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THE KANSAS CITY STAR

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ESPN AP Associated Press

MU's Green-Beckham, two others arrested for marijuana possession

By TEREZ A. PAYLOR

COLUMBIA -- Missouri freshman wide receiver Dorial Green-Beckham, the consensus No. 1 incoming recruit in the nation this season, and two other freshmen on the Tigers' football team were arrested Wednesday night on suspicion of marijuana possession.

According to Capt. Brian Weimer of the University of Missouri Police Department, officers saw a vehicle in a parking lot south of Memorial Stadium shortly before midnight and noticed an odor of marijuana. Green-Beckham, receiver Levi Copelin and linebacker Torey Boozer were taken into custody and face charges for possession of 35 grams or less of marijuana. All three were released on summons.

According to a statement by the MU athletic department, two other players, freshman defensive tackle Harold Brantley and freshman tight end Brandon Holifield, were also in the vehicle but not arrested. Weimer said the vehicle, a white 2004 Lincoln Navigator, was registered to Green-Beckham.

Green-Beckham was suspended for Saturday's home game against Vanderbilt. The other four players also were suspended for one game, but all are expected to take redshirt seasons.

Missouri coach Gary Pinkel did not comment on the arrests but the athletic department issued a statement.

"We're aware of the incident and have addressed it," said Chad Moller, Missouri's associate athletic director for communications. "All individuals involved have been immediately suspended from the program for one game. All other disciplinary measures will be handled internally, and there will be no further comment."

In cases involving possession of less than 35 grams of marijuana within the city limits of Columbia, individuals can be charged with a misdemeanor in state court, which is punishable by

up to a year in prison and a \$1,000 fine. But first-time offenders are often sent to city court and charged with a violation of municipal ordinance, which is not a felony and often results in a fine but no jail time.

The commitment of Green-Beckham to Missouri was considered to be a Signing Day coup for the Tigers. Green-Beckham, a five-star receiver from Springfield Hillcrest High School, was rated by many scouting services as the top prospect in the Class of 2012.

After making a limited impact in Missouri's first four games, Green-Beckham hauled in his first career college touchdown Saturday, an 80-yard pass from James Franklin in the Tigers' 21-16 win over Central Florida.

For the season, Green-Beckham, who is 6 feet 6 and 220 pounds, has seven catches for 128 yards and a touchdown.

On Wednesday morning during the SEC coaches' teleconference, Pinkel spoke highly of Green-Beckham.

"He's got a good attitude, and I think he trusts us, which is the most important thing," Pinkel said. "... I also think ... that we want to get the ball to him as much as we can."



Green-Beckham among three Tigers arrested on suspicion of marijuana possession

By Joe Walljasper

Published October 4, 2012 at 12:25 p.m.

Missouri wide receiver Dorial Green-Beckham and freshman teammates Levi Copelin and Torey Boozer were arrested last night on suspicion of possession of less than 35 grams of marijuana. Team spokesman Chad Moller said the players will be suspended for Saturday's game against Vanderbilt.

University of Missouri police captain Brian Weimer said an officer on patrol found the players at 11:49 p.m. in a white 2004 Lincoln Navigator in Lot G south of Memorial Stadium. Weimer said the officer detected the odor of marijuana and when the players got out of the car, the officer found marijuana. The vehicle was registered to Green-Beckham, Weimer said.

Copelin and Boozer are expected to redshirt this season, but Green-Beckham, the nation's No. 1-ranked recruit, is a significant contributor who caught an 80-yard touchdown pass in last week's victory over Central Florida.

Moller later clarified that freshmen defensive lineman Harold Brantley and tight end Brandon Holifield were also passengers in the vehicle. Neither was arrested but they also face the same one-game suspension and team-enforced discipline as the three arrested players, Moller said. Both Brantley and Holifield are redshirting this season.

According to Missouri law, possession of less than 35 grams of marijuana is a Class A misdemeanor and punishable by a maximum sentence of one-year imprisonment and a maximum fine of \$1,000. A possession charge of this type will likely be handled as a city ordinance violation and payable by a fine for a first-time offender.

