COLUMBIA, Mo. — As he prepares to step down as chancellor of the University of Missouri’s flagship campus, Brady Deaton is already focused on his next venture, one that will take him back to his academic roots in agricultural economics but with a mission to improve lives around the world.

Now 71, Deaton announced in June that he would retire Nov. 15 after nine years as the top administrator of the Columbia campus. The Board of Curators swiftly approved creation of the Brady and Anne Deaton Institute for University Leadership in International Development, named for the outgoing chancellor and his wife.

In his last scheduled news conference, Deaton said he decided to retire partly because he knew he would have the opportunity to continue doing some work with the university on international issues, the Columbia Daily Tribune reported (http://bit.ly/18Kujvz).

"I've become very involved in public policy issues that I started out in my career working on," Deaton said.

These include food security and his position as President Barack Obama's appointed chairman of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development. The scientific advisory board draws experts from U.S. higher education and works with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Deaton, who arrived at the university in 1989 as an agricultural economics professor and department chair, will lead the new institute beginning January from an office in Ellis Library. He will be paid $200,000 a year and work with his wife, who will not draw a salary.
The institute will focus on global food security, water safety, health and environmental sustainability and how the university can help influence worldwide development in those areas.

Deaton said details are still being developed, but he aims to draw on the university system's expertise in plant science and public policy.

"We have only scoped out a plan of work," Deaton said, "but we hope to elicit support and involvement from faculty and graduate students."

Thomas Payne, dean of the College of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources, said his college is ready to assist with "sound and innovative research in sustainable and environmentally sensitive crop and animal production to improve the quality, cost and affordability of food."

Deaton grew up on a Kentucky farm and was a Peace Corps volunteer in Thailand in the early 1960s. He holds a doctorate from the University of Wisconsin in agricultural economics and has written widely on the topic.
MU’s next chancellor will set the tone for years to come

November 1

BY MARÁ ROSE WILLIAMS
The Kansas City Star

Academic, mogul, money raiser or motivator.

The next chancellor of the University of Missouri’s flagship Columbia campus could be any or all of the above. But the combination figures to drive the institution through the suddenly fast-shifting dynamics of the state’s most prominent university.

An 18-member search committee has interviewed an undisclosed number of candidates. Who these top Tiger wannabes are, where they are from and their career backgrounds — business, academics or politics — have been kept quiet to protect candidates who might not want a current boss to know they’re looking.

But at a time when the university’s administration is in transition — key cabinet members are retiring or newly hired — the decision will set the tone and direction of MU for years to come.

Current chancellor Brady Deaton leaves his nearly $400,000 annual salary and his seat in the head office of a campus with 35,000 students and 16,600 staff and faculty on Nov. 15. And he gets to stay on at MU heading up the Brady and Anne Deaton Institute for University Leadership in International Development.

When he announced his partial retirement in June, leaders of the four-campus university system said they expected to have a new chancellor in Columbia by the end of the fall semester, finishing Dec. 13.

This week, system president Tim Wolfe named a transition team, including system general counsel Steve Owens as the interim chancellor. Wolfe will pick the new chancellor, pending approval from the UM board of curators.
“Like the 21 leaders who have come before, the next chancellor must understand and respect this historic institution, its stakeholders and its role in Missouri while leading the university to new heights of greatness,” Wolfe said during a town hall forum earlier this year on what traits the community expects in MU’s next chancellor.

But what do those stakeholders want?

“Someone who can work well in the halls of Jefferson City,” said David Pearce, chairman of Missouri’s Senate Education Committee.

“Someone who understands scholarship, because this is a university,” agriculture professor Craig Roberts, chairman of MU’s Faculty Council on University Policy, said during a recent interview.

“We also need someone who understands the financial workings of a university,” Roberts said. “We can’t have money blown these days. We need someone with integrity. Brady Deaton got high marks for integrity. And we need someone who can represent us well to the system president. This cannot be a lapdog.”

Someone who cultivates “a good working relationship with the business community,” said Matt McCormick, president of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce.

Public colleges across the country have regularly shifted the type of leader they look toward.


While experts say no single profile fits all institutions, more universities yearn for presidents with strategic planning and development expertise.

The job of the public university president “is much more about external relations than it ever was before,” said Bruce Alton, a senior consultant with the search division for the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges. “Presidents spend 50 percent of their time building relationships and raising money.”

Presidents and chancellors of public colleges also dedicate loads of time making a case for higher education funding with state lawmakers. So what universities need these days, said Alton, a former president of Rocky Mountain College in Billings, Mt., is someone who can bring people together. Someone, he said, who can sit comfortably between and communicate well with the business and the academic sectors.
For at least the last 50 years, since MU became the flagship campus of a four-campus system in 1963, its leaders have come from academia. And that doesn’t appear likely to change with MU’s 22nd chancellor.

Based on the position description posted on the system’s website, the job calls for a person with “an earned doctorate or other terminal degree, with a strong record of scholarship and teaching, and a proven history of executive level administrative experience in higher education.”

K. Johnson Bowles, associate vice president for corporate and foundation relations at Longwood University in Farmville, Va., said the person in that seat often needs to be all things to all people.

“A president must be able to communicate effectively with the board members, donors, lawmakers, community members, parents, students, staff and faculty,” said Bowles, a former fellow with the American Council on Education.

After visiting 30 campuses and interviewing 19 college presidents and their cabinet members, Bowles concluded that “the job requires the agility, stamina and fitness of a boxer, and the ability to take a punch.”

MU professor Anthony Lupo, vice president of the faculty council, agrees.

“The closer you get to the top position, the more nimble and more thick-skinned you have to be. Lonely is the head that wears the crown,” Lupo said.

More specifically, he said, MU faculty hope their next chancellor comes with an open mind and broad vision to see and “embrace the fact that the Columbia campus excels in many things, from agriculture to law, journalism and medicine,” Lupo said.

In other words, no discipline favoritism allowed.

A chancellor who “appreciates intellectual activity, who appreciates the role of research” is also important to faculty, said Gary Ebersole, University of Missouri-Kansas City professor of history and religious studies.

“We want someone who has political sense,” but not a politician, he said. “And the last thing we need is someone who uses the university position to further their career. Or someone from the military who thinks a university is a top-down hierarchy.”

Columbia business leaders want a chancellor who “understands the great link between the university and business and our great partnership,” said McCormick, the chamber of commerce official. “The university is one of the main economic drivers of Columbia.”

Missouri Sen. Jason Holsman of Kansas City said he is expecting that the next chancellor will be a visionary who “understands what it’s going to take to move the University of Missouri forward and to compete in this new higher education paradigm.”
Holsman said that since the Columbia campus has joined the Southeastern Conference, “our profile is raised.”

