Weaver Heads Group

By SUSAN STINE

A group of educators, headed by John C. Weaver, vice president for instruction and dean of faculties at Ohio State, has made significant progress in the improvement of higher education. The educators are members of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation, made up of representatives from the Big Ten and the University of Chicago, "a major vehicle for joint action," Weaver described CIC.

Successful CIC-supported programs, such as the "traveling scholar" plan and the Far Eastern Language Institute, attest to this claim.

Traveling Scholar

In its first year of operation, 1963-64, the "traveling scholar" program enrolled 13 graduate students in 20 different disciplines to do short-term work at member universities. Ohio State sent three agricultural education students to study at Michigan State.

The pioneering plan was developed to allow graduate students at CIC schools to take advantage of the special resources offered by other member institutions: course offerings, research opportunities, unique laboratories, and library collections.

Fits Needs

The host university offers work that is tailored to fit individual needs. Last year courses varying from political science to anthropology, physics, and mechanical engineering were offered.

Inter-disciplinary work is also possible. Last year a student majoring in comparative literature used the program to get special training in romance languages and three medical students took sciences at a nearby university that weren't offered at their home medical school.

Pays Fees

The traveling scholar registers, pays his fees and receives credit at his home university.

Weaver indicated that several faculty groups are studying the possibility of making fellowships and teaching assistantships available for the traveling scholars.

This year, according to Stanley F. Salwak, staff director for the CIC, twice as many students were expected to participate in the program.

The Far Eastern Language Institute, in its third year, will be held at Ohio State this summer.

According to the office of East Asian Languages, approximately 230 are enrolled. During the 10-week session, 25 instructors (mostly professors and teaching associates) from CIC universities and from Cambridge University in England, the International Christian University in Japan, and the University of Washington will provide broad-scale instruction in Chinese and Japanese on both elementary and advanced levels.

Content Studied

The first institute, held at the University of Michigan in 1963, attracted 125 students from 41 institutions, both here and abroad. The second was held at Indiana University with an enrollment of 150.

A unique feature of the institute is that students from CIC schools pay whichever summer tuition is lower, that of their home university for the host.

In another project, the CIC is studying course content improvement. According to a CIC report, a group of economists has formulated a plan for improving the content of the first course in economics at the college level.

Expanded T.V. Us

Other CIC faculty groups, the report went on to say, are also planning to expand and improve their courses through television and taped lectures.

Weaver emphasized that with growing enrollments, "We have to find ways to bring better teaching to more students."

It was in view of the increasing enrollments and the inadequacy of available funds that the CIC was founded in 1958, according to Salwak.

Financial Aid

At first the CIC was essentially a study group, Salwak said, but with the financial support of the Carnegie Corporation and the adoption of the "seed" grant policy it has developed its present activity.

Through the seed grant policy, the CIC gives small supporting grants to inter university faculty groups who want to cooperate in some academic problem or research.

Some of the CIC's most successful programs, including the Far Eastern Language Institutes, originated in faculty meetings supported by seed grants, Salwak said.
Universities cooperate in research

By LOIS HAGGERTY
Lantern Staff Writer

Instruction and materials in highly specialized areas are made more accessible to qualified students at 11 universities through the Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC).

Established in 1958 by the Big Ten schools and the University of Chicago, the CIC allows participants to engage in "cooperative ventures which one institution could not handle," according to Robert Smith, vice president for university development at Ohio State.

Smith cited pollution study as one such program which allows researchers to "draw on the resources of participating schools without sapping the resources of any one school."

Three categories

The CIC is organized into three main categories: panels, conference groups, and subcommittees.

Panels are composed of faculty and administrative representatives appointed by the CIC to conduct specific studies or programs. The Panel on Polar Studies held a seminar at Ohio State's Polar Institute. The facility serves the CIC as a central office for collecting and disseminating data in the polar study field.

The traveling scholar program, begun in 1963, allows a doctoral student to utilize resources at CIC schools which are not available on his own campus.

Applicants for the program are recommended by their own graduate advisors and must be approved by the graduate offices in both the home and host universities.

Program Objective

One objective of the traveling scholar program is to maintain awareness of all participating institutions, using them in the best interest without duplicating programs," Smith said.

The conference group explores and plans possible studies and projects before a panel is established.

Committee study

The committees initiate and supervise studies in major areas of common concern. The Subcommittee on International Programs deals with the need to expand international programs to meet extensive international commitments.

