University of Missouri begins search for new chancellor

By Ashley Jost St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 39 min ago

The race for the next chancellor at the University of Missouri-Columbia is on, and the interim chancellor, Hank Foley, is the first to enter.

Incoming University of Missouri System president Mun Choi announced Monday that the system is launching a national search for the next top leader at Mizzou.

The effort is to find a replacement for R. Bowen Loftin, who stepped down in November 2015 after student-led campus protests centered around issues of race. Foley was named interim chancellor shortly after Loftin stepped down.

In a statement, Foley acknowledged the need for a national search, applauding the decision by Choi and interim president Mike Middleton.

“I have been honored and privileged to serve as interim chancellor of Mizzou this past year,” Foley said in a statement. “The team we’ve built to lead Missouri’s premier public university is strong and uniquely positioned to continue to move MU in a strong direction. The opportunity to work alongside our tremendous faculty, staff and students — to grow research, seek new funding models and improve our best-in-class programs — is an honor I’d cherish.”

During his more than one year as interim chancellor, Foley made several significant hiring decisions, including the top diversity and inclusion administrator, Kevin McDonald. He also hired athletic director Jim Sterk and rehired Patrick Delafontaine, dean of the medical school who left after infighting with Loftin.
“Today we will begin the process of selecting the next great leader of MU by launching a national search which is the customary approach for a prestigious public, land-grant AAU institution,” interim system president and longtime Mizzou administrator Mike Middleton said in a statement.

The system hired Isaacson Miller for the search. A spokesperson said the cost of the search would be available soon. The same firm was hired for the system president search.

Choi said a national search is important to Mizzou.

“We believe in the tradition of shared governance, and the position of chancellor at MU demands that we honor that tradition by instituting a national search that is clear in its structure and process,” Choi said in a statement.

Representatives from Mizzou faculty, staff and students will be part of the search effort and final recommendations.

University of Missouri hires search team for chancellor

The Associated Press

COLUMBIA, MO. - The firm that helped the University of Missouri system find a new president also will lead the search for a permanent chancellor on the Columbia campus, the university announced Monday.

The system plans to conduct a national search for the permanent chancellor, led by the Boston-based search firm of Isaacson, Miller, which worked with the Missouri Board of Curators to hire Mun Choi as new system president. Choi, a University of Connecticut provost, was consulted about the search decision, interim president Michael Middleton said in a news release.
Hank Foley, who has been interim chancellor on the Columbia campus, issued a statement Monday saying he would like to be considered for the permanent chancellor job.

Foley replaced former chancellor R. Bowen Loftin, who resigned last November after student protests amid racial tension on the Columbia campus. Choi replaces Tim Wolfe, who resigned as president after the protests.

"Dr. Choi has made it clear that establishing permanent leadership at MU is an early priority of his presidency," Middleton said. "(Monday) we will begin the process of selecting the next great leader of MU by launching a national search which is the customary approach for a prestigious public, land-grant AAU institution."

The university system plans to form a search committee in the near future. The committee will recommend finalists for the chancellor job to Choi, who becomes president on March 1.

Foley said in his statement that it is his "hope to continue serving as chancellor" but he supported the decision to conduct a national search.

"The team we've built to lead Missouri's premier public university is strong and uniquely positioned to continue to move MU in the right direction," Foley said. "The opportunity to work alongside our tremendous faculty, staff and students — to grow research, seek new funding models and improve our best-in-class programs — is an honor I'd cherish."

Nationwide Search for Permanent MU Chancellor Announced, Foley Indicates Interest

The University of Missouri System is beginning a nationwide search to name the next permanent Chancellor of the University of Missouri campus in Columbia.

Hank Foley has been serving in the role of Interim Chancellor since the resignation of former Chancellor R. Bowen Loftin in November 2015. Foley issued this statement Monday, indicating he will apply to the position in an effort to drop the “interim” title:
“I have been honored and privileged to serve as interim chancellor of Mizzou this past year. The team we’ve built to lead Missouri’s premier public university is strong and uniquely positioned to continue to move MU in the right direction. The opportunity to work alongside our tremendous faculty, staff and students – to grow research, seek new funding models and improve our best-in-class programs — is an honor I’d cherish,” Foley writes. “While it is my hope to continue serving as chancellor, I understand that a national search for a permanent chancellor of this university is necessary, and I applaud and support President Middleton’s and President-designate Choi’s choice to do so. I look forward to participating in the process.”

In a press release Monday, the nationwide search was announced by Interim UM System President Michael Middleton, “in consultation with President-designate Dr. Mun Choi.” Choi will become the next UM System President in March 2017.

“We believe in the tradition of shared governance, and the position of chancellor at MU demands that we honor that tradition by instituting a national search that is clear in its structure and process,” Choi said in a written statement Monday. “A detailed, comprehensive national search befits MU’s status as one of the nation’s top public universities.”

The UM System will hire the the search firm Isaacson, Miller. It is the same search firm that handled the search that led to the selection of Choi in November. According to the release, a yet-to-be-assembled search committee will recommend finalists to Choi.

University of Missouri System hires contractor for chancellor search; Foley interested in job

The University of Missouri System has hired the contractor who oversaw its presidential search to help find a permanent chancellor for the Columbia campus, a job the interim campus leader hopes to fill.

The firm Isaacson, Miller will lead a national search for a chancellor, according to a UM System news release. The firm recently helped the system hire Mun Choi, provost at the University of Connecticut, as the next system president. Choi starts his new job in March.

UM System spokesman John Fougere said Isaacson, Miller will be paid $140,000 plus expenses to aid in the search for a permanent chancellor. The firm was paid $150,000 for its services in the search for Choi.
The decision to hire the firm for a nationwide search was made by interim President Mike Middleton in consultation with Choi, the release said. Fougere said Choi and Middleton were not available for interviews.

