



MU News Bureau

Daily Clips Packet

June 12, 2017

MU medical school growing clinical, research programs amid cuts

By Rudi Keller

When the University of Missouri faced a decision of whether to impose immediate, deep cuts or tap reserves for \$20 million when Gov. Eric Greitens announced mid-year restrictions on state support, the School of Medicine chipped in \$3.1 million for use by other campus divisions.

MU Health Care, the university-owned hospital and clinic system, also provided \$3 million. MU Health Care shows a healthy bottom line and patient fees pay the salaries of clinical faculty in the school.

And as MU undergoes changes because of continued funding deficits and directives to find money for reallocation, the School of Medicine will be one of the major beneficiaries of those reallocated dollars. To meet the required cuts in general fund spending, the school cut 7.2 faculty positions, saving \$773,825, and six staff positions, saving \$455,514.

On the addition side, the hiring plan includes 59 new faculty, at a cost of \$13.3 million, and another \$1.25 million for tools and support to put those faculty to work. Many of the new faculty will be clinical appointments without tenure, but a significant number will be researchers.

Along with closing deficits, the budget plan announced June 2 by UM System President Mun Choi sets aside \$47 million for investments in research and academics on the four system campuses. The Columbia campus will have \$22.9 million as its share.

One priority building project is the planned Translational Precision Medicine Complex, a lab for interdisciplinary work conducted by 44 teams of researchers. Interdisciplinary work under the umbrella of the One Health/One Medicine initiative is already occurring but the school sees the building as a way to enhance the campus' reputation with a space designed for the purpose. When first proposed in 2015, the building had a \$120 million price tag.

The medical school increased its National Institutes of Health grant funding 18 percent in fiscal year 2016, Dean Patrice Delafontaine said. Finding money to build the lab is in the early stages, he said, but he wants to complete it within five years.

“It is the wave of the future,” he said. “It is the assembly of research teams from complementary schools to tackle the big health problems. I think having a new facility like that really helps attract top level researchers. Top level researchers generally come with grant funding already and are in an optimal position.”

The 59 new faculty in the medical school are the largest for any school of the 161 new faculty positions included in the budget plan. The campus total includes 58 faculty who will contribute to priority research fields and 34 will fill other tenured positions. The medical school’s hires will be about 80 percent non-tenured faculty for clinical positions, Delafontaine said.

The new faculty will staff expanding clinical programs and earn their salary through patient fees, he said.

“Clinical faculty play a key academic role because they are training the next generation of medical students,” Delafontaine said. “They train the students in the residency program and train more advance residents in fellowships. They also contribute to the research mission both through clinical research as well as collaboration with basic researchers.”

The university calls its priority research areas the Mizzou Advantage and for the School of Medicine, that is the One Health/One Medicine initiative. The university is looking for 29 faculty for the program.

“Today we are interviewing a candidate for our faculty and this candidate happens to be a bio-engineer,” Edward Yeh, chair of the school’s Department of Medicine said Friday. “He is interviewing with us in the medical school but also interviewing in the school of engineering. We use engineering concepts in using biological materials to help cardiologists rebuild a heart after heart attack or nanotechnology to deliver cancer drug. This is a very valuable interaction between disciplines.”

Yeh took his post in December after 16 years with M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston. His specialty is onco-cardiology, itself an interdisciplinary field of medicine concerned with the effect of cancer treatment on heart function.

An example, he said, is the drug sold under the brand name Herceptin. It helps women with late-stage breast cancer live longer and helps prevent the return of cancer after surgery in early stage cases. But in clinical trials, Yeh said, up to 28 percent of patients developed heart failure and died.

“It had become quite alarming and the initial clinical trial was almost stopped,” he said. “They worked with cardiologists to monitor patients, find out what went wrong, and now it is widely used to help breast cancer patients.”

Yeh has an aggressive goal of tripling grant awards to School of Medicine researchers over the next two years.

“I think we are actively trying to build this program,” he said. “I am very positive good results will come.”

The future of medicine is technology that seems like science fiction.

“If you want to develop a new kidney, you can print it using biomaterials and different cells,” Yeh said.

