told police she was asleep about 7 a.m. when a man covered her mouth. He ran after she bit and kicked him. Meyers said another woman staying in a dorm reported a similar experience in August.

Campus police have posted bulletins describing the crime and alerting students to keep doors locked.

# 'Warranty' in Virginia schools would cover students' education

THE WASHINGTON POST

Local school systems in Virginia would issue a "warranty" on their high school graduates and promise to pay the cost of remedial classes that the students had to take as college freshmen, under a plan being developed by state higher education officials.

The proposal reflects state officials' growing frustration at the large numbers of college students who are having to learn basic skills they should have mastered in high school. One-fourth of Virginia public high school graduates at the state's public colleges take at least one remedial class in reading, writing or math during their freshman year.

The remedial courses are costing about \$40 million a year, state officials estimate — roughly \$15 million of it borne by the college

students and their parents and the rest covered by state taxpayers.

Shifting those costs to local school districts would create a powerful incentive to do a better job of preparing students for college-level work, advocates of the warranty plan say.

"This is rather a rifle shot ... to raise the profile of the issue and to communicate to the K-12 institutions that they have responsibility for the outcome of their students," said William B. Allen, executive director of the State Council of Higher Education, which is preparing the proposal.

But many school officials are wary of the idea, saying the high enrollment in remedial courses is partly because more students are attending college. If colleges don't want to provide such classes, they need to be more selective in their

admissions, local educators say.

Across the country, the issue of college remedial classes is stirring debate, with educators and politicians viewing the courses as an acute symptom of lax academic standards.

College officials complain of being forced to dumb down their curriculum, and they worry that too few of their students are taking the rigorous courses they will need to be successful in their careers.

Members of Virginia's higher education council have asked their staff to present a warranty plan by January. An early draft of the proposal recommends that the warranty initially cover students who graduate from high school with an advanced studies diploma and a grade-point average of at least 2.5.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Sunday, November 29, 1998

## New degree aims at hot career field: database systems

Starting in the spring semester, Ashland Community College will offer a new network and information systems (NIST) degree to prepare students for one of the hottest career fields in the country.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, database administration will be the country's fastest-growing field until at least 2006. Nearly five million job openings for certified network professionals are expected to be available nationally within the next eight years.

In surveys conducted by the community colleges proposing the degree, 87 percent of responding Kentucky businesses reported the need for employees trained in network administration and specific operating systems.

ACC was one of three community colleges that received approval from the Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education this month to offer the NIST associate degree. The program is the first in the state to respond to rapidly-developing changes in computer technology and the widespread use of computer networks by organizations and businesses of all sizes.

The NIST program will provide students with the concepts and skills needed to design, set up, maintain and ex-

### ACC

pand networked computer systems. Platform-specific training in Novell, Unix and Windows NT network systems will be included, and program graduates will be qualified to take industry-designed certification exams.

Employment opportunities include entry-level positions in the installation and administration of local area networks for medium to large businesses and organizations. Graduates also may find employment as computer administrators for small businesses.

Ashland, Jefferson and Maysville community colleges will act as a joint consortium to offer the program via distance learning, including CR-Rom, Interactive TV and Internet classes, as well as conventional classes.

# Transy limiting enrollment

By Holly E. Stepp

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

Take a drive down North Broadway and you will likely have to stop as soon as you get close to Transylvania University.

Students swarm across the street from residence halls and the student center to the classroom buildings. It's a sign of the record enrollment — about 1,100 — at the downtown Lexington campus.

But university officials hope that this will be the last year of record enrollments.

Transy has decided to limit the number of students coming through the door, an uncommon decision in a state where most colleges are trying to attract more students.

The decision stems from two problems with no easy solutions: First, the campus is landlocked by downtown Lexington and has nowhere to grow. Second, more students create the need for more faculty to keep class sizes small.

"Right now we don't have the space to house anymore students on this campus," said Transy President Charles Shearer.

"And even if we had the space, any more students would bring up a quality issue," he said.

Transylvania administrators and trustees are planning to limit enrollment to about 1,000 students.

While that number of students would cause barely a ripple at major state universities, 100 students makes a big difference for

Transy, where most of the students live on campus.

"In terms of residence halls, we had to go out and find more spaces," said Michael Vetter, Transy's dean of students, adding that some freshman dorms are more crowded than in previous years.

"That means a handful of students now live in triples and there are few single rooms on campus," said Vetter.

Transy has already decided to use four houses it owns on North Broadway, West Fourth Street and North Upper Street to house about 28 students.

