Enrollment losses, state cuts put MU in $60 million budget hole

By Rudi Keller

The University of Missouri faces a $60 million budget shortfall on the Columbia campus under a worst-case scenario for state support and enrollment, Chancellor Alexander Cartwright said Monday at a campus faculty meeting.

The meeting, called to discuss a report recommending MU close 27 graduate programs, also included discussion of the financial straits the university faces in the coming year. The university has already cut an undisclosed number of non-tenured faculty to save money in the coming year and cutting programs is an important part of balancing the budget to protect the rest of the institution, he said.

“Across the board cuts will not help this institution move forward,” Cartwright said. “What will happen is we will weaken already weakened infrastructure, and I hope this doesn’t happen but I could see us struggle for years to come.”

The special faculty meeting packed Jesse Wrench auditorium in Memorial Union and was called in response to a petition started by Stephen Karian, an associate professor of English.

In late January, MU released the report of the Task Force on Academic Program Analysis, Enhancement and Opportunities that recommended closing 27 graduate programs ranging from doctoral programs in Romance Languages to the doctoral program in chemical engineering. The report variously cited low numbers of applicants, graduates, academic output or grant production as the reasons for shuttering each program.

The report wasn’t limited to recommendations for program cuts. It also identified several areas for further study, with possible consolidation in areas such as educational psychology, foreign language studies and management. Another portion of the report recommends making investments in broad areas, including data analytics, support for improved teaching and interdisciplinary work.

Karian’s petition questioned the use of data provided by consulting firm Academic Analytics and he called it a poor measure of faculty productivity. Karian’s petition also objected to the use of the task force instead of the academic audit of each program called for by university regulations when program decisions are being made.
Academic Analytics was approved for a $954,000 three-year contract to continue providing data to the UM System.

One of the most surprising findings, Karian said, was the way Academic Analytics counts books published by faculty. He noted in his presentation that a self-published book counts the same as a book published after rigorous academic review by a prestigious press and that a paperback edition of a book counts as an entirely new book.

“I think the most surprising thing to me was that a book that is issued by a self-publisher, that is, a publisher who will publish your book because you want them to publish it, counts the same as an academic book,” Karian said. “That strikes me as not especially academic or analytical.”

If MU is forced to make cuts to balance the budget for the coming year, it will be the third year in a row that the budget will shrink. In March 2016, then-interim Chancellor Hank Foley directed the campus to cut 8 percent to prepare for lower enrollment and potential legislative cuts.

When Gov. Eric Greitens took office in January 2017, he ordered budget withholdings that reduced funding for the UM System by $31 million and withheld appropriations in June to reduce spending by an additional 9 percent in the current year. If lawmakers approve his current plan for another 10 percent cut to public colleges and universities, the MU campus will lose another $21 million, Cartwright said.

Another $30 million is because enrollment is expected to continue declining. This year’s incoming class was the smallest in 20 years and total enrollment is the lowest since 2008. The senior class, however, is the largest in school history. The university is expecting a small rebound in freshmen enrollment but it will not offset departing graduates and the loss of students who drop out after their first year on campus.

The remaining $9 million, Cartwright said, is for unavoidable cost increases.

During the meeting, the faculty passed a resolution calling on Cartwright to establish a formal process for addressing the recommendations of the Task Force on Academic Program Analysis, Enhancement and Opportunities. The faculty called for an opportunity to provide additional data or correct inaccuracies, a budget justification that shows how each closure will save money and timelines for making decisions.

Cartwright said he had established a plan for receiving additional information but worried that a more formal process could upset the tight timeline for deciding a budget. He has said he will make his decisions on the recommendations by the end of the spring semester.

“We have some tough decisions ahead of us, some very difficult decisions,” Cartwright said. “We have some budget planning that has to occur. We are going to have to be making those decisions in the next month or two months. This vote that you take today will have an impact on how we make those decisions, potentially.”
Faculty used discussion of the resolution to air their grievances about the task force report. Charles Presberg, an associate professor of Spanish, said a larger number of graduates from the doctoral program would saturate the market. He said the measure should be the graduation rate for the students who are admitted to the program and whether the graduates find employment.

“If we are able to graduate quality students at the same rate as top-tiered institutions in our geographic region, then, again, I would question more than anything else the criteria whereby we are judging a graduate program for inactivation,” he said. “Again, it makes no sense to produce 20 PhDs in Spanish or French.”

Cartwright assured the faculty that he is reviewing everything he is receiving about each program before he makes any decisions.

“Recommendations are never perfect,” he said. “It is a group of people who made recommendations based on what they had.”

The value of some of the data used to create the report is questionable, Cartwright said, but much of the information was obtained internally and no recommendation was based purely on the information from Academic Analytics, he said.

“I did not take it lightly,” he said. “That is why I did not just take the recommendations and the report from the faculty and then just go ahead and start implementing.”

MU faculty members want transparency, more time before graduate programs are cut

BY Kacen J. Bayless

The decision on whether or not to close more than a dozen graduate programs at MU now has a more substantial timeline.

At a special general faculty meeting on Monday, hundreds of MU faculty members packed Jesse Wrench Auditorium at Memorial Union to engage in a discussion centered around the Academic Programs Task Force report that recommended the closure, review or consolidation of several graduate programs.
“The question is: how are the cuts being performed, how will the process be determined and who’s going to have roles and input?” Stephen Karian, associate professor of English, said during a news conference after the meeting. “I think, clearly, there was a strong consensus today that faculty members want to have a voice in that process.”

The faculty meeting was called after Karian submitted a petition to Chancellor Alexander Cartwright. The petition, signed by 83 faculty members, asked for a time for faculty members to voice their displeasure with some aspects of the Academic Programs Task Force’s final report and the possible closure of programs.

**Academic Analytics**

After introductions from Cartwright and Task Force Co-Chair Cooper Drury, Arts & Science associate dean, who reiterated how the Task Force made its recommendations, Karian took the stage and denounced the task force’s use of Academic Analytics, a controversial company that provides data on faculty and school productivity.

Karian identified eight problems with the company’s data that he hopes MU leaders will keep in mind before making final decisions:

“Confusing Quantity and Quality.” Karian said Academic Analytics does not collect data in terms of quality and deals only in a “more is always better” approach.

“Lack of transparency.” He said most MU faculty members have profiles with Academic Analytics, but very few have been able to view their profile despite deans and administrative leaders having access to this information.