The interdisciplinary lab will have the equipment, such as 3-D printers, that can tap that potential, he said. The recruiting efforts are designed to bring people to turn potential into reality, he said.

“To have a vision is not enough,” Yeh said. “We need to have the right people. I believe our leaders are putting together teams of visionary scientist who can make that happen.”

While the campus overall suffers from enrollment woes, the School of Medicine isn’t having any difficulty filling its 128 annual slots for medical degree candidates and the other slots for academic students, Delafontaine said.

“We are in a good situation to progress,” he said. “We have made some administrative changes that are increasing efficiencies and we are working smarter. We are very much on track to achieve continued growth in education, research and clinical programs.”



[Key grad student benefit under review in latest MU budget decisions](#)

By: Lucas Geisler

Watch the story: <http://mms.tveyes.com/PlaybackPortal.aspx?SavedEditID=28d8db6b-8a92-4234-97ad-ab862ee60bbd>

COLUMBIA, Mo. - A key graduate student benefit will be reviewed this year as part of the ongoing budget crunch at the University of Missouri.

The Office of Graduate Studies wrote it would lead a review of the graduate student tuition waiver program this year. The information comes in a 40-page document released by the

Chancellor's office this week outlining where each college and school at MU would be cutting back or protecting.

Graduate students get classes paid for in exchange for their work as graduate assistants. Those assistants work between 10 and 20 hours a week, considered quarter-time and half-time employees.

Graduate workers called it a key benefit in 2015, when the university considered ending the program for quarter-time employees. Eric Scott, co-chair of the Coalition of Graduate Workers, said he hopes whatever review takes place includes input and participation from students themselves.

"If things are going to change, who better to turn to than the people who are actually working?" Scott told ABC 17 News.

The school did not have details of the review on Friday or how it would be conducted.

School spokesman Christian Basi said the review was not a guarantee that anything would be cut, but would be a "top-down" review of the program. He said the school remained committed to helping graduate students and workers, including a stipend increase next school year.

Scott said he still feels wary about the review process due in part to the lack of details on it. He feared a resurrection of the idea to cut tuition waiver for quarter-time graduate assistants could also come back.

"If they're just attempting to bring that back again, those problems are still present," Scott said. "That could have a lot of bad effects on not only graduate students but on entire programs."



ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

MISSOURIAN

THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

University of Missouri to more strictly enforce freshmen housing policy

Watch the story: <http://mms.tveyes.com/PlaybackPortal.aspx?SavedEditID=ad4f7914-73b2-4356-9f2d-4e2e616a5319>

COLUMBIA, MO. (AP) - **In an effort to raise funds, the University of Missouri plans to increase enforcement of a housing policy that requires first-time freshmen to live on campus.**

The proposal is part of a budget plan approved last week by University of Missouri system President Mun Choi. The proposal says the Division of Student Affairs could generate \$750,000 by more strictly enforcing the policy, The Columbia Daily Tribune reported.

A 10-story apartment tower with 430 beds, called The Rise, is under construction in Columbia and is advertising that it will pay freshmen to break the dorm contract, saying "living in the dorms is not a requirement."

Campus spokesman Christian Basi said first-time students are generally required to live in dorms, with some exceptions.

"We have learned, over years and years of studies looking at our students and students across the country, that students are more successful, are retained at higher rates and have higher graduation rates when they live on campus at least during their first year," Basi said.

Missouri charges \$6,790 to \$10,020 for dorm rent for a year and requires all students living in the dorms to have a meal plan priced from \$2,840 to \$3,760. Rent at the Rise lists for \$689 to \$1,499 per month, but those rates are being discounted with signing bonuses to attract tenants, leasing agent James Holloway said.

The housing policy applies to all first-time students younger than 20 who are enrolled for more than six credit hours. A married student, one with a dependent or living with parents, or a student who moves into a fraternity or sorority house can seek an exception. Students who live outside Boone County or with a non-parent relative also may request an exception.

To cancel a student housing contract before moving in, a student must pay a cancellation fee of up to \$325. To move out of a dorm, a student must pay 40 percent of the remaining charges. The Rise is offering to pay the pre-move-in cancellation fee, Holloway said.

