



MU News Bureau

Daily Clips Packet

October 9, 2017

University of Missouri's Stokes a finalist for University of New Mexico presidency

By RUDI KELLER

Garnett Stokes, provost of the University of Missouri's Columbia campus, is one of five finalists to become president of the University of New Mexico.

The school in Albuquerque in a news release Friday said Stokes will be on campus Oct. 23 for an open forum with faculty, staff and students.

The other four candidates are University of Idaho President Charles Staben, University of California-San Diego Vice Chancellor for Health Sciences and School of Medicine Dean David Brenner, Stony Brook University Vice President of Health Sciences and School of Medicine Dean Kenneth Kaushansky and Micaela Group founder and President Anny Morrobel-Sosa.

Stokes [became MU provost in February 2015](#) and was [interim chancellor from May until August](#), when Alexander Cartwright took over the job.

Being a candidate for UNM president doesn't diminish her commitment to MU, Stokes said in a statement issued Friday afternoon.

"I'm pleased to be chosen as a finalist for this position; it's a wonderful opportunity that I'm excited to explore," she said. "Like the University of Missouri, the University of New Mexico is a flagship research university that impacts the lives of the citizens of the state. I continue to be very much invested in what we are doing at Mizzou, and I am especially enjoying working with our new Chancellor, Alex Cartwright. Public research universities are critical to this nation's future, and I value being part of a senior leadership team in higher education at such an important time."

The inclusion of Stokes on the finalist list shows the strength of the leadership team at MU, Cartwright said in a prepared statement.

"Dr. Stokes has been instrumental in hiring many of our new leaders who are dedicated to our students and doing an excellent job across our campus," Cartwright said. "I have and continue to value her leadership and input in the short time that I have been here at Mizzou."

Before coming to Missouri, Stokes was provost at Florida State University for four years. She was also that university's interim president during 2014. Stokes was one of several candidates competing for the FSU presidency.

Before Florida State, Stokes was dean of the University of Georgia College of Arts and Sciences for seven years.

The University of New Mexico is a six-campus system that operates on a \$3 billion budget. It has 26,278 students enrolled on the Albuquerque campus and 6,710 enrolled on branch campuses.

Unlike recent presidential and chancellor searches at the University of Missouri, New Mexico law and UNM policy mandate that the finalists be made public and that they visit the campus for public forums before a final selection is made. The list from the search committee is not ranked by preference.

"We are extremely pleased to have engaged these five very accomplished finalists who seek to be the next president of UNM," Board of Regents President and Search Committee Chair Rob Doughty said in the news release.

The final selection will be made after the last campus visit, scheduled for Oct. 24.

MISSOURIAN

MU provost Stokes one of five finalists for University of New Mexico presidency

By DYLAN SHERMAN

Garnett Stokes, MU's provost and executive vice chancellor for academic affairs, is a finalist to become the president of the University of New Mexico.

Stokes is scheduled to head to Albuquerque, New Mexico, on Oct. 23 for a campus visit, according to a UNM news release. There will be an open forum for Stokes to speak with faculty, staff and students.

Stokes was hired as MU's provost in February 2015. While at MU, she [hired eight of the 13 current deans](#) and founded the [Office for Civil Rights & Title IX](#).

Stokes was at the center of dealing with the decline in enrollment and decreased state funding. When MU announced its plan to eliminate 400 positions, she was the interim chancellor. She served in that capacity from May to August.

In a statement, Stokes said she remained committed to MU:

“I continue to be very much invested in what we are doing at Mizzou, and I am especially enjoying working with our new Chancellor, Alex Cartwright. I’m also honored to have been chosen as a finalist.”

She also commented on the similarities between the two universities:

“Like the University of Missouri, the University of New Mexico is a flagship research university that impacts the lives of the citizens of the state. Public research universities are critical to this nation’s future, and I value being part of a senior leadership team in higher education at such an important time.”

Cartwright praised Stokes’ leadership since she has been at MU.

“Stokes has been instrumental in hiring many of our new leaders who are dedicated to our students and doing an excellent job across our campus,” Cartwright said in a statement. “I have and continue to value her leadership and input in the short time that I have been at Mizzou.”

The other four finalists are David A. Brenner from the University of California, San Diego, Anny Morobel-Sosa from the Micaela Group, Charles Staben from University of Idaho and Kenneth Kaushansky from Stony Brook University, according to the release.



MU Provost Stokes a Finalist for UNM President Job

By RYAN FAMULINER

University of Missouri Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs Garnett Stokes is one of five finalists for the job of the President of the University of New Mexico. The University announced the finalists in a press release [this afternoon.](#)

Stokes left her job as Provost at Florida State University to join MU as provost in February 2015. She also served as interim chancellor at MU from May through August of this year.

The University of New Mexico will meet with the finalists in the coming weeks and will also hold open forums. Stokes will have her forum on October 23rd. The last forum is the next day, and the results of surveys of attendees will go to the school's Board of Regents on October 27th.



UNM Announces Finalists For President, NMSU To Hold Public Forums In Search For New Leader

University Of New Mexico Regents Name Presidential Finalists – Associated Press

The University of New Mexico Board of Regents has chosen five finalists for president of the Albuquerque-based school.

The finalists announced Friday include University of Idaho President Charles "Chuck" Staben, and Garnett S. Stokes, University of Missouri provost.

Two others are medical school deans David A. Brenner at the University of California San Diego and Kenneth Kaushansky at Stony Brook University.

The fifth is Anny Morrobel-Sosa, a former administrator at City University of New York and the University of Texas at El Paso.

The previous UNM president, Bob Frank, left the office last year.

Faculty members unsuccessfully asked the regents to keep interim President Chaouki Abdallah at the helm an extra year to lend stability to a budget-crunched institution amid rapid leadership turnover and a pending accreditation process.