“Both athletically and academically, the ceiling is higher for where we can go as a university,” he said. “The new chancellor has the chance to be able to look into the future and take Mizzou to the tip of the spear.”

What do students want?

Very little change, said Jimmy Hibsch, an MU senior and vice president of the Missouri Student Association.

Students want to continue having an opportunity for accessible, affordable, high-quality education and research opportunities that will ultimately help them land a good job, Hibsch said.

“And we want someone who we’ll see walking around the quad,” Hibsch said. “We want someone you’re not afraid to introduce yourself to. Someone you can just walk right up to and shake his hand.”

To reach Mará Rose Williams, call 816-234-4419 or send email to mdwilliams@kcstar.com.

Read more here: http://www.kansascity.com/2013/11/01/4592184/mus-next-chancellor-will-set-the.html#storylink=cpy
Wolfe stresses importance of AAU standing for campus plan

By Karyn Spory

Friday, November 1, 2013 at 2:00 pm Comments (2)

University of Missouri System President Tim Wolfe said the Association of American Universities will be just as important to the next chancellor as it is to faculty and staff.

Wolfe and outgoing MU Chancellor Brady Deaton visited yesterday's MU Faculty Council meeting to update the group on MU's standing within the Association of American Universities, or AAU, and how that plays into its strategic plan and its funding prospects.

Wolfe said there was a long discussion throughout the strategic planning process about whether just being part of the prestigious organization was enough. "Is improving our position in the AAU really what we should strive for?" Wolfe asked.

The AAU, which was founded in 1900 to advance the international standing of U.S. research universities, includes 62 public and private universities in the United States and Canada. MU was accepted into the association in 1908.

According to the MU's strategic statements, which were presented to the UM System Board of Curators in June, MU is now ranked 32 out of 34 public universities within the AAU based on the four metrics — federal research funding, National Academy of Science members, faculty awards for quality work and faculty citation in high-impact journals. The strategic statement identifies MU's goal is to move from 32 to 28 by 2018.

In calling for each UM System campus to create a strategic plan, Wolfe said funding for each campus would be dependent on its ability to implement the plan.

"We have a strategic plan in place; we'll get a new chancellor. What's the chance a significant part" of the plan "will be changed?" said Andre Ariew, a professor of philosophy, referring to the importance of MU as a member of the AAU.

Wolfe said he is looking for chancellor candidates who realize the importance of the plan. "There is no way a candidate is going to get to me who doesn't respect where MU is and has evaluated
what is in" the strategic statements "and likes it and probably has some ideas on how to implement it best — so the focus on the AAU will stay."

In regard to the chancellor candidate search, Wolfe said it is on track, and he hopes to make a selection announcement before Nov. 15 — which is Deaton's last day — or soon thereafter.

Also during yesterday's meeting, Deaton presented a report, compiled by a committee of faculty members, about the four principal measures by which AAU members are evaluated. Deaton said the committee found the university needs more "top-flight" faculty and needs to allocate funding to support them.

Raja Gopaldas, assistant professor of cardiothoracic surgery, said he has been faced with superiors who have zero interest in research and publishing — important parts of the AAU criteria. He said in the past three years, he has published 15 papers and has 307 total citations. "I have people who tell me" my "research is not a billable activity and is not generating hospital revenue," Gopaldas said.

Deaton said the School of Medicine isn't the only department with this issue, and it is up to good leadership to help with that balancing act.
MU gets $1.1M science grant

COLUMBIA, Mo. (AP) - The University of Missouri has received a $1.1 million grant to continue a program aimed at increasing diversity in biomedical sciences.

The Columbia Daily Tribune reports the grant from the National Institutes of Health is for the university's Post-baccalaureate Research Education Program, or PREP. The PREP program was established in 2003 to increase diversity in 30 biomedical sciences departments and programs by recruiting minority students.

The grant allows the program to continue for another four years.

Michael Garcia, associate professor of biological sciences, says the program is designed to bring first generation, underserved and minority students into the university and prepare them to enter into a doctoral program.
MU gets sciences grant

Program aims to boost diversity.

By Karyn Spory

Saturday, November 2, 2013 at 2:00 am

The University of Missouri has received a $1.1 million grant to continue the MU Post-baccalaureate Research Education Program, or PREP.

PREP was established in 2003 to increase diversity in 30 biomedical sciences departments and programs by recruiting minority students into the program, according to a news release. The grant, given by the National Institutes of Health, will allow the program to continue for another four years.

"PREP allows students with very high potential to enhance their academic portfolios and their laboratory expertise and gives them a little more time to scientifically mature so that by the time they apply to a doctoral program they are highly competitive," Chris Hardin, co-director of PREP and professor of nutrition and exercise physiology, said in a prepared statement.

Michael Garcia, associate professor of biological sciences, said the program is designed to bring first generation, underserved and minority students into the university and prepare them to enter into a PhD program.

Garcia said the program allows students to get an opportunity to better themselves and make themselves more competitive, and it has been good for the university because it has been a successful tool in keeping diverse students at MU.

Garcia said MU had been making efforts to enhance diversity on campus and this program was one of the solutions. "We were losing minority students that we had as undergraduates. We were losing them to other universities and their graduate and doctoral programs," Garcia said.

According to the news release, of the 28 scholars who have completed the PREP program at MU, 22 have been accepted into competitive doctoral programs in a biomedical field, one into medical school and two into masters programs.
With the reissuance of the grant, the program, which students can be a part of for two years, will be able to support seven post-baccalaureate students for each year with research assistantships in the labs of MU faculty members.

Garcia added the grant provides tuition assistance and professional development training for students.

Garcia said another benefit of the program is that students who have been through PREP are finishing their doctoral programs approximately one year earlier than their peers.
ADs want their say in NCAA

Alden, others lead charge to get back some control.

By David Morrison

Sunday, November 3, 2013 at 2:00 am

For the past 16 years, the ultimate say in NCAA governance has gone to university presidents. That was a change from the past, when athletic directors called the shots, and the NCAA hoped it would bring more of an academic emphasis.

The presidents have had their successes — mostly in the academic standards and initial eligibility areas — but the NCAA's credibility has taken a number of hits recently under the watch of university presidents and NCAA President Mark Emmert, a former chancellor at LSU and president at Washington.

Missouri Athletic Director Mike Alden, speaking for the rest of the 350 Division I athletic directors, says it's time for athletic directors to exert more influence again.

