MU News Bureau

Daily Clips Packet

December 1, 2016
Incoming UM System President Dr. Mun Choi scheduled to visit Mizzou Thursday

COLUMBIA, Mo - UM System President-designate, Dr. Mun Choi, is scheduled to visit Mizzou's campus at 9 a.m. on Thursday.

This will be Dr. Choi's third stop as he visits all four UM system campuses.

During his visit he will meet with faculty, staff and students as he prepares to take the role as president on March 1st.

Dr. Choi was hired on November 2nd and will be the 24th UM system president.

He follows former System President Tim Wolfe, who stepped down back in November 2015 after the campus protests.

ABC17 will have crews attending the event and will bring you the latest updates in our later shows.

JACKSON KATZ

Jackson Katz urges men to take action against gender violence

TAYLOR BLATCHFORD, 8 hrs ago

Generated from a News Bureau media advisory.

COLUMBIA — Jackson Katz was an 18-year-old freshman at the University of Massachusetts Amherst when he realized the only people speaking out about violence against women were women.
A group of female students were picketing for better lighting on campus after multiple rapes had taken place outside, and Katz was covering the picket as a columnist for the student newspaper. He wondered: Why weren’t any men protesting with them?

"I knew I was in a position to do something, so I started speaking up and writing about it," Katz said.

He's continued studying the role of men in antiviolence activism since then by writing books, delivering lectures and giving a TED talk. Katz has also trained military groups and professional sports teams on gender violence prevention.

**Katz spoke about gender violence activism to a packed room of more than 500 people, mostly MU students, for an hour and a half Wednesday night in the Reynolds Alumni Center on MU's campus. The lecture was sponsored by the Relationship and Sexual Violence Prevention Center and the Interfraternity Council Peer Educators as part of the White Ribbon Campaign, a global movement of men working to end violence against women.**

Gender violence, including sexual violence, domestic abuse, sexual harassment and child abuse, is usually seen as a "women’s issue," but Katz said he wants that to change. He said he believes men need to take ownership of gender violence and work to stop it.

Men can speak out and take action against gender violence without facing as many adverse reactions as women, Katz said. He urged men to take risks and intervene if they disagree with other men's comments or actions.

College student leaders, including fraternity leaders, need better training on how to educate others about sexual assault, because many college men who sexually assault women don’t see themselves as rapists, Katz said.

"The typical perpetrator is a very normal guy in every other way,” he said.
Some men react defensively to discussions of gender violence because they aren't perpetrators. But their role extends beyond that, to being a productive member of the community and educating others, Katz said.

"We need to raise the bar for what it means to be a good guy in 2016," Katz said. “Saying 'I’m not a rapist' isn’t particularly impressive to me.”

Katz called the recent presidential election of Donald Trump a "giant leap backward" for gender violence activism. Trump has been accused of sexual assault and was recorded making vulgar comments about women.

Katz acknowledged that not everyone in the audience would agree with him, though many applauded.

"Part of being an educated person is having a dialogue about ideas that challenge your own ideas,” he said.

The election represents a lost battle for gender violence activism, but the fight is still ongoing, Katz said.

"There’s no question that the election of Donald Trump is a defeat for people who care about economic justice, social justice and gender justice," Katz said. “I don’t think this is the end. Every social movement that has changed the world has received pushback.”

Ellen Eardley, MU assistant vice provost for civil rights and Title IX, said she was excited to see such a high turnout at the event and agreed with Katz’s message of men’s activism.

“It was good to hear him talk about it as a men’s issue,” Eardley said. “Violence against women is something men need to take ownership of.”
MU hosting events to get men involved in gender violence prevention

The University of Missouri is holding events this week to raise awareness of the role men can play in curbing gender violence.

The school’s Relationship and Sexual Violence Prevention Center (RSVP) is hosting meetings to promote anti-violence activism.

MU’s RSVP coordinator, Chris Walters, says the gatherings are focused on getting men actively involved in preventing “power based personal violence”.

“How can we all make this an issue in which we are bringing this issue to light, creating awareness around this issue that we are preventing violence from happening” said Walters. “And so, how can we be engaged in this conversation, if we maybe don’t have a connection.” Walters says “power based personal violence” is identified as sexual assault and harassment, intimate partner dating violence, sexual exploitation and stalking. He says it’s an issue that plagues college campuses across the country.

Walters says the RSVP center has a “bystander intervention” program to encourage personal involvement. “If they see something happening potentially problematic, how as a bystander can they directly step in, or get someone to help them in the situation to diffuse that tension of what’s happening.”

The events are intended to provide men with the knowledge and skills to help limit incidents such as sexual assault and harassment. Walters says the goal is to get men to think of gender violence as an issue in their daily lives. “In our society, when we say sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating and domestic violence, it’s seen as a women’s issue, that only women are hurt and only women are responsible for that” said Walters. “We know that’s not the case, that men can play a huge role in that conversation as well.”
The events are being held in the same week that a Mizzou football player has been suspended indefinitely after being arrested for allegedly assaulting his girlfriend. Keyon Dilosa reportedly hit the woman in the face after the two got into an argument Tuesday night.

The keynote speaker Wednesday during the week of anti-violence gatherings was Jackson Katz, an internationally recognized activist on issues of gender and violence.

Katz is also a major figure in the growing global movement of men working to promote gender equality and prevent gender violence. He co-founded Mentors in Violence Prevention, the first major program of its kind in sports culture and the military.

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**Distinguished gender violence activist to speak at MU**

Generated from a News Bureau media advisory

Watch the story: [http://mms.tveyes.com/PlaybackPortal.aspx?SavedEditID=0f0c588f-ebff-4e61-b269-c355ff3c5e6](http://mms.tveyes.com/PlaybackPortal.aspx?SavedEditID=0f0c588f-ebff-4e61-b269-c355ff3c5e6)

COLUMBIA — Every 109 seconds, an American is sexually assaulted, according to the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network.