Smith said the CIC has felt the economic pinch but said "inflation is more a factor than cutback." He named increasing costs as one compelling reason for cooperation among universities.

Smith said there is a marked trend in programs like CIC. He cited the Colleges of the Finger Lakes Association as one such association of small colleges working together to pool their resources. The schools share a computer through remote cable.
OSU sponsors black institute

Ohio State will be the site of the 1983 Committee on Institutional Cooperation's Summer Institute for Social Science Faculty at Historically Black Institutions.

The institute, which will focus on "The Political Economy of Black America," will be held June 19-July 1.

Keynote speaker Manning Marable, director, Race Relations Institute at Fisk University will address the topic "The Crisis of Black Education and Politics," at a banquet opening the institute on June 19.

The goal of the institute is to assist participants in developing individual research projects by utilizing the faculty, library and other research facilities of a major research university, said William E. Nelson Jr., chairperson of the Department of Black Studies.

The annual event now in its seventh year, creates networks between social science scholars in the CIC research institutions and their counterparts in the historically black institutions.

The institute allows faculty members with a wide range of experiences and backgrounds to come together to discuss social science research and share information. Participants with specific research topics may remain at Ohio State for an additional week, at the institute's expense, and will have access to the University Libraries and other research facilities.

In addition to daily presentations by faculty at Ohio State and other universities, the Institute also includes a round table discussion on "Effective Policy Making in the Black Community," featuring representatives from state and local government from 6-7 p.m. June 21, at the OSU Community Extension Center, 640 S. Ohio Ave.

The Committee on Institutional Cooperation is the academic consortium of the Big Ten universities and the University of Chicago.

All institute presentations and the round table are open to the public. All presentations will be held at Hitchcock Hall, room 322. For further information contact the Department of of Black Studies at 422-3700.
Conference studies black’s research

By Jennifer L. Provitt
Lantern staff writer 7-1-83

Promotion of ideals and exchange of information among social scientists in historically black institutions was the focus of a summer conference hosted by the Department of Black Studies.

The Committee on Institutional Cooperation’s 1983 Institute in the Social Sciences, which began June 18 and will conclude today, gave faculty members with backgrounds in social sciences a chance to discuss and exchange research information.

The goal of the convention was to assist participants in developing individual research projects by using the faculty, library and other research facilities of a major research university, said William E. Nelson, chairman of the Department of Black Studies.

The institute, now in its seventh year, creates networks between social science scholars in the committee’s research institutions and their counterparts in historically black institutions.

Researchers with specific topics may remain at OSU for an additional week, at the institute’s expense, and have access to the university libraries and other research facilities.

The daily presentations will conclude today with Anne Pruitt, associate dean of the graduate school at OSU. Pruitt will speak on black employees in white institutions in particular states from 1975-1977. The presentation will be held at 9 a.m. in University Hall 186.

Earlier this week, Harry Reed, Department of History, Michigan State University, lectured on “The Historical Foundations of the Political Economy of Black America.”

Reed spoke on the concerns of the black political economy, listing capitalism as a major problem for blacks. Reed said this problem dates back to the pre-slave trade when white merchants sought African markets offering inferior goods resulting in monopolies for themselves.

Reed said, changing the quality of life for blacks will call for “tremendous political education.”
Graduate program designed to boost minority enrollment

By Joseph T. Weston
Lantern staff writer

The graduate school plans to implement a new fellowship program this summer to increase minority enrollment.

Through the Committee on Institutional Cooperation, minority students in their sophomore and junior years will be able to work with faculty members doing research and find out what academic demands are required in graduate work.

Jean D. Dickerscheid, associate dean of the graduate school, said, "The fellowship will attempt to match the student's interest with a graduate faculty member doing research on a similar topic."

"This will hopefully provide motivation for graduate education and provide answers to expectations," she said.

Dickerscheid said this should encourage minority students to pursue academic careers.

"We would like to see the program produce minorities who will teach and produce research in a university setting."

To attract more minority students, the summer research program, operating under the committee, will award minority students a stipend of about $2,500. Faculty participating in the program will receive a research grant of $1,000. The program is an eight-week internship.

One of the highlights of the program allows students that participate the option of choosing the Big Ten school at which they want to study. However, this option will not be available until the second year of the program.

Students must have a 2.7 grade point average or better to apply for the program. The program will be limited to five students its first year with expansion possibilities of 15 students the next two years.

The committee is made up of all the Big Ten schools and the University of Chicago. This year each graduate school will fund the fellowships, but the committee is seeking outside funding, Dickerscheid said.

