THE DAILY CLIPS

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The movie, the first shot in North Carolina, was made by the Atlas Film Co. of Chicago. It lasts 46 minutes.

Lost film tells tale of the Lost Colony
BY JOSH SHAFFER - Staff Writer

MANTEO By movie-making standards in 1921, Manteo qualified as a far-flung backwater, a tiny island reachable only by boat. Hardly anyone there had ever owned a camera, let alone seen a motion picture.

But that year, North Carolina's state government spent the hefty sum of $3,000 filming the story of the Lost Colony using local actors and Outer Banks sets. It was the first movie ever shot in North Carolina. Townsfolk dressed in the plumed hats of English colonists and the headdresses of Indian tribes, putting their stamp on the new marvel of cinema.

That film was quickly eclipsed by the popular outdoor drama "The Lost Colony," still staged in Manteo, and the film fell into obscurity until last month, when a nearly pristine copy was discovered in the play's offices.
A five-minute segment of the film, now digitized, will be shown during a lecture at East Carolina University. Soon, backers hope to revive the entire 46-minute movie.

"In 1921, all the people from the Outer Banks piled on boats to see themselves on film," said Larry Tise, history professor at ECU. "They mobbed the theater in Elizabeth City. It was such a big hit that they had to show it over and over and over."

The movie helped mark a time when the Outer Banks, cut off from the rest of North Carolina, began to consider the story of its early English colonists a commodity to be shared.

The idea came from Mabel Evans Jones, superintendent of Dare County schools who had studied in New York and had seen movies there as their popularity spread.

When she heard that the state government wanted to make a historical film, she successfully pitched the Lost Colony idea as a way to get the story into North Carolina schools.

Its title hardly rolled off the tongue: "The Earliest English Expeditions and Attempted Settlements in the Territory of What is Now the United States, 1584-1591."

Although the film was made by the Atlas Film Co. of Chicago with a single cameraman, locals made the entire production happen. R.C. "Dick" Evans, father of Mabel Evans Jones, allowed a room in his hotel and store to be used for costume design, said Sarah Downing, assistant curator of the Outer Banks History Center.

**A cast of hundreds**
"There were about 300 people in Manteo, and they used all 300 people," said Lebame Houston, historian with the Roanoke Island Historical Association, who discovered the film copy. "The total involved was 374, so [Jones] had to import some."

The film was distributed statewide and shown at least into the 1980s. It can't compare with Paul Green's 1937 play, Houston said, but it did set up a grass-
roots movement behind the local history, which helped win federal backing for the play.

**A product of its times**
The film shows graphic violence between the colonists and the Indians, including a scene where the English fire on unarmed natives they suspect of stealing a silver chalice. Tise said it is best viewed along with historical context, and Houston will speak when it is shown Thursday at ECU.

A few other copies of the film exist, but they are in poor shape.

The copy found in "The Lost Colony" administrative offices is thought to be the only surviving copy in good condition, and a 1971 narration from Jones also was found there.

To see it is to watch movie-making unfold and to see North Carolina make its first appearance on film, telling the world its best-known stories.

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PHOTOS FROM MEEKINS FAMILY COLLECTION
Nearly everyone in Manteo in 1921 was involved in 'The Earliest English Expeditions and Attempted Settlements in the Territory of What is Now the United States, 1584-1591.' Some played both colonists and Indians.
Residents interested in the expansion of East Carolina University have a chance to contribute input this week. A series of forums will be held Tuesday and Wednesday to discuss the latest version of the campus master plan to be released at the meetings.

“The intent of the master plan is to direct future growth of the campus,” Rick Niswander, interim vice chancellor for administration and finance, said. “The purpose of these meetings is to get additional input.”

The latest drafts — one for the main campus and one for the health sciences campus — are the compilation of a handful of options released last year and the resulting input at that time. The plans are not final, Niswander said.

“The more people that come and see the plans and comment on them, the better off we are,” he said. “We've been part of Greenville for 100 years. We want to make sure our growth is consistent with our goals and objectives, but also consistent with the goals and objectives of the Greenville community.”

Representatives from the consulting firm generating the plans will give presentations on the plans and answer questions, Niswander said. In addition to the drawings, there will be information about building specifications, traffic patterns, pedestrian paths, water and power lines, topography and landscaping.

“It's a very voluminous document but it's very detailed,” Niswander said. The plans will be available online following the meetings. This is the last major collection of public input associated with the plan, Niswander said.

Depending on the feedback this week, a final master plan is expected to be complete by late summer or early fall.

Contact Jackie Drake at jdrake@reflector.com or (252) 329-9567.
Editorial: Reject threats to dental school
Sunday, March 20, 2011

North Carolina's projected $2.4 billion revenue shortfall for the coming fiscal year has lawmakers poring through every line of the budget in search of potential savings. While each part of state government expects to share in the hardship, there is a justified concern that the Legislature will cut some programs and initiatives with tremendous potential to improve the lives of North Carolinians.

One need only look at a proposal that emerged this week that would inflict drastic harm on the future of the East Carolina University School of Dental Medicine. The type of short-term thinking that would inhibit the future of that program is precisely what North Carolina does not need at this critical hour and lawmakers here and across the state should reject it.

East Carolina's dental school promises to be the most important addition to the university in years when it opens its doors to the inaugural class in the fall. There exists an overwhelming need for dentists in North Carolina, particularly in eastern counties where most communities have an inadequate number of dental professionals to serve residents.

Four counties do not have a single dentist. With clear evidence linking proper dental health to better general health, the long-term implications of that deficit is clear.

Despite that, a proposal prepared by legislative staff for the General Assembly's Joint Appropriations Subcommittee on Education offers two extreme approaches to funding of the dental program. The first would provide no additional operating funds to the school beyond the current budget, jeopardizing the 10 planned satellite dental clinics throughout the state. The second would end the dental school entirely, transforming the under-construction Ledyard E. Ross Hall into a new Life Sciences building.

Both proposals are unacceptable.
The state's need for additional dental professionals is unquestioned. The existing school at UNC Chapel Hill cannot graduate enough students to meet the demand for dentists, nor does it focus on the rural eastern communities that the East Carolina school would serve. The proposed satellite clinics stand at the heart of the dental school initiative as they will allow students to turn theory into practice while helping communities in need without delay.