"Looking back on what we did several years ago, frankly, it was probably the wrong thing to do," said Alden, president of the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics. "We still need those people in charge, but we need to leave the daily, operational things to the people that do it on a daily basis, the ADs. They've tried this model, and they've found it doesn't work. There's a lack of confidence in the system. There's a lack of confidence in the leadership of the NCAA. There's a lack of understanding in what goes on on a daily basis. There's a lack of involvement with the people who actually do it."

"That's partly our fault. We, as athletic directors, need to take responsibility now. We need to step up and say, 'If we're the people that are supposed to be responsible on a daily basis, we need to lead, serve and do the things we're doing.'"

Alden and Purdue Athletic Director Morgan Burke — the Division 1A Athletic Directors' Association president — presented a list of recommendations on the future course of the NCAA to the organization's board of directors Tuesday in Indianapolis.

The hope is that the NCAA will weigh the recommendations at its annual meeting in January. Alden hopes changes will start to show by August.
"It's on a pretty fast time track right now," Alden said.

Alden and the nation's athletic directors believe the presidents still need to have a place on the board of directors, to be the ultimate arbiters of the NCAA and deal in "broad policies, approving budgets, examining external trends, selecting the CEO and selecting experienced ADs for the governance system."

The ADs, Alden said, need to take a more active role in administering at the national level, perhaps in the form of another representative board that works under the NCAA's board of directors and makes recommendations.

"Right now the board gets way too far in the weeds. They would tell you that," Alden said. "They need people that they can look to to say, 'OK, what really is going on on a daily basis?' That needs to be the operational people, which would be the ADs."

The presentation of Alden and Burke also included a prong calling for "fair, timely and efficient compliance and enforcement standards and practices."

**Alden has recent experience with the NCAA's laborious enforcement process. A 27-month investigation into the University of Miami — and current Missouri men's basketball Coach Frank Haith — was riddled with missteps and embarrassing public disclosures that delayed the process.**

"We really see this as kind of a culmination of the lack of confidence in that leadership or that enforcement model really needs," Alden said. "And enforcement, I think everything's on the table. Whether it's restructuring it, outsourcing it or whatever it may be. But everything there is on the table."

The presentation also voiced support for all 351 Division-I programs staying under the NCAA umbrella — sharing the championships and academic and eligibility standards that stem from that. But with the acknowledgement that the power conferences — the Atlantic Coast Conference, Big Ten, Big 12, Pac-12 and Southeastern Conference — should be afforded independence on some financial issues they feel would benefit their schools.

"I would suggest that all those schools — and particularly five conferences — have agreed that'll work, as long as you give autonomy to just a few conferences to do some things they feel they want to do," Alden said. "Which could be full cost of attendance, could be instead of only being able to feed your kids once a day, maybe feed them twice, or three times a day. Could be a variety of things some of the conferences have the capability and interest in doing."
New Wash U provost finds smaller can be better

HOLDEN THORP AMONG COLLEGE EXECUTIVES WHO PREFER THE REFUGE OF SCHOOLS WITH LOWER-PROFILE ATHLETICS

14 hours ago • By ALAN SCHER ZAGIER Associated Press

NO MU MENTION

ST. LOUIS • After five scandal-plagued years as University of North Carolina chancellor, Holden Thorp was downright ecstatic to start over on a campus where the term "student-athlete" doesn't evince snickers and groans.

The new provost at the private Washington University spends little time worrying about academically suspect jocks — as a Division III school, Wash U doesn't even award athletic scholarships. It's a far cry from Chapel Hill, where an academic fraud investigation found dozens of athletes taking no-show classes, along with assorted other abuses, and led to Thorp's resignation from the top job at his alma mater — the sole college he applied to as a high school senior in Fayetteville, N.C.

"I wanted to get back closer to the academic side of things," said Thorp, who arrived in St. Louis three months ago. "Washington University, more than a public university, is on the whole more unapologetically devoted to academic achievement as its primary focus." For him, "that is liberating feeling."

His move down the academic chain surprised many, but Thorp is not alone among college CEOs seeking such refuge, especially those who have weathered the turbulent world of big-time sports. Current and past college presidents, as well as education industry observers, say many campus heads are unprepared for the white-hot glare that campus athletics emit when things go wrong, from player arrests to NCAA investigations and coach firings — or in Thorp's case, all three.

"There were a lot of misconceptions about college sports," Thorp said, alluding to the notion that at UNC, the quest for athletics success would never compromise the school's academic standards. "In some ways, I was as much a part of this as anybody, protecting people from some of the tough truths about college sports."

In a report last year by the American Council on Education, nearly one-quarter of the more than 1,600 college presidents surveyed said they were also unprepared for the rigors of fundraising — whether for academics or athletics.

At Syracuse University, president and chancellor Nancy Cantor is headed to the much smaller Newark, N.J., campus of Rutgers, two years after firing an assistant basketball coach who'd been accused of sex crimes but never charged.
Former University of Colorado president Betsy Hoffman, who left Boulder amid a football recruiting controversy, resurfaced as provost at Iowa State and is now an economics professor. And Martha Saunders, who left the University of Southern Mississippi after an athletics audit found a $1 million shortfall, quietly became provost at the University of West Florida, the school where her academic career began three decades ago as a public relations professor.

"What I miss least is not having any control over my own life," said Saunders, who said she wanted a change after five years in charge at Southern Miss. "College presidents are on the job 24-7, especially in a small town." With public funding declining, presidents must spend more time raising private funds.

Insiders in academia are hesitant to label such transitions as a trend, noting the uniqueness of each situation and varied circumstances of people moving into and out of top college jobs.

"There are many kinds of second acts that we see," said Molly Corbett Broad, a former University of North Carolina system president who now leads the American Council on Education.

But Broad and her colleagues acknowledge that leadership stints now tend to be shorter. The average stay is seven years, down from 8.5 six years ago, according to the latest data.

Recent research by The Council of Independent Colleges, an association of 640 small and mid-sized schools, similarly found a growing hesitation among other academics to move up into the top jobs.

Among provosts, Broad said, "many of them are having second thoughts about whether (leadership) is the life they would choose."

Cantor, a New York native, said her move is about getting back to "what it is I really want to work on," citing the public benefits of making the Rutgers campus part of Newark's revitalization efforts.

In his new job, Thorp said he hopes to boost Washington University's entrepreneurial efforts, tapping his own expertise as the founder of several companies formed from his work developing electronic DNA chips. He's reflective about his time at North Carolina.

"As far as Carolina is concerned, I think they're in a good place," Thorp said. "But it wasn't easy. Carolina has come to terms with a lot of the complications of intercollegiate athletics that weren't there before."