This program is part of Ohio State's attempts to increase the number of minorities in the graduate school, she said.

In 1980, 707 minority students were enrolled. Over a five-year period there has been a decrease of 8.4 percent.

Minority applicants dropped from 967 in 1984 to 921 in 1985. However, minority enrollment increased 3.4 percent. There were 623 minority students enrolled in 1984 and 648 in 1985. Minority graduate students constitute 9.5 percent of all domestic graduate students.

Dickerscheid said that these figures reflect only those students who categorize themselves as minorities and there might be a higher percent actually enrolled.
Grants fund Ph.D. degrees for minorities

The Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC), the academic consortium of the Big Ten universities and the University of Chicago, has received two grants totaling $2,387,717 to continue funding for CIC Minorities Fellowship programs.

The Lilly Endowment, Inc., gave $1,637,717 to support the CIC Minorities Fellowships Program in the Social Sciences through 1988-89.

The program annually offers 25 four-year fellowships which provide full tuition and an annual stipend of at least $7,000. Minority students who intend to pursue graduate studies leading to a Ph.D. in anthropology, economics, geography, history, political science, psychology or sociology are eligible to apply.

Additionally, a $750,000 grant has been awarded to the CIC by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to continue funding for the CIC Minorities Fellowship in the Humanities through 1990.

Ten new fellowships are awarded each year to students planning graduate study leading to a Ph.D. in American studies, classics, comparative literature, English, folklore, linguistics, music theory and history, philosophy, theatre and drama, and Germanic, Romance and Slavic languages and literatures.

The fellowships provide tuition and an academic year stipend of at least $6,500, to be increased to $8,000 by 1989.

Winners of either of the fellowships may use them at any of the eleven CIC member universities to which they have been admitted.

Detailed information about the program can be obtained by writing to CIC Minorities Fellowships Program, 11 Kirkwood Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. 47406. The toll-free number for those calling from outside Indiana is 1-800-457-4420.
Summer research program heightens minority interest

By Cynthia L. Reza
Lantern staff writer

Minority students can benefit from early research exposure, said Jean Dickerscheid, associate dean of the graduate school.

Dickerscheid said this exposure may have an impact on the direction they take after undergraduate study by participating in a summer program offered by Ohio State.

The Committee of Institutional Cooperation Summer Research Opportunities Program, which debuted at OSU during the summer of 1986, gives minority students of at least sophomore rank a chance to work with faculty members on an ongoing research project. The Committee of Institutional Cooperation, which sponsors the program, includes Big 10 universities and the University of Chicago and works together to strengthen students' educational experiences.

Minority students do not have enough mentors or role models in graduate research to heighten their interest in graduate study, she said, but this program can help change that.

In the program, which is designed to involve more minorities in academics, students work closely with their supervisors. Afterward they make oral reports describing the research and submit written abstracts of their work.

Some students, Dickerscheid said, have no idea of what the life of a professor is like or what kind of research they do. This project was started to let minority stu-

ents be a part of that world for about 10 weeks, she said.

After the program ends, Dickerscheid said, she hopes they will become interested enough in research study to become graduate students.

Ashi Parikh, a business major from Columbus, said after participating in the program, he has reconsidered doing graduate work. Parikh did research dealing with stock mergers and acquisitions.

"It wasn't like work," Parikh said. "The time went by fast and it was fun. If I could make it (research) my career, it would be great."

Dickerscheid estimated the proportion of minorities in graduate study at Ohio State at 10 percent. This is not completely accurate, Dickerscheid added, because the students do not have to identify themselves as minorities.

"Of course we'd like to have them (program participants) at Ohio State (as graduate students)," Dickerscheid said. "But it's a bigger program. We want them to get involved in graduate studies—period."

Besides class rank, a student's prerequisites for the program include: at least two quarters of enrollment remaining to complete a degree after the summer of 1987; a 2.7 grade point average and the student must be considering graduate study.

"Some projects vary," said Darrell Galloway, assistant professor of microbiology, who participated in the program this summer. "It's important that some students learn their way around the lab. Then they're to a point of thinking on their own and designing."

Another goal of the program is that the students involved will develop a lasting friendship with the faculty in their major area of study.

After applications are reviewed and students are chosen, Dickerscheid said she will arrange for student-faculty matches that will ensure compatibility.

Galloway said the student that worked with him in the program is still with him. He said he knew of two others who also remained working with their faculty member after the program was concluded.