But that is likely the extent of Transy's expansion plans, Shearer said.

"We decided to build our new baseball fields further away from campus, but we are not interested in creating satellite campuses," he said.

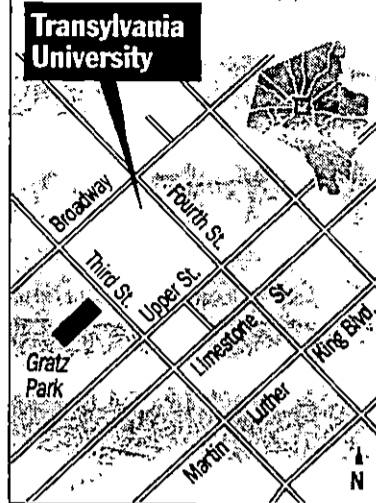
For prospective students, it means applying earlier and being asked to make the decision to attend earlier.

"It doesn't change much that we will do to recruit students," said Philip Hooper, Transy's admissions director. "But we have moved up admission deadlines to February to get students to commit earlier."

A large part of the growth in enrollment comes from more students who are accepted actually deciding to enroll, a number called the yield rate.

## Landlocked

Transylvania University is hemmed in on all sides by downtown Lexington. It has nowhere to expand to accommodate a larger student body.



TIM BLUM/STAFF

"The problem is that we honestly didn't expect the yield rate to be that high, so we are trying to manipulate it by making students decide sooner," said Tom Nowack, Transy's director of institutional research.

In 1998, Transy accepted about 88.6 percent of the 1,000 or so students who applied for admission. Of those admitted, about 37.8 percent actually enrolled in classes.

Both Hooper and Nowack said they hoped changing admission deadlines would solve the problem. But they conceded they might have to become more selective in whom they admit.

And they hope to keep the yield rate closer to 34 percent.

Such moves are not uncommon among small liberal arts colleges across the nation, said Tony Pals, of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in Washington, D.C.

"It's built into their mission, and for some, limiting enrollment is preferable to changing their mission," Pals said. "Changing your mission often means more costs, such as new buildings and more faculty," he said.

Pals said that small liberal arts colleges, like Transy, have a growing appeal to students.

"It's really a part of the closeness and personal contact that these colleges market to students," he said. "And I think parents like the idea that there is a closer community watching over their children."

Transy students and faculty welcomed the news that enrollment would be limited.

"The small size was the reason why I decided to come to Transy," said 21-year-old Kelly Hoskins, the student body president. "Despite the growing enrollment, they've been able to keep class sizes down and keep that small-college feel," said Hoskins, who is from Owensboro.

Professors agree.

"I am thrilled that (the administrators) have decided to control growth; the size of the college is so important," said Veronica Thacker-Dean, who has taught Spanish at Transy for 12 years.

"You just really get a chance to know your students and understand what their hopes and goals are. That's so much easier at a small college."

A slightly smaller enrollment and greater selectivity may be a good thing, says Dean of the College Jay Moseley.

"It could very well give more flexibility to create the kind of campus we want," said Moseley.

Moseley said becoming more selective would allow Transy to admit students "who add something different to the campus."

"Ideally we want this campus to be a microcosm of what our students will find in the real world," Moseley said.

Equally important, said Moseley, is making sure Transy can deliver what it promises students.

"We tell students that they will get one-on-one attention and small classes here," he said. "If we get too large, we won't be able to offer that."

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Thursday, November 26, 1998

## Morehead ends dog arthritis research

Morehead State University has terminated a controversial research project designed to test a new treatment for canine arthritis. The decision was made after the national Humane Society wrote the university last month, saying the experiment might cause the animals pain and suffering. The Humane Society said ligaments in the research dogs' hind legs were severed, and the animals treated with the medicine for three months. The dogs were then euthanized. Morehead said the 18 dogs in the project were relocated in accordance with USDA regulations and no longer were connected with the veterinary technology program.

# Donated estate will be home for heads of Bellarmine College

By DARLA CARTER  
The Courier-Journal

Joseph and Maureen McGowan might want to invest in a pair of walkie-talkies.

After 30 years of living in apartments and condominiums, the Bellarmine College president and his wife might have trouble finding each other in a 5,900-square-foot mansion that will become the official home of Bellarmine's president next year.

"My wife and I are thinking we're going to have computer chips installed so that we know where one another is," Joseph McGowan quipped.

The Glenview mansion is a gift to Bellarmine from Allan Lansing, a Louisville heart surgeon, and his wife, Donna.

