New College Proposed To Co-ordinate Study Of Biological Sciences

By SHIRLEY CHRISTIAN

A College of Biological Sciences would be created at Ohio State under a recommendation presented informally yesterday to the Faculty Council.

The new administrative unit was proposed by the Council on Instruction.

Under the recommendation the Departments of Agricultural Biochemistry, Botany and Plant Pathology, Microbiology, Zoology and Entomology and the Division of Biophysics would be transferred to the new college July 1.

Appropriate undergraduate courses from the Departments of Anatomy, Physiological Chemistry and Physiology would become part of the college at the start of Autumn Quarter. Undergraduate major programs in those departments would be withdrawn from the College of Medicine at the same time.

Formal Move to Come

John E. Weaver, vice president for academic affairs, said the proposal will be formally introduced to the Faculty Council next month. He distributed copies of the recommendation to members for study.

In other action, the council approved a rule directing department chairmen to issue statements of the

criteria and procedures they use to determine departmental promotions, salary raises and tenure.

Graduate Representation

The council also referred to an ad hoc committee the request by the Council of Graduate Students for graduate student representation on eight faculty committees. President Novice G. Fawcett said he hopes to appoint the committee this week.

The rule for a statement of criteria and procedures was proposed by the Conference Committee of the Teaching Staff.

David Kettler, chairman of the Conference Committee and associate professor of political science, said the recommendation is the result of a questionnaire answered last year by 573 faculty members.

Faculty Dissatisfied

The survey showed a large portion of the faculty believes itself deprived of the right to know where it stands in the areas of salaries, promotions and tenure, he said.

Kettler said the new rule does not require department chairmen to abide by an overall university rule but requires that each chairman make his procedures and criteria known to members of the department.

Lack of knowledge about such matters by faculty members ranged from five per cent of the faculty of some departments up to 70 per cent in others, Kettler said.

A correlation also was found between how much faculty members know about their standing and the degree of dissatisfaction within various departments, he said.

Those having little information on salaries, promotions and tenure are more dissatisfied than others.

The Council of Graduate Students is asking that one graduate student be appointed by the president to each of the following faculty bodies: Advisory Committee on Cultural Programs, Committee on Academic Misconduct, Council on Instruction, Council on Research, Graduate Council, Library Council, Ohio Union Council and University Scholarship and Loan Committee.
Faculty to Discuss Proposed College

A recommendation for establishing a College of Biological Sciences will be among matters considered by the Faculty Council at its regular monthly meeting at 3 p.m. today in the Faculty Club.

The Council on Instruction last month made its recommendation informally for creating the new college and distributed copies of the proposal to Faculty Council members for study.

Also on the agenda are reports by the Graduate Council, the rules committee, and the honorary degrees committee.

The Faculty Council yesterday approved the proposal for a College of Biological Sciences despite the objections of Roy M. Kottman, dean of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics. He opposed including entomology and plant pathology in the new college.

Before voting on the main issue, the council voted down a proposed amendment to leave entomology and plant pathology in Agriculture.

Kottman said the council, in voting against the amendment, had chosen to "follow the wishes of the members of the two departments. I don't see how the council can justify that," he said.

The arguments and large number of persons attending the nearly three-hour meeting caused several speakers to compare it with the 1960 Rose Bowl debate. About 50 persons attended besides Faculty Council members.

Under the plan for the new college, still subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, the departments of agricultural biochemistry, botany and plant pathology, microbiology, zoology and entomology and the division of biophysics would be transferred to the new unit July 1.

It could be the first new college formed here in 50 years.

Appropriate undergraduate courses from the departments of anatomy, physiological chemistry and physiology would become part of the college Autumn Quarter.

The Council on Instruction, which recommended the new college, said it recognized the needs of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics for some instruction and research in entomology and plant pathology and proposals to provide for those needs.

Neither entomology nor plant pathology is now a separate department. Entomology with zoology makes one department, and plant pathology with botany makes another.

The Council on Instruction proposal, as approved by the Faculty Council, is to move the two departments intact to the new college.

Kottman and Richard H. Armitage, dean of the Graduate School, led objections to the move. Armitage proposed the amendment which would have created separate departments of entomology and plant pathology and left them in Agriculture. Only zoology and botany would have been moved to the new college.

Kottman said it was logical to retain entomology and plant pathology in Agriculture because they are allied with such fields as horticulture, animal science and agriculture extension. He also said they are academic disciplines in their own right.

The dean also argued that 75 percent of the faculty in both entomology and plant pathology wish to remain in the College of Agriculture. In addition, he said the two fields are separate from zoology and botany and a part of agriculture colleges in most land-grant universities.

John D. Briggs, professor of zoology and entomology, challenged his dean's figures on the percentage of persons in the department wishing to stay in Agriculture. He said the voting was done at a "clandestine meeting." Briggs also said he wished to be a part of the planning of the new department so as to make a "free choice" later as to which college the department should join.

Another professor from one of the embattled departments said most of the "resident instructors" — those whose work is supported by Ohio State instructional funds — favor the move to the new college.

Dr. John C. Weaver, vice president for academic affairs, who introduced the new college proposal for the Council on Instruction, said there is a need to consolidate biological sciences. He said biological sciences now are scattered among four colleges.

"There is nothing to fear so much as the status quo," he said.

Marvin Fox, philosophy professor and a member of the Council on Instruction, said the basic concern of the Council on Instruction was to unify biological disciplines to make possible more growth and improvements. He said entomology and plant pathology personnel now working off campus, such as with the Cooperative Extension Service, would be unaffected by the change.

The council defeated the amendment on a show of hands — the count was not announced — then approved the new college on a voice vote.
Board of Trustees
Creates New College

The College of Biological Sciences was created yesterday by the Ohio State Board of Trustees, effective July 1, 1966.

President Novice G. Fawcett was authorized to initiate a search for a new dean to head the campus' 11th college.

The faculties and degree programs from the departments of botany and plant pathology, zoology, entomology, and agricultural biochemistry will be transferred to the new college. The Graduate School's division of biophysics will also be included.

Fawcett said he hoped a building for the college can be built and occupied in about two and a half years. Cost of the structure is estimated in excess of $7 million. It will be paid for by matching federal and university funds. Site of the new college will be the Botany and Zoology Building on Neil Ave.

Courses Transferred

Some undergraduate courses in the departments of anatomy, physiological chemistry, and physiology will be transferred to the new college. Starting Autumn Quarter 1966, authorization for the undergraduate programs in these departments will be withdrawn from the College of Medicine.

The trustees established a department of medical microbiology, also effective July 1, so that requirements for continued accreditation of the College of Medicine can be met. Henry G. Cramblett, a pediatrics professor, was named chairman of the new department.

In other business the trustees appointed Dr. Harold V. Ellingson, 53, as professor and chairman of the department of preventive medicine.

Ellingson is commander of the School of Aerospace Medicine, San Antonio, Tex. He was consultant to Project Mercury of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ellingson succeeds Dr. William F. Ashe who died Feb. 27.

Plans Approved

The trustees also approved plans for a Systems Engineering building. The proposed $3-million building will be located at 1971 Neil Ave.

Construction of a $2.8 million electronics laboratories building at 2015 Neil Ave. was also approved. Both buildings will be financed through state bond issue funds.
Professor Criticizes Planning Of Biological Sciences College

The retiring president of the Ohio Academy of Sciences has branded the new College of Biological Sciences as quickly conceived, inadequately planned and costly.

Dr. Richard A. Popham, the retiring president and an associate professor of botany and plant pathology at Ohio State, said Friday night that Ohio State's action was typical of administrators in the state universities of Ohio.

"Far-reaching decisions on matters that affect the academic quality of the university are too frequently made by administrators on the spur of the moment and without sufficient facts or expert counsel when both are readily available," he said.

He criticized the Faculty Council for what he called its "rubber stamp" approval of the new college.

"Two of the largest departments in the new college are botany and plant pathology and zoology and entomology," he said. Neither of these departments, he added, has a representative on the six-man committee which is searching for a dean.

"No explanation has been offered," he said. "Indeed, no explanation nor statement of objectives has been offered for the creation of the new college.

Faculty Not Consulted
"Neither department chairmen nor faculty members have been told what sort of curricula changes, if any, are being promulgated by the administration."

"This case is not isolated," he added. "There is all sorts of evidence of lack of intelligent planning, of rule by secrecy and surprise by edict... and of forcing the acceptance of what the competent critics judge to be academic rubbish."

Popham charged that Ohio's university administrators are forcing unwanted, cheap and ineffective methods of teaching on students and faculty.

"If the university fritters away the student's time, money and desire for learning by subjecting him to canned lectures and TV movies, then the university will be justly damned to hell by its alumni.

"And they will surely say that I don't like it in Ohio's university system, I should move on. These sorts of comments are the very cause of much of what is wrong with Ohio's universities."

He added that administrators were often like the proverbial ostrich, who would often cover their eyes and ears than hear criticism.

Administrators have been quite successful with building programs and getting federal aid, but they have made three colossal blunders, he said:

- They have made the graduate student a teacher.
- They have embraced the university branch idea.
- They have made the researcher and jack-of-all-trades."

The $3,000-per-year graduate student becomes teacher and student to free the full-time faculty member for research, he said. But, the administrators then forget about the research, and the faculty member is off to Peru or Cambodia or Washington, he said.

"He is also expected to reorganize courses, update courses, or organize new courses due to an administration-induced upheaval of a large segment of the university," Popham said.

Deans and Deanlets
"Then he is expected to fill in all of the new forms and reports required quarterly by the deans and deanlets of the newly created administrative units."

"The result? Chaos. Chaos created by a dollar-greedy administration which has lost sight of the principal objectives which the legislature had in mind when it created our universities."

Popham called the present branch universities "cheap imitations of poor colleges and a cause of the downgrading of their parent institutions."

"The permanent staff member who teaches at the branch cannot do a full day of work at the parent institution," Popham said.

"He leaves the university at 3 or 4 p.m., and since he often arrives home late at night, he arrives late at the university the next morning."

"His graduate and undergraduate students have a difficult time scheduling conferences with him. His colleagues on the staff shoulder a large share of his committee work, which means they have less time to update themselves and less time for research."

No Witch Hunt
Popham stressed that he is not in favor of a witch hunt to solve the problem. He said everyone from the governor on down must take the blame. Working together they can produce, as President Cress of Oklahoma would say, a university system our football teams may be proud of, he said.

Popham concluded: "I am indicting a way of thinking, a method of operation and an inferior product. I am indicting a university system (including the branches) which has 'just grown up like Topsy.'"

"The administrators have trampled teaching standards under foot to the everlasting detriment of the undergraduate student. It is time to stop building buildings and to start building universities."

"Who is in charge?"
"The legislature wishes it were."
"The students think they should be."
"The regents and trustees think they are."
"The administrators are, for the time being."
"The faculty should be."
Council Defends Planning Of New Biological College

The nine-member Council on Instruction released a statement yesterday denying charges that Ohio State's new College of Biological Sciences was quickly conceived, inadequately planned and costly.

Richard A. Popham, associate professor of botany and plant pathology, made the charges in a speech at a meeting of the Ohio Academy of Sciences April 22. He is the retiring president of the group.

Popham also charged that the faculty was not kept informed of the objectives of the college, that the Faculty Council gave the college "rubber stamp" approval and that the administration had made curricular changes for the college without faculty approval.

The Council's statement said that "errors in fact" in Popham's speech have created "gross misunderstandings and misconceptions" in the minds of students and faculty.

The Council said the faculty was involved over a six-year period in the "preparation, study and modification" of the recommendation to create the college and also participate in making the final decision.

Members of the Council on Instruction are Robert L. Bartels, assistant professor of physical education; Nathan S. Fechheimer, professor of dairy science; Marvin Fox, professor of philosophy; Ralph M. Johnson, director of the Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology; Hugh D. Laughlin, professor of education; W. Thomas Lippincott, professor of chemistry; William T. Morris, professor of industrial engineering; Franklin J. Pegues, professor of history, and Elliot L. Whitaker, director of the School of Architecture.
Professor Sees Crop Decrease

BY HELENE CHALFIN

If the Faculty Council upholds the decision to keep plant pathology and entomology in the College of Biological Sciences, “crop production in Ohio will decrease,” according to an Ohio State plant pathologist at the research center in Wooster.

Prof. Leonard Alexander, who works at the Ohio Research and Development Center, criticized the placement of plant pathology in Biological Sciences.

