



**MU News Bureau**

*Daily Clips Packet*

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# MISSOURIAN

## **Race was most talked-about concern in MU 2016 campus climate survey**

BY EDWARD MCKINLEY AND SAMANTHA KOESTER

**A year after campus protests garnered national media attention, race still weighed heavily on the minds of MU students, faculty and staff, according to the results of a campus climate survey released Monday.**

Race and racism were noted in more narratives than any other identity or concern in respondents' elaborations on conduct at MU, according to the [578-page report](#) on MU.

The survey was conducted by Rankin & Associates Consulting at all four campuses in the University of Missouri System in fall 2016. It was in the final weeks of a contentious presidential election full of inflammatory rhetoric, and the effects of the 2015 protests were still being felt, including in the high turnover among campus leaders. The report noted that the culture of MU and the country at the time the survey was administered was relevant to the results.

About 9,950 respondents, or 22 percent of the people eligible, took the MU survey. Respondents remained anonymous but answered questions on their racial, ethnic and gender identities, as well as whether they were members of the administration, faculty, staff or student body.

Among the findings of the MU survey:

19 percent of respondents experienced discrimination or exclusionary conduct; the national average was 25 percent.

66 percent of respondents said they were comfortable or very comfortable; the national average was 70 to 80 percent.

73 percent of students felt valued by faculty.

71 percent of students felt valued by staff.

68 percent of students felt valued by other students.

49 percent of students felt valued by senior administration.

Comments were often blunt.

“I feel like the university makes money off of me,” one respondent wrote. Others referred to themselves as “cogs in a machine.”

Many respondents said there is a lack of an authentic dialogue about tough issues on campus but a desire for such conversation.

People wrote they feel students, faculty and staff are not encouraged to have dissenting opinions and only specific political or racial viewpoints are tolerated.

“I don’t feel that the climate allows everyone to express how they’re feeling about different topics. Everyone is walking on eggshells when it comes to hard topics because nobody wants their words to be twisted or misconstrued into something negative when it’s not intended to be,” one respondent wrote.

Some disagreed, saying it’s the university’s job to provide only education. Some wrote MU shouldn’t be building safe spaces, and one student referred to MU as “an embarrassment” because of the fall 2015 protests.

Of all survey participants, 38 percent reported they had seriously considered leaving MU in the previous year. Of those participants:

48 percent said it was because they lacked a sense of belonging.

41.6 percent it was because they felt the climate was not welcoming.

Rankin & Associates included terms that MU African-American students reported they had been called on campus, such as “monkey” and “thug.” Sometimes in the report, the derogatory words were sanitized and put in brackets, such as “stupid black [misogynistic slur]” and “[racial slur against African Americans].” The *Missourian* has edited some profanity in responses.

The 2015 protests, many of which were orchestrated by student activist group Concerned Student 1950, were discussed repeatedly in respondents’ comments. Often, they reflected a feeling of unresolved racial tension at MU and pointed out that people are hesitant to engage in an open dialogue in case their views are misrepresented.

“Try being a white middle class male who doesn’t agree with all the things going on, then see if you actually feel discriminated against,” one respondent wrote.

Respondents said they felt unsafe during the protests. They wrote that the protests damaged MU’s reputation and that African-American students shouldn’t be complaining.

“A bunch of no good s---heads hijacked our mid-tier university and made us look like a liberal [homophobic slur against men] s---show to the entire world,” one respondent wrote.

White people feeling victimized by African Americans emerged as a theme in the qualitative statements. This idea of white victimization was called “reverse racism” by Rankin & Associates.

One person wrote: “I’m an American, I can say what I like. Until I see a black student kicked out of the university for saying [racial slurs against white people] I’ll keep saying literally anything I want because you can’t penalize one group for ‘hate speech’ and not the others. So if I want to say [racial slur against African Americans] I f---king will because it’s just a ... word.”

“This whole ‘diversity’ push is in reality a way to 1) demonize whites, and 2) create division and segregation. Giving special treatment to non whites, singling out white people as ‘privileged’ actually makes whites victims of racism,” another commenter wrote.

“F---ing liberals are blinded by all of your bulls---. White middle class male kids are hurt the most by the current financial aid and admittance systems,” another wrote.

Yet the hard data from the survey clearly showed that white students, faculty and staff feel more comfortable at MU than African-American students or other students of color.

For instance, student respondents were asked how comfortable they were in their classrooms. Of white students, 39 percent said they felt “very comfortable,” while 13 percent of African, black or African-American students said the same.

“I feel I’m not welcome here and it hurts to know that there are people on this campus that hate me and want to hurt me physically/emotionally just because I’m a black female,” one student wrote.

“As a person of color, I feel ignored,” another said.

Students of color who responded to the survey told stories of being peppered with racial epithets as they walked to class, of having roommates move out because they didn’t want to live with a black person and of receiving threatening messages via email or social media from anonymous accounts.

“I just feel like in 2016, I shouldn’t have to be reminded that I’m black by being called [racial slur against African Americans],” wrote one respondent.

“I know the university is trying to improve acceptance and tolerance, but I don’t think enough is being done for students of color,” another wrote.