Green-Beckham was off to a quiet start this season, catching just six passes for 48 yards through the first four games. That changed Saturday at Central Florida, when he was on the receiving end of an 80-yard touchdown pass from James Franklin, the freshman's first college visit to the end zone.

For several weeks Missouri's offensive coaches have talked about exploring new ways to get him the ball, but they won't have that option available Saturday against Vanderbilt.

"He's so talented," offensive coordinator David Yost said of Green-Beckham on Monday. "We've just got to get him the ball more. We've got to get him more opportunities. We made a conscious effort last week with things. There were still more times he could have been the primary" receiver "in getting him the football. He can make big plays like that. He showed in that game what we can do when he gets the football. It didn't look like he was trying really hard to run through and away from everybody but he just did."

Yost said Missouri has been rotating three players at the Y-receiver position: starter Eric Waters, Green-Beckham and Gahn McGaffie. Freshman Sean Culkin is listed on the depth chart as Green-Beckham's backup but was expected to redshirt this season while recovering from a broken finger suffered in training camp.

Copelin, a slot receiver from Broken Arrow, Okla., got some work with the No. 2 offense in preseason camp but didn't crack the two-deep depth chart once camp broke. Boozer, from Everman, Texas, missed the first few weeks of camp while the NCAA Eligibility Center cleared his academic status.



MU partnership aids zoo tiger habitat

Thursday, October 4, 2012

The University of Missouri has formed a partnership with the Saint Louis Zoo.

Over the next five years, various auxiliary groups on campus will donate \$75,000 to support the zoo's Amur tiger, MU spokesman Christian Basi said.

Athletics Director Mike Alden and representatives from Mizzou Tigers for Tigers, a conservation program, were in St. Louis this morning to celebrate the agreement. The public was invited to the event, which included an appearance from MU's mascot, Truman.

Last summer, Dickerson Park Zoo in Springfield renamed its tiger habitat to recognize MU's \$50,000 gift. The university also has a partnership with the Kansas City Zoo.

The sponsorships were the brainchild of former Missouri Student Association President Tim Noce, who, in 2010, suggested MU purchase and care for a live tiger. After a backlash, he scrapped the plan and suggested MU instead support tiger habitats at Missouri zoos.

When self injury turns suicidal for teens

A survey of more than 60,000 Minnesota teens showed that about 4,000 reported injuring themselves and nearly half of those attempted suicide.

Researchers who analyzed the survey have identified factors that will help parents, medical professionals, and educators recognize teens at risk for self injury and suicide.

“For many young people, suicide represents an escape from unbearable situations—problems that seem impossible to solve or negative emotions that feel overwhelming,” says Lindsay Taliaferro, an assistant professor of health sciences at the University of Missouri.

“Adults can help these teens dissect their problems, help them develop healthful coping strategies, and facilitate access to mental health care so their problems don’t seem insurmountable.”

Taliaferro analyzed data from the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey to pinpoint factors associated with self injury.

“Of the teens who engaged in non-suicidal self injury, hopelessness was a prominent factor that differentiated those who attempted suicide from those who did not have a history of suicide attempts,” says Taliaferro, who reported findings in the journal *Academic Pediatrics*.

Parents, teachers, and medical professionals sometimes avoid talking to teens about self harm because they aren’t sure how to help, Taliaferro notes.

“Adults don’t need to solve all the teens’ problems, but they should let the teens know they have safe persons they can talk to,” Taliaferro adds. “Sometimes just talking about their feelings allows young people to articulate what they’re going through and to feel understood, which can provide comfort.”

Taliaferro recommends that parents strengthen connections with their teens and help foster connections between their children and other positive adult influences.

“One of the most important protective factors against teens engaging in self injury was parent connectedness, and, for females, connections with other prosocial adults also were associated with reduced likelihood of engaging in self injury,” Taliaferro says. “Parents are extremely valuable influences in their children’s lives.”