Because students are expected to devote full time to the project, enrollment in courses for credit is not permitted during the program. There is, however, a stipend of $2,500 paid in installments to each participant over the 10-week period.

Last year 15 students were chosen to participate from the more than 100 applications received. Dickerscheid said this year the number could be closer to 35.

Dickerscheid said the school was also working to get foundation backing in addition to funding provided by the Graduate School.

Dickerscheid said that despite this program only being offered to minorities, she encouraged other students to talk to faculty to try to arrange private internships similar to this to enhance their own learning.

People interested in being considered for the program can pick up applications in University Hall 250. Applications are due Jan. 20.
High-speed network to aid intercollegiate cooperation

By Scott Bowman
Lantern staff writer

A high-speed computing/communication network is currently being developed to link all of the Big Ten universities and the University of Chicago, said Dr. Martin B. Solomon.

Solomon, director of academic computing for the instruction and research computer center, said the network will allow people at all the universities to communicate more effectively, thus creating a cooperative feeling among them.

The network, called CICNet, has been under discussion for two years. A letter of intent has been filed by the National Science Foundation, which will be funding the network with a major corporate sponsor and the universities involved, he said.

Roger Clark, director of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation, said he hopes the actual operation of the network can begin in January 1989.

Clark said the committee, which was comprised of people from the Big Ten, formed in 1958. Within the first year of operation, the University of Chicago was invited to join.

Scott Tiessler, assistant provost for computing at the University of Chicago, said he estimates that the network will cost between $1 million and $2 million annually to operate.

The network is developed so that, three to five years after it is running, the amount of funding coming from the National Science Foundation and the corporate sponsor will decrease, while the amount from the universities involved will increase, Tiessler said.

Solomon said the 11 universities will be connected by very high-speed telephone lines, called data communication links, that will operate at 1.5 million bits per second. This speed is 25 times faster than normal telephone lines operate, he said.

“Work that normally would take two to three weeks to complete could be done in a matter of days,” he said.

The second function, called file transfer, is similar to the first but will also allow information such as results of studies, census data and computer programs to be transferred, Solomon said.

The third function will allow people to connect remotely to computers at other universities, he said.

“I could use my own personal computer to hook up to someone else’s computer as if I were sitting in their seat,” Solomon said.

The final function, called teleconferencing, will allow people to develop, plan, schedule and broadcast lectures over the network, he said.

Solomon said a pilot teleconferencing project between Ohio State and Indiana University is being planned.
Network will link colleges

Big Ten schools are included in data exchanges

By Tim Doulin
Dispatch Staff Reporter

Sometime next year, a faculty member at The Ohio State University might be able to give a manuscript to a colleague at Indiana University in Bloomington almost as fast as if they were standing next to each other...

The Big Ten schools and the University of Chicago are working on a high-speed computer communications network called CICNET. It will link the institutions to one another and the worldwide National Science Foundation Network.

CICNET, which should be operating by Jan. 1, will transmit information at 1.6 million bits a second. In other words, the computer will be able to send the contents of an average-size novel from Columbus to Chicago in about five seconds.

"THE NETWORK will open easy and fast communication among people at the different universities," said Martin E. Solomon, director of the Instruction & Research Computer Center at OSU.

"This can be used by scholars collaborating on research or faculty trying to obtain information available only at one of the other universities."

Users will be able to transmit mail, manuscripts, data files and photographs.

It will cost each university from $50,000 to $150,000 a year to operate the network, Solomon said. "The cost will depend on the services we offer," he said.

As an incentive, the National Science Foundation contributed $1.25 million to the network. Ameritech Corp. or MCI Inc. may sponsor the network, Solomon said.

HE IS serving on the committee that is developing the network. The committee must iron out the details of the system before the universities begin operations.

First, the committee must find a communications company to run the high-speed communications lines linking the universities.

Each university will have a "Gateway" — a small microcomputer that sifts through each piece of information as it comes across the line.

The microcomputer will keep the information intended for its university and send the rest of the information up the line to the next stop on the loop.

"Information may go from Columbus to Bloomington, then Bloomington to Champaign, then Champaign to West Lafayette. The information will keep getting passed along until it reaches its destination," Solomon said.

It takes longer to explain the process than to use it, he said. Most information will make its way around the loop in about one second.

MANY UNIVERSITIES have used the technology to establish their own campuswide communications system, he said.

"We are just taking the technology one step farther, covering a longer distance," Solomon said.