Saunders said she regularly hears from colleagues curious about her return to academic management. She called the days of campus leaders with open-ended tenures "just over."

Presidents now leave early enough to have time for new careers, she said.

"We still have gas in the tank," she said. "I think we'll see more and more of this."
An 18-year-old University of Missouri freshman was arrested Thursday for allegedly stealing an unloaded handgun and two magazines from an unlocked and idling vehicle on Oct. 26, MU police Capt. Brian Weimer said.

Another student's Toyota was idling as items were being unloaded into a residence hall near Parking Lot AV8, near College Avenue and Ashland Road on MU's eastern campus, Weimer said. Between 8:22 and 8:45 p.m., Weimer said, Nicholas S. Ellermeier was walking by "extremely intoxicated" and went into the car and took a Springfield Armory subcompact XD-9 handgun, two magazines and the holster. The Toyota's windows also were down about 6 to 8 inches.

Ellermeier, whose address was listed as 1306 E. Rollins St., was arrested Thursday afternoon at the MU police station on suspicion of felony stealing and misdemeanor unlawful use of a weapon when investigators brought him in for questioning, Weimer said. Ellermeier was released that day from the Boone County Jail after posting a $5,000 bond.
Students say college loans prove to be worthwhile investment

By Tess Catlett

November 4, 2013 | 6:00 a.m. CST

COLUMBIA — Before she began shopping for colleges, Naomi Daugherty knew that she would be on her own when it came to financing her collegiate career.

"I come from a low-income family," Daugherty said. "My expected family contribution was six zeros."

Daugherty chose to attend MU because of the mix of scholarships, grants, work study and loans she was offered — a figure higher than what she was offered at other schools.

Now a junior studying communications, she continues to take on loans, in addition to receiving scholarship awards and work study.

She said she does whatever she can to decline loans, but "unfortunately, life happens and you do what you have to do."

Daugherty is one of more than 11,000 MU undergraduate students who took out a federal student loan for the 2013-14 academic year. An undergraduate student will graduate from MU with an average of $19,265 in federal loan debt, according to the university's 2013-14 financial aid award guide.

Although that is less than the state average of $23,229, it is still "the price of a car," said Leanne Cardwell, assistant commissioner at the Missouri Department of Higher Education.

On average, students graduating with loan debt in Missouri and at MU fare better than students nationwide.
"The national average is more than $26,000, so I think we're doing a pretty good job of helping students keep their loan debt as low as possible," said Nicholas Prewett, director of student financial aid at MU.

**Buy now**

For the 2013-14 academic year, the undergraduate cost of attendance at MU — the collective amount of tuition, housing, food, transportation, books and supplies and other personal expenses — for a Missouri resident with 14 credit hours is an estimated $22,964, according to the Office of Student Financial Aid's website. The estimated cost for a nonresident is $36,356.

Because of the costs, many students take out loans without considering the implications involved. Borrowing without reading the fine print has become a common practice.

"A lot of the time students are of the mindset that they want the degree and they'll do whatever it takes to get it, so they keep borrowing," said Justin Chase Brown, associate director of operations at the financial aid office.

Hannah Bland, a sophomore studying nursing, said she didn't think she would be able to attend a four-year university without taking out student loans.

"I knew that unless I went to community college I would have to take out loans," she said. "Considering how much my parents make, I knew I was going to have to."

Bland has also had to rely on financial assistance from her family to help cover rent and other costs of attendance. Although student loans cover the cost of tuition, her biggest expense, they aren't enough.

Freshman La'Davia Robinson found that despite having a diverse financial aid package including work study, grants and scholarships, she still did not have enough money to pay her costs, so she ended up taking out loans.

"I feel like it's my fault," said Robinson, who is studying journalism. "I kind of blame myself for not doing better in high school."

She said she thinks that if she had done better, she would have received more scholarship money.
Robinson said she sees loans in her future for her entire collegiate career.

Her parents are paying a small amount out of pocket, and her mother took out a parent loan. But she said they don't really talk about that.

"My parents got me in the door, but it's my responsibility to pay (it back)," Robinson said.

**Pay later**

Students who take out loans are not always aware of the impact the loans will have on their financial future.

Daugherty knows how much her collective debt will be upon graduation. However, she said she thinks that even though she read through all of the information given to her about her loans, there are still implications that she may not even realize.

"You sign your name anyway because you need the money," she said.

Robinson also said she had reservations about taking out student loans and she isn't sure what they mean for her post-graduation.

"Some of the loans looked questionable, but I accepted it all because I couldn't afford to pay for it," Robinson said.

To help students understand their loan debt, the university's Office of Student Financial Aid started offering one-on-one advising sessions in fall 2012.

Students can sit down with a financial aid adviser, who will look at what they have borrowed in federal or private loans and calculate their expected monthly payments after graduation.

Brown said the total amount borrowed doesn't really faze students. The expected monthly payment is what gets their attention because it's one of the first times they see the real-world consequence of borrowing, he said.

The median monthly federal loan payment for MU graduates is $221.70 per month over the standard course of 10 years, according to the university's 2013-14 financial aid award guide.
The guide says 3.9 percent of MU graduates fail to pay back their loans, compared to the national default rate of 13.4 percent.

**Making it count**

Daugherty knows interest is steadily accruing on her student loans, consequently increasing her expected monthly payment. Closing the gap between her financial aid package and her cost of attendance is her priority.

"I can't really pay on my loans yet because I'm actually covering what's left of my tuition," she said.

To make ends meet, Daugherty has juggled as many as three jobs at once, while remaining a full-time student and staying involved in several campus organizations.

Daugherty wants to be able to fully engage with her coursework.

"If I can't produce in my (classes) because I'm working all of the time to cover my finances, that's wasting the education," Daugherty said.

Daugherty said the last thing she wants to do is waste the time she has on campus because she sees her student loans as an investment in her future.

When students invest in higher education, they're essentially buying marketability toward potential employers, Cardwell said.

By Cardwell's definition, taking out student loans is considered good debt, or debt acquired by borrowing money to generate income or otherwise increase net worth. Student loans qualify as good debt because earning a bachelor's degree will increase an individual's earning potential.

In today's economic climate, the value of education credentials continues to grow in the eyes of employers, Cardwell said.

For students such as Daugherty, the debt acquired is worth it to obtain the necessary skill set to facilitate a career.

"I'm a very involved, full-time student, which is a job in itself," Daugherty said. "I'm trying to make these four years count."
Supervising editor is Margaux Henquinet.
Skelton, congressman who led House Armed Services Committee, dies at 81

November 01, 2013 11:00 pm • By Emily Langer Washington Post

MU MENTION P. 2

Ike Skelton, who died Monday at age 81, was a Missouri Democrat who became known during his 34 years in the U.S. House as one of the military’s most forceful advocates on Capitol Hill.