The survey results showed the most common perpetrators of discrimination were those from the same peer group. Students were the most likely to discriminate against other students, while faculty and staff were more likely to discriminate against faculty and staff.

The most common action that respondents took after a discriminatory experience was to do nothing, while about 11 percent of those who experienced discrimination contacted an MU resource.

“Respondents who elaborated on conduct concerns described fears and a perceived low efficacy of reporting at University of Missouri-Columbia,” according to the report. Of those who reported the incident, 28 percent felt the incident had been handled properly by campus administration. Students said their reports of discrimination were “swept under a rug,” ignored or met with some kind of retaliation.

“The complaint will go nowhere,” one student wrote, while another wrote: “It’s unbelievable you’d even consider that to be one of our options,” about the prospect of filing an official complaint.

The report identified several key areas where exclusionary experiences are occurring the most. This article focused on the first of those themes, race, but another major theme identified by the survey was inclusion concerns for women and members of the LGBTQ community. The Missourian will continue to report on the results of the survey.

## University of Missouri ranks near bottom in salary comparisons

By RUDI KELLER

**At the University of Missouri, the only faculty members who aren't the worst paid at public members of the American Association of Universities are men who hold full professorships.**

At an average salary of \$128,700, men who hold full professorships at MU make \$24,691 less than the average for male full professors at the association's 33 public universities. Only the University of Oregon has a lower average, at \$128,300.

Full professors who are women fare worse — both in comparison to the other association schools and in the pay equity gap at home. Their average pay is \$106,500, more than \$30,000 less than women with the same rank at other schools. At only 83 cents for every dollar earned by men who are full professors at MU, the women full professors live with the biggest equity gap among association public members.

Among schools in the Southeastern Conference, MU has the worst average pay for assistant professors — young academics looking to make their mark and earn tenure — and second to last for associate professors, the faculty group most recently granted tenure. MU ranks last in the conference for pay equity among full professors.

The American Association of Universities includes 60 elite research universities, including MU. The salary data for most U.S. colleges and universities was compiled in the spring by the American Association of University Professors for an annual report.

Faculty members are very aware of the gap between their pay and the money received by their peers. When Rankin & Associates Consulting conducted a [campus climate survey](#) in fall 2016, pay was the biggest complaint for faculty and staff. Among the 60 percent of tenured faculty respondents who said they had seriously considered leaving in the past year, 58 percent said it was because of low pay.

Jeff Rouder, who was the Frederick A. Middlebush professor of psychology at MU until July 1, said pay was the reason he is now on the faculty at the University of California-Irvine. Like MU, it is a member of the association. Full professors at UC-Irvine are paid, on average, \$43,400 more annually than at MU.

After he received an offer from UC-Irvine, Rouder said, he asked MU to match it. While the university did offer to increase his salary, he said, it did not offer a match.

“It certainly came down to money and in the end Missouri was not competitive,” Rouder said. “It is surprising to me that the university talks so vociferously about keeping the best and keeping diverse faculty, because in my case they had a chance to show it.”

MU on Monday released the [full report](#) on the climate survey, with all the statistics generated and a sampling of comments from respondents. About 10,000 students, staff and faculty responded to the survey, including 353 tenured faculty members.

After two town hall forums on campus, some felt that the concerns about pay were not given enough attention in MU’s response to the report. Both faculty and staff felt that, along with pay, they had limited opportunities to advance their career at MU.

“I sometimes feel like no matter how well I perform here, I’m stuck in the same spot,” one wrote.

Administrators know that salaries at MU are low, Chancellor Alexander Cartwright said.

“We have to think about how we reward people,” Cartwright said. “And the way you reward is, of course, through funding salaries, but you also reward people by giving them opportunities to advance.”

Cartwright took over his job on Aug. 1. He inherited a campus undergoing significant change, with \$69 million in budget cuts and a reduction of 307 jobs announced June 2 and more since. Part of the cuts were intended to cover shortfalls in tuition revenue and state support, but some were intended to make money available to address longstanding issues and build up programs.

A pay plan will be based on excellence and performance, Cartwright said.

“I would not be able to commit to particular percentages right now because we’ve got some work to do,” he said.

Pay isn’t the only reason faculty choose a school but it is a significant factor, said Bill Wiebold, an agronomist who is chairman of the Faculty Council.

“I don’t want to discount salary because it is important, but I do want you to understand that there are lots of things about our job that are attractive that might keep us in a job,” Wiebold said. “Those things are really important when your salaries are in spitting distance. But when they are so bad — this university has got to figure out a way to get some salary increases for faculty and staff.”



The two areas that are hurt most by low salaries are the pipeline of future tenured faculty, the assistant professors, and keeping faculty with a national or international reputation, Wiebold said.

Young academics looking for a position want enough money to feel rewarded for the long years of study it took to be ready for a faculty position, he said.

“If the salaries are too low, you are not going to be able to hire the people you want,” Wiebold said.

And without a competitive salary structure, departures will be more frequent, he said.

“We are just like any other place,” Wiebold said. “There are people that are well known around the nation and we want to keep those people.”

The survey results show that any effort to raise pay will have to be dramatic to change the perceptions on campus.

“The only competitive salaries at MU are those the administrators give themselves,” one respondent wrote. “Everyone else is thoroughly shortchanged at every opportunity.”



