THE DAILY CLIPS

June 15, 2012

News, commentary, and opinion compiled by the East Carolina University News Bureau from:

The Greenville Daily Reflector
The Raleigh News & Observer
The New York Times
The Wall Street Journal
USA Today
The Charlotte Observer
The Fayetteville Observer
The Greensboro News & Record
Newsweek
U.S. News & World Report
Business Week
Time

East Carolina University News Bureau
E-mail to schulkenma@.ecu.edu  Web site at http://www.ecu.edu/news
252-328-6481
Summer theater: ECU productions being prepared to hit the road

By Kelley Kirk
Friday, June 15, 2012

Before the ECU/Loessin Summer Theatre takes three shows on the road, they will be staged in the School of Theatre and Dance’s Studio Theatre.

“In a nutshell, we’re doing three shows in our studio theater. Then those shows will move to Manteo, New Bern and Goldsboro,” said Jeff Woodruff, managing director of ECU’s School of Theatre and Dance.

Following the ECU performances, the shows will be performed at the Roanoke Island Festival Park in Manteo from June 26-28, the Cullman Performance Hall at Tryon Palace in New Bern from July 3-7 and at the Paramount Theatre in Goldsboro July 11-15.

The three productions are “Our Town” by Thornton Wilder, “Seven in One Blow” by Randy Sharp and the Axis Company and “Collison Course” by Lanford Wilson, Terrence McNally and Sam Shepherd.

“We’ve done shows in a similar fashion before but never something of this magnitude,” Woodruff said. “Not where we’ve taken the same show to so many venues, and not where we’ve performed it here before taking it to other venues.”

The Studio Theatre recently completed the installation of some comfortable, semi-permanent seating. Woodruff said that it can seat more than 100 but only about 90 seats will be sold for each show.

“It’s going to make it a really intimate experience,” Woodruff said. “You just can’t get that in McGinnis.”

The 26 actors all play multiple roles, like other repertory theaters. Most are students or recent graduates, Woodruff said.

“Our Town” is Wilder’s iconic play that tells the story of young lovers whose lives in a small New England town become a microcosm of everyday life. The wisdom of the play and the deceptively simple story makes this an enduring American treasure.
“Seven in One Blow” is a children’s play based on a fairy tale by the Brothers Grimm. A child embarks on a journey where he learns you don’t always have to show how strong you are, that teasing can hurt someone just like you, and a parent’s love has no limits.

“Collision Course” is a 1960s retro production of a dozen short plays and music by young playwrights from the 1960s. Works by Landford Wilson, Terrence McNally and Sam Shepard will be included as well as music from the era. Parental discretion is suggested with this show as some content my not be suitable for younger viewers.

Contact Kelley Kirk at kkirk@reflector.com or 252-329-9596.
TV schedule released for ECU football

Friday, June 15, 2012

Eight East Carolina football games, including five at Dowdy-Ficklen Stadium, are scheduled for live television coverage this fall according to Conference USA’s initial broadcast selections released Thursday.

FOX Sports Networks will air three of the home contests, including the season opener against Appalachian State at noon on Sept. 1. FSN will also broadcast Navy’s visit on Oct. 27 and the Nov. 3 game against Houston in Greenville.

CBS Sports Network will carry the Pirates’ games against UCF on Thursday, Nov. 4 at 8 p.m. and the Friday, Nov. 23 bout with Marshall. CBSSN will also televise ECU’s first league contest, scheduled for Sept. 15 at Southern Miss at 3:30 p.m.

Network and C-USA officials honored ECU’s request for a 2 p.m. kick against Marshall in order to work cooperatively with the North Carolina High School Athletic Association’s football playoff schedule during the Thanksgiving Weekend.

“We sincerely appreciate East Carolina University keeping us informed regarding their television discussions with C-USA as it pertains to their football scheduling,” NCHSAA Commissioner Davis Whitfield said. “This game will in no way conflict with our state football playoff games.”

Comcast Sports South will broadcast East Carolina’s meeting against Memphis from Dowdy-Ficklen Stadium at 4:30 p.m. on Oct. 13, and Cox Sports will televise the Nov. 17 contest at Tulane at 3:30 p.m.

ECU’s local television package and possible additional selections by FSN, CBSSN or other networks will be announced at a later date.

—ECU Media Relations
Mooneyham: Time for truth from UNC

Friday, June 15, 2012

Last summer, after former UNC-Chapel Hill football player Michael McAdoo was shown to have plagiarized a paper, chancellor Holden Thorp said he didn’t intend to question the professor who accepted the paper.

“We’ve done a very thorough investigation on the academic side,” Thorp said at the time.