**In an effort to shed light on how men can play a role in stopping the violence, the University of Missouri has planned to host a week of events as part of its White Ribbon Campaign.**

Jackson Katz, a distinguished gender violence activist, will be their keynote lecturer Wednesday evening.
"Just getting that opportunity to spend a little time and really chat and learn more is just that first step to being involved. And getting some substantial change on this issue that really needs to see substantial change - and we need to folks get involved especially men," said Chris Walters, Prevention Coordinator with the Relationship and Sexual Violence Prevention Center (RSVP) at MU.

Katz has been internationally renowned for his activism on issues of gender and violence and is a major figure in the growing global movement of men working to promote gender equality and prevent gender violence.

Katz is co-founder of Mentors in Violence Prevention (MVP), one of the longest-running and most widely influential gender violence prevention programs in North America, and the first major program of its kind in sports culture and the military.

The lecture will be at 7 p.m. in the Reynolds Alumni Center Ballroom. It is free and open to the public.

Activist for involving men in gender violence prevention to speak at MU

Generated from a News Bureau media advisory

A nationally known activist against gender violence will deliver the message Wednesday that men must get involved in preventing violence against women.

Jackson Katz, co-founder of Mentors in Violence Prevention, will speak at 7 p.m. in the Reynolds Alumni Center ballroom at the University of Missouri. The MU Relationship and Sexual Violence Prevention, or RSVP, Center is bringing Katz to campus as part of the White Ribbon Campaign to highlight the role of men in preventing violence against women. The Interfraternity Council Peer Educators also is involved in the week’s programming.

Chris Walters, prevention coordinator with the RSVP Center, said Katz has worked with professional sports teams, the military and university fraternities to prevent male violence against women.

“Men can be integral in the conversation,” Walters said.
Walters said the RSVP Center responds to and supports victims of relationship and sexual violence. It also has an education component, and works to prevent violence before it starts.

Kim Scates, education coordinator with the RSVP Center, said sexual violence affects women disproportionately, and the vast majority of perpetrators of that violence are men.

“It seems crucial to engage the group that is more likely to perpetrate violence,” Scates said. She said women can be taught self-defense but men can prevent the violence.

In his 2012 TED Talk video, “Violence Against Women — It’s a Men’s Issue,” which has been viewed more than 1.4 million times, Katz said it is wrong to label gender violence as a women’s issue.

“It gives men an excuse not to pay attention,” he said of the label.

He said men have been absent from much of the conversation about a topic that is centrally about men.

“The dominant group is rarely challenged to even think about its dominance because that’s one of the key characteristics of power and privilege,” he said.

He said that men need to stand with women — not against them — and stop pretending that there is a battle between the sexes. He said men who are not abusive must challenge men who are.

Katz’s lecture is free to the public.

**Domestic violence victims less likely to reach out during holidays, experts say**

While some have a perception that domestic violence incidents increase around the holidays, experts tell ABC 17 News that's not the case--they are fairly consistent year round.

"For our domestic violence programs across the state as well as when your looking at the arrest and incident reports from highway
"patrol--we see people constantly reaching out," Jennifer Carter-Dochler, adjunct faculty member at MU's School of Social Work and Public Policy and director at Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence, tells ABC 17 News. "There might be a couple months of the year that there's an increase but for the most part our programs are constantly at capacity."

However, Janelle Williams, executive director for Audrain County Crisis and Intervention Services says she often finds that domestic violence victims are less likely to reach out during the holidays.

"We actually see a decrease over the holidays. It's not a decrease in incidents--we still see the same number of incidences reported...the actual number of domestic violence cases and sexual assault doesn't change but what does change is that people want to keep their families together over the holidays. They don't want to make a big deal about things they don't want to, kinda, stir the pot...," Williams says, adding, "You want to have a good Christmas for your kids or you want to have a good family gathering for Thanksgiving...so people may not seek services as much during the holidays but it's not saying that things happen any less frequently than they normally would."

Williams says the holidays can be a stressful time, and that, coupled with an uptick in alcohol use and added financial stress, can sometimes cause a situation to escalate much faster.

"All those things together can lower inhibitions and make domestic violence more severe. It's not that it's going to happen more often, but when it does happen, the situations may be more noticeable or you may see physically that play out more," she says.

There are a number of resources in Mid-Missouri for victims of domestic violence, including the national domestic violence hotline (1-800-799-7233), ACCIS in Audrain County (their hotline, 1-800-246-2280, is available 24/7 and their office at 103 West Monroe is open 8-5, Monday through Friday), True North in Columbia, MEND (for abusers wanting to seek help), MU's local campus program RSVP and more.

Carter-Dochler says deciding what steps to take is up to the individual--there's no easy formula for everyone.

"The remedies we have available in our criminal justice system, whether it's arrest or orders of protection are critically important and yet they aren't a good fit for everyone," she says. "People who are abusive--some of them
respond very well to court orders and it really does help remedy the situation. For some, it escalates. And for others, it's a way for law enforcement to hold them accountable at a higher level."

The bottom line, Carter-Dochler says, is that it's not the victim's fault and there are a variety of resources available.

"There is help available--whether it's through friends and family or whether it's from a domestic violence program, there is help available the they're [the victim] is not alone."

ABC 17 News will have more on this story in our evening newscasts.

**New evidence that Lucy, our most famous ancestor, had superstrong arms**

In Ethiopia, she is known as “Dinkinesh” — Amharic for “you are marvelous.” It's an apt name for one of the most complete ancient hominid skeletons ever found, an assemblage of fossilized bones that has given scientists unprecedented insight into the history of humanity.

You probably know her as Lucy.

Discovered in 1974, wedged into a gully in Ethiopia's Awash Valley, the delicate, diminutive skeleton is both uncannily familiar and alluringly strange. In some ways, the 3.2-million-year-old *Australopithecus* was a lot like us; her hips, feet and long legs were clearly made for walking. But she also had long arms and dexterous curved fingers, much like modern apes that still swing from the trees.

So, for decades scientists have wondered: Who exactly was Lucy? Was she lumbering and land-bound, like us modern humans? Or did she retain some of the ancient climbing abilities that made her ancestors — and our own — champions of the treetops?

