COLUMBIA MISSOURIAN

Faculty Council asks MU chancellor to maintain nuclear institute

By Caroline Bauman, Katie Yaeger
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COLUMBIA — Members of MU’s Faculty Council are calling on MU Chancellor Brady Deaton to open admissions for and maintain the academic and research functions of MU’s Nuclear Science and Engineering Institute.

Deputy Provost Ken Dean said Deaton will act immediately upon the recommendation of the council.

These immediate actions are part of a larger resolution put forward by the council at its Thursday meeting to review the future of the institute, after university administrators announced plans last March to split up the institute.

Before voting on the remaining actions of the resolution, Faculty Council members said they want to speak with MU Graduate School Dean George Justice, College of Engineering Dean James Thompson and Provost Brian Foster at the council’s next meeting to discuss the administration’s decisions regarding the institute’s future.

"I know there are two sides to every story," council member and plant sciences professor Craig Roberts said. "Most of the information we have heard has been from NSEI members or newspapers. We need to hear from administration."

Institute members are frustrated because they have been pushed into a place they don’t want to be, said council member and mathematics professor Stephen Montgomery-Smith.

“I’ve seen many of the email trails," he said. "There haven’t been responses from administration to questions asked."

The current plan for the institute is to change where it is administered, not to dissolve the program, Dean said.
Current discussions have proposed to place all of MU's nuclear engineering degree programs into the College of Engineering, which would move the institute's current tenured faculty members to the Nuclear Engineering Program, MU spokeswoman Mary Jo Banken said.

With this change, the institute's curriculum may have to be revised, which could put current student grants in jeopardy, MU professor of nuclear engineering Mark Prelas said.

Before the council will vote on the long-term goals of the resolution, Faculty Council Chairman Harry Tyrer said members hope to meet with administrators to discuss their decision-making process and the resolution's goals at the council's next meeting Feb. 14.

The council also addressed several other issues at the meeting, including:

- A diversity initiative letter to faculty policy committees and deans, asking each school and college to explain how students are trained in cultural competency.
- A report from this month's Intercampus Faculty Council meeting.

Supervising editor is Elizabeth Brixey.
Man who led Gitmo psych team eyes Mizzou job

By ALAN SCHER ZAGIER — Associated Press

COLUMBIA, Mo. — A retired Army psychologist accused by human rights advocates of being complicit in the abuse of Guantanamo Bay prisoners during interrogations is among two finalists for a leadership position in the University of Missouri's College of Education, to the dismay of some faculty members.

Former Col. Larry James, 55, is the dean of professional psychology at Wright State University in Dayton, Ohio, and is vying with Matthew Burns, an educational psychology professor at the University of Minnesota, to be the Missouri college's division executive director. The Columbia Missourian first reported James' MU candidacy.

Before retiring from the military, James served as chairman of the psychology department at Walter Reed Army Medical Center and coordinated mental health resources at the Pentagon after the Sept. 11 terror attacks. He also led a team of psychologists assigned to interrogators at the U.S. detention center at Guantanamo Bay for five months in 2003 and again in 2007-08. He also oversaw interrogations at the Abu Ghraib detention center in Iraq in 2004, after the infamous photos surfaced that showed guards abusing detainees.

In 2010, the Harvard Law School's International Human Rights Clinic filed a complaint against James alleging that he witnessed the "systematically" abusive interrogation of military prisoners at the U.S. naval base in Cuba but failed to intervene. The complaint says James initially watched without intervening while an interrogator and three guards subjected a near-naked man to sexual humiliation by forcing him to wear women's underwear, and only intervened when he was concerned someone might get hurt.

James denies the allegations and maintains that he was tasked with ending alleged abuse at both prisons.

A state licensing board in Ohio declined to discipline James, as did a similar panel in Louisiana, where he is also licensed. But some University of Missouri professors oppose his hiring, saying he's unfit for the role and that his hiring will hurt the university's reputation.
"I don't know why we would want to make a connection at all with (James)," said Peggy Placier, a recently retired associate professor of educational leadership and policy analysis. "It's bad for the reputation of MU, and for our College of Education.

"Some serious concerns have been raised that have not been answered," she added.

Placier said that her concerns are shared by colleagues who are afraid to speak publicly. She said the academic department sent out news about the candidates on Christmas Day.

James, who has a doctorate in counseling psychology from the University of Iowa, calls the continued scrutiny of his military record "an old story." He said his critics have tried to get state courts, appeals courts and regulatory boards to sanction him eight times, but to no avail.

"Why do these people continue to try a decorated, disabled military veteran?" James said. "They cannot produce a patient, a prisoner, a government official or any official document that shows I have harmed any person."

James said the Army sent him to Guantanamo and Abu Ghraib to clean up abuses. He offered a similar explanation in his 2008 memoir, "Fixing Hell."

Michael Pullis, the MU professor leading the hiring search, said the faculty search committee knew of the abuse allegations against James and was satisfied that he hadn't been complicit in any alleged torture.

"The search committee felt his leadership and management experiences closely aligned with the minimum and desired qualifications outlined in the job description," he told The Associated Press in an email. "It is the totality of Dr. James' experience that made him a finalist for the position."

James said he expects to interview in Columbia in February at "one of the best colleges of education in the country" and called the Missouri job "just a wonderful opportunity."
Mizzou basketball coach Frank Haith declined Thursday to react to the NCAA announcement Wednesday of improprieties in its investigation of Miami, where Haith formerly coached.

“Here’s the deal: I’m going to say even less than I’ve said before; so does that answer your question?” Haith said, more lightheartedly than with an edge, during a teleconference with beat writers. “I’m saying nothing right now.”

The NCAA announcement was about substantial issues in the integrity of the investigation, which has been suspended pending the completion of an external probe of NCAA enforcement.

But NCAA president Mark Emmert also addressed a question related to a CBSSports.com report that cited a source saying Haith was expected to be charged with unethical conduct and failure to promote an atmosphere of compliance at Miami.

“The specific details that have been reported out in some stories are not based upon any formal allegation that we’ve presented and are more supposition and, in some cases, speculation,” Emmert said.

An attorney for Haith, Michael L. Buckner, previously had stressed to the Post-Dispatch that the nature of a notice of allegations is its fluidity until it's delivered. Buckner also has declined comment through an e-mailed statement.
Tipsheet: NCAA should declare moral bankruptcy

22 hours ago • By Jeff Gordon

MU MENTION P. 3

Tipsheet empathizes with NCAA investigators. They are asked to “police” a badly flawed system, providing lip service to high-minded concepts like academic integrity and the amateur ideal.