The Nadler-Fuller Funeral Home in Lexington, Mo., Skelton’s hometown, said Wednesday that the former 17-term Missouri congressman died of complications from pneumonia.

A former county prosecutor and state senator in Missouri, Skelton was elected to the House in 1976 and quickly became known for his expertise, ardor and sensitivity in matters related to the military. As a young man, he had hoped to attend the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., but was stricken by polio, largely lost the use of his arms and was ineligible for military service.

In the House, Skelton joined the Armed Services Committee in 1981 and became chairman after the Democratic takeover of the chamber in 2006. Four years later, Skelton lost his seat to Vicky Hartzler, a Republican who was backed by the Tea Party movement and who continues to represent the sprawling district in western Missouri.

Skelton’s seniority gave him considerable influence in Washington at a time of deep controversy over the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. While consistently emphasizing his support for the troops, he emerged as a prominent critic of President George W. Bush and his administration’s prosecution of its military campaigns.

In a 2004 profile, The Washington Post described a conversation between Bush and Skelton, then the Armed Services Committee’s ranking Democrat, about six months before the 2003 invasion of Iraq.

“What are you going to do once you get it?” Skelton asked Bush, referring to the country then ruled by Saddam Hussein.

“We’ve been giving some thought to it,” Skelton recalled the president’s responding.

Shortly after that meeting, Skelton sent the president a letter quoting, among others, Carl von Clausewitz, the Prussian military thinker who admonished that in war one should not “take the first step without considering the last.”
(Skelton could be as folksy as he was erudite. In another passage of the missive, he told Bush: “I have no doubt that our military would decisively defeat Iraq’s forces and remove Saddam. But like the proverbial dog chasing the car down the road, we must consider what we would do after we caught it.”)

Skelton continued to criticize what he regarded as the Bush administration’s failure to sufficiently plan for the complex and costly task of occupying Iraq. In hindsight, the congressman’s warnings about Sunni-Shiite conflict, troop fatigue and other struggles seemed to some observers hauntingly prescient.

Isaac Newton Skelton IV was born Dec. 20, 1931, in Lexington, Mo. His father served in the Navy in World War I before becoming a county prosecutor, a post that allowed him to meet Harry Truman when Truman was a county judge. Skelton’s father befriended the future president and took his young son to Truman’s inauguration in 1949.

Skelton contracted polio in high school. While attending Lexington’s Wentworth Military Academy & College, he recovered enough of his mobility to participate in the track team. He learned to write with his right hand, his son said, but with great effort.

**After receiving an associate’s degree from the military academy in 1951, Skelton received a bachelor’s degree in 1953 and a law degree in 1956, both from the University of Missouri.**

He became Lafayette County prosecutor and later practiced law with his father before winning election to the Missouri Senate in 1970. When Skelton ran for the U.S. House six years later, he received an endorsement from former first lady Bess Truman.

Over the years, Skelton became so entrenched in his district that some of his campaign signs read, simply, “Ike.” He held conservative positions on issues such as gun control and abortion rights but was best known for his military work.

He was credited with supporting and redirecting resources to defense installations in Missouri including Whiteman Air Force Base — which became the home of the B-2 bomber — and Fort Leonard Wood.

Skelton supported new weapons systems and generous defense spending, speaking critically about how equipment was sometimes “worn to a nubbin.”

After his re-election defeat, Skelton worked for the law firm Husch Blackwell and recently completed an autobiography, “Achieve the Honorable.”

Skelton’s first wife, the former Susan Anding, died in 2005 after 44 years of marriage. Survivors include his wife of four years, Patty Martin Skelton of Lexington; three sons from his first marriage, Navy Capt. Ike Skelton V of Vienna, Va., Army Col. James Skelton of Fort Meade and Page Skelton of Chapel Hill, N.C.; two brothers; and five grandchildren.

Skelton’s funeral will be held at 2 p.m. Monday on the Wentworth campus. He will be buried with military rites at the Machpelah Cemetery in Lexington.

Gov. Jay Nixon has ordered flags to be flown at half-staff Monday in honor of Skelton.
Fine collection needs home

Museum panel seeks input.

By ROBIN LABRUNERIE

Sunday, November 3, 2013 at 2:00 am

When my husband and I moved back to Missouri more than 20 years ago, having sojourned to Denver and Chicago for many years before that, the main things we missed were major airport proximity and museums. That was until my mother-in-law took us to the University of Missouri Museum of Art and Archaeology (MUMAA), where we rediscovered a hidden gem of a collection. When we would mention the museum to other Columbians, we were surprised to learn many locals were unaware of its existence or simply didn't know it was as great as it was. I eventually got involved with the museum with the hope of helping to attract more visitors. I soon learned this is one challenge the museum has worked to address for as many years as it has existed.

In its efforts, MUMAA has increased signage, developed a lecture series and a film series, offered frequently changing exhibitions, added a gift shop, held seasonal celebrations and on and on. Membership, traffic and patronage have increased. Still, a remarkable percentage of the populations of both the region and the campus have yet to visit the museum. This, despite the fact it is the third-largest art collection in Missouri, one of the 10 best university collections of ancient art in the country and the only accredited museum in Mid-Missouri.

The Museum Associates is an organization begun 40 years ago with the purpose of supporting the work of MUMAA by extending its reach and service to the community. For years, the group has been aware of MUMAA's challenge of visibility and patronage. After years of discussions about the subject with numerous and varied campus and community members, one thing has become clear: There is a widespread and widely shared desire that the museum be a recognizable gateway between the campus and the community — easily accessible to the students for whom its collections were developed and to the community, its art lovers, school-age students and the people of Missouri whom it serves. It is our belief this is best accomplished in a larger, conspicuous space on the north edge of campus as envisioned in the Sasaki Plan, commissioned 10 years ago by the university and city leaders, or in an expanded and renovated Pickard Hall.

Tribune Publisher Emeritus Hank Waters, through editorials and community involvement, has helped envision a museum district that would include the Museum of Art and Archaeology, the Museum of Anthropology and the State Historical Society. We would welcome this proposal but note the museum would likely require more space than depicted in published conceptual
drawings. Fully 95 percent of MUMAA's collection is by necessity kept in storage, both formerly in its home in Pickard Hall and in its future temporary space at Mizzou North — the second floor of the former Ellis Fischel Cancer Center.