Although parents play influential roles in teens’ lives, Taliaferro says mental health professionals are the best resources for troubled teens.

Medical professionals, such as primary care physicians, can also serve crucial roles by identifying teens who self injure and referring them to community support systems and mental health specialists before their behaviors escalate, Taliaferro says.

Researchers at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, the University of Minnesota, and Penn State contribute to the study.

The New York Times

The Myth of Male Decline

By STEPHANIE COONTZ

Published: September 29, 2012

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SCROLL through the titles and subtitles of recent books, and you will read that women have become “The Richer Sex,” that “The Rise of Women Has Turned Men Into Boys,” and that we may even be seeing “The End of Men.” Several of the authors of these books posit that we are on the verge of a “new majority of female breadwinners,” where middle-class wives lord over their husbands while demoralized single men take refuge in perpetual adolescence.

How is it, then, that men still control the most important industries, especially technology, occupy most of the positions on the lists of the richest Americans, and continue to make more money than women who have similar skills and education? And why do women make up only 17 percent of Congress?

These books and the cultural anxiety they represent reflect, but exaggerate, a transformation in the distribution of power over the past half-century. Fifty years ago, every male American was entitled to what the sociologist R. W. Connell called a “patriarchal dividend” — a lifelong affirmative-action program for men.

The size of that dividend varied according to race and class, but all men could count on women’s being excluded from the most desirable jobs and promotions in their line of work, so the average male high school graduate earned more than the average female college graduate working the same hours. At home, the patriarchal dividend gave husbands the right to decide where the family would live and to make unilateral financial decisions. Male privilege even trumped female consent to sex, so marital rape was not a crime.

The curtailment of such male entitlements and the expansion of women’s legal and economic rights have transformed American life, but they have hardly produced a matriarchy. Indeed, in many arenas the progress of women has actually stalled over the past 15 years.

Let’s begin by determining which is “the richer sex.”

Women’s real wages have been rising for decades, while the real wages of most men have stagnated or fallen. But women’s wages started from a much lower base, artificially held down by discrimination. Despite their relative improvement, women’s average earnings are still lower than men’s and women remain more likely to be poor.

Today women make up almost 40 percent of full-time workers in management. But the median wages of female managers are just 73 percent of what male managers earn. And although

women have significantly increased their representation among high earners in America over the past half-century, only 4 percent of the C.E.O.'s in Fortune's top 1,000 companies are female.

What we are seeing is a convergence in economic fortunes, not female ascendance. Between 2010 and 2011, men and women working full time year-round both experienced a 2.5 percent decline in income. Men suffered roughly 80 percent of the job losses at the beginning of the 2007 recession. But the ripple effect of the recession then led to cutbacks in government jobs that hit women disproportionately. As of June 2012, men had regained 46.2 percent of the jobs they lost in the recession, while women had regained 38.7 percent of their lost jobs.

The 1970s and 1980s brought an impressive reduction in job segregation by gender, especially in middle-class occupations. But the sociologists David Cotter, Joan Hermsen [MU Associate Professor of Sociology and Chair of Women'S and Gender Studies] and Reeve Vanneman report that progress slowed in the 1990s and has all but stopped since 2000. For example, the percentage of female electrical engineers doubled in each decade in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. But in the two decades since 1990 it has increased by only a single percentage point, leaving women at just 10 percent of the total.

Some fields have become even more gender-segregated. In 1980, 75 percent of primary school teachers and 64 percent of social workers were women. Today women make up 80 and 81 percent of those fields. Studies show that as occupations gain a higher percentage of female workers, the pay for those jobs goes down relative to wages in similarly skilled jobs that remain bastions of male employment.

Proponents of the "women as the richer sex" scenario often note that in several metropolitan areas, never-married childless women in their 20s now earn more, on average, than their male age-mates.

But this is because of the demographic anomaly that such areas have exceptionally large percentages of highly educated single white women and young, poorly educated, low-wage Latino men. Earning more than a man with less education is not the same as earning as much as an equally educated man.