With the first class of students readying themselves for school in the fall, the Legislature should reject any proposal that would impede the development of this school. Do not scuttle a resource with unlimited potential to address a proven and pressing need in this state.
A historian made quite a discovery in an old filing cabinet within the Roanoke Island Historical Association's archives last month: a silent film believed to be the first of its kind made in North Carolina.

Based on early English expeditions to America — including the Roanoke Colony (better known as the “Lost Colony”) — the documentary film was discovered by lebame houston as she was recovering and organizing the archives, a process that's taken three or four years. Houston will present a portion of the film during her appearance for the Voyages of Discovery Lecture Series, beginning at 7 p.m. Thursday in East Carolina University's Wright Auditorium.

Two other clips of the film have previously been discovered, but this latest find is the first full-length copy, said Larry Tise, Orville and Wilbur Wright Distinguished Professor of History at ECU and Houston's research partner.

Tise said he became aware of the film's existence after houston found a partial portion of the film in 2002, but it wasn't until Feb. 14 that Tise received the call he had been waiting for.

“She just said, ‘Larry, (expletive) I think we found it,” Tise recalled.

“I said, ‘Well, how do you know?’ And she said, ‘I don't. I just gotta hunch.’”
She then told Tise that the box in her hands read “1921 Lost Colony film,” but she couldn't see it at first because of its antiquated format.

Tise said the film could be the first movie to be made in North Carolina and was funded by the State Department. It was meant to be a series of dramatizations of events in the state's history, but the other films, as far as he knows, were never made.

What also makes this film special is that it was completely generated by a woman, Mabel Evans Jones, who later became superintendent of Dare County Schools and spent her life building the local school system.

“She was a generation of women who grew up in North Carolina, got themselves educated and moved into helping North Carolina get a good system of public schools, all of which happened in the 1920s,” Tise said. “She went to Columbia University (New York City) in 1920 and saw the impact of silent movies in New York and conceived the idea of making a movie about the Lost Colony.”

Tise and other historians aren't just fascinated by what this film tells about women in history, but the film also speaks to the attitudes toward race in the 1920s, by how non-whites are depicted and treated in the re-enactment.

Houston found the film reels as well as two audio tapes as she was organizing executive files at the archives. The tapes and the film were sent to a film studio in Raleigh to be digitized before houston and Tise could find out what was on them.

The audio tapes were recorded at different film screenings in 1971 and 1976. Both are recordings of Jones' commentary on her movie. Tise said that while the production value is superior on the first tape, Jones is more “jabbery” on the second one.

“She made wonderful comments,” Tise said. “There are a lot of scenes of Indians cooking and Indians dancing. She said, ‘We didn't know what an Indian dance looked like then, so this is the best idea we had.’ It's really wild because there's a campfire and the Indians are running around like banshees.”

The discovery of the film coincidentally happened shortly before houston is scheduled to appear at ECU to speak about the outdoor production, “The Lost Colony.” The play is celebrating its 75th anniversary next year. The lecture was already to feature costumes and actors as houston discussed the history of the play. It will now also include a five-minute segment of Jones' film.

Next, Tise hopes they can compile a new documentary; this one would discuss the story, the film and Jones. A premiere of this film would be held at ECU and would be sent to North Carolina schools as a teaching tool.

Ninety years after its creation, this documentary is aiding historians in understanding society of the 1920s. Jones' story adds to Tise's research of notable North Carolina women.
“I tapped into this whole generation of women who were doing these things,” Tise said.

“These women built Tryon Palace. They founded historic preservation in North Carolina. They built garden clubs all over North Carolina. They restored historic buildings all over North Carolina. They photographed the cultural history of North Carolina. And Mabel Evans Jones was a member of that generation of women.”

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For local men who stutter,
The King's Speech strikes close to home

David Blalock, a speech pathologist at Wake Forest Baptist Medical Center, talks about his struggles with stuttering while growing up in an orphanage. He learned to talk as little as possible, he said.

By Lisa O'donnell

For millions of moviegoers around the world, "The King's Speech" was simply two hours of entertainment.

But for David Blalock and Scott Mills, the Oscar-winning movie about King George VI's efforts to overcome his stutter was an emotionally wrenching reflection of their own struggles with speaking.

"I've seen it twice," said Mills, an audiologist with Carolina Hearing Doctors. "The first time, I was completely tired because it almost felt like I was doing the speeches. I felt so much for that character. The second time, I thought it was going to be much easier, and it wasn't. It was just very emotional."

Blalock, a speech pathologist at Wake Forest Baptist Medical Center, shares those feelings. On the urging of his students at UNC Greensboro, Blalock saw the movie. It was the first time he had been to a theater since the 1990s.
"I could grasp what he must have been feeling. I could imagine what he must have been experiencing, how he wakes up every day of his life attempting to deal with it and his constant attempt to figure out a strategy," Blalock said.

Mills and Blalock said the movie was the most accurate portrayal of stuttering that they have seen. Often, Hollywood depictions focus on the mouth or the stutterer's body movements.

"In 'The King's Speech,' you could see the physical side, but it really dealt with it from the angst standpoint, how this makes you feel inside. Most movies don't get into that part of it," Mills said.

The men share many experiences with the British monarch when it comes to stuttering. For example, they don't remember a time when they didn't stutter, they were terrified of public speaking, and they were mercilessly ridiculed. Growing up in an orphanage in Iredell County, Blalock learned to talk as little as possible.

"It was not an environment that tolerated weakness," he said. "I'd be scared to death that the teacher would call on me."

After four years in the Marine Corps, Blalock went to East Carolina University with the intent of majoring in something that would prepare him for law school. He shared his plans with a professor, who promptly urged him to consider another career.

"You're not going to be able to be a lawyer," the professor told a devastated Blalock. "You need to get your speech straightened out."

He took speech therapy for the first time at ECU. One treatment focused on ways to overcome his fear of stuttering rather than speaking techniques.

Another treatment involved wearing a set of earphones that blasted white noise in his ears when he stuttered.