A new study suggests she was a little of both: Though her lower limbs were adapted for bipedalism, she had exceptionally strong arm bones that allowed her to haul herself up branches, researchers reported Wednesday in the journal *PLoS One*.

“This is what makes Lucy so fascinating,” said lead author Christopher Ruff, a biological anthropologist at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. “She had crossed a lot of thresholds on the path to becoming human, but not all of them.”
In a decades-old debate, researchers led by John Kappelman and Richard Ketcham — two co-authors on the new study — published a paper arguing that Lucy died after falling from a tree. That conclusion proved fairly contentious, even by paleoanthropology's standards.

It's no easy task to reconstruct the lifestyle of a hominid who's been dead for 3.2 million years. Fossils are bone turned to rock, making them impenetrable to the kinds of CT scans that were available for the first several decades after Lucy was discovered. Scientists can draw conclusions about Lucy's habits based on the shape of her skeleton — noting, for example, that her legs bent at the knee (an adaptation for bipedal walking) and her arms are much longer than those of a modern human (which would make her well suited for life in the trees).

But Ruff noted that those more chimp-like traits could be evidence of primitive retention — ancestral traits that stay in the skeleton even though they're no longer used.

“If she evolved from a more arboreal ancestor she may just not have had the time yet to evolve a shorter upper limb,” he said. “We have to look at traits that changed during her life depending on how she used that part of her skeleton — that’s real evidence of what someone was actually doing.”

Luckily, bones develop “strength characteristics” in response to heavy use; you can tell what arm a professional tennis player served with just by looking at a scan of her skeleton. And scientists at the University of Texas had advanced micro CT scanners capable of finding these characteristics in fossilized bone. So, during a 2008 tour of the U.S., Lucy made a pit stop at the UT lab in Austin to be scanned.

The UT researchers produced cross sections of Lucy's right and left humeri (upper arm bones) and her left femur (thigh bone). They then compared the relative strength of those bones to samples from a range of other primate species. Lucy's arms were not as strong as those of chimps, but they were substantially stronger than those of us puny modern humans.

“And we know she wasn't playing tennis,” Ruff quipped.

He argues that daily tree climbing is the most likely explanation for the strength of Lucy's arms: “You don’t develop strong limb bones like that unless you do it a lot,” Ruff said. Perhaps Lucy and her relatives ventured into trees at night to prevent attacks from predators as they slept.

“Hominins had slowly developed adaptations for walking on the ground, but for millions of years we were still using the trees in a significant way,” he added. “Really, it was only with evolution of *Homo* the genus” — about half a million years after Lucy — “that we became fully committed to the ground.”

*Carol Ward, a paleoanthropologist and professor of anatomy at the University of Missouri, said the scans of Lucy's skeleton were well done and agreed that her arms were clearly strong.* But she's more skeptical of Ruff's conclusions about the importance of her tree climbing.
“The important part of science is asking the right questions of our data,” she said. "... The kind of question that will really tell you about the forces that shaped our evolution is, what was natural selection asking hominins to do? What were the behaviors that were so important that animals that didn't do them well left fewer surviving babies and grandbabies?"

“The answer to that question for Lucy is very clearly moving well on the ground,” she concluded.

Ward noted that Lucy, like modern humans, lacks an opposable big toe that lets other apes grasp tree branches with their feet — an important tool for true climbers. And there may be alternative explanations for Lucy's upper body strength that scientists haven't considered yet.

The debate over Lucy's tree-climbing habits may seem esoteric, but it's an important one. Our ancestors' adoption of bipedalism is one of the most important developments in the history of humanity; it freed up our hands for hunting and gathering, made us long-distance travelers, and saved energy for other activities. If evolutionary biologists want to understand why this transition happened, they need to understand when it happened — and Lucy's stunningly complete skeleton is ideal for a case study.

The micro CT scans conducted in Austin offered other insights into Lucy's life history. Mechanical analyses suggest that her gait was much less efficient than that of modern humans — she wouldn't have been able to do the kind of long distance traveling that would lead her immediate successors out of Africa.

Additionally, her bones suggest she had a relatively small brain for her body size and relatively large muscles. That seems to support other research arguing that there is an evolutionary trade-off between brawn and brains; human noggins could only get bigger if we stopped expending so much energy on big muscles.

“It's kind of a nice evolutionary story there,” Ruff said.

Lucy is full of these stories. At 3.2 million years old, her species represents the rough halfway point in human evolution (we split from our last common ancestor with chimpanzees about 6 million years ago). With her arms in the past and her feet in the future, she is a creature on the cusp of becoming human. In a matter of a few hundred thousand years, Homo habilis would emerge — the first member of the genus that would someday include all of us.

“There's no topic that fascinates us more than ourselves,” Ward said. “Where did we come from? How did we get here. Why are we the way we are?”

More than 40 years after her discovery, Lucy is still helping to answer those questions.
What Is Faculty Diversity Worth to a University?

The spate of racialized attacks on college campuses after the election are, in some ways, the flip side of the protests that sprung up across the country starting last fall. Then, students of color called for their schools to develop more inclusive climates—with big stories breaking from campuses like the University of Missouri and Princeton—and pressed elite institutions to confront the racist histories of the leaders they enshrine. Such activism took place on campuses that don’t have such high profiles, too.

To put it simply, in the parlance of social media, the students protesting are woke AF—and one of the things they want are more faculty of color. It’s a complicated request in many ways. This is in part because a call for a more diverse professoriate suggests that faculty of color, simply by being brown and on campus, can serve the institution in unique ways. In turn, when faculty of color are hired, they are often expected to occupy a certain set of roles: to serve as mentors, inspirations, and guides—to be the racial conscience of their institutions while not ruffling too many of the wrong feathers.

Those like me who pay attention to diversity in higher education call this work “invisible labor”—not because no one sees it but because institutions don’t value it with the currency they typically use to reward faculty work: reappointment, tenure, and promotion. Chances are a faculty member of color is not going to get a sabbatical or a grant from her institution because she contributes to the diversity mission her university probably has posted somewhere on its website. She certainly isn’t going to get tenure for it.