The three-story house, with 12 fireplaces and ceilings as high as 11 feet, was built shortly after the Civil War. A north wing and wrap-around veranda were added in 1902.

It's a fairly common practice for colleges and universities to provide homes for their presidents. Nearly half of the 878 schools surveyed last year by the Washington-based College and University Personnel Association do so.

Bellarmino's faculty assembly president, David Collins, said news that Bellarmine is providing a home for its president generally has been well-received by the faculty.

"I think a (university) president ought to have . . . a



Renovations to the home, once owned by socialite Polly Brown, will include adding a widow's walk and cupola to give it more height. Other additions include a first-floor library, public and handicapped-accessible restrooms, and a renovated ballroom. McGowan and his wife, Maureen, hope to move in by late next year.

nice house," said Collins, an associate professor of accounting.

The Lansings bought the white, Colonial Revival-style home at auction in September 1996 for \$605,000, then promised that their friend, socialite Polly Brown, who previously owned it, could stay there for the rest of her days. But health problems forced her into a nursing home about a year ago, Allan Lansing said.

"When she could no longer stay in the home . . . we had no use for it," except to sell it, he said.

Lansing, however, said he

and his wife worried about what might happen to the property if it was sold to the wrong buyer.

He said they decided last year that the best solution was to give the 130-year-old house and its 3.2 acres to Bellarmine. The Lansings have a close relationship to Bellarmine; they endowed its nursing school, and he is a trustee for the 3,200-student Catholic college.

"We decided if Bellarmine would keep it and use it, then we would know it would have loving care, and we could continue to enjoy it, and the college could enjoy it as well," Lansing said.

In addition to serving as the president's home, the mansion will be made available for university functions such as conferences, retreats and discussion groups, Joseph McGowan said.

The house is in good shape for its age but will need some renovation and restoration before the McGowans can move in, said Daniel S. Preston, of Archtype architecture, interiors and graphics, which is overseeing the work.

Donors, including Owsley Brown Frazier, vice chairman of Brown-Foreman Corp., will cover the cost of the renovation, McGowan said.

The college doesn't yet know exactly how much it will cost to fix up the house or to maintain it, said spokesman Ed Kanis. Bittners is providing the interior design work and furnishings.

When renovations are completed, the Bellarmine mansion will have a master bedroom and three guest rooms on the second floor, plus three guest bedrooms on the third floor.

Other features will include an office and new library on the first floor and a renovated ballroom. The house also will be connected to Bellarmine's computer network. "I want to be able to change any room to a meeting room or presentation room," McGowan said.

The McGowans, who will live in the home rent-free, also plan to use it to entertain.

Brown was known for throwing lavish Derby parties.

"She was one of the great hostesses in Louisville and in Kentucky," McGowan said, "and my wife and I feel as though the baton has been passed to us and to Bellarmine College to continue the tradition of hospitality that she established. We will be entertaining a great deal in this beautiful home."

Will that include Derby parties?

"Of course we've gotten comments, with much humor, that people expect us to continue the tradition," he said. "We shall see."

Renovation will include adding a cupola and widow's walk to give the building more height, converting the single-lane driveway into a double loop, sealing the basement from moisture and installing public and handicapped-accessible restrooms, Preston said.

The Bellarmine College Women's Council will have a public showing of the home next year, with proceeds benefiting student scholarships, said Marisa Zoeller, director of special events for the president.

The McGowans currently live in a condominium at 1400 Willow Ave., in Cherokee Triangle, for which they receive a rent allowance from Bellarmine. They hope to be able to move by late next year.

Bellarmino joins the University of Louisville in providing a mansion for its president. In 1981, the U of L Foundation bought a three-story brick house in the Cherokee-Triangle for \$250,000 for its president, then Donald C. Swain.

The home is being renovated for President John Shumaker and his wife, Lucy, and was a Designer Show House in May.

■ STATE NOTEBOOK

# Eagles out to get even better by recruiting

**Rick Bailey**

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER



Morehead State finished its football season 9-2, the most victories, by two, in school history.

So, Coach **Matt Ballard**,

what about an encore?

"We've raised the standard at Morehead," said Ballard, "and I fully expect next year's team to be better. The only good thing about the injuries we had this year is that a lot of young folks stepped in and got experience. We can be better defensively, and we'll be outstanding at the skill positions."

Ballard will be searching for replacements on the offensive line. "We need an outstanding spring practice and recruiting year to shore up our depth," he said. "How we jell upfront early is the big question mark."