"Could you take that strategy into the world? It didn't make any sense," Blalock said.
He poured out his frustration to a neighbor who was a music major. The neighbor said he had heard Blalock singing in a fluent voice.

That conversation, Blalock said, profoundly changed the way he approached speaking. He learned to speak in a flowing way that eliminated silent intervals, intervals that can lead to blocks of silence for stutterers.

Blalock practiced that style of speaking for more than a year, laying a foundation for the fluency he has today.

As a speech pathologist, Blalock works with people who have difficulty speaking. A small number of his patients stutter. The techniques he teaches to help stutterers last about 10 sessions.

Stutterers are not cured, but they can learn to speak more fluently with practice, Blalock said. "Every day is a therapy day," he said. "Every day is a battle. But you can win the majority of those battles."

Mills also dreaded talking in class and was nearly classified as mentally disabled because of his stutter.

"I had a good bit of stomach trouble when I was in seventh and eighth grade, and when I look back at it now, I think it was nerves," Mills said. "The thought of giving any kind of oral report was traumatizing."

In college, Mills waited until the final semester of his senior year to complete a required speech class that most people took as freshmen. A helpful professor who sympathized with Mills' stutter stood at the back of the room and helped coach him through his speech, much as King George's therapist guided him in the movie's climactic scene.

After Mills finished graduate school, he hoped to join the Navy and work in the medical corps. He was making good progress in the application process until he was asked to read a paragraph aloud, a test used to ensure the applicant is literate.

"The stuttering was incapacitating, and I stumbled my way through it," Mills said.

The recruiter gave him a long look and said: "Tell me what just happened."
When Mills explained his stutter, the recruiter told Mills that he doubted he would get through officer training.

"If you stutter, you are a strong person because you've put up with a lot for a long time," Mills said. "To have someone tell me that I was not strong enough to overcome this, that was disappointing, and it took a long time to get past that."

Like Blalock, Mills has encountered people with preposterous notions about the roots of his stuttering. One man insisted that Mills' stuttering must have been caused by sexual abuse. Mills quickly dismissed that notion, but the man persisted.

Mills stumbles with words that stop suddenly between syllables, such as hundred. Moving from the N to the D can cause him to stop for 30 seconds. In a stroke of bad luck, he also struggles with words that begin with "au," such as audiologist, his occupation. It's a word he has to say every day. Mills is now the president of the N.C. Academy of Audiology, a job that requires him to give monthly speeches.

He credits his wife, Sue Ann, with giving him the strength to make those speeches. She has given him the type of support that King George's wife, Elizabeth, gave him, Mills said.

With "The King's Speech" continuing to draw moviegoers around the world, Blalock and Mills are hopeful that people will look at stutterers as people with speech motor problems, not people with psychological scars or mental disabilities.

"It's important in that the movie may well provide the viewing public with just an understanding of a problem and an understanding that we shouldn't be treated as if we have some type of disease," Blalock said. "It's not something to be scared of."

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During a week when many students work on their tans, some East Carolina University students were building houses, cleaning beaches and tutoring children.

These community service activities were just some of the tasks that more than 70 students performed in locales as close as Carteret County and as far as Honduras.

“It's a life-changing experience,” said Gretchen Brockmann, assistant director for Campus Living and Residence Life, which has organized such Alternative Spring Break trips for 13 years.

This year, Brockmann said, students in the ASB program went to Eustis, Fla., and Atlanta. In Florida, 13 students helped build houses through Habitat for Humanity's Collegiate Challenge program.

Meanwhile, five students traveled to Atlanta for projects with several agencies, including Community Food Bank, Community Tool Bank, and Hosea Feed the Hungry and Homeless.

The Volunteer and Service-Learning Center coordinated four service trips, Mike Loeffelman, VSLC volunteer coordinator, said.

In Roatan, Honduras, 13 students cleaned up beaches and built a foundation for an environmentally friendly building where women can someday sell handcrafts made from recyclable materials.
In New York City, 15 students worked with the Gay Men's Health Crisis and Junior Achievement New York. The students tutored children and helped prepare for a fundraising AIDS Walk in May.

In Carteret County, nine students worked with the N.C. Coastal Federation, bagging oyster shells and helping care for a bird nesting area. They also volunteered at the N.C. Aquarium.

A fourth group of 18 students traveled to New Orleans to help neighborhoods still recovering from Hurricane Katrina. The students painted, cleaned and landscaped, among other tasks. “It gives them an opportunity to serve with an intense project that they don't get during the academic year,” Loeffelman said. “I also think they're looking for that opportunity to travel outside of their comfort zone and go to a location that they might have never been before.”

Each trip included an advisor. Loeffelman, who has coordinated the project for two years, went to Honduras.

“It was intense,” he said, describing it as “poverty in paradise.” “We were actually interviewed by some Honduras news stations several times while we were down there, because they appreciated the work we were doing,” Loeffelman said.

Loeffelman said the work was in collaboration with the Roatan Marine Park. The park is a grass roots, community-based nonprofit. Students raised funds and provided their own. The VSLC trips received funds from the Student Government Association and the Center for Student Leadership and Engagement.

“This gives students an opportunity for deep personal reflection,” Loeffelman said. “It also helps students work better as a team and develop communication skills and leadership skills.”

The trips tend to attract students who already have a passion for serving others. Nevertheless, Brockmann said, “they find themselves so touched by the experience.”

**Graduate students help catalog artifacts**

Graduate students from ECU's maritime history program used part of their spring break to “rediscover” artifacts from the blockade-runner Modern Greece.

The Department of Cultural Resources' Underwater Archaeology Branch (UAB) in conjunction with Fort Fisher State Historic Site and the Friends of Fort Fisher provided the opportunity March 7-9 for the students to explain artifacts from the Civil War-era vessel.
On the morning of June 27, 1862, the 210-feet blockade-runner evaded the ring of federal ships on its way to the eastern entrance to the Cape Fear River but was spotted by the U.S.S. Cambridge, which opened fire, according to information provided by the UAB.

Soon the U.S.S. Stars and Stripes joined the Cambridge and under heavy fire the Modern Greece was forced ashore. To keep the cargo of clothing, cutlery, ammunition and rifles out of Yankee hands, Fort Fisher opened fire on the stranded vessel.