Vice Chancellor for Operations Gary Ward will detail how the tighter enforcement will be accomplished at the University of Missouri Board of Curators meeting later this month, Basi said.

The university has closed seven residence halls because fall enrollment of first-time freshmen is expected to be more than 35 percent below the record set in fall 2015. The decline comes at the same time hundreds of new student apartments, planned before the enrollment drop, are being completed. The competition for housing upperclassmen has prompted some off-campus landlords to offer \$1,000 or more to prospective tenants.

The enrollment decline combined with reduced state support has the university scrambling for new ways to raise revenue. The Columbia campus is facing \$59.8 million in cuts, which are also intended to make \$23 million available for reallocation to priority programs.

The Division of Student Affairs is also postponing or canceling plans for two new residence halls and a third floor expansion of the Memorial Union. And empty residence halls could be converted into housing for foreign students, campus visitors, or temporary offices.

Employment in the division will drop by the equivalent of 88 full-time employees in the coming fiscal year. The cuts include 46 positions in residence halls and 12.1 in dining halls.

Similar stories ran statewide including KOMU and KRCG

T COLUMBIA DAILY
TRIBUNE

Faculty Council approves employment proposal

The University of Missouri Faculty Council voted unanimously Thursday to seek greater job security for non-tenured faculty.

The council approved a proposal from the Chancellor's Campus Standing Committee on Non-Tenure Track Faculty that would change the current system of annual contracts to a model based on length of service.

Non-tenured faculty generally hold appointments as teaching professors or adjunct instructors. Under the proposed new system, newly hired faculty would receive three one-year contracts during a probationary period. Non-tenured faculty ranked as assistant or associate professors with more than three years would work under rolling two-year contracts and those who are full professor or meet standards for high-performing faculty would work under three-year contracts.

Further approvals are needed at the university administration for the proposal to become policy.



(Radio news program syndicated to more than 1,400 national radio outlets)

Researchers Buzzing About Tests of Bee Tracking System Based on Buzzes

By: Gary Crawford, June 9, 2017

Generated from News Bureau press release: [Bee Buzzes Could Help Determine How to Save their Decreasing Population](#)

Listen to the story: <https://audioarchives.oc.usda.gov/node/41122017>



The Jim Engster Show: Intelligent Talk for Louisiana

(Aired on radio stations through Louisiana in New Orleans, Slidell, Shreveport, Baton Rouge, Monroe, Thibodaux, Lafayette and Abbeville)

S.I. Strong, Tom Aswell and Elbert Guillory

Interview generated by MU News Bureau release: [Finding Common Ground Amid Increasing Political Polarization](#)

June 10, 2017

HOUR ONE, S.I. STRONG

Professor S.I. Strong is the Manley O. Hudson Professor of Law at the University of Missouri School of Law. Strong will talk about a study she conducted and comment about the division in our country today. She received her doctrine in law from Duke University.

Link to interview: <http://www.jimengster.com/jim-engster-podcasts/>

The Washington Post

How did the U.K. election forecasts do?

By Mary Stegmaier, assistant professor of public affairs at the University of Missouri, Andreas Murr and Michael S. Lewis-Beck

British Prime Minister Theresa May called snap elections just two years into the parliamentary term with the expectation that her Conservative Party would increase its parliamentary majority.

Instead, the British electorate handed her the opposite. The Conservatives lost seats *and* they lost their majority.

U.K. elections have been tough to forecast in recent years. The 2016 Brexit vote was a shock to many, although the polls suggested it would be close. The last parliamentary election, in May 2015, was also a surprise: public opinion polls and [academic forecasts](#) predicted a hung parliament, but the Conservatives won an outright majority.

How did the forecasts do this time?

For this assessment, we have compiled Conservative and Labour Party seat forecasts from [Murr, Stegmaier, and Lewis-Beck](#), [Lebo and Norpoth](#), [Fisher and Goldenberg](#), [Janta-Lipinski](#), [Forecast UK](#), [PME Politics](#), [Kantar](#), [Principalfish](#), [Election Polling](#), and others first [compiled by Simon Hix](#).