“Plant diseases are one of the leading causes of crop failure,” Alexander said. “Plant pathologists must work with agronomists to control them.”

In the College of Biological Sciences, plant pathology is oriented toward the chemistry of action — not toward crop production,” he said. “If this continues, crop production in Ohio will decrease.”

Alexander said graduate students “will be cut off from crop-oriented research and within five or ten years there will be no crop-oriented research in the College of Biological Sciences.”

Lack of Communication

“There seems to be a lack of communication between the Faculty Council and members of the plant pathology department,” Alexander added.

Prof. George F. Shambaugh of the department of zoology and entomology said the question of where plant pathology and entomology should be located “is not just an academic question.”

“The real question is the practicability of including entomology and plant pathology in a college with the aims and goals of Biological Sciences.”

Theoretically, these two disciplines could be included in that or any other college. But practically speaking, this does not work out.”

A report issued by a committee in the College of Biological Sciences last November outlined the objectives of the new college. Portions of the report follow:

“It is our intention that the College of Biological Sciences, by becoming an academically viable unit will transcend what the individual departments could accomplish. The validity of the College will be measured by the extent of this transcendency.

“To us a college will be a true college when the faculty can think in terms of the college rather than solely in terms of the subunits of the college when departmental lines cease to be academic barriers when natural groups of faculty can fully develop their potentials and strengths for the benefit of the faculty, the College, the University and society.”

Among its objectives, the committee proposed:

• To provide an environment which serves as the focal point of intellectual activity in the biological sciences for the University.
• To provide intellectual leadership for the University and the community in regard to biological matters that affect society, and to assist in the education of the general public concerning these matters.

Whether the subjects of entomology and plant pathology can best fit into this scheme, or the scheme of the College of Agriculture will be debated at the Faculty Council meeting in February.

Most of the entomologists and plant pathologists, however, have signed proposals which ask that their subjects be transferred back into the Agricultural College. The proposals were turned down by the Council on Academic Affairs.

At least two faculty members disagree with their position.

Prof. Donald J. Borror, of the Zoology and Entomology department said that the disciplines of entomology and zoology should not be separated. “They are related subjects and should be kept together in one college,” he said.

Separate Department

The proposal for a separate department of entomology in Agriculture leaves zoology in the College of Biological Sciences.

Another professor in the department said it is still too early to judge whether or not entomology can or cannot be accommodated in the Biological College.

Prof. John Briggs said, “We are not yet in a position to judge what the organization of the College of Biological Sciences will be, and what its relationship with the College of Agriculture will be.”

“Are you training biologists with a competency in entomology, or entomologists with a competency in biology?” Briggs asked. “I say that to be a good entomologist you must first be a good biologist,” he added.

Affiliation with a particular college should not be a critical factor at a university,” he added. “I would expect that whatever college I am in I would be privileged to exercise my competency.”
Professor Criticizes
New Science College

By CHERYL MEREDITH
Lantern Staff Writer

The college, established last year, is unorganized, has neither definite objectives nor a faculty-approved curriculum, according to Richard A. Popham, associate professor of botany and plant pathology.

Popham was the most publicized, if not the most ardent, critic of the college during its formation last year.

The curriculum now used in the College of Biological Sciences was not voted on by the faculty. Instead, it was suggested and approved by the Council on Academic Affairs after the council had tabled the faculty-approved curriculum, according to Ralph M. Johnson, dean of the college.

Denies Poor Planning

Johnson denied that poor planning was responsible for the tabling of the faculty-approved curriculum. He said the proposal was tabled because it presented a view of the bachelor of science program inconsistent with that of the Arts college.

Johnson called the curriculum now in use an “interim” curriculum that will be used until a permanent program is approved by the council. The curriculum is identical to the bachelor of science degree program in Arts college, he said.

The faculty-approved curriculum was “railroaded through,” according to Popham. “The faculty didn’t have much to say about it,” Popham said. “The chairman asked for discussion, but when the meeting lasts only about an hour there isn’t much time for in-depth discussion of something as complex as a curriculum.”

Johnson denied that the curriculum was “railroaded through” and said that the faculty had ample time to study it before it was presented for approval.

Procedure Irregular

Popham also charged that the procedure for choosing the college dean was “irregular.” The faculty was involved in the choice only by suggesting men it thought were qualified, he said.

A search committee, headed by Lloyd M. Parks, dean of the College of Pharmacy, was established. “Why have someone in Pharmacy search for a dean for Biological Sciences?” Popham asked.

In criticizing the method by which the dean was chosen, Popham said he was not questioning Johnson’s competence. “He’s a fair and competent man,” Popham said. “I don’t think he’d choose his successor the way he was chosen.”

Johnson said he’d choose his successor “exactly” as he was chosen.

Last spring Popham called for thorough planning of the new college “to be sure we’re not throwing away something better than we’re getting.”

“I can’t say we’re any worse off by being in the new college,” Popham said. “But I can’t say we’re any better off, either. The idea of forming the new college was to set off in a new and better direction.”

‘Objective Indefinite’

“But because no precise and definite objectives for the college have been decided upon, no one knows exactly in what direction we really are headed, or if we are meeting our objectives,” he said.

The college’s objectives are so indefinite, Popham charged, that “they could have been written by anyone walking along High Street.”

Johnson said that the objectives were written to apply any time and under any circumstances.

“We could have written that it is our objective to build X number of buildings and to hire X number of faculty within X number of years,” Johnson said. “That would be precise, but it would also be inappropriate. The objectives had to be written irrespective of time and circumstances.”

Popham said that he does not object to the College of Biological Sciences per se, but only to what he considers to be its poor planning and high cost.

More Faculty Needed

“With our small budget,” Popham said, “we just don’t have the money to spend on administrative reorganization.” Instead, he said, the money should be spent to hire permanent staff members so that graduate students can spend less time teaching and more time working toward their degrees.

“I couldn’t agree with Popham more about the need to hire more faculty,” Johnson said.

Johnson said that there is “no question” about the need for the new college.

“If we retain a loose confederation of biological departments whose faculties have no chance to address themselves collectively to modern biology, we’re doomed to progressive mediocrity,” Johnson said.

“It’s the men that are important,” Popham said. “If we offer good courses taught by a competent faculty in a department that’s administrated well, it won’t make much difference what ‘college’ we’re in.”
Release on Receipt

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 24.--Ohio State University will attempt to bridge the gap between "two cultures" in a history of biology institute for college teachers scheduled this summer on the campus.

The two cultures, according to Dr. Emanuel D. Rudolph, director of the institute, are represented by those students trained in science and those trained as nonscientists.

Rudolph, associate professor in the College of Biological Sciences, said there is current concern with the problem of making undergraduate courses in biology meaningful to all students, whether or not they are science majors.

He said there is a wide gap in knowledge between the two groups, but it is believed that the historical approach for certain topics in biology courses can be used profitably both in developing a sounder understanding on the part of the students and in helping to close the so-called culture gap.

Invited to take part in the National Science Foundation-sponsored institute have been college teachers of biological sciences who have not had an opportunity to study the history of science and who want to know more about using a historical approach in their teaching and research.

(MORE)
The program, which will run from June 17 to July 27, will aim to provide the teachers a background of the history of biology and a broad coverage of research in the methods of historical study.

Leading researchers from throughout the country will participate as guest lecturers and will advise the teachers in individual projects.

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Release on Receipt

COLUMBUS, O., April 10. -- Prof. John F. Sutton, Jr., of the University of Texas, Austin, will give the annual Arant Lecture at the Ohio State University College of Law Thursday (4/11) entitled "Games Lawyers Play."

The public talk will be at 8 p.m. in the College of Law Auditorium, 1659 N. High St.

Formerly in private practice, Sutton served the FBI from 1942-45 and since 1957 has been on the Texas faculty, where he teaches courses in ethics, agency and partnership, contracts and criminal law, commercial law, evidence and torts, oil and gas, procedure, and insurance.

He is reporter to the Special Committee on the Evaluation of Ethical Standards of the American Bar Association, and in 1963-64 was chairman of the Texas Bar Ethics Committee.

The Arant Lecture was established in memory of Prof. Hershel W. Arant, Ohio State University law dean from 1928-39.

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(Contact: Prof A.M. Kuhfeld, 293-2631)
Release on Receipt

COLUMBUS, O., April 11.--Bids totaling $6,899,636 for construction of a nine-story Graduate Research Center for Biological Sciences at Ohio State University were reported to the Board of Trustees Thursday (4/11).

To be built in the southwest part of the university's central campus, the structure will house offices of the College of Biological Sciences as well as instructional and research laboratories for some five areas within the college. Total project cost has been set at $8.4 million.

Federal grants for the building total $2,196,448, and the remainder of the project will be financed through the state's 1965 bond issue.

The building was specially designed for graduate research laboratories, is highly flexible and has more safety devices than any laboratory yet built on the campus, according to Dr. Gordon B. Carson, vice president for business and finance. "It will have more air-handling capacity for equipment such as fume hoods than any present Ohio State structure," he said. "The center was planned to provide equipment and laboratory facilities for the future as well as the present."

The Sheaf Construction Co., Columbus, submitted a bid of $3,170,879 for the general contract. Other low bids listed were: (MORE)
plumbing, Gesling Co., Lancaster, $761,475; heating, ventilating and air conditioning, Sam P. Wallace Co., Dallas, Tex., $1,193,447; electrical, States Electric Co., Columbus, $798,000; laboratory equipment, Royal School Laboratories, Richmond, Va., $668,385; automatic controls, Honeywell, Inc., Columbus, $151,350; and insulation, Sam P. Wallace Co., Dallas, $156,100.

Work on the building, which will have the address of 484 W. 12th Ave., is expected to take about 2 years. Construction site is east of the university's new Pharmacy Building.

Areas within the College of Biological Sciences to be housed in the new building include the academic faculties of biochemistry and molecular biology, biophysics, microbial and cellular biology, population and environmental biology, and entomology. These areas are now housed in Vivian Hall, Cockins Hall, Lord Hall, Research Foundation, and Botany and Zoology Building.

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Additional space for offices and research at Ohio State's Van de Graaff Laboratory, 1302 Kinnear Rd., will be provided under other construction contracts, totaling $94,341, which were reported to the trustees Thursday.

Low bidder on the general contract at $42,664 was the Payt Construction Co., Columbus. Other low bidders were: heating, ventilating and air conditioning, Julian Speer Co., Columbus, $18,020; plumbing, Keen-Air Conditioning Corp., Columbus, $10,000; and electrical, Reco Electric Co., Columbus, $23,657.
Release on Receipt

COLUMBUS, O., April 11.--Dr. John D. Briggs, associate dean of Ohio State University's College of Biological Sciences, was named acting dean of the college at Thursday's (4/11) Board of Trustees meeting.

The change was made effective April 1.

Dr. Briggs, who lives at 6470 Evening St., WORTHINGTON, has been associate dean of Biological Sciences since last September, providing leadership for the college's instructional and research programs.

Dr. Ralph M. Johnson Jr., former dean of the college, resigned effective March 31 to become dean of the College of Science at Utah State University, Logan.

Dr. Briggs joined the Ohio State faculty in 1962 as professor in the department of zoology and entomology. Before coming to Ohio State, he headed the entomology department of the Bioferm Corp., Wasco, Calif., for three years and for four years was an associate entomologist for the Illinois Natural History Society.

A native of Santa Monica, Calif., he has the bachelor of science and Ph. D. degrees from the University of California, Berkeley. He is the author of some 30 published research papers and articles, has been an adviser to the National Institutes of Health, and is a member of the editorial board of the Journal of Invertebrate Pathology.
COLUMBUS, O., May 3. -- -- Dr. Tony J. Peterle, professor and acting chairman of the academic faculty of population and environmental biology in Ohio State University's College of Biological Sciences, has been appointed editor of "The Journal of Wildlife Management."

Peterle will carry out the editorship from the Ohio State campus starting July 1. The quarterly journal is a publication of the Wildlife Society, Washington, D.C., and contains scientific and technical information from members of the wildlife profession.

Vice president of the Wildlife Society, Peterle recently completed a second three-year term as a regional representative for the society. He lives at Rt. 3, DELAWARE, O.
Prof Modifies Lab Courses

By SANDRA J. WHITE

Individual three-hour labs using electronic learning aids will be featured in beginning biology courses in the near future, said Robert W. Menefee, assistant professor of zoology.

Menefee is developing a new lab course to be used when the west campus facilities become operational, probably in 1969.