A month later, The News & Observer of Raleigh showed that the same professor taught an advanced course to a star football player just as he arrived on campus and before ever taking a basic writing course.

Thorp responded by ordering an internal review. Six months later, a 10-page report outlined 54 irregularly-taught courses in the department overseen by the professor, Julius Nyang’oro.

The report concluded that athletes received no favorable treatment relative to the rest of the student body, making no mention of the percentage of athletes enrolled in the courses.

Thorp called the review thorough and diligent.

Subsequent media requests led to revelations that a majority of those enrolled in the courses were athletes.

Now, News & Observer reporter Dan Kane has revealed that one of the suspect courses, which involved no instruction, was created by Nyang’oro just two days before the start of a summer school semester in 2011.

Of the 19 students who enrolled, 18 were football players and one was a former football player. Kane reports that academic advisers who helped the players enroll knew that there would be no instruction.

Keep in mind, this course was created and the football players enrolled a full year into an NCAA investigation of the football program that had already uncovered academic fraud involving a tutor who helped players write papers.

At this point, it is difficult to believe that any steps taken by Thorp and his administration to address academic fraud have been thorough or diligent.

Rather, they seem intended to minimize the extent of the problem in the eyes of the public.

Thorp’s response to the latest revelations is that they “raise questions.”

Yes, they do.

And if he can’t or won’t answer them, he should resign. The time for half steps and partial truths has long since passed.

What’s occurred over the past two years has irreparably damaged the university’s reputation, damage that extends beyond athletics.

Among the questions that need answering:
Who told football players to enroll in these classes? Why these classes and not others? Did the advisers assigned to athletes know about the academic fraud? Did they have any conversations with athletic department officials regarding this class or others taught by Nyang’oro?

Where was the oversight of Nyang’oro and his courses? Did his assignment to so many summer school courses violate university policy? If not, why not? If so, why was it allowed?

Finally, what role did Thorp himself play, in his previous job as dean of the College of Arts & Sciences, in any lack of oversight of Nyang’oro’s department, his course assignments, and the athletic academic support staff, which also reports to the college?

It’s time for the truth.

Scott Mooneyham writes about North Carolina government and politics for the Capitol Press Association.
Timmy "Grim" Grimsley

ORMONDSVILLE - Timmy "Grim" Grimsley, 53, died Tuesday, June 12, 2012. A native of Greene County, he was the son of the late Jim and Mable Grimsley. Timmy spent his life in the Ormondsville community and was a member of Ormondsville Free Will Baptist Church. Timmy spent most of his career in the swine industry and the latter part of his career at ECU. He was an avid outdoor enthusiast enjoying hunting and fishing. His primary focus and love in life was his fox hounds.

He is survived by a sister, Sherrie G. Rogers and husband, Willie J. Rogers Jr., of Greenville; nephew, Tyler Braxton Rogers of Greenville. He also leaves behind a longtime friend and companion, Judy Braxton.

Funeral service will be held Saturday at 11 a.m. at Farmer Funeral Chapel, Ayden, officiated by the Rev. Roger Tripp. Burial will follow in the Snow Hill Cemetery. The family will receive friends tonight from 6 until 8 at Farmer Funeral Home.

Flowers accepted or contributions may be made to Greene County Humane Society. Please share online condolences at Farmerfuneralservice.com.

Arrangements by Farmer Funeral Service-Ayden.

Published in The Daily Reflector on June 15, 2012
UNC system president calls for board oversight of academic investigation

By Dan Kane - dkane@newsobserver.com  AP

UNC chief Tom Ross

UNC system President Tom Ross, responding to complaints about a lack of oversight for UNC-Chapel Hill, called Thursday for a four-member panel of the Board of Governors to review the university’s investigation of its African and Afro-American Studies Department.

Ross said that if the panel or the rest of the board isn’t satisfied with the university’s work, or is unsatisfied with the outcome of the probe of the State Bureau of Investigation, they can launch a full review.

“I think this is the right course,” Ross told the board members.

The Board of Governors placed the academic fraud case on its governance committee’s agenda this week after rival N.C. State fans and officials raised the issue of disparate treatment. They pointed out that 23 years ago, the board launched an investigation into improprieties within the Wolfpack basketball program and the subsequent findings helped lead to the exits of coach Jim Valvano and Chancellor Bruce Poulton.

Some on the board have signaled an unwillingness to dive into the UNC-CH case, contending there’s no need after a university investigation, an NCAA probe that left the football program on probation and a criminal investigation that was launched last month.

Others say the academic fraud appears limited to one professor – Julius Nyang’oro, the former chairman of the African and Afro-American Studies Department – and may not have been hatched to help student-athletes maintain their eligibility to play by giving them easy courses that required no time in a classroom.