## **Columbia Chamber of Commerce Holds Reception for Chancellor Cartwright**

Watch the story: <http://mms.tveyes.com/PlaybackPortal.aspx?SavedEditID=7d6a7544-b1e9-424c-aeeb-c946dfb4ed8f>



## Hurricane Irma's mental health impact will linger long after the damage is repaired

**FRANK GLUCK**, [FGLUCK@NEWS-PRESS.COM](mailto:FGLUCK@NEWS-PRESS.COM) Published 8:55 p.m. ET Sept. 17, 2017

**Generated from News Bureau press release: [Addressing Domestic Violence Should be Part of Recovery Plan During Natural Disasters](#)**

Hurricane Irma is gone. But the storm will continue causing damage long after the power is fully back on, gas lines disappear and building repairs are complete.

For many, such natural disasters can trigger a continuing sense of anxiety and depression or worsen long-simmering mental illnesses, mental health experts say. The effects, if left untreated, can linger for years.

Simply put, it's traumatic being displaced from a home, losing treasured belongings and, in some cases, losing a job because of a storm.

"A lot of people are feeling overwhelmed and having to rebuild and repair, in some situations, their entire lives or even just feeling shocked living without power," said Laura Guarino, a clinical manager at SalusCare, the region's largest mental health provider. "People who have mental health disorders are even more at risk because they have fewer coping skills."

Some turn to drugs or alcohol, both of which can worsen mental illnesses, Guarino said. An increase in domestic violence is not uncommon.

Hurricane Irma hit Marco Island as a Category 3 storm before moving north into the Fort Myers area and up the western half of the state.

More than 2 million Florida homes, including hundreds of thousands in Southwest Florida, lost

power. Many still remain without electricity.

Hundreds of people whose homes were severely damaged remained in shelters last week.

**Sometimes it can take weeks for a natural disaster to have an emotional impact, said J. Brian Houston, director of the Disaster and Community Crisis Center at the University of Missouri.**

**"Right after the storms we'll often see a honeymoon phase in survivors, who say 'We're OK, we survived, everything's going to be OK, we're going to be able to rebuild, we're resilient, we're strong, we're going to come together as a community,'" Houston said. "But what we see in disaster after disaster is the reality sets in about the challenges of rebuilding or not knowing if you can rebuild or waiting to get your job back or finding a new job.**

The [Anxiety and Depression Association of America](#) offers some strategies for coping with hurricanes and similar natural disasters:

- **Create a plan** — Being prepared can help reduce anxiety before, during and after a big storm. Make a plan to evacuate and put together preparedness kits.
- **Be informed** — Keep a close eye on weather information and warnings. That may help you gain a sense of control over the situation.
- **Talk it out** — Don't be afraid to talk about your fears with family members, friends, a counselor or others who can offer emotional support.
- **Accept what you can't control** — Nobody can control the path of a storm or its damage. Excessive worry will not change anything except your emotional well-being.

Experts also suggest cutting back on news stories about the storm and going back to one's daily routine (as much as possible). Eating properly, getting enough sleep and exercise also greatly help.

Beyond that, consider doing something positive. That may mean [donating blood](#), preparing care packages or volunteering. If anxiety persists for weeks, it may be a sign of [post-traumatic stress disorder](#).

The United Way of Lee, Hendry, Glades, and Okeechobee counties is working with Hope Healthcare to plan Irma-related grief counseling but has not yet announced any specific plans, said Lee County spokesman Tim Engstrom.

### **If you need mental health assistance**

The Disaster Distress Helpline **1-800-985-5990** can provide immediate counseling to anyone who is seeking help in dealing with Hurricane Irma in the Southeastern United States.



## Therapy rides for veterans don't stress out horses

Posted by [Jeff Sossamon-U. Missouri](#) September 19th, 2017

### Generated from News Bureau press release: [Horses Working in Therapeutic Riding Programs Do Not Experience Additional Stress, MU Study Finds](#)

Therapeutic horseback riding programs for veterans with PTSD don't stress out the horses involved, research shows.

Veterans diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder often are prescribed this type of therapy in order to cope with anxiety, but little has been known about how these programs affect the stress levels in horses.

The results show that therapeutic horseback riding, also known as THR, may provide a viable repurposing for retired or unwanted horses.

**“Estimates have shown that approximately 6,300 horses globally work in therapeutic horseback riding programs at more than 800 centers,” says Rebecca Johnson, a professor in the University of Missouri College of Veterinary Medicine, and the professor of gerontological nursing in the Sinclair School of Nursing.**

“While there is a growing body of literature demonstrating the beneficial outcomes from THR programs for people with developmental, cognitive, and psychosocial disabilities, such as veterans with PTSD, it is imperative that we consider horse stress levels to ensure their health and welfare.

“Our study was designed to assess the differences in both physiological stress levels and behavioral stress responses while being ridden by veterans in these programs or by experienced riders.”

Two groups were recruited for the study: veterans who were diagnosed with PTSD and healthy, experienced riders. Each individual horse was ridden in accordance with an approved program for approximately 60 minutes weekly at the same time of day for six weeks. Veterans learned basic horseback riding skills as well as how to apply riding tack to the horse, mounting, and dismounting. Experienced riders were asked to go through the same actions as the veterans.