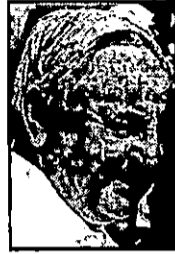
Morehead will face other changes next season. Only two players remain on football scholarships, and that's if running back **David Bone** returns

after being suspended this season. **Jeremy Binakosky**, a talented defensive tackle, received a medical redshirt in 1997 and will return. Eleven seniors will depart.

But the always optimistic Ballard simply plans to wage a better recruiting campaign than last year, which he considers his best at Morehead. The Eagles just completed their third season as a Division I-AA independent as Ballard has taken the program to need-based grants. Their record is 22-9. They were 5-27 over the three years before that.

"Each class has gotten a little better in the quality and number of athletes," he said. "Kids are beating our doors down. We had to buy 12 more helmets this year so we wouldn't have to cut 12 players. Freshmen know they can play a prominent and dominant role."

Ballard said, "The biggest surprise was who we finished the year with at halfback." Four freshmen — **Mark Stephens, Nick Wooldridge, Ron Dixon and Matt Shugart** — were, according to their coach, to be redshirted or see little action. "But we had a rash of injuries, and these guys stepped up huge."



**Roy Kidd**, Eastern Kentucky football coach, on his team's needs

*"That's what we're looking for ... linemen on offense and defense, especially offense."*

Ballard thought his fullback "would be by committee," but **Adam Stegeman** "played inspired football and came through in critical, long-yardage situations."

Ballard also cited center **Jason Tillett**; defensive linemen **Ron Wiafe, Jimmy Harris, Chad Robinson, Rob Yaegel and Ben Brown**; linebacker **Marlon Moore** and defensive backs **Brian Davis and Brandon Phillips**.

"Every game, a different guy stepped up," Ballard said. "This was one of the best teams I've been around. Not ability, height, weight, speed and quickness. I mean how they played together. It was one of the most fun teams to watch."

# Proposal to limit tenants is withdrawn Committee formed to study issue

**By Geoff Mulvihill**

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

A proposal to limit the number of unrelated adults living in a single home died without a vote yesterday after Mayor Pam Miller said she would form a committee to address the impact of University of Kentucky students on Lexington's neighborhoods.

Nearly 100 UK students and several landlords filed the Urban County Council's chambers to ask council members to oppose the proposed ordinance, which would have imposed a limit of three unrelated adults per household.

Councilman Dick DeCamp, the chairman of the council subcommittee that drafted the proposal, withdrew it after he realized it did not have enough support on the council to send it to the planning commission for further study.

Though the ordinance died, council members supported Miller's plan to form a committee of city and university officials, neighborhood association leaders,



**Councilman Dick DeCamp** withdrew the proposal to limit the number of unrelated adults in a home to three.

students and landlords to study the issue.

Two other ideas were also floated at the council meeting to address related concerns.

Student senator Keisha Carter, who led the protest, said the student government association would consider forming a neigh-

See **COUNCIL** →



# Wethington: Alcohol rules send message



Charles Wethington talked about fatal wreck.

By Bill Estep

HERALD-LEADER STAFF REPORT

It makes news when athletes at the University of Kentucky get in trouble, but there's no reason to believe they abuse alcohol more than other students do, UK President Charles Wethington said yesterday.

However, it's proper to hold high-profile athletes to a stricter standard because that sends a message to other students, Wethington said. The comments were his first since

the Nov. 15 crash that killed Arthur Steimetz, 19, a UK football player, and Scott Brock, 21, a student at Eastern Kentucky University. Football player Jason Watts, 21, has been charged with DUI and two counts of manslaughter. Wethington said he felt a "deep sense of loss and tragedy" about the accident.

He had not made a public comment earlier because he expected the news media would turn first to Athletics Director C.M. Newton and Coach Hal

Mumme for information, and he had confidence in them to speak to the tragedy, Wethington said.

Earlier this week, Newton announced that UK will ban alcohol ads and take away the scholarship of any athlete convicted of drunken driving.

Wethington said he does not expect to apply those same alcohol rules to other students.

On other issues, Wethington said: ■ He has no reason to believe that UK players' association with Jim

Haney, owner of a bar where players spent time, compromised UK sports in any way. Haney listed \$8,000 in gambling losses in 1996 in a bankruptcy filing, but didn't say what he bet on.

■ UK has not been notified of any National Collegiate Athletic Association investigation of the case.

■ UK is not doing an internal investigation of the events leading up to the fatal crash.

gued that their housing costs would rise and that the ordinance would not work. Students also said that even though the ordinance was geared toward them, it would have affected other residents, including migrant farm workers.