But some said they were concerned about the growing number of surprise developments in an investigation that was supposed to have ended a year ago.

Board member Fred Eshelman complained about the “relative paucity” of information that the board has received about the case.

“A lot of us have been surprised,” he said. “We haven’t fully understood what’s going on.”
Relationship revealed

Another surprise came at the meeting, when Ross confirmed that Deborah Crowder, the administrative assistant at the center of the case, has been in a long-standing relationship with a former UNC basketball player, Warren Martin. Crowder, who retired in 2009, has declined to talk to university officials about the suspect classes.

But Ross took the same position a UNC-CH spokeswoman took earlier in the day about that relationship – that it had nothing to do with the fraud allegations.

University officials have continued to say the investigation does not show an effort to help student athletes because nonstudent athletes also benefitted and were treated no differently. UNC men’s basketball coach Roy Williams sounded the same theme Thursday during his regular summer news conference.

“I’m concerned about it because going all the way back to the NCAA stuff, I’ve said the same thing consistently – it’s a very sad time,” Williams said. “But I strongly feel that that’s not a basketball issue ... I’m worried about it from a university issue but not from a basketball issue.”

The majority of enrollments in the 54 suspect classes were of student athletes, with more than a third of them football players, and some classes were solely filled with student athletes.

Last week, The News & Observer reported that one such class – AFAM 280: Blacks in North Carolina – was made available by Nyang’oro two days before the second summer semester of 2011 was supposed to start. It quickly filled with 18 football players and a former player.

Suspicious enrollments

University officials admit those enrollments are suspicious. They also say that academic advisers for the football players knew the class did not meet but did not detect a problem and helped the athletes enroll.

Chancellor Holden Thorp, who gave a long report about the investigation, said that class helped prompt the university to notify the NCAA on Sept. 1 because it was full of football players. But he said the speed with which the class was created and filled didn’t become apparent until much later.

Board member David Powers said of that class: “It seems to me very obvious that it was set up to help the athletes.”

But Powers supported Ross’ call to review UNC-CH’s efforts and the SBI investigation, when completed, rather than to launch a separate probe. The review does not require a full vote of the board, since it has the approval of the board’s chairman, Hannah Gage.

The four members who will conduct the review are Louis Bissette Jr., Walter Davenport, Ann Goodnight and Hari Nath.

Staff writer Andrew Carter contributed to this report.

Kane: 919-829-4861
Discovery of suspect classes at UNC extends lingering aftermath of NCAA football probe

By Associated Press, Published: June 14

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. — Three months after the NCAA hit North Carolina’s football program with sanctions, the school is still cleaning up the lingering mess that has become more than just an athletics issue.

In the past month, a university investigation launched amid the football probe into improper benefits and academic misconduct revealed embarrassing irregularities and suspect classes in an academic department, with football players making up more than a third of enrollments in those classes. It’s an example of how school administrators are still sifting through what happened at a time when they had hoped it would all be behind them.

“I think everybody wants to make sure we have gotten to the bottom of this,” said Thomas W. Ross, president of the 17-campus UNC public system. “We all think we have but we want to be sure because the integrity of the University of North Carolina — not just in Chapel Hill, but the entire system — is at stake.”

In March, the NCAA imposed a one-year postseason ban and additional scholarship reductions on top of self-imposed school penalties that included 16 vacated wins and probation. It should’ve marked an end to the nearly 2-year-old probe, which forced 14 players to miss at least one game and seven to miss the 2010 season while also leading to the firing of coach Butch Davis.

Yet chancellor Holden Thorp spent part of Thursday addressing the UNC system’s board of governors about what has now grown into an institutional problem.

The school investigation found fraud and poor oversight in 54 classes in the Department of African and Afro-American Studies (AFAM) between summer 2007 and summer 2011. That included unauthorized grade changes, reports of possibly forged faculty signatures on grade rolls, lack of appropriate supervision and infrequent classes.

“These are outrageous circumstances that we have discovered,” Thorp told the board. “We are upset and disappointed. This is not what we expect from our university.”

The board of governors has appointed a four-member panel to review the school’s investigation.

The school also found that football players represented 36 percent of enrollments in those classes, including one that was a late addition to last summer’s schedule and ended up with an enrollment solely of 18 football players and one former football player.

The school said former department chairman Julius Nyang’oro was paid $12,000 to teach the class in a lecture format, but instead ran an independent study requiring students to write papers. In a letter to university trustees last week, Thorp said the school is taking back the $12,000 and has referred the matter to the State Bureau of Investigation.