The vessel was believed to have been destroyed; in 1962 following a storm, the Modern Greece was uncovered. Lying 300 yards off of Fort Fisher in 25 feet of water, divers found that much of the vessel and its cargo were intact.

Over the next two years, the N.C. Department of Archives and History and the U.S. Navy joined forces to salvage as much of the ship and its contents as possible.

Their work recovered 11,500 artifacts. Some of those pieces were conserved and placed in museums throughout the state and nation, but a large number of items were left in tanks as UAB archaeologists moved on to other shipwrecks.

In light of the 150th anniversary of the Modern Greece's sinking and of the 50 years since its salvage, awareness and concern for the artifacts not yet conserved has increased.

To answer initial questions concerning the type, amount and condition of artifacts, 11 graduate students from ECU and two student interns from the University of North Carolina at Wilmington were put to the task.

Under the direction of Susanne Grieve, director of conservation for ECU's Maritime History Program, and Nathan Henry, assistant state archaeologist, the students recorded, catalogued, photographed, and determined the future conservation needs of the Civil War-era objects. The artifacts have been placed in new storage containers inside the UAB conservation facility.

The assessment of artifacts also provides recommendations on how best to use the conserved collection in the future with the hope that it can serve training and public education to the fullest extent.

For more information, contact Susanne Grieve at ECU, 328-4407 or Madeline Spencer at the Underwater Archaeology Branch, (910) 458-9042.

**Annual Youth Arts Festival set for April 2**

The seventh annual Youth Arts Festival is expected to bring more than 100 visual and performing artists to ECU on April 2.

Musical and theatrical groups will also be featured at the festival, which will be on the campus mall from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. It is free and open to the public.
The Paperhand Puppet Intervention, a puppetry and artistic expression ensemble, will headline. The festival will also feature the Flag of Hope, a social service art project by Edwin Gil that is the nation's first flag made with the handprints of North Carolina's diverse communities. Gil's project is an effort to promote hope and understanding and raise awareness about diversity and acceptance.

Children will have the opportunity to visit with artists demonstrating activities such as wheel-thrown ceramics, traditional watercolor painting, weaving, felting, papermaking, printmaking, portraiture and a myriad of other visual art media. Children also will have a chance to create artwork with help from professional artists and art students. Other fun, interactive activities are planned for children of all ages. Featured artists will come from surrounding states, North Carolina, Greenville and from the ECU School of Art and Design.

This festival coincides with the Youth Arts Month sponsored by the North Carolina Art Education Association. It is hosted by the School of Art and Design. Supporters include ECU Office of the Provost, the College of Fine Arts and Communication, Target Corporation, the Ledonia Wright Center, the Friends of the School of Art and Design, the North Carolina Arts Council, Bank of America, and the Pitt County Arts Council at Emerge.

**Carolina Scouts ‘Scout Out Nursing'**

About 130 eastern North Carolina Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts are expected to attend “Scout Out Nursing” on Saturday in the ECU College of Nursing.

The event, which will be held noon-3 p.m., is aimed at introducing the nursing profession to girls, boys, and young women and men.

It is sponsored by the ECU Beta Nu chapter of Sigma Theta Tau, the international honor society for nursing.

Scouts ages 5-17 will join in games, crafts, first aid and exercises to identify heart and lung sounds with ECU’s simulation mannequins.

Scouts also will learn about the history of nursing. High school participants will have the opportunity to talk to ECU nursing students and discuss admission requirements. Scouts will earn a patch or badge for their participation in the event.

The American Association of Colleges of Nursing encourages educators to promote nursing to youngsters as early as possible. AACN predicts all 50 states will experience nursing shortages by 2015. ECU is the largest producer of new nursing graduates in the state.

For more information, contact Gina Woody at 744-6399 or email woodyg@ecu.edu.
See www.ecu.edu/cs-ecu/calendar.cfm for times, places and more information on these events and other ECU upcoming activities.
Monks from the Drepung Loseling Monastery in India, proceed to poor the remains of their mandala, a sacred sand painting, into the Tar River, following a dismantling ceremony of the mandala in East Carolina University's Mendenhall Student Center Friday, March 18, 2011. (Justin Falls/The Daily Reflector)

Monks' fragile art form unmade
Sunday, March 20, 2011

Monks from the Drepung Loseling Monastery in India held a closing ceremony for the mandala sand painting they created at East Carolina University's Mendenhall Student Center during the past week at noon Friday, followed by a procession to the Town Common to disperse the mandala sand into the Tar River.

The mandala — a spiritual painting made of tiny grains of colored sand — is meant to invoke happiness among participants and observers. It's a blessing everyone seeks, regardless of religion, Gala Rinpoche, a leader among the monks, said.

The monks drew the outlines for the painting from memory, using a compass and ruler to guide their lines. Monday afternoon they began filling the pattern.
A witness on the first day of testimony in the James Earl Richardson capital murder trial said he fought Richardson in a downtown Greenville nightclub minutes before the drive-by shooting that killed two men outside the club.

Darin Kennedy, who graduated from East Carolina University in 2010 and now lives in Raleigh, told jurors in the half-full courtroom that he and Richardson bumped arms a few times inside the crowded Other Place nightclub on Fifth Street between Reade and Cotanche streets.

Richardson's comments and gestures to Kennedy just after 2 a.m. on June 30, 2009, led to a scuffle between the two men. The scuffle prompted bouncers at the club to eject the two men and their friends, with Richardson and his friends tossed out first, Kennedy said.

Three minutes later, when Kennedy and his friends had to leave, they stepped outside into a hail of bullets fired from a white car speeding by, Kennedy testified. When the smoke cleared and the flashing of gunfire ceased, Kennedy said, East Carolina University student Edgar Landon Blackley and Andrew Kirby, manager of Michaelangelo's pizza shop, lay silent on the sidewalk.

Kennedy's testimony was preceded by that of the slain men's mothers, Laura Blackley and Pama Kirby, who briefly told jurors what their sons were doing in Greenville that summer and passed photos of them to jurors.