Many of the students at city hall yesterday marched there from campus carrying placards that read, "Honk if you support fairness" and "Soon to be homeless. Why won't the council help us?"

When representatives of the neighborhood associations spoke in favor of the ordinance, students silently raised those signs for council members and television cameras to see.

While the council, neighborhood association leaders and students were talking about the need to work together, the UK administration took a verbal thrashing.

"It is time that the University of Kentucky stop looking the other way and overtly show initiative in helping to solve these problems which they have had a part in creating," DeCamp said.

Joe Birch, vice president of university relations, said UK would work with the city, but there is only so much it can do. "The university does not require its students to live on campus," he said after the council's decision. "Students make a choice in terms of where they want to live."

While DeCamp and neighborhood leaders said UK needs to build more housing, Birch said there is no demand for it now.

Other cities including Bloomington, Ind., and Ann Arbor, Mich., have passed laws similar to the one the council was considering. Many of them have been challenged in court, and the results depended on how they were worded.

The U.S. Supreme Court overturned a law in Prince George's County, Md., that would have limited the number of unrelated people living together, but the Michigan Supreme Court upheld the one in Ann Arbor.

## COUNCIL: Neighborhood leaders rip UK

Cont'd

neighborhood association to represent off-campus students in city issues.

Ike Lawrence, a landlord, said he would form a grievance committee for student tenants and property owners who rent to them.

Both of those ideas would not involve the council.

"If everybody follows through on what they said in there, I'm encouraged," said Mike Meuser, president of the Aylesford Neighborhood Association, who was in favor of the proposed restriction. In a campus forum Monday and again yesterday, Meuser said students are welcome to attend monthly neighborhood meetings.

Residents of areas around campus said yesterday that the number of people living in a house, not the presence of students, is the problem. "We've got students that are our neighbors that we love, and we hope that they never graduate," said Janet Cowen, president of the Columbia Heights Neighborhood Association.

Because of a change this fall in UK's policy on on-campus drinking, many homeowners have become increasingly frustrated with noise in their neighborhoods.

DeCamp said that frustration is part of what led to the idea of limiting the number of people per home.

Last week, a council committee voted 5-4 to put the matter on the agenda of the entire council. It became clear that the motion was not going anywhere yesterday when Jennifer Mossotti announced she would change her vote from the committee meeting and oppose the measure.

Mossotti said she was swayed by the pleas of students who ar-

# Colleges getting tough on crimes by athletes

By Frank E. Lockwood

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

The University of Kentucky's new alcohol policy for athletes thrusts UK squarely into a national debate over tougher penalties for athletes who run afoul of the law.

In fact, while some universities have a one-strike-and-you're-out policy for felony offenses —

convicted athletes are dismissed from the team and forfeit their scholarships — misdeeds don't have to rise to the felony level to trigger such sanctions at UK.

Under a policy unveiled last week after a fatal car accident involving two football players, a DUI conviction means losing a scholarship and being thrown off the team. Athletes who engage in public drunkenness or underage drinking receive alcohol counseling and probation.

"We do not shy away from disciplining students when they misbehave on campus," said UK Dean of Students

David Stockham. And athletes, he said, aren't cut any slack.

"That doesn't happen at UK," Stockham said. "They have to walk a straight and narrow path."

"They have team rules that may be much more restrictive than the rules and regulations that govern all students," Stockham said.

## Cracking down

UK's policy is part of a national move toward tougher discipline for athletes.

At Michigan State University, the University of North Carolina and other schools, athletes who are convicted of a felony are dismissed from their teams and forfeit their scholarships.

Coaches and athletics directors don't make the call. The punishment is automatic.

At schools with similar get-tough policies, officials say the approach works. But critics question whether it's appropriate to hold athletes to a higher standard than everyone else on campus, and worry that they don't get a second chance.

The University of Oklahoma cracked down on misbehavior by athletes in 1989.

At the time, three OU football players faced rape charges, the quarterback was in jail on a charge of selling cocaine to an undercover FBI agent, and another football player had been accused of shooting a teammate. The school's board of regents mandated changes. Athletes are suspended while felony charges are pending. If convicted, they are dismissed from the team and lose their scholarships.

The new policy has helped the school avoid additional scandals.

"We think it's worked fairly effectively," says Larry Naifeh, OU's associate athletics director. "It makes it very clear what the consequences of actions are, and to some degree it takes the pressure off the staff."

That's because the policy applies to all athletes in all sports, Naifeh said. And everybody is told up front: "Here's the line and here's what occurs if you cross that line," he said.