“Exclusions and Distortions.” He said Academic Analytics’ “one size fits all” measurement strategies are problematic for “departments with diverse research and creative profiles.”

“Pervasive Omissions.” Karian said Academic Analytics tends to give too much weight to some of the data collected.
“False equivalencies.” He said the company also gives inadequate comparisons between data that should not be compared, such as comparing a small travel grant to the MacArthur Fellowship.

“Book Inflation.” Academic Analytics counts the number of International Standard Book Numbers, or ISBNs, instead of counting the actual number of books produced by a school which leads to the counting of new editions as new books.

“Implausible and volatile Rankings.” Karian cited the dramatic shifts witnessed in the English department in terms of rankings. He said around one-third of the English programs shifted more than 20 positions up or down and one department’s ranking fell 93 positions.

“Cost.” The campus needs to know how much it costs to subscribe to Academic Analytics, he said.

Cartwright and Drury clarified that although Academic Analytics data was used by the task force, it was just one source of information collected to make recommendations.

“No program is in that report because of Academic Analytics,” Drury said. “We found that each program was unique. There was no piece of information that was more important than others.”

Transparency timeline

When Cartwright opened the floor up for faculty members to voice their opinions on the task force’s report, English professor Andrew Hoberek stepped forward with a prepared motion for MU administrators to:

- Allow ample opportunity to correct inaccurate and misleading data.

- Provide a budgetary justification for each closure or merger being considered.

- Provide a set of procedures and a timeline for moving forward that are transparent and include meaningful faculty input.
The statement, which was approved at the meeting by a majority hand vote, was prepared by Hoberek and a small group of faculty members to focus the discussion and to receive more transparency about the process of closing programs.

“The goal was to boil down what faculty wanted in terms of asking for more information and more input as the process went forward,” Hoberek said.

Before faculty members voted on the motion, Cartwright gave a brief warning. He said MU could potentially face a $60 million budget issue this year, with about $21 million due to state budget cuts and $30 million due to low enrollment.

“We have a lot of tough decisions ahead,” Cartwright said before the vote was cast. “This vote that you take today will have an impact on how we make these decisions. Across the board cuts will not move this institution forward. I could easily see us continue to struggle. I’ve said I wanted to make decisions (on the closure of programs) by the end of the semester.”

Hoberek said he thinks Cartwright was trying to warn faculty that some people in the state might perceive the vote as faculty trying to stall and trying to prevent substantive change.

“I’m not sure that’s necessarily the intention,” Hoberek said. “I think for the most part, people understand that there are things that must be done moving forward, but that this process did not give adequate room for commenting on what, in some cases, was a problematic process.”

After the meeting, Cartwright said he understood the motion as the faculty looking for a public commitment that decisions would not be made until the end of the semester.

“We want to make some of our budget decisions within the next month or two and (decisions on closing graduate programs) towards the end of the semester, around May,” he said. “We’re going to have to work through them and we have to have some scenarios on how we’re going to do it.”

When the report was first released, Cartwright said it was part of a larger process and final decisions will be made throughout the spring semester.
Last April, UM System President Mun Choi called for an 8 to 12 percent budget cut and a review of all MU programs. Since the task force’s creation in August, Cooper Drury and Matthew Martens, professor and provost faculty fellow, held multi-hour review sessions twice a week before the recommendations were made.

The task force reviewed data provided from multiple sources including the student census, Missouri Department of Higher Education and the National Study of Instructional Costs and Productivity. The process also involved 39 meetings with campus faculty, staff, administration and students.

After the report was released, the MU chapter of the American Association of University Professors, or AAUP, said the task force used inaccurate conclusions and careless wording that threaten the reputation of MU.

The specific concerns in the statement from AAUP, which was released Jan. 28, addressed the Academic Programs Task Force’s partial reliance on Academic Analytics. The statement was signed by six MU faculty members including MU AAUP Chapter President and Associate Professor of Sociology Victoria Johnson.

“Growing evidence suggests that much of the information produced by (Academic Analytics) is incomplete and inaccurate,” the statement said.

The MU chapter of AAUP said the task force’s report failed to include important differences in programs such as faculty to graduate and undergraduate student ratios. The chapter said faculty members should be provided full access to the task force’s data and enough time to review the information before the administration makes final decisions.

“Research and scholarship that contributes to the state, society and the world are not assembly line products,” the statement said.
After AAUP released their statement, MU spokesman Christian Basi clarified that the task force’s process included multiple sources of data and information, not just information from Academic Analytics.

“We’ve made it very clear that there are many other data points that were part of the process,” he said. “We won’t be making decisions based on one or two data points. We’re using other data points as well as the feedback that we are receiving from deans and faculty.”

MU faculty meets with Chancellor Cartwright over budget concerns

By Charles Nichelson


COLUMBIA - Scores of MU faculty members filled Jesse Wrench Auditorium to meet with Chancellor Alexander Cartwright amid controversy over how the university is dealing with its budget issues.

Faculty members expressed concerns with the process the university is using to solve its budget problems and the validity of the information being used to make decisions.

Associate Professor Stephen Karian, who helped lead the effort to petition for the special general faculty meeting, specifically cited the use of "Academic Analytics," an external database for faculty research assessment, as a major cause for concern with the Academic Programs Task Force's report.
The faculty petitioned to meet with the chancellor, following a month that saw reports of improved in enrollment numbers and an announcement that some non-tenure-track faculty would not have their contracts renewed, in response to the task force's 39-page report that recommended the elimination of 27 graduate school programs.

Faculty members responded with claims that the task force used inconclusive, invalid and outdated information in evaluating many of the programs it recommended for elimination.

Stephen Karian, who also presented a resolution at the faculty meeting, says the process is flawed.

"It has a serious distorting process," Karian said, of Academic Analytics. "It distorts what faculty members do; it omits many things; and we can do much better."

Chancellor Cartwright responded to criticism by saying that while Academic Analytics may be an incomplete tool, it was "not a major component" in the task force's decision-making process.

The faculty was able to pass a resolution, stating the administration should "allow ample opportunity to correct inaccurate and misleading data, provide a budgetary justification for each closure or merger being considered, and provide a set of procedures and a timeline for moving forward that are transparent and include meaningful faculty input throughout the process."

However, there was significant pushback from faculty members about whether they were just waiting out the inevitable, or passing a resolution that would not functionally change much.

