Funds Tentatively OKd
For Institute at OSU

WASHINGTON — Federal financial backing has been made available tentatively for establishment at Ohio State University of a Midwest institute for equal education opportunity, Rep. Chalmers P. Wiley, R-Columbus, announced Tuesday.

Wylie was informed by the Office of Education that $124,596 had been given preliminary approval for the OSU Research Foundation, which will establish the institute under the direction of Dr. Charles A. Glatt.

The grant's purpose is to assist OSU in providing special training to improve the ability of school personnel to deal effectively with special educational problems resulting from school desegregation.

Institute instructional costs will be paid by grant funds. Persons who attend the proposed institute as full-time participants will receive stipends of $15 a day to a maximum of $75 per week, plus allowances for necessary travel.

Final approval of the grant is subject to budget negotiation by the Office of Education's contracts and grants division, Wylie was told.
Grant applications down from 1973

Whatever is not used of $21.3 million available for Ohio Board of Regents instructional grants for fiscal year 1975, under law, must be returned to the Ohio general fund.

Student applications for the grants are lower this year than last, Barbara Culp, supervisor of the Board of Regents Student Aid office, said. She added that the office has received 10,000 fewer applications than the same time last year.

The number of Ohio State students applying for grants is also down.

"Of 16,000 applications we've given out to students dependent on their parents, only 3,600 have been approved as eligible for the grant," Bertha Inhat, assistant scholarship director for student financial aid at Ohio State said.

The lateness of the release of the applications and a change in regulations may have caused the decrease in number of applicants, Inhat said.

The applications, which were supposed to be released December 1, she said, did not actually come out until January.

The Ohio legislature also changed many of the regulations, she said. In previous years, an independent applicant or the family of a dependent applicant could not have an adjusted income exceeding $13,999. However, for the 1974-1975 academic year, this figure was raised to $14,999.

In 1973-1974, an applicant was classified as "independent" if he had lived away from his parents for four years. For the current year, this time has been changed to one year.

The number of applications may also be low, Inhat said, because of the requirement that an applicant have a tax release form on file.

"Many parents think this is an infringement on privacy," she said.

In order to be eligible for a grant, a person must be an undergraduate student at a public or private Ohio university or a high school student planning to enroll in the fall.

The maximum amount of grant money any student attending a state university may receive is $600, an increase of $100 over last year. People attending private Ohio colleges may be granted up to $1,500, up from $1,320 the previous year.

A student is eligible for a grant each year he is enrolled, Culp said, but he must re-apply each calendar year. The deadline for 1975 is August 9. After that date, a student is still eligible for a partial grant which is good for one semester or two quarters.

Charles Seward, director of student financial aid for the Ohio Board of Regents, said 24,000 grants totaling $12 million have already been given out for the 1974-1975 academic year. He estimated an additional 20,000 grants will be given out for the remainder of the year.
OSU Gets $1 Million
Dispatch Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON — More than $1 million in institutional grants authorized by the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act have been approved for Ohio State University, Rep. Chalmers P. Wylie said Thursday.

THE GRANTS will provide for improvement of educational programs in the fields of medicine, dentistry, optometry, pharmacy and veterinary medicine.

Their amounts and the program directors involved were listed by Wylie as:

- DR. RICHARD Meiling, College of Medicine, $340,500
- DR. William Bruce, College of Dentistry, $327,500
- DR. Frederick Hebbard, School of Optometry, $120,500
- DR. Lloyd Parks, College of Pharmacy, $98,822
- C. R. Cole, College of Veterinary Medicine, $172,208

OSU Grant Set for Gambling Study
8 July 70 Dispatch
WASHINGTON — The government wants to know more about gambling and is betting $9,989 Ohio State researchers can find some answers.

U.S. Rep. Samuel L. Devine, R-Columbus, reported Tuesday the grant to OSU is being made by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. The institute released $193,835 for 20 research grants for other studies in various parts of the country.

THE OSU research “should provide insights into the effects of differential methods of control of gambling on actual behavior,” the institute told Devine.

OSU is to use Gallup organization pollsters in a national survey to find out such things as who are the “consumers of gambling services.”

THE TYPES of gambling behavior, availability of gambling, money wagered, gambling success and the sort of gambling facility patronized are other survey subjects.

More money for OSU research
8 Feb 74

The Ohio State University Research Foundation’s projected dollar volume for fiscal 1973-74 is expected to increase to $21 million over the previous year’s total of $19,900,000, according to Kenneth W. Sloan, executive director of the Research Foundation.