NMSU Search For New Leader Will Include Public Forums – *Associated Press*

The New Mexico State University Board of Regents is looking for the school's next leader through a series of public forums.

Current chancellor and president Garrey Carruthers will retire in July when his contract ends.

Regents say they will hold a series of public forums in the search for the school's new leader. Dates for the forums are still in the works but will take place in Las Cruces, Alamogordo, Carlsbad, Grants and Albuquerque. The regents expect to complete them by November and to announce the new chancellor in May.

Carruthers, who has served as chancellor since 2013, announced he planned to retire earlier this year, triggering the search for a replacement. The chancellor said he made the decision after regents told him they would not extend his contract, which expires next spring.

MISSOURIAN

Report: BJC recommends Boone Hospital join with MU Health Care

By JOE SIESS

BJC HealthCare told the Boone Hospital Center Board of Trustees last year that BJC is no longer the best option for managing the hospital and that trustees should pursue a partnership with MU Health Care.

The news came as a surprise to the trustees, who had issued a request for proposals for management of the hospital after its current lease with BJC expires in 2020. The trustees fully expected BJC to respond with a proposal. Instead, it sent a short letter on June 29, 2016, according to a draft progress report compiled by Verité Healthcare Consulting in December.

“The current Boone Hospital Center operating lease, its short lease term (an exit option every 5 years), its rent algorithm (variable with hospital cash flows), and its governance model (a county-elected board of trustees), is no longer responsive to what the hospital will need to succeed, indeed, to thrive in the years ahead,” the letter said.

BJC also said that it’s willing to consider early termination of its 30-year-old lease with Boone under the condition that it joins with MU Health Care and that Boone sustain any possible costs associated with early severance. BJC and the trustees have until December 2018 to notify one another whether they intend to end their lease arrangement.

The letter recommended the trustees “meet with the leaders of the University of Missouri in Columbia” to “explore a model of joining together the two hospitals in a way that could accomplish several important objectives,” according to the report. Those include “achieving synergy and efficiencies” and “better integrating and coordinating the region’s health care services (including physicians).”

BJC further recommended a new operating model for Boone, saying the “growing trend is for hospitals to join together with other hospitals located in the same region to better serve their communities.”

The Missourian reached out to the five trustees for this story but was only able to contact Trustee Jan Beckett. She declined in a brief phone conversation to comment.

The Verité report

The Verité document — prepared for the trustees and obtained by the Missourian — includes a timeline of events leading up to the request for proposals. It also contains information about Boone Hospital Center’s financial condition through 2015, an abbreviated version of MU Health Care’s proposal and an analysis of the pros and cons of forming a partnership with MU and others who responded to the request.

The report says that Beckett, the trustees’ secretary and a member of the BJC board, spoke with other BJC board members after receiving the letter recommending a partnership with MU. She outlined what it would take for the trustees to consider a new lease with BJC. BJC responded by sending a follow-up letter on Sept 27, 2016.

“We are not prepared to renegotiate the terms of the current lease more than four years prior to its expiration,” the letter said. “Our current lease agreement states that any notice of intent to terminate the Lease may only be given between December 1 and December 31, 2018. ... none of our communications [are] intended to provide such a notice.”

BJC is a nonprofit health care organization based in St. Louis and is one of the biggest employers in Missouri. St. Louis Children’s Hospital and Barnes-Jewish Hospital are part of its network.

BJC was one of about 20 entities, including MU Health Care, that were sent requests for proposals last year. The trustees announced in August that they would begin negotiating exclusively with MU Health Care for a new partnership, and they’ve been doing so in a series of closed meetings since.

The Verité report details Boone Hospital's financials, indicating that as of Dec. 31, 2015, the trustees had around \$80 million in cash reserves while Boone Hospital Center had access to half of a \$58 million fund shared with BJC. The hospital's operating expenses increased by around \$93 million between 2006 and 2015, however. Operating profits were \$22.3 million in 2006, but the hospital reportedly lost \$2.26 million in 2015.

The loss of revenue coincides with declining admissions and patient numbers at the hospital. The drop in patient volumes was a contributing factor in the layoffs of 50 employees on Monday, according to [a statement from Boone Hospital spokesman Ben Cornelius on Monday](#).

Other options

In addition to a collaboration with MU Health Care, Boone Hospital sized up other options, including a partnership with Tennessee-based Duke LifePoint and Kansas City-based Saint Luke's Health System, as well as the option of standing alone.

Going independent offers Boone Hospital the most flexibility in the future, according to the Verité report, and a partnership with Duke LifePoint would yield the highest return, the report said. Saint Luke's Health System comes in second.

MU Health Care, on the other hand, would yield just the third-highest potential return. In the case of a collaboration with MU Health Care, Boone County and the trustees each would receive a series of fixed payments tied to the average amounts paid by BJC under the current lease.

MU Health Care is also considering providing an additional annual payment to the trustees for "specific initiatives in furtherance of the health of Boone County residents" if the two hospitals collaborate, the report showed.

Under a partnership with MU, the trustees would require \$6 million a year to service Boone Hospital's debt, and during the initial 10 years of a lease, the payments overall could be anywhere between \$13 million and \$16 million, the report said.

Change in governance

If the two hospitals come to an agreement, Boone Hospital Center could rely "on MU Health Care for certain administrative and support functions," but complete integration would pan out over the course of two years, the report said.

MU Health Care has proposed forming a governing body it would call the Boone Hospital Center Operating Co. It would be in charge of general operations and would consist of five MU-appointed members, six trustee-appointed members and two members from the community approved by MU and the trustees.

The operating company's duties, according to Verité, would include:

- Providing input on material changes in services at BHC.
- Supporting strategic planning efforts.
- Participating in budget development and recommending capital spending.