Many faculty members left the meeting still confused about what the next step in the process will be, and whether or not their voices will be included in determining it.

Interim Provost Jim Spain said the next step will involve compiling information from the Dean's Council that may not previously be included in the task force's work.

Spain said that higher education is going to have to adapt to survive.

"We've got to make some strategic decisions about where and how we'll invest the resources that the state invests in us, and that parents invest in us with their tuition dollars." Spain said. "And we're going to have to make difficult decisions about where we will invest to achieve the level of excellence that the state of Missouri is expecting the flagship university, in the state, to deliver."
After concealed carry allowed on campus, KU hired more safety officers and crime fell

BY MARÁ ROSE WILLIAMS
mdwilliams@kcstar.com
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Updated March 05, 2018 06:04 PM

While the national debate over arming teachers heats up, the University of Kansas — where this year students and faculty can carry concealed weapons on campus — reports that crime there is down.

In a report released late last week, KU Public Safety officials said crime on the Lawrence campus declined 13 percent from 2016 to 2017. In the first six months of permitted concealed guns on campus, there have been no criminal weapons violations.

KU Public Safety attributes the drop in crime to steps the university took to improve campus security after the legalization of concealed carry. Three additional police officers and three security officers were hired.

The crime report does not include an incident in which a loaded .38 revolver found unattended in the bathroom of Wescoe Hall last September. That was a university gun policy violation but not criminal, said Capt. James Anguiano, spokesman for KU Public Safety.

It also does not include sexual assault reports made only to university administration and not investigated by campus police.

Kansas State University, where concealed guns are also allowed, does not keep similar crime stats, officials there said.

At University of Missouri in Columbia, campus police reports indicate the number of overall crimes was up from 228 in 2016 to 257 in 2017, with the biggest increase being thefts. However, MU saw five fewer rapes, and three fewer violent crimes with no change in the number of aggravated assaults.

As of July 1, The Kansas Personal and Family Protection Act allowed students and faculty to carry concealed handguns into nearly all campus buildings.

Prior to 2017, KU campus police since 2008 recorded a total of 14 weapons violations. There was one violation in 2016. They handled five sexual assaults in 2016 and 2017, with one more
rape in 2017 and one less fondling. KU Public Safety handled 671 total criminal offenses in 2017, down from 770 in 2016.

Anguiano said the most reported crime on the campus historically is theft. "That is where we saw our biggest drop," he said. In 2017 there were 156 thefts reported, down from 213 in 2016.

He said KU Public Safety believes that having more officers on campus deterred criminal behavior. "Their main function is community policing," he said.

In a statement about the crime report, KU Chief of Police Chris Keary said, “The added visibility of officers on campus helped people feel safer, but conversations with those officers also helped the community understand their role in safety and crime prevention.”

Also adding to the drop in crime, Keary said, was added crime prevention technology, including 750 cameras throughout campus. The university also is hosting more crime prevention programs during the year for students and faculty.

Anguiano acknowledged that the report reflected only one year. "We know that crime could go up next year," he said.

The campus public safety report, released every spring, is not as broad as the so-called Clery report, which includes all crime reported on or near campus whether it was investigated by campus police, the city's police or in a university investigation.

Clery is a 1990 federal statute, named after Jeanne Clery, who in 1986 was raped and murdered in her dorm room by another student at Lehigh University. Her parents believed the school had failed to share vital information about campus safety with students.

The law requires public and private colleges and universities that get federal funding to maintain and annually disclose campus crime statistics and security information.
Allowing off-duty law enforcement personnel to lock and load should be national standard

By Royce Barondes

Royce Barondes is the James S. Rollins Professor of Law at the University of Missouri where he teaches, among other subjects, firearms law.

Of the approaches to countering unstable individuals committing mass shootings, among the more innocuous would appear to be allowing off-duty law enforcement officers and retired officers to remain armed. It is curious, then, that executive branch officials have unnecessarily restrained these efforts.

In 2004, Congress enacted the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act, to allow current and retired law enforcement officers to carry firearms generally throughout their travels. LEOSA’s objectives included, a court noted, “to provide additional safety for the communities where the officers live and visit.”

State firearms restrictions create a complex, vague mosaic. LEOSA allows credentialed current and retired law enforcement personnel to carry firearms throughout the country, notwithstanding most State restrictions. Without federal preemption, the labyrinth of state restrictions could inhibit realization of these benefits.

Exercise of LEOSA rights is not without potential cost, as Pennsylvania Constable Eric Ramirez learned. Although entitled by federal law to possess a firearm out-of-state, he was nevertheless arrested, treated to a jail stay and indicted for exercising this federally-secured right. In civil rights litigation following dismissal of the indictment, a federal judge held "LEOSA does not create an individual right."
And what Congress allowed, executive branch officials have unnecessarily restricted. A separate federal statute, the Gun-Free School Zones Act, prohibits firearms possession within 1000 feet of a school, subject to certain exceptions. One exception is for persons licensed to do so by the State where the school is located.

The Gun-Free School Zones Act has a much broader impact than might be apparent. Vast tracts of non-rural areas cannot be entered without transiting covered locations.

That act was adopted before LEOSA was enacted. So, it is unsurprising the Gun-Free School Zones Act does not explicitly exclude these law enforcement officers and retirees from its prohibitions.

Numerous statements in LEOSA’s legislative history indicate its adoption would allow qualified personnel to carry firearms throughout the country. Yet the Secretary of the Army asserts LEOSA does not authorize possession within these school zones. Others make similar statements.

This interpretation puts much of the country off-limits. It is not required. Statutes are interpreted by courts in light of their evident purposes. They are not understood in a tedious, literal fashion designed to frustrate their evident objectives. The Supreme Court, in King v. Burwell, held an Affordable Care Act exchange a state elected not to establish was established by the state. A 2015 Supreme Court opinion announces that the phrase “tangible object” does not include fish, for purposes of a criminal statute governing destruction of evidence. The executive branch does not have to persist in a position that Congress made a fatal misstep in implementing an approach to opposing mass shooters.

Apparently, in some quarters it is in vogue for punditry to comment derisively on the efficacy of trained personnel using pistols in opposing rifle-wielding mass shooters. Headlines like those concerning the 2015 Garland, Texas, shooting, such as “Outgunned Traffic Officer Stopped 2 Attackers,” would suggest a reply.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives has reportedly taken an odd position on LEOSA. Popular sources report the ATF asserts LEOSA does not preempt state restrictions on common firearm features. This author has been waiting since last July for a substantive reply from the ATF to his inquiry concerning whether the ATF has adopted a position on the matter and, if so, what it is.