In order to measure physiological stressors on the horses, blood samples were collected 30 minutes before classes started, after the riding tack was applied to the horse, and after the riding class at the first, third, and sixth weeks. Cortisol, which is a part of the central nervous system and a good indicator of stress in the body, was measured as well as glucose concentrations and other measurements.

Researchers assessed behavioral stress indicators by viewing videotapes of the horses obtained for two-minute periods during the first, third, and sixth weeks. Using a stress scale, two researchers scored the videos involving different horses to determine restlessness, jumpiness, and startle-reflexes, as well as how accepting and calm the horses were at other times.

“Findings from our physiological and behavioral data indicated that the horses were not unduly stressed by the THR work; however, we found differences in the horses’ stress levels between rider groups,” Johnson says.

“Equine cortisol levels were elevated after riding tack was applied by inexperienced riders, in this case the veterans. However, we think that might be because these riders were applying the tack and mounting the horses a little differently than the experienced riders. The horses also showed elevated physiological and behavioral responses with experienced riders, which could indicate that these riders expect a higher level of performance from the horses.

“Overall, horses involved in the THR program exhibited low stress responses, indicating no harm from doing the work of THR, which could give retired or unwanted horses a new lease on life.”

The interaction between horses and riders has been demonstrated to increase riders’ confidence, self-esteem, sensory sensitivity, and social motivation while decreasing stress. THR programs could enhance their orientation times and curricula to include tacking classes and increasing introductory sessions between horses and riders to decrease stress to the horses, Johnson says.

Future studies should include larger groups of participants as well as other measures of physiological stress.

The article appears in the [\*Journal of Equine Veterinary Science\*](#). Funding came from the USDA National Institutes of Food and Agriculture, Animal Health. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the funding agencies.

# MISSOURIAN

## **Boonville middle schooler teams up with MU to prevent bullying**

BY LILY O'NEILL 1 hr ago

**Generated by News Bureau direct pitch.**

**Roles were reversed Monday afternoon when a Boonville seventh-grader shared his idea to combat bullying through a conference with the Mizzou Ed Bully Prevention Lab. Instead of the adults doing the talking, the attention was on him.**

“Kids as counselors,” Tyson Ellison, 12, said.

Tyson and administrators at Laura Speed Elliot Middle School wanted to collaborate with the Mizzou Ed Bullying Prevention Lab to help create a program for his school where students can turn to each other for help instead of just an appointed counselor.

“A lot of times when kids confront the school counselor, they’re afraid to share everything because a figure of authority can be very scary for some kids, especially in middle school,” Tyson said.

With students helping the counselor, Tyson believes his peers will feel more inclined to share their experiences of being bullied, which will still be passed on to the school counselor.

“Not only will this provide help for the students when they need it,” Tyson said, “but the students involved will learn leadership skills, how to collaborate, and they will learn to be responsible and to respect all of their peers.” To discuss making his proposal a reality, Tyson met with the prevention lab team over Skype, along with Fred Smith, the school’s principal, and Sarah Marriott, the Boonville R-1 School District’s assistant superintendent.

The lab was formed in 2016 to reduce bullying among school-aged youth in more than 25 schools. Under Tyson's proposal, it would fund and help create a training guide and a test to qualify to become a student counselor.

Tyson said that 25 to 30 students are already interested in participating in a program such as his, and the school will choose a designated time on Wednesdays to include it.

The prevention lab will meet with Tyson and middle school administrators next week to fully develop the program.

Chad Rose, the lab's director and an associate professor who specializes in bullying, emphasized the role of students in preventing bullying.

"I've been talking about these anti-bullying alliances, and this is essentially what that is," he said. "It's kids taking ownership of the school climate and culture. If we really want to stop bullying, we can talk as adults and help support school climate and culture, but kids have to believe that bullying doesn't need to be in their schools."

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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## Whose streets? Officials adopting protest words and tone

By: Jeremy Kohler

Gov. Eric Greitens is eager to show he's not like a former governor whom he accused of tolerating looting and arson in Ferguson. So much so that his Facebook post Sunday about vandalism in the Delmar Loop dropped any claim to formality.

"Our officers caught 'em, cuffed 'em, and threw 'em in jail," it said. "They're gonna wake up and face felony charges."

On Sunday night, as police officers marched downtown, a Post-Dispatch photographer heard them chant a refrain most often heard at Ferguson protests: “Whose streets? Our streets.”

Later, after St. Louis police made more than 100 arrests downtown on Sunday night, Acting Chief Lawrence O’Toole’s words seemed meme-ready: “Police owned tonight.”

Michael Brown’s death in 2014 sparked months of protests over the treatment of African-Americans in the criminal justice system. The language of many community conversations since then has reflected nuance and understanding, such as in the Ferguson Commission report.

In fact, a story in the St. Louis American the day before the not-guilty verdict was announced in the Jason Stockley murder case, O’Toole urged people who might have been dreading another round of unrest not to forget that protesters were trying to “shine the light on the injustices they see and feel.”

But after three days of protests, and some vandalism and attacks on police officers, the language of the establishment has mirrored the angry language of the protest movement.