Although I have tenure now, as a new, African American faculty member I know I was strongly advised by my senior colleagues and administrators to keep my service to that so-called diversity mission to a minimum, and it was advice that I was happy to follow. I was happy to follow that advice even if it meant keeping as low a profile as possible and declining requests to take on important projects that I knew would not count when I came up for tenure.

I’m not sure what choices I would make now. For example, earlier this year, I got a lot of attention for a series of tweets that focused on how I have learned to talk to students of color, particularly black students, during a time when the extrajudicial deaths of black men and women are getting more attention than they have in the past. In those tweets, I mentioned that my colleagues and I put together a reader with articles and essays that we thought would offer useful context for our students for a Ferguson event we had planned. It reminded me of the importance of such service.
There’s not a lot of room in my teaching or research for this kind of work. I write and teach about 19th-century British literature, and the colleagues I worked with on the reader are not historians or sociologists. We worked outside of our expertise as a service to our institution. To date, I’ve personally received more than 200 requests for the reader from professors and student-service administrators from all kinds of institutions: high-school libraries, Ivy League professors, community-college faculty, and people who want to read it for their own edification. The thing I hear most often is that they want to do something for their students but they feel ill-equipped to do so because the issue falls out of their area of expertise.

I get requests from students, too. Those are the ones I’m most interested in—the student in a small midwestern town who wants to help his classmates understand why folks are chanting Black Lives Matter; the student who’s seeking more context after being assigned Ta-Nehisi Coates’s *Between the World and Me*; the student who explained to me that she is chairing a committee on her New England campus that is focused on racial reconciliation. So, every few days, I put aside time to do this work that probably doesn’t count to the people who assess my scholarly productivity. It isn’t a conference paper or a peer-reviewed journal essay or a scholarly monograph. It’s labor that is invisible except to those eager to be as woke as those students who have been protesting; and it’s labor that keeps me mindful of what role I can play right now as students of color and their white counterparts learn to understand one another in and out of the classroom.

This imbalance—this extra burden on minority faculty—has ever been thus. Women of color, for example, tend to take on more service than their male counterparts. Similarly, for me and other nonwhite faculty members I know, much, if not most, of this service revolves around supporting students of color—sponsoring campus groups, providing additional guidance (especially for first-generation college students), and intervening on their behalf with administrative officers. On top of that, we’re also called on to “diversify” campus committees and to represent the views of a variety of ethnic groups in even the most informal conversations. And while advice about how to manage the pressure is readily available, it’s hard to take the long view and think about tenure and promotion when college students need, and are seeking, guidance as they challenge their institutions to make diversity a priority in word and in deed.

The stakes are even higher now. They are higher because service that might have been seen as extra can now feel essential. Black faculty report feeling more vulnerable, and the invisible labor is hyper visible in this post-Ferguson, post-Obama moment. All too often, when deans, provosts, and presidents call for panels, workshops, and university discussions, there’s a faculty member of color who has to wrestle with how to contribute (or with whether or not they want to) while still doing the work their colleagues get to do without the same burden. The stakes are higher because ethnic-studies and women’s-studies departments are being effectively dismantled. Their faculty must take time away from their own research and teaching to fight as legislatures target them and administrators try to cut their budgets or fire the tenure-line faculty in their departments.

And they are higher because this generation of college students was educated in a No Child Left Behind culture, which means they have been rewarded for paraphrasing and summarizing instead of wrestling with ideas and interpretations. College may well be the first time many of these
students have been required to think “critically,” and they are being asked to do so while the world is on fire and social media is there to capture it.

In my diversity research, I am particularly interested in how the academy is structurally hostile to meaningful diversity. Specifically, I look at the ways colleges bring faculty of color to campus with no clear plan about how to support them once they arrive. I wonder, for example, in the consumer-based model of higher education, what happens to the Latina assistant professor of history in a room full of white students who are hearing for the first time that the history they have learned is complex in ways that implicate them? Or the black sociologist charged with teaching urban studies to kids who grew up with the invisible safety nets of the suburbs? In political-science courses across the country, faculty of color are, in all likelihood, discussing the election of Donald Trump in classrooms with students who might think all his rhetoric is just talk. If, generally speaking, classes that ask students to reexamine their assumptions about race and racism are challenging, what is in place to protect faculty who lead difficult class conversations in this particularly volatile moment?

Extensive research shows that angry students don’t just act out in class but also punish faculty of color on student evaluations that are used in personnel reviews. Now, as colleges and universities have conversations with students demanding more inclusive campuses—and as the country has elected a president whose campaign relied on rhetoric of exclusivity—is an ideal moment to consider how faculty of color fit into the equation. This equation includes what these faculty members contribute while noting what those efforts cost them.

It’s something I wrestle with when I talk to young faculty members and their administrators. I want them to understand the value of their very presence on their campuses, and I want them to take to the long view—to do the work that will secure their positions on campus. But that long view can feel like a luxury at a time of protests, community discussions, and teach-ins.

THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

NOVEMBER 30, 2016 5:34 PM

Mumps still spreading at University of Missouri despite vaccines

BY MARÁ ROSE WILLIAMS

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The University of Missouri Student Health Center on Wednesday announced that mumps has continued to spread on the Columbia campus, and school officials want student organizations to halt social events.
The health center reported that as many as 128 cases of mumps had been identified — both confirmed and probable — since the first four cases were announced Nov. 2.

In an attempt to slow the spread of the disease, the university has already canceled a popular start-of-finals, late-night breakfast that usually attracts 1,500 to 2,000 students.

Mumps is a “very contagious viral infection of the salivary glands,” the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention says. The annual number of cases of the disease has dropped tremendously in this country since a vaccination program started in 1967. Before that, there were about 186,000 cases a year.

As of Nov. 5, there were 2,879 cases of mumps in the United States this year, twice what it was for all of last year.

The MU campuswide announcement links the majority of its cases to students in Greek organizations.

The university has asked student groups to cancel any nonmandatory social events and to consider not holding even speaker events that might bring large groups of students together, said Christian Basi, university spokesman.