The network is one of about six regional networks being put together by major universities across the country.

Once established, each of the regional networks will be interconnected, allowing universities in different regions to communicate.

All will hook up to the National Science Foundation network.
State news

Computer will link Big Ten

High-speed network to begin in January

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

COLUMBUS, Ohio — A computer circuit will be set up in January between Ohio State University, Indiana University and the University of Chicago that founders hope will grow into a new academic link among all Big Ten schools.

When full grown, Martin B. Solomon said the circuit will allow Big Ten schools and the University of Chicago to share and disseminate information almost instantly and perhaps allow students at one school to take part in classes at another school on the circuit. The worldwide National Science Foundation Network will also be linked to the system.

Even when it first starts, a faculty member at OSU may be able to give a manuscript to a colleague at IU in Bloomington, Ind., almost as fast as if they were standing next to each other. An average-size book can be transferred from here to Chicago in about five seconds.

Martin B. Solomon, director of the Instruction and Research Computer Center at OSU, said the system is needed because present communications facilities are at or near capacity.

The high-speed computer communications network he is working on is called CICNET, drawing its name from the Committee for Institutional Cooperation at Champaign/Urbana, Ill., home of the University of Illinois. Solomon said CIC has existed for some time and periodically brings together administrative and academic heads of Big Ten schools to discuss problems, ideas and solutions.

"Mostly it has been an information sharing source and this is an outgrowth of people getting together to share ideas in the most cost-effective way," Solomon said. "We all realize we have similar problems and that working together — and sharing the costs — we can each save money and also share expertise, and that is the scarcest thing in the world."

CICNET, which should be operating by Jan. 1, will initially be used to transmit information between the three universities and the NSF Network at 1.5 million bits a second.
Summer research program assists minority students

Minority students will be encouraged to enroll in graduate school with the new Commission on Institutional Cooperation Summer Research Opportunities Program to be held this summer. Each student will develop a 40-hour-a-week, 10-week plan of research with a faculty sponsor, said Jean Dickerscheid, associate dean of the Graduate School. The sponsor will also supervise the student throughout the plan. The program is sponsored by the Graduate School and the Office of the Provost. It has been held at Ohio State the past three years.

This program will give me the opportunity to see what graduate school is really like. It will give me a feeling for what my future holds.

— John Strayer

"We encourage minorities to go to graduate school and pursue an academic career," Dickerscheid said. "We think this program helps to accomplish that because it introduces the students to research of which they have interest."

Dickerscheid said choosing a graduate school, how to finance a graduate-level education and the proper way to enroll in schools will also be discussed in the program.

IN ADDITION, the 60 students involved will have an opportunity to visit Indiana University and meet with all the research program participants from other schools at the home conference, Dickerscheid said. She said on the last day of the program, the students must present the results of their research in a formal conference format. They must also prepare an abstract to be published in conference proceedings and give an oral report. The students will receive a stipend of $2,500 for completing the session, Dickerscheid said. The stipend will be given in three payments: $500 at the beginning of the 10-week period, $1,000 in the middle; and $1,000 when the program is completed.

Faculty members are allowed a $1,000 research allowance to draw upon, Dickerscheid said. They can use this to enrich the student's research experience or to cover any cost added to their research procedure as a result of taking on a student, she said.

The program is also important to the students because of the contacts fostered within the university.

"It exposes them to a mentoring relationship with a faculty member, who is a key element in graduate education," she said.

JANE FULLERTON, a graduate associate working with the research program, said, "This is an excellent program for students to have exposure to research and the opportunities of graduate studies. It is exciting to see this opportunity being offered to so many students."

Fullerton said her job will be to answer any questions the students might have during the program, assist with problems and concerns about the program and coordinate activities during the program.

Fullerton said that although she had the opportunity as an undergraduate to do research, 10 weeks could never totally prepare a person for graduate school. "But it does give the student an idea of what it is like to do research in their area and to work with faculty members."

John Strayer, a junior from Worthington in mechanical engineering, plans to attend the program. "I pretty much know I will go to graduate school or medical school," Strayer said. "This program will give me the opportunity to see what graduate school is really like. It will give me a feeling for what my future holds."

Strayer said he will be completing his research in the area of molecular genetics and will be looking at DNA replication using an electron microscope.

"I'M NOT IN there for a grade, so there isn't that pressure to do well. I can take my time and learn, unlike a lot of other classes in school," Strayer said. "You also have more interest because you're the one who creates the plan for your research. It doesn't come out of some manual."