**Blame the Twitterization of political discourse, which has infected the words people use in 2017, said Mitchell McKinney, professor of political communication at the University of Missouri, who researches political rhetoric and civic engagement.**

Protests are frequently marked by taunting and insults toward police, even by those considered to be peacefully exercising their rights to free speech. A Post-Dispatch reporter captured a brief video of a man standing at the skirmish line on Delmar Boulevard on Saturday night, nose to police shield, shouting at an unseen officer: “You and me go one on one, man on man, if you got the guts, the nuts, the heart, the dignity.”

To some, such verbal confrontations are akin to violence. To others, they are a means of communicating despair and outrage about inequality.



Officials using similar words “does not seem like a tactic that is intended to keep the peace,” McKinney said.

“It seems like government officials realize they have this megaphone of social media, and for it to be useful, for it to catch on, to be spread widely, there is a certain language that should be used,” he said. One example is Greitens’ statement on Facebook, which “doesn’t sound like an official press release from the governor’s office.”

He added, “We now expect our leaders to be advocates of one side and denigrate the other side. From the president on down, that’s what we see all too often. Whether it’s a Facebook post or a 140-character tweet, it’s easier to make a pithy attack than to formulate a nuanced message that is intended to acknowledge multiple perspectives.”

A nuanced message “probably runs the risk of alienating your base. You know what they want to hear, and you don’t want to upset them.”

Police co-opting a Ferguson protest chant was an example of a group reclaiming words they felt oppressed them, said John Baugh, a linguist at Washington University in St. Louis.

He said the police use of the chant was “a way to reclaim their authority.”

“Clearly, their usage of that expression was out of exasperation and reflecting the fact that the options they had available to challenge what the protesters were doing was limited.”

Jeffrey Mittman, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, sent a letter Monday night to Mayor Lyda Krewson, calling the chant “provocative and unprofessional.”

“Residents of the St. Louis region ... have a legitimate right to question how their police department uses force against them,” the letter said. “Many people see the chanting of ‘Whose Streets?’ as an attempt to intimidate protesters and raise tensions at the demonstration.”

Some officers also were upset by the chant.

Sgt. Heather Taylor, president of the Ethical Society of Police, an association of 252 city police officers, mostly African-Americans, said in a statement that the “chant goes against the very code of ethics we swore to abide by. Whether we agree with demonstrators, protests or acts of violence, it is our job to do our job free of personal bias.”

She said the sentiment behind it was common in the department and reflected deep differences within.

Before the verdict, the ethical society released a statement calling for Stockley’s conviction. That day, another sergeant posted a news story about the society’s call to his Facebook page. The wife of Stockley’s supervisor chimed in with the comment: “Let the racist (expletive) BLEED OUT. Hell is waiting for her.”

The wife said in a brief interview that Taylor was “a racist person and the harsh words that are going back and forth are of her doing” because the ethical society did not back Stockley.

Taylor’s response: “If you can’t voice your opinion without a layer of anger or hate, we’ll never get anything done.”



## Elizabeth Modde and Sam McMillen: ‘It’s Having People You Care About - and Who Care About You’

By REBECCA SMITH and JONAH McKEOWN

**Sam McMillen and Elizabeth Modde are both medical students at the University of Missouri. They both work or have worked with MedZou – a free community health clinic run by medical staff and students.**

Sam is currently the Director of Patient Advocacy and Referrals, and he sat down with Elizabeth in May to discuss some of the healthcare struggles their homeless patients face, and how their relationships with patients has changed them.

*Missouri Health Talks gathers Missourians’ stories of access to healthcare in their own words. You can view more conversations at [missourihealthtalks.org](http://missourihealthtalks.org).*

**Sam McMillen:** We definitely see quite a bit of heart disease, a lot of blood pressure, a lot of diabetes, a lot of chronic illness that is really difficult to manage when you're in an out of care, because it's a little bit more manageable when you have consistent care.

If you're in and out of insuredness, and you're losing providers constantly and having to switch, it makes it way more difficult to manage, so that disease just continues to progress.

We also deal with a lot of mental health - that's one of things that's been growing the most - especially with outreach. And kind of seeing what the outreach needs are for mental health is that we have a gigantic demand for it, especially in our niche that we're working with.

**Elizabeth Modde:** If you think about the social structures and influences that you have and that you're dealing with when you're homeless, that can trigger mental illness in many ways, and also if you have an underlying mental illness that can be one of the predisposing factors to why you end up homeless.

So I think as we build relationships with people, especially at outreach events where we're there every week, people begin to open up and share the mental health side of things. So yeah, we see that a lot.

**Sam:** I think for me the most rewarding part so far has been talking to patients, just in the waiting room and in passing at outreach events, and knowing that when I leave that conversation that I made them feel more comfortable with healthcare. That's the most rewarding thing for sure.

**Elizabeth:** I think there are two sides. There's the medical successes when the patient comes in with high blood sugar to one of our screening, and says that he has his insulin, but doesn't have a glucometer. That it got stolen, and so if we can give a glucometer and he can check his own blood sugar and know when to take his insulin... The next week I saw him, he was doing so much better, so that's really rewarding.

