

**GOOD MORNING, LOUISIANA**

**SPORTS**



John Curtis' Joe McKnight a top prospect in the nation  
 > PAGE 3C

**NATION**

Hillary Clinton, Rudy Giuliani campaign hard in Iowa, N.H.  
 > PAGE 10A

**MAGAZINE**



Rural Life Museum offers glimpse of life lived by previous Louisianians  
 > MAGAZINE

**WORLD**

International panel's report to strongly link fossil fuels and global warming  
 > PAGE 1A

**INDEX**

Business	27	Opinion	48
Classified	14	People	30
Commentary	75	Real Estate	32
Deaths	25A	Sports	3C
Metro	13	Puzzles	10D
Movies/Magazine		Weather	88

**N.O.-area crime partly storm-related**

BY JOE GYAN JR.  
 New Orleans bureau

**NEW ORLEANS** — New Orleans' neighboring parish of Jefferson has had its share of painful lessons from Hurricane Katrina. Flood water does not respect parish lines, and neither does crime.

Seventeen months after the Orleans Parish side of the 17th Street Canal breached and flooded 80 percent of New Orleans and parts of Jefferson, the

> Pre- and post-Katrina murders, 12A

Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office is dealing with an uptick in several crime categories — including murder — and blaming some of it on a displaced and dispersed criminal element from Orleans.

"The problems of New Orleans have become Jefferson's," former Orleans Parish prosecutor Rafael Goyeneche, president of the nonprofit watchdog Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans, said from his high-rise office overlooking the Louisiana Superdome. "You can't escape the ramifications of crime. Crime really has no boundaries. It doesn't stop at the parish line."

A case in point is Jefferson Parish.

The parish's previous murder record of 50 set in 1990 was shattered last year — the first

full calendar year of crime reporting since Katrina — when it recorded 66 homicides, a 54 percent hike from its 2004 total of 43. The majority of the 2006 murders occurred on the parish's west bank.

Jefferson Parish sheriff's Col. John Fortinatto said some of the suspects arrested in the 2006 murders hailed from New Orleans. Assault and burglary in Jefferson also rose, 20 percent and 18 percent, respectively,

last year compared to two years ago.

"I don't think we can blame it all on Katrina, but I generally believe that part of Orleans Parish's criminal population has been displaced," said retired Louisiana State Police Deputy Superintendent Dennis Jones, a public safety consultant and adjunct criminal justice professor at Tulane University.

> See CRIME, page 12A

**Growing south**



The LSU South Campus off GSRI Avenue is rapidly growing to accommodate for the lack of open space at LSU's main campus in Baton Rouge. Some of the facilities already there include, from left, the Center for BioModular Multi-Scale Systems, LSU Dental School and the Louisiana Business and Technology Research Center

Advocate staff photo by TRAVIS SPRADLING

**LSU expanding on second campus**

BY JORDAN BLUM  
 Capitol news bureau

Travel three miles away from LSU's main campus — down Nicholson Drive, past Tigerland and acres of woods — to find where many LSU officials believe is the future of the university.

A small sign indicates that the LSU South Campus is just off Nicholson at GSRI Avenue, an area that houses the LSU Dental School and is becoming a research and economic development epicenter for LSU.

> National Guard rents, 4A

The main campus of Louisiana's flagship university is nearly built to capacity

So the South Campus represents the largest area for the university's growth, said Brooks Keel, LSU vice chancellor for research and economic development.

"So many universities don't have that kind of open land they can develop," said Keel, who formed the new study group on the future of South Campus.

"There's so many things we can do with it," he said. "We now have a lot of people out there, and that stirs up a lot of excitement in it all."

LSU Chancellor Sean O'Keefe calls the South Campus a "meatball," especially since LSU opened the campus shortly before Hurricane Katrina hit. Without the land, there was no other obvious place to relocate the heavily damaged LSU Dental School in New Orleans.

**LSU South Campus complex**

- 1 LSU Dental School
- 2 Louisiana Business and Technology Research Center
- 3 National Center for Biomedical Research and Training
- 4 Center for BioModular Multi-Scale Systems
- 5 LSU Campus Police



Advocate map

> See SOUTH, page 4A

**Law puts pressure on state**

Schools struggling with 'No Child' act

BY WILL SENTELL  
 Capitol news bureau

A landmark federal law is having a big impact on public schools in Louisiana, but disputes remain among teachers, principals and others on how well it is working.

The measure is called the No Child Left Behind Act, which President Bush signed into law in 2002 to improve public schools.