Ultimately they serve a mere public relations role. Their work allows the NCAA to pretend it promotes integrity while allowing the billion-dollar enterprise to operate unfettered.

These investigators lack subpoena power. They can’t demand cooperation, they can only ask nicely. They can’t make anybody tell the truth.

They seldom uncover any real cheating unless journalists do all the legwork for them, as Yahoo! Sports did in the University of Miami scenario.

The NCAA “enforces” a massively strict set of recruiting rules while free enterprise runs its course, largely unchecked by all the gobbledygook in the association’s manual.

The investigators are like minimum wage rent-a-cops guarding the museum front desk while cat burglars decide which Rembrandt to steal.

It is no wonder they sometimes overreach out of frustration. But that does not excuse the ethical breaches that occurred in the eternal Miami investigation.

Heads must roll, from NCAA president Mark Emmert all the way down to the investigators directly involved.

Here is what some of our favorite pundits wrote about this fiasco:

**Greg Cote, Miami Herald:** “I would never say this investigation of the University of Miami could not get any more ridiculous, because there is always the chance we will find out that Manti Te’o has been on the NCAA payroll interviewing nonexistent witnesses. Short of that, though, yes — the NCAA’s probe of UM athletics officially sank Wednesday to a level of absurdity that left you unsure whether to be angry, bewildered or simply howling with laughter.”
Investigators are now investigating the investigators who were doing the investigating. No. Seriously.”

**Dennis Dodd, CBSSports.com:** “The Miami case is now tainted beyond reason. We know that now. Mistrrial. Throw it out, NCAA. Move on, NCAA. You've lost face -- and perhaps the credibility to ever investigate anyone again. Now the overarching question after Wednesday's staggering news of NCAA impropriety in the Miami case becomes: Is the enforcement process, as we know it, done? Dead? Kaput? Is it time to outsource the most controversial department of a highly controversial non-profit, tax-exempt -- though extremely powerful -- giant? The answer would seem to scream, yes. The NCAA paid for the services of Nevin Shapiro attorney Maria Elena Perez to conduct depositions in a federal bankruptcy case in order to get evidence of NCAA violations, a source told CBSSports.com. That's not only improper, it's possibly illegal.”

**Dana O’Neil, ESPN.com:** “That the Miami investigation was bungled on the heels of the news that the Shabazz Muhammad case may have been handled inappropriately is a one-two gut punch to the NCAA, its image and, most importantly, its credibility. There are already enough Oliver Stone conspiracy theorists in college sports who believe the NCAA is A) out to get them; B) never out to get the big programs; C) all of the above. Suddenly they don't sound so silly. Please, trust us to police you, just as soon as we learn to police ourselves. This has been a year of living dangerously for the folks in Indy. Whether going outside the rulebook to punish Penn State or breaking its own rules, the NCAA has become its own worst enemy. Instead of behaving like a watchdog for college sports, it looks more and more like the Keystone Cops.”

**Stewart Mandel, SL.com:** “Remember the Cam Newton ‘loophole?’ That was a good one. How about Ohio State’s Tattoo Five being allowed to play in the Sugar Bowl thanks to some obscure waiver? Thank goodness they protected the ‘integrity’ of a game that was later vacated. Last year, in a shameless abuse of power, Emmert shucked any notion of precedent or protocol in doling out his own personal Penn State penalties. The state of Pennsylvania is filing a suit over that one. Meanwhile, last fall, an NCAA investigator was reportedly fired after her boyfriend blabbed to a fellow airplane passenger about her pursuit of UCLA basketball freshman Shabazz Muhammad (he was reinstated shortly thereafter), while a Los Angeles judge ripped the organization for its ‘malicious’ treatment of former USC running back coach Todd McNair (implicated in the Reggie Bush case). But this Miami thing -- this one takes the cake. Granted, enforcement is just one small division of a much larger enterprise, but besides running the NCAA basketball tournament, it's easily the organization's most visible function. And right now it's a joke. While Emmert has been busy patting himself on the back for pushing through recent reforms like stricter academic penalties and a more streamlined rulebook, two years of bizarre, or, in the Miami case, corrupt enforcement decisions have destroyed what little confidence the public still held in his organization.”

**Greg Couch, FoxSports.com:** “The NCAA has lost the faith of the public. Until Wednesday, it had a tiny bit of credibility left, just because it was fighting the bad guys. It was better than the bad guys. Now, it is the bad guy. Even if the NCAA’s enforcement procedures were started with good intentions years ago, they have turned to cheap tactics now. They aren’t protecting anyone from anything anymore. The rulebook is outdated, and the fight has become a blur. Even the reason for it. Is the NCAA actually trying to clean up college sports? Is that how you’d describe
it? Or is it just trying to hang on to its big lie about college sports being an amateur ideal? Athletic departments and entire universities will do anything to get in on the billions of dollars in their amateur world. What a joke. The NCAA is here to protect that? No, it needs to start all over, and not just with this investigation. It needs to rethink its mission, go back to formula.”

Dan Wetzel, Yahoo! Sports: “Boil down the Nevin Shapiro case and here's what happened: a wealthy fan of a university's athletic programs sent lots of money to the school – both to athletic administrators who all but beg for donations and to the athletes themselves, who in many cases did the same. Either way, it's a one-way money flow, from Shapiro to Miami, only to two separate parties on campus. Yet in college athletics, one party (the school) not only claims it's perfectly cool for it to get paid, it celebrates the generosity by honoring the benefactors and naming student lounges and the like after them. Then, at the same time, school officials claim it's completely wrong and immoral for money to go directly to the other party (the players) and create a near federal case out of it that will destroy careers and cost millions of additional dollars they need other boosters to cover. This is an exercise in recurring nonsense. And when it inevitably blows up, the NCAA thinks a review and some new policies will allow it to enforce such nonsense.”

So what happens if the NCAA persists with an “unethical conduct” charge against Missouri basketball coach Frank Haith for his actions at Miami? Would the infractions committee invite litigation by coming down hard on him?

Would Mizzou athletic director Mike Alden shrug off the results of this tainted investigation? Would he keep the school out of the legal quagmire by maintaining faith in Haith while the coach’s lawyers sued the NCAA?

Unless the NCAA wants its staff spending the next several years giving depositions and enduring withering scrutiny, it should punt the whole Miami investigation.