- Recommending, selecting and evaluating the hospital CEO.
- Overseeing quality standards.
- Fostering community relationships.

The report detailed the role of Medical Alliance, a subsidiary of MU, “as the sole member (parent) of BHCOC,” which “would retain approval rights for major decisions recommended by” the operating company. Those would include “final operating and capital budget approvals, strategic planning and managed-care contracting.”

Two trustees would join the Medical Alliance Board which currently comprises the 11 MU Health Care Advisory Board members.

The Boone Hospital CEO, who would be in charge of general operations, as well as a new chief integration officer, “would report” to the operating company board and the CEO of MU Health Care.

As for trustees, MU Health Care “would not envision extending powers such as the requirement of Trustee consent for major operational decisions including the locations of service lines.” MU acknowledged in its proposal that state legislation might be required to authorize and solidify a partnership.

Advantages and disadvantages

The report detailed anticipated advantages of an MU-Boone collaboration, such as enacting MU’s plan to “establish Columbia, Missouri as a ‘destination medical community,’” and having hospital management, control and resources centered in mid-Missouri.

Other advantages outlined in the report include enhancing the ability to retain physicians and the increase in efficiency and quality that unifying medical records and combining patient volumes would bring.

Collaboration also would cut down on “duplication of services and capital spending” and would have a positive overall economic impact by returning outsourced jobs to Columbia, the report said.

The report deemed the financial returns for Boone County and the trustees as “reasonable.” MU Health Care also would take care of Boone Hospital Center’s “future capital needs without Hospital Trustees financial support,” the report said.

Several disadvantages are noted in the report, including MU Health Care’s desire for the “longest possible lease term,” anticipated backlash from the public and Boone Hospital medical staff, and the added obstacle posed by the inevitable change in Boone Hospital culture.

It also cites MU Health Care’s unclear interest in joint ventures — beyond employment — with physicians. The report shows that “MU Health Care would be open to exploring partnerships and other alignment vehicles with physicians on a case by case basis.” MU would intend to retain all Boone employees who meet minimum qualifications.



HANNIBAL COURIER~POST

Newspaper serving Ralls and Marion counties

MU rehires laid-off staff for distressed employees

The University of Missouri is rehiring workers who were previously laid off after the school's attempt to hire a contractor to provide support services for distressed employees had failed.

The University of Missouri is rehiring workers who were previously laid off after the school's attempt to hire a contractor to provide support services for distressed employees had failed.

The Columbia Daily Tribune reports the university in Columbia laid off the Employee Assistance Program's three-person staff in August.

The program helps employees who are retiring or terminated by the university. It's a major job this year as the university system cut 500 employee positions in June to meet budget goals.

University spokesman Christian Basi says the system signed a 90-day contract with Capital Region Medical Center following the layoffs. But staff members have been rehired after the system determined the decision had "created significant disruption on campus."

A university official says the program's future is under review.

MISSOURIAN

MU conducts survey to learn students' cost of living

By KATHRYN HARDISON

How much does it really cost to be a student at MU? The MU Student Financial Aid Office is conducting a universitywide survey to find that out.

The cost of living survey is conducted every two years, according to Dionne George, senior assistant director of the financial aid office. This year, the office sent the survey to 20,000 undergraduate and graduate students through their MU email, she said.

"The results are pretty much on par with what we've received over the years, but we want to stay up-to-date with what students are truly paying in Columbia," George said.

The office uses the data to determine the projected cost of attendance for the upcoming academic year, George said. It looks at the cost of books and supplies, rent, utilities, transportation and personal expenses.

"We compare the cost for on-campus housing to what students say they're paying for rent to live off-campus," George said.

As a result of that, the office ensures that the housing component in the undergraduate cost of attendance allows a student to live either on-campus or off-campus, she said in an email.

So far, there has been a 12 percent response rate to the survey, George said.

Students have until Oct. 11 to complete the survey. Answers are confidential and will be compiled to ensure anonymity, according to the survey email.

MISSOURIAN

MU hosts first-ever conference on diversity in engineering Saturday

By LILY O'NEIL

Sitting in his engineering classes, Marlon Taylor wouldn't see anyone raising their hand to ask questions. He wondered how they understood everything perfectly.

As a black man in the engineering field, he's always been concerned about fitting in, he said. But when Taylor, 22, a senior, took the initiative to ask questions in all of his classes, his classmates followed, and he saw those barriers start to break down.

"One of the biggest fears I have is, 'Will I be accepted?'" Taylor said. "I know it's not a field that is predominantly black male."

Taylor was one of 150 MU students who registered to attend the first-ever Diverse Engineering Professionals Conference on Saturday hosted by MU's student-run Engineering Diversity Collaborative. The inaugural conference featured diversity workshops, professional development workshops, student poster sessions, company exhibits and keynote presentations.

Tojan Rahhal, MU's director of diversity and outreach initiatives and the conference's faculty leader, said she hopes Saturday's event will be the first of many diversity conferences in the engineering school.

"It's so important to provide an environment where we can actually promote bringing your perspective to the table, and that's why this conference is so crucial to advancing our students," Rahhal said. "Here, whether you are a minority or not, it's open to everybody. The idea is to be inclusive and to really bring all the ideas to the table."

In opening remarks, UM System President Mun Choi, an engineering major himself, led a presentation about the importance of diversity in the engineering field.

"We need your help," Choi said. "We need that diverse perspective for us to solve some of the most important challenges we have and to break down barriers."

Taher Hajilounezhad made sure to take advantage of Saturday's opportunity. A Ph. D. student from Iran, Hajilounezhad, 34, said he has struggled to even get an interview from an American employer. He came to the conference to learn more about how to communicate with potential employers as a minority student.