Building II, now about 15 per cent completed, according to Stephen E. Lance, University constructor, will contain nine rooms with 200 individual laboratory carrels, each equipped with everything from tape recorders to television, said Menefee.

Auto-tutorial (A-T) biology, as it is called, is not a new thing. Many colleges, junior colleges, and advanced high schools already use the system, he said.

In a typical lab session, the student will listen with earphones to the lecture and lab directions given by the instructor on tape. The tape recorder is in the carrel, so the student can play back portions he does not understand, Menefee said.

At various points in the lab, the instructor, via the tape, may tell the student to turn on his movie or slide projector or look at photographs provided.

"We have added to this set-up a laboratory capability," Menefee said. "With the addition of a sink and other equipment, the student has a chance to do his laboratory experiment right there in the booth, instead of at a center table."

"Students are completely independent within that booth," he said. "Each student is in control of the flow of information to him. He can back it up for a replay or he can leave it and come back the next day. He works at his own pace."

The labs will be unscheduled. The laboratory will be open long hours of the day and on weekends, and a student can go in any time and use a carrel, Menefee said.

"An unscheduled lab is very desirable in this day and age of the independent student who demands more freedom in his education," he said. "We hope to keep the program as flexible as possible."

Ben Meleca, instructor of biology at Syracuse University, who will join Ohio State's staff in August, said that students at Syracuse have responded favorably to A-T because "they feel they are getting more individual attention." They said they have learned more in this type of lab than in the usual kind, he added.

"There is a small number of students who do not like the system," Meleca said, "because no one tells them what to do or where to be when. They are not only free to go to lab when they want, but they are also free not to go at all. This still should be a part of higher education."

Menefee said, "These developments are to me the first real breakthrough in the individual instruction that educators have been talking about for so long."
Release on Receipt

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 14.----A plenary session on "The Biologist's Role in the World Food Crisis" will open the 19th annual meeting of the American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS) at Ohio State University, Sept. 3-7.

Some 5,000 biologists from 23 of the Institute's adherent societies are expected to attend the five-day meeting and at least 2,000 scientific papers will be presented.

General chairman of the meeting is Dr. Bernard S. Meyer, professor in the College of Biological Sciences at Ohio State. Program coordinators are Dr. John J. Stephens, assistant dean of Ohio State's College of Biological Sciences, and Dr. Robert W. Menefee, associate professor in the College.

Discussing the world food crisis will be H. F. Robinson, of the University System of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga., speaking on "Dimensions of the World Food Crisis"; W. D. McElroy, of Johns Hopkins University, "Biomedical Aspects of Population Control", and H. David Thurston, of Cornell University, "Tropical Agriculture -- Key to the World Food Crisis."

J. L. Apple, of the department of plant pathology at North Carolina State University, will be chairman of the session on the world food crisis, which opens at 9 a.m. Sept. 3 in Mershon Auditorium.

(MORE)
Dr. John N. Wolfe, chief of the Environmntal Sciences Branch, Division of Biology and Medicine, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, will present the keynote address at an AIBS general session at 9 p.m. Sept. 4. Title of his address is "Chickens ...". Dr. Wolfe is a former professor at Ohio State.

A symposium on "Sealevel Canal Bioenvironmental Studies" will deal with plans for nuclear excavation of a sealevel canal across the isthmian region of Central America.

This symposium, arranged by William E. Martin, of the Battelle Memorial Institute's Columbus laboratories, will examine results of a study of how production of radionuclides and fallout, caused by nuclear excavation, transfers to man through food and other environmental pathways. The symposium will be held the mornings of Sept. 4 and 5.

"Man's Survival in a Changing World" is the title of a symposium the morning of Sept. 5. Speakers will be Frederick Sargent II, of the University of Wisconsin, "Human Adaptability"; Frederick E. Smith, of the University of Michigan, "Environmental Management", and W. Frank Blair, of the University of Texas, "How International Is the International Biological Program?"

A Sept. 5 symposium on "Pleistocene Man - Environment Relationships," will include noted archaeologist L.S.B. Leakey, of the Centre for Prehistory and Palaeontology, Nairobi, Kenya.

Arno G. Motulsky, M.D., professor of medicine and genetics at the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., will give an address at 8 p.m. Sept. 3 in Hitchcock Hall on the Ohio State campus on "Human Genetics: Society and Medicine." This Wilhelmine Key Invitational Lecture is sponsored by the American Genetic Association.
NOTE TO EDITORS AND SCIENCE WRITERS:

The AIBS will operate a press center daily from about 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., beginning Tuesday, Sept. 3, in Room 124 of St. John Arena. Its staff will provide press releases, abstracts, and/or complete texts of scientific papers presented at the meetings. In addition, the AIBS says a press conference will be held following the symposium on "The Biologist's Role in the World Food Crisis." The symposium is scheduled to run from 9 a.m. to about noon Sept. 3.

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COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 8. -- -- The National Pest Control Association has made a $3,100 grant to the Ohio State University's new Acarology Laboratory for research into the control of a pesky mite about one-hundredth of an inch long.

The tiny pest, which lives in house dust, causes allergic attacks in about one quarter of all allergy sufferers. Named dermatophagoides -- literally "skin eaters" -- the mites live on flakes of dead skin shed by animals and humans, and on skin oils.

The research is being conducted by Dr. G. W. Wharton, director of the laboratory, which is believed to be the only facility of its kind in the world. Research in acarology, the study of mites and ticks, is conducted at other laboratories throughout the world but the Ohio State laboratory is the only one restricted to that field.

"This gift will enable us to explore the role of the pest control industry in the problem of infestation of homes by these mites," Dr. Wharton said today.

"We hope that with the cooperative effort between the National Pest Control Association and the Acarology Laboratory, we will have a continuing common interest in relieving human suffering from the house dust allergy."

The mites, gray in color, are grown in small bottles of house dust, kept in a glass container which contains air kept at the 75 per
cent humidity level. They obtain the moisture they need for life from the air whenever the humidity level reaches 70 per cent or higher.

Dr. Wharton said this peculiarity of the mite offered one way of control, but air conditioning equipment to keep the average house at about the 30 per cent humidity level and drive the mites away would cost about 10 times as much as conventional air conditioning.

Dr. Wharton is being assisted in the research by David Larson, a National Institutes of Health trainee who is writing his doctoral dissertation on the water intake mechanisms of the mite.

The role of the dermatophagoides mite in house dust allergy was first discovered in 1964 by two Dutch scientists -- R. Vorhooorst, an allergist, and F. Th. M. Spieksma, an acarologist. Subsequent experiments in other countries confirmed the discovery that the mite, not the dust, was responsible.

The Ohio State research is also aimed at defining effective sampling techniques to discover if a house is infected with the mites. Common breeding places of the mites are mattresses and pillows and in overstuffed furniture.

The size of the mites has posed problems for research. At present Dr. Wharton is able to weigh a mite -- 10 millionths of a gram -- and he can measure the amount of oxygen or water a single mite takes from the air, but he has been unable to find an instrument which will measure the infinitesimal amount of water in the air just adjacent to the mite.

One of the earliest problems -- feeding the mites under laboratory conditions -- was solved when Dr. Wharton brushed out the head of his electric razor.

Along with the stubble were enough flakes of skin and skin oils to keep his colonies healthy and active.
Bohning To Head Biological Sciences

The University Board of Trustees is expected to ratify today the appointment of Richard H. Bohning as dean of Ohio State's College of Biological Sciences, by President Novice G. Fawcett.

Bohning will succeed Ralph M. Johnson, who resigned last March to go to Utah State University.

Bohning, formerly associate dean of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics and assistant director of the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, joined the faculty in 1946.

A native of Rhode Island, Bohning received the bachelor of science degree from Rhode Island State College in 1940, and both the master of science and Ph.D degrees from Ohio State in 1941 and 1948 respectively.

Bohning is a fellow of the Ohio Academy of Science and a member of several other professional societies including Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, American Society of Plant Physiologists, American Institute of Biological Sciences, Botanical Society of America and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He has published a number of articles in the field of plant physiology and is co-author of a textbook, "Introduction to Plant Physiology." He also edited the Ohio Journal of Science from 1953-56.

He presently serves as a member of the University Technical Services Advisory Committee and the University Research Advisory Committee.
COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 14.-- --Appointment of Dr. Richard H. Bohning as dean of Ohio State University's College of Biological Sciences, subject to ratification by the university Board of Trustees, was announced Tuesday (1/14) by President Novice G. Fawcett.

Dr. Bohning, 1179 Regency Dr., has been associate dean of Ohio State's College of Agriculture and Home Economics and assistant director of the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center at Wooster since 1964. He joined the faculty in 1946.

In the deanship, effective Jan. 1, Dr. Bohning will succeed Dr. Ralph M. Johnson, who resigned last March to become dean of the College of Science at Utah State University. Dr. John D. Briggs, acting dean since Dr. Johnson's resignation, will return to his teaching and research post in the faculty of entomology in the College of Biological Sciences.

In addition to his new position, Dr. Bohning will continue as professor on the faculty of organismic and developmental biology in the College of Biological Sciences and in the department of botany and plant pathology at the OARDC.

From 1957-64, Dr. Bohning was coordinator of on-campus activities of Ohio State's agricultural education and research program in India, conducted under a cooperative agreement between the university and (MORE)
the U.S. Agency for International Development. He was named assistant dean of the College of Agriculture in 1961 and associate dean three years later. He has held the academic rank of professor since 1961, and from May through December, 1968, served as acting director of Ohio State's School of Home Economics.

Within the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, he served as secretary and chairman of Directors of Resident Instruction, North Central Region, and as member of the Resident Instruction Committee on Organization and Policy of the Division of Agriculture.

A native of Hope Valley, R.I., Dr. Bohning received the bachelor of science degree from Rhode Island State College in 1940, and both the master of science and doctor of philosophy degrees from Ohio State in 1941 and 1948, respectively.

He edited the Ohio Journal of Science from 1953-56 and in 1957 received a National Science Foundation Science faculty fellowship to study the teaching of general botany at 16 leading universities throughout the United States.

Dr. Bohning is a fellow of the Ohio Academy of Science and a member of several other professional societies including Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, American Society of Plant Physiologists, American Institute of Biological Sciences, Botanical Society of America and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He has published a number of articles in the field of plant physiology and is co-author of a textbook, "Introduction to Plant Physiology."

Dr. Bohning has been a member of a number of University committees including the President's Permanent Planning Committee, the Mershon Committee on Education in National Security, and as
Bohning - 3

university chairman of the 1966 United Appeal campaign. He was
chairman of the joint civilian-military study group which developed
"A Proposed Senior Division Army ROTC Curriculum" at the request of
the Department of the Army. He presently serves as a member of the
University Advisory Council for International Programs, the University
Technical Services Advisory Committee and the University Research
Advisory Committee.

During World War II, Dr. Bohning served as a Navy officer on
active duty in the Pacific theater.

Dr. and Mrs. Bohning have a son, Richard H. Jr., a graduate
of Ohio State's College of Veterinary Medicine, who is currently a
second-year resident in surgery at the Animal Medical Center, New
York City.

-wfr-
Release on Receipt

COLUMBUS, O., March 15. -- -- The College of Biological Sciences at Ohio State University today announced it will offer an undergraduate major in biology, in addition to existing programs in specific areas of biology.

All these programs lead to the degrees bachelor of science or bachelor of arts.

The biology major is designed for students desiring broad preparation in the biological sciences.

A typical major program might consist of the following coursework:

General biology, 10 hours; animal development and adaption, 5; plant development, 5; cellular-molecular biology, 5; ecology, 5; genetics, 5; electives, 15.

A student may select biological electives which will concentrate his efforts in a single area, or he may select courses from diverse subject areas to provide general preparation in biology.

-ecs-
Self-Teaching Planned

By ROGER BARRETT
Lantern Staff Writer

From A to Z—acarology to zoology. That's the College of Biological Sciences.

Under the direction of Dean Richard H. Bohning and Assistant Dean Harry R. Blaine, the college has recently revised, updated and reorganized many major area curricula.

Next year the college's offices, central Electron Microscope facility and Academic Faculties of Biochemistry, Biophysics and Microbiology will move into the $8.3 million Biological Sciences building being built on West Campus.

Also to be housed there is the Auto-Tutorial Unit (self-teaching lecture-lab), which will be the exclusive teaching method for Biology 100-101.

College Reorganized

The College of Biological Sciences was organized in 1966 in order to better organize faculties of the biological sciences.