Here, the [YouGov forecast](#) stands out. Its prediction of the Conservatives winning just 302 seats garnered much media attention for predicting a hung parliament. It is the only seat forecast we have found that projected the party would lose seats and its majority.

The other forecasts estimated that the Conservatives would increase the size of their majority. These range from Election Polling's prediction of 335 seats to Election Data's forecast of 387 seats.

The Labour Party increased its seats in parliament from 229 to 262. Again, the YouGov forecast did well. Not only did it predict the increase in seats, but it missed the actual number by only seven seats.

Only three other forecasts correctly expected Labour to gain seats in this election. [Our forecast](#) predicted they would obtain 236 seats and the forecasts by Election Polling and Kantar predicted Labour would get 232 seats. All the other forecasts suggested losses for Labour ranging from a few seats to more than 40 seats.

Why were so many forecasts wrong?

At this stage, there are many potential culprits, including May's lackluster campaign, uncertainty over Brexit, the terrorist attacks, and the high turnout among younger people.

We can say more about our [citizen forecasting model](#), which was based on voter expectations of who would win. It gave the Conservatives a 77 percent chance of winning a majority and a 20 percent chance of a hung parliament. Thus a hung parliament was a possibility, though not a likely one. Ours was one of the few forecasts to predict gains for Labour, but our forecast for the Conservatives was in the middle of the pack. Based on the performance of the [model](#) since 1987, this year's forecast error was one of the largest.

One possible reason for the error is that poll question that measured voter expectation about who would win differed somewhat from what we have used in the past.

Another possibility is that voter expectations shifted at the last minute, especially after the May 31 headline in [The Times](#) of "shock losses" for the Conservatives. Our forecast use

the [YouGov/The Times](#) voter expectations question from May 30-31. At that time, 69 percent of the British public thought that the Conservatives would win, while 12 percent thought Labour would win.

But a later survey, conducted May 31-June 2 by [The Independent/Sunday Mirror/ComRes](#), showed that citizen expectations had changed: 57 percent thought that the Conservatives would win and 19 percent thought that Labour would win.

What did we learn about forecasting UK elections this time?

The [YouGov model](#) was the only forecast to correctly predict both that May's party would lose seats and the Labour Party would gain seats. Its forecast relied not only on voter intention polls but statistical modeling of results in 650 individual constituencies. Their success may indicate that a combination of polls and statistical modeling at the constituency level will prove consistently more accurate.

But for traditional polling, clearly challenges remain. It will take time to figure out whether a late shift occurred, or if expectations of a Conservative landslide simply tainted media coverage, polls, and voter expectations. Or perhaps the errors derived from enduring challenge of executing probability sampling, which has bedeviled elections in the U.K. and elsewhere.

Regardless of the cause, last week's U.K. election reminds us that forecasting elections is complex and challenging.

Andreas Murr is an assistant professor of quantitative political science in the Department of Politics and International Studies at the University of Warwick. His research focuses on election forecasting, the voting behavior of immigrants and the selection of party leaders.

Mary Stegmaier is an assistant professor in the Truman School of Public Affairs at the University of Missouri. Her research focuses on voting behavior, elections, forecasting, and political representation in the U.S. and abroad.

Michael S. Lewis-Beck is F. Wendell Miller Distinguished Professor of Political Science at the University of Iowa. He has authored or co-authored over 270 articles and books, including "Economics and Elections, The American Voter Revisited, French Presidential Elections, Forecasting Elections, The Austrian Voter, and Applied Regression."



Science and agricultural journalism alumni hope program will be saved

Watch story: <http://www.komu.com/news/science-and-agricultural-journalism-alumni-hope-program-will-be-saved>

By Jacob Cavaiani

COLUMBIA - After learning Monday their program would be phased out, alumni of the MU Science and Agricultural Journalism Program are working to save it.

Marc Linit, the interim dean of the College of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources, sent an email to alumni Monday saying the program would be phased out due to budget challenges.

In the time since the announcement, nearly 100 alumni have signed a draft letter to UM System President Mun Choi, asking him to consider saving the program. By Monday, the alumni will send the letter to Choi and members of the UM Board of Curators.