“Our Columbia campus is an integral part of our university system and I believe that its success contributes significantly to the success of the entire state,” Middleton said in a statement. “Dr. Choi has made it clear that establishing permanent leadership at MU is an early priority of his presidency. Today we will begin the process of selecting the next great leader of MU by launching a national search which is the customary approach for a prestigious public, land-grant AAU institution.”

Middleton and interim MU Chancellor Hank Foley have held their interim positions since last November, when President Tim Wolfe and Chancellor R. Bowen Loftin resigned. Wolfe resigned under pressure from students protesting what they saw as overt and implied racism on campus. Loftin’s resignation amid dissatisfaction from faculty came immediately after Wolfe’s.

Foley said in a statement posted on the MU News Bureau website that he has been “honored and privileged to serve as interim chancellor” and that he is interested in having the job on a permanent basis.

“While it is my hope to continue serving as chancellor, I understand that a national search for a permanent chancellor of this university is necessary, and I applaud and support President Middleton’s and President-designate Choi’s choice to do so,” Foley said in the statement. “I look forward to participating in the process.”

John Schwada was named the first chancellor of MU in 1964, soon after the university expanded to four campuses. He is one of nine people who have served as chancellor of the flagship campus, including Foley, according to online MU archives.

The UM System will appoint a search committee to help with hiring a new chancellor, the release said. The committee will recommend finalists to Choi, who will make the final decision.

“We believe in the tradition of shared governance, and the position of chancellor at MU demands that we honor that tradition by instituting a national search that is clear in its structure and process,” Choi said in a statement. “A detailed, comprehensive national search befits MU’s status as one of the nation’s top public universities,” he said.

How many people will be on the search committee and when it will be formed have not been determined, Fougere said, but the group will be created “as soon as possible.” There is no timeline for the search.

“We would expect this to be something that would take several months, obviously,” Fougere said.

All campus constituencies will be represented on the committee, he said, and the goal is to have input from as many people as possible, including staff, faculty and students.
COLUMBIA — A nationwide search for a permanent MU chancellor is underway.

Interim University of Missouri System President Mike Middleton said in a statement Monday morning that the UM System is establishing the search for someone to fill the chancellor position, which is currently held by Interim Chancellor Hank Foley. The announcement comes after the recent naming of University of Connecticut Provost Mun Choi as the new UM System president.

UM System spokesman John Fougere said that Choi, who will step into his position on March 1, will make the final decision on the next MU chancellor.

"Our Columbia campus is an integral part of our university system and I believe that its success contributes significantly to the success of the entire state," Middleton said in a separate UM System news release Monday morning. "Dr. Choi has made it clear that establishing permanent leadership at MU is an early priority of his presidency."

The system wants to form a search committee as soon as possible. The committee is expected to consist of students, faculty, staff, alumni and other supporters, Fougere said. Fougere was unsure whether the search would be open or closed.

"We don't have a specific timeline at this point," Fougere said, adding that the search could take months.
The system will work with the search firm Isaacson, Miller, the same firm it used in its presidential search. The firm will help to "navigate the size and scope" of a search this large, Fougere said. The flat fee for working with Isaacson, Miller is $140,000.

"We believe in the tradition of shared governance, and the position of chancellor at MU demands that we honor that tradition by instituting a national search that is clear in its structure and process," Choi said in the UM System news release. "A detailed, comprehensive national search befits MU's status as one of the nation's top public universities."

Hank Foley began serving as the interim chancellor in January, taking over for R. Bowen Loftin after Loftin's announced his resignation in November 2015, hours after MU president Tim Wolfe resigned. In a statement Monday, Foley expressed interest in keeping his position.

"While it is my hope to continue serving as chancellor, I understand that a national search for a permanent chancellor of this university is necessary, and I applaud and support President Middleton's and President-designate Choi's choice to do so. I look forward to participating in the process," Foley said.

UM System launches search for permanent Mizzou chancellor

Watch the story: http://mms.tveyes.com/PlaybackPortal.aspx?SavedEditID=0143acd9-3adb-4640-8a54-6b2fca412160
COLUMBIA — The University of Missouri System will launch a nationwide search for a new chancellor of the system's flagship campus in Columbia, according to a statement released Monday.

This comes more than a year after the former chancellor, R. Bowen Loftin, resigned amid racially-motivated protests that drew national media attention, similarly ousting Tim Wolfe, the former UM System president.

Mike Middleton, interim president of the University of Missouri System, will work in consultation with President-designate Mun Choi on the search, according to the news release.

The Board of Curators named Dr. Mun Choi, a provost at the University of Connecticut, as the 24th president of the UM System during a conference held Nov. 2 in the state capital. He will officially assume the presidency March 1.

"Our Columbia campus is an integral part of our university system and I believe that its success contributes significantly to the success of the entire state," Middleton said in the news release. "Dr. Choi has made it clear that establishing permanent leadership at MU is an early priority of his presidency."

The UM System will work with national search firm Isaacson, Miller, the same firm who helped curators in their most recent presidential selection.

The news release says the UM System will assemble a search committee representing all four campuses to recommend finalists to Choi.

As the president-designate, Choi is responsible for making the final selection.

The new chancellor will replace Hank Foley, who has served as interim chancellor since last fall's shakeup.

In a separate statement, Foley expressed his desire to serve as the permanent chancellor himself, while also saying he supports the decision to start a nationwide search.

"I have been honored and privileged to serve as interim chancellor of Mizzou this past year," he said. "While it is my hope to continue serving as chancellor, I understand that a national search for a permanent chancellor of this university is necessary, and I applaud and support President Middleton's and President-designate Choi's choice to do so. I look forward to participating in the process."
Search for MU chancellor will take "several months," UM System Spokesman reveals cost


**The search for a new MU Chancellor is officially underway.** Interim President Michael Middleton announced the search today.

"Our Columbia campus is an integral part of our university system and I believe that its success contributes significantly to the success of the entire state. Dr. Choi has made it clear that establishing permanent leadership at MU is an early priority of his presidency," Middleton said in a statement. "Today we will begin the process of selecting the next great leader of MU by launching a national search which is the customary approach for a prestigious public, land-grand AAU institution."