Jules B. Lapidus, associate dean of the Graduate School, explained the dollar increase for research could be because money impounded by the government last year has just been released.

He said projects were approved last year and the researchers were waiting for the money to start work.

Lapidus said more people working on larger projects could also be a cause for the increase in gross dollar volume.

The sponsors pay for the direct costs of a project, such as the material used in research and graduate student salaries.

The University pays for such indirect costs as administration research, use of University facilities, utilities and the salaries of faculty members working on the project with the understanding that the sponsor will reimburse the University.

In some instances, there is a departmental or college decision to waive recovery of the indirect cost.

Arllis L. Roaden, vice provost for research and dean of the Graduate School, said that in such cases the Research Committee of Graduate Council has to decide if the project will benefit the University in any way.

Roaden feels that the University benefits from the research because undergraduates need to know the latest in discoveries and graduate students need the research experience.
OSU ranks low in grants

By Linda Bien

OSU ranked 19th out of 100 universities nationally in total research dollars it spent in 1979, but it needs to become more active in seeking its share of federally funded research, says Provost W. Ann Reynolds.

Currently, OSU ranks 26th in federally funded research. While nationally, about 80 percent of university research is federally funded, at OSU it is about 56 percent, Reynolds said.

One area where research needs to be "encouraged," she said, is health sciences.

Of 100 institutions receiving funds from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in 1979, OSU was 61st.

In order to get funds, OSU submitted 151 applications to NIH. They received only 45 research grant funds from these applications.

Howard G. Sachs, associate provost, said OSU could improve its NIH showing by writing more complete research grant requests and by making more revisions of requests before they are submitted.

Despite OSU's showing in NIH funding, its overall standing in the Big Ten has steadily improved over the last five years, Sachs said. Currently OSU is behind Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Illinois, but is slightly ahead of Michigan State, Purdue, Iowa, Northwestern and Indiana. OSU is on its way up, he said.

In 1979, OSU was fifth, spending just under 10 percent of the total dollars spent by Big Ten schools on research. In 1975, OSU spent about 8.5 percent, he added.

Some of the areas where research at OSU has increased are in the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, the College of Pharmacy and the biological sciences.

But Sachs also pointed out although the arts and humanities do not receive as much research funding as other colleges, they are just as active in research. The College of Humanities, for example, is doing reasonably well, he said.

They do not show as many total dollars as other areas because humanities research is less expensive and is usually funded with small one-year grants, he added.
OSU gets answers on grant loss

By Judith Mosier

The OSU College of Education has learned that it lost a recent $2.65 million grant when the U.S. Department of Education overruled a review panel and awarded the grant to Bank Street Teachers College in New York City instead.

The college was first notified it had received the grant contract and then was told later that Bank Street had been awarded the money.

A debriefing last week in Washington provided some answers as to why OSU did not receive the money.

Arthur L. White, chairman of science and math education and author of the proposal; James J. Buffer Jr., professor of industrial technology and professor of exceptional children; and James H. Finkelstein, senior research associate in social education administration, all went to the debriefing and found that the administration award process was a two-step procedure.

The 14 proposals were reviewed by the Peer Review Panel, and OSU was ranked first by that group. The panel is composed of experts in the fields concerning the grants to be read, Finkelstein said. The top four proposers then submitted responses to weaknesses cited by the panel, he added.

These responses were then evaluated by three officials of the U.S. Department of Education, who chose to award the grant to Bank Street.

Finkelstein said most government agencies go back to the Peer Review Panel with their responses. The three officials individually read the proposers' responses and never met formally to discuss the four top contenders, so there are no minutes concerning their decision, Finkelstein said.

OSU is strongly in favor of the peer review process for grants, Finkelstein said. In his opinion the process was only half carried through in this case.

However, he was told by the agency involved that it is not unusual for responses to be evaluated within the department and a final decision made.

Finkelstein added that there is a provision for government agencies to review grants within the agency or to ask another government agency to review grants, rather than to use the independent peer review system.

According to Finkelstein, the officials at the debriefing said the decision for Bank Street over OSU was made Aug. 28, but assistant secretary of the department for legislative and public affairs said her information of Sept. 25 was that OSU would receive the grant.

The proposal was to produce 26 television math and science lessons using computer graphic techniques. The lessons would have been produced in both English and Spanish for upper elementary students, said White. The project may be considered by private funding sources.
Faculty win $12,320 in Teaching and Learning Grants

By Jenny Davis
Lantern staff writer 3-11-82

The Learning Resources Advisory Council has awarded a total of $12,320 to selected faculty members who won the winter competition for Teaching and Learning Grants.

