



MU News Bureau

Daily Clips Packet

August 18, 2017



New MU Chancellor gets ready for first school year

WATCH THE STORY: <http://www.abc17news.com/news/top-stories/new-mu-chancellor-gets-ready-for-first-school-year/605962067>

COLUMBIA, Mo. - Less than three weeks into the job, University of Missouri-Columbia Chancellor Alexander Cartwright is getting ready for the challenges of his first year.

"The first year the biggest thing is to learn about the institution," Cartwright said. "I have a lot to learn about the institution. I want to understand what we're doing, what we can do better and really to get to know all the people -- faculty, students, staff, administrators. With that knowledge you can really think about where are we ultimately headed and how are we going to get there."

Cartwright comes to the university from the State University System of New York. He said as chancellor, he wants to focus on interacting with students on a personal level.

"As chancellor, if you're not interacting with students, you're too distant from what's important," Cartwright said.

Cartwright and first-year University of Missouri system president Mun Choi recently helped students move into their dorm rooms. Cartwright said it's opportunities like that to help see what needs to be worked on.

"The other thing I'm interested in is how are we presenting ourselves to everybody that comes onto the campus," Cartwright said. "What happens when a parents comes? What happens when a first enters the campus? Those are important aspects of what we do."

To continue to meet with students on a personal level, Cartwright said he's already met with student groups for both undergraduate and graduate students and plans to meet with them regularly. He said he was going to meet with them in the union, in their space.

"I want to go to where they are to meet with them and meet other students as well," Cartwright said. "I've made it clear when I'm walking around the campus, I want students to feel free to stop and talk to me."

Cartwright said ideally other administrators and staff will follow his example and the campus will continue to become more open and inclusive for students.

"For me the big thing is, we are making sure Mizzou is an inclusive environment and everyone feels at home within our institution and feels value," Cartwright said. "It's that feeling of we are part of the same community. You're here we want to make sure you feel safe and secure. That's what we're focused on."

C-SPAN

MU Professor Speaks on CSPAN about Solar Eclipse

Generated from MU News Bureau release: <http://munews.missouri.edu/expert-comment/2017/0727-experts-available-2017-total-solar-eclipse/>

WATCH THE STORY: <http://mms.tveyes.com/PlaybackPortal.aspx?SavedEditID=bacbc861-8472-4a59-94c9-c2460759291b>



(NBC Station in San Francisco)

MU Study Finds that Spanking Impacts Kids Later in Life

Generated from MU News Bureau release: <http://munews.missouri.edu/news-releases/2017/0731-spanking-can-be-detrimental-for-childrens-behavior-even-ten-years-later/>

WATCH THE STORY: <http://mms.tveyes.com/PlaybackPortal.aspx?SavedEditID=15333a29-9e20-47a4-9a0b-8323bd67f014>

Similar stories ran in Little Rock, Ark., and Chicago.

T COLUMBIA DAILY TRIBUNE

Florida firm to study risks of fraternities, sororities

A Florida-based consulting firm is visiting the University of Missouri campus this week to study how to reduce the number of dangerous incidents occurring in fraternity and sorority houses. Dyad Strategies LLC will be paid \$22,000 to do a risk assessment of Greek organizations and review MU's relationship with fraternities and sororities.

The report, due Sept. 30, will rank the risks associated with Greek membership as well as make policy recommendations. Staff from Dyad were to be on campus Thursday and today to meet with staff in the Office of Greek Life, the Office of Student Conduct and MU Police, as well as alumni advisors, chapter leaders and senior campus leadership.

A Tribune review of fraternity and sorority discipline in December found that 25 of 27 fraternities and three of 16 sororities were investigated for violations since school opened in 2015. Of the fraternities, 20 had been disciplined and two suspended for five or more years from having a chapter on campus.

The review found that 16 students had been hospitalized since August 2015 for alcohol poisoning, including Brendan Zingale, who is now suing his former fraternity, Kappa Alpha.

“The consultant will help the university get a sense of national best practices related to Greek Life and review current policies and procedures in place,” MU spokeswoman Liz McCune wrote in an email. “Specifically, the consultants will review policies and procedures related to alcohol and drugs; housing; trainings and workshops; hazing; and recruitment and retention.”