The UM System says it's hired Isaacson, Miller, which is the same national search firm that oversaw the search for president. UM System spokesperson John Fougere says the firm will be paid $140,000.

"We hired the same national search firm as we did for the search for the UM System President...we are paying them $140,000, a flat fee, for the search for the permanent University of Missouri Columbia campus. We paid a little bit more, $150,000, to Isaacson, Miller to work with them for the search for the UM System President.

In a statement released today, Interim Chancellor Hank Foley, who has held the position for over a year following the resignation of former MU Chancellor Bowen Loftin, expressed his interest in the job.

"I have been honored and privileged to serve as interim chancellor of Mizzou this past year. The team we've built to lead Missouri's premier public university is strong and uniquely position to continue to move MU in the right direction," Foley said. "The opportunity to work alongside our tremendous faculty, staff and students-to grow research, seek new funding models and improve our best-in-class programs-is an honor I'd cherish."
He added, "While it is my hope to continue serving as chancellor, I understand that a national search for a permanent chancellor of this university is necessary, and I applaud and support President Middleton’s and President-designate Choi’s choice to do so. I look forward to participating in the process.”

Despite Foley's interest, Fougere says the search is necessary to ensure they find the best person for the job.

"It's imperative that we leave no stone unturned, that we do our utmost due diligence to ensure that we are hiring the absolute best person..." he said. "That's the industry standard that's the customary approach of other public AU land grant institutions and that's the approach we're going to take here at the University of Missouri as well."

In a statement, UM System President-Designate Dr. Mun Choi expressed his strong belief in the "tradition of shared governance."

"We believe in the tradition of shared governance, and the position of chancellor at MU demands that we honor that tradition by instituting a national search that is clear in its structure and process," he said. "A detailed, comprehensive national search befits MU’s status as one of the nation's public universities."

Dr. Mun Choi will officially begin his position on March 1st, 2017. Fougere says there is no timeline for when the chancellor search will be finished.

"The most important factor here is not timing--the most important factor is getting the best possible person, the best possible leader for a great land-grant public institution," he said.

The UM System will be assembling a search committee in the near future and will ultimately present their recommendations to Dr. Choi.

**UM System begins search for Mizzou chancellor, hires firm**

COLUMBIA — **The University of Missouri System has begun its search for a permanent chancellor at the University of Missouri-Columbia campus.**

The UM System announced it would use the search firm Isaacson, Miller, which has had experience in prior UM searches, according to a release. Isaacson, Miller similarly served the university’s board during the just-completed search for the new UM System president.

Our Columbia campus is an integral part of our university system and I believe that its success contributes significantly to the success of the entire state. Dr. Choi has made it clear that establishing permanent leadership at MU is an early priority of his presidency,” UM System Interim President Mike Middleton said. “Today we will begin the process of selecting the next great leader of MU by launching a national search which is the customary approach for a prestigious public, land-grant AAU institution.”

“We believe in the tradition of shared governance, and the position of chancellor at MU demands that we honor that tradition by instituting a national search that is clear in its structure and process,” UM System President-designate Mun Choi said. “A detailed, comprehensive national search befits MU’s status as one of the nation’s top public universities,” he said.

Dr. Hank Foley has served as the interim chancellor of MU since November 12, 2015.

Foley released the following statement:

“I have been honored and privileged to serve as interim chancellor of Mizzou this past year. The team we’ve built to lead Missouri’s premier public university is strong and uniquely positioned to continue to move MU in the right direction. The opportunity to work alongside our tremendous faculty, staff and students – to grow research, seek new funding models and improve our best-in-class programs — is an honor I’d cherish.

“While it is my hope to continue serving as chancellor, I understand that a national search for a permanent chancellor of this university is necessary, and I applaud and support President Middleton’s and President-designate Choi’s choice to do so. I look forward to participating in the process.”

The UM System also will assemble a search committee in the near future that represents MU’s campus constituencies, with the ultimate goal of recommending finalists to Dr. Choi, the university stated in a release.
New Book Details John F. Kennedy’s Short-Lived, Intense Friendship with Frank Sinatra

BY DIANA PEARL @DIANAPEARL

John F. Kennedy hobnobbed with plenty of superstars during his presidency, but perhaps one of his most famous friendships was with Frank Sinatra and the Rat Pack. In the new book JFK and the Masculine Mystique: Sex and Power on the New Frontier, author Steven Watts takes a closer look at this relationship, and how the two men influenced ideas of masculinity in the Camelot era.

On the night before his inauguration, Kennedy took a moment to thank Sinatra for his work on his campaign, particularly for spearheading the night’s concert that featured big names like Ella Fitzgerald, Gene Kelly and Nat King Cole. Sinatra was said to have organized the show and even bought out Broadway theaters that night so performers could make their way to the stage in D.C. He performed himself — renditions of “That Old Black Magic” and “You Make Me Feel So Young” — and when he was in the audience, he sat in the presidential box, right next to Kennedy’s wife, Jacqueline.

“We’re indebted to a great friend — Frank Sinatra,” Kennedy said. “You cannot imagine the work he has done to make this show a success.”

Clearly, the incoming president had a great deal of respect for Ol’ Blue Eyes — and that adoration went both ways.

For starters, both had tons of power in their own rights, but lusted after the sort of influence the other held.

“There was a joke at the time that ended up having a lot of truth to it, that in a way, Kennedy wanted to be Sinatra and Sinatra wanted to be Kennedy,” Watts says.

According to Watts, for Sinatra, that was the public approval and respect that Kennedy had earned in Washington, while Kennedy longed for the glitz and glamour of Sinatra’s life in Hollywood. The two also bonded over the pursuit of women, Watts wrote.