Professors Robert W. Menefee and C. Benjamin Meleca now direct the introductory biology program and the Auto-Tutorial Unit. The A-T Unit can now accommodate 24 students, but will be expanded to handle about 100 on the West Campus. Each student using the unit finds a tape deck, slide projector and microscope. Recitation instructors are available to answer questions at all times.

D. Lyle Goleman is dean of the entomology faculty. Course offerings there include acarology, insect pathology and virology, insect behavior and others.

Interesting research in a number of fields within entomology is being conducted at Ohio State, including development of specialized insecticides which will kill only detrimental insects in an orchard, allowing all other insects and animals to escape its effects.

Profs Study Abroad

John D. Briggs, of the entomology faculty, has recently returned from Pakistan and is doing research in mosquito pathology for the World Health Organization of the United Nations.

John A. Schmitt, dean of the botany faculty, said that much research is being done by his faculty. As an example he cited Llewellyn H. Collinvaux, recently back from the Carribean, who is studying a marine algae collection gathered during her four-week visit.

The dean of the zoology faculty is Tony J. Peterle, who attended a symposium at Corvallis, Oregon in August where he presented a paper entitled, "The Biological Impact of Pesticides in the Environment."

Assoc. Prof. Paul A. Collinvaux is also actively engaged in research. He attended the Eighth International Quarternary Association Congress in Paris, August 28 to September 6, where he reported on research he did on vegetative history in the Galapagos Islands last summer under a grant from the National Science Foundation.

Biophysics Offered

Leo E. Lipetz, dean of the graduate program in biophysics, said about one-third of his students come from the biological sciences, another third from physical sciences and the rest from mixed areas. He emphasized that those from the physical sciences have a head start in biophysics.

Asked what biophysics is, Lipetz replied that it is thinking of a biological system as a physical system and analyzing it as such by extending physical laws to predict behavior.

George S. Serif is the biochemistry dean. A bachelor's degree in that area can lead to a technical job in pharmaceutical manufacturing, while advanced degrees often lead to management in the same field, according to Serif.

Genetics Faculty Large

In biochemistry, as in other areas of the College of Biological Sciences, research is foremost. As an example, Serif talked of David H. Ives' research into abnormal growth of nucleic acids directly concerned with cancer.
THE COLLEGE OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

ANNOUNCES

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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PHONE NUMBER

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Phone: 293-4827

to

111 Edith Cockins Hall
1958 Neil Avenue
Phone: 293-8772
Students will earn OSU credit studying oil spill this summer

By Diana Moore

An OSU marine botanist and a group of OSU students will depart June 15 on an expedition to study the effects of the Ixtoc oil spill on marine life in the Gulf of Mexico.

A class of approximately 12 to 15 students, ranging from freshmen to graduates, will be the first group ever allowed into the area of the recent Mexican oil spill, which was the largest in history, says Bart Baca, a marine botanist.

The Mexicans have been hesitant to let any scientists into the area because they are afraid of negative publicity about the spill, Baca says.

The class of students has been allowed to study the oil spill because its study will be from an educational point of view, not for any type of expose, he says.

Baca will be leading a second group of students from across the country beginning July 20, eight days after the first group returns.

The main difference between the two groups is that the first will emphasize biological studies, while the second will consist of students from a variety of majors, Baca says.

Currently, there are 10 students signed up for the second trip. Although the first section is filled, there is still room for students in the second group, including any interested OSU students.

Those interested need only be OSU students, not in any specific major. However, students should apply to Baca as soon as possible in the Department of Biology if they are interested in participating in the expedition.

Baca says he thinks the expedition is exciting and adds that this is the first time in history a national disaster like Ixtoc has been studied by a college class.

Students participating will receive five credit hours, Baca says.

Scholarships, based on financial need, are available through the Expedition Training Institute (ETI), which is sponsoring the expedition.

During the first two weeks of each four-week trip, Baca says he and the students will be attending lectures on Mexican culture and dialects.

As part of its studies, the class will be using algae as an index species to determine the status of more advanced organisms. Damage to marine algae means disruption to the rest of the food chain.

The team will first learn to identify and collect species of algae at the Pan American Biological Laboratory on South Padre Island. Traveling 800 miles to Mexico, the group will investigate the deterioration of the shoreline environment, according to ETI officials.

Both groups will be going to Mexico in carpools, using OSU vehicles, Baca says.
COLUMBUS, Ohio -- Some 100 biologists from across the nation and Canada will gather at Ohio State University Tuesday (5/28) for three days of discussions on the biology and ecology of plants and animals inhabiting the islands and the western basin of Lake Erie.

The 9th Biosciences Colloquium of Ohio State's College of Biological Sciences will be held at the Fawcett Center for Tomorrow, 2400 Olentangy River Road.

The colloquium, "Biogeography of the Island Region of Lake Erie," will cover such topics as the geological setting of the islands; the distribution of birds, reptiles and invertebrates; patterns of immigration and extinction on the islands, landscape ecology, and population genetics of island populations.

Hampton L. Carson, University of Hawaii, will give the keynote address titled "Island Biogeography on a Small Scale: Some Perspectives and Techniques" at 3:20 p.m. Tuesday (5/28) in the center's Assembly Center.

Robert K. Selander, University of Rochester, will give the banquet address at 8 p.m. Wednesday (5/29) on the topic: "Evolutionary Processes in Insular Populations."

A panel discussion at 11:20 a.m. Thursday will consider the topic: "Future Research Agenda for the Island Region of Western..."
Biogeography - 2
Lake Erie."

An overnight field trip will leave Columbus at 2 p.m. Thursday (5/30) for Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory, the freshwater biological field station operated by Ohio State on Gibraltar Island at Put-in-Bay.

The colloquium is sponsored in cooperation with the Ohio Sea Grant Program, Ohio Biological Survey, Center for Lake Erie Area Research, Stone Laboratory, and Friends of Stone Laboratory.

Coordinators are Charles C. King, director of the Ohio Biological Survey, and Jerry F. Downhower, associate professor of zoology.

Contact: Charles C. King, (614) 422-9545, or Jerry F. Downhower, (614) 422-9542.
WOMEN SCIENTISTS

"Women in Biological Sciences: Bridging the Gap to a Successful Career"

WORKSHOP

Dr. Mary Jane West-Eberhard
N.A.S.
Research Scientist, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute

***

Faculty Club - Club Room, Wednesday, April 19
Mixer - 7:30 pm.
Open Discussion with Dr. West-Eberhard from 8:00 - 9:30 pm

***REFRESHMENTS SERVED - ALL WELCOME***

SEMINAR: "Individual Plasticity and Behavior: Keystones for a New Evolutionary Biology of the Phenotype"
April 18, Room 21, Lazenby Hall, 4:00 pm

Fourth in a Series of Programs
Sponsored by a Grant from the Office of Human Relations to Dr. Edith L. Taylor and Dr. Dana L. Wrensch, Departments of Botany and Entomology.
EDITOR'S NOTE: This story is embargoed for release at noon
Wednesday (5/24) to coincide with Hughes Institute announcement.

OHIO STATE AWARDED $1.2 MILLION GRANT FROM HOWARD HUGHES INSTITUTE

COLUMBUS, Ohio -- The Ohio State University was awarded a
five-year grant of $1.2 million today from the Howard Hughes
Medical Institute for support of undergraduate science education.

William Jensen, dean of the College of Biological Sciences,
said the grant would be used for several related programs,
including improving pre-college science training, minority
recruitment and upgrading the university's biology curricula.

"It shows we're one of a handful of U.S. schools that the
Hughes Institute deemed worthwhile to support," Jensen said. "I
think the award and the programs we'll be able to establish will
have great impact."

According to Jensen, the grant will support revisions in
introductory and advanced courses in biology, physics, chemistry,
and statistics. The College of Biological Sciences also plans to
develop a study center that will offer computer-assisted
instruction to help students with course work.

Part of the funding will be used to provide further

-more-
opportunities in science for minority students. Ohio State plans
to select 40 minority high school students who participate in the
university's Young Scholars Program and offer them the opportunity
to work in research laboratories with professors for three to four
weeks during the summer.

In addition, Ohio State science faculty will work with Ohio
high school teachers to develop classroom and laboratory courses.

Jensen noted the importance of enabling more minority high
school students to be exposed to science and to Ohio State.

"It'll be a big plus for the university," he said. "We'll be
more successful in attracting students because we're building them
a support system before they come here."

Jensen added, "The preparation and training for all our
science students will improve." Another portion of the grant will
help develop and revise a number of upper-level life sciences
courses, including those in genetics and biotechnology.

Ohio State was among 51 U.S. universities and one of only
three Ohio institutions to receive awards from the Hughes
Institute, a scientific and philanthropic organization that
supports research in science and medicine. The grants, totaling
$61 million and ranging from $1 million to $2 million each, are
designed to help increase the number of students who pursue
research and teaching careers in medicine, biological sciences and
related disciplines.

The other Ohio universities to win grants are Case Western
Reserve and Miami

#

Contact: William Jensen, (614) 292-4793.
Philanthropy awards OSU money for minority needs

By Ryan Somerville
Lantern staff writer

A private philanthropic organization announced last week it will award the Ohio State University a five-year grant of $1.2 million to benefit minority recruitment and undergraduate science education.

The money will be awarded by the Howard Hughes Institute for Medical Research, an organization that supports research in science and medicine. Ohio State will begin to receive the money June 15.

William Jensen, dean of the College of Biological Sciences, said the grant will be divided equally among efforts to recruit more minority students, to revise introductory science courses and to revise upper-level science courses.

The grant will enable more minority students to be exposed to science at Ohio State, said Jensen.

The Young Scholars Program, an existing program offering minority high school and junior high school students an opportunity to work with college professors in research laboratories during the summer, will receive additional funding from the Howard Hughes grant.

Additional funding will allow OSU science faculty to work with high school science teachers to improve science education as both a method for training and recruiting minority students.

He said he hopes these programs will make the transition between high school and college smoother for the minority student because the student will already have some idea of what he is getting into.

"The black students at this university have trouble relating with professors," Jensen said.

The money from the grant will revise instruction and laboratory equipment in lower level biology courses such as Biology 113 and 114.

Also an upper level molecular biology course will be revised and a new upper-level course in biotechnology will be added.

Jensen said these revisions are all in courses that are mostly taken by students in the life sciences who plan to go into medicine.

Use of the Howard Hughes Institute grant will not be limited to revisions in the College of Biological Sciences. The physics, chemistry and statistics departments will also alter courses to meet the needs of pre-med and life science majors.

Randall Knight, vice chairman for undergraduate studies in the Department of Physics, said changes will be made in an attempt to make courses more appealing and relevant to these students.

Courses will emphasize the physics of life science processes by using relevant examples. The eye could be used in the study of optics rather than looking through lenses and prisms, he added.

Professor Robert Mayer of the department of chemistry said his department will make modifications in laboratory instruction to combine chemistry and biology together and gear it toward the life science major.

Ohio State was one of 51 universities to receive a grant from the Howard Hughes Institute. Case Western Reserve and Miami University were the only other Ohio universities to win grants.
OSU hopes grant helps lure minorities into research

By Tim Doulin
Dispatch Staff Reporter

William Jensen believes more blacks and other minorities will pursue careers in scientific research if they learn more about the field when they are young.

"I think we haven't been able to get to the students early enough," said Jensen, dean of the Ohio State University College of Biological Science.

"IF WE could get the kids when they are young and show them what it is to be a researcher, then we will get more of them in that area of work."

Jensen and officials of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute think alike.

The institute, a scientific and philanthropic organization that supports science and medical research, awarded OSU a $1.2 million grant to lure students into research and teaching careers in medicine and biological science. OSU was one of 51 universities, three in Ohio, to receive a grant from the institute.

OSU will use part of the money to allow minority high school students an opportunity to work in its research laboratories. The grant will also support programs to improve precollege science training and upgrade undergraduate biology curricula.

About 40 junior high and high school students in the university's Young Scholars Program will work under the guidance of researchers for three to four weeks in the summer.

The Young Scholars Program gives promising minority students from low-income families around the state a chance at a college education. As part of the program, students attend two- to three-week career and personal development workshops at OSU every summer.

Each student is guaranteed admission to Ohio State, with financial aid, upon graduating from high school.

STUDENTS WITH an aptitude toward science will be selected to work in the labs, said Jensen, who will oversee the five-year grant.

"It will give them a real taste of what research work is all about, and I think the researchers will like working with the students," he said.