Timing is key for salamanders on trek to breed

Posted by [Jeff Sossamon-U. Missouri](#) August 16th, 2017

Generated from News Bureau press release: [Understanding Salamander Breeding Patterns May Lead to Better Forest Management, Conservation Strategies](#)

When salamanders breed may matter more than the landscape obstacles they face, research suggests.

Salamanders face increasingly dangerous treks as the space between the ponds where they breed and their non-breeding habitat widens.

Knowing the patterns salamanders use to move back and forth could lead to better forest management and conservation strategies, researchers say.

“Salamanders serve as vital links in forest food chains, and their population size and recovery from major disturbances can help predict the health of forest ecosystems,” says Jacob Burkhart, a graduate student in the biological sciences division at the University of Missouri and lead author of the study in *Ecology and Evolution*.

“It’s crucial that we have a better understanding of how salamanders move, or disperse, across their landscape as well as what factors encourage or discourage their movement in order to make sound decisions about managing their populations and the forests where they live.”

Researchers used DNA extracted from tissue samples to estimate the salamanders’ movement patterns. DNA allows them to assess genetic relationships and gene flow between populations and individuals. They then paired those data with geographical measurements to observe how salamanders moved across the landscape.

Researchers studied four species of pond-breeding salamanders at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Two of the species breed in the spring and two in the fall. They also measured features of the landscape, including distance between ponds, the amount of tree cover, distance from ravines, and soil wetness.

DNA analysis showed that salamanders that breed in the fall move to new ponds less often than salamanders that breed in the spring. Distance between ponds and various landscape features could not fully explain the observed genetic differences.

“Even though some habitat features seemed to affect dispersal, we found that, for all four species, breeding season was a better predictor than habitat of the observed genetic differences,” Burkhart says. “Practically, what this says is that landscape variables are not quite as important as the timing of the breeding season.”

For those concerned with managing salamander populations as a means of managing forests, the study serves as a reminder that not all salamander species are alike.

“When using a particular species as a way of managing forests, conservationists should be aware of traits specific to those species, including their breeding seasons,” Burkhart says.

“When writing a conservation plan or when attempting to apply results from one species to related species, you need to consider the ecology of your target species, including its life history traits, in addition to its interactions with the landscape.”

The Department of Defense supported the work. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the funding agencies.

St.LouisPublicRadio



Secret sedative: How Missouri uses pentobarbital in executions

By [ERICA HUNZINGER](#) • 2 HOURS AGO

Expert comment generated through News Bureau direct contact.

Missouri will use two of its 34 vials of the sedative pentobarbital on Tuesday when it executes Marcellus Williams, who was convicted in the 1998 killing of Felicia Gayle, a former St. Louis Post-Dispatch reporter.

The state has enough pentobarbital for 17 executions, Williams' included, according to a document obtained by St. Louis Public Radio. No one except the state of Missouri knows where the stockpile comes from, despite lawsuits from inmates and media outlets.

But there is one sure thing, according to two people who've witnessed executions in Missouri and Georgia: Pentobarbital is a potent means of death.

The FDA-approved manufacturer of the drug will not sell directly to any state for use in an execution and has made it clear it doesn't want third-party distributors to do so. Any compounding pharmacy that makes small, quick-to-expire batches is shielded from public knowledge, too.

Experts argue that such secrecy makes it difficult to know whether Missouri's capital punishment process is constitutional.

“With a policy that is as important as the death penalty, and that has results that are so final and irreversible, it's important that the policy be carried out in the light of day,” said Rob Dunham, the executive director of the nonprofit [Death Penalty Information Center](#).

What is pentobarbital?

Simply, pentobarbital is “a drug that slows down the electrical activity of the brain and nerve cells,” according to Dr. Aarti Sarwal, a neurologist and the medical director of the critical care unit at Wake Forest Baptist Medical Center in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Pentobarbital is used in humans and animals. In a veterinary setting, it’s mostly for euthanasia, Dr. John Dodam, a professor at the University of Missouri-Columbia’s veterinary school, said. He noted the pentobarbital used in that situation is for animals only and has species-specific versions of the drug.

For humans, it’s mostly used in operating rooms and intensive care units to treat uncontrolled seizures and brain swelling. When injected, the drug goes to the heart and is pumped throughout the body.

Sarwal noted: “It's unique in a manner that it reaches the brain tissue very efficiently.”

She described how pentobarbital affects a body when used in operating rooms and ICUs to treat uncontrolled seizures and brain swelling. What follows does not address executions.