"We have unified as a team in just seven days to compile our concerns in seeing this program on the chopping block and we are fully advocating for its return to CAFNR," the draft letter posted to an alumni Facebook page said.

Marilyn Cummins, who signed the draft letter, graduated from the science and agriculture program in 1980 and coordinated the program for four years in the early 2000s. She now works in the field as an editor at a custom publishing company.

For those who want to be communicating about this industry of agriculture, "this is the ideal way of studying it," Cummins said.

She said the partnership between the MU School of Journalism and CAFNR prepares students for their careers.

Mark Tucker, who also signed the letter, graduated from the program in 1985 and is now a professor of agricultural communication at Purdue University. He said he understands the budget challenges the administration faces, but found a sense of loss after the announcement.

"I found myself grieving over it just because of the importance of agricultural journalism to the industry," Tucker said.

Tucker said he hopes the administrators have all of the facts and understand the "unique niche this program fills."

Breanne Brammer, who graduated in 2014, said she was one of the first people to sign the letter. Her first reaction was sadness.

"This degree has impacted my life in such a positive way," Brammer said. However, she said she was not surprised by the decision because of budget cuts.

Brammer said the alumni community is strong and she hopes administrators will find a way to save it.

"We understand we're in a time of budget crisis. We understand that, and we do understand that we are a smaller program. The numbers don't lie. However, we have quality within our program," Brammer said.



Could diabetes drug protect heart from bad diet?

This story was generated by an MU School of Medicine press release: [Diabetes Drug Prevents Stiffening of Heart Muscle in Obese Mouse Model](#)

The diabetes medication linagliptin can protect against stiffening of the left ventricle of the heart in overweight female mice, a new study suggests.

The finding may have implications for management of cardiovascular diseases in humans, particularly for obese and diabetic premenopausal women, who are more at risk of developing heart disease—even more than men of similar age and with similar health issues.

“In previous studies, we showed that young, female mice consuming a Western diet, high in fat, sucrose, and high fructose corn syrup, not only gained weight, but also exhibited vascular stiffening consistent with obese premenopausal women,” says Vincent DeMarco, a research associate professor of endocrinology at the University of Missouri School of Medicine and the lead author of the study.

“Our current study sought to understand if linagliptin prevents cardiac stiffening caused by eating a Western-style diet.”

Linagliptin is a medication prescribed to lower blood glucose in patients with type 2 diabetes. The medication works by blocking the enzyme dipeptidyl peptidase-4, or DPP-4. Previous studies have shown that DPP-4 inhibitors offer protection against vascular inflammation and oxidative stress—conditions associated with cardiovascular stiffening.

DeMarco’s team studied 34 female mice that were fed either a normal diet or a simulated Western diet for four months. Another group of mice were fed a Western diet containing a low dose of linagliptin. The team used an ultrasound system, similar to that used in humans, to evaluate the function of the left ventricle of the heart.

“A heartbeat actually is a two-part pumping action that takes less than a second in healthy humans,” DeMarco says. “The first part, known as diastole, involves relaxation of the left ventricle while it fills with oxygenated blood from the lungs. After the left ventricle fills with blood, it then contracts and pushes blood into the aorta. This part of the cardiac cycle is referred to as systole.

“If the left ventricle becomes stiffer it will not be able to relax normally, and diastole will be impaired. This form of heart disease is known as diastolic dysfunction, which is a risk factor for a more serious heart condition known as diastolic heart failure,” he explains.

The mice fed the Western diet alone gained weight, exhibited increased heart weight, and developed diastolic dysfunction. However, the mice fed the Western diet along with linagliptin did not develop diastolic dysfunction. They also exhibited less oxidative stress and inflammation in their hearts compared to the mice fed the Western diet alone.

“Oxidative stress and inflammation are two factors that can promote excess accumulation of collagen, also known as fibrosis, in the walls of the left ventricle,” DeMarco says. “In our study, we found that Western diet-fed mice had increased fibrosis in the left ventricle that was prevented by linagliptin.”

The team also found that linagliptin suppressed not only DPP-4 activity, but also TRAF3IP2 production. TRAF3IP2 is a protein responsible for initiating tissue oxidative stress, inflammation, and fibrosis in the heart.