The NCAA should go back to what it does best – keeping the SEMOs of the college sports world in line while allowing the powerhouse schools to do whatever it takes to keep the big TV money rolling in.
Miami probe just latest NCAA investigation to go awry

By MANNY NAVARRO  The Miami Herald

Although he said he was "shocked" and "stunned" to learn of his enforcement team's missteps in the University of Miami investigation Wednesday, NCAA president Mark Emmert probably shouldn't have been.

History hasn't been on his side lately.

Paying Nevin Shapiro's bankruptcy attorney to depose witnesses and collect information for its investigation could be the NCAA's biggest blunder yet, but it's hardly the first time the people asking the questions for college sports' governing body have been accused of going over the top and botching a case.

In fact, Emmert can rewind to last fall and situations involving former Southern California assistant Todd McNair, who was complicit in the Reggie Bush case, and UCLA freshman basketball forward Shabazz Muhammad.

McNair, who was hit with a one-year "show cause" penalty for allegedly knowing about payments Bush had received from marketing agents, is now suing the NCAA for its "malicious one-sided investigation" against him. The NCAA tried to have the case thrown out in November. But after reviewing the contents of sealed NCAA documents (excerpts and emails), a Los Angeles judge ruled an investigative committee member, an NCAA worker and a person who works in the agency's appeals division were "over the top" and showed "ill will or hatred" toward McNair, and he has grounds to win a defamation suit.

The situation with Muhammad never escalated to that level but was still embarrassing for the NCAA. After spending a year investigating three unofficial recruiting visits made to Duke and North Carolina that were paid for by a financial adviser who claimed to be close to Muhammad's family, the NCAA ruled in November the 6-6 swingman was ineligible because he violated its amateurism rules.

Less than two weeks later, though, after Muhammad sat out three games and paid back $1,600 in impermissible benefits, the NCAA dropped its case and reinstated him. Why? Because an attorney overheard the boyfriend of the lead investigator in the NCAA investigation bragging to someone how his girlfriend was going to find Muhammad ineligible and not allow him to play
this season - before the NCAA’s investigation had even really gone anywhere. The lead investigator was fired last month.

Those cases - along with Miami’s - are just three recent examples that have raised questions about the NCAA’s credibility when it comes to policing itself and its members. Public trust, though, has been waning since way before that.

"The NCAA is dealing with the same sort of problems athletic departments deal with," said John Infante, a former compliance officer who now runs the popular Bylaw Blog that analyzes the NCAA’s behavior in cases like Miami’s.

"I know people are making jokes about it. 'Did the coach go rogue? Did the investigator go rogue? Did we fail to monitor?' People have asked me: 'How would something like this happen?' The same way coaches are expected to deliver results and cut corners sometimes, so do investigators. In a public case like this - where the public says 'We had all the facts 15 months ago, why isn't Miami punished yet?' - there is that pressure to get your man, to deliver a result.

"I think this leads to a whole new initiative. What that change is it's tough to say."

As for Miami shifting gears, attacking and seeking a settlement or retribution from the NCAA like Muhammad and McNair did, Infante doesn't see that happening. But Hurricanes great Alonzo Highsmith thinks Miami should apply pressure.

"I've been adamant about suing the NCAA from the beginning," Highsmith said. "Unless you fight these guys back, the NCAA is the big, bad wolf. When they come around, you are supposed to cower and lay down and they make all the rules, make all the decisions. Until you fight them back and win, they will continue to do what they want to do."

Infante said it's more complicated than that.

"It's tricky for all the parties involved because you are still down to the cooperative principal," Infante said. "You still have to cooperate with the NCAA's investigation. For Miami (to sue), that's a very high-risk maneuver. Everything in this case has suggested that up until now, they're not really putting up a fight and they might be exhausting their options to defend themselves.

"I think the more likely scenario is Miami lets this play out and if the sanctions or the findings that come out of the Committee on Infractions’ final report are excessive, I think that's the point Miami picks up on this and uses this as grounds for a lawsuit. (Miami) is also more likely to appeal anything now. But in terms of suing the NCAA, that's always a drastic step. Very few schools have done it. It's generally individuals."

Infante said he doesn’t think many of the former Miami coaches facing charges - Clint Hurt, Aubrey Hill and Frank Haith - will fight the NCAA because most of them are still employed.
"If they had been fired or (were) not working, I think they would be much more likely to pounce on this and try to get themselves detached and the case thrown out," Infante said. "But since they're working, I think it's going to be more of a wait and see what their penalties are and if it harms their career, I can almost guarantee there will be a couple lawsuits against the NCAA trying to say this whole thing, none of it is proper."
Attorney in NCAA controversy says she’s done nothing wrong

January 24  By TEREZ A. PAYLOR  The Kansas City Star

The attorney at the center of the NCAA’s potentially damaged University of Miami investigation spoke out Thursday in her defense.

Miami-based lawyer Maria Elena Perez, who represented imprisoned booster Nevin Shapiro and was said to have been paid by the NCAA to obtain information in its case, told the South Florida Sun-Sentinel that she has done nothing wrong.

“I think this is completely insane,” Perez told the Sun-Sentinel. “I think there’s absolutely nothing here to investigate, and like I told everyone, everything I did was above board.”

Perez’s statement came a day after NCAA president Mark Emmert announced he was putting the Miami investigation — which includes allegations against Missouri men’s basketball coach Frank Haith — on hold because of what he said was “a very severe case” of improper conduct by its own rules enforcement staff.

Emmert said the NCAA discovered investigators gained information through Shapiro’s defense attorney during his bankruptcy proceedings. The NCAA cannot subpoena witnesses and Emmert said Wednesday that the NCAA can’t bring forth allegations using information its investigators should not have obtained.

On Thursday, Emmert denied reports that his general counsel’s office approved the use of Shapiro’s attorney in the Miami case.

Perez told the Sun-Sentinel that the NCAA paid her a small amount of money for her services but said she did not consider herself a member of the NCAA’s legal team.

“At the end of the day, that does not establish an attorney-client relationship between me and the NCAA,” said Perez, who did not explain what she was exactly paid for. “It establishes that they wanted to pay for certain things to help Shapiro where there were issues of common interest. Period. There’s nothing wrong with that. They didn’t pay me to get testimony. They didn’t pay me to get a story. There’s a huge difference.”
CBSSports.com reported Monday that Haith was expected to soon face NCAA charges for unethical conduct and failure to promote an atmosphere of compliance that could land him a show-cause penalty. Shapiro, in an April 2011 Yahoo! Sports report, accused Haith of being complicit in a $10,000 payment to Miami recruit DeQuan Jones.

