



MU News Bureau

Daily Clips Packet

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Mizzou provost is finalist for top post at the University of New Mexico

By ASHLEY JOST

ST. LOUIS • The second-in-command at the University of Missouri-Columbia is a finalist for the top gig at the flagship campus in New Mexico.

Garnett Stokes, who was hired by former chancellor R. Bowen Loftin in February 2015, spoke this week at the University of New Mexico, where she is one of four finalists for president.

Her history of working with strained top research colleges bodes well for her chances, [according to an Albuquerque Journal about her visit to campus](#). Nothing about Stokes' time at Mizzou has been simple.

Months after she arrived, her boss stepped down amid campus protests and infighting on campus. He was replaced by Hank Foley, who left for a new job earlier this year. [Stokes served several months as interim Mizzou chancellor](#) before Alex Cartwright was hired.

During her tenure at the top, she helped implement University of Missouri System President Mun Choi's directions [to cut about \\$60 million](#) from the budget, including the elimination of more than 300 jobs.

She has also hired replacements for various deans, [many of whom stepped down or retired](#) during the last few years.

Stokes came to Mizzou from Florida State University where she also served as an interim president and provost during difficult times, including a sports scandal.

“I really do believe in the importance of public research universities, and those are the challenges. We need leaders to step up to that,” Stokes told the Albuquerque Journal. “I look at those challenges and they feel familiar. They don’t seem new. Therefore, they don’t see so daunting.”

MISSOURIAN

Animal rights group files complaint against MU over beagle research

By TYNAN STEWART

An animal advocacy group has filed a complaint against MU with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The group, Citizens for Alternatives to Animal Research, alleges that MU violated the Animal Welfare Act in research involving beagles. In a 2016 study, researchers injured each dog's left eye to test the effectiveness of hyaluronic acid at healing the wounds.

The seven beagles used were euthanized after the study.

In the complaint, the group said the researchers failed to consider alternatives that could have avoided causing beagles pain. Other alternatives could have been in vitro research, clinical studies, ex vivo organ cultures or organotypic cultures, according to the complaint.

MU Spokesman Christian Basi said the university is reviewing the complaint. He also said that all studies were approved by the University of Missouri Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

"Animal research is only done when scientists believe there is no other way to study the problem," Basi said. "Our researchers respect their research animals greatly and provide the utmost care."

In May of 2016, the Beagle Freedom Project, a different animal rights group, sued MU for allegedly violating the Sunshine Law and failing to give up records on animals used for research. The group also criticized MU for this same research on beagles.

The New York Times

How Do You Remember What You Need to Remember?

The News Bureau has pitched Nelson Cowan as an expert on working memory

By CAROLINE CROSSON GILPIN

Do you have a good memory?

Can you recall childhood memories? Do you easily remember classroom lessons, or passages from books? Are you very good at remembering where you left your phone, your backpack or other personal belongings?

What types of things can you recall easily, and what, for you, is harder to remember?

In “[Simple Ways to Be Better at Remembering](#),” Adam Popescu writes, in part:

Memory is a fallible thing, changing over time. Recalling a long-term memory brings it back into our short-term memory, which essentially gives it new context. Memory is therefore a reconstruction, not a photographic recording, and for economic purposes, our brains — unlike computers — are forever rerecording those memories, making them far more error prone.

On top of that, we now live inside dual screens and endless browser tabs, headphones streaming music, smartphones buzzing, co-workers chatting with us on Slack — all while we should be performing the actual jobs we’re paid to be doing.

“Many people seem unaware that they might accomplish more with sustained, uninterrupted attention to one task,” said Nelson Cowan, a specialist in working memory at the University of Missouri. “It can be exhilarating to flit from one conversation to another on Facebook, but people don’t realize what’s missing in the process. It’s like having a delicious soup poured on your head. Often the people who think they’re the best at sharing attention between tasks are actually missing the most.”

Mr. LeDoux added: “The brain does have limitations to what it can process or handle.”

They’re both right, but there are still things we can do to improve our memories.

Repeat After Me

As simple as it sounds, the repetition of tasks — reading, or saying words over and over — continues to be the best method for transforming short-term memories into long-term ones. To do that, we have to retrain our minds to focus on one task at a time. Sadly, most bypass this formula because we're already convinced we're productive.