“This was a major novel finding of our study,” DeMarco says. “However, further research is required to determine exactly how linagliptin affects the function of this important protein.”

DeMarco also cautions that linagliptin, like other DPP-4 inhibitors, can be expensive without insurance coverage.

“Based on the results of this research and our previous studies, it is tempting to speculate that linagliptin could reduce the risk of cardiovascular complications associated with obesity and type 2 diabetes,” DeMarco says. “However, ongoing clinical trials will help determine what, if any, cardio-protective role linagliptin could play in the management of obesity-related heart disease.”

The study appears in *Cardiovascular Diabetology*. Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc., the National Institutes of Health, and the Department of Veterans Affairs provided funding for the study.



Food Insecurity on Campus: Local Pantry Helps Students as Awareness Grows

By Kara Tabor

Jars of peanut butter and packets of veggie chili mix sit on metal shelves in a white room, ready to be picked up by hungry University of Missouri students. But this place isn't a supermarket or campus convenience store. This is a food pantry—MU's Tiger Pantry, to be exact.

A food pantry. On a college campus? In Columbia? Yes. The rising cost of college and other higher education necessities can make students run short when it comes to food. Rachel Volmert,

the director of Tiger Pantry, said this increasing financial burden makes some students think that they have to choose between paying for school or buying nutritious food.

“If you're skipping a meal so you can buy something for school or if you're eating ramen it's just on the back burner and you don't have any food in your house,” Volmert said, “you're probably food insecure because you don't know where your next meal is coming from or it's not necessarily nutritious.”

Being food insecure means that a person doesn't have easy or steady access to safe or nutritious food. One in six Missourians were food insecure in 2014, according to Feeding America's Map the Meal Gap project. Data from the same project state that more than 17 percent of Boone County residents were estimated to experience food insecurity.

Volmert said the pantry has given out about 140,000 pounds of food since it opened in 2012. Each month, more than 200 people pick up perishable and nonperishable food and personal care items. It's an auxiliary of the Food Bank for Central and Northeast Missouri, and the only college-based resource of the food bank's 133 partner agencies across 32 counties. MU students, staff and faculty are free to use the pantry. All that's needed is a campus ID.

Janese Silvey, the communications coordinator for the food bank, said Tiger Pantry is the food bank's only on-campus partner agency. However, she added that college students take advantage of the bank's other pantries as well.

“I met a young woman who's in a nursing program, and she went to one of our mobile pantries in Fayette, and picked up fresh food there and told me she's from out-of-state,” Silvey said. “She has no support from her family financially, so she was really appreciative.”

Food insecurity isn't limited to students at four-year institutions. In 2016, researchers at the University of Wisconsin's Hope Lab surveyed more than 33,000 students at 70 community colleges in 24 states about hunger and homelessness. They found that two out of three of the students were deemed food insecure for at least a month before the study.

Jed Richardson is the acting director of the Wisconsin Hope Lab. He said that while community college can be relatively inexpensive in many cases, associated costs like living expenses can have a strong impact on students' financial well-being.

“It's not entirely a matter of how much college itself costs, but also that students need to still pay rent,” Richardson said. “They still need to buy food. Often they need transportation. And a lot of students need childcare for their own children. So, that is something that I think people are starting to come around on.”

The study also found that many of these students are working and trying to ease their financial burdens while in school. According to the findings, about 31 to 32 percent of students affected by food or housing insecurity were both receiving financial aid and working.

Institutions like MU and others are responding with resources like food banks and helping eligible students sign up for the federal government’s Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP. However, there’s still room to grow.

“I think the next step is how do we evaluate which of those programs are working or working best, most efficiently,” Richardson said. “I think that's the next step in the research cycle, is to really dive into these different programs and figure out what's working and how we can scale that up.”

Back at the Tiger Pantry, Volmert said their work can be hard when hunger that can be felt doesn’t match what can be seen.

“You don't know if the person sitting next to you is food insecure and they don't know if you are,” Volmert said. “It's really hard to tell a lot of the time that someone is facing that, so it can be hard to educate or to get people to talk about it, if it's something that they feel uncomfortable about.”