"Where I come from, the industry has different rules," he said. "In order to know more about how to get a job here in Missouri, I wanted to learn the rules."

Part of the conference featured several workshops to choose from. One workshop, "Navigating the Job World: How to Feel Empowered When Entering the Engineering Profession," was aimed at helping students strengthen their brand and confidence when communicating with employers.

"I just really wanted them to feel confident going into the job search and know that they have the tools and support to do it and not to feel like they're doing it by themselves," said Brittani Fults, an educator for MU's Division of Inclusion, Diversity and Equity, who led the workshop. "I didn't want any personal barriers to stop them from achieving their goals. That's why I wanted to start with that, disrupt that thinking, and then from there, build those tools."

Taylor, the engineering senior, attended the workshop and learned how important breaking down barriers is outside of the classroom.

"The best part I took away from this is building your brand and not being afraid of being your authentic self," Taylor said. "Because that's what makes you stand out. That is what's most important about diversity — is being comfortable to be different and that can bring people together."



No grandchildren? Minnesota baby boomers spoil 'granddogs' instead

It's more than changing demographics. It's also evidence of the changing status of man's best friend.

By: Kevyn Burger

Lori Quello is crazy about Shady, an energetic terrier/Rottweiler mix.

An avid photographer, the retired art teacher has taken scores of pictures of Shady's puppyhood and collected a hundred of them in what she calls his "baby book."

Shady isn't even Quello's dog. Her daughter adopted Shady last year, making Shady Quello's "granddog."

"I love to spoil him, and he gets so excited when he sees me," said Quello, who lives in Shoreview. "I've taught him how to do tricks. I bought him a little jacket, toys, and I spent a fortune on treats. I say he's my four-legged grandchild."

If you haven't heard of granddogs, just wait: You will. The concept is nosing its way into the American family. Most often, they are the pooches belonging to millennial sons and daughters, many of whom are delaying or forgoing parenthood.

There are scores of branded granddog items — picture frames, plaques, tote bags, personalized coffee cups, "Proud Dog Nana" T-shirts. Granddog pictures and videos are proudly posted on Facebook and Instagram. And granddogs are included in family portraits, named in Christmas cards, even listed as survivors in obituaries.

At 62, Quello is in prime grandmother years. But she's part of a large and growing cohort of women of a certain age who aren't fussing over a baby. Research from the University of North Carolina found that the number of U.S. women between 60 and 64 who have no grandchildren is expected to reach 25 percent by 2020, up from 10 percent in the 1990s.

At the turn of the past century, the average grandparent had 15 grandchildren; today that number is three.

“The world of marriage and family continues to shift, and the granddog represents the new reality,” said Mary Meehan, consumer strategist of Minneapolis-based Panoramix Global. “It becomes a compensating factor in the absence of a child. All these baby boomers who have time and emotional energy to lavish turn their attention and affection to the dog.”

It’s a dog’s life

That boomer parents are connecting so strongly with their children’s pets is a sign of more than changing demographics. It’s also evidence of the changing status of man’s best friend.

A century ago, a dog lived outside and had to earn its keep. Today, a dog’s job is to be a human’s companion. Dogs have not only moved indoors, but into their owners’ — er, make that their parents’ — beds.

They’re also claiming their parents’ hearts.

A recent survey by marketing firm Kelton Global revealed that 81 percent of pet owners consider their dogs to be equal in status to other family members, with a little over half calling themselves “pet parents.”

“There’s been a cultural shift over the past 20 years where people talk about being their dog’s ‘mom’ or ‘dad’ instead of their master or owner,” said Ali Jarvis, founder of Sidewalk Dog, a digital media platform that offers pet news to Minnesota dog owners and directs them to public spots — coffee shops, restaurant patios, breweries and shops — where their pets are welcome.

“We’ve seen an uptick in dog grandparents who use our site and bring their granddogs to our events,” she said.

Jarvis has watched the granddog phenomenon up close, seeing her mother dote on her own beloved Maggie Moo, an eight-year-old Cavalier King Charles spaniel rescue dog.

“I loved Maggie from the start and she loves me, in that unconditional way that is so sweet,” said Joan Boettcher, 73, Jarvis’ mother.

“She’s like a grandchild in that you don’t have the final responsibility for their care but you get the joy and fun,” she said.

To make sure the dog feels welcome, Boettcher keeps Maggie’s bowl, bed and toys at her house in Eden Prairie, just like she kept highchairs and portable cribs for her grandchildren when they were younger.

Boettcher wistfully notes that her grandchildren, now ages 13 to 20, are so busy with social, school and sports activities that they spend less time with her.

“The grandchildren don’t want to sit and cuddle, so it’s nice to have the granddog,” she said.

Craving connection

Some may see the idea of embracing a granddog, rather than a grandchild, as pathetic at worst, anthropomorphic at best.

“In the absence of a child, people can get goofy about a dog,” Meehan said. “When there is a child, the dog becomes the dog.”

But the intense bonding that often exists between people and pets is rooted in biology, researchers say, and the connection is based on who loves the dog rather than who owns it.

“Research shows that even looking at pictures of companion animals releases beneficial neurochemicals in the body, almost identical to what we see with people and their babies,” said Prof. Rebecca Johnson, director of the Research Center for Human-Animal Interaction at the University of Missouri College of Veterinary Medicine.

The health benefits of the pet connection are well documented. Just petting a dog (or cat) has been shown to lower blood pressure, help the body release a relaxation hormone and reduce levels of stress hormones.

Johnson concludes that those positive effects extend to those who spend time with animals and develop a relationship with them. Last year, Johnson published research in a scholarly journal that showed that older pet owners who regularly walk their dogs have lower body mass indexes and make fewer trips to doctors’ offices than those without canines.