New connections are made in your brain when you learn. To remember what you learn, do what you probably did in your youth: Repeat words, thoughts and ideas over and over until you get them right. It's the easiest brain game there is.

Take Your Time

Forget cramming. It didn't work in college, it doesn't work now. Spaced repetition might be the best way.



CRISPR Bacon: Chinese Scientists Create Genetically Modified Low-Fat Pigs

By: Rob Stein

Listen to the story: <http://www.npr.org/sections/thesalt/2017/10/23/559060166/crispr-bacon-chinese-scientists-create-genetically-modified-low-fat-pigs>

Here's something that may sound like a contradiction in terms: low-fat pigs.

But that's exactly what Chinese scientists have created using new genetic engineering techniques.

In a [paper](#) published Monday in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, the scientists report that they have created 12 healthy pigs with about 24 percent less body fat than normal pigs.

The scientists created low-fat pigs in the hopes of providing pig farmers with animals that would be less expensive to raise and would suffer less in cold weather.

"This is a big issue for the pig industry," says [Jianguo Zhao](#) of the Institute of Zoology at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing, who led the research. "It's pretty exciting."

The animals have less body fat because they have a gene that allows them to regulate their body temperatures better by burning fat. That could save farmers millions of dollars in heating and feeding costs, as well as prevent millions of piglets from suffering and dying in cold weather.

"They could maintain their body temperature much better, which means that they could survive better in the cold weather," Zhao said in an interview.

Other researchers call the advance significant.

"This is a paper that is technologically quite important," says [R. Michael Roberts](#), a professor in the department of animal sciences at the University of Missouri, who edited the paper for the scientific journal. "It demonstrates a way that you can improve the welfare of animals at the same as also improving the product from those animals — the meat."

But Roberts doubts the Food and Drug Administration would approve a genetically modified pig for sale in the United States. He's also skeptical that Americans would eat GMO pig meat.

"I very much doubt that this particular pig will ever be imported into the USA — one thing — and secondly, whether it would ever be allowed to enter the food chain," he says.

The FDA has approved a genetically modified [salmon](#), but the approval took decades and has been met with intense opposition from environmental and food-safety groups. Others say they hope genetically modified livestock will eventually become more acceptable to regulators and the public.

"The population of our planet is predicted to reach about 10 billion by 2050, and we need to use modern genetic approaches to help us increase the food supply to feed that growing population," says [Chris Davies](#), an associate professor in the school of veterinary medicine at Utah State University in Logan, Utah.

Zhao says he doubts the genetic modification would affect the taste of meat from the pigs.

"Since the pig breed we used in this study is famous for the meat quality, we assumed that the genetic modifications will not affect the taste of the meat," he wrote in an email.

The Chinese scientists created the animals using a new gene-editing technique known as [CRISPR-Cas9](#). It enables scientists to make changes in DNA much more easily and precisely than ever before.

Pigs lack a gene, called UCP1, which most other mammals have. The gene helps animals regulate their body temperatures in cold temperatures. The scientists edited a mouse version of the gene into pig cells. They then used those cells to create more than 2,553 cloned pig embryos.

Next, scientists implanted the genetically modified cloned pig embryos into 13 female pigs. Three of the female surrogate mother pigs became pregnant, producing 12 male piglets, the researchers report.

Tests on the piglets showed they were much better at regulating their body temperatures than normal pigs. They also had about 24 percent less fat on their bodies, the researchers report.

"People like to eat the pork with less fat but higher lean meat," Zhao says.

The animals were slaughtered when they were six months old so scientists could analyze their bodies. They seemed perfectly healthy and normal, Zhao says. At least one male even mated, producing healthy offspring, he says.

MISSOURIAN

Student-run Black Honey Bee Cosmetics opens in MU Student Center

By KATHERINE WHITE

Ever since Michael Brown was shot on Aug. 9, 2014, igniting racial tensions, Ferguson resident Tiana Glass knew she wanted to find a way to give back to her community.

She didn't see many black-owned businesses in her hometown, and she wanted to change that. Now a senior at MU studying women's and gender studies, she came up with an idea for a bath and body cosmetic line, planned a store layout and applied to the [Missouri Student Unions Entrepreneurial Program](#) to get a space for her store at MU.