Invisibility isn’t the obstacle in the way of helping students. There’s still stigma tied to food insecurity and needing outside assistance. One of the pantry’s services that helps its clients avoid that stigma is its meal swipes program. Every week, participants receive a certain number of meal points, or swipes, that automatically appear on their MU ID cards. Users can then “swipe” their cards into any of the MU campus’ dining halls to get a meal. Just like any other student with a meal plan.

“It is great that they are on your normal ID,” Volmert said. “The pantry is anonymous. You're a client. We don't say anything. We all sign agreements. It's important that you feel comfortable when you receive the food.”



First hot, humid weekend of the year; avoid heat exhaustion, heat stroke

Watch story: <http://www.abc17news.com/news/first-hot-humid-weekend-of-the-year-avoid-heat-exhaustion-heat-stroke-1/534576714>

By Kirstie Crawford

COLUMBIA, Mo. - Temperatures Saturday could reach the 90s and some areas in mid-Missouri might have a heat index in the lower 90s because of the humidity.

People should be aware of the high temperatures and humidity because heat-related illnesses can become an issue.

According to an online report referencing some doctors with the University of Missouri's Health Care, the elderly and children are most susceptible to heat-related illnesses.

For the elderly, heat and humidity can add stress and cause serious health risks. Children gain heat faster through their skin than adults.

Common heat-related illnesses are dehydration, heat exhaustion and heat stroke.

Some signs of dehydration are dry mouth, thirstiness, dry lips, fatigue, lightheadedness and headaches.

According to the report, treatment for dehydration includes drinking lots of water. If you are sweating a lot, drink lots of fluids that replace body salts and minerals, like a sports drink.

Some signs of heat exhaustion are dizziness, lightheadedness, headaches, nausea and a lot of sweating.

Treatment for heat exhaustion is air conditioning, rest and water.

If these illnesses are left untreated, they can lead to a heat stroke.

Some signs of heat strokes include extremely high body temperature of over 103 degrees Fahrenheit; hot, dry skin with no sweating; rapid pulse; confusion; and changes in mental status.

If someone is experiencing a heat stroke, 911 needs to be called.

Here are some tips to stay cool when it is hot and humid outside:

- Drink lots of water
- Wear light-colored and loose-fitting clothes
- Avoid direct sunlight and stay in the shade as much as possible
- Mist yourself with water
- Take a cool or room-temperature bath

THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Can Jonathan Haidt Calm the Culture Wars?

BY EVAN R. GOLDSTEIN JUNE 8, 2017

On a February morning in Washington, a hotel ballroom is packed with people eager to hear Jonathan Haidt explain what's wrong with higher education. His talk is part of the International Students for Liberty Conference, which has attracted 1,700 attendees, mostly young libertarians, to a weekend of sessions with titles like "Stereotyped 101," "Advancing Liberty Around the World," and "Beer Is Freedom." Before he's introduced, Haidt, a social psychologist at New York University's Stern School of Business, stands at the front of the room, tall and thin, dressed in a dark suit and white shirt. As people gather around, a brown-haired woman in a gray skirt chats him up before rushing off. "Oh, my God," she says to a friend, "I just shook Jonathan Haidt's hand!"

Haidt's renown is driven by bold declarations like those in a 2015 cover story in *The Atlantic* titled "The Coddling of the American Mind." Written with Greg Lukianoff, president and chief executive of the Foundation for Individual Rights in Education (FIRE), the article took the rise of microaggressions, trigger warnings, and safe spaces as evidence that colleges are nurturing a hypersensitive mind-set among students that "will damage their careers and friendships, along with their mental health." The article, which has been viewed by nearly six million people, catapulted Haidt, already a prominent scholar and best-selling author, into a new role: gadfly of the campus culture wars.

"We have this image of college as a bucolic time discussing ideas guided by learned faculty," Haidt tells the crowd, "but weird stuff is happening." He points his clicker and calls up a slide. On one side is a photograph of students marching for free speech in the 1960s at the University of California at Berkeley. On the other, a flaming pile of rubble from a protest in February to prevent the alt-right troll Milo Yiannopoulos from speaking at Berkeley. "The extremes, the far left and the far right, are being" — Haidt pauses a beat — "well, I'd say bizarre and crazy, but first, that would be a microaggression" — a roar of laughter from the audience — "and second, it would not be true. What's happening isn't crazy. It's straight moral psychology."