Then the other bit is just relationships, like I'll walk in and someone will be teasing me about my shoe color if my shoes are brown and my skirt is black.

Even seeing people in the community... I had finals this week, and I was walking to my final, and I see one of guys. So I take out my headphones- I was listening to a lecture - and we talked a little bit and I said, "Sorry, I'm distracted, I have a test," and he goes, "Ok, you know what you need to do? Just walk down 9th Street, and listen in your head," and [then he] starts singing Eye of the Tiger.

So I just think it's relationships. It's having people you care about and who care about you.



## KOMU 8 general manager retires after nearly two decades

By: Annie Hammock

COLUMBIA - KOMU 8 General Manager Marty Siddall is retiring after leading the station's operations for 18 years.

"I have cherished the opportunity to be part of the history and legacy of the station," Siddall said.

Throughout his time at KOMU 8, Siddall has repeatedly emphasized the importance of blending an academic mission with commercial success. Students from the Missouri School of Journalism work in many positions, including reporters, producers and digital producers.

"I have had the good fortune to work alongside a talented staff at a station nationally recognized for broadcast excellence. It has been very rewarding to see so many of our staff and student journalists grow and launch their careers at KOMU 8."

**Gary Ward, Chief Operating Officer of the University of Missouri, said KOMU 8 has seen "unprecedented success" under Siddall's guidance.**

"Marty's commitment to broadcast excellence, commercial success and public service and his belief in the Missouri Method deepen KOMU 8's support of the unique academic mission it provides at the world-renowned Missouri School of Journalism," Ward said. "He has navigated KOMU 8 through many changes in the broadcast industry over the past two decades, and he has overseen the successful implementation of many tools and technologies that have enhanced the experiences that only the University of Missouri can offer to future broadcast journalists."

Under Siddall's leadership, KOMU 8 was recognized nationally by the Radio Television Digital News Association with multiple national Edward R. Murrow Awards for broadcast and digital excellence, the National Association of Broadcasters Education Foundation's Service to

Community Award for Radio and TV, and most recently the Missouri Broadcasters Association as Station of the Year.

During his tenure, Siddall continued KOMU 8's rich legacy of community involvement and outreach. He led the rollout of KOMU 8's Fan Club; launched the station's Poverty in Plain Sight initiative; served as chairman of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, president of the Fair Missouri Foundation, and president and campaign chairman of the Heart of Missouri United Way; and served on the boards of directors for Ronald McDonald House Charities of Mid-Missouri, Columbia CrimeStoppers, the Great Rivers Council of the Boy Scouts of America and numerous other civic organizations.

Siddall joined KOMU 8 in 1999 after serving in leadership positions with Ziff-Davis and McGraw-Hill broadcast groups.

KOMU 8's Director of Audience Development Matt Garrett will serve as interim general manager after Siddall's retirement.

KOMU 8 is an auxiliary enterprise of the University of Missouri and is expected to generate all revenues for station operations. Its operations and investments in broadcast technology are funded entirely by advertising and retransmission revenues. The station receives no funding from the university or state.

# MISSOURIAN

## **KOMU 8 announces general manager will retire in November**

ALEXA D. HODGES

**Marty Siddall, the general manager of KOMU 8 for the past 18 years, is set to retire on Nov. 9, according to a news release from the station.**

Siddall has been with the station since 1999. During his time there, Siddall helped transition the station to digital broadcasts and expanded its local news programming, according to the release.

"I have had the good fortune to work alongside a talented staff at a station nationally recognized for broadcast excellence," Siddall said. "It has been very rewarding to see so many of our staff and student journalists grow and launch their careers at KOMU 8."

While under Siddall's leadership, the station was nationally recognized for an assortment of accolades, including multiple national Edward R. Murrow Awards.

After Siddall's retirement, Matt Garrett, the station's director of audience development, will serve as interim general manager.



## **KOMU general manager Siddall retiring in November**

By THE TRIBUNE'S STAFF

**The general manager of KOMU, Marty Siddall, will retire Nov. 9 after 18 years in his job, the University of Missouri-owned station said in a news release.**

During his tenure at the station, Siddall oversaw the transition to digital broadcasting and expansion of the station's news offerings, which serve the academic mission of the School of Journalism. The station was recognized by the Radio Television Digital News Association with national Edward R. Murrow Awards and was named station of the year for 2017 by the Missouri Broadcasters Association.

Siddall has worked in broadcasting for 40 years and served in leadership positions with Ziff-Davis and McGraw-Hill broadcast groups before joining KOMU.

Matt Garrett, director of audience development, will be interim general manager until a permanent replacement is named.



## **Columbia rape numbers show increase in reporting last 10 years**

By: Deborah Kendrick

Watch the story: <http://www.abc17news.com/news/columbia-rape-numbers-show-increase-in-reporting-last-10-years/622556026>

### **Story a result of MU Alert about sexual assault**

COLUMBIA, Mo. - Within the last 10 years, the number of rapes being reported has increased in Columbia.

According to Uniform Crime Reporting data, in 2007, 30 rape incidents were reported, while in 2016, 109 were reported.

Columbia Police Department Public Information Officer Bryana Larimer told ABC 17 News that the increased number doesn't necessarily mean there has been an increase in rape incidents.