“For adults who are engaged in the grandpet’s life, there are likely to be physical as well as social and emotional benefits for them,” she adds. “People seek differing degrees of attachment, but in our high-tech, low-touch mobile society, the need to connect is strong.”

Those who choose to connect with an adult child’s pet can expect to attract the occasional odd look or muttered judgment from people who are mystified by the cross-generational, cross-species attachment.

That’s why Quello is cautious about which friends hear her stories and see her photos of Shady.

“I realize there are people who would want to see pictures of a grandchild but don’t want to see pictures of grandpuppies,” she conceded.

With motherhood not currently on the agenda for her only child, Quello busies herself with taking part in the joys and chores associated with socializing Shady. She's content with treasuring a creature with paws, not tiny fingers and toes.

"I've never thought that my child owes me a grandchild," she said. "I'm not a complainer. I could pout that I don't have a grandchild or I can be happy that I have a grandpuppy, enjoy him and get on with it."

Kevyn Burger is a Minneapolis-based freelance broadcaster and writer.



Woman says Greitens blocked her for using puke emoji

COLUMBIA (AP) — Missouri Gov. Eric Greitens' staff say the Republican's popular Facebook and Twitter accounts are unofficial and therefore exempt from public records requests, including one seeking the number of users he's blocked from seeing content on those accounts.

Greitens' office denied public records requests from the Columbia Missourian for the number of users blocked from the governor's Facebook and Twitter accounts and copies of his direct messages, the newspaper reported. Blocking users on Facebook and Twitter restricts their ability to see and interact with content with the blocked account.

Greitens' attorney, Sarah Madden, said Greitens created those accounts before taking office in January and they are not the governor's official accounts, making them exempt from state open-records laws. Madden, in an email to the newspaper, wrote that "no individuals have been blocked from any official social media account administered by this office."

Spokesman Parker Briden did not directly address questions from the Columbia Missourian, but in a text said the governor "uses social media to communicate with people," including with accounts "created long before he ever ran for office, and different state-maintained accounts — which have been in the works for some time." Briden declined to comment further to The Associated Press.

Briden later told the Springfield News-Leader that the governor's office "complies with all applicable records retention laws and requirements for state-maintained social media accounts."

What appears to be the governor's "official" Twitter account, created last month, had roughly 250 followers as of Friday. There was only one tweet, dated Wednesday, and the account has not been verified by Twitter.

For comparison, Greitens' other Twitter account has more than 62,000 followers.

Fewer than 200 people were following what appears to be Greitens' "official" Facebook account as of Friday, which was created in January but has only a few posts dating from late September to this past week.

More than 400,000 people follow Greitens' other Facebook account, which he's used for three public question-and-answer sessions about his work as governor.

Missouri resident Patsy Roach, 54, told the Missourian that she was blocked from Greitens' Facebook account after commenting with a puking emoji in response to one of his posts about a new right-to-work law banning mandatory union fees in Missouri. Greitens signed the measure in February. Roach said she didn't use profanity in her posts on Greitens' Facebook. She said after writing to Greitens' office, she received a voicemail from someone who explained to her that she had been blocked for posting the emoji.

"I would just like to be able to voice my opinion," Roach said. "I mean, it's what our country's about."

If Greitens blocked users or deleted posts and comments without following an established policy, he could face lawsuits, said Lyrissa Lidsky, dean of the University of Missouri School of Law and First Amendment law expert.

"If they're blocking critical commentary based on content or viewpoint, it opens him up to a lawsuit alleging First Amendment violations," Lidsky said, adding, "In fact, government officials in other states have been sued precisely for that activity."

A "social media moderation policy" that warns that posts or comments that violate guidelines, such as profanity, could be removed without notice was posted on the governor's official website the same day Greitens' office responded to The Missourian's records request.

The American Civil Liberties Union in August sued Maine Gov. Paul LePage and sent warning letters to Utah's congressional delegation. It followed recent lawsuits against the governors of Maryland and Kentucky and President Donald Trump, who has faced pushback for blocking his critics on Twitter.

[TSRI gets \\$27 million for HIV center](#)

An [HIV](#) research center at [The Scripps Research Institute](#) has been awarded [a federal grant worth nearly \\$27 million to continue studying the AIDS-causing virus.](#)

The [HIV Interactions in Viral Evolution](#), or HIVE, got the five-year award from the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, part of the National Institutes of Health. It enables HIVE to continue studying HIV's function at the atomic level.

HIVE's is one of five centers funded by the institute to discover how HIV functions in immune cells, and uses features of these cells to evolve, adapt and mutate to escape treatment.

The virus is noted for several features that make it especially difficult to defeat. It's a retrovirus, inserting its genetic code into the DNA of the cells it infects. It also uses human molecules to shield itself from detection by the immune system. It mutates prodigiously, and infects the very immune cells needed to defend against infection.

The center is directed by Stephan Sarafianos of the [University of Missouri](#) and Bruce Torbett of TRSI.

HIVE's work complements other research at the institute, renowned for its expertise in structural biology. TSRI scientists have used structural biology to understand how powerful broadly neutralizing antibodies block HIV, [influenza](#), [Ebola](#) and other viruses. They're also participating in research to develop vaccines against HIV and flu.

The center includes scientists from both the California and Florida campuses of TSRI, the institute said in a statement. On the California campus: Arthur Olson, K. Barry Sharpless, James

Williamson, David Millar, Stefano Forli and David Goodsell. On the Florida campus: Patrick Griffin and Douglas Kojetin.

T COLUMBIA DAILY TRIBUNE

Missouri trademarks wrestling slogan

By NICK KELLY

Wrestling fans around the country have come to recognize the phrase “Tiger Style” as the mantra of the Missouri wrestling program. Now, the U.S. government recognizes it as the program’s slogan, too.