Before testimony and evidence were presented, District Attorney Clark Everett presented opening remarks to the jurors. He outlined how evidence collected by police and the testimony of witnesses would show that Richardson was the person who owned and shot
the .45-caliber gun fired from a white BMW, then fled to Baltimore, Md., for four days before returning to Greenville and turning himself in to police.

Defense attorney Jeff Cutler in his opening remarks told jurors they would hear a “difficult and sad case about a random and senseless act of violence.”

“What's important in this case is who committed this crime. A lot of what Mr. Everett said about what the state's evidence will be is not in dispute. Somebody got in that vehicle, drove by OP's and fired shots. What's important here is who was in that vehicle?” Cutler said.

Everett told the jury he would present evidence and testimony that places Richardson at the scene, forensic evidence that matched Richardson to the gun, and ballistic evidence that confirms the bullets came from his gun.

The pace of action in Judge W. Russell Duke's courtroom was swift. Attorneys met with the judge at 9 a.m. to review motions before the jury arrived at 11 a.m. Duke denied a defense motion to suppress evidence that Richardson previously fired the alleged murder weapon. Everett later said the weapon was fired outside a Winterville pool hall in May 2009.

Duke charged the jury and read the rules they would follow as they considered the evidence. “The rules that jurors follow assure the state and the defendant of absolute impartiality,” Duke said.

Without hesitation, Duke instructed the prosecuting attorneys to call their first witness. When attorneys for both sides finished with Kennedy, Duke recessed court for the weekend. One of the jurors left to attend a funeral. Court will reconvene at 9 a.m. Monday.

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The College of Business at East Carolina University kicked off its new risk management and insurance program with a series of events culminated with a national insurance executive visit through the Beta Gamma Sigma Distinguished Lecture Series.

During a student luncheon and presentation on Feb. 8, insurance executive Bob Restrepo — chairman, president and chief executive officer of State Auto Insurance Companies — welcomed students to the insurance industry, which he described as an “industry in transition.”

Students learned first-hand about challenges and opportunities, and also engaged in a question-and-answer session with Restrepo.

Directed by Brenda Wells, an insurance expert who holds a Ph.D. in risk management and insurance from the University of Georgia, ECU's risk management and insurance concentration is a direct result of partnerships with industry professionals.

“Risk management is a broad academic field, which can include traditional insurance-related risk management — earthquakes, hurricanes, fire, life, health and retirement planning — as well as financial risk such as interest, exchange rates and credit,” Wells said. “Not only do we teach our students the ’nuts and bolts' of business at ECU, we also hone the skills essential for success in the business world. Our risk management and insurance graduates will enjoy successful careers at companies large and small and are well-prepared to enter all facets of the insurance industry.”

Officials also announced a collaboration between ECU and The National Alliance for Insurance Education & Research, which will allow students to earn the University
Associate Certified Insurance Counselor (UACIC) designation through their coursework, giving a head start on earning the certified insurance counselor (CIC) designation.

During the luncheon, the College of Business honored 15 students who recently passed the UACIC certification test.

Courses offered in ECU’s risk management and insurance program include Principles of Risk Management and Insurance, Corporate and Financial Risk Management, Commercial Property and Liability Insurance, and Employee Benefits and Retirement Planning.

Students also participate in industry-specific conferences, including the annual conference of the Independent Insurance Agents of North Carolina. In its first year, the risk management and insurance concentration already has more than 40 students enrolled.

The program is supported by endowments from both the Independent Insurance Agents of North Carolina and the North Carolina Surplus Lines Association.
Pediatric specialists join Brody School of Medicine

Monday, March 21, 2011
WORKWEEK

Three pediatric specialists have joined the Brody School of Medicine at East Carolina University and its group medical practice, ECU Physicians.

Dr. Jennifer Humberson joined the Department of Pediatrics in the division of pediatric genetics. She has a medical degree from Virginia Commonwealth University. She completed a pediatric residency at the University of California, San Francisco, in Fresno and a genetic subspecialty residency at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Her research interests include evaluation and management of children with developmental delay, dysmorphic features and abnormal microarray testing, improving clinical genetics training for medical students, and developing a clinical genetics curriculum for fellowship training. She also is interested in the ethical, legal and social issues of genetics.

Humberson sees patients at the ECU Pediatric Specialty Clinic at 2150 Herbert Court. Appointments are available by calling 744-2525.

Dr. Laura Lee Raynor has joined the pediatric division of neonatology. She comes to Greenville from the University of Virginia Children's Hospital in Charlottesville, where she completed a fellowship in neonatology. Raynor has a medical degree from UNC-Chapel Hill. She completed residency training in pediatrics at ECU and Pitt County Memorial Hospital.

Raynor's research interests are late-onset neonatal sepsis and inflammatory processes in the neonate. She is also interested in maternal nutrition, pre-eclampsia and maternal diabetes and the impact of these diseases on the neonate. She is board-certified in pediatrics and sees patients in the neonatal intensive care unit at PCMH.

Dr. Folashade Jose joined the division of pediatric gastroenterology and is director of pediatric endoscopy. She has a medical degree from Obafemi Awolowo University in Nigeria. She completed residency training in pediatrics at St. Joseph's Children's Hospital in Paterson, N.J., and a fellowship in pediatric gastroenterology, hepatology and nutrition at the University of California, San Francisco.

Her research interest is clinical problems in pediatric patients with nutrition and/or gastroenterologic issues. Her clinical interests are inflammatory bowel disease, hepatobiliary diseases, childhood obesity, general pediatric gastroenterology and nutrition, and celiac disease.
Jose sees patients at ECU Pediatric Specialty Care at 2150 Herbert Court. Appointments are available by calling 744-4963.
Dr. Raetta Fountain with Atlantic Gastroenterology will serve as board president of the Pitt County Medical Society, a physician member organization.

Fountain received her medical degree from the University of Alabama at Birmingham and completed her internship, residency and fellowship in gastroenterology at the Brody School of Medicine at East Carolina University. She has special interests in inflammatory bowel disease, colon cancer screening and acid reflux disease.

Fountain is board-certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine and Gastroenterology.