For the next hour, Haidt roams the stage, TED-talk style (he's delivered four), and explains what he calls "the new moral culture spreading on many college campuses." It is a culture, he says, that values victims, prioritizes emotional safety, silences dissent, and distorts scholarship. It is a culture that undermines the university's traditional mission to pursue truth — "veritas" is right there on the seals of Harvard and Yale — in favor of a new mission: the pursuit of social justice. It is a culture that Haidt believes is fueled by three factors: political polarization, the rise of social media, and a lack of ideological diversity in the professoriate.

Haidt, already a prominent scholar and best-selling author, has been catapulted into a new role: gadfly of the campus culture wars. Through the 1980s, Haidt says at the conference, liberals outnumbered conservatives on college faculties by about two to one. In his own field, psychology, a left/right disparity of four to one existed until the mid-1990s. "That's not really a problem as long as there are some people on the right who can raise objections if someone says something that's just overtly partisan and isn't backed up by the facts," he says. Today, however, precious few conservatives are in psychology departments. "If you say something pleasing to the left about race, gender, immigration, or any other issue, it's likely to get waved through to publication," says Haidt. "People won't ask hard questions. They like it. They want to believe it." This represents "a real research-legitimacy problem in the social sciences."

Solving that problem has become a crusade for Haidt. In 2015 he co-founded Heterodox Academy to advocate for what its mission statement calls "viewpoint diversity." **The organization began as an online salon frequented by a few colleagues, but after high-profile student protests at the University of Missouri, Yale, and elsewhere, the ranks began to swell.** The group now has more than 800 members, primarily tenured or tenure-track faculty. The active ones conduct research and distill their findings into blog posts, which has made the Heterodox Academy website a clearinghouse for data and views on academic bias, scientific integrity, and the latest campus free-speech flaps. Last year a quarter-million people visited the website.

Haidt has a team of three staffers with him at NYU and three part-timers who work on a more ad hoc basis. Initial support for Heterodox Academy came from two small donors, the Richard Lounsbery Foundation, best known for its support of the sciences, and the Achelis and Bodman Foundation, a tradition-minded backer of the arts and charter schools in New York City. This year the group received substantial support from Paul Singer, a hedge-fund billionaire active in Republican politics, which has allowed it to work with a Washington-area branding and public-relations firm. Haidt is cultivating a center-left donor and hopes to use those funds to rent office space and hire an executive director.

In the meantime, he fills that role. He's an active presence on social media, with more than 50,000 Twitter followers, and he's often quoted in major newspapers explaining the campus culture wars. The Wall Street Journal opinion section has published a flattering profile as well as several of his op-eds. When an appearance by Charles Murray led to protests and violence at Middlebury College, Haidt was booked on Charlie Rose to offer insight. He's in such demand that he charges \$30,000 per speech. At the Students for Liberty conference, Haidt explained that his activism is driven by a belief that the stakes could not be higher: "This could be the beginning of the end for liberal democracy."

His critics, of whom there are many, see his efforts to shift the conversation about diversity away from race and gender and toward politics as at best obtuse and at worst hostile. They say his absolutist stance on free speech is at odds with the need for a diverse and inclusive university. They say he lends a social-scientific sheen to old conservative arguments. They say his penchant for skewering the left, coupled with his willingness to engage the right, is suspect and creates

confusion about where his sympathies actually lie. They say he's either a closet conservative or a useful idiot for the right.

Haidt acknowledges that, especially in the wake of Donald Trump's election, he risks sounding like a guy in Berlin in 1933 insisting that wisdom is to be found on both sides of the political spectrum. "The election has ramped up emotions so strongly that any effort to say, 'You really need to have more conservatives in the university, and you need to listen to them' strikes some people as immoral." On the other hand, he says, the election has forced a reckoning. More academics are saying, "Wow, we really are in a bubble. We must get out of this bubble."

Story [continues.](#)