The firearm feature most prominently at-issue would be magazine capacity. Surely one would wish to afford a standard-capacity magazine to a law enforcement officer using a pistol to take-on an unhinged criminal having a rifle.

In this case, even tedious literalism is insufficient to support administrative efforts to curtail LEOSA’s efficacy. The statute allows qualifying persons to possess concealed firearms notwithstanding any provision of state law. Indeed, one with a handgun containing a standard-capacity magazine is possessing a firearm.
Congressional consensus on techniques to mitigate these crimes is difficult to develop. Administrative personnel should facilitate elimination of inadvertent obstacles to congressionally-approved approaches. Unnecessary, restrictive pronouncements on the scope of LEOSA, like those discussed here, should be renounced.

**The Sacramento Bee**

**Research boosts MU, state**

— Reprinted from the St. Joseph News-Press

*Generated from News Bureau press release*

*Amid persistent concerns about money, the University of Missouri is touting a plan to double research funding from $200 million to $400 million in annual expenditures. It's a bold vision that holds promise to boost the university's stature and the state's economy.*

As we have learned more about this, the dramatic step up in research funding appears to be a reasonable goal and one that, once attained, will pay big dividends.

MU already belongs to a prestigious group: the 62 institutions in the Association of American Universities. Membership in the AAU, founded in 1900, is by invitation only and is focused on institutions that are distinguished in their devotion to academic research and education.

MU has been an AAU member since 1908. That tenure is impressive, but the university's research ranking is not.

The U.S. members of the association include 28 private and 32 public research universities. MU's total research spending of $250 million annually is in the bottom quarter of public members.

The Columbia Daily Tribune reports MU Chancellor Alexander Cartwright said it would take $102 million to move up to the next quartile and his goal is to double the funding available. The plan includes attracting up to five national research centers over five years. Each center would require $20 million to $25 million annually to operate, and would attract grant funding.

"What we want to do is we want to double the money we are getting from federal, private industry and also from philanthropy," Cartwright said.

One existing center at MU, the National Swine Resource and Research Center, was established in 2003 and has served a vital role in biomedical research. Swine have proven to be an optimal species useful for investigation of a large number of human diseases.

A major part of the new effort will be the Translational Precision Medicine Complex, a proposed laboratory costing $150 million to $200 million. Researchers from medicine, engineering and
other disciplines would pursue collaborative work there focused on major health concerns, including cardiovascular disease, cancer, pulmonary disease and kidney disease.

Cartwright says the university also wants to double money spent on clinical medical trials to provide Missouri residents with access to new technologies and treatments.

Among other things, AAU institutions award 52 percent of all doctoral degrees in the in-demand disciplines of science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) and are leaders in awards of patents, creation of startup businesses and producing entrepreneurs capable of attracting venture capital funding.

A big boost in research funding would lift MU’s standing among this group of high-achievers. This is a future MU aspires to, and one we should seek as well.

COLUMBIA DAILY TRIBUNE

Two patients sue over Mizzou Biojoint procedures

By Rudi Keller

The Mizzou Biojoint, advertised as a long-term alternative to knee-replacement surgery, is under fire in two lawsuits filed Friday that accuse the University of Missouri of failing to disclose risks of infection and that the procedure is experimental.

The lawsuits, filed on behalf of Daniel Draper, a soldier living in Pulaski County on active duty in the U.S. Army when his surgery occurred, and Amanda Reinsch, a former professional boxer and mother of six from Freeburg, charge James Stannard, an orthopedic surgeon at MU, and James Cook, a veterinarian, with medical negligence and the university with violating merchandising laws. They were filed by Kip Robertson of the Bartimus Frickleton Robertson Rader law firm in Kansas City.

Draper’s first biojoint surgery failed and a second was attempted, the lawsuit states. The second surgery was also unsuccessful and he received a full knee replacement from Thomas Alleto at Truman Memorial Veterans’ Hospital. As a result of the unsuccessful biojoint operation, the lawsuit states, Draper’s military career is over and he cannot live independently.

Reinsch’s implants became infected with staph bacteria, the lawsuit states, requiring surgeries and intravenous antibiotics in an attempt to control the infection. When Stannard suggested a
second biojoint operation, she got a second opinion and that physician performed a full knee replacement.

The infection was not under control and Reinsch underwent a second total knee replacement on Dec. 21, her ninth surgery on the same knee since February 2016.

Reached by telephone Monday, Robertson said he could not discuss the cases beyond what was contained in the court filings. There will likely be more lawsuits, he said.

“We are actively investigating other cases and we are doing that as we speak,” Robertson said.

Through spokeswoman Jesslyn Chew, MU Health Care declined to comment on the lawsuits.

The lawsuits allege Draper and Reinsch were misled by Stannard when they were referred for the biojoint procedure. Neither fit the patient profile for candidates for biojoint — Draper was too heavy and Reinsch was a smoker.

“At all relevant times, the defendants have marketed Mizzou BioJoint Surgery as being effective for at least 10 years,” Robertson wrote. “In some instances, the defendants have marketed Mizzou BioJoint Surgery as being effective for as long as 30 years.”

Biojoint is a process that uses bone tissue and cartilage taken from a deceased donor to treat osteoarthritis in the knee, one of the most common ailments treated by knee replacement surgery. Instead of metal and plastic devices, the surgeon removes damaged tissue and replaces it with the donated tissue.

MU has patented a process for preserving the tissue until needed for surgery and a seminar paper about the process was published last year.

“It took us more than five years of rigorous scientific research to find and patent a new way to preserve donor tissue,” Cook said in an article on the MU Health website.

According to the Mizzou Biojoint page on the university’s website, both full knee replacement and biojoint are “very successful procedures,” with about 200 biojoint surgeries performed since the first one in early 2016. “The surgeons will follow their patients for life, continuing their study of how well the biologic repairs hold up over time,” the website states.

“The one thing we still don’t know for certain is how long these repairs will last,” Stannard said in a quote on the webpage. “Years of research led us to predict that these joints should last 15, 20, even 25 years. But there is no way to speed up time; we won’t know for certain until that many years go by.