"I would be hesitant to say the number of incidents have increased," Larimer said.

In May of this year, the Columbia Police Department was in the process of implementing a new program aimed at encouraging victims to report sexual assault.

The 'You Have Options' program allows victims of sexual assault to just report the incident or ask for a partial or complete investigation from law enforcement. It also promises complete confidentiality between police and the victim.

"Every victim's goal is not necessarily prosecution," Deputy Chief Jill Schlude told ABC 17 News in May.

Schlude and Police Chief Ken Burton said they expect, and hope, the program will increase the number of reported sexual assault cases.

So far in 2017, 65 rapes have been reported from January to August; 56 were reported in 2016.

Just recently, the Columbia Police Department responded to the 500 block of Kentucky Boulevard in reference to a sexual assault. Police say the assault did not happen at that address, but the location is still under investigation.



Jennifer Carter Dochler with Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence told ABC 17 News about the importance of having people report rape and sexual assault.

"We need to know what's happening in our community," Dochler said. "It's important to know how prevalent the problem is so we can start to address it."

Dochler said within the coalition, they have seen more people feel more comfortable coming forward, reporting and sharing their story. Reasons behind that include public awareness, news, criminal code revisions and an increase in resources.

"We are very pleased that this is potentially a trend for other law enforcement agencies to engage in (referring to the new program)," Dochler said. "Often times victims are unsure whether they want to engage with law enforcement."

The coalition says from 2006 to 2010, 65 percent of rapes nationally were not reported to police.

# THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

## Doctor who prescribed employee 39 drugs and had sex with her could be back in business soon

BY ANDY MARSO

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SEPTEMBER 18, 2017 9:28 AM

Staff at the University of Missouri Hospital's Missouri Psychiatric Center gave Jennifer Crouch an unusual discharge recommendation after her suicide attempt in 2015: File a complaint against your doctor with the state medical board.

The staff believed her doctor and employer, Justin LaMonda, had contributed to her suicidal thoughts by giving her drugs she didn't need while engaging in an inappropriate sexual relationship with her.

Crouch made the complaint, then waited two years for the Missouri Board of Registration for the Healing Arts to determine LaMonda's fate. The board's investigators found that LaMonda had endangered Crouch by prescribing or directly giving her at least 39 different drugs, including tramadol (an opioid), Valium (an anti-anxiety medication) and oxytocin (a hormone sometimes used to increase sex drive).

Last month the board's order finally came: LaMonda's license to practice medicine was suspended for three years, but the suspension would be reduced to 30 days if he completed a class on professional boundaries.

LaMonda can now return to his practice in Moberly, or anywhere in the state, as soon as he gives the board proof that he took the class.

"I don't think it's at all justifiable," said Crouch, who contacted The Star after [a story about LaMonda's suspension](#). "As long as this case took for them to process and get this outcome and then basically slap his hand and say, 'OK, you're admitting to this and we're going to do this.'"

LaMonda has not responded to messages left with employees at his office.

Crouch's complaint comes amid other concerns that the medical board is not doing enough to protect the public from dangerous doctors.

Orders reinstating the licenses of [two doctors, Michael Impey and Charles Sutherland, with felony convictions](#) for illegally distributing drugs and forging prescriptions surprised a prosecutor, who said Sutherland had contributed to her community's opioid crisis and should not be licensed to practice medicine again.

Randall Williams, the director of the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, called Impey and Sutherland "the tip of an iceberg." Based on national rates of physician drug abuse and the Missouri medical board's relatively small number of disciplinary actions last year, Williams said he thinks there's more out there who are contributing to the state's opioid epidemic.

He said the prescription drug monitoring program the state [announced in July](#) will root out doctors and pharmacists "who are misusing drugs illegally and deviating from best practices."

"We anticipate we will be identifying more providers and dispensers that are part of the problem," Williams said.

Meanwhile, Williams' boss, Gov. Eric Greitens, has a chance to remake the nine-member board, with four vacancies awaiting his appointments. But he'll be constrained by Missouri laws that give doctors more influence over the board than those in most states.

LaMonda's case, which was potentially decided on the votes of just three board members, gives a sense of what's at stake.

Psychiatrist's report flags 'considerable violations'

Crouch said she was an office manager for LaMonda when he started treating her for work-related stress with anti-anxiety medications and then antidepressants and other medicines.

She said the drugs altered her moods and her personality. According to the board's order, she and LaMonda had sex at least four times and at least one of their encounters came "in an exam room immediately after administering treatment." Crouch said that treatment was an injection of

ketamine, a strong anesthetic that is sometimes abused as a “date rape” drug. It was one of the 39 drugs listed in the board’s order.

Crouch said she thought the sex was consensual, though out of character for her, at the time. But after a verbal confrontation with LaMonda’s wife, she was fired and, feeling guilty and despondent, tried to overdose on Valium and a muscle relaxant called Flexeril. She immediately regretted the decision and confessed the affair with LaMonda to her husband, who got her to the hospital.

The staff at the Missouri Psychiatric Center told her there was no reason for her to be on most of the medications LaMonda had given her and Crouch said a therapist urged her to report him.