“It slows down the activity in the brain — it essentially puts you to sleep — and, as the doses go higher, into almost a state of coma to the point of completely shutting down. (The) rest of the body is controlled by nerve cells, so similar effects happen there ... the nerves that affect your heart muscles ... get slowed down, so the heart muscles will start beating slower and slower, essentially to the point of lowering your blood pressure. ...

“Same happens for breathing: The brain centers that regulate your breathing, as well as the nerve cells that help the breathing muscles work, get slowed down. ... It also has several other effects, like slowing down your stomach activity and pretty much any other activity in the body that's controlled by nerve cells,” she said.

And it isn't a drug that just any doctor can prescribe, Sarwal cautioned.

“Pentobarbital is a drug that has to be given by qualified providers who are specifically trained to monitor the dosing and side effects ... So, this is not part of typical medical school training. (Doctors) do get trained in understanding the side effects but it does require special training, and the use of pentobarbital is restricted to specific professions,” she said.

Story continues: <http://news.stlpublicradio.org/post/secret-sedative-how-missouri-uses-pentobarbital-executions#stream/0>



Social Media Used to Identify Charlottesville Protesters

BY JILL ROBINS AND BRUCE ALPERT

People are turning to social media to identify **white supremacists** who attended last weekend's violent protest in Charlottesville, Virginia.

The white supremacists, including neo-Nazis, skinheads and Ku Klux Klan members, came to protest planned removal of a Confederate statue.

Heather Heyer was killed when a man drove his car into a group of counter protesters. Police said the driver was James Alex Fields Jr., described by a former teacher as a Nazi supporter. He is being held in jail on murder and other criminal charges.

The Twitter account @YesyoureRacist ran photos of people attending the protest organized under a “Unite the Right” banner. It asks people to identify the people pictured in the photos.

Logan Smith of North Carolina is the man behind the @YesyoureRacist Twitter account. Smith started the account five years ago to report on racist comments about former President Barack Obama. As a white man, Smith said he believes people should be held responsible for racist and anti-Semitic speech.

Smith works for a liberal group in North Carolina. Smith said he is receiving threats of violence against him and his family.

“The threats are **disturbing**, but it’s nothing that I consider **credible**,” he said. “So right now, I’m just trying to get past this. And hold people responsible.”

What happened to identified protestors

Among the people identified as joining in the violent Charlottesville protests on the @YesyoureRacist Twitter account are Cole White and Peter Cvjetanovic.

Soon after the report appeared on Smith’s Twitter page, White gave up his job at Top Dog, a California restaurant.

Cvjetanovic told Channel 2 News in Nevada that he did not expect the photo of him marching with a burning stick in Charlottesville to be seen by so many people. He also said he is “not the angry racist they see in the photo.”

The University of Nevada, Reno, said Cvjetanovic is a student at the school. Marc Johnson is president of the college. He said America’s guarantee of freedom of speech means Cvjetanovic cannot be dismissed from the school.

“It requires us to support the right of people to express views which we sometimes **vehemently** disagree,” Johnson said.

Some reports on social media are false

But not everything reported on social media about the Charlottesville violence is true. Smith had to apologize for identifying a person shown in a photo wearing a Nazi armband. The man said the picture was not taken in Charlottesville, but at an earlier event.

Other social media sites got it wrong when they identified a man wearing a University of Arkansas College of Engineering shirt as a teacher at the school. The teacher told the New York Times that he was attending an art exhibit in Arkansas and was not in Charlottesville last weekend.

This is not the first time social media got things wrong.

In 2013, people used social media site Reddit to name a missing student as a suspect in the Boston Marathon bombing that killed three and injured nearly 300 people.

It was not true. Two brothers, Dzhokhar and Tamerlan Tsarnaev, were charged and convicted in the bombing. Reddit later apologized.

“The internet doesn’t always get it right”

“I think the danger is that the internet doesn’t always get it right,” said Elizabeth Behm-Morawitz. She is an associate professor at the Department of Communications at the University of Missouri.

Social media can hold people **accountable** for racist and anti-Semitic opinions and even identify people who attacked people, Behm-Morawitz said. But for people accused wrongly, it is difficult to correct false reports once they reach thousands, even millions of people, on the internet.