The university will establish summer seminars for high school science teachers. Members of the OSU science faculty will help high school teachers design classroom and laboratory courses.

In the process, the university wants to establish a teacher network that will funnel promising young scientists to OSU.

"Hopefully, we will give the teachers some ideas to strengthen high school courses, and they can identify young blacks with an interest in science," Jensen said.

The grant will also pay for introductory and advance courses in biology, physics, chemistry and statistics. The College of Biological Sciences plans to establish a study center with computer-assisted instruction to help students with courses.
Gary Floyd to serve as acting dean

Gary L. Floyd has been named acting dean of the College of Biological Sciences beginning Oct. 1.

Frederick Hutchinson, acting vice president for academic affairs and provost, has asked Floyd to fill the position when William A. Jensen steps down as dean at the end of September. Jensen will remain as a member of the faculty as a professor of botany.

Floyd has been associate dean in the college since 1986 and is a professor of botany.

"I am very pleased that Dr. Floyd has agreed to serve as acting dean," says Hutchinson. "His past administrative experience and outstanding reputation as a teacher and researcher make him well qualified for this responsibility.

"With his guidance, we can expect continued progress in the level and quality of college activities during the coming academic year."

Floyd came to Ohio State in 1975 as an assistant professor of botany. He was promoted to associate professor in 1978 and professor in 1983. His research area is systematics, phylogeny and development of green algae.

In 1980 Floyd won the Alumni Distinguished Teaching Award and in 1982 won the Distinguished Scholar Award, one of the few people to receive both of these prestigious faculty honors.

Reacting to his new appointment, Floyd says, "I told Acting Provost Hutchinson I would accept the position only if I could get on with the business of the college with no hesitation. I do not wish to be just a caretaker waiting for the permanent position to be filled.

"I have viewed my role as associate dean for the past three years as one of facilitating the research and teaching of the College of Biological Sciences faculty and assisting the dean in all matters. As interim dean I plan to continue doing those same things, primarily facilitating the research and teaching of this college.

"I appreciate the trust of the provost in appointing me to this position."
Classes in general biology to undergo revision in fall

By Todd Shroyck
Lantern staff writer

The College of Biological Sciences is eliminating the current general biology curriculum in favor of a new revised one as part of the university's curriculum revision.

According to Professor Russell V. Skavaril, most students currently take Biology 110, which is the primary biology course for non-biology majors.

The course is constructed around the audio-tutorial method of teaching, which involves listening to taped lectures and self-guided labs rather than having the more traditional lecturer. All testing is done on computer terminals, with results of each testing session shown at the end of each test.

Skavaril, head of the current general biology program, said the audiotutorial method is a proven method of teaching, and he believes students benefit from this class as much as they would if it had a lecture.

"All students learn at different paces. I think it helps them being able to repeat the topics and go at their own pace. I think it gives them a better opportunity to learn the material," Skavaril said.

Under the new plan, Biology 107, 109 and 110 will be replaced by two new courses: 101 and 102. These new course offerings will be available for fall quarter 1990.

Associate Professor Dana L. Wrensch, who will head the new general biology program, said the new classes will cover the same general topics, but with a lot less of the chemical and math extremes.

Another change will be getting away from the current ethnocentrism and anthropocentrism, she said.

"We want to take out the idea that humans are the crown achievement of the biological world. These new courses will help us understand the parts of the environment and how they interrelate, and help us face what we are," Wrensch said.

"What does the average voter need to know to balance environmental issues? That's what we want to teach," she said.

Wrensch explained that the new classes will have lecturers who volunteer for the job of teaching general biology.

"They get excited about stimulating non-science majors to biology, and they are effective," she said.

Wrensch said the Biology 101 class will have a two-hour lab, but the labs will be new and will contain lots of hands on work. It will be about basic biological principles and how they relate, where 102 will deal primarily with humans in biology, including insights into such things as stress and addictions, she said.

Biology 101 will be a prerequisite for 102, which has no lab.

The new courses will be set up along more traditional lines with big lectures and small labs. Tests will no longer be taken on the computer system, but a system of bonus points will still be available, Wrensch said.

"This is the most exciting and enthusiastic thing that has ever happened to the general biology program. None of this would be possible without the backing of the new dean, Gary Floyd," Wrensch said.

Scott Simonson, 23, a graduating senior from North Olmsted majoring in cinema, is taking Biology 110 for the second time.

"I tried taking this course my freshman year but had to drop," Simonson said. "I procrastinated too much. I think this epitomizes the philosophy of Ohio State being distant from its students.

"I think this is a sad course. You can call and get the lectures on the phone, but the worse thing is there are 10 tests in 10 weeks. It's like having a gun to your head, especially if you have a full course load and work. I'm glad it's changing."
"Normal" students get experience with NIH

By Sandi Butkowski

Some students find that just being "normal" is their key to an exciting and unusual experience.

The National Institutes of Health Normal Volunteer Program allows college students from selected schools nationwide to participate in research trials on various medical subjects. "Normal" volunteer—participants with no medical training—are used in studies that are very safe but may involve minor inconveniences such as going on a specific diet for a few weeks.

The participants live and work in the NIH hospital in Bethesda, Maryland, during the 10-week program. Such close contact with patients, physicians, and other medical researchers gives students an insider's glimpse of the medical profession.

For undergraduates considering medical school, it's an excellent opportunity to find out if medicine is a way of life they really want. Leslie Ruizkowski, a biology major, found it confirmed her desire to enter medical school. "I feel fortunate to have had the experience," she said. "I got a taste of everything that a physician does."

But the opportunity to gain research experience is the main attraction for program participants. On the NIH campus are hundreds of research labs where scientists work on many different diseases. Such variety provides a unique chance for students to master research techniques and learn how to use sophisticated equipment.

The volunteers may also work with some of the world's leading biomedical researchers on the hottest problems in medicine today. For example, nutrition major Kim Bresnahan worked for a National Cancer Institute group on a new gene therapy procedure that researchers hope to bring to clinical trials this year.

For some participants, like molecular genetics major Darian Minkunas, the program opened a world of opportunities—the chance to interact with people from different cultures and to explore his own career options. "It helped me to settle down and to think about what I really want to do in life," he said.

For many students, the chance to escape from the usual routine of school combined with the possibility of working on an exciting research project is a once-in-a-lifetime experience.

Ann Ackermann-Brown, assistant dean of the College of Biological Sciences, has been the coordinator of the program for Ohio State since 1986. "It's actually a two-part program," she said. "Students are hired as normal volunteers and receive a per diem plus room and board and transportation costs. They don't have to work with the scientists there, but for our students, it is the main benefit. Students who do choose to work with the scientists are treated exceptionally well; they are made to feel part of the team and are given significant work to do. Many return to NIH under internship programs or get jobs there after graduation, and it's a wonderful source for recommendations."

Ackermann-Brown added that about 30 students from Ohio State participate each year with about 70 students selected from other schools around the country. She says that NIH staff members value Ohio State volunteers because the students are well prepared, enthusiastic, and dedicated.

While volunteers explore career options and contribute to scientific research, they also have fun. The heart of Washington, D.C., is only 20 minutes away by Metro. The NIH staff hosts many informational activities and, on weekends, sponsors trips to such places as the National Zoo and Gettysburg. On their free time, volunteers can go off on their own—many travel up and down the east coast and historical spots that dot the eastern shore.

NIH doesn't have to worry about whether its former volunteers will recommend the program—the reviews are uniformly positive. In the words of former volunteer Carol Maruna, an optometry student, "It was fabulous—THE best experience I ever had. I recommend it to anyone who has the time to do it, even if you're not going into research."
Humorous headlines aid teachers

By Sarah Williams

What 18-year-old could resist a story headlined "What (often) do porcupines make love?"? Who wouldn't read "He's Got Claws and Shell-like Skin! He's a Lobster Baby!"?

These attention-grabbers capture our imaginations at the supermarket checkout, and may just lure beginning biology students into learning more science.

Robin Taylor and Lauren Wentz, with the General Biology program, include a few such "ticklers" with each issue of the Life Times. They began publishing the two-sided, legal-sized, weekly newsletter for biology students this fall.

"It's one great way to bring biology to the masses," says Wentz, who, as assistant director of the program, will help shepherd 7,000 students through beginning biology this year. Because Ohio State requires all first-year students to take a lab course, and because many choose biology, Wentz and Taylor were worried their students would be turned off by science.

"We wanted to tell the students, 'Look! The stuff we're learning in class isn't just dry theory. It's out there in the news every day,'" says Taylor, a writer for the biology program.

By flipping through a variety of publications — from the New York Times to the tabloid Sun — the editors collect clippings of stories related to classwork, and that are current and high-profile.

"There's never a shortage of stories," Taylor says. "It's a problem just deciding what to use."

The editors also search for scientific misinformation. Though they don't see themselves as policing the media, they do often correct mistakes made in print, at times in a not-so-gentle manner.

Life Times, which is distributed to over 2,500 students and assorted faculty, has enjoyed rave reviews from teachers.

"We've had requests from out of the blue for subscriptions," Wentz says.

Wentz introduced the idea informally at the National Biology Teachers Association convention recently in Houston. "We haven't heard of anything quite like it," she says. "The idea may really catch on."
ELVIS, FRUIT FLIES, AND BULKY THIGHS

By Sarah Williams


Though many Americans are science-phobic, we're intrigued by the applications and implications of biology. Dana Wrensch, director of Ohio State's general biology program, is using human nature to her advantage.

"Of all sciences, students are most personally interested in biology, from their own bodies to those of their pets, to illnesses of friends and relatives to environmental and ethical issues," she says.

Wrensch, two other professors, and 33 graduate students are teaching biology to 1,300 undergraduates per quarter and getting away with it. Their class for non-science majors, "Biology 101: The Science of Biology," has a flair that makes us grab for tabloids in the supermarket checkout line. A few alums may recognize the course name, but—aside from the title—this class bears no resemblance to any previously taught. Most of us learned about the theory of inheritance by studying wrinkled peas or fruit flies. Today's students learn answers to some of life's most interesting questions, like, Do skinny feet run in families?

Discussing the questions that haunt us makes biology irresistible. And there's a desperate need to nurture such curiosity these days. Many young Americans aren't too interested in learning science, maybe partly because they see labs as need sanctuaries and lecture hall as debt圣殿. National education reform has been all the rage, but the bucks for programs at the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) and the National Science Teachers Association (NSTA). Still, progress has been slow, leaving many to ask, "Where's the beef?"

Due to new curriculum requirements at Ohio State, national science programs like Wrensch's have been flooded with non-majors, prompting an overhaul of courses originally designed for science-philes. Last fall quarter, instructors shepherded hordes of non-majors through three lectures, one lab, and one recitation section per week.

Since many students, enrolled under duress, will never go further in biology after 101, Wrensch wants to exploit her opportunity to accomplish two goals: expose a part of America to the relevant fundamentals of biology, and "bring about a psychological conversion" among students who hate (or fear) science. To do this, she and her cohorts have overhauled the traditional biology course. From lab manuals to lecturing style, the general biology program has left its Petri dish unturned.

First to go was the awkward flow of course content. Biology is traditionally taught from the bottom up: courses begin with the fundamental methods of science and chemical intuition. By the time "sexier" topics come up, any interest in biology is dead on arrival, Wrensch says. So her first lecture isn't about the scientific method per se but about the unifying principles of life. Then, through discussions about biomes, the genetic code, and biotechnology, the lectures swirl around a central idea: evolution.

Focusing a course around a main theme (like evolutionary theory) is a well- recommended practice, according to Barbara Thomson, associate professor of educational studies. "Teaching theory tells us that the best way to learn, remember, and retrieve facts is with a large organizing theme," Thomson says. "That way, students can tie together facts and concepts in a way that makes sense."

Concentrating on a central theme also helps to keep random memorization—which can lead to brain overload—to a minimum.

Biology 101 puts the study of life in context, juxtaposing the nitty-gritty details of science with the bigger picture. In a lecture on the double helixes and Watson and Crick, for example, professor Susan Fisher touches on the ethical dilemmas posed by genetic engineering.

All instructors are encouraged to discuss biology-based controversies, making class as compelling as an afternoon with Geraldo Rivera. "Biology is intimately related to values," Wrensch says. "Moral judgments are constantly being challenged by new biological technologies." Thus, Wrensch feels topics such as racism, sexism, and homophobia should be discussed in class.