It was Sinatra who introduced Kennedy to Marilyn Monroe, among other celebrities, after Kennedy attended the Sands shows in Las Vegas in 1960 on a campaign break. According to Watts, it was after this introduction that Kennedy and Monroe began their relationship, even
spending a night together during the Democratic National Convention. The morning after said night, Monroe was “making knowing comments about the time she had just spent with the nominee of the party,” Watts shares, adding, “Kennedy was everything the Rat Pack envisioned themselves to be, and vice versa.”

Sinatra would invite Kennedy to his shows in Las Vegas, bringing him on stage and then back to their hotel suites for post-concert parties. On the campaign trail, Kennedy extended a stop in California so he could spend two nights at Sinatra's Palm Springs home. For Sinatra especially, the respect an association with Kennedy could provide was unmatched.

“Sinatra took the bait hard,” the book reads. “Helping Kennedy succeed would provide a kind of legitimacy that even Hollywood could never bestow.”

He also liked to boast about his association with Kennedy, Watts says, even going as far to label the room in his house where Kennedy had slept with a sign that read “JFK Slept Here.”

At the 1960 Democratic Convention, fittingly held in Los Angeles, the Rat Pack morphed into the “Jack Pack.” The night Kennedy was nominated, Sinatra was watching nearby at the Marion Davies mansion in Beverly Hills, alongside Joe and Bobby Kennedy and brother-in-law Peter Lawford.

When Kennedy's nomination was announced, Watts writes that Sinatra was “exuberant.” He said: “We’re on our way to the White House!”

However, their friendship wasn’t built to last. After Kennedy had been in the White House for about a year-and-a-half, their warm relations started to fizzle. Sinatra’s rumored connections to the mob led those in the White House to start to view him as a “political liability,” Watts says. Bobby Kennedy, in particular, started to discourage the relationship. Kennedy began to distance himself from Sinatra, and things came to a head after Kennedy decided to stay with Bing Crosby, rather than Sinatra, during a visit to Palm Springs in 1962. This last-minute change came after Sinatra had spent a significant sum in preparation for Kennedy’s visit, creating a helicopter landing pad and accommodations for the Secret Service, according to Watts.

Though things turned sour between the two, that didn’t stop Sinatra’s heartbreak at Kennedy’s assassination: He reportedly cried for days after his death, according to his daughter Nancy.

By 1970, Sinatra had swung to the right and was endorsing Ronald Reagan for governor of California.
MU fraternity kicked out of its house for four years

COLUMBIA - Two members of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, who wished to remain anonymous, told KOMU 8 News Monday night the fraternity has been kicked out of its house on the University of Missouri campus for four years.

KOMU 8 News is working to determine who made this decision and the reasoning behind it.

The university placed the fraternity on temporary suspension in September 2016 and has received citations for other violations since the beginning of the semester.

We will update this story as we get more information.

Delta Upsilon Members Say Fraternity Was Suspended

Watch the story: http://mms.tveys.com/PlaybackPortal.aspx?SavedEditID=093d8b5f-4364-4bdc-915a-c33def5e80b2
MU Review Commission to Give Recommendations

Watch the story: http://mms.tveyes.com/PlaybackPortal.aspx?SavedEditID=1305b9fa-8249-4137-82c2-9a26b94542a0

MU students go above and beyond for one campus employee


COLUMBIA - A group of University of Missouri students exceeded everybody's expectations in gift giving this holiday season, and the generosity didn't stop there.

Sandy Cunningham works at Plaza 900, a campus dining hall. She's worked there for 11 years, and students throughout the years say she consistently brightens their day, so they wanted to give her a Christmas present.

Freshman Chase O'Neal started a GoFundMe page to raise money so he and his peers could buy Sandy a Christmas present. The group's original goal was $500 to buy Sandy some gift cards to spend on herself and her family this Christmas.
"We thought $500 was a lot at the time. We thought, it's going to be hard to get $500; maybe we can get it before break, hopefully. We thought we were going to have to put up fliers," O'Neal said.

Within a half hour of its creation, the donation page already surpassed the $500 goal. In four days, the campaign raised more than $5,500. More than 600 people donated, and more than 8,400 shared the link on social media.

Sandy said she could not accept this generous act, and immediately decided to pay it forward, donating the money to the Children's Miracle Network.

"I am still in shock. These kids are so wonderful," said Cunningham. "I just saw this as an opportunity to help other kids."

Sandy and the group of students said they hope the overwhelming support and attention will only inspire others to give back.

Among black men, a spark of support for Donald Trump

Atlanta — Tyrone Melendez is a black man who did not vote, and the result is fine with him.

In the weeks since Donald Trump was elected president, many communities of color have risen up in anger or fear to reject Mr. Trump’s rhetoric against Mexican immigrants as “rapists” or black Americans as living in “hell.”

But Mr. Melendez was not one of them.

The 30-something long-haul truck driver from Covington, Ga., says he watches America roll by his truck window every day and feels that much of its potential remains untapped. He also looks around at his own community and sees the unfulfilled promise of the years of President Obama, for whom he voted twice. Persistent wealth, income, and education gaps continue to devastate the black working class in America, he says.

For those reasons and more, he’s now a supporter of Trump.
“I’d much rather have a guy look me in the eyes and tell me what he really feels than try to tell me what he thinks I want to hear,” he says. “That’s a man whose hand I’ll shake. And that’s why I have no worries about Trump.”

By the numbers, the 2016 election looked typical, in many ways. Exit polls show Trump won 8 percent of the black vote, continuing Republicans’ largely dismal showing with that group. No Republican presidential candidate has won more than 15 percent of the black vote since Gerald Ford in 1976 (17 percent).

But in an election where racial rhetoric was so prominent and pointed – and where the first black president exhorted voters to choose Hillary Clinton – Trump’s showing came as a surprise. Among black men, Trump won 13 percent.