The burning sticks carried on the University of Virginia campus Friday night were photographed and shown widely on social media and in television and newspaper news reports. It reminded some people of Nazi Party rallies in Germany before and during World War II.

The sticks are made by TIKI Brand. The company put out this statement on Facebook:

“TIKI Brand is not **associated** in any way with the events that took place,” the company said.



[Patient receives area’s first leadless pacemaker from MU electrocardiologist](#)

Story generated from MU Health Care press release.

Richard Weachter, M.D., cardiac electrophysiologist at University of Missouri Health Care, recently became the first cardiac electrophysiologist in central Missouri to implant the smallest, minimally invasive cardiac pacemaker available.

The tiny device, called the Micra pacemaker, is about one-tenth the size of a conventional pacemaker. Unlike traditional pacemakers, this one does not use wires, called leads. The leads are usually threaded through blood vessels to connect to the heart. This new, leadless pacemaker attaches directly to the heart via small tines. Once positioned, it sends electrical impulses to the heart through electrode tips when it senses a slow heartbeat.

“We are very excited to offer our patients the most technologically advanced care available,” Weachter said. “The procedure we use to implant this new pacemaker is less invasive because it doesn’t require a surgical incision in the chest. Instead we implant the device directly into the heart through a catheter inserted into the femoral vein in the patient’s leg. For our patients, that means a shorter recovery period.”

Surgeons often use a pacemaker to treat bradycardia, a slow heartbeat. It works by sending electrical impulses to the heart to increase heart rate when it senses the heart slowing. More than 250,000 adults nationwide have pacemaker implants.

Eliminating the leads means eliminating a common source of pacemaker complications. A traditional pacemaker's leads can simply wear out over time. This new pacemaker completely eliminates that possible complication. Additionally, it has a 12-year battery life, and is completely invisible after implantation.

"This new pacemaker is not designed to replace all pacemakers," Weachter said. "Currently, the leadless pacemaker can be used for patients who need a single lead pacemaker. But just like most medical advancements, I expect we will see this technology develop for more and more patients over time."

For more information about MU Health Care's Heart and Vascular Center, visit <http://www.muhealth.org/services/heart-and-vascular/>.

MISSOURIAN

[New Marching Mizzou director happy to return, ready to leave her mark](#)

[GINA BALSTAD](#) Aug 17, 2017 [\(0\)](#)

COLUMBIA — Members of Marching Mizzou lined up on a practice field west of Mizzou Arena on Monday morning, ready to perform. Amy Knopps, the new associate director of bands and director of athletic bands, went from row to row, inspecting postures and correcting stances.

"Make sure your core is strong," Knopps instructed, her voice magnified by a microphone.

"Don't allow your upper body to waver."

Moments later, she called out, "Band, ten hut!" Students raised their instruments to their chests and stood at attention. Only Knopps could be heard.

Marching Mizzou performs at MU's athletic events and is the largest student organization, [according to the MU School of Music's webpage](#). Both MU and Marching Mizzou are deeply familiar to Knopps, a piccolo player and former drum major for the band.

Knopps' decision to leave the associate director of bands and director of athletic bands job at Eastern Michigan University to return to her alma mater was a big one, but it feels right. "This is a home to me," she said of Marching Mizzou.

Knopps grew up in Lee's Summit, where her involvement in music led her to be recruited by Dale Lonis, a former director of bands at MU.

"Growing up in Lee's Summit, I had a very strong foundation because of their music program," Knopps, 39, said. "There is such a tradition of excellence in music."

She started playing flute and piccolo in the fifth grade. Early on, Knopps felt an affinity for teaching after growing up watching her father, a professor, and her mother, a registered nurse, help people.

Knopps' early instructors also recognized her teaching ability and had her help a classmate named Jodi with the chromatic scales.

"I have a very vivid memory of me being like, 'Sure, I can help,' and going out into the hallway with Jodi, playing my flute — and she got it," Knopps said. "Even back in fifth grade, I just thought it was so cool."

Her older sister and two older brothers attended the University of Missouri- Kansas City, but Knopps knew she needed to be somewhere with a marching band. As she stuck with music in middle and high school, she eventually attended a pivotal all-juniors band weekend, which opened her eyes to the possibilities of Marching Mizzou.

After that, Knopps was sold. She played in Marching Mizzou for four years and pursued a degree in music education. During this time, she grew as a leader and instructor.

"I was afforded some very unique and rare opportunities," Knopps said.