To remind students of how much biology is in the news, the general biology program distributes the Life Times, a weekly broadsheet for students. Attention-grabbing headlines like "Beer Bellies and Bulky Thighs: All Fat Is Not Created Equal" and "Heredity May Be Responsible for Couch Spuds" are taken from popular periodicals.

The course's content differs radically from course material for biologists-to-be. After all, Wrensch says, facts essential for educated citizens are different from those needed by pre-meds or budding ichthyologists.

"Non-majors need to know a lot about genes, DNA, genetic engineering, and biotechnology, but they don't need to know much about cellular functions, photosynthesis, respiration, metabolism, membranes, or other chemistry-bound topics," Wrensch says. Aside from during the course's final exam, when a German major need to understand the intricacies of mitochondrial function?

When it comes to distinguishing between relevant concepts and trivial facts, many educators are listening to people like F. James Rutherford, head of the AAAS, national reform movement. "Pick those topics that will do double duty, that will have merit for those who won't be biologists," Rutherford says.

Regardless of whether you're teaching nit-picky details, a little pizzazz is crucial to a teacher's success, Wrensch says.

"We can teach students the relevant fundamentals and inspire them if we present science in a palatable manner and show by our attitude, 'This stuff is hot!'" Wrensch says.

To this end, lecturing professors are encouraged to flaunt their sense of humor. Fisher fondly remembers the day she taught genetics to a lecture hall of 700 by performing the "DNA Rap," complete with a funky beat and catchy lyrics. She had so much fun with that production that she's working on an operetta called "Cell Division: The Musical." "My goal is to use whatever an author presents itself—be it literature or music—to divert attention from the fact that we're studying biology," Fisher says.

Some may wonder if this is real biology. While the course is meant to make learning fun, this is not watered-down science, Wrensch says. It's just jazzed up a little. "It's not shallow. There's just a totally different emphasis.

As scandalous as the approach may be, the general biology program is implementing many of the changes suggested—but not yet undertaken—by theorists with the AAAS and the NSTA.

To put their ideas into action, Wrensch's staff had to re-tool. "We got rid of this goofy, illegible stuff," she says, flipping through a lab manual whose photos have been replaced by modern images. "New textbooks and other materials are soon to come.

Judging from last fall's positive student evaluations, Biology 101 seems to be a success. But that's not to say there aren't still birthing pains. One hurdle remains: organization.

Coordinating 67 labs per week, held in four different places, has been a challenge. Glitches in communication among teaching staff have led to a few snafus, such as students getting the wrong misinformation about tests and not receiving extra credit due them.

Wrensch and company hope to work out the kinks as they go. As they fine-tune their classes, we may wish we could take biology all over again. After all, what wouldn't you give to find out if Elvis really does have a love child? ■

Sarah Williams is a science writer and an associate editor in the Office of University Communications.
New textbooks for growing field updated annually

Introductory course content changes quickly

By Cecile Bishara
Lantern staff writer

New textbooks for the OSU biology 101-102 series, which place new emphasis on the relevance of biology for non-science majors, will be updated annually because no field is developing faster, said the director of the general biology program.

The books were written over the summer primarily by Dana Wrensch, associate professor in the Entomology Department, and Jerry L. Downhower, professor in the Zoology Department, to complement the course curriculum implemented last year by the College of Biological Sciences, Wrensch said.

Because introductory-level course content is changing constantly, so will the instructional material, Wrensch said.

Ohio State is the only institution to provide instructional aids to support the course curriculum, Wrensch said. Usually, the text is designed to support the text, she said.

Text material is structured to focus first on large concepts such as DNA. DNA, Wrensch said.

Principles in biotechnology and bioethics are also covered, Wrensch said.

Teaching abstract chemical principles was a boring and dull way to introduce non-science majors to biology, Wrensch said.

"If you start off with chemistry... they don't give a damn," she said. "They won't come to lecture. They hate it."

Current news events pertaining to biology obtained from publications such as Science, Nature and the Columbus Dispatch are also discussed weekly in class to help make it more interesting, Wrensch said.

"This is us thinking that Ohio State students ought to be getting a better deal," she said.

Informal student reaction to the new course content has been positive, but formal student evaluations will be given at the end of Autumn Quarter, Wrensch said.

In the fall of last year, the biological sciences college replaced Biology 107, 108 and 110 with Biology 101 and 102 as part of the OSU general education curriculum revision, she said.

Ohio State has the biggest curriculum revision program in the country, Wrensch said.

Ohio State is also the first to implement the curriculum changes that agree with Project 2061, federal recommendations based on government studies from the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Academy of Sciences, she said.

The College of Biological Sciences has advanced more quickly by installing an introductory curriculum for the new general education curriculum than any other OSU college, Wrensch said.

Funding resources have come from within the college, she said.

The publisher, Kendall-Hunt, funded the publishing costs, said Gary Floyd, dean of the College of Biological Sciences.

Local seller might not buy back new text

By Kevin McLain
Lantern staff writer

Students who purchased textbooks for Biology 101 and 102 this quarter and are hoping to sell them back at the end of the quarter may be out of luck.


Dana Wrensch, director of the general biology department, said that although the books will be used Winter Quarter, they were preliminary editions with multiple mistakes and won't be used Spring Quarter.

"The profit of resale for bookstores is gigantic. That is why the book stores want me to resell the books through them," Wrensch said.

Wrensch said she didn't want a preliminary book, that won't be used Spring Quarter, to be sold used for one quarter because the only people who profit from that situation are the book stores.

"I'm not stopping the students from reselling the books. They can sell the books to their friends or OSU or something," she said.

Wrensch said the general biology department receives about a 15 percent royalty for every new book purchased. The money is used to repair microscopes, buy supplies for labs and other things that directly benefit the students, she said.

Jim Clueas, manager of Long's Bookstore, said he didn't think it was fair to deny the biology students the opportunity to buy used books at a 25 percent discount from new texts.

Even though Wrensch said the books will be used Winter Quarter, Clueas said he's not sure at this point whether they will or will not buy the books back.

"I don't know what I'm going to do. We'll just have to wait and see what the biology department tells us," he said.
A new species

DAVE DENNIS, illustrator and photographer for the College of Biological Sciences, works on a color plate of a new species of iguana that was discovered recently in the Fiji Islands.
Skimpy budget hurts colleges

By Ginger L. Colbrun
Lantern staff writer

With the recent round of budget cuts, the university's colleges are finding it increasingly more difficult to do more with less.

Prior to fiscal year 1994, Ohio Stat lost 1,200 positions. So far this year, the budget crunch has pushed another 200 positions out the door.

While no faculty members were laid off, 71 faculty positions were eliminated. In addition, 140 staff positions, including graduate student positions, have also been eliminated from the university. Seventy-five of these eliminated positions were layoffs, the remaining 65 positions were eliminated by attrition.

Once these positions are gone, the only way to get them back is if over the years, resources shift and money gets reallocated, said Ed Ray, OSU senior vice provost.

The College of Humanities lost a total of 20 staff positions, including graduate students. Fourteen of these 20 were layoffs. Because of the lost positions, some departments in the College of Humanities only have one staff member, said Phyllis Newman, fiscal personnel officer in the College of Humanities.

"We are down to bare bones," Newman said. "There are fewer people doing the same number of tasks."

Because of the shortage of staff members, the college is less responsive to students who need courses or who need help, Newman said.

The elimination of staff positions puts a strain on the remaining staff members.

"The people who are not eliminated feel uncomfortable, guilty, sympathetic and vulnerable," Newman said.

Even though the College of Mathematical and Physical Sciences teaches 20 percent of all undergraduate hours, it lost 13 faculty positions — the most of any college.

The College of Mathematical and Physical Sciences has experienced more close outs than they would like to see, but on a temporary basis the college has hired part-time teachers to help with the problem, said Bob Gold, associate dean of the College of Mathematical and Physical Sciences.

Gold said many of the college's classes are bigger than they would like to see.

While hiring part-time teachers has elevated the college's personnel shortage temporarily, unless there is long term relief, the college will suffer, Gold said.

The college experiencing the second largest loss in faculty positions was the College of Biological Sciences, which lost 11 faculty positions.

Over the last several years, the College of Biological Sciences has been downsizing the number of faculty. When faculty have retired, the college has not hired new faculty to replace them.

Instead, the college put the money saved by not hiring new faculty into a reserve that was to be used to help complete a new research facility and hire new faculty once it was completed, said Gary Floyd, dean of the College of Biological Sciences. The budget cuts have forced the college to temporarily delay these plans, he said.

However, the budget cuts are not hurting the quality of the college's teaching, Floyd said. "The current downsized faculty is of the highest quality we have ever had."

While some colleges have been able to handle the loss of faculty positions better than others, the College of Medicine doesn't have faculty positions to give up.

The College of Medicine lost 9.77 faculty positions, the third largest of all the colleges. The ratio of faculty members to students is already in the bottom 15 percent of all medical schools in the country, said Joan Patton, chief fiscal officer in the College of Medicine.

"By reducing another 10 faculty members it makes it worse," Patton said.
Restructuring's nothing new in Biology

By Sarah Stevens
Lantern staff writer

Restructuring is not a new concept for the College of Biological Science; it has been restructuring for years.

Since 1987, the college has effectively abolished the equivalent of one department by eliminating 20 faculty and 14 staff positions, said Gary L. Floyd, the dean of the College of Biological Sciences.

The college has decreased its faculty size from 106 to 86. Three departments, Entomology, Plant Biology and Zoology, have downsized to a critical mass of faculty. At the same time, the college has been trying to increase the number of faculty in the molecular-oriented departments of Biochemistry, Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, the college's restructuring report said.

The report also says 46 of the 86 faculty are conducting molecular-based research and 13 of the last 17 hires in the college have molecular-based research programs.

Floyd said the early retirement program offered to Ohio State faculty members might cause problems with the college.

"One thing that might cause us to consider a rearrangement in the near future will be what really does happen with early retirement," Floyd said. About 15-20 of the current faculty will be eligible in 1995 for the early retirement program.

The college has had difficulty moving into areas of biology that utilize molecular techniques due to four important factors: recent budget cuts, salary availability, quality space available and very high set-up costs.

In the last five years Floyd said the college has been among the leaders of the university in downsizing its faculty, while increasing contributions to instruction in undergraduate courses.

"We are the strongest we have ever been in terms of credit hours taught per faculty member, in terms of numbers of majors in one kind of biology or another, and in terms of research productivity, which is measured in terms of research dollars received from outside agencies," Floyd said.

"We think that we will see a lot of splits (faculty splitting their time between more than one college) in the future between us and medicine, us and agriculture, and maybe with pharmacy," Floyd said.

To remedy the space problem, the college is building the Riffe Connector Building, which will bridge the Biological Sciences Building with Parks Hall.

"In this business of biological research, space is critical," Floyd said.

"We have been trying to respond to the needs of the students and society and a very important part of our response is the Riffe Connector Building," Floyd said.

The building will be occupied by the College of Biological Sciences and the College of Pharmacy. It will contain two floors for the library, which will be a combination of the pharmacy library and biological science libraries. The remaining six floors will be divided equally between the two colleges.

The College of Biological Science's three floors will be occupied by offices and laboratories. Each floor will have a conference room, a walk-in cold room and walk-in dark room.

The building has been in the planning stages for 12 years and the current estimate for totally equipping the laboratories for the college's three floors is approximately $3.2 million. As a result of budget reductions, the college will be unable to occupy the building without assistance from the central administration.

"The whole orientation for the research in the Riffe Building will be molecular," Floyd said.
GOODRIDGE TO LEAD OHIO STATE COLLEGE OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

COLUMBUS -- Alan Goodridge, a widely published scholar in metabolism, endocrinology and molecular biology, has been appointed dean of the College of Biological Sciences at The Ohio State University, subject to approval by the Board of Trustees, President E. Gordon Gee announced today. The appointment is effective Sept. 1.

Goodridge is professor and head of the Department of Biochemistry at the University of Iowa. He was selected following a national search for a successor to Gary Floyd, who is retiring.

"We are absolutely delighted that Dr. Goodridge will be joining our faculty," Gee said. "He is a nationally recognized scholar who brings a rich background and knowledge to the intellectual community. In addition, he is a dynamic academic leader and a highly respected teacher and mentor. We are very pleased."

Richard Sisson, senior vice president for academic affairs and provost, noted that many opportunities for growth exist in biological and biomedical sciences at Ohio State.