The NCAA did not disclose what information was obtained improperly, but Perez told the Associated Press on Thursday the NCAA had representatives at two depositions in Shapiro’s bankruptcy case. She told the Sun-Sentinel that Sean Allen, a former Miami football equipment manager, and Michael Huyghue, an attorney who founded a sports agency that Shapiro joined, “couldn’t remember anything.”

“So there’s absolutely nothing that they can glean from them,” Perez said. “So I don’t know how two 2004 examinations can taint an entire investigation that is so far gone at this point.”

Legal experts believe the NCAA’s admission of misconduct can only help Haith, who could still be served with a notice of allegations but can question the credibility of the NCAA enforcement staff if he goes before the infractions committee, which would decide his fate.

When asked for his thoughts Thursday, Haith remained tight-lipped.

“I’m going to say even less than I did before,” Haith said. “I’m saying nothing.”
NCAA investigation into Miami and possible charges against Haith on hold

NCAA probe on hold after revelation.

By Steve Walentik

Thursday, January 24, 2013 at 2:00 pm Updated: 2:00 pm, Thu Jan 24, 2013.

The NCAA investigation into rules violations at the University of Miami — and potential charges made against Missouri Coach Frank Haith — is on hold after the college sports governing body uncovered an issue of improper conduct within its enforcement program.

NCAA President Mark Emmert has commissioned an external review of the NCAA's enforcement program after learning that former investigators worked with and paid the criminal defense attorney for disgraced Hurricanes booster Nevin Shapiro to improperly obtain information for the purposes of the NCAA investigation.

Because the NCAA does not have subpoena power, it cannot compel testimony through procedures outside of its enforcement program. A statement announcing the review said, "Through bankruptcy proceedings, enforcement staff gained information for the investigation that would not have been accessible otherwise."

"This is obviously a shocking affair," Emmert said in a teleconference yesterday.

He also said: "I am deeply disappointed, frustrated and even angry about these circumstances."

Emmert said this is not the equivalent of a mistrial, but he said information determined to be obtained improperly will be thrown out.

"The single most important issue of fairness for me is that we make sure that any allegations brought forward are based on good, sound information that was gathered through appropriate means," Emmert said. "We cannot have the NCAA bringing forward an allegation that's predicated on information that was collected by processes that none of us could stand for."

He said the NCAA would not re-investigate to try to obtain the information through different methods, but he also characterized the improperly obtained information as only "some small portion" of the material the NCAA has gathered during a nearly two-year investigation.
"I am frustrated, disappointed and concerned by President Emmert's announcement today that the integrity of the investigation may have been compromised by the NCAA staff," Miami President Donna Shalala said.

The review will be conducted by attorney Kenneth L. Wainstein, former Homeland Security Advisor to President George W. Bush. Wainstein and his team will begin by investigating any issues surrounding the relationship between NCAA enforcement staff and Shapiro's attorney, but Emmert also wants them to see if there are "similar problems of any kind within the general environment of the enforcement operation and our broader regulatory role."

Emmert said the NCAA will not move forward with the release of its notice of allegations until the review is completed and all the facts surrounding the issue are known. He said the review could take 7-10 days but no more than two weeks and that the NCAA will then make a decision about the notice of allegations.

"I'm acutely aware of the problems this poses for some who are under a cloud, and obviously there's a lot of speculation in the media for what this means for all involved," Emmert said. "The intention is to get through this process, look at what the appropriately acquired evidence indicates and then proceed with notice of allegations."

It was suggested that public perception after yesterday's announcement would help anyone who could be facing charges.

"I don't know whether it hurts any of these cases, and, candidly, that's not my concern," Emmert said. "My concern is that the policies and procedures and behaviors inside the national office and especially in the enforcement program are consistent with our values. Whether it produces good information or no information, it's got to be information that's gathered appropriately. There's no way to cut corners in this."

It is too early to know how yesterday's announcement will impact any potential case the NCAA could bring against Haith. A CBSSports.com report on Monday that said Haith could face charges of unethical conduct and failure to promote an atmosphere of compliance — and a multiple-year show-cause penalty — for his role in alleged violations that occurred at Miami.

"Specific details that have been reported out in some stories are not based upon any formal allegations that we've presented and are more supposition and, in some cases, speculation," Emmert said.

Through an MU spokesman, Haith declined to comment on the NCAA's announcement.

This article was published in the Thursday, January 24, 2013 edition of the Columbia Daily Tribune with the headline "Who's unethical now?: NCAA probe on hold after revelation."

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Posted in Mu Basketball, Tigerextra on Thursday, January 24, 2013 2:00 pm. Updated: 2:00 pm.
Renowned scientists Napoleon Chagnon, Marin Daly join MU Department of Anthropology

By Alex Stewart

Nationally renowned scientists Martin Daly and Napoleon Chagnon joined the anthropology department to serve as research professors this semester.

“This is an interesting anthropology department,” Daly said. “It’s one of the most uniformly science-minded in the U.S. or even the world.”

A native Canadian, Daly is a retired psychology professor who taught and studied all over the world. He was a visiting scholar at Harvard University and worked in countries including Italy, Brazil and Algeria.

Daly, after receiving his doctorate in philosophy in 1971, became an active researcher of animal and human behavior and published numerous studies on his work. In 1998 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and in 2009, Daly received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Human Behavior and Evolution Society.

The soft-spoken scholar said his fieldwork on desert rodents in California, conducted years ago, numbers among his favorite research projects.

“I really like getting in the desert at night,” he said. “It’s quiet, I can see millions of stars, and the animals are fun to watch. The environment is clean, quiet and relatively unmolested by Homo sapiens.”

Daly said he enjoys the department’s focus on biocultural anthropology. He said although he prefers studying animals, other people have a “more enthusiastic interest” in studies on other humans, not rodents.

Chagnon, an anthropologist and recently-elected member of the National Academy of Sciences, came to MU after retiring from the University of California-Santa Barbara. He is most widely recognized for his study of the Yanomamo tribes in the Amazon beginning in the mid-1960s.

After living with the Yanomamö on and off for a total of five years over 22 visits, Chagnon published a college-level ethnography on the tribe that raised some eyebrows in the field of anthropology.

The publication introduced the theory that members of primitive societies are not “noble savages” — docile, altruistic beings that are not easily provoked.

Chagnon wrote that the tribe was, in fact, quite violent. For example, males would abduct females that they wanted for themselves. The Yanomamö also maintained a strict class system.
Chagnon is also credited with helping develop the first computerized genealogical databases and was a professor for more than 35 years. He said he is excited to continue his research.