The data don’t point to a “success” for Trump in courting black voters, but they do point to important nuance. For some black working-class men, like Melendez, Trump’s economic rhetoric resonated more than his racial rhetoric. In short, like their white working-class counterparts, they saw in Trump the man who would bring back their jobs and their dignity.

“What you are hearing is there are some minority voters who are not repelled by the racial undertones of Trump’s message and are, in fact, … attracted and intrigued by what they are hearing from Trump,” says Andra Gillespie, an Emory University political scientist who studies black voting behavior. “On top of all that, Trump portrays a patina of success, and because he looks successful people are willing to trust him to do things differently.”

‘All the way back to 1950’

Much has been made about Trump’s open appeals to white working-class men – a strategy that, particularly in the Rust Belt, likely won him the election.

But in some ways, a working-class platform can cross racial lines. The same decline in working class jobs that stoked the Trump rebellion has, if anything, hit the black working class even harder, Duke economist Patrick Bayer told the website Duke Today.

In addition, the black community faced steeply rising incarceration rates in the 1980s and ’90s.

Professor Bayer’s research, released in the National Bureau of Economic Research last month, found that 35 percent of black men weren’t working in 2014 – up from 19 percent in 1960. That compares with 17 percent of white men in 2014 (and 8 percent in 1960).

That has exacerbated other gaps. “When it comes to the earnings gap between black and white men, we’ve gone all the way back to 1950,” Bayer added.

Taken together with other research, “these facts suggest … black workers in those circumstances are more likely to fall into poverty, to be plunged into it more deeply, and to find it more difficult to recover in its aftermath,” writes Georgetown University graduate student Gerald Taylor in “Unmade in America,” a report for the Alliance for American Manufacturing.
Indeed, the dissatisfaction among the black working class is even deeper than it is among whites. Only 40 percent of the black working class are satisfied with their household finances, compared with 63 percent of the white working class, according to a September Kaiser Family Foundation/CNN poll. Meanwhile, 56 percent of African-Americans identify as working class, compared with 42 percent of whites, according to the General Social Survey.

‘We need help’

In the small Georgia town where Euell Landrum grew up, jobs for young men were few and far between. So he ended up on the wrong side of the law for a burglary and, now in his 30s, is an Atlanta meat-cutter.

“Yeah, that definitely makes me working class,” he chuckles.

He couldn’t have voted for Trump given his felony conviction. But he says he would have voted for Trump, if he could have.

“We need help out here,” he says, indicating the bustle of Dekalb County’s Candler Avenue, a ramshackle collection of used tire shops, hair salons, and discount stores. As far as Trump’s divisive campaign rhetoric, “I think he’ll change when he gets in there and realizes he’s got a country to run,” says Mr. Landrum.

Landrum is certainly in the minority among black voters. If the exit poll numbers stand, Trump will have done worse among black voters overall than every other Republican presidential candidate in a non-Obama election since the Roper Center at Cornell University started keeping statistics in 1976.

But his better showing among black men shows that some part of his message resonated.

For Clarence Rogers, that appeal began with a memory.

Mr. Rogers had been on a career path at a corrugated cardboard factory. But foreign competition led to cutbacks, including his job. Since then, he’s found jobs, “but none that paid that well.” Today, he runs a ramshackle Candler Avenue flea market in a strip mall.

During the campaign, Trump was criticized for what seemed to be monolithic views of the black community, often casting it as a violent inner-city slum. Mr. Rogers, however, didn’t dismiss Trump’s view.

“He’s got a strange way of saying it, but a lot of it is true – we are struggling out here,” he says.

Trump's masculine message

Another part of Trump’s appeal could simply have been in its unabashed masculinity.

Certainly, it held little appeal for black women, who voted for Mrs. Clinton 94 to 4 percent.
But the growing black labor movement has been largely female-led and progressive, with black women heading the march to raise the minimum wage and equalize the justice system, says Keona Ervin, a history professor at the University of Missouri, Columbia, who looks at the role of black women in the struggle for economic equality.

Trump’s vision of the way forward in some ways has a more traditional feel. “Part of it is that Trump recognized the inherent dignity of men and their need to provide for families, that that’s part of their self-esteem and manhood,” says Carol Swain, a political scientist at Vanderbilt University and author of “Be the People: A Call to Reclaim America’s Faith and Promise.”

That has, at times, had a darker side, with Trump enjoying a kind of male camaraderie that explained away his comments about sexual assaulting women.

“Things that according to the media should have been devastating for Trump may easily have gained him a lot of votes among working class men, black and white, whereas black women take a dim view of that kind of behavior,” says Orlando Patterson, a sociologist at Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass. “Anyone who knows anything about working-class notions of masculinity – men black and white – should have known that that wasn’t going to sink Trump.”

To Professor Patterson, a Trump critic, the president-elect is speaking about issues that some in the black working class can understand.

“The black working class is catching hell even more than the white working class, so I’m not surprised they’re being conned by a populist who at least is talking a language they’re desperate to hear, and willing to take a chance on,” he says.

In the end, that can have a positive effect, he adds. “So now they’re learning to take seriously the working class and their values, both good and bad.”

Health care

Henry J. Waters III

As we look ahead, we must ask ourselves about the future of health care in Columbia, Boone County and Central Missouri.

I mention three jurisdictions in one breath because we have a chance — an obligation, really — to consider the health care future in a larger context. We are beginning to see this potential but
have yet to organize accordingly. Circumstances are coalescing in ways that require us to think bigger.

The key question: Should we continue to foster competing delivery systems or try for a unified approach like Mayo Clinic?

Of course, we can’t leap fully grown into a Mayo model. The Rochester, Minn., miracle grew incrementally over many years. Mayo had the advantage of single-minded creative management that early on somehow imagined a future model in which the patient would be treated in a holistic manner. Mayo assumed control of every aspect of treatment, including decisions about what not to do as part of eventual success. Internally it was and is a deliberately single-minded approach, avoiding expensive, excessive intervention when unnecessary to achieve best results for the patient.