University health officials said the viral infection has spread despite proof that all the infected students had met the immunization policy requirement of two measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccines. A two-dose mumps vaccine is 88 percent effective against the virus.

The health center is working with local and state public health officials to identify other possible cases and to prevent or minimize additional cases.

University health officials have shared tips for identifying symptoms of the virus, which include swollen glands in front of and below the ear or under the jaw, pain with opening and closing the jaw, fever, fatigue and headache. And among men, mumps can lead to painful swelling of the testicles, and for women it can cause swelling of the breasts and ovaries and abdominal pain.

Basi said students who contract the virus are given written medical notices and asked to stay home from classes for a few days.

“This is not unique to the University of Missouri; campuses across the country are battling with this virus,” Basi said.
MU mumps outbreak expands to 128 confirmed and probable cases

Watch the story: http://mms.tveyses.com/PlaybackPortal.aspx?SavedEditID=f2b72eab-97a7-4391-bdbb-185dfb083f9b

COLUMBIA — An outbreak of mumps at the University of Missouri has expanded to 128 confirmed and probable cases, according to the MU Student Health Center and local health departments.

In the beginning of November, the Health Center reported that a handful of students had been diagnosed with mumps. This number has been expanding quickly ever since.

Susan Even, executive director of the Health Center, explained that because the virus is transmitted through saliva, students spread the mumps by sharing drinking cups or eating from the same plate.

"We've never had an outbreak like this," Even said. "There has been sporadic isolated cases of mumps over the years, but nothing like this."

All infected students met the immunization policy requirement of two Measles/Mumps/Rubella (MMR) vaccines. A majority of cases have occurred in students with links to Greek organizations on campus, according to the Health Center.

Even explained that when a mumps outbreak is a reality, it can be very hard to stop the spread. Students go to school and socialize together, so the most effective cure is separation.

"We're expecting when students leave campus for Christmas break and not live close together, that that will reduce the spread and the numbers of cases," Even said.
More information about mumps and its symptoms can be found on the MU Student Health Center's website.

**Events canceled as University of Missouri mumps cases grow**

COLUMBIA, Mo. (AP) - The University of Missouri is urging student groups to halt some social events as the number of mumps cases continues to rise.

The Student Health Center said Wednesday that there are 128 confirmed and probable cases. The outbreak began in early November with four confirmed cases.

Most of them are linked to students in fraternities and sororities. Besides urging student groups to curtail events, steps to control the outbreak also include canceling a late night breakfast during exam week.

Mumps is a viral infection that causes swelling in the salivary glands and cheeks. All infected students received the required two doses of a vaccine that protects against mumps, as well as measles and rubella. But the vaccine doesn't prevent all infections.

Anyone with symptoms is asked to stay at home.

**MU Researchers Using Nanoparticles to Treat Cancer**
Police arrest Mizzou football player for reportedly punching woman in the face

COLUMBIA, Mo - UPDATE 10:48am: A Mizzou spokesman tells ABC 17 News Keyon Dilosa is suspended indefinitely while Mizzou learns more about his situation.

"We are aware of the situation and addressing it internally. He is suspended indefinitely while we work to learn more," Mizzou football spokesman Chad Moller said.

UPDATE 8:12am: Police confirm they arrested a Mizzou football player Wednesday after a disturbance near a bar in downtown Columbia.

Police say officers responded to Harpos around 12:45 Wednesday morning for reports of a physical disturbance.

They say a witness saw Keyon Dilosa and a female victim in a verbal fight on the sidewalk just south of Broadway and Tenth Street.

The witness apparently reported seeing Dilosa strike the victim one time in the face with a closed fist. Police say the witness also reported bystanders helped restrain Dilosa until officers arrived.

Officers tell ABC 17 News the 20-year-old female victim and Dilosa were in an intimate relationship.
Dilosa was arrested on suspicion of domestic assault in the third degree with a bond of $1,000.00.

Jail records show Dilosa has already bonded out of jail.

Dilosa is the fourth reported Mizzou football player arrest of 2016.

**ORIGINAL:** Public jail records show a Mizzou football player was arrested on suspicion of domestic assault.

Columbia police arrested Keyon Dilosa, who is a wide receiver for Mizzou football.

Jail records show Dilosa was booked in jail just after 3:00 Wednesday morning.

They show he's already posted a $1,000 dollar bond and is now out of jail.

ABC 17 News is reaching out to police to find out more about what led up to the arrest. We'll update this story as we learn more.

**MU Football Play Arrested on Suspicion of Domestic Assault**


**Changes to FAFSA aim to simplify the process**
Financial Aid Director Recommends Students Apply for Financial Aid Early to Make College Application Process Easier

This year, the FAFSA opened for submissions starting Oct. 1, rather than the previous date of Jan. 1. Additionally, instead of reporting income information from the year a student submits their application, Federal Student Aid is now requiring income information from the previous tax year.

These changes, made in 2015 to take effect this year, aim to make the financial aid process simpler and more accessible. **Director of Financial Aid Nick Prewett said one of the main goals of changing which year tax information comes from is to help students whose parents may file their taxes late.**

“Students have always kind of had to wait on parents to complete their tax information,” Prewett said. “When you take that out of the equation it makes it a lot easier.”

The changes are a result of pressure from financial aid administrators and admissions officers, Prewett said, who wanted the FASFA timeline to align better with high school seniors’ college applications. He said the Obama administration wanted students to have earlier access to their financial aid information.

While the earlier opening date doesn’t guarantee earlier responses from colleges, it can affect some aid awards that are distributed on a first-come, first-serve basis. Prewett said that the date shift is mostly to “give students more time to prepare and think about college.”

Prewitt said typically, financial aid award letters are sent out in March. This year, the Office of Financial Aid will have them out by mid-December.

“It’s important for students to be aware of the date shift because of the potential impact on the amount of aid they receive,” Prewett said.

Junior Darielle Criss submitted her FAFSA soon after it became available in October.