"Dean Floyd and the college faculty have positioned the

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GOODRIDGE -- 2

college for new levels of excellence," Sisson said. "Dr. Goodridge brings experience, a proven track record of leadership, and excellent academic and professional credentials with him. We have tremendous resources here at Ohio State and we believe we can become a national leader in the biological and biomedical sciences. Dr. Goodridge is an outstanding addition to the college faculty and will be a valued member of our Council of Deans."

Gee agreed, particularly citing Floyd's accomplishments as dean. "We are deeply indebted to Dean Floyd for his continued service to the college during the search. His commitment is greatly appreciated."

For his part, Goodridge said he is excited by the prospects that lie ahead and eager to assume his new duties.

"Ohio State is a fine institution with great opportunity in the biological sciences," he said. "I look forward to working with the college faculty and the faculty and leadership across campus to move the biological sciences at Ohio State into the top tier of programs nationwide."

Goodridge received his Bachelor of Science degree from Tufts University in biology and his Master of Science and doctoral degrees from the University of Michigan, both in Zoology. Before joining the Iowa faculty he was a professor in the Department of Medical Research at the University of

-- more --
Toronto and a professor in the departments of Pharmacology and Biochemistry at Case Western Reserve University.

Goodridge is a widely published authority in the biological sciences, particularly in his research specialties: the molecular basis for nutritional and hormonal regulation of gene expression, metabolic regulation, and hormone action. He is actively engaged in professional activities and serves as an associate editor of three journals in his fields. Goodridge is also engaged with students both in the classroom and laboratory, and as an academic advisor.

The College of Biological Sciences has nearly 100 faculty members who are distinguished teachers and researchers in their fields. Their research interests encompass virtually all areas of biological science.

The college offers programs in biochemistry, entomology, microbiology, molecular genetics, plant biology, and zoology. Additionally, interdisciplinary graduate programs are available in environmental science; molecular, cellular and developmental biology; the Ohio State Biochemistry Program, and biophysics. Over the last decade, the biology major offered by the college has become an increasingly attractive option for undergraduates at the university.

Contact: E. Gordon Gee, (614) 292-2424; Richard Sisson, (614) 292-5881.
SNAPSHOTS

111 faculty teach 2,300 undergraduate majors and 300 graduate students.

We house six departments and the Introductory Biology Program, considered a national model for teaching non-majors.

Our undergraduates are among the highest achievers at Ohio State:
- 28% are enrolled in the Honors program.
- More than half receive academic scholarships.
- Our four-year graduation rate is the second highest in the university.

The Department of Evolution, Ecology, and Organismal Biology won the inaugural Diversity Leadership Award given by the Colleges of the Arts and Sciences to a department or center within the five colleges. The department was hailed especially for its targeted faculty recruitment of women and African Americans.

Biological Sciences Scholars program: high-ability students meet and live with others who are interested in biological sciences-related careers in industry, medicine, government, and academia—and pursuing the rigorous curriculum to get them there.

Faculty excellence: Richard T. Sayre (Plant Cellular and Molecular Biology) recently won a $7.5 million Gates Foundation grant that will allow him to head an interdisciplinary team of international researchers to help develop a new strain of cassava plant over the next five years. Cassava is a starchy root plant that is the staple food for 250 million people in Africa, Latin America, and Asia, but it has a potentially life-threatening drawback: it produces cyanide and must be properly processed before it is eaten. Sayre’s research focuses on genetically redirecting the cyanide-making process to make more protein, thereby creating a new cassava strain that is more nutritious and less toxic.

The Biological Sciences Greenhouse/Insectary:
- features a conservatory and tropical house with pond and waterfall and a desert house displaying more than 1,200 plant species in its collection
- is home to the National Science Foundation-funded Arabidopsis Genetic Stock Center, which supplies seeds to researchers worldwide
- is a USDA National Plant Rescue Center
- rears more than 100 insects for teaching and research and hosts nearly 2,000 area school children each year

We partner with the College of Mathematical and Physical Sciences to produce the Sciences Calendar—featuring research from both colleges—sent out each year to every high school science teacher in Ohio.
Our Vision

The college attains national and international preeminence in the molecular life sciences, environmental sciences, and biodiversity while providing outstanding education in the basic and applied life sciences, research, and service to the public and the scientific community.

Our Future—Major Funding Goals

Endowed chairs and professorships—margin-of-excellence funds required to attract and/or retain stellar faculty.

Endowed scholarships and fellowships—a valuable tool to attract the best and brightest students and to retain them throughout their college careers. Scholarships can be need-based, merit-based, or a combination of both.

Endowed research funds—recognition and rewarding of exceptional efforts by our faculty and students in advancing new knowledge and discoveries.

Facilities support—high-quality state-of-the-art facilities that encourage learning, teaching, and research innovation. Facilities have naming opportunities for various locations in the facility and often for the entire building. Costs vary with the size, needs, and complexity of each project.

Named endowment funds—enduring memorials to the donor bearing the donor’s name or designee. The fund is invested and the income used to provide support as designated by the donor and approved by the university.

Dean’s Innovation Fund—flexible unrestricted funds managed by the dean for emerging priorities as identified throughout the academic year.
THE COLLEGE OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

ANNOUNCES

CHANGES IN INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

Dr. George S. Serif, Chairman
Academic Faculty of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
2121 Fyffe Road
Extension: 6771

Dr. Matthew C. Dodd, Chairman
Academic Faculty of Microbial and Cellular Biology
1958 Neil Avenue
Extension: 6607

Dr. Leo E. Lipetz, Chairman
Academic Faculty of Biophysics
124 West 17th Avenue
Extension: 2733

Dr. Carroll A. Swanson, Chairman
Academic Faculty of Organismic and Developmental Biology
1735 Neil Avenue
Extension: 8952

Dr. D. Lyle Goleman, Chairman
Academic Faculty of Entomology
1735 Neil Avenue
Extension: 7541

Dr. J. Bruce Griffing, Chairman
Academic Faculty of Genetics
1735 Neil Avenue
Extension: 7542

Dr. Tony J. Peterle, Chairman
Academic Faculty of Population and Environmental Biology
1735 Neil Avenue
Extension: 6708

COLLEGE OFFICE: 1958 Neil Avenue Extension: 8772

Dr. Ralph M. Johnson, Dean
Dr. John D. Briggs, Associate Dean
Dr. John J. Stephens, Assistant Dean and College Secretary
Dr. Robert W. Menefee, Director, Core Curriculum
Greetings from the Biological Student Council! I was surprised to find that many students of our College did not realize that they even had a Council, so I would like to try to better acquaint you with our organization and its purposes.

The Council has only one purpose, and that is to help its students in any manner possible. It tries to do this by encouraging and expediting a communicative relationship between the faculty, administration, and the students, and also by coordinating those projects proposed by the College, the University, and the Council itself.

One of the Council's projects is The Messenger, which you are reading now. Others include a sno-cone sale on May Day (last year a profit of $120 was made), the faculty firesides which are sponsored every quarter, and the Scholarship Reception which is also held during Spring Quarter. The purpose of this reception is to honor the outstanding students of our College for both academic excellence and extra-curricular activities. In addition, this year a Good Teacher's Award will be presented to some member of our faculty for his outstanding ability in the art of teaching.

The Council is capable of doing many more things for its students, and in the future it will. All it takes is a little coordinated effort by the members coupled with the cooperation and enthusiasm of the rest of the students. I hope that I have made the Council sound appealing and worthwhile, because it is.

This leads me into the more important part of my discussion--our membership drive. Last year when the Council was formed there was a shortage of freshmen and sophomores in the College. As a result, the Council was composed mainly of juniors and seniors. So now we face a problem. Thirteen of the eighteen members are graduating this year. This means something important to you--the opportunity to participate in a worthwhile and necessary organization. What benefits do you receive from being a member? To me, the Council has meant the opportunity to meet and work with new friends, and also given me the great feeling of satisfaction of having helped my fellow students (which is a great accomplishment in this huge university of apathy). The Council could mean this
and even more to you. The particulars are: any freshman, sophomore, or junior in our College with a 2.5 accum or higher is eligible. All he has to do is pick up a petition in the College office, fill it out, and return it to the office. The deadline for these petitions is Friday, February 16.

Don't be apathetic! Fill out a petition and turn it in. You can at least meet the members of Council and find out more about us, then make up your mind whether you would like to join or not. It's not work, but fun (especially the two or three parties that we have each quarter). You have the opportunity to be a great member of a great Council. Don't pass it by.

Robert E. Frank
President,
Biological Student Council

CONDESSED BOOK LIST

The following books are some of the more recent and interesting publications acquired by the departmental libraries of our College.

MICROBIOLOGY DEPARTMENT LIBRARY

1. The Natural History of Viruses, C.H. Andrews
   A very complete and interesting in-depth survey of viruses--their discovery, pathology, and life cycles.
2. Radiation and Life, G.E. Davis
3. Recent Advances in Medical Microbiology, A.F. Waterson

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY LIBRARY

1. The Life of Rivers and Streams, Robert Usinger
   A must for people who get excited about rivers and streams.
2. Mad, January issue--Alfred E. Neuman
   For the intellectuals of the campus.
3. A Guide to Texas Snakes, C.C. Raun
   And we don't mean LBJ, either.
4. Molecular Architecture in Cell Physiology, T. Hayashi
5. Vsesoiuzny, naucho-issledovatel'skii institut morskago rybnoho khozialista i okeanografii. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
   The same to you, you dirty commie!
6. Playboy, January edition, H. Hefner
   Call number W - O - W
   38 - 24 - 36
HONORS PROGRAM

The honors program of the College of Biological Sciences offers better students an excellent opportunity for doing undergraduate research. The program is designed to culminate with the awarding of a Bachelors Degree with distinction to those students with a 3.00 accum overall and a 3.5 accum in their major field who have done undergraduate research, written a research thesis, and passed an oral examination given by three professors.

Honors students receive a number of privileges, including the opportunity to live on one of the honors floors in Morrill Tower, access to the Main Library stacks, access to graduate seminars and lectures, scheduling priority, and access to honors courses offered by the various departments of the university. An "individualized plan of study" (ips) similar to that in the College of Arts and Sciences may soon become a part of the honors program in biological sciences if it is made a part of the universal honors program now being planned for all the Colleges of Arts and Sciences.

There are two ways for students to gain entrance into the program. Students with superior high school records (within approximately the top 5% in ACT scores and one of the top three in their graduating class) are designated "Freshman honors scholars" and are automatically included in the honors program. And any student who has a 3.00 accum or higher is eligible to join the program.

Once a student has joined the honors program, he begins to search for a professor with whom he believes he can work closely. When he finds such an individual, he asks him to become his advisor. If the professor consents, the student begins a research project under the supervision of his advisor. Upon completion of the project he may, if he chooses, write a paper summarizing his findings for publication. Finally, he must also write a research thesis, and take an oral examination by a panel of three faculty members. If he passes the examination, he graduates with a Bachelor's Degree with distinction. Research projects are probably less formidable than they sound. Karen Marr, a senior who is presently doing undergraduate research says, "One of the most important things I've learned about independent study is that 'independent' doesn't mean someone hands you a complex problem and a key to a laboratory and then completely ignores you. Your advisor, an important link with the faculty, is probably your most important source of helpful suggestions, timesaving procedural modifications, and encouragement."

The program offers an excellent opportunity for students to become familiar with research practices and the writing and publishing of research articles. Actually, any student who is interested in research and able to find an advisor can do undergraduate research, but only students with a 3.00 accum overall and a 3.50 accum in their major are eligible for the degree with distinction.
Any students whose grades fulfill the requirements are encouraged to inquire about the honors program at the office of the College of Biological Sciences in Edith Cockins Hall.

AN EVENING OF FUN--FACULTY FIRESIDES

Every quarter a number of faculty firesides are sponsored by the Council. For those of you who are unfamiliar with firesides, they are very informal gatherings of a small group of students at a professor's home. Refreshments are served, and the conversation ranges from sex to Vietnam and back to sex again. Seriously, it is a chance for the students and faculty to become acquainted with each other as persons, and not merely as students and teacher.

Any student (not just students in our college) may sign up for a fireside by putting his name on the list which is located on the large bulletin board directly facing the main Neil Avenue entrance of Edith Cockins Hall. Transportation will, of course, be provided. Get with the "Hugh Hefner set" and sign up for a "happening" today.