"August 9th absolutely changed my life forever," Glass said. "There weren't a lot of black-owned businesses in Ferguson, and so I really want this business to jump-start that, to support my other community members to start their own businesses and have it to be successful."

On Tuesday she celebrated the grand opening of the business she created, [Black Honey Bee Cosmetics](#), in the MU Student Center.

Dynasty Avila, an MU junior studying health science who works for the store, said it offers a bath and body cosmetic line aimed at empowering women of color.

"Black Honey Bee Cosmetics is a store that's rooted in empowerment of women of color as well as healing and consciousness of self," Avila said. "This is a very important shop that I really haven't seen anywhere before."

Products in the store, which include bath bombs, shower bombs, bubble bath bars and lotion bars, are named after women of color or references to black popular culture. Among others, there's soap named after the South African singer Miriam Makeba and bath bombs named after

African-American playwright Lorraine Hansberry. Glass made all the products herself in her apartment.

“I really wanted to embody that idea of blackness and to share that with other people,” Glass said.

Avila said many MU students will identify with the store’s mission and its products.

“I think it’s a great representation of what our campus looks like,” Avila said. “We walk around campus every day and we don’t see stores that are representative for us, especially for our minority identities, on this campus.”

While the store is focused on empowering women of color, anyone is invited to visit and shop.

“Even if you don’t identify as a woman of color you’re so welcome to come here and buy things and support a black-owned business,” Avila said.

Kennedi Keyes, a junior at MU studying communication science and disorders, attended the opening ceremony and bought a bath bomb as one of the store’s first customers.

“I like what (Glass) stood for as far as black women of color and inclusiveness at the university especially,” Keyes said. “That’s why it spoke to me.”

Keyes said she loved the store, which she called a black take on the popular beauty store Lush. She said it’s a place for students of any gender or ethnicity to meet and learn about each other.

“It’ll hopefully be a gateway for people who identify and people who don’t identify (as a woman of color) to kind of come together,” Keyes said. “Also, it’s a place for people who identify (as a woman of color) to have an outlet and a place to go and be included and welcomed. I’m so happy this is here.”

Glass came up with the idea for the store about a year and a half ago. She applied to the Missouri Student Unions Entrepreneurial Program last spring semester. The program selects which student-run stores to occupy spaces in the Student Center. The application process involves several steps, such as creating a business plan and being interviewed.

Glass started the physical setup of the store early July. “I did this from scratch,” Glass said. “I designed everything myself. I knew what colors I wanted, I knew what the vision was, I knew what I wanted on that wall.”

A team of workers and friends helped Glass set up and run the store.

“I’m really grateful for this opportunity and for the people I surrounded myself with, because without them, I could not have done it,” Glass said. “It has been a beautiful struggle, one that I’m so proud of.”

Glass said the support for Black Honey Bee Cosmetics has been overwhelmingly positive since the beginning. Her goal for the future is to ship her cosmetics across the country to reach a wider audience. “It’s really revolutionary,” Glass said. “For me to be a black woman and to own this is really breaking barriers.”

the maneater

Office for Civil Rights & Title IX hosts open forum to find assistant vice chancellor

By MAWA IQBAL

The search committee for a permanent assistant vice chancellor for MU’s Office for Civil Rights & Title IX held an all-campus open forum on Oct. 18 in the Reynolds Alumni Center.

Students, faculty and staff provided feedback on the qualities and characteristics they want the person selected for the role to reflect. The forum was hosted eight days after the Division of Inclusion, Diversity & Equity announced that it would be conducting a national search for candidates for the role.

The committee itself consists of a variety of university stakeholders, including leaders and representatives from the MU Disability Center, the MU Police Department and the Missouri Students Association, to name a few.

After former Assistant Vice Chancellor Ellen Eardley announced she was resigning this past July, Division of Inclusion, Diversity & Equity Vice Chancellor Kevin McDonald announced on Aug. 31 that Andrea Hayes would serve as interim vice chancellor, effective Sept. 1.

After consulting with Chancellor Alexander Cartwright, McDonald announced on Oct. 10 that the national search for that replacement was officially underway. To help carry out the search, McDonald recruited members of the university community to form a search committee that would work alongside MU Human Resource Services and the UM System Office of Human Resources.

According to McDonald's announcement on Oct. 10, the committee aims to seek input from various MU stakeholders by hosting multiple listening sessions. The forum on Oct. 18 was the first of these sessions.

