

Columbia Missourian

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Good Morning! It's Thursday, July 13, 1978

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Chiefs, Cardinals
coming to town

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Aspirin cuts stroke risk, study shows

BOSTON (UPI) — Taking four aspirin a day cuts the risk of death or crippling by stroke in half for men — but not women — who have had warning signs of an impending seizure, the New England Journal of Medicine reported Wednesday.

The study, made over six years at two dozen Canadian hospitals, provided the first statistically solid evidence of the value of aspirin in preventing stroke — the third-leading U.S. killer disease.

Such a role for aspirin has been hinted at in recent studies but never proven. Aspirin is also under investigation as a possible preventive of further heart attacks in people who already have had one.

The study means aspirin has the potential for saving thousands of lives a year from the disease which kills one in five people in North America and Western Europe, more than any other disease except heart disease and cancer.

Stroke occurs when the blood supply to the brain is choked off either by a sudden clot or a gradual clogging of the arteries, causing parts of the brain literally to die of starvation.

Stroke-caused disability puts more people out of work than any other disease. Nearly 2 million Americans are afflicted by strokes and almost 200,000 die of them every year.

What aspirin apparently does is make

the platelets — tiny discs in the blood which cause clotting — so slippery that they can't stick together and form a clot. Aspirin is safer and cheaper than anti-coagulant drugs which also inhibit clotting but carry the danger of uncontrolled bleeding.

The study was hailed as a "major contribution" in an editorial in the prestigious medical journal.

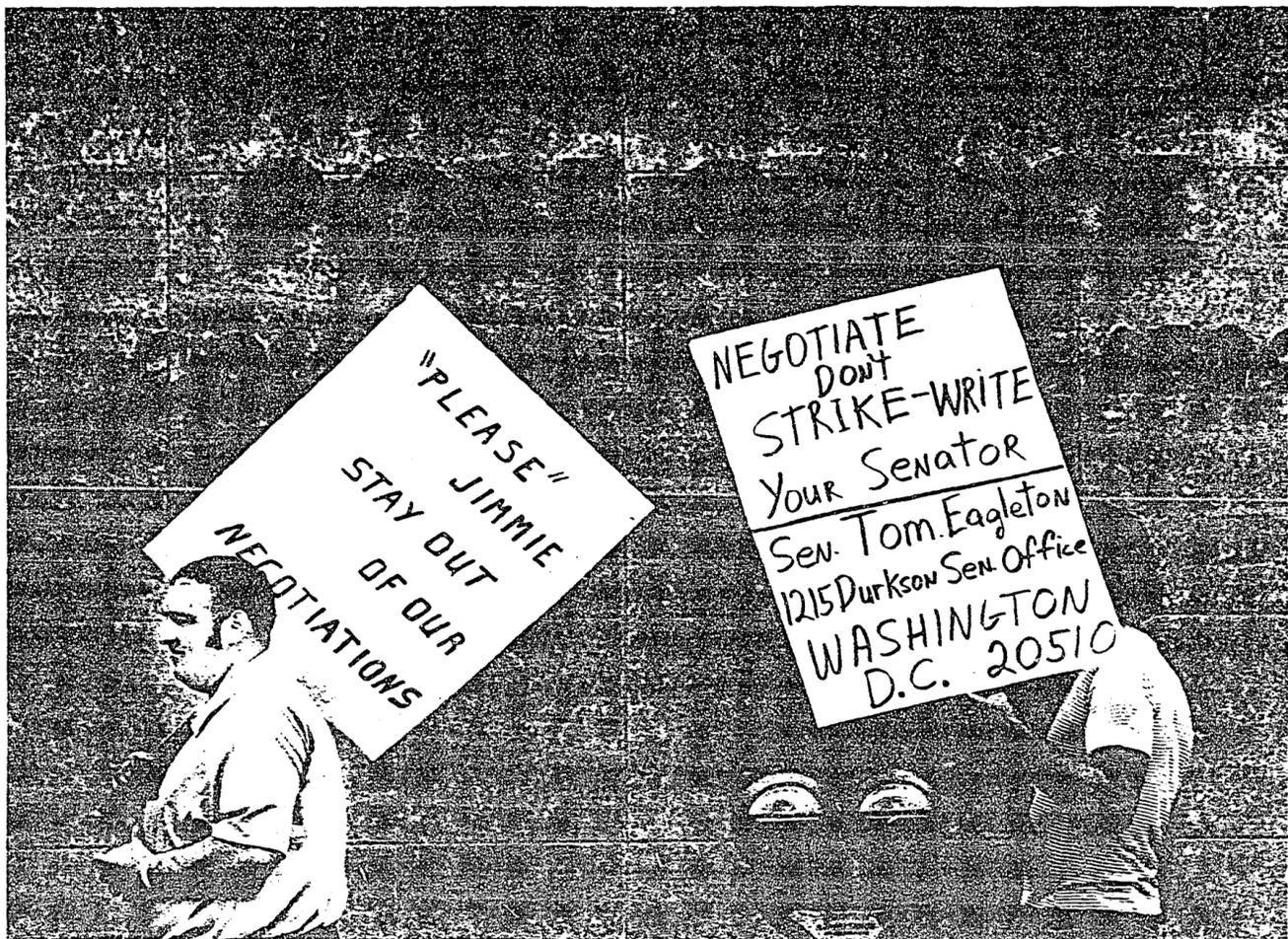
Dr. Henry J. M. Barnett, a neurologist at the University Hospital, London, Ontario, headed the study of 586 patients in hospitals all over Canada. The patients all had had what doctors call transient ischemic attacks, loosely translated as mini-strokes.