Fresno State cracked down on student-athlete crime in July, four months after two basketball players were arrested on charges of grand theft and assault with a deadly weapon. The weapon was a samurai sword, and both athletes had been drinking.

"We're trying to make sure students know that will not be tolerated," said Vince Bloom, who chairs Fresno State's athletics council.

At Fresno State, where the men's basketball team is coached by Jerry Tarkanian, long a target of NCAA investigators, athletes are held to a higher standard by the news media and by school officials, Bloom said.

"If Joe Blow student gets in trouble with the law, it doesn't make the front page of the paper. It doesn't get on TV," Bloom said.

## Idaho board intervenes

At most schools, a coach or athletics director decides whether to bench a player who gets in trouble with the law.

That's how it was in Idaho until a flurry of criminal charges were leveled against players at Idaho State and Boise State universities.

"There were a number of student-athletes who got themselves in big trouble: credit card fraud, robbery, assault and battery," said Robin Dodson, chief academic officer for the state board of education.

In 1995, the board intervened.

Now, athletic recruits must disclose any prior criminal convictions and pending criminal charges before they join an Idaho team.

Felons can't be recruited unless the college president, athletics director and a faculty athletics representative all agree.

Athletes who are charged with any criminal violation are automatically suspended pending a review by the athletics director and other university officials.

Athletes who are convicted or plead no-contest to a felony are permanently barred from playing sports at any Idaho public school.

"We haven't had anywhere near the number of problems because of the policy," Dodson said.

The rules also send a message to coaches and athletics directors, he said.

"You're going to be held accountable for the conduct of your student-athletes. There won't be much tolerance for misconduct."

At UK, the alcohol policy changes were prompted by a Nov. 15 wreck in Pulaski County that involved two UK football players, Jason Watts and Arthur Steinmetz, and an Eastern Kentucky University student, Scott Brock. Steinmetz, 19, and Brock, 21, were killed, and Watts was injured. All three had been drinking, police say, and Watts, who was driving, has been charged with two counts of second-degree manslaughter and DUI.

On Tuesday, Athletics Director C.M. Newton announced that UK athletes charged with DUI will be suspended pending an investigation; those convicted will be dismissed from the team and lose their scholarships.

UK administrators and members of the UK Athletics Association Board of Directors say they're satisfied with the new plan.

Among them is Jack C. Blanton, vice chancellor for administration, who said the creation of an oversight board to review athlete disciplinary decisions would have been unnecessary.

Blanton has faith that the coaches and Newton will act responsibly.

"C.M. Newton has absolutely insisted that our athletes are going to be held to a higher standard of behavior than a typical student at UK, because they are so high-profile," Blanton said.

■  
*Herald-Leader News researcher Lu-Ann Farrar contributed to this article.*

# UK ban on ads for alcohol legally solid, experts say

By Frank E. Lockwood  
HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

Television stations don't have to run condom commercials.

Newspapers don't have to accept ads for XXX movies.

And universities don't have to advertise alcohol, University of Kentucky officials say.

"There's no law which prohibits an organization from selecting the advertisers it chooses to do business with," says Richard Plymale, UK's general counsel. "We're not bound to accept ... ads just because they ask us to."

On Tuesday, UK announced that, in the wake of various alcohol-related incidents involving students, it would no longer accept ads for alcohol. In doing so, UK joins a handful of other schools, including the University of North Carolina, Brigham Young University and the Ivy League schools.

The policy appears to be on solid constitutional ground.

Laws that restrict commercial speech — such as alcohol or tobacco advertising — are frequently challenged in court.

And the courts pay attention when government agencies, such as UK, try to prohibit speech.

Government agencies must show that the restriction advances a "substantial government interest" — keeping youths from drinking, for example — and that the restriction is directly related to curtailing underage drinking. The agency must also show that the restriction is no more extensive than is necessary.

In Baltimore, city officials passed a ban on alcohol billboards near schools and playgrounds. The U.S. Court of Appeals upheld the measure in 1994.

"If the government has sufficient power to prevent young im-

pressionable people from seeing alcohol advertising on private property, it would seem to follow that the government would have an even greater authority on its own property," said Paul Salamanca, an assistant law professor at the University of Kentucky School of Law.

UK's ban on alcohol advertising "might well be considered reasonable or justifiable under the conditions," he said.

The Constitution does not provide the same level of protection to commercial speech as it does to other forms of expression, another factor weighing in UK's favor.