The forum was led by committee co-chairs Tina Bloom, associate professor in the Sinclair School of Nursing, and Emily Love, program consultant and Title IX coordinator in the UM System Office of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion.

To guide the discussion, Bloom and Love presented PowerPoint slides at different points during the forum. These slides included examples for three different prompts: demonstrated experience, leadership characteristics and desired qualities of a prospective candidate.

Attendees were encouraged to share their thoughts on the examples listed on the slides and any others they could think of.

Representatives from several on-campus organizations cited expertise in handling conflicts concerning various marginalized groups as an integral quality of a potential candidate. Understanding equity and Title IX-related issues that went beyond the policy was another concern raised during this discussion.

In addition, many of the representatives echoed each other's desire for a prospective candidate to have transparency when it comes to addressing issues and reflecting the school's mission statement when working to solve them.

"Pressing the larger institution to build more transparency is very important," said Tara Warne-Griggs, senior diversity assessment and research management consultant for the UM System's Office of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion. "Someone with experience in higher education would be able to address the issues head-on, take the heat from it and then work to move forward from that."

While many of the attendees agreed that upholding the values of the school is an important characteristic to have, some raised the potential issue of putting the interests of the university over those of the students and their civil rights. Elisabeth Zufall, executive assistant at the Office for Civil Rights and Title IX, said the candidate should be "willing to challenge an institution where [they] don't always feel comfortable looking at biases."

"It would be difficult for someone to do that, but a person who would fit this role would be able to do it," Zufall said.

Rhodesia McMillian, MU associate director of K-12 programming, shared a similar sentiment.

"You need someone who is unbossed and unbought," McMillian said. "I would rather them say no to the dean because it's fair and just, even if their reputation may be on the line."

This concern prompted further discussion of the search committee itself potentially being biased toward protecting MU's reputation, impeding its ability to recruit a truly diverse candidate pool.

"Because we didn't hire a national firm for this search, how do we make sure that this search committee isn't being biased in their decision and holding on to those MU ways?" McMillian said.

Bloom responded to this question by mentioning a follow-up public forum the committee is hoping to put together sometime in January or February. This forum would give university stakeholder representatives and other MU faculty a chance to personally meet with and ask questions to candidates.

Most of the attendees agreed that the most important characteristic of the individual who will assume this role was to not only combat issues related to civil rights but to also be an advocate for social justice issues on campus.

"We want someone who's not only going to just respond to issues but also raise discussions on campus," a former MU employee said. "They have to be critically involved ... and willing to educate the people on this campus."

THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

[This Professor Wants to Teach Administrators Not to Cave In to Right-Wing Outrage](#)

By FERNANDA ZAMUDIO- SUARÉZ

When a graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania tweeted last week about [possibly being pulled from the classroom](#) after facing online criticism, a professor saw Penn administrators' purported moves as a "knee-jerk reaction."

Now that faculty member, [Rebecca G. Martinez](#), an assistant professor of women's and gender studies at the University of Missouri at Columbia, is creating what she calls the "Academic Freedom Syllabus," to help academics and administrators better understand and react to the online threats that academics face.

Threats to academics are nothing new. When Ms. Martinez was a graduate student, at the University of California at Irvine, one of her professors told her about the hateful messages he

received by mail, she said. Social media have only increased how often such threats are made. The syllabus is not yet available but will be soon, she said.

Ms. Martinez spoke with *The Chronicle* on Tuesday about the need for college and university administrators to protect academics' freedom of speech, and how she hopes leaders understand the threats academics face. This interview has been edited for length and clarity.

Q. When did you decide that you wanted to compile this syllabus?

A. The impetus was after I had seen the latest attack on an academic colleague, at the University of Pennsylvania, and realizing that this is an organized and concerted effort that with the use of social media it really accelerates.

Universities and colleges are reacting in a way that shows their concern with public relations for the university but not as much for their faculty. They're in a difficult position, and these things happen, but maybe they also don't realize what the effect is on their faculty, who get rape threats, whose families get threatened physically with violence.

They really need to think about that, and how to respond rather than giving in to these concerted efforts. They paint themselves as moderate critiques when in reality they are organized by the "alt-right." We really have to protect ourselves. Our universities have to protect our academic freedom.

