

## McKinley Keeps Promise; Stops Seton in State Finals

BY HUGH MALAY  
Enquirer Contributor

WINTERVILLE, Ohio—The Seton Saints ran into a promise-making cartoon McKinley team Saturday night in the state AAA volleyball finals and when the match was over, the Bulldogs had made good on all promises.

McKinley defeated Seton in two games, 15-12, 15-4, for the big school championship at Otterbein College.

McKinley returning five starters from last year's runner-up team, vowed after losing to Mercy it would return this year and capture the championship.

Building coach Sue Davis had made possibly an even more important promise.

"My mother died 15 weeks ago and the last thing I told her before she died was that we would win the state championship for her," a teary-eyed Davis said after the match.

**THE BULLDOGS** came out smoking in the first game and forced a 12-1 lead. McKinley was led by 5-foot-6 senior Kim Brown, the 180 AAA high jump champion in track.

Seton quickly regrouped and made a run at the Bulldogs. The Saints eventually closed the gap to 13-1, led by the spiking of senior Shaun Shibasaki.

Brown, however, regained serv-

### Volleyball

ice for McKinley and won the next two points for the game.

Seton coach Mary Jett tried to explain her team's slow start.

"We weren't playing together, but I thought we were loose and confident starting the match," Jett said. "But give them credit, they were playing well."

Despite Seton's new-found confidence, McKinley raced to 6-2 and 10-1 leads in the second game. Each time the Saints made a run in the match, McKinley's Brown was there with a critical spike, block, or serve.

**"SHE'S PROBABLY** the best player we played against this year," Jett said. "We tried to block her at the net, but she hardly missed."

Said Davis of her star: "She is the best player in the state. I know she is the most recruited."

Davis added that Brown had 144 kills going into Saturday's matches with 86% accuracy.

With the Saints trying to avoid making mistakes and McKinley serving the kill, the Bulldogs closed out the second game and the match, 15-4.

The Saints had their first moments in the state tournament in the morning semifinal match against Columbus Defiance. Seton

was down, 12-10, in the third and deciding game, but won the next five points to advance to the final. Seton won the first game, 15-4, and lost the second game, 15-8, before the rally in the third game.

McKinley had cruised in its semifinal, putting away Springfield Holland in two games.

When Jett was asked if the morning match might have taken more out of her team than McKinley's, she offered no alibi.

"No, I don't think that was the problem. Any time you get into the finals, you're a high. They were just a good team," Jett said. "I'm still proud of the girls. They have nothing to be ashamed of."

The Saints finished at 21-6. McKinley closes out 28-1.

**Cincinnati, Dayton Meet In Soccer All-Star Game**

The Cincinnati area boys and girls high school soccer all-star soccer teams will be playing the Dayton area high school soccer all-stars today in the first ever senior all-stars soccer games at Welcome Stadium in Dayton.

The event features high school seniors only on the teams, with two down Cincinnati area high schools represented in the game.

The girls game will begin at 1 p.m., and the boys game will start at 3 p.m.

## Bernheim Facing Problem Of How To Thin Out Deer

Bernheim Foundation Forest occupies about 10,000 acres of land near Louisville, just east of Fort Knox. As many as 60 whitetail deer live there, and these days that's about 300 too many. The land, hit hard by last summer's drought, simply will not support them.

The deer, obviously, have a problem. One way or another, at least some of them face death.

Charles McClure has the problem, too. He is executive director of Bernheim Foundation, whose trustees ultimately will decide what to do, with some assistance from Kentucky's Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (DFWR).

The DFWR, McClure said, has recommended thinning the deer by a public hunt, probably on a quota basis, with hunters selected by a drawing.

"Our trustees have discussed this," McClure said. "They discussed all kinds of alternatives. They considered what would be best for the wildlife. They considered the fact that most of the deer live on and off the Bernheim land. They considered the fact that the deer aren't Bernheim's, that they belong to the Commonwealth of Kentucky."

"The trustees decided," McClure said, "that a public hunt is not in keeping with the operation of Bernheim Forest."

**NO HUNT** probably means two things: the excess deer will have to be trapped and moved, or the excess deer will be shot. If neither is done, and fairly soon, the obvious alternatives are death by starvation or death by disease. Some signs of both already are present.

"There are too many deer," said DFWR assistant commissioner Don McCormick, "and they're too small." We told them (Bernheim) what's going to happen, which is that the deer are going to die anyway. If nothing is done, they'll probably contract a disease and die in droves."