“I read up on why they made the changes, and to me it seemed like it streamlines the process,” she said. “I wanted to submit it as soon as possible because I like the idea of getting a response a lot earlier than I have in past years.”

Criss said using 2015’s tax information makes the FAFSA simpler to complete.

“I’m still a dependant of my mom, so in the past I had to wait for her to send me the tax information,” Criss said. “Now that we use 2015 taxes, I already had it all.”
Coaches, medical personnel paid top salaries at University of Missouri

Deciding how much to pay coaches and administrators at the University of Missouri is a balance of market and political considerations, Board of Curators Chairwoman Pam Henrickson said Tuesday.

The university employs four coaches, two medical administrators and six faculty, all on the Columbia campus, who are paid more for their services than the $530,000 salary promised to incoming UM System President Mun Choi. The university has lost good administrators recently to other schools able to pay much higher salaries, Henrickson said.

The curators must react to that issue while remaining sensitive to the political criticism of six-figure paychecks, she said.

“That is the problem that we have and the constant tension,” Henrickson said. “You’ve got all these state employees and the governor over here saying you can’t pay those kinds of salaries. Well, they also don’t want us to be hiring people, you know, from northwest Arkansas to come in and run our university, so you’ve got to be competitive.”

The top earner is football head Coach Barry Odom, who receives $2.35 million from an official salary of $450,000 and nonsalary payments guaranteed at $1.9 million annually. Next is head basketball Coach Kim Anderson, whose salary is $300,000 per year with $692,000 in nonsalary payments.

The highest-paid administrator is Mitch Wasden, who receives $625,000 as CEO of MU Healthcare. The top official salary is $700,000 to Tiger football offensive coordinator Josh Heupel.

The university released its salary database to the Tribune under a Sunshine Law request. The list only includes actual salary payments and does not include deferred compensation, housing or car allowances.

Sixteen university employees are paid more than interim UM System President Mike Middleton, who receives $477,544 annually, and 16 employees on the Columbia campus are paid more than interim MU Chancellor Hank Foley, who receives $459,000 per year. The highest paid employees on the Rolla and St. Louis campuses are the chancellors, Cheryl Schrader at $334,950 and Thomas George at $319,802, respectively.
On the UMKC campus, six employees are paid more than the $305,409 paid to Chancellor Leo Morton. The top salary is $520,238, paid to Steven Kanter, dean of the School of Medicine.

Speaking to reporters Tuesday in St. Louis, Choi said he is unconcerned about who is paid more than he is.

“My goal is not to compare my salary to the individuals who work at the university but to understand what are the market values and pay the appropriate rates to attract talent that we need to operate a major $3.2 billion enterprise,” Choi said.

The issues at the university are no different than the issues facing other public employers, Henrickson said. The state pays some department directors more than the governor, she noted. Gov. Jay Nixon earned $133,820 in 2015.

“It is a market issue,” Henrickson said. “Where am I going to find a football coach who is going to work for $150,000 a year? If you find me one, call me.”

Two men listed in the top 50 university salaries resigned from their jobs after the Concerned Student 1950 protests in 2015. Former Chancellor R. Bowen Loftin is 41st, with a paycheck of $379,250, and former head football Coach Gary Pinkel is 49th, with a salary of $350,000. Loftin resigned Nov. 9, 2015, while Pinkel quit a few days later, citing a cancer diagnosis as the reason for his departure.

Loftin is being paid as a professor and as an administrator. Pinkel is working as a fundraiser for the Intercollegiate Athletics Department.

Choi’s salary is based on the market, Henrickson said. Choi received a $58,320 raise from his salary as provost at University of Connecticut. The curators will consider whether Foley’s salary is a market rate as it seeks a permanent chancellor, Henrickson said.

“We work really hard at keeping track of the market,” she said. “We don’t try to be at the top of it, but if you want the best you have to be competitive.”
Planned Parenthood affiliates in Missouri have filed a federal lawsuit challenging two state laws they say are unconstitutional.

The lawsuit, filed Wednesday morning in U.S. District Court for the Western District of Missouri, challenges requirements that abortion clinics meet standards for surgical centers and that their doctors have privileges in a nearby hospital.

The requirements are “medically unnecessary restrictions on abortion,” the lawsuit says, pointing to the fact that similar laws in Texas were struck down by the U.S. Supreme Court in July.

“The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that these politically and ideologically motivated restrictions serve no medical purpose and lead to potentially dangerous and harmful consequences for patients seeking abortion,” Laura McQuade, president and CEO of Planned Parenthood Great Plains, and Mary Kogut, president and CEO of Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region and Southwest Missouri, said in a joint statement released Wednesday morning.

Currently, the only facility performing elective abortions in Missouri is a Planned Parenthood clinic in St. Louis.

Columbia’s Planned Parenthood clinic stopped offering abortion services last year after the University of Missouri-Columbia revoked hospital privileges to the clinic’s doctor. The move came following political pressure from Republican state lawmakers who questioned whether the publicly funded university should be associating with an abortion provider.
Planned Parenthood has made it clear that if the hospital admitting privileges requirement is struck down, it will resume abortion services in Columbia. Last year’s U.S. Supreme Court ruling has given them hope.

“Neither of these provisions offers medical benefits sufficient to justify the burdens upon access that each imposes,” Justice Stephen Breyer wrote in last July’s majority opinion. “Each places a substantial obstacle in the path of women seeking (an) abortion, each constitutes an undue burden on abortion access, and each violates the federal Constitution.”

But as abortion-rights advocates push to undo Missouri’s stringent regulations on abortion, Republican lawmakers are already planning ways to expand them. Legislation that’s likely on the 2017 agenda includes mandating annual health inspections for abortion clinics and requiring providers to track fetal tissue from abortions.

Sen.-elect Andrew Koenig, a Republican from St. Louis County, said the goal is to make abortion completely unavailable in Missouri.

“I don’t like abortion. I want it out of the state,” Koenig told The Associated Press. “One avenue is regulation.”