**Crouch’s discharge summary, written by MU psychiatrist Lauren Tran, faulted LaMonda.**

**“There were considerable violations of boundaries by the patient’s former employer that include treating a patient without appropriate documentation, dispensing controlled substances without a prescription, and having an intimate relationship with an employee/patient, which have resulted in significant distress and suicidality in the patient,” the report says.**

*Story continues:* <http://www.kansascity.com/latest-news/article173914956.html>

# Chicago Tribune

## **Shnay: Park Forest considers changing street names honoring Confederate figures**

By JERRY SHNAY

**In the fall of 1955, some 15 months after the Supreme Court declared that segregated schools in the United States were illegal; five students at the University of Missouri wondered why a campus fraternity would fly a huge confederate flag from a pole in front of its house.**

It needed to be torn down the group decided, and one Friday night before a football game, it was done.

Yes, it was foolhardy. And no, it didn't accomplish anything since the fraternity, whose "spiritual father" was Robert E. Lee, had a trunkful of these flags and eager members that now would guard the banner with their lives. But at the time and place the act of taking down the flag seemed important. It was a symbol.

Symbols have meaning. They are things or ideas we use to connect to and understand each other. Symbols become our myths and part of our daily life. It is how we come to terms with our own world.

All this is written in the context of a suggestion by Park Forest Mayor John A. Ostenburg that the village should consider re-naming streets in the Lincolnwood section of town; streets honoring Confederate generals "Stonewall" Jackson, Jubal Early, Lee and the President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis. Ostenburg's idea comes on the heels of the violence in Charlottesville and the mounting controversy over statues, their symbolic meaning and the myths they create.

Ostenburg set up a committee to decide if such a move is even possible and noted that changing the name of a street is not easy. If the village decides to re-do the names, the U.S. Postal Service would have to change all addressees on the street. Residents would have to change their address listing and almost all their identification information.

Those street names were problematic from the start. In 1958, some 10 years after the village was founded, there was a similar move to re-name those streets, which went nowhere.

When symbols are challenged we react. In Charlottesville it was with violence over statues, in Park Forest it is with invective on Facebook.

As of the middle of last week, the site about growing up in Park Forest had 156 comments on Ostenburg's proposal. Of those, only five seemed to support the idea. In essence, most of those who posted a comment thought the idea had no value, was not needed and was just another knee-jerk woozy liberal idea.

It is, however, worth a tiny discussion.

The issue that we cannot escape has always been the enslavement of a people and its terrible aftermath.

The symbols are the homage paid in statues, memorials and street names linked to the "Southern Cause." Some insist the Civil War was about commerce. I think if true it was commerce based on slavery. Some claim it was a battle over state's rights. I think if true it was the rights of the slave owners who were a small fraction of the population of the Confederacy, but with the power to control the destiny of millions.

While we can discuss the merits of renaming streets in Park Forest, there is little middle ground in the debate over the removal or destruction of statues honoring the Confederacy. Right now it is enough that there is a rigorous examination of the subject. The symbols on pedestals will not escape our attention.

As for the street names, I do not care what the trustees decide. The more important thing is that the question of propriety has been raised.

## Is a Gun the Only Option?

After fatal shooting of a student, experts question why Georgia Tech doesn't arm its officers with stun guns.

### NO MU MENTION

By JEREMY BAUER-WOLF

As he answered questions from reporters, disbelief and anger rang in the voice of the father whose child, a Georgia Institute of Technology student, was shot dead by a campus police officer Saturday.

“Why did you have to shoot? That’s the question. I mean, that’s the only question that matters right now,” Bill Schultz said at a news conference Monday, as if he were addressing the cop who killed Scout Schultz, 21. Immediately after Schultz posed the question, he said that the university should equip its police with Tasers -- which it does not.

Though law enforcement experts in interviews cautioned against critiquing the officer’s actions based on the limited information made public and the brief video clips capturing the shooting, most agreed that equipping police officers with Tasers in most cases ensures they’re prepared for any scenario -- and reduces the possibility of death.

Officers confronted the younger Schultz outside a Georgia Tech dormitory late Saturday, according to the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, which has begun a review of the incident. Schultz wielded what the bureau called a knife, but what the Schultz family’s lawyer described instead as a multitool -- and no blade was unsheathed.

Police told Schultz to drop the weapon -- Schultz did not do so. Video posted online shows Schultz screaming, “Shoot me.” (Video footage, available here, may be disturbing to some viewers.) Schultz continued to ignore the police officers’ instructions, and eventually moved slowly toward a group of officers, with someone shouting, “Drop it.” After a gunshot, the student screamed and fell.

Schultz, the president of the campus group Pride Alliance, which represents lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer students, died Sunday in an Atlanta hospital. Schultz identified as bisexual, nonbinary and intersex and preferred “they” and “them” as pronouns -- the Georgia

bureau refers to Schultz as “Scott Shultz.” In interviews with local media, the student’s parents said their child battled depression and had attempted suicide before.

The bureau said Monday that three suicide notes were found in Schultz’s room and that Schultz had called 911 to report a possible campus intruder with a knife and gun.

In a Facebook statement, the Pride Alliance said Schultz's leadership prompted change on campus and across Atlanta.

*Story continues.*