Joining Fountain on the medical society board of directors are:

Dr. Richard Zeri, president-elect, Department of Surgery/Plastic and Reconstructive, Brody School of Medicine;

Dr. Bryan Cooper, secretary-treasurer, Eastern Headache & Spine PA;

Dr. Victoria Trapanotto, past president, Eastern Radiologists Inc.;
Dr. Karen Buckley, at-large, Department of Surgery/Plastic & Reconstructive, Brody School of Medicine;

Dr. Nathaniel Hamilton, at-large, Eastern Urological Associates PA;

Dr. Crystal Manuel, at-large, Department of Psychiatry, Brody School of Medicine;

Dr. Myles Reedy, at-large, Eastern Radiologists Inc.;

Dr. Muhammad Saeed, early career representative, Department of Psychiatry, Brody School of Medicine;

Andrew Tee, medical student representative.

The Pitt County Medical Society was chartered in 1903 and serves as the voice of the physician community.
Alma maters can infuriate donors

BY JANE STANCILL - Staff Writer

After a fulfilling career in the textile business, Nancy Sears of Stamford, Conn., thought it was time to update her will and give a substantial donation to her beloved alma mater, UNC Greensboro.

Her idea was to create an endowed professorship at her academic home - UNCG's School of Human Environmental Sciences, where she had earned three degrees. She had already donated a $50,000 endowed fellowship for graduate students there.

Sears was in for a shock. She learned that the Human Environmental Sciences school, with roots in the 1800s, would soon cease to exist. University leaders planned to break apart the school's five academic departments, which would be absorbed into other schools at UNCG.

Alumni, mostly women, were incensed. The group of well-connected grads started a campaign to save the school that for generations had awarded degrees in home economics. They wrote letters, demanded meetings and
promised to withdraw financial support. A YouTube video appeared, featuring a faceless guitarist playing the school song, with new lyrics that said, "We raise our voices in dismay at the demolition that we see. The provost is determined to wreck UNCG."

Such conflicts are likely to happen again and again as colleges restructure to deal with new financial realities and emerging market demands. Public universities face substantial cuts in an era of smaller state budgets, and many private colleges struggle with investment losses and flat or falling enrollment. As a result, education leaders are scrapping academic majors, slicing out layers of administration and in some cases, creating new programs that they think will be popular and lucrative.

Last week, NCSU leaders announced a big reorganization that is expected to result in fewer degree programs and possibly merged departments and schools. NCSU Chancellor Randy Woodson said his administration would consult with faculty, as well as outsiders such as industry supporters and alumni donors.

**Unstoppable change**
At UNCG, the alumni protests didn't work.

University leaders say the new School of Health and Human Sciences, approved Thursday by the trustee board, will organize academic programs in a more logical way with a health focus to better attract research grants and students.

The reorganization will also save $1 million in administrative costs, they point out. The board dropped the "Human Environmental Sciences" name after a campus committee said it was outdated.

UNCG Chancellor Linda Brady said the restructuring was overdue. "We know that times are difficult," she said. "If we can achieve administrative savings as well as better position the university strategically to be competitive, we have to do it."

Sears now wants to move her endowed fellowship to N.C. State University, though that may not be legally possible. One thing is sure, she said: "I'm not giving them another dime. I'll find other places and other people for my donations ... as they say in New York, 'forgetaboutit.' "
To keep donors happy
Private donations are key to the operation of any university, private or public. Last year, despite the weak economy, U.S. colleges and universities received $28 billion in charitable contributions, according to the New York-based Council for Aid to Education. Nationally, alumni account for 25 percent of the privately raised money in higher education.

Clashes about donor intent are nothing new. Last month, the Louisiana Supreme Court rejected an attempt by supporters of a former women's college to abolish its merger with Tulane University. "It's a delicate issue because many alumni are connected emotionally to that name or that program or that college," said Rae Goldsmith, a vice president of the Washington-based Council for Advancement and Support of Education.

"That's what institutions want, of course. They want that connection ... but when an institution has to make change, often for very good reasons, it has the potential to alienate some of its closest friends."

What it takes to smooth the way, Goldsmith said, is careful communication with donors to help them understand the rationale for change. "It is all about the conversation, and obviously you'll never please everyone."

Alumnae feel ignored
UNCG alumnae said that communication didn't happen.

Lib McPherson of Burlington, a 1951 graduate in home economics education, pointed out that over 65 years, the school's supporters had built a healthy foundation fund, "which is not to be sneezed at."

Yet donors felt bypassed by the administration, she said. Last year, when alumnae got wind of the change, they felt UNCG leaders had already decided the fate of a thriving school without getting buy-in. "We have had a concern that it was a done deal from the beginning," she said.

McPherson and her late husband established a charitable trust, in which nearly $200,000 worth of tobacco farmland will be split among their schools, NCSU and UNCG. Their gift commitment has been made and can't be revoked. That makes it more important, McPherson said, "for things to be done right at the university, with integrity."
As of December, the Human Environmental Sciences Foundation had $7.2 million. The foundation board has hired its own attorney - separate from the university - to ensure that donors' wishes are followed, said Frank Biggerstaff, a vice chairman who has served 18 years on the board.

"The main thing is to make sure donors know that their wishes will be vigorously protected," said Biggerstaff, a retired Greensboro businessman who founded Macthrift office furniture company.

He said the fallout has been severe, costing the school and university an estimated $4 million in canceled major donations from alums. Gifts and pledges have dropped by 49 percent in the latter half of 2010 compared to the year before, Biggerstaff said.

"It's a disaster," he said. "We think those funds may never come back and at a time when all universities are having such a tough time. It's horrible planning."

**It's tough to 'ungift'**

Universities are careful to spell out the rules for spending donations. It's standard for them to have gift agreements with donors with language specifying that if the program ceases to exist, the money will be used for a related purpose that is as close as possible to the donor's intent, said John Taylor, associate vice chancellor for advancement services at NCSU.

"You really can't ungift a gift," Taylor said. "Somebody has already claimed a tax deduction for back whenever the gift was made, and so that's why you work with the donor to find a better way of stewarding the funds that would keep the donor and the institution happy."

**Sour notes at Peace**

At Peace College in Raleigh, a major restructuring has led to a lawsuit. Administrators recently axed the music major, terminating three music professors who have sued Peace for discrimination and breach of contract.