Among never-married, childless 22- to 30-year-old metropolitan-area workers with the same educational credentials, males out-earn females in every category, according to a reanalysis of census data to be presented next month at Boston University by Philip Cohen, a sociologist at the University of Maryland. Similarly, a 2010 Catalyst survey found that female M.B.A.'s were paid an average of \$4,600 less than men in starting salaries and continue to be outpaced by men in rank and salary growth throughout their careers, even if they remain childless.

Among married couples when both partners are employed, wives earned an average of 38.5 percent of family income in 2010. In that year nearly 30 percent of working wives out-earned their working husbands, a huge increase from just 4 percent in 1970. But when we include all married-couple families, not just dual-earner ones, the economic clout of wives looks a lot weaker.

Story Continues...

Racehorse Nates Mineshaft gets care from MU vets

By Zachary Matson

October 5, 2012 | 6:00 a.m. CDT

COLUMBIA — Racehorse Nates Mineshaft has somewhere to go and is in a hurry to get there.

“He runs at the front, or he won’t run,” Shannon Reed, Nates’ veterinarian at MU, said. “You can’t rate Nate. You can’t tell Nate to slow down. That’s the problem, he doesn’t want to slow down.”

Nate, as he’s called by those close to him, is the son of the famous racehorse Mineshaft. He is a 5-year-old dark bay thoroughbred with a white spot in the middle of his forehead and a front right foot that skews a bit to the side. On Saturday afternoon, Nate is scheduled to run in the Hawthorne Gold Cup at Hawthorne Race Course near Chicago. To Nate and his team, the race is a “prep” for the Breeders’ Cup in November, the biggest race of the year for older horses.

Reed, along with MU students Zachary Dombek and Mike Fink, plans to be in the crowd cheering. The two students at MU’s Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital helped Reed provide Nate with his primary veterinary care.

Nate first came to the Equine Clinic at MU in September 2011 with swollen ankles or fetlocks. Reed and the students treated him with physical therapy and rehabilitation as well as an injection treatment that uses the horse’s own blood.

After his most recent race in June, Nate returned to MU for four weeks to rest and rehabilitate in the air-conditioned horse hospital. The decision to take him away from the track and back to the vet, along with the friendship between his owner and veterinarian, sets Nate apart. Professional horse racing has come under increasing scrutiny over the use of prescription drugs that can mask pain and hide underlying problems, making horses more prone to serious injury.

"With MU you take a step back and think about the best treatment for the horse," Nate's co-owner Scott Reiman said. "We want the horse holding together for a long time."

Since leaving MU and returning to racing at the end of last year, Nate has won more than \$500,000. Now, he is on the verge of an appearance on horse racing's second biggest stage. Nate's owners, father and son Pete and Scott Reiman, are aiming for the main event in California's Breeders' Cup, the Breeders' Cup Classic. The prize money for the Classic totals \$5 million.

"If you're gonna dream, you might as well dream big," Scott Reiman said.

On a hot streak

Since leaving MU last fall, Nate has found himself crossing the finish line in first place more often than not. Last December, Nate raced with a claiming tag, which means the horse's owner must put the horse up for sale in order to qualify for the race.

"We snuck him into an easy race to get his confidence up," Reiman said. "We thought we would get away with it, and we did. I was scared to death that someone would claim him."

Nate moved into the more competitive graded stakes races, which have larger prizes and no for-sale requirements. On Feb. 25, he won the Mineshaft Handicap, the namesake race of his sire. He won the New Orleans Handicap on April 1.

In early May at the Alysheba Stakes, Nate's trainer tried a new strategy. Nate usually tries to gain a lead early on. This time, his trainer opted to pace him along with the other horses in the hopes of gaining speed and pulling ahead at the end. But the strategy didn't work, and Nate finished sixth, Reiman said. He rebounded May 28 with another win at the Lone Star Park Handicap. It was on his trip to Dallas for the Lone Star that Reiman realized the significance of Nate's accomplishments.