Such mini-strokes occur in one of every 1,000 elderly Americans. But major strokes happen frequently to people with no warning from a mini-stroke.

One group of patients was given a standard-sized aspirin tablet four times a day, another was given an anti-gout drug called Angarin, and a third was given a dummy tablet.

The researchers had hoped Angarin would work to prevent stroke, but it didn't. Nor were women helped either by Angarin or aspirin. But the number of subsequent major strokes or death among men who took aspirin daily was 48 per cent lower than men in the other

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Postal pickets

Evan Davison, left, a mail handler at the Mid-Missouri General Mail Facility, and another postal worker picket the Columbia Post Office to air their feelings concerning contract negotiations in

Washington, D.C., between the Postal Service and four postal employees' unions. Related stories on Page 2A.

Raymond K. Gehman

Schooling: Accessible chancellor keeps communication lines open

By Julie Black
Missourian staff writer

As University chancellor, John Schwada was a man pressured by protesting students and a persistent press. The late 1960s was a time of controversy on the University campus, and Schwada chose to isolate himself and issue "no comment" statements.

"His attitude was to cool it, to sit things out without responding," says Bob Kren, director of the Office of Public Information.

Schwada resigned in December 1970 and went to Arizona State University. For the next year or so his successor, Herbert Schooling, also was inac-

cessible. He referred all questions from the media to Kren. "I didn't always know what was going on, especially when it came to staff meetings I hadn't attended," Kren says.

Then, Schooling says, "I began to

Insight

see that the media weren't satisfied with their access to me."

Two reporters, John McCarroll of KFRU radio and Mark Noblin of the Columbia Daily Tribune, and Kren talked with Schooling about setting up a weekly news conference. Schooling agreed, and the first conference was

held in April 1973.

Schooling does not refer to these weekly chats as "news conferences," but as "meetings with the media." He says a news conference is called periodically for the purpose of discussing specific releases or stories, not routinely to discuss stories whether they are important or not.

Schooling says he never knows what questions the media will ask, but he sometimes catches them on issues they've overlooked. "I'll tell them, 'You missed the boat,'" he says.

The questioning is generally genteel. Tom Krynski, who began covering the meetings for KFRU in

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The press gang was all there for Schooling's last meeting

By Julie Black
Missourian staff writer

The gang was all there Wednesday morning — along with a few newcomers — as University Chancellor Herbert Schooling played host to his final press conference. He entered the Oak Room in the Memorial Union promptly at 8 a.m., as he has done for the last five years, barring an absence or two.

The reporters were uncharacteristically subdued as they sat before a breakfast of eggs or donuts while Schooling stuck to coffee. The 65-year-old Schooling was asked about his views of mandatory retirement for administrators. He said he believed it

was an appropriate time for him to retire even if he had not reached the age for Social Security.

"I've made whatever contribution I'm going to make," he said quietly.

One reporter jokingly asked the chancellor whether he was getting out because Investigative Reporters and Editors Inc. was moving its headquarters to the University.

"I've been used to investigative reporters for a long time," the chancellor said, referring to the numerous reporters from the Columbia news media who have interviewed him in the past few years.

Schooling said he had only two regrets — that he has not fully resolved the campus parking

problem, and that budget reductions prevented the University from developing new academic programs.

He thanked all the reporters present for the opportunity to meet with the press. He said the weekly press conferences allowed him to state the administration's view on issues. "I'm not sure you accepted them all as valid reasons," he added.

Schooling said he would leave it to his successor, Barbara Uehling, to decide whether she wants to continue the conferences. "An individual has to approach problems in his or her own way and take the consequences for decisions. You can't let others make decisions for you."

Master plan predicts fewer students, less money

By Julie Black
Missourian staff writer

In the next decade Missouri's colleges and universities face a two-fold threat of declining enrollment and fiscal strain, according to Master Plan III for post-secondary education in Missouri.

The plan was scrutinized Wednesday by a group of college presidents and other master plan committee members who gathered at the University.

When the first draft of the master plan was unveiled in September 1977, it was rejected by the Coordinating Board

for Higher Education as being vague, gloomy, rambling and confusing. Master Plan II fared no better when presented to the board last January.

"Frankly, I don't think I've made major changes in the plan, but the committee may think so," said Bruce Robertson, the commissioner for higher education responsible for drafting the plan.

One major change Robertson made was to make the draft of the plan more readable. "The consensus of the whole committee was that the last report was jargon-laden," said Michael Elliott, deputy commissioner for higher

education. The report also was made shorter by at least a fourth, Robertson said of the 101-page draft. "It can be made 10 to 15 percent shorter — I can still squeeze some dead wood out."