These opportunities included conducting university bands and ensembles. She was a drum major for two years.

As an undergrad, Knopps was given the responsibility of setting up the women's volleyball athletic band when a graduate student was unavailable to do so.

"I was willing to take it on, so I started the volleyball band here," Knopps said. "I selected the music, I recruited the students and did all the volleyball matches. I did everything."

Knopps graduated from MU in December 2001. She taught at Center High School and Center Middle School in Kansas City until John Lynch, a conducting teacher from the University of Kansas, recruited her to be a graduate student in his conducting studio. Knopps followed Lynch to the University of Georgia, where she got a taste of conducting a marching band in the Southeastern Conference.

Soon after, Knopps received her doctoral degree. She knew exactly what she wanted to do — instruct athletic and concert bands, and teach a course in music education.

"I applied for one position, and it made Dr. Lynch very nervous," Knopps said. "But I just knew what I wanted to do, and I didn't want to apply for something I knew I wouldn't enjoy."

Eastern Michigan University in Ypsilanti, Michigan, had all the criteria Knopps wanted and she was hired for the position. She worked there for seven years, returning to MU from time to time for football games.

"Last year, when Mizzou played Eastern Michigan, I proudly wore my Eastern Michigan University T-shirt, but I had my tiger ears on," Knopps said.

Although she enjoyed her time in Michigan, the MU offer held a strong attraction. She acknowledged it was hard to give up her job at Eastern, but she took the leap.

"When I did, I just looked forward greatly to having the opportunity to take on this position," Knopps said.

Knopps succeeds Erin Cooper, who left at the end of last school year after resigning.

Before Knopps even came to MU, she prepared the administrative work needed for a marching band. She emailed Marching Mizzou members, inviting them to stop by her office to get a sense of what she wanted going forward.

"Dr. Knopps definitely knows what she is doing," Lauren Roberts, a trumpet section leader, said. "She is very organized. She knows when and why we are doing things and how we are going to do them, long before we have even thought about what we are going to do."

Knopps warmly recalls the experiences she had with Marching Mizzou and the School of Music and wants her students to have them as well.

"There are a number of memories, from the first time marching out onto Faurot Field and seeing 65,000 people watching you — it's just an awe-inspiring experience — all the way to my senior year when Marching Mizzou went to the inaugural parade for President Bush," Knopps said.

Knopps wants to share the emotional experience of music, projected through "combinations of sound and silence," as well as give her students opportunities to be successful as music educators. This means members of Marching Mizzou will have to give it their all, she said.

"I have a really high standard for everything we do, and I will not accept anything less than their best," Knopps said.

She believes that however hard they work, the members of Marching Mizzou should remain the close-knit group she remembers. She made many of her closest friends there.

At 7 p.m. Sunday, Marching Mizzou will appear in Concert on the Quad, on Francis Quadrangle, to share a sample of what the band will play in upcoming sports seasons. Knopps is particularly looking forward to the beginning of the football season.

"I'm excited for moment one — the first football game, when we debut the 132nd edition of Marching Mizzou," Knopps said. "This band has a long-standing tradition of excellence."

THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

At UVa, a Clash Over Whether to Stand Back or Stand Up

Generated through News Bureau direct contact.

NO MU MENTION

By JACK STRIPLING

In the days before white nationalists descended upon Charlottesville, officials at the University of Virginia gave students and professors the same advice that they might give before a snowstorm: Hunker down and it will pass.

Teresa A. Sullivan, the president, suggested that people should avoid the "Unite the Right" rally last Saturday, citing a "credible risk of violence." Engagement with the demonstrators was unsafe, she said in a statement on August 4, and confronting them "would only satisfy their craving for spectacle."

Those predictions came to bloody fruition, as both the rally and a demonstration at the university the night before turned violent. Much as that result may lend credence to Ms. Sullivan's early advice that these events are best avoided, so too does it highlight the stakes of a battle for civil rights that activists say cannot simply be sat out.

The alternatives the university tried to present for engagement, which included symposia on race relations, struck some professors, students, and alumni as sterile replacements for a confrontation that warranted the risk of bodily harm.

Ibby A. Han, who graduated from the university in May, was among about 20 counterprotesters who confronted hundreds of white supremacists on Virginia's historic Lawn on Friday night. It could be argued that the activists' presence at the base of a statue of Thomas Jefferson, where they clashed with the

white nationalists, made possible the melee that ensued. But Ms. Han said she could not stomach the alternative: An unimpeded neo-Nazi rally on the grounds of her alma mater.