The University of Missouri now owns the “Tiger Style” trademark, per the United States Patent and Trademark Office. Coach Brian Smith, whose 20th season leading the Tigers begins in November, found out this week after a process that spanned more than a year.

“We have protected the words, which was my goal,” Smith told the Tribune. “It will live forever as Tiger Style is Mizzou wrestling. Now, the words take on an even bigger meaning, which it has become in our social branding. We don’t have to say the word ‘wrestling’ anymore.”

The University of Missouri owns the trademark, but it can only be used in association with the wrestling program.

Per the trademark, uses can include: “Providing classes, workshops, seminars and camps in the field of wrestling; operations of sports camps and sports camp services; athletic training services; sports training services in the field of amateur wrestling; organizing and conducting sports competitions and athletic events; entertainment in the nature of wrestling contests; providing wrestling news and information via a global computer network.”

The trademark, which officially belongs to the curators of the University of Missouri public corporation, consists of the two words in a stylized format, located above the design of the right-facing Tiger head.

Color is not included as a feature in the trademark. The trademark’s serial number is 87329788.

It’s something Smith always wanted to do but never got around to doing until about 1½ years ago.

“Every year, we would forget and get busy with our lives,” Smith said.

The “Tiger Style” slogan that Smith uses as the foundation of his program is made up of four aspects: Believe, compete, one more and expect to win.

“It is guiding great behavior,” Smith said. “It is guiding the behavior of our staff. It guides the behavior of our kids. We are going to believe in this process and the way we do things, and we are not going to stray away from it.”



Travel Restriction Could Affect Academic Life of Students

By DAVID ESTRADA

Al Dabiri is a Ph.D. theater student from Iran at the University of Missouri with a master’s degree in literature. He came to the United States in 2015 with the goal of having more access to the resources he needs for his research on the Theatre of the Oppressed of Augusto Boal, a type of theater used as a mean to promote social and political change.

“In Iran we have sanctions on academia, so we couldn’t access like thesis or books that are fairly new,” Dabiri said.

However, with the travel restrictions imposed on Chad, Iran, Libya, North Korea, Syria, Venezuela, Yemen and Somalia by the Trump administration, Dabiri is now facing limitations. In the United States, he’s having trouble accessing people from the banned countries who he was planning on using as sources for his research.

“I was going to write about them. I was going to ask them to come over and have a panel with them. So the panel is not going to happen anymore,” he said. “So I just have to rely only on oral histories of what they have done.”

In addition to leaving Iran for academic reasons, Dabiri came to the United States as an asylum-seeker for religious and political reasons. Dabiri converted to Eckankar 15 years ago, which he describes not as a religion but as a religious path.

“I was born in a Muslim family, but in a liberal Muslim family,” Dabiri said. “In Iran, it’s not like that. You have to be a Muslim if you are born in a Muslim family. You cannot convert really.”

Dabiri was born during the war between Iran and Iraq, which lasted eight years.

“It was my childhood, and I remember my neighborhood would get bombed by Saddam (Hussein), the then-president of Iraq,” he said. “I know how it feels to be a kid and lose your friends and losing the feeling of safety. And it’s not easy.”

Dabiri says the United States should help people who are suffering every day, like he was, to come out of their home countries.

Helene Fehlig Tatum, an immigration attorney in Columbia, Missouri, said the travel restrictions imposed by the United States are not the best way for the country to conduct international diplomatic relations.

“It’s a very unwelcoming message that this ban sends out to the world,” Fehlig Tatum said. “And it really does create unnecessary bars to people who are seeking to join family, or to work or study.”

Dabiri does not plan to go back to Iran. He expected to have a resolution on his asylum case this year. However, he now fears that the Trump administration’s travel restrictions could delay a resolution in his case.



[Steam tunnel repairs extending to Ninth Street on MU campus](#)

By **BEN BRADY**

Watch video at <http://www.komu.com/news/steam-tunnel-repairs-extending-to-ninth-street-on-mu-campus>

COLUMBIA - Ninth Street near the MU Campus will close next Monday, October 16 for the extension of a steam tunnel project on Lowry Mall.

Ninth Street is expected to be closed until April 1, 2018. The project on Lowry Mall started on May 15 and is expected to continue until March 2018.

“To see all the construction going on like having to take detours to classes and adjust has been kind of hassle,” MU Student Daniel Matar said. “I am sure it is all going towards fixing the school.”

Cars will not be able to access Ninth Street but one of the sidewalks will remain open for pedestrians.

“It has been really frustrating because I work really close to where they’re doing construction, so having to walk around it everyday it is just kind of an eye sore,” MU Student Traci Henry said. “It is going to be really frustrating when they close the street down as well just because the cars obviously won’t be able to move through.”

Associate Director of MU's News Bureau Liz McCune says it is an extensive project but is important to make campus work.

“We want to make sure that we have hot water and heating and cooling systems in place,” McCune said. “This project will repair and replace steam lines that run under campus.”

The project was originally slated to start Sunday, October 8 but workers want to finish up a project on Hitt Street before they start working on Ninth Street. This is the last part of steam tunnel repairs on MU's campus.

MISSOURIAN

Columbus' legacy moves to make way for indigenous voices

By EDWARD McKINLEY and ANNA BRETT

In 1492, Columbus sailed the ocean blue. But then what happened?

Students throughout American history have learned to think of Columbus as a hero, doubted by his peers, who took off in dramatic course to cross the sea and prove the world was round.

Today, students in Columbia and around the country are taught a much more complicated story, one that doesn't fit neatly into a nursery rhyme. Since the 1900s, a movement of recognition for

indigenous history has gathered steam. Columbia Public Schools students are taught multiple vantage points about the voyages of Columbus, asked to evaluate the consequences and encouraged to reflect individually on his place in history, said Lindsey Troutman, the district social studies and language arts coordinator.