Robertson added four more goals to the original five goals for higher education in the 1980s in lieu of an expected decline in enrollment. These goals concern financial access to higher education, equal educational opportunity, quality education and public and community service, among others.

He also changed a section on public contracting with private colleges and greatly expanded material on two-year

and private colleges.

The report is divided into five sections. They are Past, Present and Perspectives for the Future; Problems, Opportunities, Goals and Policies of Missouri Postsecondary Education in the 1980s; Financing Higher Education in the 1980s; and a summary of recommendations.

Elliott said a change was made in a section concerning the ongoing review of post-secondary programs. Various institutions are to conduct reviews of their programs and submit the results to the board. The review will start immediately and should be completed

within five years. "Program improvement, consolidation and deletion are what we are concerned with," he said.

Praise and criticisms of the new draft were offered by the seven members of the committee, including Mel George, University vice president of academic affairs.

One board member found the report "discouraging." Bob Leestamper, president of Southeast Missouri State University, said the report's dire predictions about an inevitable statewide decline in enrollment did not take into account those colleges whose

enrollment is not declining. Leestamper represented the four-year state institutions in Missouri.

Robertson defended his report's premise when he said he did not know of any region in the state which would not face an enrollment decline. "The southeast and southwest may face the problem a year or two later, but it's just a matter of time," he said. He conceded that some institutions may not experience a decline, "but we can't predict which they are."

The report states that the pattern of

(See DIVERSIFIED, Page 12A)

Gans Creek 'wild lands'

Four areas of undeveloped land in Missouri state parks have been designated as wild lands by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, including the Gans Creek area in Rock Bridge State Park south of Columbia.

The 720-acre (288-hectare) Gans Creek Wild Area consists of hilly, wooded terrain surrounding Gans Creek, a rocky stream meandering through tall limestone bluffs. Recreation opportunities in the area include hiking, picnicking, horseback riding, nature study and bird-watching.

The wild area policy, adopted earlier this year, is designed to preserve the natural features of undeveloped lands in Missouri State Parks. Designated areas are to be permanently protected.

Weather control to be possible

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Scientists soon may be doing something about the weather as well as talking about it, a panel of weather modification experts told the government Wednesday.

"We believe it will soon be technically possible to manage some kinds of weather resources in a variety of ways on a significant scale — and that the human benefits of doing so with prudence are likely to be very great," said board chairman Harland Cleveland.

The panel said a stepped-up research effort probably would produce important increases in mountain snow cover in the West, increase rainfall in farm belts in the High Plains and Midwest in the late 1980s, and reduce hurricane and hail damage by the 1990s.

The board said cloud seeding probably will be able to increase snow and rain by 10 to 30 percent, reduce some hurricane winds by 10 to 20

percent with much greater reductions in wind damage, and reduce hail by up to 60 percent in some kinds of storms.

The panel emphasized that deliberate tampering with the weather should be carried out "with environmental prudence and after consultation with the people likely to be most affected."

The 17-member Weather Modification Advisory Board is an independent body established last year to provide advice to the secretary of commerce.

It said the key conclusion in its first report "is that a usable technology for significantly enhancing rain and snow and ameliorating some weather damage is scientifically possible and within sight."

But it said the scientific challenge is formidable and requires a 20-year federal program, reinforced by state and private agencies, to bring reality to the potential benefits of weather management.

"The case for hastening progress

along these lines is very strong," the report said. "The economic benefits of delivering more water in the right places — for dry farming, for irrigated crops, for hydro-electric power and for municipal and industrial water use — seem very likely to outweigh the costs by impressive amounts."

Cleveland, director of international affairs for the Aspen Institute for Humanities Studies, said in an accompanying letter that history is sprinkled with cases of technology running ahead of social and environmental thinking that should accompany them.

"Precisely because the science and technology of weather resources management are still at such an early stage, there is an excellent chance in this field to do things right," he said.

Cloud seeding is the weather modification technique with most immediate promise.

Inside today

Talk of the town

Bird fanciers from the Roman historian Pliny the Elder to Columbia residents have found parrots — and their squawky talk — irresistible. But, says a local bird veterinarian, these colorfully feathered friends are not for everyone. Story in People, Page 1B.

In town today

- 9 a.m. Boone County Court meets, fifth floor, County-City Building.
- 6:30 p.m. "Anything Goes," Summer Diner Theater, Columbia College. Show time is 8 p.m.
- 7 p.m. Columbia Planning and Zoning Commission meets, fourth floor, County-City Building.
- 7:30 p.m. "The Taming of the Shrew," Maplewood Barn Theater, Nifong Park.
- 7:30 p.m. Columbia Human Rights Commission meets, fourth floor, County-City Building.
- 8:15 p.m. "Jumpers," Summer Repertory Theater, University Theater.
- 8:15 p.m. MOSSPAC Chamber Orchestra, Fine Arts Recital Hall, University.

Movie listings on Page 11A