Thorp has said the school is investigating how the class was created and how students registered for it, though he said Thursday afternoon the school notified the NCAA when it discovered the AFAM problems last year — including the class consisting solely of current and former football
players. Ross said in a phone interview the NCAA and school officials jointly investigated the issues.

In an email Thursday, NCAA spokeswoman Stacey Osburn referred questions to the school when asked whether NCAA investigators planned to return to Chapel Hill.

The NCAA’s ruling in March doesn’t mention the AFAM investigation.

The school has said there is no evidence of favorable treatment for student-athletes or grades awarded without written work. Non-athletes made up about 42 percent of enrollments in the suspect courses.

The school’s investigation directed blame toward Nyang’oro — who resigned as chairman in August and retires July 1 — and a now-retired administrator. Nyang’oro’s name appears on grade rolls or as instructor for the majority of the suspect classes, including the one filled with football players last summer.

The administrator, Deborah Crowder, worked under Nyang’oro and didn’t talk with investigators. UNC found no aberrant courses or unauthorized grade changes after her September 2009 retirement, according to last month’s report.

Jon Sasser, Davis’ attorney, said the football staff didn’t direct players to Nyang’oro’s classes. Sasser said Davis had never heard of Nyang’oro until plagiarism accusations surfaced last summer against a former player for a research paper from one of Nyang’oro’s suspect classes — which helped spawn the university’s probe.

“I think the thing that’s frustrating to (Davis) is that people are blaming him for football players going to Professor Nyang’oro’s class,” Sasser said. “Butch doesn’t know Professor Nyang’oro and never suggested that anybody take his class.”

The problems in the AFAM department have also touched the Tar Heels men’s basketball program. Players made up about 3 percent of the enrollments in the suspect courses, though there is no allegation of wrongdoing and coach Roy Williams didn’t sound worried it would affect his program.

“It’s not a basketball issue, regardless of what comes out,” Williams said Thursday. “Am I going to be interested? You’re darn right. Am I going to be sad if some negative thing comes out? You’re darn right.... I’m worried about it from a university issue but not from a basketball issue.”

The problems have also led to criticism of Thorp, an alumnus who became chancellor in 2008 and ran afoul of many football fans and donors by abruptly firing Davis just before last season.

But Wade Hargrove, the chairman of the school’s board of trustees, said trustees have “complete confidence in (Thorp) and his commitment to resolve these issues.”

“The investigation will continue as long as there are unanswered questions,” Hargrove said. “And painful as it is, the hard questions are being asked and appropriate measures will be taken to hold accountable those parties that are responsible for any misconduct.”

Associated Press Writer Michael Biesecker in Chapel Hill contributed to this report.

Copyright 2012 The Associated Press. All rights reserved. This material may not be published, broadcast, rewritten or redistributed.

© The Washington Post Company
UNC coach Roy Williams on AFAM controversy: It’s not a basketball issue

Submitted by Andrew_Carter on 06/14/2012 - 15:30

CHAPEL HILL — North Carolina coach Roy Williams said he has been saddened by academic improprieties that occurred within the African and Afro-American Studies department at North Carolina. But, Williams said on Thursday, “I strongly feel that that’s not a basketball issue.”

An internal investigation at UNC uncovered numerous academic improprieties in more than 50 courses in the AFAM department between 2006 and 2011. Some classes featured unauthorized grade changes, the investigation found, and in other instances classes provided little to no instruction.

Among the students enrolled in the classes were a high percentage of athletes, according to documents The News & Observer obtained through public records requests. In the 54 courses that the university found to be “aberrant and irregular,” 58 percent of the students were athletes.

More than 35 percent (246) of 686 students in those classes were football players, while 3.4 percent (23) were men’s basketball players. UNC has maintained that students completed coursework in the classes, and the university’s investigation did not find that athletes received preferential treatment in the suspect courses.

One of the suspect courses featured 19 students, all of whom were football players. A single men's basketball player, meanwhile, comprised the entire enrollment of two other suspect classes.

“I’m concerned about it because going all the way back to the NCAA stuff, I’ve said the same thing consistently – it’s a very sad time, OK,” Williams said. “But I strongly feel that that’s not a basketball issue. I’m in charge of the basketball program as much the chancellor and the athletic director allow me to be. And it’s not a basketball issue.”

Williams said a given coach’s awareness of his players’ class schedule varies. But, Williams said, he is aware of the classes that his players take.

“I think it varies on a coach,” he said. “I mean, I’m pretty aware of what our guys are doing. And it’s not a basketball issue, guys. It is not a basketball issue. It’s a university issue.”

Still, Williams said he would continue to follow the investigation into the African and Afro-American Studies department.