It is the sort of approach impossible in places like our local community, where competing health care organizations measure success by how much business they can steal from each other, but one can apply capitalism to measure success in a larger way. Which health care delivery community attracts the most patient business, Columbia, Mo., or Rochester, Minn.? Which model should we favor as we try to expand our health care presence?

The idea of health care delivery consolidation has been afoot for years. During discussions back then, the general concept always received lip service. All hands agreed if Columbia/Boone County could merge strengths, we would be in better position to attract patients from other areas, but competition among local providers always derailed plans. Despite the inefficiencies and waste of competition, business was good enough to provide profits. As long as various providers believed they could operate separately and profitably, they would not seriously consider any other model. Physicians liked the traditional competition for their services among hospitals and clinics.

Though we had a serious communitywide discussion with the right people at the table, we never really came very close to any sort of consolidation or even serious collaboration.

**Now, conditions are different. Columbia Regional Hospital has been acquired by University of Missouri Health Care. Boone Hospital Center and University Hospital have been in a spending war over the same patients, trying to build operations that will overcome duplicative costs.** Boone’s management lease agreement with BJC Healthcare of St. Louis is expiring. MU Health is one of four enterprises applying to become the next lessor/manager of Boone Hospital.

In the next few years, Boone Hospital trustees, Boone County commissioners and local citizens will make huge decisions affecting the future of health care and, indeed, the economic future of our region.

The first, enabling all the rest: Shall we entertain the prospect of real integration of services and management provided by Boone Hospital and University Hospital? Or shall we simply reject the idea because it will lessen competition between the two providers?
In my view, we will be ignoring the opportunity of the century if we refuse even to consider consolidation. By starting with an open mind, we will allow ourselves to go farther along a road that can transform a vital service and expand economic opportunity. Giving the idea a chance is all we have to do to examine possibilities and implications. Why would we do anything else?

**COLUMBIA DAILY TRIBUNE**

**Nuclear Regulatory Commission says environmental impact from Northwest Isotopes will be minimal**

An analysis of the limestone topography of caves, sinkholes and other features in the area around Discovery Ridge Research Park southeast of Columbia has determined the environmental impact from a proposed $80 million radioisotope facility will be small.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission will host an open house and public hearing Tuesday to discuss the draft environmental impact statement for the plan by Northwest Medical Isotopes that would provide nearly 100 jobs and make Columbia the hub of the domestic supply of an isotope used in medical imaging tests.

The open house is set for 5 p.m., followed by the public hearing at 6 p.m. at Holiday Inn Columbia-East, 915 Port Way. NRC Senior Project Manager David Drucker will present an overview of the draft environmental impact statement, answer questions from the public and accept comments about the environmental impact study and statement.

“All the impacts are very small,” Drucker said. “Basically, there’s just no environmental impact from this project.”

He said the open house is designed “for people to talk to us informally about anything associated with this project.” The public comment period on the project runs until Dec. 29.

The 400-page document covers a variety of environmental resources, including surface and ground water; air and noise; land use; socioeconomic factors; geologic and historic/cultural resources; transportation; and human health.

The Devil’s Icebox cave system and monitoring sites on Clear Creek, Gans Creek and Upper Bonne Femme Creek and Little Bonne Femme Creek, as well as other environmentally sensitive features, are mentioned in the report.
Last December, the NRC sought public input about the project, with several local government and economic development officials speaking in support of it. No one publicly opposed the project.

The company plans to collaborate with the MU Research Reactor, located southwest of Stadium Boulevard and Providence Road, if its Columbia plant is approved. The MU reactor supplies several radioactive elements used in medical imaging and treatments. Reactor officials see the Northwest Medical Isotopes project as a potential anchor for a cluster of companies processing and shipping products nationally.

Northwest Medical Isotopes announced its plan last year, and company officials touted the project to state legislators as one reason to boost funding for training at the University of Missouri Research Reactor. MU also owns Discovery Ridge.

Carolyn Haass, chief operating officer for Oregon-based Northwest Medical Isotopes, said the company is obtaining federal, state and local permits pending project approval by the NRC, which could come next summer. She said construction might begin soon after NRC approval.

“We’re very excited to be moving forward and become part of the Columbia community,” Haass said.

In an April 6 letter to state lawmakers to lobby for funding for MU Research Reactor expansion, Haass said the MU training program “will directly address the needs of” the company “and other nuclear medicine companies that have explored relocating to central Missouri, for a specialized technical workforce.”

Haass said the environmental impact study was important for verifying that there was no environmental impact from building and operating at Discovery Ridge.

The study pointed out that an inadvertent release of pollutants could flow to nearby surface water or groundwater features, including Devil’s Icebox cave in Rock Bridge Memorial State Park, but such a release is not expected. Northwest Medical Isotopes has capacity to treat wastewater and plans to address any spills, the study said.

The findings include that construction would not affect habitats.

To comment on the environment impact statement, go to www.regulations.gov and refer to docket identification NRC-2013-0235.
Mumps Outbreaks Are Worst in a Decade

With a month still to go, 2016 is already the worst year for mumps outbreaks in a decade. Despite widespread vaccination requirements, college campuses are bearing the brunt of the attack as students live in close quarters and don’t always maintain the healthiest lifestyles.

As of Nov. 26, the latest date available, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention had recorded 3,832 provisional mumps cases across 45 states and Washington, D.C. That’s nearly triple the 2015 total of 1,329 and the highest tally since 2006.

The University of Missouri called off a popular late-night breakfast at the start of finals and asked students to cancel non-mandatory social gatherings and speaker events to stem the spread of the highly contagious respiratory disease.

So far, 128 confirmed or probable cases have been identified there since earlier this fall, according to the school, mainly among people with ties to fraternities and sororities.

University health officials said all the infected students had received at least two doses of the measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine by the time they fell ill, as per the school’s immunization requirement. A school spokesman said 50 of the university’s 32,366 students had been granted waivers from the immunization policy.