"I feel like a battleship shaking off the mothballs and taking on the high seas again," Chagnon said. "It’s an exciting opportunity for me to bring my unpublished data under the university’s name and authority."

Chagnon’s newest book, “Noble Savages: My Life Among Two Dangerous Tribes — the Yanomamō and the Anthropologists” will be available in bookstores Feb. 19.

He plans to continue his research on the Yanomamō and publish more articles in academic journals.

Mark Flinn, a professor and the chair-elect of the anthropology department, was a student of Chagnon’s when he was pursuing a doctoral degree. Flinn, Daly and Chagnon have been friends and collaborators for more than 30 years. Flint is enthusiastic for the department’s newest acquisitions.

“These two hires mean a lot because they fit into a bigger picture,” Flinn said. “They’re two pieces of a puzzle. This is the perfect place for them because there are all these young faculty that complement them. It’s a fantastic synergy.”
MU to aid rural food pantries with $500K grant

January 25  The Associated Press

COLUMBIA — Rural food pantries in central and northeast Missouri are working with the University of Missouri to promote wider access to healthy foods.

The university recently announced a five-year, $500,000 grant from the Missouri Foundation for Health to work with eight pantries through the research effort known as Mizzou Advantage.

The Interdisciplinary Center for Food Security will be based in the school's College of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources. The Health Communication Research Center at the Missouri School of Journalism is also involved with the project.

Project coordinator Bill McKelvey says he hopes to encourage more people to start or expand gardens to grow their own food.

The St. James Caring Center and the Shelby County Food Pantry are the initial two pantry participants.
MU engineering team invents handheld, portable X-ray device with potential uses in various fields

By Joyce Peng

An MU engineering team invented a portable, inexpensive X-ray device with many potential uses in the medical and scientific fields. The team published a paper about the device in the January edition of scientific journal IEEE Transaction on Plasma Science.

The device, which weighs seven grams and is about the size of a stick of gum, is safe for the environment, graduate student and researcher Brady Gall said in an email. It operates on an on-off system, which provides zero risk of radiation contamination, emits low doses of radiation at a safe level for humans and poses no risk to nuclear proliferation. The entire device is operated using a maximum of 10 watts of electrical power.

“The idea for the project sprang from a related, but separate study involving compact ion-thrusters for micro-spacecrafts,” Gall said in an email. “The piezoelectric X-ray source was initially conceived as a diagnostic tool for our particular interests, however, it turned out that it could be generalized for a wider range of applications.”

This minuscule device can turn into an X-ray scanner by attaching it to an X-ray sensitive film or a digital X-ray charge coupled device.

“Our device is analogous to the flash of a camera,” Gall said in an email. “That is to say it provides the light (in our case, X-ray radiation) to illuminate a subject which is then photographed using film or some other means.”

Once the source is converted into a scanner, it can be used in a number of ways, according to an MU News Bureau press release.

Dentists can photograph the insides of patients’ mouths with the X-ray scanner due to its small size. The device uses less energy when attached to rovers used for space exploration, and it can be used to scan cargo for illegal items.

“Current technology requires that a person must stand by the container to probe for nuclear materials, which can prove to be dangerous,” graduate student Emily Baxter said. “This technology is small enough that it could be put in a cargo container and can probe for nuclear materials from within the container.”

Its decreased energy usage can be used in places lacking power, Gall said. Geologists can use it to study minerals in remote areas, like the Sahara Desert, and doctors working in rural areas can use the device to take X-rays of patients.
The X-ray source is built using a safe, man-made ceramic material called lithium niobate, Gall said. The non-radioactive lithium niobate, combined into a crystal, uses a piezoelectric effect to power up the device.

The piezoelectric effect converts electrical energy to mechanical energy and then back to electrical energy, Baxter said.

“We combine both of these effects in a single crystal that converts 12 volts to 120,000 volts,” Gall said. “The trick is that we use a harmonic signal. In layman’s terms, we provide the crystal with a series of electrical ‘kicks.’ This kick makes the crystal expand and contract like a spring. Right when the crystal is about to return to its rest state, we kick it again, this time it stretches out even further.”

The team repeats the effect 3,000 times, creating a 10,000 times increase in voltage, Gall said. An electron accelerator uses this energy to generate X-rays. Gall said the device was successful in producing X-rays and hopes that it will be successful on the market.

The project began in 2007 and was headed by Scott Kovaleski, associate professor of electrical and computer engineering. The team also included graduate students James VanGordon, Emily Baxter, Andy Benwell, Mark Kemp and staff scientist Peter Norgard.

Gall said that the device is still a prototype and will take a few years to be market-ready.

“Well, it is very exciting to be involved in this project and it is also inspiring to see so much interest from the public...it makes me feel proud of our accomplishments,” Gall said. “I am also happy to help promote the University of Missouri as a leader in scientific and engineering innovation.”
Missouri lawmakers demand explanation on reactor funding

By Jacob Barker

Thursday, January 24, 2013 at 5:11 pm

Missouri’s congressional delegation is demanding answers from the U.S. Department of Energy as to why the department passed over a funding application from Ameren Missouri and engineering firm Westinghouse to design and build small nuclear reactors in the state.

In a letter Wednesday sent to DOE and Energy Secretary Steven Chu, Missouri’s two senators and five members of its U.S. House of Representatives delegation expressed “serious concern” over the department’s decision to award funding to only one partnership. That award, announced Nov. 20, went to the Tennessee Valley Authority and Babcock & Wilcox, shocking Ameren, the University of Missouri and others involved in the Missouri effort.

The letter’s signatories — Sen. Claire McCaskill, D-Mo., Sen. Roy Blunt, R-Mo., and Republican Reps. Sam Graves, Vicky Hartzler, Billy Long, Blaine Luetkemeyer and Ann Wagner — asked why DOE did not grant awards to more than one partnership when its 2013 budget request suggested it was looking for two.

“By issuing a single award DOE is contradicting its own rationale and justification for the program,” the letter says.

“It also ignores Congressional intent that two awards ensure the benefits of competition in the U.S., which has been shown to increase safety, control costs and spur innovation in the industry.”

The delegation asked for an answer by Feb. 15. The department is reviewing the letter but did not yet have a response.

Early last year, DOE announced it would award up to $452 million to design and build small modular reactors, or SMRs, touted by many as a lower-cost alternative to traditional large nuclear reactors such as Ameren’s in Callaway County.