"Even if there were a challenge, I don't think it would be held unconstitutional. Now if it were political speech or religious speech, that would be a different story," said Cedric Powell, an associate professor at the Louis D. Brandeis School of Law at the University of Louisville.

By Frank E. Lockwood  
HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

A 1997 NCAA study indicated that 80 percent of college athletes drink alcohol.

Athletes are more prone to risky behavior than other students, and those who drink are more likely to drink excessively than other students and to suffer alcohol-related problems, two other studies showed.

A study by UCLA found that male athletes are more likely to engage in high-risk behavior, to drive while drunk and to binge drink. They are also less likely to wear seat belts and motorcycle helmets, or use condoms, the study found.

Researchers at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale found that male non-athletes consume an average of 6.37 drinks per week. Male team members drink an average of 9.66 drinks per week. And male team leaders — athletes who indicated they have a leadership role on their team — consume an average of 10.47 drinks per week, the study showed.

The SIU study, published in the May 1998 issue of the Journal of American College Health, was based on a survey of 51,483 stu-

dents at 125 schools.

"The war on drugs and alcohol ... on college campuses is far from over. We haven't made that much progress," said Cheryl A. Presley, one of the researchers.

Researchers were caught off guard by the findings.

"We thought people in athletics would drink less because of the health concerns, so we were surprised by the results," Presley said.

Team leaders and alcohol are an especially bad combination, the SIU study indicates:

■ 51 percent said they had missed class due to drinking too much (vs. 31 percent of non-athletes).

■ 24 percent had been injured due to substance use (vs. 14 percent of non-athletes).

■ 26 percent had had trouble with the police (vs. 14 percent of non-athletes).

■ 5 percent had been arrested for DUI (vs. 2 percent of non-athletes).

The UCLA study, which surveyed 2,298 athletes and 683 non-athletes, was published last year in the Clinical Journal of Sport Medicine.

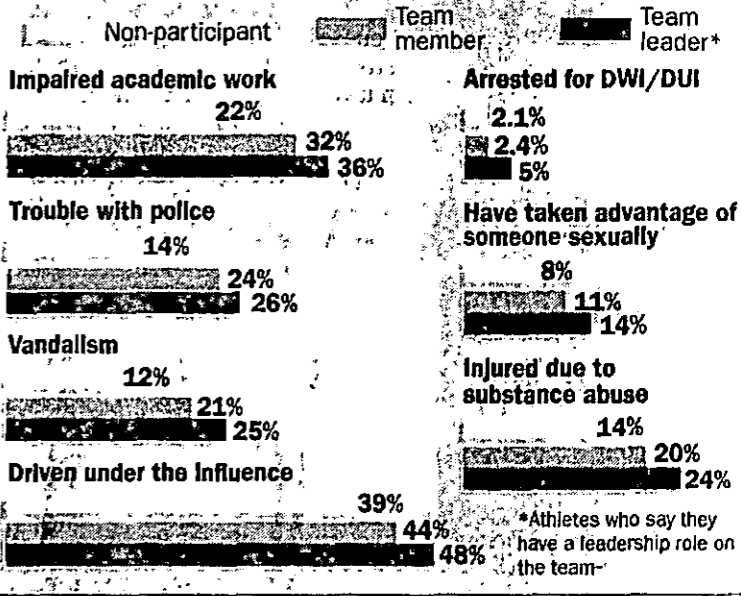
# Studies show alcohol-athletics link

## Players at higher risk for problems

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Sunday, November 29, 1998

### Athletes behaving badly

A recent study by the Core Institute at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale said athletes drink significantly more alcohol per week and suffer more drinking-related problems — than non-athletes.



SOURCE: Journal of American College Health

CHRIS WARE/SIU

# Paying a price for drinking

Sometimes it takes a tragedy to prompt a common-sense decision.

With crisis hanging in the air, University of Kentucky athletic director C.M. Newton last week announced a harsher policy against athletes who abuse alcohol.

The change was the least Newton could do, given the streak of seven alcohol violations by UK athletes in 20 months, culminating in manslaughter and drunk driving charges against a Wildcat football player.

With the deaths of two students in that wreck and the recent death of another intoxicated student hit by a train, UK joined a growing list of colleges across the country where drinking has turned deadly.

At some campuses, crackdowns came after sudden incidents of fraternity hazing, but alcohol binging spans all groups at colleges today. More than half of college students polled nationwide recently admitted they drink to get drunk.

There's no guarantee that athletes will drop the "live hard, play hard, drink hard" creed, but under Newton's new rule, they will suffer the consequences. The new policy lays out specific punishments that are uniform and are aimed at problem drinkers.