“Regardless of what comes out, am I going to be interested? You’re darn right,” he said. “Am I going to be sad if some negative thing comes out? You’re darn right. But … am I worried about it? I’m worried about it from a university issue, but not from a basketball issue.”
Duke leads academic way for ACC

By J.P. Giglio - jgiglio@newsobserver.com

The NCAA honored 58 ACC teams on Thursday for academic achievement.

Duke led the ACC, and was second among the six major conferences with 13 Public Recognition Awards, given to the teams that rank in the top 10 percent in each sport in the Academic Progress Rate.

The ACC was the only one of the six major conferences to have at least one team from each school honored and it was the only Bowl Championship Series conference with three football teams recognized – Duke, Clemson and Miami.

The APR is a metric used by the NCAA to track classroom performance, eligibility and retention for each semester. The NCAA refers to it as an academic "snapshot" and it’s different from a school’s graduation rate or graduation success rate.

The NCAA is scheduled to release the complete APR scores, from all sports, on Wednesday.

The teams recognized Thursday were based on the APR scores from the 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 academic years. The top performing APRs from this year ranged from 978 to 1,000, which is a perfect score.

Boston College had the second-most teams honored in the ACC with 10 with Wake Forest (seven) third. North Carolina, with six, was fourth in the ACC and N.C. State, with four, was sixth in the conference.

The NCAA recognized 954 teams on Thursday, including five that won national championships.

Duke was the only ACC school honored in both football and men’s basketball. The Blue Devils were also recognized in eight other men’s sports (baseball, fencing, golf, soccer, swimming, indoor track, outdoor track and wrestling) and three women’s sports (fencing, lacrosse and volleyball).
Duke athletic director Kevin White said Thursday’s honor was "tremendous news" for the Blue Devils.

"Duke athletics has always been, and will continue to be, committed to excellence academically," White said in statement released by the school. "The young men and women representing their programs and the larger enterprise should be commended for their efforts. This is one metric by which those high standards are measured. Certainly, we are very pleased with the result."

UNC was honored in men’s swimming and five women’s sports (cross country, fencing, golf, gymnastics and volleyball).

N.C. State was recognized in men’s cross country, women’s golf, gymnastics and mixed rifle.

Outside the ACC, Davidson had 13 teams honored, including football and both basketball teams, and Appalachian State had three.
RALEIGH House Speaker Thom Tillis put Democrats on notice last year that he would spring a veto override whenever he had the votes to succeed. On Thursday, he pulled off his eighth override, undoing the governor’s veto of a bill that would allow community colleges to opt out of a federal loan program.

It was a low-profile piece of legislation made more significant by the fact that the House waited for more than a year to attempt the override. That delay prompted House Minority Leader Joe Hackney, a Democrat from Chapel Hill, to protest the vote as unconstitutional.

A lawsuit pending in Wake County Superior Court, challenging the General Assembly’s override of a vetoed bill that took away automatic dues paid to the state teachers association, contends lawmakers must act promptly after a bill is vetoed. The state constitution says legislators must “proceed to reconsider” without defining how long that is.

“Clearly the time for this veto override has passed, and any action you take today will be ineffectual,” Hackney said on the House floor. “The same goes for any of the others, quote unquote, parked here.”

House Majority Leader Paul “Skip” Stam, a Republican from Apex, responded that the Legislature could take as long as it wants during a single session. The current session began last year and is expected to conclude this month.

Tillis parked five bills in what he dubbed the “veto garage,” and most of them have been there for about a year. But on Thursday the House cleared the veto garage of all but one controversial bill: the one requiring voter identification.

Two of the vetoed bills were removed from the calendar and sent to perish in a committee because newer legislation made them obsolete: One was the bill repealing the Racial Justice Act, and the other was an energy bill that promoted drilling for natural gas. A lesser-known fifth bill, which would have prohibited the state from fining some poor counties for water-quality
violations, was vetoed over a narrow issue that has since been resolved without the need for an override vote.

The veto garage concept is new and untested in North Carolina, brought about with the GOP takeover of the General Assembly last year squaring off against a Democratic governor who vetoed 16 bills.

Thursday’s override vote of 71-46 was enough to make the required margin of three-fifths of those present. It was accomplished with three conservative Democrats voting with Republicans.

It now goes to the Senate, which has scheduled a vote for Monday night. The Senate passed the bill in April 2011 by a 31-18 vote. Thirty votes are needed for an override if all members are present.

Gov. Bev Perdue issued a double-barreled statement after Thursday’s vote on the community college bill and the adoption of a budget that she says harms education.

“Today the Republican-led General Assembly secured their place as the most anti-public education legislature in North Carolina history,” Perdue said. “… Now the Republican legislature has closed a path to career training or college for potentially thousands of students.”