A two-dose mumps vaccine is 88% effective against the virus, while a one-dose vaccine is 78% effective, according to the CDC.

While measles and rubella vaccines last for a long time, the immunity people get from a mumps vaccination can start to fade after about a decade, according to Paul Offit, a professor of pediatrics in the division of infectious diseases at Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia.

He said that while most measles outbreaks these days are the result of large populations not getting vaccinated, mumps cases are more often due to faded immunity among those who were vaccinated years ago.

Dr. Offit said that an immunization advisory group may consider at its February meeting recommending a third dose of the mumps vaccine for a broader swath of the population.

Some people already receive a third dose if they are confronted with an outbreak and haven’t had a booster in years.
That “can make a contribution” in stemming the spread of mumps, said William Schaffner, a professor of preventive medicine at Vanderbilt University Medical Center but it “won’t eliminate” outbreaks entirely.

Though mumps infections have dropped dramatically since the vaccination program began in 1967, they remain a scourge at universities because of students’ crowded living conditions and frequent social gatherings at which the disease can spread.

Dr. Schaffner said the efficacy of the vaccine wanes after 10 to 15 years. Traditional vaccine schedules give children their second dose between the ages of four and six, meaning they’re in college right as the effects of the vaccine begin to wear off.

Last week, Yale University health officials notified community members of two suspected cases of mumps, while Tufts University has nine confirmed cases this fall.

At SUNY New Paltz, a state school in New York, the swim team’s season came to a premature end last month after several swimmers were diagnosed with mumps. In total, Student Health Services has confirmed 33 cases on campus.

An additional 20 students who weren’t vaccinated were sent home for the remainder of the semester. (The school doesn’t require immunization records from students who are enrolled for less than six credits.)

Mumps is spread through direct or indirect contact with an infected person’s nose or throat droplets, such as when an infected person sneezes or coughs, or through sharing cups or kissing. Symptoms include puffy cheeks and a swollen jaw, because of inflamed salivary glands, as well as fever, headache, fatigue and loss of appetite. Most people recover in a few weeks, but serious complications can include deafness, or inflammation of the testicles, brain or ovaries.
The projections loom like storm clouds, worrying college officials throughout the state. Over the next 15 years, the number of high-school graduates in Pennsylvania is expected to fall steadily to 132,000, down from 150,000 in 2009-10. With fewer prospects to go around, the already-fierce competition for students will surely intensify.

Those numbers come from the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education, known as Wiche. On Tuesday, the group released new projections of high-school graduates in all 50 states through 2031-32. After years of increases in the overall number of graduates, the commission’s report says, "the U.S. is headed into a period of stagnation," in which colleges can no longer rely on growth.

The national figures mask significant regional variations. Wiche projects further growth in the South and West, and a continuing drop in the Midwest and Northeast. Meanwhile, the nation’s high-school graduates will become more diverse than ever before. The number of white graduates is expected to decrease sharply while the number of Hispanic graduates grows substantially.
As robust as Wiche’s widely anticipated reports are, state-level statistics only begin to convey the complexity of population shifts. "A statewide number doesn’t really tell the story," says Peter H. Garland, executive vice chancellor of Pennsylvania’s State System of Higher Education. Indeed, the story of demographic change varies from county to county, ZIP code to ZIP code.

In Pennsylvania — where two major cities bookend a heavily rural expanse — there isn’t one plot line, but many. "The eastern third of the state is in better shape than the rest," Mr. Garland says. Generally, the diverse population in and around Philadelphia is growing, and the predominantly white areas to the west are seeing declines. From 2013 to 2023, for instance, the number of high-school graduates in Chester County, just outside Philadelphia, is projected to grow by 19 percent, according to data from the university system. During the same period, Clarion County, in the western half of the state, can expect a 23-percent decline.

Although geography shapes a college’s fortunes, many other factors matter, too. An institution’s mission, market position, and financial resources all affect its ability to adapt to demographic trends. In Pennsylvania, the high price tag of the state’s colleges complicates the task, says Joni E. Finney, a professor of practice at the University of Pennsylvania, who directs the university’s Institute for Research on Higher Education. The state ranked 49th in a college-affordability index released with a study co-written by Ms. Finney. Moreover, paying for college is a particular challenge for the pockets of students — Hispanics and adults — whose numbers are growing.

Throughout the Keystone State, where dramatic population changes are well under way, campus leaders are embracing an array of strategies to shore up enrollment. As the needs of their communities evolve, two-year colleges are stepping up outreach to underserved populations and revamping course offerings for working adults short on time and money. And as the supply of high-school graduates in many areas drops, four-year colleges are recruiting farther afield and tapping other markets — transfer students, adult learners, and online programs.

Caveats apply. "The success of doing all that varies, campus by campus," Mr. Garland says. Any new market a college enters is likely to be just as competitive as the old one. And in an era of demographic change, survival isn’t just a matter of filling classrooms and beds. A population in flux requires college officials to think harder about campus culture — and how to help an increasingly diverse cohort of students succeed.
Demographics and ‘Destiny’

Susquehanna University is located central in Pennsylvania, once home to a thriving coal industry. Traditionally, the small liberal-arts college attracted most of its students from working-class towns within a 100-mile radius. "Faculty members love those hard-working rural kids who’ve always come here," says Madeleine E. Rhynear, vice president for enrollment and marketing. "They also understand there are fewer and fewer of them."

Like many private colleges, Susquehanna must cast a wider net for applicants, though its net reaches only so far. "We didn’t just wake up one day and go ‘Florida!’ That’s not going to work for us," Ms. Rhynear says. Instead, the university has doubled down on recruiting in nearby states, especially New Jersey, which exports a high percentage of its high-school graduates. The university purchased more names of prospective students and personalized its communication with families. The goal: Enrolling more suburban/urban students with educated parents earning between $75,000 and $150,000 a year.