Newton's stricter policy is a step in the right direction, but only a step. The news this weekend that a Wildcat football player was arrested for possession of illegal drugs suggests Newton may need to expand his policy, which only covers alcohol-related offenses. Moreover, police and prosecutors can't let athletes off the hook either. The UK penalties kick in only after the athlete is charged by police.

Other Kentucky universities would be wise to learn from UK's experience and adopt tougher penalties before drinking gets out of hand by their athletes.

Young people wouldn't be human if they didn't dabble in reckless behavior, but sure punishment for abusing alcohol is a prudent and necessary response to the fatal drinking bouts at UK and other colleges.

# UK's sobering steps

IS THE University of Kentucky serious about curbing alcohol abuse by athletes?

It sure looks that way. The new rules announced Tuesday by Athletic Director C. M. Newton are tough. Any athlete arrested on charges of driving under the influence will automatically be suspended. If the arrest results in conviction, the suspension will become permanent, and the offending athlete will forfeit his or her athletic scholarship.

Athletes charged with public intoxication or underage consumption of alcoholic beverages will be placed on probation and required to complete a counseling program.

But perhaps the clearest sign that UK means business is that advertising for beer and liquor will disappear from UK sports publications. The ad ban will cost the university about \$400,000 a year.

UK is putting its money where its mouth is.

Anyone who believes the university is overreacting probably could use some counseling, too. In two recent alcohol-related accidents in Lex-

ington, three students have been killed, and a member of the football team faces charges of manslaughter and DUI.

That's pretty compelling evidence that the approach UK has taken up to now — one that combines random testing, drug and alcohol education, and counseling, when warranted — wasn't enough.

There's no guarantee, of course, that even the new rules will prevent future tragedies. Cracking down on alcohol abuse by students is only part of the equation. State and local authorities also need to crack down on bars, taverns and restaurants that sell to underage students, or that keep setting up drinks for students who are legally old enough but who are clearly inebriated.

Excessive drinking is a problem at college campuses all across America. For instance, five college students died in Virginia last year in one 30-day stretch.

Dealing with college kids is tricky. They're too old to coddle and protect, but some are dangerously immature. We wish Mr. Newton and UK success in a difficult task.

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Sunday, November 29, 1998

## Lesson from a student

The recent article on UK coaches and their sons took me back to the fall semester of 1997. Being a tutor at CATS, I had been assigned several students for the semester. I had misplaced my list of names but had previously listed their initials and their schedule times.

One student in particular interested me, because I couldn't figure out exactly what sport he played and I didn't know his name.

I was too embarrassed to ask, so I tried to guess his sport and somehow figure out his real name. After two or three meetings, I got it into my head that he was a Greek soccer player.

But as several meetings passed, I grew a little edgy about my conclusions and, by chance, heard someone refer to the kid by the name of Saul. I got it into my head that he might be Rabbi Smith's son.

I was just on the verge of asking Saul how Rabbi Smith was doing when the truth of the matter finally crashed through the barriers of my dense brain: This kid is Tubby Smith's son. I had forgotten that Coach Smith, arriving at UK, had required all of his players to have tutors.

As the semester passed, basketball season approached and Saul would occasionally comment on how hard they were practicing. He would often say they had to practice this way in order to win the national championship. I always tried not to let him see my doubt. Of course, as events show, I was completely wrong.

Sometimes you learn more from your students than they ever do from you. I had forgotten how to dream, how to reach beyond myself for the seemingly impossible, and how not to fear striving for something, even if I might not be able to achieve it.

Benjamin Luntz  
Lexington

Lexington Herald-Leader  
Sunday, November 29, 1998

## Spoiled UK students

The University of Kentucky students up in arms over the idea of roommate limits should stop and take a good look at themselves.

I am a recent UK grad and part-time graduate student, and I can say from first-hand experience that college students are obnoxious and getting worse every day.

The majority are loud, pushy, rude and spoiled. And those are their good points.

Anyone who thinks most students are at UK to get an education need to put down the public-relations brochures and take a look around. Most are there to get drunk and pick up girls/guys while putting off the "real world" for a few years.

I don't blame the neighborhoods for complaining and demanding a crackdown. But a roommate limit is probably ill advised and unenforceable. Instead, I think UK should force all of the offending students' parents to visit Lexington, see how their children are living and administer a few good spankings.

Today's typical 20-year old is a perfect example of child-spoiling through rod-sparing.

Jason Weese  
Louisville