The lawsuits allege Stannard and Cook were negligent by offering and experimental and unproven procedure to patients. They also accuse Cook of performing surgery without the qualifications of a medical doctor.
The problem with using harvested bone and cartilage tissue is that the cells begin to die immediately after it is extracted from the body and that large amounts of bacteria are released into the body’s tissues at death, said Eddie Adelstein, a pathologist and assistant medical examiner.

Adelstein has become one of the biggest public critics of biojoint because of the dangers he sees in the use of the tissue. He said he has sought the research protocol for biojoint from the MU Institutional Review Board but that no documents have been produced other than for the patented process of preserving tissue.

“Our claim is we can replace your joint with a dead person’s joint and you will be good as new,” Adelstein said. “They are really pretty good at convincing the people they could do a lot for them.”

Horseback riding may relieve combat vets’ PTSD symptoms

Ronnie Cohen

4 MIN READ

Generated by News Bureau press release: Therapeutic riding programs help veterans cope with PTSD, MU study finds

(Reuters Health) - Therapeutic horseback riding may ease symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder in combat veterans, a new study finds.

After three weekly riding sessions, 32 participating veterans lowered their scores for symptoms of the disorder, known as PTSD, researchers report in Military Medical Research.

Moreover, after six weeks, participants experienced a clinically significant reduction in their symptom scores. In other words, they were capable of doing things - such as going to a supermarket - that they might have been unable to do when they started the program.
“It was delightful to find out our intervention helped the way we hoped it would,” said lead author Rebecca A. Johnson, a professor of nursing and veterinary medicine at the University of Missouri in Columbia.

As many as one in five recent combat veterans develops PTSD, an overactive fear memory that triggers disturbing thoughts, feelings and dreams, according to the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Some veterans suffering from PTSD are so fearful that they rarely leave their homes, Johnson said in a phone interview.

“Veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder have high anxiety, and to have (them) focus on learning a skill is diverting. They’re very focused,” she said. “Riders are mastering horsemanship skills. It’s not a pony ride.”

During the therapeutic horseback riding sessions in Missouri, veterans learned and practiced grooming, interacting with the animals and riding them with a leader and two side walkers. Most of the participants were men, and they ranged in age from 29 to 73.

Many were veterans of the Vietnam War who had been experiencing posttraumatic-stress symptoms for decades, Johnson said.

Johnson estimated a similar program would cost $300 to $400 per person in Missouri, though it could cost substantially more in other parts of the country, and in some cases, riding centers might provide scholarships or reduced rates for veterans, she said.

“Some of these military veterans had been experiencing PTSD symptoms for 40 or 50 years,” she said. “It may be important for healthcare systems to support therapeutic horseback riding as a viable complimentary therapy.”

Dr. Gary Wynn, a professor of psychiatry and neuroscience at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in Bethesda, Maryland, said he “would be reticent for a broad recommendation, especially if it involves mobilizing resources from healthcare organizations.”

Wynn, who was not involved with the study, said he would want to see evidence that the improvements last long after the treatment is done.

A prior recent study of yoga in people suffering from PTSD showed that one of the key determinants of long-term benefits was continued yoga practice, he said.
“The benefit of some complementary and alternative-medicine treatments has been likened to the vacation effect,” he said by email. “One receives the majority of the benefit while on vacation, and that quickly dissipates after the vacation is over.”

Previous studies have shown that alternative treatments – from yoga to fly-fishing, to acupuncture and meditation – have been shown to be of some benefit to veterans with PTSD while they are getting treatment, Wynn said.

Though he knows little about the cost of therapeutic horseback riding, Wynn said the cost “could be significant” and difficult to scale.

“I could see this as a part of a specialty program, a referral program for those that have failed other treatment modalities, like the 30-day or 60-day programs out in some idyllic nature setting where there were a series of therapeutic modalities combined to address treatment-resistant PTSD,” he said. “Therapeutic riding for everyone probably isn’t an option.”

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The Southeast Missourian is a daily newspaper published in Cape Girardeau and serves the southeastern portion of Missouri.

Help Pets, Help Your Health

Story generated by MU News Bureau release: Senior Adults Can See Health Benefits from Dog Ownership

By Julie Hendrix

Benefits of pet ownership for senior citizens
How would you like to lower your blood pressure, improve cognition, get more exercise and lower your health care costs? It may be as simple as adopting a pet. Studies from the National Institute of Health, as well as researchers at the University of Missouri, have found a link between these health benefits and pet ownership. Local seniors have found not only health benefits, but also wonderful companionship from their pets.

“We get it all the time,” said Thomas Sanders, adoption counselor at the Humane Society of Southeast Missouri. “Situations where the husband or wife has passed away, and they are looking for a companion, often a low-energy pet that will lick them and sit on their lap. They come back talking about what a difference it has made.”
Sharon Stanley of Cape Girardeau has found that to be true. After her dog of 14 years passed away, she wasn’t looking for a replacement, but saw a loveable retriever mix on the Humane Society of Southeast Missouri’s Facebook page. Her niece in Los Angeles saw the same picture and forwarded it to Stanley. With over 237 likes and shares, she thought her chance of being able to adopt that particular pup was slim, but when she called the next day, the dog was still available for adoption.

“It was my dog! It was meant to be!” says Stanley of her dog, Malia. “I felt like the stars had guided me to her. I feel like I’m her match, or her mother — I’m what she’s looking for.”

In addition to the happiness that companionship brings, physical benefits result from the exercise and care that go along with having an animal.

"Our results showed that dog ownership and walking were related to increases in physical health among older adults," states Rebecca Johnson, a professor at the MU College of Veterinary Medicine and the Millsap Professor of Gerontological Nursing in the Sinclair School of Nursing in the report, “Senior Adults Can See Health Benefits from Pet Ownership.” “These results can provide the basis for medical professionals to recommend pet ownership for older adults and can be translated into reduced health care expenditures for the aging population.”

The National Institute of Health found dog walking may encourage participants to take part in other physical activities, thus providing a myriad of physical and mental health benefits.

Social and emotional benefits from having a dog include a sense of routine and purpose.

“They bring light to the home,” says Karen Honaas, a Cape Girardeau resident who recently adopted a Yorkie from the Humane Society. “The joy of walking into an empty house and having a tail wag — it’s nice to have confusion back in the house.”

Honaas’ dog joined her household after her four children had left home, and helped fill the void left by their absence. She says she has had time to bond with and train her puppy, Elsa Marie, since retiring two years ago. Honaas also serves on the Humane Society’s Raise the Woof committee, an annual fundraiser that was held February 24th.