Tillis’ office released a statement praising the bipartisan support for the bill, which he noted some community college administrators had requested. It allows them not to participate in a federal student loan program for low-income students, which the bill’s sponsors say has endangered federal funding because of a high rate of default in some colleges.

“It’s a good day for community colleges, who now have more control over their financial aid systems,” Tillis said.

But there was plenty of partisan disagreement over the bill, which turned testy when Democrats again complained that the Republican leadership was cutting off debate.

When Tillis announced that the discussion would end and a vote would be taken shortly after noon, Rep. Ray Rapp, a Democrat from Mars Hill who is a college administrator, objected. Rapp said the GOP cut off debate on three bills Wednesday, bringing the total for this session to 38 times contrasted with only seven times in four years when Hackney was the speaker of the House.

That prompted Rep. John Blust, a Republican from Greensboro, to ask Rapp if he could estimate how long he had already debated the bill on the floor this year and last.

“No, I cannot,” Rapp replied. “But I’ve listened to you for 10 years, and I haven’t stood on this floor and spoken as often as you have.”

Jarvis: 919-829-4576
Affluent students choose community college over a university

by dakota briggs

Sallie Mae’s National Study of College Students and Parents reports that a greater number of affluent students are choosing to attend community college.

Community colleges offer smaller class sizes, a more personal college experience and a smoother transition from high school. These benefits are some of the reasons students are flocking to a community college.

“Ever since I was little, I wanted to be a nurse,” said senior Zoe Awtrey, who will be attending College of the Albemarle in the fall. “I looked into COA’s nursing program and found out it was good. I wanted hands-on and in-field experience, and COA can provide that.” If this study were true for seniors here, most would be preparing to attend COA in the fall. However, many seniors are preparing for university life.

For a N.C. high school student looking for an in-state college education, eyes may be set on an education at a branch of University of North Carolina. “Teachers at a university are probably going to be better than community college teachers,” said senior Owen Pace, who will be attending UNC Wilmington in the fall. “I also wanted a college that offered dorms, so that there would be less driving.”

In some cases, students want to distance themselves from their home. However, many see going to a community college close to home as beneficial. Some people believe it is a necessary leap from high school to college. Community colleges may offer selective classes. However, many students must search for their majors elsewhere.

“I’m going to East Carolina University, because it has a larger art education program than COA,” said Jenn Austin. “(The) ECU graduate employment rate is higher than UNC Asheville, where I was also accepted.”

Although the study focuses on affluent students attending community college, the most known reason for choosing community college are the lower tuition prices. According to COA’s Net Price Calculator, an in-state 18-year-old whose parents have an income of $40,000 to $50,000, who plans to live alone or with a roommate, as a full-time student would pay $14,889 a year for tuition, housing and fees.

“If you need to pay more for a college education, you should. You’re paying to learn and to get a good career,” said senior Tyler Prewett, who will be attending York College in the fall. Prewett chose not to apply to his first choice school, Wake Forest University, because of its estimated $55,000 in tuition. York College’s tuition is estimated at only $25,000. “York College is a good school at a lower cost than Wake.”

UNC-Chapel Hill, ranked 29th in the country by USCollegeranking.org estimates that an in-state student will pay $20,660 for tuition, housing and fees, according to Admission.UNC.Edu. This is about a $5,000 difference from COA. “Education should be for everybody,” Awtrey said. “There should be no discrimination in education based on economical status.”

Send comments to briggsda0421@daretolearn.org
Jacksonville Daily News

Seats for leadership camp open

June 15, 2012 4:14 AM

High school students interested in growing their leadership skills this summer can still register to attend a week-long camp at East Carolina University.

Organizers of the Shelton Leadership Challenge, which will be held July 15-20, have extended the deadline for applications until July 1, according to an ECU press release. The six-day residential program helps participants build a greater understanding of personal leadership assessment and interpersonal dynamics; the role of values and ethics in leadership; leadership traits and approaches; teambuilding and empowering others; civic and social responsibility; and goal setting, according to the release. The camp is open to youths entering the ninth through 12th grades or those who graduated from high school this spring who have at a 3.0 or higher GPA and two references. The cost is $575 per student.

For information, visit ecu.edu.
Has Title IX, now 40 years old, harmed male athletics?

By Valerie Strauss

A new report on Title IX, the landmark civil rights law passed 40 years ago that barred gender discrimination in education for all students, says that a great deal of progress in improving educational opportunities for girls has been made, but more work needs to be done.

Title IX is probably best known as a law that has affected female participation in athletics, but it actually covers all aspects of education from kindergarten to the postgraduate level.