This is the first year he will be participating in the program, Strayer said. To be considered for the program he had to write an essay on how the research opportunity might affect his decision about graduate school and why he should be chosen to participate.

Strayer said he is working on research for the last two years with his faculty sponsor, Robert Snapka, so he has a head start on his work.

Snapka, an assistant professor of radiology, said, "John will learn how a university research group operates in getting the data and organizing it."

Snapka said this is his first year to sponsor a student for the program. Dickerscheid said the program operates out of the research program consortium which consists of the Big Ten colleges and the University of Chicago.
Penn State gets high ranking in academics, too

Football power noted nationally for its research

By Tim Douissi
Dispatch Higher Education Reporter

When Pennsylvania State University joins the Big Ten sometime in the 1990s, it will bring more than its national championshipships in football.

"We will give the Big Ten some class," Charles Hosler, senior vice president for research and dean of the graduate school, said last week. Hosler was laughing when he said that.

But Penn State, tucked away in the Nittany Mountains, fits nicely into the profile of a Big Ten school — it's big, it sponsors a lot of research, and it's a football powerhouse. In fact, some people say Penn State is a Midwest school stuck in the East.

Penn State officials are quick to point out the academic strengths of a university that boasts 11 colleges. Business and engineering, they note, are the most popular majors.

Nationally, Penn State ranks first in the number of Fulbright scholarships awarded this year and third in industry-sponsored research.

The university has one of the largest and most respected engineering schools in the country, and, with Wisconsin, is considered a leader in the study of meteorology.

Penn State also has strong ties to agriculture. A land grant university in University Park, Pa., it is the state's leader in agricultural research. The school was chartered in 1855 as Farmer's High School. In 1953, it changed its name from Pennsylvania State College to Pennsylvania State University.

"My impression is that Penn State has been progressing rapidly in the past five years in terms of the magnitude and quality of faculty and research," Hosler said.

"Before that, we may have been in the lower echelon of Big Ten schools, but now we would rank in the top five as far as academic strength.

"We have a wide range of academic programs. Some are world-class. Others, obviously, are not world-class," Hosler said.

Ohio State University Provost Frederick E. Hutchinson will vouch for the academic quality of Penn State.

"I received my doctorate at Penn State, so of course I think they are pretty strong," Hutchinson said.

Penn State and OSU already are involved in a number of collaborative programs. The two schools probably will be working together more often in the future, Hutchinson said.

Penn State is expected to be invited to join the Committee on Institutional Cooperation, an academic consortium consisting of the Big Ten schools and the University of Chicago.

"The consortium has about 70 groups of faculty members and administrators working on activities ranging from study-abroad programs to library-preservation projects.

"I don't have much detail about Penn State as an academic institution, but they have a very good reputation," said Roger Clark, director of the consortium.

"It is my impression they would fit very well with the size, the mission and quality of the 11 institutions in the CIC."

The 11 schools in the consortium produce more than 15 percent of the Ph.D.'s in the country and receive 14 percent of the federal money set aside for research. Penn State would boost those numbers, Clark said. Nationally, the school ranks 17th in the number of Ph.D.'s awarded and 15th in the amount of research money for science and engineering.

"More importantly, though, they would add strength to the voice of the academic officers of the CIC. That would be one more important institution that would be added," Clark said.

Clark was hard pressed to find anything bad to say about Penn State — other than the location of the school.

"It is probably one of the most difficult college campuses to get to in the country," he said.
OSU to monitor computer linkup for problems

AT&T and The Ohio State University will monitor a regional, multistate academic computer network through a three-year contract won by AT&T.

Ohio State is working under a subcontract with AT&T. The university will monitor the CICNet network, based in Ann Arbor, Mich., for AT&T, which is responsible for improving the network's performance.

AT&T said the contract is worth $487,000.

"Ohio State will monitor where links go down. If there is an interruption of the service, we can look at any connection anywhere and can adjust the computer to regain the signal," OSU spokesman Bill Miller said.

"The result of this will be additional software and hardware tools that will be developed to improve the network monitoring capabilities of all networks."

Miller said the improvements should result in fewer transmission delays and quicker repairs.

The university already maintains an around-the-clock network operations center for its campuswide network and the state academic resource network called OARnet.