But it hasn't always been that way.

“At one time, Americans celebrated him pretty unproblematically as the discoverer of the New World,” said Michelle Morris, an MU associate professor who teaches American history. “And, I mean, he was. What he did was brave, but it was also foolish.”

Most educated people at that time knew the world was round, Morris said, but Columbus believed the planet was much smaller than others thought. He set sail from Europe thinking he'd sail straight to trade-rich Asia, find a faster route there from Europe and be a rich man.

“Of course, we all know the end of the story,” Morris said. “Columbus was very lucky — it turned out there were two huge continents in the way.”

If the Americas hadn't been in his way, Morris said, Columbus and his crew would have starved to death at sea. Instead, the explorers made landfall at San Salvador, today's Bahamas, and shared his revelation of the New World. There, he met the Taíno people.

By 1880, indigenous people pretty much disappear from the story in textbooks, which said Columbus claimed uninhabited territory in the New World.

The first publication of the Pledge of Allegiance was in 1892, the 400th anniversary of Columbus' voyage. That's “when there was a perceived need for patriotic actions,” Troutman said.

“There was an influx of immigrants, from many countries, which caused fear of a lost ‘American Identity’ that had become attributed to a history that originated not with indigenous peoples but with the voyages of Columbus and subsequent Columbian Exchange, colonies and the American Revolution,” Troutman said.

She cited the textbook, “History in the Making: An Absorbing Look at How American History Has Changed in the Telling over the Last 200 Years” by Kyle Ward as the source of her knowledge.

“Textbooks in the 1830s begin with an account of the Native Americans' awe of Columbus and superiority of the Europeans,” Troutman said.

Leading up to World War I, Columbus became a fabled figure in the United States, she said, and his deeds upon landing were idealized.

Dennis Kelley, an MU associate professor who specializes in indigenous religions, agreed, saying that for a long time, Columbus was part of America's creation myth. People incorrectly pictured “the Niña, Pinta, Santa Maria and Mayflower all floating next to each other,” Kelley said, despite being separated by well over 100 years.

Troutman said that by 1946, just after World War II ended, “Columbus’ taking of the land becomes justified, and even noted for claiming for ‘The Highnesses’, meaning the imperialist king and queen. However, it can be noted that U.S. textbooks from this time also condemn other European imperialists, such as Germany, Japan, and Italy for their actions in WWII.”

“You can just see how the language, meaning, changes,” Troutman said.

Post-landing

Columbus’ discovery was completely world-changing, Morris said. Europeans had no idea there were people on the other side of the ocean, and Columbus changed everything. His voyage kicked off an age of exploration and ushered in the Columbian Exchange, the spread of people, technology, culture and animals between Europe and the Americas.

“It wouldn’t have been any more shocking for the Mars rover to turn on its camera and see people standing there saying, ‘Hey!’” Kelley said.

For many years in American classrooms the story stopped there, but Columbus changed lives for more than Europeans.

“Between the intentional violent conflicts and the spread of diseases, Columbus’ so-called discovery was nothing short of a disaster,” Morris said.

“Columbus behaved like a 15th century well-to-do European man,” she said. “He assumed that those who were not like him were inferior, he raped the native women he found and, unbeknownst to him, infected them with European diseases.”

The land and people of Europe and the Americas had been apart for 15,000 years, which allowed different microbes to grow and mutate separately, Morris said. The indigenous people of each continent had separate immunities to diseases.

For instance, smallpox in Europe was mostly a childhood disease and only reached epidemic levels in mutation years, Morris said, but when it was introduced to the Americas, it caused mass devastation. When smallpox was introduced to North and South America, it killed about 20 million people, [according to pbs.org](https://www.pbs.org), or 95 percent of the indigenous population.

Now, with modern historians rethinking the legacy of Columbus, the language used in telling his story has become more neutral, Troutman said.

Morris agreed, saying changes in teaching Columbus’ story mirror larger cultural changes in society. In particular, during the second half of the 20th century, she said, the United States opened itself up more to the experiences of a wider range of people.

Changes in teaching the history of Columbus “reflects a change in the values of society, and I think it reflects a change in who’s actually writing history,” Morris said. “I mean, as the profession opens up, it becomes harder and harder to see history as only the deeds of elite white men.”

Troutman said some of today's textbooks still don't go far enough to demonstrate the complexity of Columbus as a historical figure, so she usually gives her students supplementary materials to balance out the narrative.

"It's taught more through the lens of causation, or this idea of cause and effect," Troutman said. "No matter where you stand on how you feel about Columbus, the world was forever altered ... It's more of posing that question — Why might there be a controversy over Columbus? — and letting students investigate and come up with their own answers."

Indigenous perspective

Columbus Day has been a national holiday since 1937 and is [still recognized by Missouri](#), but Columbia Public Schools doesn't take the day off or officially recognize it in any way. Some cities and states don't recognize the holiday or have changed it to a day of recognition for indigenous people. [Twenty-six states still recognize Columbus Day](#), with Alaska and South Dakota renaming the holiday to celebrate indigenous people. Many cities and towns around the country celebrate Indigenous People's Day instead of Columbus Day, even if their state doesn't officially recognize the holiday — including Minneapolis, Seattle, Phoenix and Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Two years ago, MU students marched on campus to protest recognition of Columbus Day, saying they wanted the day to be renamed "Indigenous People's Day."

Randi Anderlik, the president of MU's indigenous student group, was there. Anderlik and Ryder Jiron, vice president of the group, said they've been educating their peers about the indigenous community since they were kids. They both grew up in Missouri and often visited family on reservations. Anderlik's family are members of the Oglala Lakota tribe and live on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, while Jiron's family are Pueblo of Isleta and live on a reservation of the same name in New Mexico.