Columbians have access to vast and varied cultural opportunities thanks to visionaries from recent decades who thought big — the people who dreamed up the University Concert Series and the Missouri Symphony Society, True/False Film Festival and Roots N Blues N BBQ Festival, Stephens Playhouse, the Blue Note, Columbia's Choral Union, the North Village Arts District, Missouri Contemporary Ballet and so much more. From my view, the only thing missing is the noticeable presence of a museum we recognize as being a destination for campus and community members, as well as out-of-town visitors. We have the collections. All we need to do is build a space in which they can be enjoyed.

An expansion committee is being formed and will include city, community and university leaders to explore these hopes and make them real. If you have ideas you would like to share, please write to me at robinlabrunerie@hotmail.com or Tootie Burns at chardb@aol.com.

**Robin LaBrunerie serves on the Museum Associates Board for the MU Museum of Art and Archaeology.**
MU ROTC inducts five graduates into Hall of Fame

By Hannah Baldwin

November 2, 2013 | 5:35 p.m. CDT

COLUMBIA — Retired Col. Larry Matthews hadn't been to Crowder Hall in 42 years.

"Just to walk back into Crowder Hall was an honor, and I thought, 'Gee whiz!'" Matthews said. The walls and classrooms looked the same as they did when he was an MU student and ROTC cadet from 1968 to 1971.

Matthews was one of five MU graduates inducted into the MU Army ROTC Hall of Fame Saturday in an outdoor ceremony in front of MU's ROTC building. Inductees also included Brig. Gen. Randy Alewel, retired Col. Russell Shelden, Capt. Roy Gray and Command Sgt. Maj. Kevin Griffin.

Gray was killed in action in 1970 during the Vietnam War. Griffin was killed in action in 2012 in Afghanistan.

The inductees were selected based on:

- Their service to MU Army ROTC;
- The contributions they made to their communities;
- Their national or state prominence; and
- Sacrificing their life or being cited for bravery posthumously.

Chancellor Brady Deaton spoke of the sacrifice the cadets made in service to their country, quoting Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

"'Duty, Honor, Country' — those three hallowed words reverently dictate what you ought to be, what you can be, what you will be."
The inductees were awarded a plaque that reads "Missouri Army ROTC Tiger Battalion." A dagger attached diagonally to the plaque reads, "Tigers Lead the Way Class of 2013," a reference to the induction year.

"Their families made just as much a sacrifice as they did," Capt. Jared Powell said in closing. Powell, an ROTC instructor, served as master of ceremonies.

The inductees names were unveiled in a ceremony in the Hall of Fame, on the second floor of Crowder Hall.

A cake cutting ceremony followed. The sheet cake was decorated with an airbrushed picture of Crowder Hall. Icing spelled the names of the inductees and read, "2013 Mizzou Army ROTC Hall of Fame."

Shelden sliced the cake down the middle with a military saber. "Minimal destruction," he said when he finished. "Looks good enough to eat."

Shelden entered MU as a student in 1938. At the time, students were required to join ROTC for the first two years they attended the university.

"I was born with a tiger on my diaper pin," he joked during Deaton's remarks.

Shelden graduated in 1942 from MU's ROTC program. He supported combat operations during World War II, including during the Battle of the Bulge, and was a clinical professor in the MU School of Medicine's Department of Anesthesiology for 25 years, beginning in 1957.

"(This is) one of the greatest awards that I've ever received," he said. "Little did I know that in September 1938, when I was a freshman at Mizzou, first year ROTC, that I would ever attend an occasion like this. I am truly overwhelmed."

Humility was a common theme running through the inductees' comments.

Linda Smart received the award on behalf of her late husband, Capt. Roy Gray, who was killed in action in Vietnam on April 27, 1970.

"He would be very pleased and appreciative," Smart said.
They were married in 1964 and have two surviving children.

"It feels very good because with his loss coming in Vietnam, and at that time soldiers serving there were not recognized as they should have been," Smart said. "So it feels good that where he began his military career is where they have come to honor him and it also means a great deal to my children."

Pamela Griffin received the award on behalf of her late husband, Command Sgt. Maj. Kevin Griffin, who was killed in action on Aug. 8, 2012, in Afghanistan. She also said it was an honor to receive the award. "It means a lot to our family that he's being honored in this way. It shows to us the impact he made on so many lives."

Capt. Powell contacted her through the Facebook memorial page set up to remember her husband in order to ask permission to nominate him for the Hall of Fame.

Brig. Gen. Randy Alewel acknowledged the sacrifices his wife had made for his career. In his 32 years of military service, he was deployed twice, once to Fort Sill, Okla., from 2002 to 2003 and once to Kosovo from 2008 to 2009. His wife was a single parent during his deployments and helped run the family meat packing plant in Warrensburg.

"It's a lot to ask of them," he said of his family's sacrifice.

He never expected to serve for 32 years and did not expect recognition, he said. He credited his success to the help of mentors.

"I'm humbled and honored at the same time," Alewel said.

Matthews told the other inductees that he felt humbled and privileged just to be in their presence.

Matthews served in Korea from 1974 to 1975 and in Hawaii from 1979 to 1982. He served two tours in the Middle East, the first in Bahrain from 1986 to 1988. He supported Marines in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia during Operation Desert Storm from 1990 to 1991. He also served two tours in the Department of Defense, the first from 1983 to 1986.
After serving at the Pentagon since 1998, Matthews retired in February of 2001, just months before an airplane was crashed into the Pentagon's "E" ring, 50 yards from his former office.

He was happy to be back at Crowder Hall to receive the award. As a student graduating from college in 1971, he never dreamed he would receive such an honor.

"I felt pretty humbled," Matthews said.

*Supervising editor is Zachary Matson.*

COLUMBIA MISSOURIAN
Crowds at Missouri football game boo during National Guard ceremony

By Jessica Anania

November 3, 2013 | 7:18 p.m. CST

COLUMBIA — The mention of the U.S. president elicited booing during a halftime ceremony at the Missouri-Tennessee game.

During halftime, new members of the Missouri National Guard were being sworn in on the field of Memorial Stadium, said team spokesman Chad Moller.

Part of the oath the service members took reads, "I will obey the orders of the president of the United States." During a pause after that line was read, members of the crowd could clearly be heard booing and jeering, said LeMari Porter, an MU student present at the game.

MU student Julia Bosley was sitting in the general admission section on the hill during the game. She said she thinks the man standing behind her, who appeared to be a Missouri fan was the first to boo.

"He started booing, and then it just sort of spread around the stadium," Bosley said. "I was sitting with my boyfriend's family, and we all just turned around and looked at him in disbelief."

Bosley said no one said anything to stop the man, and several people nearby joined in.

Some people said they found the display inappropriate.