Q. What was it about Stephanie McKellop's situation at Penn that really triggered you to want to make this syllabus?

A. It was just the knee-jerk, quick reaction from the institution, without even responding to her first. [In a statement last week, Steven J. Fluharty, dean of Penn's School of Arts and Sciences, said the university was investigating the classroom practices of a graduate student to ensure students weren't discriminated against.]

I'm just responding to the criticism without thinking about, you know, what faculty think about this issue without any kind of due process. You know you can't do these things without due process within the university system. It's harmful to just make statements like that because those groups then become emboldened.

Higher-ed administrators don't have an easy job, but I invite them to also be vulnerable and not act based on fear: fear of negative attention, fear of a PR scandal. Do what is morally correct. Don't be bullied by those who appear moderate and yet are inextricably linked, I think, to alt-right extremism.

Q. What type of material and reading have you compiled for the syllabus?

A. I came up with some subheadings. For example, the history and definitions of academic freedom, attacks on intellectuals and critical thinking, the rise of the global alt-right and attacks on academics, higher-ed responses to attacks on academics, resources, and effective responses. These are the kinds of subheadings I'm compiling so administrators can be aware of where this is coming from.

Q. Who are these readings for?

A. Academics and other higher-ed audiences. I hope administrators look at it and understand the issues. I hope faculty know how to support colleagues or themselves if they get mobbed by these groups because of their comments on social media. I thought, it's just a shame that our institutions at the top don't respond to faculty interests as much as outside interests.

When you put something out, you don't need to embolden those people who are doing this moblike action on people who are your faculty. You should have their academic freedom in mind, and you should know the whole story.

I hope that those at the top will take a look at this and be informed about these issues and understand what it does to faculty who are attacked and do not feel supported by their institutions. It makes us feel very vulnerable. It makes us feel like we can't teach the things that we need to be teaching. And it feels like our voice is taken away. What are academic institutions for if not for academic freedom?

Q. How much protection can an administrator or a university offer an academic for an independent Twitter account?

A. It is a tough thing. My concern is that often there is a knee-jerk response from the administration to put something out. Things aren't looked at carefully. Classes are suspended or faculty reprimanded when there hasn't been a full discussion and investigation. One of the issues is that there are these quick responses to shield themselves from a PR nightmare. It really puts academics on the defense without any support from our institution.

Q. Do you think that administrators may have to relearn how to do their jobs with this? When today's administrators were climbing the ladder, these social-media attacks didn't exist, or at least not to this extent.

A. Some of it is they just don't realize what's going on. I don't think they realize how they're being manipulated, sometimes by these groups. That's what I hope to share with them. Yes, they need to seek advice from those of us who are working in this medium and from those who deal with these interactions and understand that it's really like not only just a professional perspective but a personal one.

They need retraining on this issue. Those who are seeking these positions should answer some kind of question: What do you understand about social media and academic freedom for your college campus?

5 Missouri, 2 Kansas universities among the best in the world

U.S. News & World Report released its [2018 "Best Global Universities" list](#), and one Kansas City school earned a spot. The University of Missouri-Kansas City ranked No. 611 overall out of 1,250 universities across 74 countries.

In the state of Missouri, Washington University in St. Louis ranked the highest, tying for 32nd. The University of Missouri-Columbia, Saint Louis University and the Missouri University of Science & Technology also made the list.

In Kansas, the University of Kansas grabbed the state's highest rank at No. 249. [Kansas State University](#) also made the list.

U.S. News, which ranked schools on academic research and reputation, came up with the each institution's "global score" based on 13 weighted factors that include the number of published scholarly papers and books as well as the number of publications among the 10 percent most cited in the world.

The No. 1 university in the world is Harvard, and the highest ranking school outside of the U.S. is the University of Oxford (No. 5) in the United Kingdom.

The magazine also ranked the Best Global Universities in 22 subject areas. Four universities from the Show-Me and Sunflower states ranked in the top 100 in a few of these categories.

WUSTL was No. 4 in immunology, No. 8 in microbiology, No. 13 in molecular biology and genetics, No. 14 in neuroscience and behavior, No. 25 in psychiatry/psychology, No. 27 in biology and biochemistry, No. 62 in social sciences and public health, and tied for No. 23 in clinical medicine.