A coalition of government officials, university administrators and utilities quickly rallied around Ameren and Westinghouse’s proposal. Mid-Missouri officials liked the plan because of Ameren’s indication that it would eventually build an SMR at the Callaway nuclear site.
When DOE announced the Tennessee Valley partnership would be funded, it said it would open future funding opportunities, but it has not given a timeline. Neither has it said how much of the $452 million it will award to the Tennessee Valley partnership.

Ameren spokesman Bryan Daniels said the St. Louis-based utility remains hopeful but is in the dark about the DOE’s plans.

“We have not received any information from the DOE regarding next steps in the process,” he said.

Ameren and local officials are staying involved, though. Statewide committees that include local government, economic development and university officials with ties to Mid-Missouri met with Ameren and Westinghouse representatives Friday to keep lines of communication open.

If DOE does move forward, however, it would issue a new funding opportunity announcement focused on “SMR innovation,” the letter says. The Missouri delegation wants to know why DOE said it will offer a new funding opportunity when it could have just changed the criteria for funding in the original. It also questions the focus on innovation rather than commercialization, one of the program’s primary goals.

“As you are well aware, the history of the nuclear industry is cluttered with ‘innovative’ designs that never come close to successfully licensing, let alone providing power to meet the nation’s needs,” the letter states.

Ameren and Westinghouse’s proposal met or exceeded all of DOE’s criteria for the program, the delegation’s letter says.

“We have yet to be provided a reasonable explanation regarding why DOE did not select the Westinghouse/Ameren proposal,” they wrote.

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Missouri House leader launches push for state building bonds

January 24, 2013 12:05 am • By Virginia Young vyoung@post-dispatch.com 573-635-6178

JEFFERSON CITY • Missouri legislators are drawing up plans for a massive bond issue for state buildings and highways, though the prospect of a sales tax increase to help pay off the debt could scuttle the deal.

The Republican leader of the House, Speaker Tim Jones of Eureka, said Wednesday that he had appointed a special committee to develop a bonding package that would eventually be submitted to state voters.

Interest rates and construction costs are at historic lows and a 1983 state bond issue has been paid off, freeing up millions of dollars that could go toward a new building boom, Jones said.

But how big that bond issue would be — and exactly how the state would pay for it — remain unclear.

Legislators contend that no tax increase would be needed to issue up to $950 million in bonds for college campuses, state parks and mental hospitals. They say bond payments could come from the growth in state tax collections and the savings from retiring the 30-year bond issue.

But that package doesn’t include highway upgrades, which could cost an additional $600 million to $1 billion a year.

“If we did highways, we’d have to think about (raising) revenue,” said Rep. Chris Kelly, D-Columbia. Kelly will head the special committee appointed by Jones to work out the details.

The Republican-led Legislature has opposed tax increases in the past. But as other ideas — such as toll roads or a public-private partnership — have fallen by the wayside, some legislators have begun talking about seeking a targeted tax increase for high-profile projects, such as adding lanes to Interstate 70.

Several senators are drafting a proposal that would raise the state sales tax by a penny to pay for specific transportation projects. Part of the money would be allotted to cities and counties for upkeep of local roads and bridges. The 1-cent tax would expire in 10 years.
Authorities say that boosting the sales tax by a penny would produce about $700 million a year, with part of the money paying off highway bonds and the rest financing repairs and mass transit.

Sen. Mike Kehoe, R-Jefferson City and a former state highway commissioner, is drafting that plan, which is expected to be introduced in a few weeks. If approved by the Legislature, it could be on the November 2014 ballot.

Missouri issued $600 million in building bonds in 1983, when Republican Christopher “Kit” Bond was governor. Those bonds were paid off last year. The final payment of $4.3 million was made in October.

Gov. Jay Nixon, a Democrat, said in an interview this month that he was open to the idea of issuing more bonds, especially for mental hospitals and parks, but only if a dedicated revenue source was established.

“If you’re going to do bonds, you’ve got to have a way to pay for them, and the most clear of those is to check the growth of tax credits,” Nixon said.

The governor has been pushing for several years to rein in tax credits, especially two expensive programs that subsidize housing development and renovation of historic buildings.

The governor was cool to the idea of taking on more state debt for higher education. He said math and science buildings might merit state funding, but colleges and universities have “separate bond capacities they’ve accessed” to cover building needs.

“The challenge we face in higher education — more access, accountability, less cost, nontraditional students — I’m not sure all of those are answered by buildings,” Nixon said.

Nixon is expected to offer more details on his views Monday when he makes his “State of the State” address and presents his budget proposal to the Legislature.

Kelly said that while he hopes Nixon signs on to the bonding plan, the Legislature can go straight to voters with its proposal.

“We don’t need the governor,” Kelly said.

Kelly called the bond proposal “the biggest jobs program perhaps in the history of the state of Missouri.”

Some transportation lobbyists have worried about the chances of passing a tax increase, given state voters’ rejection last November of a cigarette tax hike — the third such rejection.

But in a key development, the Missouri Petroleum Marketers & Convenience Store Association — which led the campaigns against the cigarette tax — is backing a transportation tax.
Among the various ways to raise money, "the one we think would fly would be the 1-cent sales tax increase," the group’s executive director, Ron Leone, told reporters last month. "Everybody benefits, everybody pays," he said.

Jones, who held a news conference Wednesday with Kelly by his side, said a bond issue was not a partisan issue and would "take a lot of heavy lifting on both sides of the aisle."

The speaker noted that college campuses, the mental health agency and highway officials all have long wish lists that have gone unfunded for years.

"We could put people to work almost immediately," Jones said. "These projects are on the books."

The Missouri Chamber of Commerce and Industry said it was on board, terming the plan "a unique opportunity to tap into millions of dollars that were previously committed to the Third State Building Fund," the bond issue that was retired last fall.

Competition for new bond money would be fierce.

For example, the top priority for the University of Missouri-St. Louis is the long-stalled renovation of the Benton and Studler Hall science complex. UMSL is financing a $30 million addition to the halls but is still seeking $60 million in state money to renovate the buildings.

Under a 2007 law, colleges and universities were supposed to get money for capital projects from a student loan authority, but that plan sputtered when the economy faltered.

Jones said legislators would have to keep the bond issue to a reasonable size.

"We have to make sure it’s not too large an animal that it sinks under its own weight," he said.

Sen. Ryan McKenna, D-Crystal City, said he planned to co-sponsor Kehoe’s transportation tax increase.

"It looks like there’s finally some momentum," McKenna said.
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Making the most of federal aid

January 24, 2013 12:00 am

NO MENTION

While scholarships can require essays or a track record of accomplishments, there is one application students can fill out that doesn't require a sparkling academic resume to get help paying for college.