Both said they remember being taught the history of Christopher Columbus in elementary school, but it was "sugar-coated," Anderlik said.

She said that as she grew older and took more complex history classes, she wasn't taught to idolize Columbus, but indigenous history was relegated to one short paragraph about genocide. When history classes did cover Native Americans, Anderlik said, it was mostly about those who were "in the way of white settlers" or those who clashed with European settlers as they colonized America.

The history Anderlik was taught was from the perspective of settlers, a "white lens," she said.

For Anderlik and Jiron, indigenous history doesn't begin and end with Western exploration. They want to see more education that focuses on contemporary indigenous life and continues the story beyond Western settlers' conquering land. The focus shouldn't be only on the indigenous people as they interacted with white settlers, they said.

Jiron said he wants to see less of a focus on the killings of indigenous people and more about their cultures, histories and how those histories affected them.

“It’s always ‘This is who they came across 200 years ago,’ never ‘Who are the natives now?’” Jiron said.

The biggest change in education on indigenous peoples, Kelley said, is an increased awareness of the things students don’t know. Actions such as the Dakota pipeline protests have opened many people’s eyes to the fact that the treatment of American Indians is an ongoing issue.

One of the biggest things the public doesn’t understand about American Indians, Kelley said, is their dual sovereignty. Reservations in the United States are recognized as apart from the federal government. American Indians are just that — Americans as well as indigenous people.

It’s also important for people to understand, Kelley said, that indigenous people are also American patriots.

“It’s our job as patriots to critique our own government,” Kelley said. “Kind of like a family.”

This is important because the United States cannot effectively intervene in human rights issues, such as Muslims in Myanmar, Kelley said, if they aren’t living those values at home.

When she was in eighth grade, Anderlik said, she was asked by a classmate: “How are you Native American? Aren’t you guys extinct?”

Anderlik said she wants to see a focus on contemporary struggles and more knowledge of history post-colonialism. She said her grandmother went to a boarding school that forbade them from speaking their native language and expressing their culture. To get an education, her mother also went to boarding school, where she was isolated from her family. The Pine Ridge Reservation where Anderlik spent summers with her family is known as one of the most impoverished reservations in America.

“A lot of times the schools teach about before colonialism, ‘Oh, they lived in teepees,’” Anderlik said. “This is what you would see in the movies: They wore buckskin stuff all the time. They don’t talk about reservations. They don’t talk about how reservations got divided up.”

“After Western expansion, for all they know, (Native Americans) just disappeared,” Jiron said.

“They think that we’ve all died off, but we still have big tribes,” Anderlik said. “Our culture and our number of people are going down due to assimilation, forced assimilation and colonization — but we’re still here.”

T COLUMBIA DAILY
TRIBUNE

[City to consider texting ban for all drivers](#)

By CAITLIN CAMPBELL

NO MU MENTION

All Columbia drivers soon may need to put down their cell phones while driving.

A bill seeking to ban all texting while driving will go to the Columbia City Council for consideration no later than December, according to Assistant to the City Manager Heather Cole. The ordinance would expand to all drivers the existing statewide rules that prohibit texting for drivers 21-years-old and younger, Cole said.

The ordinance would make Columbia one of few Missouri cities with a blanket texting while driving ban — partly because regulating the practice is murky legal territory.

“I feel fairly confident that the intent will be to follow state law that this is a primary offense for 21 and under and ... a secondary offense for those over 22,” Cole wrote in an email.

In other words, the bill proposed for older adults will direct Columbia law enforcement to issue citations when another, primary traffic violation also has occurred. For example, a police officer might not pull a driver over after observing the driver texting while stopped at a stop sign. But, if an officer watches that driver blow through a stop sign while on their cell phone, the driver will be cited.

State law makes texting while driving a primary offense for younger adults. In other words, the police will pull over and ticket a younger driver simply for using a cell phone to “send, read or write a text message or electronic message.” Law enforcement in Missouri do not need another reason to stop young drivers, such as speeding or reckless driving.

The statewide restriction on texting also applies to anyone driving a commercial motor vehicle. Those drivers also are barred from using their hand-held cell phone to make a phone call or for another purpose. Anyone driving an emergency vehicle is exempt from the law.

Attorneys in Missouri are divided on whether municipalities even have the authority to pass strict texting laws. Kirkwood, for example, adopted an ordinance prohibiting texting regardless of a driver’s age in 2014, but other cities in St. Louis County have not because their attorneys disagree on the issue.

The concern is a provision of the state’s texting while driving statute which declares the state “preempts the field of regulating the use” of cell phones in vehicles, and that the state regulations “shall supercede any local laws ... to regulate the use of” cell phones by a driver.

City employees were unable to provide clarification on the issue before the Tribune’s print deadline.

There is some indication council members will support the ordinance.

The Columbia ban was recommended in a 2016 report compiled by the Mayor’s Task Force on Pedestrian Safety. First Ward Councilman Clyde Ruffin and Fourth Ward Councilman Ian Thomas acted as co-chairmen of the task force. Thomas said he plans to work with Cole to draft the ordinance the task force recommended.

Adoption of the proposal is also part of implementing a citywide “Vision Zero” policy, which aims to achieve zero traffic deaths or serious injuries on roadways. The plan received unanimous support from the council in December 2016.

Distracted driving, which includes texting while driving, is a common reason for deadly or injurious traffic crashes in Columbia. So far in 2017, 125 vehicle crashes were attributed to distracted driving — 24 of the crashes involved injuries and five injuries were disabling, according to data from the Missouri State Highway Patrol.

Distracted driving is noted by the patrol as the cause of a July 10 fatal pedestrian crash on Oakland Gravel Road, where a 16-year-old driver hit and killed a 9-year-old girl. The police department would not disclose whether the distraction for the teen was texting.