Tennessee native Madi Kirk was sitting in the visitors section and heard booing from all sides of the stadium.

"I felt like it was a very serious time and for good reason," Kirk said. "I thought the booing was disrespectful and that it was the wrong time for it."

MU sophomore Jacob Bogage echoed that sentiment.
"I can't even imagine what that ceremony means to someone and having that as a memory is unconscionable," Bogage said.

Moller said he did not hear any of the reported booing and could not comment on it because he'd spent halftime in the locker room.

This is not the first time mid-Missouri has publicly expressed its distaste for President Barack Obama.

This booing at the mention of the president comes less than three months after a rodeo clown in Sedalia mockingly donned a mask of Barack Obama’s face at the Missouri State Fair.

However, presidential booing has been known to cross the political aisle. Former President George W. Bush was booed at a Washington Nationals game as he walked out to throw the first pitch in 2008.
STRIPES tightens Aspen Heights drop-off policy after lockdown

By Joe Dixon

November 1, 2013 | 9:10 p.m. CDT

COLUMBIA — STRIPES, an MU student-run organization that offers free rides to MU students, has decided that its drivers will no longer bring people who do not have a gate clicker to the Aspen Heights housing complex, according to a STRIPES news release issued Thursday.

Aspen Heights has been on temporary lockdown since Oct. 14. The complex has seen a series of incidents involving resident safety this fall, including an Oct. 6 party at the housing complex that ended with shots fired. No injuries or property damage were reported after that incident.

Every Aspen Heights resident has a clicker that opens the gates to the complex. They can also usually use a code to open the gates.

However, gate code access has been disabled during the lockdown, so residents and approved guests must use a gate clicker to enter the property, according to the news release.

In response to the lockdown, STRIPES will take patrons to the complex only if they have a gate clicker, according to the release.

STRIPES made this change with a concern for residents' safety in mind, STRIPES spokeswoman Mel Mazuc said.

"Residents at Aspen Heights can get a little crazy," Mazuc said. "We want to make sure patrons can get dropped off close-by and not have to walk far to get home."

STRIPES has not decided whether the Aspen Heights policy will remain in effect after the lockdown ends.
The organization is also considering expanding a tighter drop-off policy to every complex that drivers serve to deter people from going to complexes where they do not live.

Aspen Heights is also implementing its own additional security measures.

Residents are not allowed to have more than four guests at one time, and guests must check in with the security officer at the front gate.

"(These measures) have definitely helped our security team with the number of people that are coming onto the property," said Stuart Watkins, spokesman for the housing complex.

Aspen Heights will continue to discuss the newly implemented policies and will decide whether to make them permanent, Watkins said.

"The safety and security of our residents is a top priority," he said.

*Supervising editor is Margaux Henquinet.*
No quick fix for doctor shortage

Curtailed curriculum has been tried before.

By NATHANIAL S. NOLAN

The predicted shortfall of doctors in the coming decade has become a prominent feature in the news, especially with the opening of the Affordable Care Act's insurance marketplaces and enactment of the act's final pieces. This has prompted the most forward-thinking minds in medicine to propose solutions to bridge this gap. Some think giving more responsibility to nurses, nurse practitioners and physicians' assistants is the answer. Others believe telehealth — getting health care over an Internet or video connection — will help smaller communities in need of physicians. Amid this plethora of proposed fixes, one idea recently debated in the New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM) seems to be gaining traction: limiting medical training to three years.

Currently, medical students are required to get an undergraduate degree before pursuing medical school. For most, this requires four years of school. Medical school requires another four years, and to be a fully licensed practicing physician one must finish an accredited residency, the shortest of which is three years. That is roughly 11 years for most primary care providers — far too long, according to some. This is why several schools, including New York University School of Medicine, have created a three-year medical school curriculum.

In September, NEJM published articles for and against three-year M.D. programs. Certainly a three-year program would shorten the time it takes to get through medical school and would also save students a year of tuition, which at some institutions is upward of $50,000. This does not address the underlying issue, however, which is the dramatic increase in medical school debt over the past two decades. The cost of medical education is rising at twice the rate of inflation. There are expectations that reducing loan debt will also spur more students to enter primary care, but studies have demonstrated money is not the only factor in choosing a medical specialty, and loan repayment programs that offer loan reduction to students who practice primary care have had mixed results.

There also seems to be a lack of consensus about the readiness of medical students for clinical duty. Though proponents of shorter medical school programs contend students can meet training
requirements with less education, a survey of residency program directors suggests otherwise. A study published in Academic Medicine in 2009 actually suggested the fourth year of medical school be revamped to include more training for medical students before they enter residency. This is contrary to the recommendation that we cut the fourth year out altogether.

Finally, perhaps the most damning feature of this plan is it has been tried before. In the 1970s, many medical schools offered a three-year curriculum in an attempt to boost the number of physicians because of a predicted shortage. The University of Arizona reported its attempt at a three-year program was "an unsatisfactory experience" for educators and students alike. The school returned to the four-year program because the three-year program led to "excessive intensity of classroom work" and "inadequate time to teach important basic science material." More than 50 percent of surveyed institutions with three-year programs reported faculty dissatisfaction and worry about the amount of material cut out of the curriculum. Students also seemed to have misgivings about their education. A quarter of them opted to extend their education by a year or more. With the explosion of medical knowledge since the 1970s, the proposal of a three-year program seems doomed for failure.

Medical education is an important issue that will invariably be a part of improving our nation's health care. Reform is needed, but it needs to be evidence-based and well thought out. There might be a role for shortening medical school for special populations of students, such as those with advanced science degrees. Students wishing to practice primary care might also provide an opportunity for shortening medical school, especially if their fourth year becomes an integrated year of practice and training — allowing medical school and residency to overlap.

But a blanket policy of rushing students out the door to mitigate the physician shortage does not seem wise or sustainable.

Nathanial S. Nolan is a student in the University of Missouri School of Medicine.
Professors turn to unions

Part-timers join service group.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Thousands of part-time college professors are joining labor unions, a growing trend in higher education that's boosting the ranks of organized labor and giving voice to teachers who complain about low pay and a lack of job security at some of the nation's top universities.

The move to unionize at campuses from Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., to Tufts University near Boston follows a shift in hiring practices at colleges that rely more than ever on adjunct faculty to teach classes.

Last month, adjuncts at Tufts became the latest to join the 2.1 million-member Service Employees International Union, which has been aggressively targeting college instructors. Adjuncts at Georgetown formed a union with SEIU in May, and part-time instructors at nearby American University joined the union last year.