KU was No. 53 in pharmacology and toxicology. KSU was No. 59 in agricultural sciences and No. 77 in plant and animal science. **Mizzou was No. 73 in plant and animal science, and tied for No. 99 in psychiatry/psychology.**

A number of other higher education institutions in the Kansas City region made *U.S. News'* [best national universities and best regional universities lists](#).



Fraternity to Remove Deck That Collapsed as People Danced

A University of Missouri fraternity says it's removing a deck that collapsed over the weekend as people danced on it during homecoming festivities.

Watch the story: <http://www.kshb.com/sports/college-sports/mu/watch-deck-collapses-at-university-of-missouri-fraternity-house-on-homecoming-weekend>

COLUMBIA, Mo. (AP) — A University of Missouri fraternity says it's removing a deck that collapsed over the weekend as people danced on it.

KSHB-TV reports that several people suffered minor injuries when the deck at the Pi Kappa Alpha International Fraternity house gave way during homecoming festivities. The fraternity says the deck dropped a couple feet.

The fraternity says in a statement that those who were injured were treated at the house and refused further medical care. The statement says the fraternity isn't aware of any hospitalizations.

The City of Columbia issued a complaint Monday, calling the deck a public nuisance that must be repaired, replaced or demolished. The fraternity says it is cooperating with the city and university.



City declares collapsed fraternity house porch a nuisance

By BEN BRADY

Watch video at: <http://www.komu.com/news/city-declares-collapsed-fraternity-house-porch-a-nuisance>

COLUMBIA - The city determined a porch that collapsed over the weekend on a MU fraternity's property is a public nuisance.

The building inspector examined the property on 916 S. Providence Road, the Pi Kappa Alpha house on MU's campus, and determined the deck was in poor-condition and should not be occupied.

"There is no evidence in our records of framing inspections being performed on this structure prior to the collapse of the portion that failed," said Building Regulations Supervisor John Simon.

Simon said there was no history of framing inspections in their records as well.

Upon further inspection after the collapse, the rest of the deck was determined to be in imminent danger of collapse and a nuisance letter was given to the owner.

The letter stated the deck must either be repaired, replaced or demolished.

If the property owner decides to repair or replace it, a design professional must investigate within 30 days and recommendations for repairs or replacement submitted to the City of Columbia. If the owner chooses not to replace the deck, it must be removed within 60 days.

"The Chapter has fully cooperated with the university and city authorities in reporting and addressing this matter," a representative of Pi Kappa Alpha said. "The deck is being removed."

The Washington Post

A rivalry — but not a hatred — for the ages

By [David Von Drehle](#)

Kansas City, Mo.

When two college basketball coaches agree to play a [preseason scrimmage](#) and boom! — [nearly 19,000 seats sell out](#) almost instantly, at prices up to \$200 each — something bigger than hoops is going on.

I had plenty of time to reflect on this while inching forward amid an acreage of humanity toward the doors of the Sprint Center in downtown Kansas City, Mo. **It was a sun-washed, breeze-kissed Sunday afternoon. Half the people, by rough estimate, wore gold and black, the colors of the University of Missouri.** Half wore the blue and crimson of the University of Kansas.

For more than a century, these schools kept up one of the great rivalries in college sports. As rich in tradition as Ohio State vs. Michigan or Alabama vs. Auburn, [Mizzou and the Jayhawks](#) carried more into their clashes: a heavy freight of history. You probably learned in school about Fort Sumter in [April 1861](#), but the true first salvos of the Civil War were fired here in the 1850s, where the [Show Me State](#) shared a border with the territory known as [Bleeding Kansas](#).

Beginning in 1891, veterans of that gory fighting watched young men of the next generation square off on the gridiron. They viewed the on-field mayhem through eyes that had seen houses burned, villages ransacked, men and boys massacred on both sides of the Missouri-Kansas line. Now the line was drawn again, with a pigskin poised upon it. “What was football but barely legalized fighting?” Sally Jenkins asked in her captivating history of the sport’s beginnings, “[The Real All Americans](#).” “It was war without death.”

A few years later, a Canadian gym teacher named [James Naismith](#) joined the Kansas faculty. He brought with him rules for a game he had invented involving a ball and two peach baskets. Students in Lawrence, Kan., and Columbia, Mo., found they loved battling on the basketball court just as much as they enjoyed fighting over football.