Starting Jan. 1 students could file the Free Application for Federal Student Aid, or FAFSA. The process determines the amount and kind of federal and state aid for which a student is eligible. That could come in the form of grants, which never have to be repaid, or subsidized loans that don't accrue interest during school. Awards are based on a student's financial need, or the difference between a school's tuition and a student's expected family contribution, an amount determined by a family's income and other factors.

While some may skip FAFSA because they think they make too much to qualify for need-based aid, the process is a worthy investment, school officials advise.

"Everyone should do it regardless of your financial status," said Judy Trettor, counselor at Parkway Central High School in Chesterfield. "It puts you in the pool for whatever monies are available."

FAFSA applications can be completed online at www.fafsa.ed.gov. Though the application will ask for income and tax information, applicants can file with estimates and make corrections later. If filed after taxes are completed, applicants can transfer information from the IRS database directly to the FAFSA.

Trettor compared federal and state aid to a pot of money at each school. FAFSA gets students a piece of the pie, but the earlier they get in their order, the better. Schools only receive a limited amount of federal money to disperse, so waiting too long to apply can cut down on dollars. Students have the entire academic year before classes to apply, but are encouraged to file before the deadline for Missouri aid, April 1.

Though the formula for calculating aid is pretty cut-and-dry, the process for getting that information to the government is not. The FAFSA waters can be murky to navigate, especially if a student doesn't come from a cookie-cutter family.
“This day and age there are so many divorced and blended families it can be confusing who has to be on the FAFSA,” said Julie Meyer, state coordinator for FAFSA Frenzy, a program run through the Missouri Department of Higher Education. To help families work through the FAFSA process the DHE developed the free event, conducted at 55 sites across the state, that walks applicants through the form.

The workshops, held throughout February and March, will have at least one financial aid officer on site to offer assistance for filing FAFSA. Attendees also will receive detailed information of the types of aid available through FAFSA and all student attendees will be entered into a drawing for a scholarship.

“The main goal of it is to have people walk out with a complete and submitted FAFSA,” Meyer said. The free events are open to any students and their families who are filing the FAFSA. Last year, the program assisted almost 1,400 students at 49 sites. This year, with FAFSA Frenzy at more than 50 locations, Meyer hopes to reach 1,500. The DHE has a list of FAFSA Frenzy locations on its website, www.dhe.mo.gov.

Applicants can request FAFSA be sent to any schools they are interested in attending, so students do not have to commit to a school before filling out the application. Taking into account federal and state aid, as well as scholarships, schools cater a financial aid package to each student.

“As schools, we have to put all the pieces together to put together a financial aid package,” said Cari Wickliffe, director of student financial services at Saint Louis University.

Federal assistance from FAFSA takes a few forms: grants, loans and work study. Grants, similar to scholarships, do not need to be repaid. Some federal grants are exclusively available for students planning to become teachers, children of service members who died in Iraq or Afghanistan, and those with extreme financial need. Others are awarded based on availability of federal funds allocated to individual schools.

State grants are awarded through the same process. Missouri residents attending an in-state school can qualify for the Missouri Access Grant if their expected family contribution is $12,000 or less, they are not pursuing a degree in theology or divinity, and they have not achieved a bachelor's degree or 150 credit hours.

FAFSA also determines the amount of federal loans a student can receive. The loans must be repaid, but can be awarded as subsidized or unsubsidized. Subsidized loans will not accrue interest while a student is in school, during grace periods or if payment is deferred. These loans do have a cap. First-year college students are limited to $5,500 in federal loans, and subsidized loans may only account for up to $3,500 of that amount.

Students also might qualify for federal work study awards – money students can earn through part-time jobs to pay for educational expenses. The funds go directly to the student, but the amount of hours they can work is limited.
Though federal and state aid is based on financial need, don't be surprised if awards vary from school to school. Not every school participates in grant or work student programs, Meyer said. The amount of federal aid allocated to schools also varies, which could impact how much a student is offered.

If the financial award still doesn't make tuition feasible, Trettor said it never hurts to make a friend in the financial aid office.

“These forms don’t include all the variables going on in families,” said Trettor, citing cases where a parent has been laid off or passed away. Schools will not take that into account in financial aid packages unless they know it, she said. Families can write or call schools explaining special circumstances that might help them increase awards.

“Your financial aid package changes from year to year,” she said. “If an impact is going to happen when a child is going to college, that is absolutely something that needs to be communicated to the school. They welcome people talking to them though some are harder to get to than others.”
Exploratory classes broaden college students' knowledge

January 24, 2013 12:00 am

NO MU MENTION

Some college students who declare a major as soon as they arrive on campus don't like having to take exploratory courses — courses outside their primary field of study — because they don't see the relevance of those courses to their major. But there is a wealth of information in those classes that can help them.

And that applies to math and science majors as well as to humanities majors. Ron Yasbin, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Missouri-St. Louis, deeply appreciates the value of offering those classes.

"It increases the breadth of knowledge of the students," Yasbin said. "It exposes them to areas they've never been exposed to. Science majors have to have some humanities courses, otherwise they'll be pretty shallow. We expose students to a lot of fields, so they get a broad-based education."

Yasbin said some high school students don't acquire enough general knowledge because teachers have to gear the courses narrowly toward simply helping the students pass a state or national standardized test.

But exploratory college courses open a new world to students that can help them perform better in their careers, Yasbin said.

"Pick a field," Yasbin said. "For example, students going into journalism, they've been exposed to natural sciences and they're doing a story on climate change. This has some impact on them because they have some exposure to it.

"You can think of any job. You call into play general knowledge, not just specific knowledge. The ability of physicians to talk to people comes from their knowledge of communications. They take communications courses."

Exploratory courses, or general education courses, as some call them, have been offered at universities as a way of broadening students' knowledge of the world around them. They often
have the effect of directing students without a major into a certain field – or even convincing some to change their major.

"So many students come in not sure what they want to do," Yasbin said. "Undecided is the second or third most-frequent major on some campuses. In fact, on some campuses, it's the most frequent major. Students taking general education courses sometimes get a good idea of what they want.

"Few students come to a university because they want to be geologists. Almost all geology students had changed their minds once they took a geology class. Philosophy is another example."