The report, titled “Title IX at 40: Working to Ensure Gender Equity in Education,” says that women’s advancement in some areas, including computer science and engineering, has stagnated or declined in recent years. It cites other areas where work is needed to improve educational opportunities for both sexes.

It was released by the National Coalition for Women and Girls in Education, a coalition of more than 40 national organizations chaired by the American Association of University Women.

Critics of Title IX often say that it has harmed male athletics in its insistence on increasing opportunities for females in school sports. Here, from the report (with footnotes removed), are some myths about how the law has affected school athletics:

What the Law Says

Title IX requires that schools treat both sexes equally with regard to three distinct aspects of athletics: participation opportunities, athleticscholarships, and treatment of male and female teams.

Myth 1: Title IX requires quotas.

Title IX does not require quotas; it simply requires that schools allocate participation opportunities in a nondiscriminatory way. The three-part test is lenient and flexible, allowing schools to comply even if they do not satisfy the first part. The federal courts have consistently rejected arguments that Title IX imposes quotas.

Myth 2: Title IX forces schools to cut sports for boys and men.

Title IX does not require or encourage the cutting of any sports. It does allow schools to make choices about how to structure their programs as long as they do not discriminate. Instead of allocating resources among a variety of sports, many college administrators are choosing to take part in the basketball and football “arms race” at the expense of other athletic programs. In Division I-FBS (formerly Division I-A), for example, basketball and football consume 80% of
total men’s athletic expenses. Average expenditures on football alone in this division ($12+ million) exceed average expenditures on all women’s sports ($8+ million).

**Myth 3: Men’s sports are declining because of Title IX.**

Opportunities for men in sports — measured by numbers of teams as well as athletes — have continued to expand since the passage of Title IX. Between the 1988–1989 and the 2010–2011 school years, NCAA member institutions added 3,727 men’s sports teams and dropped 2,748, for a net gain of nearly 1,000 men’s teams. The teams added and dropped reflect trends in men’s sports: wrestling and gymnastics teams were often dropped, while soccer, baseball, and lacrosse teams were added. Women made greater gains over the same period, but only because they started at such a deficit; 4,641 women’s teams were added and 1,943 were dropped. During the 2010–2011 school year, NCAA member institutions actually dropped slightly more women’s teams than men’s teams.

**Myth 4: Title IX requires schools to spend equally on male and female sports.**

The fact is that spending does not have to be exactly equal as long as the benefits and services provided to the men’s and women’s programs are equal overall. The law recognizes, for instance, that football uniforms cost more than swimsuits; therefore, a discrepancy in the amount spent on uniforms for men’s teams versus women’s teams is not necessarily a problem. However, the school cannot provide men with top-notch uniforms and women with low-quality uniforms, or give male athletes home, away, and practice uniforms and female athletes only one set of uniforms. A large discrepancy in overall funding is a red flag that warrants further scrutiny. There is currently a large gap among Division I-FBS schools, where women receive just 28% of the money spent on athletics.

**Myth 5: Men’s football and basketball programs subsidize female sports.**

The truth is that these high-profile programs don’t even pay for themselves at most schools. Even among the most elite divisions, nearly half of men’s football and basketball programs spend more money than they generate.

And, from the report, here are barriers to female participation in athletics:

Despite great gains over the past 40 years, barriers to true equality still remain:

* Girls have 1.3 million fewer chances to play sports in high school than boys. Opportunities are not equal among different groups of girls. Fewer than two-thirds of African American and Hispanic girls play sports, while more than three-quarters of Caucasian girls do.
* Three-quarters of boys from immigrant families are involved in athletics, while fewer than half of girls from immigrant families are.
* In addition to having fewer participation opportunities, girls often endure inferior treatment in areas such as equipment, facilities, coaching, scheduling, and publicity.
* At the most competitive level, Division I-FBS schools, women make up 51% of students, yet they have only 45% of the opportunities to play intercollegiate sports. Female athletes at these schools receive 42% of the total athletic scholarship dollars, 31% of the dollars spent to recruit new athletes, and just 28% of the total money spent on athletics.
* Since Title IX was passed, there has been a dramatic decrease in the proportionate role of female coaches. In 1972, 90% of women’s teams were coached by females, while today 43% are. Only 2–3% of men’s teams are coached by women. As the number of women’s teams has increased, the percentage of female coaches has continued to drop.
How to improve college student aid disclosure

By Valerie Strauss

This was written by Robert Massa, vice president for communications at Lafayette College in Easton, PA. The views expressed in this article are those of the author and not necessarily those of the college.

By Robert Massa

Ten college and university presidents met with Vice President Biden at the White House recently to announce their voluntary endorsement of a uniform financial aid award letter that would provide students with clearer, more transparent and accurate information about how much they will have to pay — now, and in the future — for their college education.