The music program had attracted significant private donations in the past, including endowed professorships. The college plans to start a musical theater major, but Peace's music program won't exist after this semester.
"I'm a little upset about it," said alumna Julia Powers Beasley of Raleigh, who, with her late husband, made a planned gift to the music department in memory of the father of one of the fired professors. "I just don't understand it."

Brady, the UNCG chancellor, said there is potential for donor displeasure at many universities as academic programs are shifted or dropped. NCSU may face similar issues as it considers whether to merge or change three colleges that offer science courses: Agriculture and Life Sciences, Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and Natural Resources.

"Obviously each of those colleges has a very loyal group of alumni who will be concerned about the identity of those units," said Brady, a former humanities dean at NCSU. "But I think we're at a point where the challenges are so great, we can't simply trim around the margins. We have to think strategically."

**Donors' ultimatum**

Sears, the UNCG alumna, said donors and alumni are important parts of the university. Nobody approached her early on as the school's change was contemplated. Later, after she threatened to withdraw her financial support, the chancellor asked to meet with her in Connecticut, Sears said. She refused.

"Now, to be treated like this?" she said. "No. It's unacceptable."

Susan Dennison, a professor of social work, spoke on behalf of the alumnae Thursday in a last-ditch attempt to save the Human Environmental Sciences name as a legacy of the women's college.

If the name were preserved, Dennison told trustees, the alumnae would get on board with the merger. If not, Dennison said, the alumnae sent a message that they "could be your worst enemies."

"They said this kiddingly," she said. "But I do think there's a little truth in it."

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Committee interviews UNCW chancellor candidates

By Jason Gonzales

UNCW will finish with its first round of interviews for potential chancellor candidates at the UNC Chapel Hill Rizzo Conference Center Sunday.

The search committee convened for closed meetings throughout the weekend, beginning at about 10 a.m. Friday. Interviews were expected to finish around 2 p.m. Sunday.

The search for a new chancellor at the University of North Carolina Wilmington is set to begin picking up its pace now that the search committee is interviewing potential candidates.

Wendy Murphy, chairwoman of the committee, said on the school’s website it has not been easy to identify the top candidates from a pool of more than 90 applicants to replace outgoing Chancellor Rosemary DePaolo.

DePaolo will retire in June.

UNCW spokeswoman Dana Fischetti said the applicants have been of a very high caliber.

“We have a very highly qualified and excellent pool,” she said.

Fischetti said a second round of interviews will follow sometime shortly after candidates are narrowed down Sunday.

No dates have been announced, but finalists are expected to be recommended to the board of trustees sometime in April, and a new chancellor is expected to start at the beginning of July.

The search committee is working hard to narrow down the field to about three candidates, Fischetti said. It is expected that the candidates will then visit the campus and speak with students, but for now the committee.

The university expects to spend around $100,000 to find DePaolo’s successor, and Fischetti said the committee’s search is at or under budget.

Additional information regarding the chancellor search process is available online on the UNCW Chancellor Search website at uncw.edu/chancellorsearch/index.html, according to the release.

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RALEIGH I'm being sued for malpractice, and not for the first time. I practice in the Emergency Room - the highest of high-risk environments. People come to us with all manner of illness and injury, often made worse through their own behaviors or due to lack of timely access to the medical care system. And the number of patients, especially during these difficult economic times, just keeps getting larger.

We do the best we can for as many people as possible. The results are sometimes less than perfect. None of us likes it that way, but resources are not unlimited.

I've been sued four times in 25 years, which might seem like a lot - and maybe it is. But let's do some math.

I see about 5,000 patients a year, so on average I've been sued about once for every 30,000 patients. My first case was voluntarily dismissed by the plaintiff. The next two were judged defensible but were settled without my consent by an insurer anxious to limit its potential losses. The last one is still pending.

Let's play devil's advocate and assume that in half of those cases I did something wrong - that there is some physician better and smarter than I who could have foreseen the unexpected and that there was an intervention available that might have altered the results.

That would be one "mistake" per 60,000 patients, an error rate of .002 percent. Would I like to have those two cases back? Of course. Is it reasonable to expect in any human endeavor, particularly one as complex and unpredictable practicing medicine, that any of us could make less than one misjudgment in 60,000 tries? Doubtful. Yet this is what we expect of our physicians.

And so we haul our doctors up for public ridicule and threaten their livelihoods with a costly process that amounts to a high stakes roll of the
dice. I'd be the first one to say that bad physicians need to be sanctioned. But is a civil suit in front of a lay jury the best way to determine this? Isn't this more properly the function of the knowledgeable professionals who sit on state licensing boards?

Bad outcomes do not necessarily come from bad doctors. People get sick and die no matter what doctors do. Compensating people for their losses and disciplining bad doctors are two different things, but currently we mix those functions up together in a way that obscures the optimal resolution of either.

All of this has huge costs. Physicians want to concentrate on what they can best do for their patients, but the constant threat of being sued injects an adversarial aspect into every single encounter. Estimates vary, but my sense is that a third to a half of all tests ordered are defensive - intended more to protect the physician from 20/20 hindsight than to actually get to a diagnosis.

Think of the better things we could do with that all that money. Guarantee coverage for all without a tax increase? Divert the excess back to fixing our schools and our roads? The possibilities are as enormous as the number of dollars wasted.

But there's an even bigger issue that nobody ever talks about - access to care. Doctors who feel targeted make themselves less available for after-hours care, donate less time for charity work and are much less willing to take on the really difficult cases. This translates directly into less choice for the patient.

We desperately need a no fault system (similar to car insurance) that compensates people fairly for their actual losses - married to a separate mechanism for reliably disciplining bad doctors.

Until we take the target off physicians' backs, we'll continue to waste huge sums we can't afford on tests and treatments that do us no good, crowding out the much more important problems we could be solving with that money. In addition, we will continue to erode our choices and our access to care.
North Carolina legislators are currently considering a bill which would cap non-economic damages at $500,000 and offer some modest additional protections to ER doctors. To my mind the proposal does not go far enough.

Predictably, plaintiffs' attorneys and those whose campaigns they contribute to are fighting any changes. But without malpractice reform there can be no cost containment, and without that, we have no hope of making the current system better for doctors or their patients.