"If we hadn't had the drought last summer," McClure said, "we probably would have more alternatives, both short-range and long-term. But there just isn't enough browse, not only for the deer but for other wildlife. The equine, for instance, are almost all gone."

The foundation realized the imminent problem some time ago and sought some expert opinion.

We contacted the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, which is part of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Georgia," McClure said. "They're real professionals. They travel all over the world."

**THE GEORGIA** people's conclusion: too many deer, not enough habitat. Recommendation: reduce the herd by 250 or 300.

Okay, how?

"We asked the state wildlife people about trapping the deer and moving them," McClure said. "We told them we would be willing to pay part of the cost. They said they would help us run a controlled hunt, but as far as trapping, all they could do to give us technical advice."

Moving a deer from one locale to another isn't easy. Deer are high-strung, difficult to catch, not overly adaptable to new surroundings.

Not long ago, similar attempts in Florida and Pennsylvania didn't work too well. Large numbers of the Florida deer got killed in the trapping process. The Pennsylvania venture, backed by the Smithsonian Institute, resulted in an average cost of \$120 per deer moved, and within three years all the transplanted deer were dead.

Nonetheless, Kentucky's DFWR is planning to trap and move about 100 deer from Ballard County in the west into several Eastern Kentucky counties which presently have suitable habitat but few deer.

**CARL KAYS**, DFWR commissioner, said he didn't know exactly what cost projections are for moving the Ballard deer.

"It wouldn't be that much," he said, "because we're set up to do it. We have the people already out there, and they'll wait until after goose season to do it, when they won't be too busy. All it will cost us really is hauling the deer."

Kays had another point. "Some of our people are skeptical, anyway, on the Bernheim deer, that they're not in good condition. The Ballard deer are in good shape, and we plan to move them over a period of three or four years."

Bernheim's deer haven't had much time. Most of them won't make it through the winter, which isn't far away.



Jim Montgomery  
Outdoors

"We've never done that," he said. "In my estimation, it would be contrary to everything we stand for."

Would executing 250 or 300 deer in such a way even be legal?

"There is a provision in the statutes," Kays said, "for our commission to approve such a measure."

"If we do that," McClure said, "we would give as much of the meat as we could to any charitable institution which want it. The rest, we'd probably have to bury."

It isn't going to happen soon, if at all, and whatever is done will be after two meetings.

"Our trustees meet next week, their regular annual meeting," McClure said. "They'll decide then what their alternatives will be. They'll meet with the state (wildlife) commission at their regular meeting, in December."

McClure said a safe assumption "is that no steps will be taken until after the December meeting."

**WHY NO** hunting, even when the deer may die by gunfire anyway, even when inevitable death by starvation or disease awaits?

"It's their property," the DFWR's McCormick said. "If they refuse to let us hunt a deer, there's nothing we can do about it."

The 15 Bernheim trustees could change their minds and allow a hunt, but it does not appear likely.

McClure explained the foundation's thinking. Last year Bernheim acquired the land, which is in the Yon Valley, and set up a trust prior to his death in 1980. "He didn't get into specific details, because he said it could be broken in court," McClure said.

"Instead, he wrote a letter to his successors and laid out what he hoped would happen. It's actually more realistic and binding. The letter is along the lines of preserve wildlife, setting up a park and an arboretum, providing a place where people can enjoy the beauties of nature."

The Bernheim letter does not actually forbid hunting on forest land.

**"WE'VE OPENED** the forest to hunting before," McClure said, "between 1977 and 1980. What happened was some exotic animals had been brought in, red deer from Europe. They didn't do well."

Bernheim's trustees decided to permit hunting, and to attract enough hunters they allowed some whitetail deer to be taken along with the red deer. "In four years' time," McClure said, "we were down to no deer at all."

The present Bernheim deer, far the most part, strayed in from the fertile Yon lands. The forest perimeter is not fenced.

"We figure we probably have five separate herds," McClure said. "I'd say one herd stays pretty much on our property. It's about 60 deer. The others flow on and off, and that would be about 540 deer."

The property adjoining Bernheim Forest, McClure said, "is about seven or eight overpasses and probably another 25,000 or 30,000 acres."

Much of it is farmland, and the neighbors aren't happy. Crops are being eaten by the starving Bernheim deer.

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