The initiative is an effort to discourage students from financially over-extending themselves, and beginning in the 2013-14 school year students applying to any of these institutions will be given a one-page cost or “shopping sheet” prepared by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. The sheet will include the full price of a year at college, including an estimate for books and personal expenses. This is nothing revolutionary as far as I’m concerned, as I’ve always worked for colleges that disclosed this information.

But what will be of value is the part that breaks out grants from loans and work-study income, and shows students the long-term implications of borrowing by estimating monthly payments after graduation.

This initiative has received a lot of press recently. While its intentions toward financial transparency are good, it is, to quote Neil Armstrong, only “one small step.” But it is a step in the right direction.

However, what’s missing from the standardized form is how much the college has determined a family should pay toward annual costs after analyzing their financial aid application (FAFSA or PROFILE). Therefore, the first item on the form might read:

“Based on the information provided on your application for financial aid, your family contribution for the coming year is $X. This leaves a remaining need of $X, based on the cost of attendance listed below. This letter will outline your options in meeting the remaining need.”

Here’s what else needs to be changed:

1. The form calculates how much a family will pay for one year by subtracting the total grant and scholarship amount from the full cost (including books and personal expense estimates) of attending the institution. This is not quite accurate as loans reduce the amount owed out-of-pocket for that year. A better descriptor might be “Price after Grants and Scholarships.”

2. The form lists loans and work-study options. To lessen confusion, it would be more accurate to include ONLY subsidized loans that would be part of a need-based financial aid package. Unsubsidized student loans and parent loans should be listed as “optional.”
3. The “how much you owe after graduation” section should first provide an estimate of the monthly payments a student would make if the full amount of a subsidized student loan is borrowed in each of the four years. Rather than lumping together all loans, federal unsubsidized and private loans should be listed separately as they are discretionary and not used to meet need (unless gaps are built into the financial package). Estimates should be made for those payments, separate from the need-based loans, acknowledging that it is often a family choice to borrow to fund all or part of the expected family contribution.

Finally, although the above suggestions would give families a clearer understanding of their total financial obligation, they are simply tweaks of a disclosure statement that is fundamentally a good one.

If we really want to address the issue of student debt, however, we need to start with addressing the always-increasing price tag of a four-year degree. This will require a “giant leap” that can occur only when colleges take control of their own rising costs. Some costs, such as health care and energy, are out of colleges’ control. But others, such as what programs and services to discontinue before adding new ones, must be tackled. Campus politics often work against this, but consumer pocketbooks will force the issue.

For many, it will be a “giant leap” of faith into a brave new world.
June 15, 2012

Finance Jobs Still Appeal to Graduates at Dartmouth

By RICHARD PÉREZ-PEÑA

Wall Street’s allure may have dimmed for some of America’s sharpest young minds in recent years, but a quick look at the top of Dartmouth College’s class of 2012 shows that the appeal seems to remain strong. At its commencement on Sunday, Dartmouth recognized four valedictorians who graduated with perfect 4.0 grade-point averages. Three are headed to work on Wall Street at major investment banks, and one will go to the giant business consulting firm that advises them.

“Certain people have the view where finance is perceived in a more negative light,” said David Rogg, one of the valedictorians, noting that there was an active chapter of the Occupy movement on Dartmouth’s campus. “But a lot of people still find it to be a very positive industry.”

He has a job lined up at Goldman Sachs, as does another of the valedictorians, Jie Zhong; a third, Wills Begor, will go to Morgan Stanley. The other valedictorian, Glynnis Kearney, will work at McKinsey & Company.

Mr. Begor said some of his peers’ interest in Wall Street had diminished, “but for me, it’s an extension of the academic challenges at Dartmouth, to learn about finance, which is something we don’t get exposed to at a liberal arts college.”

And, he added, his job is for just two years; he has been accepted to Harvard Business School, starting in 2014.

Among last year’s Dartmouth graduates, 12 percent went into financial services, the third-leading field, close behind consulting and education. At other top schools, like Harvard and Princeton, finance remains the leading field, though its edge over other sectors has shrunk.

The similar career choices of Dartmouth’s valedictorians were a bit of a coincidence. Of this year’s two winners of Harvard’s Sophia Freund Prize for highest grade-point average, one is going to medical school and the other to law school. Princeton’s lone valedictorian will work in medical research.

Thirty-seven of this year’s Dartmouth graduates are joining Teach for America, the college’s highest figure yet, said the commencement speaker, Wendy Kopp, the organization’s founder. Ms. Kopp said she was not there to preach public service, but she recounted her group’s history, including the story of a new Dartmouth graduate who will return home to teach on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, where she grew up.