Victor Lerch, M.D., lives in Raleigh.
Gains, and Drawbacks, for Female Professors

By KATE ZERNIKE

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — When the Massachusetts Institute of Technology acknowledged 12 years ago that it had discriminated against female professors in “subtle but pervasive” ways, it became a national model for addressing gender inequity.

Now, an evaluation of those efforts shows substantial progress — and unintended consequences. Among other concerns, many female professors say that M.I.T.’s aggressive push to hire more women has created the sense that they are given an unfair advantage. Those who once bemoaned M.I.T.’s lag in recruiting women now worry about what one called “too much effort to recruit women.”

Much as a report accompanying M.I.T.’s acknowledgment more than a decade ago offered a rare window on an institution tackling gender discrimination, the new study, being released Monday, shows how thorny the problem is — and not just at M.I.T.

“It’s almost as though the baseline has changed, because things are so much better now,” said Hazel L. Sive, associate dean of the School of Science, who led one of the committees writing the report. “Because things are so much better now, we can see an entirely new set of issues.”

An array of prizes and professional accolades among female professors has provided a powerful rebuttal to critics who suggested after the earlier report that women simply lacked the aptitude for science — most infamously, Lawrence H. Summers, whose remarks set off his downfall as the president of Harvard.

But with the emphasis on eliminating bias, women now say the assumption when they win important prizes or positions is that they did so because of their gender. Professors say that female undergraduates ask them how to answer male classmates who tell them they got into M.I.T. only because of affirmative action.
Because it has now become all but the rule that every committee must include a woman, and there are still relatively few women on the faculty, female professors say they are losing up to half of their research time, as well as the outside consultancies that earn their male colleagues a lot of money.

While women on the tenure track 12 years ago feared that having a child would derail their careers, today’s generous policies have made families the norm: the university provides a yearlong pause in the tenure clock, and everyone gets a term-long leave after the arrival of a child. There is day care on campus and subsidies for child care while traveling on business.

Yet now women say they are uneasy with the frequent invitations to appear on campus panels to discuss their work-life balance. In interviews for the study, they expressed frustration that parenthood remained a women’s issue, rather than a family one.

As Professor Sive said, “Men are not expected to discuss how much sleep they get or what they give their kids for breakfast.”

Administrators say some men use family leave to do outside work, instead of to be their children’s primary care giver — creating more professional inequity.

And stereotypes remain: women must navigate a narrow “acceptable personality range,” as one female professor said, that is “neither too aggressive nor too soft.” Said another woman: “I am not patient and understanding. I’m busy and ambitious.”

Despite an effort to educate colleagues about bias in letters of recommendation for tenure, those for men tend to focus on intellect while those for women dwell on temperament.

“To women in my generation, these residual issues can sound small because we see so much progress,” said Nancy H. Hopkins, a molecular biologist who instigated the first report. “But they’re not small; they still create an unequal playing field for women — not just at universities, and certainly not just at M.I.T. And they’re harder to change because they are a reflection of where women stand in society.”
The original effort started in 1994, when Professor Hopkins was frustrated that the university had resisted giving her lab space for new research, and that a course she developed had been given to a male professor. She considered herself a scientist, not a feminist, and only tentatively shared her concerns with another female professor.

Finding common complaints, they reached out to other women on the School of Science faculty — and discovered that it was remarkably easy to survey them, because there were only 15 women with tenure, compared with 197 men.

Women undergraduates outnumbered men in some departments, but the percentage of women on the faculty had remained relatively flat for 20 years. The school had never had a woman in any position of leadership.

The women gathered more data — crawling on the floor with tape measures to compare lab space for men and for women. They took their concerns to the dean, Robert J. Birgeneau, who did his own study, which backed up the women’s conclusions that there were wide disparities in salary and resources and a general marginalization of women.

“I have always believed that contemporary gender discrimination within universities is part reality and part perception,” the university’s president, Charles M. Vest, wrote in the 1999 report. “True, but I now understand that reality is by far the greater part of the balance.”

That unusual admission by one of the nation’s most prestigious universities echoed far beyond campus. The National Science Foundation and the National Academies began significant efforts to increase opportunities for women in science. Major philanthropies gave $1 million to help M.I.T. spread the word, and other universities replicated the effort. The women who started it all at M.I.T. are still being called to other campuses seeking to evaluate the treatment of women.

While the original study looked at just the School of Science, one of five schools at M.I.T., the institute later did similar evaluations of the School of Engineering, and then the other faculties.

Women at the Schools of Science and Engineering decided to repeat the study of their schools this year after the head of physics, Edmund
Bertschinger, suggested a two-day conference on the women of M.I.T. to help mark the institute’s 150th anniversary.

In what the new study calls “stunning” progress, the number of female faculty members has nearly doubled in the School of Science since 1999 and in the School of Engineering since its original study was completed in 2002.

More women are in critical decision-making positions at M.I.T. — there is a female president, and women who are deans and department heads. Inequities in salaries, resources, lab space and teaching loads have largely been eliminated.

“I thought things might get better, I thought people had good will, but I never dreamed we’d make this much progress in 10 years,” said Lorna J. Gibson, who led the Engineering School study.

Some of the problems noted in the report are brought on by progress: the university now struggles to accommodate two-career couples; a decade ago, women with tenure tended to be married only to their careers.

But the primary issue in the report is the perception that correcting bias means lowering standards for women. In fact, administrators say they have increased the number of women by broadening their searches. No one is hired without what Marc A. Kastner, the dean of the School of Science, called “off-scale” recommendations from at least 15 scholars outside M.I.T.

Among women on the science and engineering faculties, there are more than two dozen members of the National Academy of Sciences; four winners of the National Medal of Science; the recipient of the top international award in computer science; and the winners of a host of other fellowships and prizes.

“No one is getting tenure for diversity reasons, because the women themselves feel so strongly that the standards have to be maintained,” Professor Kastner said.

Faculty members said that the perception otherwise would change as more women were hired and the quality of their achievement became obvious. “The more fundamental issues are societal,” Professor Kastner said, “and M.I.T. can’t solve them on its own.”