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**ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH**

**Speak up, walk out: Some Missouri universities urge high school students to take a stand**

*By Kristen Taketa*
If any high school or middle school students get disciplined next week for walking out to protest gun violence, that discipline won’t hurt them when they apply to several Missouri universities.

In fact, some universities are encouraging students to engage in peaceful protest.

“We don’t see that as a bad thing,” said Patrick Giblin, Webster University spokesman. “In fact, we see this as students as showing leadership initiative. So it actually helps them.”

“We encourage civic engagement,” Washington University wrote in a recent tweet to prospective students. “March on.”

On March 14, thousands of students at hundreds of schools nationwide are expected to walk out to protest gun violence in schools and urge legislators to pass stricter gun control measures. Students from at least 14 Missouri schools, including eight in the St. Louis region, have organized walkouts for that day, according to the Women’s March Network.

It depends on the school district, but it’s not uncommon for students to face consequences for walking out of class. Administrators from Clayton and Riverview Gardens high schools recently enforced detentions and parent conferences, respectively, after students left school to protest gun violence. In May last year, scores of Hazelwood West students were suspended for walking out to support teachers, until administrators reversed the suspensions after more student protests.

Many area school districts are currently discussing how they will handle the walkouts that are expected next week. School districts that discipline students often cite safety concerns and district policies, as well as the suspicion that some students may take advantage of walkouts simply to get out of school.

Washington University, St. Louis University, Fontbonne University, Webster University, Lindenwood University, University of Missouri-St. Louis and Missouri State University are among those who have said they won’t hold it against high school students if they are disciplined for walking out for a civic issue.

“We must fundamentally change the way we interact with and view a prospective student’s high school experiences,” wrote St. Louis University President Fred Pestello in a statement on the school’s website. “This means colleges and universities formalizing admission policies that do not preclude students from attending a university because they voiced a dissenting opinion. In fact, dissent, dialogue, and debate are critical to the academy and should be seen as central to — not divergent from — learning.”

Giblin said that, for years, Webster University has given high school applicants a chance to explain why they have disciplinary marks on their records. Applications are reviewed individually and discipline records are judged on a case-by-case basis.

Some universities said they don’t ask for high school disciplinary records when admitting students.
The University of Missouri-Columbia and University of Missouri-St. Louis, for example, only ask for academic information such as college standardized test scores, class rank, grade-point average and high school coursework.

Missouri State University only asks applicants to state whether they have been dismissed or suspended from another college or university, or whether they have criminal charges against them.

Truman State University says it is unlikely to rescind admission offers for “minor disciplinary actions, in-school suspensions or short-term out-of-school suspensions” unless there are records of a “pattern of significant or repeated conduct violations,” personal violence or threats to public safety, according to a spokeswoman.

St. Louis companies, universities encourage leaders and employees to check their bias

By Ashley Lisenby

Dozens of people visited a mobile museum dedicated to educating the public about unconscious bias at the Express Scripts headquarters in north St. Louis County on Monday.

More than 350 corporate executives and university presidents signed a pledge to address unconscious bias in the workplace. Local leaders at Edward Jones, Reinsurance Group of America, Inc. and St. Louis-based manufacturing company Emerson are among companies who also signed the pledge.

Express Scripts Diversity and Inclusion Vice President Susan Stith said the event is an attempt to help people think about who they are and how they see others.

“The intent of today is to determine what your own biases are so that you can create and action plan to either mitigate or to help someone else,” Stith said.

“It’s about breaking down barriers,” she added later.

The inaugural event at the company comes at a time when people across industries are having public discussions about racism and harassment.
About 5,000 people work for Express Scripts in St. Louis. The Fortune 500 pharmacy-services company employs a total of 28,000 people. Nearly 70 percent of its employees are women, and almost 40 percent of people identity as an ethnic minority.

Visitors at the Monday event learned about unconscious bias through a series of videos and quizzes inside the Check Your Blind Spot mobile museum parked outside the company building at 1 Express Way. Ned Debary, CEO Action for Diversity and Inclusion Event Manager, said the audio visual tools helped people see how rapidly their brains take in information to make various assessments about a person or group.

“Our video here is about a 90-second video that really reinforces all the things that are rushing through your head when you’re working with someone and and how that affects the workplace environment and the work product,” Debary said.

Express Scripts chief officer Tim Wentworth, employees and local students visited the mobile museum. Jennings Junior High School eighth-grader Deron Titsworth said he learned more about how to treat people.

“What I learned is like, don’t read a book by its cover; actually read the book,” he said.

Washington University, Webster University and schools in University of Missouri System are few of the next stops on the unconscious bias museum tour.

MU to participate in statewide tornado drill on Tuesday

MADISON CZOPEK

Generated from News Bureau press release: MU to participate in statewide tornado drill

Last year marked Missouri's first tornado death in five years.

On average, however, Missouri sees an average of six deaths and 34 tornadoes each year, according to the National Weather Service.

In addition to last year's fatality, 83 tornadoes hit the state and 31 people were injured.
Tornado season peaks in May, and MU will participate in a statewide drill Tuesday morning as preparation. All components of the MU alert and warning system will be tested at 10 a.m., and all city and county outdoor tornado sirens will be activated.

During the drill, MU will test its alert systems. This means:

- Alert Beacons — located in lecture halls, common areas, hallways of residence halls, classroom buildings and student unions — will sound and flash alerts for 30 seconds.
- Text message alerts will be sent to those who have signed up to receive notifications by text.
- A mass email alert will be sent to all university email accounts.
- Desktop notifications will be sent to MU-owned computer screens.
- Messages will be posted to MU's Facebook and Twitter accounts.

"The purpose of the drill is for students, faculty and staff to start thinking about what their emergency plan is," said Liz McCune, associate director of the MU News Bureau. "So when you hear the siren go off, no matter where you are, you should think about what you should do to get to a safe location."

Vice Chancellor for Operations Gary Ward encouraged students, faculty and staff to take an active part.

"We encourage everyone to participate in this tornado drill by practicing their sheltering plans on the lowest floor in an interior room or hallway away from doorways and windows," Ward wrote in an email to the campus community.

Although "everyone is strongly encouraged to participate," that may mean different things to different people, McCune said.