Planned Parenthood files federal lawsuit challenging Missouri's abortion restrictions

COLUMBIA, Mo. - Planned Parenthood affiliates in Missouri, North Carolina and Alaska have filed a lawsuit to prevent enforcement of two abortion laws.

The Comprehensive Health of Planned Parenthood Great Plains (PPGP) and Reproductive Health Services of Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region (PPSLR) filed a lawsuit challenging two of Missouri's restrictions on abortions.

The two restrictions are: hospital admitting privileges and ambulatory surgical center (ASC) requirements.
The requirements are "medically unnecessary restrictions on abortion," the lawsuit said, referencing similar laws in Texas that were struck down by the U.S. Supreme Court in July.

Currently the only facility performing abortions in Missouri is a Planned Parenthood clinic in St. Louis.

**Columbia's Planned Parenthood clinic stopped offering abortion services last year after the University of Missouri revoked hospital privileges to the clinic's doctor.**

The newest lawsuit from Planned Parenthood could mean abortions will be available in Columbia again.

The standards for surgical centers mean a Planned Parenthood clinic would have to have procedures rooms with dimensions of at least twelve feet by twelve feet and a minimum ceiling height of nine feet, patient corridors at least 6 feet wide, door widths at least 44" wide.

Bonyen Lee-Gilmore, the Director of Communications and Marketing told ABC 17 News that those regulations on surgical centers are "not necessary."

"These are completely medically un-necessary. They do not change health and well being of women," Lee-Gilmore said.

The organization told ABC 17 News it is ready to work with legislatures in 2017. ABC 17 News called several pro-life law-makers but we have not heard back.

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**Planned Parenthood files suit to resume abortion service in Columbia**

Planned Parenthood on Wednesday filed a lawsuit intended to allow abortions to resume in Columbia and three other locations in Missouri.

The federal suit asks for a ruling that Missouri laws mandating hospital admitting privileges for abortion doctors and licensing as ambulatory surgical centers for abortion clinics are unconstitutional under the U.S. Supreme Court’s June decision in a case from Texas.

“The restrictions irreparably injure Missouri women seeking abortion by threatening their health, imposing medically unnecessary burdens on their constitutionally protected right to obtain a pre-viability abortion, and in some cases depriving them of that right altogether,” the complaint filed
in the U.S. Court for the Western District of Missouri states. “Restrictions also injure plaintiffs by preventing them from pursuing their businesses and professions and frustrating their missions to provide comprehensive reproductive health care to Missouri women.”

The lawsuit is a joint filing by Comprehensive Health of Planned Parenthood Great Plains, which operates clinics in Kansas City and Columbia, and Reproductive Health Services of Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region. The lawsuit is intended to allow the organizations to offer abortions in Columbia, Kansas City, Springfield and Joplin. There is currently only one clinic offering abortions in Missouri, operated by Planned Parenthood in St. Louis.

“The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that these politically and ideologically motivated restrictions serve no medical purpose and lead to potentially dangerous and harmful consequences for patients seeking abortion,” Laura McQuade, president and CEO of Planned Parenthood Great Plains, and Mary M. Kogut, president and CEO of Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region and Southwest Missouri, wrote in a joint statement.

The lawsuit names Peter Lyskowski, director of the state Department of Health and Senior Services, Attorney General Chris Koster and Boone County Prosecuting Attorney Dan Knight, along with three other prosecutors, as defendants. Lyskowski’s department enforces the licensing laws and Koster’s office provides legal support for the department. Knight and the other prosecutors are responsible for prosecuting criminal violations of the restrictive laws.

Koster’s office had not been served with the lawsuit by late Wednesday afternoon and had no comment on the case. Knight did not immediately respond to an email seeking comment.

Because of the laws, it has been difficult to find a physician to provide abortions at the Columbia clinic on Providence Road, where abortions halted in 2012 and did not resume until August 2015. At that time, a state Senate investigation of Planned Parenthood led to pressure on the University of Missouri to revoke the hospital privileges granted to Colleen McNicholas, a St. Louis-based obstetrician and surgeon.

MU stopped offering the type of privileges granted to McNicholas and abortions ceased in Columbia in late November 2015. Planned Parenthood prevailed in a lawsuit to maintain the clinic’s license, with the state paying $156,630.68 in attorney fees. U.S. District Judge Nanette Laughrey, writing about how the department handled the license, found that the attempt to revoke it was politically motivated.

The evidence showed the department’s “unprecedented hasty actions were likely the result of political pressure being exerted by Missouri legislators and the Department’s perception that if it did not act in accordance with the legislature’s desires, its budget would be cut,” Laughrey wrote.

The lawsuit is part of a national effort to roll back abortion restrictions in response to the June high court ruling. A news release from the Center for Reproductive Rights, the Planned Parenthood Federation of America and the ACLU said similar lawsuits have also been filed in
“Planned Parenthood promised our patients” after the Supreme Court ruling “that we would take action to strike these dangerous laws and restore access in Missouri, and today we begin the process of fulfilling that vow,” McQuade and Kogut said in the joint statement.

Planned Parenthood sues to challenge Missouri abortion restrictions

ALEXANDRA COUNCIL, 12 hrs ago

COLUMBIA — Two Missouri Planned Parenthood affiliates announced Wednesday they had filed a federal lawsuit challenging Missouri abortion restrictions.

Comprehensive Health of Planned Parenthood Great Plains and Reproductive Health Services of Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region and Southwest Missouri together sued multiple defendants, including Boone County Prosecuting Attorney Daniel Knight, Missouri Attorney General Chris Koster and Peter Lyskowski, director of the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services.

The lawsuit, filed in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Missouri, challenges the Missouri law requiring health centers that perform abortions, whether medical or surgical, to be licensed as ambulatory surgical centers. An ambulatory surgical center offers safe surgeries and procedures outside of a hospital, according to the Ambulatory Surgery Center Association's website.

A medical abortion is a combination of medications that cause the uterine lining to shed, while a surgical abortion in the first trimester is performed by a doctor who uses a suction to empty the uterus, according to the University of California-San Francisco Medical Center's website. Abortions performed after the first trimester involve dilation of the cervix and
evacuation of the uterus. The Columbia Planned Parenthood location provided medical abortions, according to previous Missourian reporting.