"We all collectively decided we were going to go, and it was really fueled by an image in my mind of seeing my school overrun by Nazis without any kind of pushback or even someone standing up to them at all," Ms. Han said. "It just didn't sit with me that I could stand back and let that happen, even if it were only going to be 20 of us."

The counterprotesters, who formed a thin chain around the statue, were surrounded by a throng of white nationalists, who were carrying torches and screaming racial epithets. The confrontation quickly escalated, and some of the demonstrators used their torches as weapons, according to witnesses. Ms. Han, who said she had been trained as an emergency medical technician, treated about a half-dozen people who were pepper sprayed, flushing their eyes out with water.

Videos and photographs of the incident spread across the world, and commenters on social media praised the counterprotesters. In her official statements, however, Ms. Sullivan has not recognized the group, which she described as "bystanders" in one such communiqué. That framing may suggest a reluctance to commend the activists, lest they inspire more potentially dangerous actions.

At the same time, some professors argue, the president's language fails to recognize an act of courage.

"Those kids were doing what they were taught to do at Mr. Jefferson's university, which was to stand up," said Jalane D. Schmidt, an associate professor of religious studies. "The word 'bystander' is more rightly attached to the university itself. Those students are heroes."

A university spokesman did not respond to emailed questions about whether the students ought to be commended.

The administration's desire to distance itself from activists, Ms. Schmidt continued, reflects a larger problem that contributed to the Friday rally's spinning out of control. Ms. Sullivan said in an interview with *The Chronicle* on Sunday that the university had gotten vague intelligence on Friday afternoon about a small group of white nationalists coming to the campus, but that the tip was viewed as so insignificant that no one alerted her.

The administration's own telling suggests that activists on social media may have had more information about the coming conflict than the university and its police force.

"They took their own advice to ignore," Ms. Schmidt said. "They ignored the voices of their own students and faculty, trying to warn them, trying to alert them."

The administration's position, she said, was: "Don't protest. It's not such a big deal anyway. We see what happens when you ignore it."

University officials have not answered direct questions about the police response or made the chief of police available for interviews. [*Story continues.*](#)

NEW YORK

MAGAZINE

A Running List of Confederate Monuments Removed Across the Country

By ADAM K. RAYMOND

Before June 17, 2015, most Americans didn't think much about the more than 700 Confederate monuments around the nation. And then Dylann Roof, a 21-year-old white supremacist, massacred nine black churchgoers in Charleston, South Carolina. Roof's actions, along with photos of him posing with the Confederate flag, led to a push to remove that symbol of white supremacy from public spaces across the South.

Soon, though, people began looking beyond the flag and focused their attention on statues and monuments to Confederate generals, soldiers, and battles, many of which were erected as Jim Crow flourished across the South and white leaders sought to [re-cast the rebellious Confederacy as an honorable lot of freedom fighters and provide rallying points for the re-ascendent Ku Klux Klan](#). The summer of 2015 saw many debates about removing these statues, one of which led to a vote by the City Council in Charlottesville, Virginia, [to remove a statue of Confederate General Robert E. Lee on horseback](#).

That decision led white-supremacist organizers to plan a rally in support of the statue. That rally happened last weekend. The irony of the Unite the Right protest, which saw violent clashes between neo-Nazis and counterprotesters, along with one murder, is that like the Charleston massacre, it has accelerated the removal of Confederate statues across the nation. By associating their rancid ideology with centuries-old memorials, the white supremacists have ensured that these monuments will come down. In the first five days after the rally alone, nearly ten Confederate monuments have fallen. Plenty more will follow.

Here are the latest cities to remove their Confederate statues:

Madison, Wisconsin — August 17, 2017

A plaque honoring Confederate soldiers as “unsung heroes” [was removed from a city-owned cemetery](#) in Madison a day after residents complained about it. “The Civil War was an act of insurrection and treason and a defense of the deplorable practice of slavery,” Mayor Paul Soglin said in a statement. “The monuments in question were connected to that action and we do not need them on City property.”

Franklin, Ohio — August 17, 2017

Located along Dixie Highway, a monument to Robert E. Lee [was removed overnight](#) by the city

of Franklin. As local officials tell it, the monument wasn't removed just because of what it stood for, but because of where it stood. It's location near a highway made it a "public safety hazard," they said.