The law is under the microscope because Bush devoted part of his State of the Union speech to it on Tuesday. He asked Congress to extend the measure, which is set to expire this year.

Backers contend that, since the law took effect, math scores for fourth- and eighth-graders have reached record highs.

They also say the difference between the scores of some black students and some white students — the "achievement gap" — is smaller than ever.

"The No Child Left Behind Act has worked for America's children, and I ask Congress to reauthorize this good law," Bush said.

Critics level two chief complaints. Federal officials have failed to provide enough funds for needs like practice tests and tutoring, and some of the required improvements are unrealistic.

> See PRESSURE, page 4A

**War protest**



AP/Brendan Healy-Courier photo by NED KEORIK

Joseph Pitarakis of Bristol, Tenn., was among thousands — including actress Jane Fonda — who marched Saturday in anti-war demonstrations that linked military families, a few officials and ordinary people in a call to get out of Iraq. See story, 2A.

## SOUTH

Continued from page 1A

"It grew so quickly. I'm so glad we had it, otherwise maybe we couldn't have kept the dental school in business."

LSU acquired the 153-acre tract with 13 buildings in the summer of 2005 after the state completed the \$6 million land purchase from the Albemarle chemical company. Only about 25 acres is developed thus far, Keel said.

Including farmland, LSU has just more than 2,000 acres in southern Baton Rouge, said Kristine Calongne, LSU spokeswoman.

The South Campus now houses the dental school, the Louisiana Business and Technology Research Center business incubator, the National Center for Biomedical Research and Training for counterterrorism training and the Center for Bio-Modular Multi-Scale Systems.

The campus even warrants a satellite LSU Police station.

Although the dental school will eventually return to New Orleans, some training facilities and a regional Oral Health Center are expected to remain.

The LSU Center for Advanced Microstructures and Devices — currently on Jefferson Highway — also is considering a move to South Campus, among other locations, said David Ederer, CAMD director.

The Louisiana National Guard is set to build a joint readiness center this year on 50 acres at the South Campus, in cooperation with the U.S. Army and U.S. Marine Corps., confirmed Maj. Gen. Hunt Downer of the National Guard.

That leaves about half of the total property virtually unspoken for.

Besides expanding academic programs and university research on the South Campus, Keel said, another option under consideration is recruiting private industry to the South Campus.

Businesses specializing in hi-tech research could collaborate with LSU's academic side and potentially utilize the Gulf Opportunity Zone Bond pro-



Advocate staff photo by TRAVIS SPRADLING

Dr. Robert Sergent, left, chairman of the LSU comprehensive dentistry department, instructs second-year dental student Diana Thien as they work on a cosmetic tooth restoration for patient S.J. Thomas. The LSU Dental School relocated to LSU's Baton Rouge South Campus after Hurricane Katrina and will keep a presence there after moving back to New Orleans.



Advocate map

gram, Keel said, to make the area even more of a research hub.

That could create a significant economic impact for the Baton Rouge metro area, he said.

There are many issues left to be worked out. One is transportation, Keel said. Three miles may not be really far, but it's a long way for students without vehicles.

A shuttle or bus service of some kind may soon become necessary, he said.

**"Moving into this space was crucial for our development. I think any growth out here, in the context of the state and LSU, is good."**

**JASON KRAUSE**, materiel manager for operations and plans, National Center for Biomedical Research and Training

The CBM2, which specializes in micro and nanofabrication and works closely with CAMD, is working on grant proposals to expand on the South Campus, said Michael Murphy, associate director of CBM2.

"It's got potential — a lot of potential," Murphy said of the property and expansion plans. "The issue is, you have to have transportation over to it."

Murphy said he sees the South Campus as a consolidated LSU research area, with lots of interdisciplinary work and interaction between faculty of all different departments.

Besides research, the South Campus is home to some of the facilities for the nation's largest traveling counterterrorism training center for emergency first-responders —

the NCBRT, said Jason Krause, its materiel manager for operations and plans.

The center was bursting at the seams on the main campus before 2005, Krause said.

"Moving into this space was crucial for our development," he said. "I think any growth out here, in the context of the state and LSU, is good."

LSU currently has a \$1.66 million operating budget for the South Campus, nearly half of that funded by the dental school, O'Keefe said. So the big issue is ensuring strong funding sources for the area after the dental school moves back to New Orleans, he said.

No matter how it grows, O'Keefe said, it is a blessing just having the South Campus and additional space to expand.