The suit also challenges the law requiring providers to have hospital admitting privileges with a nearby hospital. Admitting privileges allow the provider to send patients to a hospital if follow-up services become necessary, according to the Missouri Revised Statutes Regulation of Abortions.

The purpose of the lawsuit is to improve access to abortion services to women who need them, said Laura McQuade, president and CEO of Planned Parenthood Great Plains. Now, patients may drive hundreds of miles to the St. Louis Planned Parenthood location to receive a safe, legal abortion or cross the state line.

"We know that the current restrictions in Missouri impact rural women and low-income women much more than they do anyone else," said Mary Kogut, president and CEO of Planned Parenthood St. Louis Region and Southwest Missouri. "We have had women come (to our clinics) and not have any gas left in their car to get back home."

Missouri's laws requiring an abortion provider to be licensed as an ambulatory surgical center and its physician to have admitting privileges at a nearby hospital are similar to the Texas laws that were struck down by the U.S. Supreme Court in Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt in June.

"Since the June decision of the Supreme Court, we have been preparing to strike down those very similar laws that since 2007 have been tremendous barriers to abortion access in the state of Missouri," McQuade said.

That's why, McQuade said, the two Planned Parenthood organizations are confident their lawsuit will be successful.

The Columbia Planned Parenthood clinic stopped providing abortions last fall when its provider, Colleen McNicholas, lost her admitting privileges with University Hospital. In
February, McNicholas re-applied for clinical privileges, and MU Health Care denied the application, according to previous Missourian reporting.

McNicholas appealed the denial, and MU Health Care is in the process of making a decision, said Mary Jenkins, MU Health Care Public Relations manager. The appeals process can take several months, Jenkins said, but she declined to discuss McNicholas' specific case, citing hospital policy.

Since McNicholas lost her privileges, St. Louis Planned Parenthood Reproductive Health Services has been the only state-licensed health center that provides abortions in a state that has 1.2 million women of reproductive age, Kogut said.

"We are (suing) on behalf of every Missourian," Kogut said. "We will continue to fight every day to ensure that every person can continue to receive quality health care, including abortion."

The lawsuit was also filed against Jackson County Prosecutor Jean Peters Baker, Jasper County Prosecutor Dean Dankelson, and Greene County Prosecutor Dan Patterson.

McQuade and Kogut said that if they prevail in the suit, Planned Parenthood's Missouri locations in Midtown Kansas City, Columbia, Joplin and Springfield will have providers ready to begin immediately. This means five out of the 11 Planned Parenthood locations in Missouri would provide abortion services.

"We are looking forward to opening up access where we know there hasn't been access in many, many years," Kogut said.

Kogut said she didn't know how long the case would take.

"We hope it will be resolved quickly," she said, "and we hope it will provide care to our patients when it does get resolved."

If they lose, McQuade said Planned Parenthood locations will continue to provide services in the restricted manner required by law.
"We have been working under these limitations and restrictions for a number of years," McQuade said. "We will continue to do all that we need to do to work within the confines of the law to provide those services."

Similar lawsuits were filed in Alaska and North Carolina, regarding second trimester abortions.

**MISSOURIAN**

**MU nonprofit Roots reaches out to bring art to low-income students**

MEGHAN LALLY, 15 hrs ago

COLUMBIA — Students participating in an art clinic Tuesday night at the J.W. "Blind" Boone Community Center showed a jumble of feelings, from excitement about the project to frustration when a drawing did not turn out as hoped.

MU art student Rachel Choma assisted and encouraged the young artists.

"There's no such thing as bad — just different," Choma told the elementary and middle school-aged kids.

_The clinic was hosted by Roots, a nonprofit organization founded by students as part of the Missouri Student Unions Entrepreneurial Program. The organization planted its seeds in the MU Student Center as a store in August 2016 and is dedicated to providing additional art education to children from low-income families._

"A lot of the (public school) art programs have been underfunded, or what we consider to be underfunded, so the kids are in need of more creative outlets," Adrienne Luther, an art direction intern and designer, said. "Often children from low-income families are disproportionally affected by budget cuts so we've chosen to serve that community specifically."
In the 293-square-foot room, works of art including original posters, ceramic mugs, shirts and paintings surround a tree made out of metal wire. The art and tree are both the handiwork of MU student artists.

The tree, which is secured to the back left corner of the room, serves as more than just a decoration for the store. The roots of the tree are fastened tightly to the wall while the branches reach out into the room: a symbol of the organization.

"We've found our roots in the Columbia area and now work directly with the community," Luther said. "We want to enable artists at the Mizzou level to get their work out there but also get children in the area involved in creative endeavors."

Roots seeks to provide local children with these creative opportunities by using the funds from art sales in the store to host weekly art clinics. From every sale Roots makes, 50 percent of the money goes to the artist, 30 percent goes to art clinics and 20 percent goes to store operational expenses.

The organization provides clinics to two active partners.

"Right now, we're working with the Boys and Girls Club of Columbia, specifically the Alpha Hart Elementary School location, and then we have another Roots Arts Club at the Columbia Housing Authority Moving Ahead program," Roots nonprofit director Hope Watson said. "We meet with each of those partners weekly."

The same students, called sprouts, attend the clinics each week.

"We believe in really exercising the principle of permanence because of the children we're working with (who) come from low-income homes, and in doing research we learned a lot of times children from that background don't have permanent figures in their lives they can look to as role models," Watson said. "We wanted our art clinicians to serve as permanent fixtures over the course of the year."
Roots launched a holiday initiative on Tuesday. Each person who donates to the organization will receive an ornament with his or her name on it for a Christmas tree in the Roots store. Donations will go to the Columbia Housing Authority, which is dedicated to providing affordable rental housing to financially struggling families.

"They have a fund from which they are able to sponsor families for the holidays," Watson said. "As of now they still have 13 families that are unsponsored, and the money from this collection is going to go to purchasing holiday gifts for the children that benefit from the services of Columbia Housing Authority."