Recruitment’s just one piece of a broader strategy, though. Susquehanna is considering new academic programs, such as data analytics, that would prepare students for jobs in growing fields. Meanwhile, the university has played up career preparation in marketing materials. "People are still willing to pay for a liberal-arts education," Ms. Rhynear says, "but fewer of them believe in knowledge for its own sake."

Last fall brought good news. After several years of enrollment shortfalls, the university brought in a record 668 first-year students — a 16-percent increase over the previous year — and met its revenue goal. This fall, the university welcomed 645 new students, along with increases in transfers and retention.

Small private colleges aren’t the only ones adapting. Pennsylvania’s universities are retooling, too. After Slippery Rock University hired a new president and provost, in 2012, the two officials led a "deep dive" into planning for the state’s changing population. The goal? "Not letting demographics be our destiny," says Amanda Yale, associate provost for enrollment management.

Leaders at Slippery Rock, in a rural area about 50 miles north of Pittsburgh, saw that the number of prospective students nearby was dwindling. They also considered that the campus was best known for educating teachers, demand for which had dropped off. It was time, they soon decided, to diversify the university’s academic offerings.

Slippery Rock introduced accelerated programs combining undergraduate and graduate study in those "STEM + H" (science, technology, engineering and
mathematics, plus health) fields for which a thorough analysis found market demand. The new offerings include a physician-assistant program, which has driven growth in related undergraduate majors, such as biology, public health, and exercise science, officials say. The new additions have also appealed to transfer students from local community colleges.

Despite its location, the university has been able to grow. Slippery Rock’s enrollment is up about 3 percent — in combined undergraduate and graduate students — over last year. "To be up anything in western Pennsylvania" Ms. Yale says, "you don’t see that." And what is more, enrollment is up at least slightly in all of the major categories, she says. "The president calls this the trifecta," she says, "graduates, undergraduates, and transfers being up."

California University of Pennsylvania, in the southwestern part of the state, hasn’t been as fortunate. The campus, which draws primarily from five local counties with shrinking populations, has seen its overall enrollment drop for several years in a row. California had 5,522 total undergraduates in its fall census, down from 5,786 the year before.

Tracey Sheetz, the dean of undergraduate admissions, was hired this summer to help turn things around. She hopes to broaden the university’s reach by focusing on areas surrounding other state universities, where "Cal U" might already have name recognition among teenagers seeking "that going-away experience." The university has also created merit scholarships to attract more high-performing students.

Traditional students aren’t the only focus. California is also continuing to promote a program called "Finish Line," which supports those who have earned college credits but never graduated. That’s a market worth trying to break into: There are more than a million Pennsylvania residents with some college but no degree.

‘Inviting, Welcoming, and Safe’

John J. Sygielski thinks of himself as an ambassador. Since becoming president of Harrisburg Area Community College five years ago, he has visited local trailer parks and black churches. He has attended Latino festivals and county fairs. And he has introduced himself to recent immigrants trickling into the area from Russia and Tibet.

As Harrisburg’s enrollment has dropped steadily over the past several years, the college has stepped up its outreach. "We’re focusing on communities that, historically, we have not put a lot of energy into," Mr. Sygielski says. At each stop, he talks up the college’s English-language courses and certificate programs. He explains opportunities in fields such as information-technology, health care, and welding.
The first in his family to attend college, Mr. Sygielski knows that people from underserved communities often struggle to see themselves on a college campus. So he tries to convey a broader message about the institution, where nearly a third of students are nonwhite. "I want them to know we’re inviting, welcoming, and safe," he says. "There’s often a self-esteem issue. People will say, ‘I wasn’t smart in high school, aren’t I going to feel intimidated?’"

Harrisburg has bolstered programming and support for underrepresented students on its five campuses. A few months ago, Mr. Sygielski hired a chief inclusion and diversity officer, with whom he has sought candid feedback from students and staff. "We’re asking them, What’s working? How can we be a more inclusive community? What do we need to do?"

As students change, colleges must adapt accordingly. Even if that means altering how — and when — courses are delivered, says Jerome S. Parker: "We have to accommodate them, or else we’ll lose them."

Mr. Parker is president of Delaware County Community College, which has seen a significant uptick in part-time enrollment over the past few years. The institution, in the eastern part of the state, has long served lower-income adults working one or more jobs. "Now we’re just seeing more of them," Mr. Parker says. "They’re rationing their time and money, wanting to take just six credits at a time."

So Delaware has revamped its academic calendar to offer students greater flexibility — while keeping them on track. "We’ve become a year-round college, with full-time faculty in the summer," Mr. Parker says. "That’s been an enormous change."

The institution is also working harder to land students who enroll straight out of high school, who make up about a fifth of its enrollment. Recently, Delaware has expanded its dual-enrollment programs and assigned two recruiters to work regularly with counselors at local high schools.

Mr. Parker hopes those strategies will help Delaware maintain its enrollment of younger students in an increasingly tough market. "We’ve got four-year schools coming in and being aggressive," he says. "There’s a very intense competition."

Amid such competition, it’s easy to fixate on near-term goals, the annual wins and losses that define success or failure enrollment. What keeps Robert Springall up at night, though, is a long-term question: As the nation becomes more diverse, will college campuses look like more like rest of the country — or less?
Mr. Springall is dean of admissions at Bucknell University, in central Pennsylvania. In recent years, incoming classes have become more diverse. Last fall, a record-high 23 percent of freshmen were minorities, and just under 10 percent were first-generation students. These days, he says, there are more conversations — sometimes uncomfortable ones — about race, privilege, and economic disparity on campus. He takes that as a sign of progress, the inevitable result of bringing together students from different backgrounds.

Still, Mr. Springall wants the campus to better reflect the nation’s changing demographics. "We’ve got to make progress every single year in becoming a more diverse institution, a more welcoming institution, a more inclusive institution," he says. "If we lose that momentum, next year’s class will be fine, the class two years from now will be fine. But what will the class of 2035 look like?"