"Down in Dallas, I got a Racing Form and Nate was on the cover," he said. "That's the bible of horse racing, and he was on the cover. Needless to say, I bought more than one copy."

Back to MU

During Nate's rest at MU this summer, fourth-year veterinary student Dombek was responsible each morning for icing Nate's legs, stretching his ankles, taking him walking and lunging in a play ring at the hospital.

After the first few days, Nate warmed to Dombek, and the two settled into a routine. Reed told Dombek she knew the horse was comfortable once he began taking his midday nap because that was his habit during training.

“He liked rolling in the sand, especially right after a bath,” Dombek said. “He knew he was going right back to get cleaned up.”

Reed said the rest was important because Nate had raced for an extended period of time and it was so hot in June that the air conditioning was a good place for him to be.

“He just chilled and had his ice therapy and played in the arena and worked on the treadmill,” Reed said.

Backside of the track

Not all racehorses are given the level of care that Nate receives. Racehorses are an owner’s assets, and economics demands different treatment for different horses. According to statistics compiled by the Jockey Club, for every 1,000 horses that start a race, 1.8 end it with an injury that requires they be euthanized.

As many as 24 horses a week suffer fatal breakdowns on American racetracks, according to a [New York Times analysis](#). The analysis linked the deaths to a culture of treatment that relies on drugs and over-emphasizes the importance of the next race.

“The backside mentality is to keep the horses there and get another race out of them,” Reiman said. “With MU, it’s about getting the horse back to as close to 100 percent as possible.

“It’s a cutthroat business. There’s money involved, and it’s hard to stay in business if you aren’t winning money.” James Morehead, treasurer of the American Association of Equine Practitioners, owner of Equine Medical Associates in Lexington, Ky., and an MU graduate, said he thinks the press overemphasizes the negatives of horse racing. Nonetheless, he agrees changes are necessary.

“Everyone involved in the industry recognizes there are changes that need to occur if this industry will survive,” Morehead said.

The Jockey Club and the American Association of Equine Practitioners have made recommendations that include improving racing surfaces, increasing the quality and quantity of drug tests and establishing more monitoring and security of the track’s backside, Morehead said.

Many care and treatment decisions are mediated by trainers; direct communication between owners and vets is often restricted. Morehead thinks opening these channels of communication would improve care.

"More communication between vets and owners is good," he said. "It doesn't need to be all of the communication, but a more open line is important, so the owners can get all of the information in an accurate way." Horse racing economics also insists that owners mind their investments. Racehorses are valuable assets, and owners are heavily involved in their success and failure.

"It pays for people to pay attention," Morehead said.

Prep and maintenance

After a Sunday morning workout in late September, Anne Smith, Nate's daily rider, brought him back to stall 23 in Barn 1 on the backside of Hawthorne racetrack. Still weeks ahead of the October meet, the track was quiet and near empty. As she fed Nate his sweet feed and iced his legs, Smith remembered the first time she rode Nate and recognized he was special.

"Stakes horses have a feeling that they give you, the way they get over the ground. It feels easy for them," she said. "People thought I was crazy."

Anne and her husband, Nate's trainer Austin Smith, started working with Nate at the end of last year after Nate first left MU. Anne said she rides Nate every day.

"It's been wonderful and exciting, exhausting and thrilling," Smith said. "If I die or retire when he's done, that's fine with me because I've had a good run with him." Nate likes to run from the front and has been successful doing so at shorter distances, but on Saturday he will be covering a mile and a quarter — his longest race.

"We are looking to see if he comes out sound and has a pretty good effort, if he has a pretty good showing," Reiman said. "He doesn't need to win." Nate has already earned enough points this year to qualify for the Breeders' Cup in California and is in the top 10 of Breeders' qualification rankings.

"Unless he gets hurt and can't race, he will be in California," Reiman said.

Smith said that Nate is a cool customer that goes about his business like a true professional.

"The only thing that really upsets him is another horse getting in front of him," she said.