Baltimore, Maryland — August 16, 2017

A day after the Baltimore city council voted to immediately remove four Confederate-era statues, they were removed. Three of the statues honored those who played a role in fighting for the Confederacy and one depicted former Supreme Court chief justice Robert B. Taney, the man who wrote the majority opinion in the infamous Supreme Court case *Dred Scott v. Sandford*.

Los Angeles, California — August 16, 2017

A [six-foot memorial to Confederate soldiers](#) was removed from the Hollywood Forever Cemetery.

San Diego, California — August 16, 2017

A small plaque presented to the city in 1926 by the United Daughters of the Confederacy was quietly removed from Horton Plaza.

[Twitter Ads info and privacy](#)

St. Petersburg, Florida — August 15, 2017

Before local officials were even sure that it was located on public land, a plaque honoring a highway named for Stonewall Jackson [was removed](#) from the St. Pete waterfront.

Durham, North Carolina — August 15, 2017

A crowd of protesters toppled a Confederate soldier's monument honoring "the boys who wore the gray."

Gainesville, Florida — August 14, 2017

More than 110 years after the United Daughters of the Confederacy placed "Old Joe," a statue of a Confederate soldier, in downtown Gainesville, [the group paid for it to be relocated](#) to a private cemetery ten miles away.

Rockville, Maryland — July 24, 2017

Nearly two years passed between the order to remove a 13-ton statue of a Confederate soldier near the local courthouse and its [relocation](#). The statue's new home? A Potomac river crossing named for Confederate Captain Elijah V. White.

Orlando, Florida — July 4, 2017

Moved once in 1917 because it was creating traffic problems, a statue of a Confederate soldier nicknamed "Johnny Reb" [was moved again a century later](#). This time Johnny was relocated from Lake Eola Park to a section of the Greenwood Cemetery where rebel soldiers are buried.

St. Louis, Missouri — June 28, 2017

By the time the Confederate monument in St. Louis's Forest Park was dismantled, it had become such a target for vandals that the [city stopped removing spray-painted slogans](#) from the giant structure, which depicted something called the "angel of the spirit of the Confederacy" hovering over a family sending a rebel soldier off to fight.

New Orleans, Louisiana — May 19, 2017

Nearly two years after New Orleans mayor Mitch Landrieu called for the removal of several Confederate statues in the city, the most prominent — the Robert E. Lee Monument in the middle of Lee Circle — was lifted away by a crane.

New Orleans, Louisiana — May 17, 2017

The General P.G.T. Beauregard Equestrian Statue, honoring the man who led the attack on Fort Sumter in South Carolina, was removed.

New Orleans, Louisiana — May 11, 2017

Erected nearly 50 years after his side lost the Civil War, the Jefferson Davis Monument was [removed by masked workers](#).

New Orleans, Louisiana — April 24, 2017

Long the subject of controversy, the Battle of Liberty Place Monument, erected in 1891, was a rallying point for racists in the city and at one point had an inscription extolling “white supremacy.” Now it’s gone.

Frederick, Maryland — August 17, 2017

A bust of Maryland native, Chief Justice Roger Taney, [was removed](#) from in front of the old City Hall ten years after a plaque was added to provide information about his role in the Dred Scott case.

Louisville, Kentucky — November 19, 2016

Though it never seceded from the Union, the commonwealth of Kentucky was claimed by the Confederacy and now it has more statues commemorating the rebellion than any state that didn’t secede, [according to the South Poverty Law Center](#). One of those, on the University of Louisville campus, [was removed and relocated](#) to a small town an hour away.

Boone County, Missouri — September 24, 2015

Forty years before Dylann Roof ignited a debate over Confederate monuments, a giant rock with a small plaque commemorating Confederate soldiers from Boone County was removed from the campus the University of Missouri and relocated the local courthouse. Several months after the massacre in Charleston, it was moved again, this time a historic site commemorating a nearby Civil War battle.

Austin, Texas — August 13, 2015

The momentum to remove the nine-foot-tall, 1,200-pound statue of Jefferson Davis from the UT Austin campus began with the election of a new student-body president, but it was settled after the massacre in Charleston. More than a year after its removal, [the statue returned to campus](#) hidden away in a building where students study American history.