At UMSL, Yasbin said, "We introduce students to the origin and evolution of the universe, of life, of language, of society, of technology, and it's all one course. Students get a feel for all these things."
Visiting colleges crucial before making decision

January 24, 2013 12:00 am

NO MU MENTION

No matter how much a college or university may appeal to a high school student based on its curriculum, it's imperative that the student visit the campus before deciding to enroll there. Alan Byrd, dean of enrollment services at the University of Missouri-St. Louis, said sampling the campus atmosphere gives students a better idea about whether their preferred school really is the right one for them.

"It's critical to the process," Byrd said. "I always advise students to visit every college they're considering and get a feel for the culture. You can't get that from a website or from publications."

Byrd said most students are wise enough to make their final decision only after visiting every school they had been considering. He said the most common time for students to go campus shopping is the summer prior to their senior year of high school.

"But we're seeing students visit earlier and earlier," he said. Even some middle school students visit the UMSL campus to learn about what the university has to offer them, Byrd said.

"I think some school districts are starting earlier to get their students to think about their college plans," Byrd said. "We tell students about the grades and courses they need to take to go to the University of Missouri-St. Louis."

But there are plenty of things at a college that students check out before making a decision.

"The size of the campus and the physical facilities make a big difference," Byrd said. "They visit the residence halls. They taste our food. They look at our recreational facilities."

"It's very competitive. A lot of times you'll see them walking around with a list, comparing schools side by side. In the morning, for example, they'll visit Maryville. Then they'll visit us in the afternoon, and then they'll visit Saint Louis University, all in the same day."

UMSL sets up a special "Fall Visit Day" for inquisitive students undecided about choosing a college.
"We give them a general admission presentation and we'll give a history of the university and the strength of our program," Byrd said. But, he added, it's important for them to inquire about specific fields and talk to university officials, and to experience the campus first-hand.

"We try to make things as flexible as possible," Byrd said. "We show them large lecture halls and small classrooms. For some students, if they want to sit in on a class, we try to arrange for that. Some of them make an effort to meet with faculty in their field of interest."

For those high school seniors who already have chosen UMSL and have been accepted, the university offers a "Student for a Day" event, in which they're invited to stay for the evening. UMSL, long regarded as a commuter campus, also has dorms, and the seniors can get an additional feel for the campus life.

"We're seeing a record number of students visit our campus," Byrd said.
Assessment tests offer students direction in choosing careers

January 24, 2013 12:00 am

Every child is asked what they want to do when they grow up. The answers can range from the familiar – policeman, firefighter, newscaster, scientist – to the fantastic – Wonder Woman, Batman, Ironman.

Superheroes aside, many high schools and almost every community college and university stands ready to help students with that question.

One of the many tools they use to shed some light on that bewildering question are career assessment tests.

The colleges and high schools usually offer a package of tests. For instance, one measures a student's interests, another measures how a student thinks and communicates. The tests can be used as starting points or continuations of a student's career planning.

"It's not a magic wand; it's not a crystal ball, but it gives students some direction," said Teresa Balestreri, director of career services at the University of Missouri–St. Louis.

The idea behind the tests is to help a student funnel down to a primary interest, said Donna Zumwinkel, associate professor of counseling and chair of the counseling department at St. Louis Community College.

In many instances, the tests confirm what a student already thinks. That reassurance often gives a student more confidence in choosing classes and a major, which in turn gives the student a firmer foundation in pursuing a career, Balestreri said.

One of the more popular assessments tests is the Strong Interest Inventory, which is used at the University of Missouri–St. Louis and St. Louis Community College.

The Strong Interest Inventory consist of 291 questions. Students have five options in answering that range from "strongly like" to "strongly dislike." The test takes about 30 to 45 minutes to complete and the results are scored by computer. When the results are available, students can see how their interests match up against the interests of people in a specific career.
A second test, the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator is often given in conjunction with the Strong interest Inventory. The Myers-Briggs reveals how a person thinks, communicates and interacts with other people. It's especially valuable in giving a student some idea of the work environment they might be best suited for.

Some of these tests might be familiar to incoming freshmen. Several area high schools have curriculum designed to help students figure out where they are going.

The Lindbergh and Rockwood school districts have four-year programs to guide students in making career and college choices. Both districts use Naviance, a career assessment and college readiness software program that includes a 110-question career assessment.

"Naviance gives a lot of information on careers, like the amount of education, money, the job market," said Marybeth Desloge, chair of the counseling department at Lafayette High School.

"Then they begin to make the connection between classes they take, their college plans and their careers," she said.

Lindbergh High School also offers its students the Briggs-Meyer Assessment test.

In the Lindbergh and Rockwood districts, every sophomore takes the ACT Plan, which assesses students' academic progress and includes an 80-question interest assessment test, said Jon Riethmeier, the guidance director at Lindbergh.

"It's a good starting point to give students an idea of which careers to pursue," Riethmeier said.

When the students take the ACT test again in their junior year, they have the option of taking the interest assessment test again, he said.

Both high school and college counselors stress that simply taking the test isn't enough.

"An important part of the assessment is that they don't take the assessment and walk away thinking 'OK, I'm going to be an accountant or a writer' or whatever," Balestreri said.

At St. Louis Community College, after students take the assessment test, they meet with a career counselor to discuss the results. At that session, students are directed to career planning and job outlook websites such as moeconomy.org or acinet.org.

At UMSL, students are offered a computerized self-guided career planning program FOCUS, which helps students evaluate their interests and activities, and explore occupations. They also are directed to online career planning sites, such as On-Net, which provides a wealth of occupational information.

Despite the tests, the days of working in the same job or the same career are long gone. Today's graduates can expect to change careers from three to seven times before retirement, either because of changing interests or changes in the workplace.

"Some of the careers students are considering now didn't even exist 30 years ago," Balestreri said.
Trafficking is focus of coalition’s forum

Thursday, January 24, 2013 at 2:00 pm

The Central Missouri Stop Human Trafficking Coalition is hosting its second Forum on Freedom to commemorate National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month.

The event is set for 2 to 4 p.m. Sunday in the Friends Room of the Columbia Public Library, 100 W. Broadway. It will feature two presentations: "A Look at Missouri: Where Are We at High Risk for Slavery?" by Amanda Colegrove and "Sex Trafficking Happened to Me" by Sula Skiles.

Colegrove, a University of Missouri graduate student, will showcase maps she created to demonstrate the risk profile throughout Missouri for human trafficking. Skiles, who lives in Jefferson City, will share her personal story as a survivor of sex trafficking.

The event is free and open to the public. For more information, visit www.stophumantraffickingmo.com, email help@stophumantraffickingmo.com or call Nanette Ward at 289-1842.