SEIU now represents more than 18,000 members at 10 colleges and universities, compared with 14,000 five years ago. The union is preparing to file for elections at more colleges in the Los Angeles, Seattle and Boston areas.

Adjunct professors now make up more than half of all college faculty nationwide; in the 1970s, about 70 percent of college instructors were tenured professors or on a track to tenure.

Unlike full professors, most adjuncts earn just a few thousand dollars per class, with scant benefits and little job security.

"What started out decades ago as a way to supplement experience on college campuses by using adjunct professors has flipped," said Malini Cadambi, SEIU's national director of higher education. "They are the majority of faculty labor on many campuses now, and their position has not improved."

Kip Lornell, an adjunct music professor at George Washington University in the District of Columbia, has been teaching students for 25 years and is the author of 13 books on American
music. He earns less than $23,000 a year teaching three classes at GWU. By contrast, a full professor at the university earns an average salary of $156,000 a year, according to data compiled by the American Association of University Professors.

Lornell says conditions have improved since GWU adjuncts formed a union in 2006 and won a contract two years later. Salaries are 20 percent higher, and the university now pays minimum rates of $3,500 or $4,030, per 3-credit course, depending on the lecturer's degree. The university also now has to go through certain procedures before deciding not to bring an instructor back.

"There's no question it's because of the union contract," Lornell said.

Higher education has been a rare bright spot in labor organizing in recent years as union membership has dwindled to 11.3 percent of the overall workforce and 6.6 percent in the private sector.

The American Federation of Teachers has added more than 50,000 new members in higher education since 2000. The majority of that growth has come in "contingent faculty," a category that includes part-time adjuncts, graduate assistants and full-time nontenured faculty.

"We've identified this as one area we're going to put significant resources into," said Craig Smith, AFT's director of higher education. Unions say they are not seeing quite as much pushback from colleges as they do in many private-sector union campaigns.

At Georgetown, administrators at the Jesuit university decided to take a neutral position on the union vote. But there was more resistance at Bentley University in Boston, where SEIU lost a unionization vote this month, 100-98.

"We made it clear in our statement and in communications with faculty that we do not feel it is necessary to unionize," Bentley spokeswoman Michele Walsh said. "We encouraged those faculty who agreed with this stance to vote accordingly."

Universities used to call on adjunct professors in mostly technical fields such as allied health, journalism or business to bring students more practical training. Many adjuncts still have full-time jobs and teach a class on the side. But as tenure-track positions decline, those who want to make teaching a full-time career have to cobble together jobs at multiple colleges and universities to make ends meet.

Colleges are relying more on adjuncts to teach basic classes as cash-strapped state governments have reduced funding for public universities, said Adrianna Kezar, a professor of education at the University of Southern California who studies the role of adjunct faculty.

Private universities also are under pressure to keep skyrocketing tuition levels down. Universities like the flexibility that adjuncts offer to deal with the uncertainty of predicting student enrollment.
A recent study showing median pay per course is about 25 percent higher on campuses where adjuncts have union representation. The report last year from the Coalition on the Academic Workforce, an advocacy group that seeks better working conditions for part-time faculty, found that median pay nationwide for teaching a standard three-credit course was about $2,700. Bill Shimer, a part-time lecturer in management and organizational development at Northeastern University in Boston, said he never imagined being part of the union movement. But he has been rallying colleagues to support an upcoming vote on whether to form a union.

"It's not that people want to unionize, but we really don't see any other way. There's nowhere to turn and nobody is looking out for us," said Shimer, who teaches five classes at Northeastern and two at another local university.

The university has responded by hiring a prominent law firm used by many corporations to discourage union organizing. Northeastern's provost, Stephen Director, sent a letter last summer warning part-time faculty about the impact of "ceding your rights" to negotiate with the university to "an outside organization which is unfamiliar with our culture."
The FBI will review the fatal shooting of a 25-year-old mid-Missouri man, a federal official said Friday.

The NAACP office in Columbia asked the U.S. Justice Department for an investigation last month after Boone County prosecutor Dan Knight announced that no charges would be filed, ruling there wasn't evidence that the shooter committed a crime.

Brandon Coleman's mother, Winona Coleman-Broadus, believes racial prejudice played a role in the crime. Coleman was black, the shooter is white.

"It's all racially motivated," she said Friday. "Why is this not being treated as a hate crime?"

Don Ledford, spokesman for Tammy Dickinson, the U.S. attorney for the Western District of Missouri, said the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, and the U.S. Attorney's office in Kansas City are all looking into the case.

"We're reviewing it to determine if there's a federal interest or a federal jurisdiction here," Ledford said. "We're not reviewing it to second-guess the Boone County prosecutor's decision."

Coleman, a groundskeeper at the University of Missouri, was killed May 19 following a confrontation outside the shooter's home in Columbia. A statement released by Knight on Oct. 23 indicated that the shooter's father brandished a large knife and Coleman pointed a .40-caliber semi-automatic handgun at the older man.

Knight determined that the shooter fired at Coleman out of fear that his father would be shot. Coleman died of blood loss after suffering three gunshot wounds.

Knight said he based his decision on evidence that included police reports, visits to the scene of the shooting and witness statements.

Coleman-Broadus said her son was defending himself by pointing the gun at a man who she said waved the knife at him twice. Knight, in his statement, said Coleman "was an initial aggressor in the confrontation" and was not acting in self-defense or defense of others when he displayed his gun.

Knight's statement said comments about race were exchanged prior to the shooting.
Journalist to speak on MU campus

Friday, November 1, 2013 at 2:00 pm Comments (1)

New York Times media reporter Brian Stelter is set to speak at the University of Missouri next week about how he was able to land a job at the Times right out of college.

The event is free and open to the public. It will be held at 7 p.m. Nov. 5 in Fisher Auditorium on the MU campus.

According to a news release from MU's chapter of the Online News Association, Stelter will discuss how he turned his media-monitoring blog, TVNewser, into what became his media reporting position at the New York Times.

Stelter started TVNewser in 2004 and continued to run the operation until he was hired in New York during 2007.

The blog, which tracks ratings for television news across all networks among other things, has stayed in operation since Stelter left.

Additionally, the event will include advice on "maximizing your digital identity to employers or investors," as well as the evolution of journalism at the Times.

Stelter is the occasional guest host of "Reliable Sources" on CNN. He also wrote a media-related book, "Top of the morning: Inside the Cutthroat World of Morning TV." One of Stelter's claims to fame is his coverage of the Joplin tornado during 2011 and how he was able to document it via Twitter.

MU's Online News Association, MU's Business Journalism Association and Donald W. Reynolds Chair in Business Journalism sponsored the event, along with the University's Student Activity Fees.