CICNet is a regional academic networking organization founded in 1988 by the universities of the Big Ten and the University of Chicago. CICNet provides network connections among its founding members, other universities, national laboratories and some state networks.
MINORITY STUDENTS INVITED TO CONFERENCE ON GRADUATE EDUCATION

COLUMBUS -- Minority students at The Ohio State University and other colleges who are interested in pursuing graduate studies are invited to attend a free conference in Indianapolis on April 5 to learn more about test-taking skills, admissions procedures and financial aid, as well as about graduate programs offered by 14 major Midwestern universities.

The day-long program at the Indiana University/Purdue University Indianapolis campus is sponsored by the Lilly Endowment and the Committee on Institutional Cooperation, which is an academic consortium of the Big 10 universities plus the University of Chicago.

This will be the 12th annual CIC Conference on Graduate Education for Minority Students. The event is designed to provide information about graduate school to traditionally underrepresented minorities -- Native Americans, African-Americans, Latinos, and Asian-Americans.

Manning Marable of the Center for Studies of Ethnicity and Race at the University of Colorado will present an address, "The Multicultural University: Opportunities and Challenges," in the

omore-
CIC helps increase Black Ph.D. numbers with fellowships

By Steve Sterrett

African-American students and community leaders have long called for predominantly white colleges and universities to add more Blacks to their faculties. The most effective way for this to happen is to increase the number of underrepresented minorities who seek doctoral degrees and are interested in academic careers.

Ohio State is working to do just that through the Predoctoral Fellowship Program in the Social Sciences, sponsored by the Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC).

The CIC is composed of the Big Ten universities and the University of Chicago. Yvette M. Alex, a native of Breaux Bridge, La., is working on her Ph.D. in political science at Ohio State. She was awarded a CIC predoctoral fellowship in 1988 and 1989. Since 1990, she has had a research associateship in the Polimetrics Laboratory.

Alex says she enjoys the opportunity to do research that a large institution like Ohio State offers. She hopes to get the research for her Ph.D. dissertation underway this summer. She will study what poor people, both Black and white, think about local politics and the political process, as well as the political attitudes of middle-class Blacks.

She gives some advice to young people preparing themselves for the opportunity to attend graduate school.

"Among the most important things are reading and a willingness to go beyond what the teachers in high school expect of you," Alex says.

She credits her parents with making her read a variety of books and work hard in high school. Although she admits that she sometimes resented their efforts then, she is thankful now.

"In high school, sometimes the teachers hold the students' hands too much," she says. "When students come to Ohio State, the professors aren't going to do that." Students need to come to college with good study skills and be motivated.

Alex hopes to graduate in August 1993 with her Ph.D. She earned a bachelor's degree in urban affairs and public policy from Dillard University in 1988 and her master's degree from Ohio State in 1991.

The CIC announced last month that the Lilly Endowment Inc. has awarded a $1.99 million grant to continue the Predoctoral Fellowship Program in the Social Sciences through 1994-95, starting another 50 minority scholars on the road to doctorates.

The program's goal is to increase the numbers of minority faculty in the traditional fields of the social sciences, such as political science, sociology and psychology.

Jean Dickerscheid, associate dean of the Graduate School, says that CIC predoctoral fellows are guaranteed five years of financial support to gain the Ph.D. The first two years are on the CIC fellowship and the next three are provided by the student's own university.

Dickerscheid says three graduate students at Ohio State hold CIC fellowships.

Another nine who formerly had the fellowships now receive other support for their graduate study.

Since the CIC Predoctoral Fellowship Program began in 1978, more than 70 percent of the 351 social science fellows to date have completed their doctorate or are making normal progress toward the degree at the CIC universities.

Nearly 60 percent of those who have completed a doctorate now hold faculty positions in higher education.
CIC offers 10th minority directory

The 10th edition of the Directory of Minority Ph.D. and M.F.A. Candidates and Recipients is now available from the Committee on Institutional Cooperation.

CIC publishes the directory annually. It aims to increase the professional opportunities of minority graduate students, and to aid colleges, universities and other potential employers in recruiting highly educated, underrepresented minorities. This is the third year that master's of fine arts degree recipients have been listed.

The directory costs $20, plus $3 handling. Write the Committee on Institutional Cooperation, 302 E. John St., Suite 1705, Champaign, IL 61820.

Contact Jean Girves, CIC associate director, at (217) 333-8475, for more information.
On Line

A dozen universities have announced plans to cooperate in creating a massive on-line library that would serve all of their campuses.

The Committee on Institutional Cooperation, a consortium of the 12 universities, has established a Center for Library Initiatives within the organization. The objective of the center is to create "a seamless whole" of information resources that would be "equally accessible to all students and faculty."