Decade followed decade. Parents passed the complicated passions of the deep-set conflict to their children, and grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. They remembered the routs, nail-biters, upsets, near-misses, flukes, wowzers and hard-fought ties. They recalled 1911, when Missouri hosted Kansas for history's first "homecoming" game. And 1951, when future NBA Hall-of-Famer [Clyde Lovellette](#) of the Jayhawks [stomped](#) on a floored Missouri player, prompting a near-riot. [And 1960](#), when Kansas, led by budding star John Hadl, upset Missouri's No. 1-ranked football team — only to have the result reversed after the season on a technicality. (In Lawrence, they still count it as a win.)

The rivalry riveted the nation in 2007, when the largest college-football audience of the year tuned in to see [No. 2-ranked Kansas take on No. 3 Missouri](#) under the lights at Arrowhead Stadium in Kansas City. Nearly 81,000 people filled the NFL venue: the second largest crowd in its history. Thanks to an upset elsewhere of top-ranked Louisiana State University, the Tigers' win left [Missouri ranked No. 1](#) at the end of the regular season.

And big TV did the rivalry in, you could argue. In 2010 and 2011, the lure of television money threatened to destroy the Big 12 athletic conference — which might have stranded its Midwestern schools without a league to call home. Missouri grabbed a lifeline offered by the mighty Southeastern Conference, and the Jayhawks — at the gut level that matters so much in life — felt betrayed. Their final big-sport confrontation was worthy of all that had gone before, [a stunning one-point win](#) in overtime for Kansas in their [268th basketball meeting](#). KU vowed it would be their last.

That was [Feb. 25, 2012](#), and despite wishful talk in certain Kansas City precincts, Kansas kept its word. But you can't spell heartland without heart. After the brutal hurricane season decimated communities from the Caribbean to South Texas, Bill Self, beloved coach of the Jayhawks, decided to set aside bygones for a day to raise a ton of money for relief efforts.

The Tigers, under new head coach Cuonzo Martin, grabbed the chance to showcase their heralded freshman recruits, brothers Michael Jr. and Jontay Porter. So there we were, packed floor to rafters for a game that meant nothing and everything. In a back-and-forth contest, the cheers alternated from one side of the arena to the other. But the biggest cheer was for the money raised: well [north of \\$1.75 million](#).

The final score said Kansas by six. But in the official records, the exhibition game never happened.

It mattered only to us fans. We needed this timely reminder that even deadly strife can soften into rivalry, and rivalry can sweeten with good will. So much these days conspires to drive us apart, but with the right spirit, our differences can make us stronger. We have nothing to fear from rivalries, and everything to fear from hatreds. The difference, on this delightful Sunday, was clear.



Devils Lake Journal is the daily newspaper serving Devils Lake, North Dakota

[Daniel Jones: Not complicated: Sunday's Border War was too sweet to turn away from again](#)

By: Daniel Jones

If you're really cynical about the Border War, you could have gone to the Power and Light District just across the street the Sprint Center on Sunday afternoon – where Missouri and Kansas played their first basketball game in five years – and shouted your opinion from the rooftops.

Kansas doesn't need Missouri. The Tigers don't need to play the Jayhawks. The rivalry isn't important anymore. Both schools have moved on.

You would have had a captive audience of thousands, all crammed together in red and blue and black and gold.

Nobody would have heard you. The dance competition on the district's stage was too loud.

Nobody would have cared. Sunday's game, a 93-87 Kansas victory, was less of a renewal of the Border War than an inauguration of the Border Block Party.

Technically, you would have been right. The Border War isn't a necessity. But this game isn't about need.

Sunday was sport at its furthest evolution: entertainment for a purpose. It was fun. It was exhilarating. It was competitive. It raised more than \$1.75 million for hurricane relief.

Why can't fans have this contest, which spawned far more joy and good than hate and spite, every year?

"That's what fans want to know, but we're going to do what's best for us," Kansas coach Bill Self said after the game. "We're not interested in doing what's best for Missouri or what's best for Missouri fans. If it's best for us to play them, we will. It's not a complicated deal."

Self was a key figure in Sunday's game happening at all. But he also seems to relish being the one to prevent it from becoming a fixture.