"I could see a professor not wanting to move all the students in a large lecture hall to another floor, but it would be a good opportunity for them to have a discussion with the class about what they would do in the case of a real emergency," she said.
The statewide tornado drill is part of a larger effort by the Missouri State Emergency Management Agency and the National Weather Service to raise awareness about severe weather safety. Each day of Severe Weather Awareness Week focuses on a different safety message including preparedness, tornado safety, flash flood safety and severe thunderstorm safety.

Mike O'Connell, communications director for the Missouri Department of Public Safety, said it is especially important for college students to be thinking about their severe weather plans because they are often in new places and on-the-go.

"They're in dorms, fraternities or sororities, in classrooms or walking around on campus," O'Connell said. "It's important that they get in the habit of thinking, 'where would I take cover if a severe storm occurred?'

Anyone interested in learning more about what to do when severe weather occurs should look at the Missouri Storm Aware website, O'Connell said. He also recommended Missourians pay close attention to the radar and forecasts so they can think about emergency weather plans when the threat of severe weather is particularly high.

"You may have a lot of students from different parts of the country or other countries where tornadoes aren't as big of a concern as they are in Missouri," O'Connell said. "Those students need to learn emergency weather safety and adapt to the location they'll spend four years in."

If the weather is unfavorable on Tuesday, the drill will be postponed until 10 a.m. Thursday.

MU to take part in statewide tornado drill
MU to take part in statewide tornado drill

Missouri News Headlines Tuesday, March 6, 2018: Millennials are not saving for retirement

By: Ryan Matheny

Generated from News Bureau press release: Millennials are not adequately saving for retirement, MU study finds

(Columbia, MO) -- A new University of Missouri study indicates that millennials are not adequately saving for retirement. M-U researchers found that 37-point-two percent of working millennials have retirement accounts, which they say demonstrates a need for increased financial education. Professors noted that millennials are less likely to have employer-provided pensions or benefit retirement plans, and there's increased uncertainty about the future of Social Security. The study also found that only 17-point-six percent of self-employed millennials had retirement accounts. This generation of young adults accounts for more than 25 percent of the workforce.

KBTX-TV is a CBS-affiliated television station licensed to Bryan, Texas, United States and serving the Brazos Valley.

Focus at Four: New study says smartphones, social media don't negatively impact social lives
Generated by MU News Bureau release: **Social media does not decrease face-to-face interactions, MU study finds**

By Staff Reports

**A researcher at the University of Missouri at Columbia says your smartphone isn't making you unhappy or disconnected.**

Michael Kearney used data sets to determine the following:

"We didn't find support for the common assumption that using social media causes you to have fewer face-to-face social interactions and as a result, less social well-being," said Kearney on First News at Four.

Furthermore, Kearney mentions that each technological advancement in communication over the years has brought the same fears, and time after time, society has, well, survived and adapted.

For more from Kearney on his findings, see the video player above. For more on Kearney's career, see the Related Links.

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**New study says social media does not decrease face-to-face interactions**

Generated from News Bureau press release: **Social media does not decrease face-to-face interactions, MU study finds**

Dicamba is hurting monarch butterflies, scientists say

By Eli Chen

Scientists are concerned that monarch butterflies could be facing a new threat: pesticides that contain dicamba.

A report released last week from the Center for Biological Diversity showed that monarch butterflies migrate through areas of the southern and Midwestern United States where dicamba is heavily used. The chemical can interrupt the growth of milkweed and other plants that the species feeds on. Monarch populations are critical pollinators of wildflowers and other plants, but the species has declined more than 80 percent in the last two decades.

Since the 1960s, dicamba has been used to kill weeds, namely the notoriously tough pigweed. Its use expanded in the last couple years, after farmers began planting dicamba-tolerant soybean and cotton from Monsanto. In 2012, farmers used about 600,000 pounds of dicamba on crops. Researchers estimate that nearly 60 million pounds could be used this year, based on Monsanto's projections.

However, the herbicide harmed about 3.6 million acres of soybeans in the United States during the 2017 growing season, according to research at the University of Missouri-Columbia. In hot weather, dicamba can volitilize, or become a gas, and drift for miles, causing damage to sensitive crops.

"We're not calling for an outright ban on dicamba but we don't believe that it can be used safely on Monsanto's genetically engineered crops," said Nathan Donley, senior scientist at the Center for Biological Diversity.

There has been major initiatives to save monarch butterflies. Former President Barack Obama issued a memorandum to save honey bees, monarch butterflies and other pollinators in 2014. Monsanto has also launched projects to conserve the species and distribute milkweed plants to promote habitat. However, such efforts to plant milkweeds in agricultural areas could be undermined by dicamba use, Donley said.

"I think we really need to make sure we maintain hospitable conditions for milkweed and that means limiting pesticide use," he said.
Missouri and a few other states of issued restrictions and cut-off dates for using dicamba products during this year's growing season. Arkansas banned the use of the herbicide altogether.

Monsanto has maintained that damage to other plants could be controlled with proper pesticide application training. The company has conducted "1,200 studies" that show that the chemical does not move when used correctly, said Scott Partridge, Monsanto's senior vice president of global affairs.

"If growers and applicators are successful in doing that, the product isn't going to move off target and cause any damage to the habitat of monarch butterflies," Partridge said.

This isn't the first time that a weedkiller made by Monsanto has been blamed for the decline of monarch butterflies. Scientists have also blamed the population drop in part to Roundup Ready, which contains glyphosate. But the effects of dicamba are much more immediate on monarch habitat, Donley said.

"With most pesticides, the damage is delayed and it's harder for people to make the connection between pesticide use and harm," Donley said. "But with dicamba, you can actually see the damage in real time. I hope this is a wake-up call to the EPA and the farming community."

In November 2016, the EPA approved the use of dicamba-based products such as DuPont's FeXapan and Monsanto's XtendiMax on genetically modified soybean and cotton. The Center for Biological Diversity wants the agency to let the two-year registration for dicamba to expire later this year.

Missouri Experts Respond To Hate Report

By CHARLIE CLARKE • 15 HOURS AGO

The Southern Poverty Law Center released its 2017: The Year in Hate and Extremism report, and the number of hate groups in Missouri went down from 24 to 18. Experts I spoke with said that the decrease in hate groups doesn’t necessarily signify a decrease in hate.
“Sometimes those numbers are just artifacts of how many groups they can uncover,” MU political science professor Peverill Squire said. “Sometimes these groups disappear, they merge, they take on new forms or identities. So I’m not sure it tells anything particularly important about Missouri.”