Three of the firesides scheduled for this quarter are:
- Dr. Schmitt---Botany and Mycology
- Dr. Frea------Microbiology
- Dr. Kolodziej-Microbiology

A BIG HONOR FOR ALPHA EPSILON DELTA

The Ohio Alpha Chapter of Alpha Epsilon Delta, the international pre-medical honor fraternity, has been selected as the site for the 1968 Regional and National Officer's Convention. The convention will be held from Thursday, April 11, through Saturday, April 13. Such a meeting is not only an honor for Ohio Alpha, but a benefit to its members and the university as a whole. The role of Ohio Alpha will be to provide the facilities, manpower, and cordial hospitality necessary for a successful convention.

The convention will consist of numerous officers' committee meetings, three general business meetings open to all members of AED, a tour of the OSU Medical Center, and luncheons on both Friday and Saturday. The highlight of the convention so far as AED members of Ohio State are concerned will come on Saturday. The Deans of four medical schools (in all, there will be representatives from the medical schools of Michigan, Michigan State, Wayne State, OSU, Cincinnati, Western Reserve, Kentucky, Louisville, Toledo, and the University of Indiana) will present a conference on pre-medical education today and in the future, which will be followed by an open panel discussion. All in all, it will be a very beneficial and worthwhile three days for both AED and its members here at State. More information on the convention will appear in the Spring Quarter issue of The Messenger.

Any AED member wishing to help is asked to contact Miss Frances Naylor sometime this quarter. The editor, Ed Sefton, President of Ohio Alpha, the best of luck in his undertaking.
MICRO SEMINARS

The Faculty of Microbial and Cellular Biology is offering a set of biweekly optional seminars designated to acquaint faculty and students, to review fields of interest and to consider academic problems. All students in Biological Sciences are encouraged to attend. The complete set of seminars may be participated in by biweekly attendance either Monday and Wednesday at noon or Tuesday and Thursday at 4 p.m. in room 109 B Edith Cockins Hall.

SCHEDULE
January 31 - February 13  Host-Parasite Interactions
February 14 & 15  Ecology and Epidemiology
February 19 & 20  Applied Microbiology
February 21 & 22  Graduate Committee and Chairman--How and when to apply to graduate school
February 26 & 27  Curriculum and Courses
March 4, 5 & 6  Industrial Positions
March 7  Alternate for 11--Double degrees, professional and academic

FUTURE CHANGES IN MEDICAL EDUCATION

I was fortunate this past Christmas holiday in being able to attend the Alpha Epsilon Delta symposium on Changing Patterns in Medical Education, held during the American Association for the Advancement of Science annual meeting in New York City. I have been asked to summarize what I heard there as it might be of interest to those of you considering medicine as a career.

The initial speaker was Dr. Edmund Pellegrino, director of the future medical center at the State University of New York, Stony Brook. Dr. Pellegrino spoke on the topic "The Configuration of the Emerging Medical Curriculum". He opened with what he believes is a universal conviction among medical faculties; that the current methods of medical education cannot possibly hope to provide physicians adequately prepared to meet the needs of our rapidly changing society. He foresees the future physician as a member of a highly specialized, computer integrated team of medical and premedical experts. This, along with the constantly increasing burden of knowledge in all fields, will necessitate more specialization in medical school. More emphasis will be placed on the social sciences and humanities as the new areas of community medicine and governmental health plans increase. The new physician will have to be increasingly cognizant of the social problems of his patient as they contribute to his physical and mental well-being. The decision to specialize must come earlier so the physician will not be obsolete before he graduates. Classical education as we know it will be reduced to a two year study of the language of the basic and clinical sciences followed by four years of "majoring" in the area of the student's choice--be it clinical or research. The program will be flexible enough to fit the needs
and desires of each student and supply him with the knowledge necessary for his specialty. Internship and residency are then obsolete and society gets the finished product it needs so badly, in 6 instead of 8 years.

Three other speakers, Dr. Thomas Forbes, Associate Dean at Yale Medical School, Dr. Richard Cross, Associate Dean of Rutgers Medical School and Dr. George James, Dean of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, all spoke of curriculum changes in their respective schools. Some of the changes mentioned by Dr. Pellegrino can already be seen.

Copies of Dr. Pellegrino’s paper (there’s more to it!) may be obtained from me, and if anyone is interested in a good discussion about it, I am available.

SPEAKER’S LIST

All students are encouraged to attend the many colloquia, seminars, and so forth, that are held during the year. Notices of such events are usually posted on the bulletin boards in Edith Cocks Hall and the B & I building. The Biologist’s Calendar and circulars from the various faculties (departments) also contain listings. The following schedule for the winter quarter botany colloquium is but a small sampling of coming events.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February 1</td>
<td>Productivity in Polar Lakes</td>
<td>Dr. Barry D. Koob&lt;br&gt;Faculty of Organismic &amp; Developmental Biology, OSU</td>
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<tr>
<td>February 8</td>
<td>Stomatal Diffusion</td>
<td>Dr. David Baker&lt;br&gt;Dept. of Biology, Heidelberg College</td>
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<tr>
<td>February 15</td>
<td>Biological and Chemical Studies of &quot;Directin&quot;</td>
<td>Drs. Ruth and Andrew&lt;br&gt;Heckel, Physiology and Pharmacy and Biochemistry&lt;br&gt;Division, Battelle&lt;br&gt;National Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>February 22</td>
<td>The Origins of Organic Chemistry</td>
<td>Dr. June L. Palmer&lt;br&gt;History Dept., OSU</td>
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<tr>
<td>February 29</td>
<td>Recent Glaciological Studies</td>
<td>Dr. Richard P. Goldthwait&lt;br&gt;Geology Dept., OSU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 7</td>
<td>The Relation of Functional Xylem to Absorbing and Translocation of &quot;P.&quot;</td>
<td>Dr. J. William A. Burley&lt;br&gt;Faculty of Organismic and Developmental Biology, OSU</td>
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BUCKEYE BARGAINS

"Buckeye Bargains", the student thrift shop sponsored by The University Women's Club is open every Wednesday from 11:00 AM to 5:00 PM, located at the old Veterinary Lab at 1949 Neil Avenue, Room 101. It offers a wide variety of merchandise, all donated and very reasonably priced. The selections range from household items to clothing for children and adults, drapes, linens, some electrical appliances and some furniture. The volunteers, University Women's Club members, are willing to take your name and telephone number if there is something special you want and notify you when and if it comes in. Large furniture items are advertised on the store's blackboard, since storage space is limited.

The proceeds go to provide scholarship and loan funds administered through the Student Financial Aids Office.

Come and take a look—we might have just the thing you are looking for at the best price in town.

GOOD TEACHING AWARD

For the first time the council of the College of Biological Sciences will present an Award for Outstanding Teaching. At the spring scholarship reception the council will present a plaque which will be awarded annually. By this method, the Council hopes to encourage and recognize professors who are not only eminent scholars but who are also able to pass on their scholarship in their classes. The council hopes to widen the recognition that such excellent teachers deserve. Some qualities to be considered are organization, interest, and challenge, as well as an ability to stimulate thought, encourage questions, and to make personal contact with the class.

Any student from any college may submit a nomination. Students in the college of Biological Sciences will automatically receive a nomination blank (page # 8 of the newspaper). Others may pick up copies in the college office in Edith Cockins Hall. The deadline will be approximately two weeks after January 30.

Letters to the MESSENGER or the Biological Sciences Council may be sent to the college office in Edith Cockins Hall.

The Messenger staff:

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Robert Frank
Tom Edwards
Myron Knell

Contributors to this issue:

Alice Bope
Mary Corn
Kevyn Ferry

Sondra Rhoades & Paula Schnitzer
GOOD TEACHING AWARD
Nomination Blank

Nominator's name

College __________________ Year __________________

Address

Telephone __________________

Name of Professor Nominated __________________

Faculty (department) __________________

Courses taken under professor __________________
(include quarter & year)

State briefly, if you wish, why you think this professor deserves the Good Teaching Award.

Return this form to the office of the College of Biological Sciences, Edith Cockins Hall, by Monday, February 12, 1968.
SUGGESTION BOX

Later this quarter a suggestion box will be installed on the left wall of the main entrance of Edith Cockins Hall on Neil Avenue. The council encourages students to use it for any suggestions or comments that they may wish to make. If a student wishes to be contacted by a council member, he should include his name, address, and telephone number.

SCHOLARSHIP RECOGNITION RECEPTION

On Tuesday, April 30, the council will hold its second annual Scholarship Recognition Reception at the Faculty Club here on campus. 150 students from the college who have earned a 3.3 or better, as well as certain distinguished professors, will be honored for their academic achievements. The guest speaker will be Dr. Roland Fischer, professor of psychiatry and pharmacology. Dr. Fischer has had 23 years of experience in the field of hallucinogenic drugs, and is one of the few licensed persons permitted to experiment with LSD and related drugs in humans.

The highlight of the evening will be the presentation of the "Distinguished Teaching Award" to a professor in the College of Biological Sciences. The selected teacher, whose name is as yet unannounced, will receive a plaque in memory of the occasion, and his name will be inscribed upon a large plaque which will be placed on display in the college office.

ALL FIRESIDES OPEN TO STUDENTS THIS QUARTER WILL BE POSTED ON THE BULLETIN BOARD ON THE LEFT WALL OF THE NEIL AVE. ENTRANCE OF EDITH COCKINS HALL. SIGN UP THERE IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN GOING TO A FIRESIDE.

NEW COUNSELLOR

Mr. Bruce Riddle began his duties as the college's third counsellor this past winter quarter. A 1965 graduate of OSU, Mr. Riddle served two years in the Navy before returning here. We wish him the best of luck in his undertaking.

NEW COUNCIL MEMBERS

The following persons have been selected as new members of our student council: Susan Elaine Swonger, Carol Louise Swonger, Joe Mravec, Jim McCorkle, Larry Shaffer, Mike Tracovich, Bruce Troutman, Richard McCoy, Verna Weinstock, and Tom Hamilton. Three members had yet to be selected at this printing.

SNO-CONE SALE

On May 9--May Day--the Student Council will sponsor a snow-cone stand on the oval. Help us help you by purchasing a snow-cone from us. Don't forget--look for us on May 9.
REORGANIZATION OF COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION

The administrative structure of the College of Biological Sciences has recently undergone extensive rearrangement. In December, 1967 all departments in the college were abolished, and replaced by new administrative units called "academic faculties." The new faculties have no power to set up special course requirements in addition to the college requirements, which apply universally to all students in the college. It is hoped that this new arrangement will enable students to avoid the limitations imposed by course requirements of individual departments.

An interesting feature of the new system is that professors may associate themselves with more than one faculty. And the faculties have subject matter jurisdictions which do not correspond to those of the old departments. The departments which formerly existed were botany, zoology & entomology, microbiology, biochemistry, and the division of biophysics (which had no undergraduate students). Academic faculties now include biochemistry and molecular biology, biophysics, entomology, genetics, microbial and cellular biology, organismic and developmental biology, and population and environmental biology.

HONORS PROGRAM CHANGED

Now that Biological Sciences is one college of the newly formed Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Biological Sciences Honors students will come under the jurisdiction of a unified honors program. The unified honors program is under the direction of dean C. Grey Austin, who was formerly director of the honors program of the old College of Arts and Sciences.

For honors students in our college, there will be little change. Although the individualized Plan of Study (IPS) program will now apply to our honors students, it should have little effect on account of the absence of departmental course requirements in the College of Biological Sciences. Basic college requirements are not likely to be waived by an IPS curriculum because of the possibility that students' eligibility for entry into graduate or professional school, as well as Phi Beta Kappa, would be endangered.

AED NATIONAL CONVENTION

The Alpha chapter of the Ohio State University is hosting the national convention of Alpha Epsilon Delta, the international premedical honorary, from April 11 through April 13. All members are encouraged to participate. Also, because there will be no "Pre-Med Day" this year, any student interested in medical school is invited to attend the symposium on changing patterns in medical education which will be held on Saturday, April 13. Four topics will be discussed----"Objectives of a Medical Curriculum" by K. E. Penrod of Indiana University Medical School, "Curricula for Tomorrow's Medical School" by G. L. Brooks of Toledo State College of Medicine, "Innovations in Medical Education" by M. Levitt of Wayne State University School of Medicine, and "Doctor or Dropout?" by J. H. Williams of the Ohio State University School of Medicine. Afterwards there will be panel discussions of the different topics. Any person interested in attending is asked to contact Miss Frances Naylor in the college office for more information and/or registration.

The Messenger staff:

Lewis Coleman, Ed.
Robert Frank

Special thanks to Dr. Robert S. Platt and Sondra Rhoades