"I'm not going to say never, but I'm going to say there's any change in our position as far as the university goes," Self said, after his fanbase quickly scooped up its total ticket allotment, contributed half of the game's 18,951 fans in attendance and proudly chanted "Rock Chalk" after the game. "I'm a spokesman, I guess, on this, but trust me, I'm not the only one that feels that way. There was a very large contingent of KU people that wasn't happy we were doing what we were doing initially until they realized it was for a good cause. Certainly, what happens a few years from now is not what we're talking or thinking about right now."

There's no reason the Border War shouldn't exist like this forever. There are plenty of noble causes that could make good use out of a check for \$1.75 million. There's no reason to think, after 120 years, the excitement for the matchup will go away now.

The Sprint Center, a fantastic venue for college basketball, is basketball-starved almost every year. Keep the game here. Do it in October, the awkward period when Kansas — or Missouri —

has already given up on its football team and begins yearning in earnest for basketball season. Do it in November, when either team could be playing a directional school instead. Make it count. Make it an exhibition.

All there really needs to be are Tigers on one side and Jayhawks on the other.

MISSOURIAN

Mapping out a hundred years of change at MU

By EMILY HANNEMANN

With every whirl of a drill, every slam of a hammer and every wire fence wrapped around a construction zone, MU's history continues to be sculpted: these changes are especially apparent when looking at a map from the 1914-1915 MU University Catalog.

The map, dated January 1914, shows a very different campus from the one Columbia knows today. It is undoubtedly smaller, an MU with 3,839 students instead of around 30,000.

The map divides campus into a main campus, a science quadrangle, horticultural grounds and a farm quadrangle. Much of the rest of the space — namely, the unlabeled rectangles that pepper the areas between clusters of black blots that symbolize buildings — were not university owned property, according to Kristopher Anstine, Archives Assistant at the University Archives.

The map shows a state farm where MU Health and the Student Health Center now stand, a golf course along Providence Road and a proposed lake roughly where Faurot Field is now located.

There are other, smaller changes that Anstine points out.

"Jesse Hall didn't have its current auditorium," he said. "Tate Hall hadn't been built, and the old law building eventually became part of Reynolds Journalism Institute."

At the time, there were only 19 buildings on what the map considers the "main campus," including a medical building, an elementary school, a tool house, a power house, academic hall and a "new library" — the building not yet named Ellis Library, which Anstine said was finished sometime between 1914 and 1915.

Perhaps most surprising to current students would be Lowry Mall, which looked nothing like the structure they walk today.

"It used to be a regular street," Anstine said. "We have pictures from when Memorial Union was under construction, and you can see cars on the street."

Still, some buildings may be familiar: Jesse Hall, Pickard, and Switzler — the oldest academic building on campus — remain. The Residence on Francis Quadrangle, then called the President's House, still stands much as it did in 1914.

"A lot of those buildings are still here, or are part of buildings that are here now," Anstine said. "They've just added buildings and filled in spaces."

Anstine, who attended the university in 1993 and returned in 2004 to finish his degree, said the changes to the campus — even within a decade — were jarring.

"The amount that it changed in ten years was substantial," he said. "I had a hard time finding my way around."

According to Anstine, those changes are noticed by others as well.

"We hear that from alumni, too," he said. "They come back and they say, 'that building is torn down, that one is added.'"

It appears, at least in part, to be part of the college campus circle of life: old buildings are torn down, while other features, like the construction the campus is undergoing now, are added.

"It's sad to see some of those buildings get torn down," Anstine said. "But some, you're glad to see them go."

MISSOURIAN

Kellie Ann Coats appointed executive director of Missouri Women's Council

By CAMERON R. FLATT

Kellie Ann Coats, currently the director of advancement for MU Hospital Development, assumed the role of executive director of the Missouri Women's Council this October after an appointment by Gov. Eric Greitens.

Starting in 2006, Coats worked with the Thompson Center for Autism & Neurodevelopmental Disorders as its first development officer. Then, in 2009, she helped run multiple fundraising campaigns for MU Health Care.

The council, established in 1985, promotes women's development and education in Missouri. Members include 11 governor appointees, two Missouri state senators and two Missouri state representatives. Coats' appointment comes as a part of Greitens' promise to assign 25 women to state boards and commissions in 25 days in honor of the Women's Foundation's 25th anniversary.