Karen Aroesty, the Anti-Defamation League’s regional director for Missouri, eastern Kansas and southern Illinois, agrees with Squire. She says the definitions of hate and a hate group are too general to come to conclusions based off of these statistics.

“What does it mean to hate? What does it mean to be a professional hater?” Aroesty said. “Maybe what we need to do is we need to be looking at the roots of prejudice and bias, and figuring out ways to address that early on. So someone who is inclined to become a professional hater and act on that hate doesn’t get to that point.”

The report detailed a nationwide uptick in neo-Nazi groups, but a decrease in Ku Klux Klan groups. The SPLC detailed that the group seems to have hit a wall, “unable to adapt to the modern world and the changing tactics of the radical right.”

In Missouri, KKK groups fell from 4 to 1 over 2017, while neo-Nazi organizations rose from 2 to 3. The SPLC defines a group as “an entity that has a process through which followers identify themselves as being part of the group,” and says organizations on its hate group list “vilify others because of their race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation or gender identity.”

Father, who had been deployed for 10 months, surprises twin cheerleaders at MU basketball game
COLUMBIA, Mo. — The crowd at Mizzou Arena went wild Saturday when the father of twin cheerleaders made a surprise return from his deployment.

Captain Kody Kemerling, who had been deployed for 10 months, ran onto Norm Stewart Court as the announcer described his military experience. His daughters, Maria and Micalea, were facing the opposite side when he ran up from behind and gave them a big hug. Their faces were priceless. Watch the video above to see the powerful moment.

Truman the tiger, the school’s mascot, stood behind the emotional reunion and waved an American flag.

Captain Kemerling was on his third tour. He has been serving our country for 14 years.

“Thanks you to all who serve our country! Especially when it’s dad!! What a surprise!”

University of Missouri Cheerleading posted along with a video of the special moment.

The Tigers defeated the Arkansas Razorbacks 77 to 67. They play again Thursday in the second round of the SEC Tournament in St. Louis. That game will start at 2:30 p.m.

UMKC’s Move To Travel-Heavy Conference Strains Athletics Department Budget
By Greg Echlin

Kansas men’s basketball team will be just down the road from home this week for the Big 12 conference in Kansas City. Mizzou only has to go to St. Louis.

UMKC, on the other hand, has to travel more than 1,300 miles to Las Vegas for the Western Athletic Conference (WAC) tournament. The WAC is a far-flung conference: UMKC’s closest competitor is Chicago State. Otherwise, they’re going to places like Seattle and Bakersfield, California, and paying for the travel.

The school hoped its move to the WAC — a mid-major conference that doesn’t have football — would bring more exposure to its athletic department. Instead, UMKC is taking a serious look at its five-year-old affiliation.

The UMKC athletic department’s total operating expenses for the 2016-2017 school year was $15.9 million, while total revenues were $14.8 million, according to NCAA records filed with the University of Missouri System. Plus, the system’s budget crunch led to UMKC getting $1.5 million trimmed from its athletic department’s coffers for this school year.

“When you have a crisis like this and chaos, it does make you shake it all up and figure out what’s really important,” UMKC athletics director Carla Wilson says.

The athletics department itself is now operating at a basic level. Unlike their best years as a contender during the mid-2000s in the Mid-Continent Conference (now the Summit League), the Kangaroos have no pep band nor cheerleaders at home basketball games. The men’s basketball radio announcer, Steven Davis, no longer travels to away games. Sports Information Director Shelby Hild left in mid-season, so the department doesn’t have a full-time director.

Consider this: Bill Self’s base salary ($5 million according to USA Today) with the Kansas Jayhawks’ men’s basketball team is more than one-third of UMKC athletics’ total $13.2 million budget.

So how’d the school get here?

Back in the day

The meal ticket for mid-major athletic programs is landing an automatic bid to the NCAA men’s basketball tournament, and to do that, you have to win the conference tournament. When UMKC was in the Summit, it never did. So, the school decided in 2013 to switch to the WAC.

Wilson became AD the same year UMKC made the switch. While she didn’t have a say in the matter, she says the school hoped it would give the university’s signature sports program a better shot at the Big Dance.
“Yeah, I think the opportunities for that were such at the time that that was probably, definitely a thought that that would be helpful,” Wilson recalls.

But since joining the WAC and bringing on former Louisville assistant Kareem Richardson to coach, the men’s basketball team has had only one winning season, going 18-17 last season.

The new conference affiliation hasn’t reflected well at the turnstiles either: Crowds didn’t surpass 2,000 for a single game this season. Kansas City’s Municipal Auditorium seats almost 10,000.

That’s not to say UMKC hasn’t seen success in other sports. In 2016-17, the ‘Roos won five team championships (men’s cross country, men’s and women’s tennis, men’s and women’s outdoor track and field).

Taking flight

The WAC’s vast reach requires an immense amount of air travel — for players and coaches. The average men’s basketball trip last season was $32,000, according to NCAA records.

That extensive travel requirement led WAC conference rival CSU-Bakersfield to announce Nov. 27 it’s leaving for the more geographically friendly Big West, citing an average of 2,400-mile roundtrip for its teams. The Big West’s only school outside of California is Hawaii.

Men’s basketball coach Rod Barnes, who led the Roadrunners to their first-ever NCAA tournament two years ago, says the decision to leave the WAC was not solely based on hoops.

“When you start thinking of the ones that’s not generating a lot of revenue, it’s less in their budgets,” Barnes says. “So, I think it’s a burden off the university in a sense because now the travel costs won’t be as much as it’s been in this league.”

The travel is also time-consuming for student-athletes. The UMKC women’s golf team plays in fall and spring, and began its spring schedule last week with a five-day trip to a tournament in Arizona.

Senior golfer Chandler Gallagher, a nursing major, loves competing, but says she feels like she’s already working full-time between studies and athletics.

“I’m lucky enough to have family that financially supports me. I’m able to just go to school and just do golf,” Gallagher says. “But I do know a lot of people that have to go to school, be a full-time student, be a full-time athlete and have a job to be able to eat and have basic necessities.”

It’s among the things UMKC athletics, and especially Wilson, will have to consider when C. Mauli Agrawal takes over as chancellor in June. There’ll be tough questions to answer, and as long as UMKC is in the WAC, Wilson will be presenting a pricey reality.