Roger G. Clark, director of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation, says libraries in the group will continue to collect many of the same materials, but the ability to share some resources will free up money for improving specialized collections. "This will give our great collections in the cic a better opportunity to build on their strengths while being able to protect their peripheries," he says.

The members of the committee are Indiana, Michigan State, Northwestern, Ohio State, Pennsylvania State, and Purdue Universities and the Universities of Chicago, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.
CIC libraries call on the Pony Express

Would faculty and students like to have access to 57 million books and 550,000 journals? That dream has moved a step closer to reality at Ohio State and the 11 other universities of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation.

The CIC, a consortium of the Big Ten and the University of Chicago, has contracted with Pony Express Courier Corp. for expedited delivery of library materials among 13 research libraries and the Center for Research Libraries.

“This is a tremendously rich resource,” said William Studer, director of University Libraries. In comparison, the OhioLink catalog of colleges and universities in the state enables access to 17 million volumes.

Pony Express Courier provides daily stops at all CIC campuses and a 24- to 48-hour delivery time. In addition, Ohio State has used the courier service for two years to get materials from Ohio libraries within 24 hours.

Although lending and borrowing of materials is a long tradition within the CIC, standard delivery methods have been slow. Also, sharing materials cost the lending libraries quite a bit of money, especially if they used overnight or express delivery. University Libraries chose to use standard postal delivery, which was cheaper but slow, Studer said.

Now lending libraries will spend less to get materials to borrowers quickly. “Delivery by Pony Express Courier is the least expensive method,” Studer said. “We hope that eventually this project will be like OhioLink, which allows borrowers to make their own transactions with the lending library,” Studer added.

With the technology used to access OSCAR, University Library patrons someday will be able to look through a virtual catalog of CIC libraries’ holdings. Then patrons will use their computer to ask for interlibrary loans.

“There will be no need to request it from the office of Interlibrary Loan staff,” Studer explained.

The CIC libraries plan to expand the service to regional and other libraries within university systems.

The CIC homepage is at http://www.cic.net/cic/cic.html.
CIC puts humanities text on-line

The Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC) has launched an effort to produce and distribute electronic texts in the humanities. A number of CIC universities have been involved in electronic texts, so a collaborative effort is “an opportunity to move forward as partners in this effort, which will provide access to far more materials than could be made available through individual efforts,” said Mark Day, co-director of Indiana University’s Library Electronic Text Resource Service.

Elements of the CIC initiative include: network access to existing electronic text resources with the CIC; defining procedures and policies for adding new resources; identifying and employing text markup conventions and standards; sharing expertise across the Big Ten and University of Chicago; and collaboration in developing the way materials should be abstracted and protocols for searching and retrieving text.

For more information, call University Libraries at 292-6154.
Group pushes faculty research

By Bob Reddy
Lantern staff writer

Big Ten universities may clash on the playing field, but when it comes to promoting leadership, they're all headed toward the same end zone.

The Committee on Institutional Cooperation, an academic group of Big Ten universities and the University of Chicago, began a three-day meeting Thursday to discuss how to encourage their best faculty members to become leaders in research and administration.

This is the first time the committee has met at Ohio State in four years. The committee meets three times per year and has been meeting for the past nine years.

In his keynote address to the committee, OSU President E. Gordon Gee stressed the research values of universities.

"We must reassert the notion of research in teaching," Gee said. "As research universities, it is important that we stick with the three points of our mission: teaching, learning and outreach."

Gee also emphasized that universities must be willing to alter existing policies.

"Change is at the center of what we are all about," Gee said. "We live in a world of instant gratification, and we are a long term investment. If we don't educate the people, we will lose."

Universities have to change or they will become modern day "Academic Jurassic Parks," he said. They will be wonderful places to visit, but extinct to the real world.

Although Gee emphasized research, committee members are concerned with other issues as well.

"We foster collaboration in many areas, such as a library initiative, learning technology, minority access and faculty development," said Jean Girves, committee associate director from Michigan State. During the last 10 years, a majority of member schools have been refocusing on the teaching and learning side of the three part mission, Girves said.

There are 100 groups that meet to discuss these issues, Girves said. The groups include department chairs, deans and faculty members as part of a sharing process to foster better leadership skills, she said.

The biggest obstacle facing higher education is not money, it is the challenge to change, said Ohio State President E. Gordon Gee to a group of academic leaders Thursday.

There are 65 academic leaders attending the meetings.