The seven projects funded were chosen from a field of 13 applicants for their ability to support the development and evaluation of innovative teaching techniques and materials, said William R. Bush, assistant vice president for Learning Resources.

The Office of Learning Resources primarily develops and maintains educational materials, including audio-visual aids for faculty use.

Associate professor Jere Forsythe, associate professor Jerry Lowder, assistant professor James Major and assistant professor Timothy Russel of the School of Music together received a grant of $3000. They will study instrumental performance and teaching techniques in public schools.

The "WIDGET text editor" will be introduced in a slide show to be developed by Lee White, chairman of the department of computer and information science; John Demel, professor of engineering graphics; and Robert Dixon, senior computer specialist of the Instruction and Research Computer Center.

Assistant Professor Shirley O'Bryant and Instructor Rosemary Bolig, both of the family and human relations development department, received a $1,900 grant to develop a tele-radio course using audio-visual and audio-interaction.

John Belland, associate professor, and Adjunct Associate Professor Betty Cleaver, of Educational Foundations and Research, received a grant to develop a video disc for teaching educational technology.

Assistant Professor Ruth Dehner and Instructor Marilyn Reed of the Department of Home Economics Education received $1,560 to develop an instructional module on home economics public relations.

Virginia Caruso, assistant professor of health, physical education and recreation education, received a grant to develop materials to assist with recreational water safety activities of preschool children.

Luann Lafrenz, instructor of textiles and clothing, will use her grant to produce and tape a fashion presentation.

Award applicants must be affiliated with OSU and the senior author of the project must be a teaching faculty member.

Selections were made by a board of nine faculty members, six administrative officials and one graduate representative.

Each proposal was evaluated by the committee and by the Learning Resources Advisory Council.

Residual money from previous years was used to fund this year's grants to offset money lost in the university budget cuts, Bush said.

Bush said the council prefers to give applicants all the funds they need instead of a percentage of the amount. "They get it all, minus any deductions for equipment they can get elsewhere. You can't get quality work if you nickel and dime them too much," Bush said.

Each grant is limited to one year. At the end of the project the principal investigator is required to submit a final report and a 500-word project abstract to the advisory council.

In three competitions during the 1980-81 school year, 27 of 81 proposals were funded.

Proposals for the spring competition are due by 5 p.m. April 30 at the Office of Learning Resources in Lord Hall.
OSU receives $50,000 grant from corporation

By Maureen Daly
Lantern staff writer 7-30-82

Ohio State received a $50,000 grant Tuesday from the Procter and Gamble Fund of Cincinnati for the 1982-83 school year.

The grant, part of the company's funding program to give financial support to public universities, will be given to eight OSU departments.

The $50,000 will be divided as follows: $10,000 to chemical engineering; $10,000 to marketing; $7,500 to mechanical engineering; $5,000 to the chemistry department; $5,000 to the journalism school; $2,500 to electrical engineering; $2,500 to finance and $2,500 to accounting. The remaining $5,000 will go to the office of the president.

In the past, the funding to higher education was restricted to private colleges and universities, said B. J. Nolan, vice president for the Procter and Gamble Fund.

"The fund's trustees decided to donate to public universities because nearly 65 percent of the people Procter and Gamble Co. (P.G.) are hiring are coming from public institutions," Nolan said.

Economic circumstances also prompted the grant to be distributed to public schools. "We looked at all the cutbacks affecting public institutions and decided they needed financial help too."

Universities receiving the grants were selected by a formula based on the number of graduates each university has working at P.G. Nolan said there are about 300 OSU graduates employed by P.G.

The departments selected for funding were chosen because of the number of graduates working in a related department at P.G. Although the fund stipulated how the grant was divided, Nolan said individual departments can use the funds as they see fit.

He said the office of the president at each university received funds to "maintain a liaison with the school's administration."

OSU receives $50,000; nine departments share

Ohio State University has received an unrestricted grant of $50,000 for the 1982-83 school year from the Procter & Gamble Fund of Cincinnati.

The grant came to Ohio State under the fund's new program of financial support for public universities.

For the past 30 years with limited exceptions, the fund's support of higher education has been restricted to private colleges and universities, according to W. W. Abbott, fund president.

As a result of a trustees review, the fund is making grants to selected public universities in recognition of the importance of private sector support to maintaining program quality in public universities.

In selecting Ohio State for

Subject to an annual review, Ohio State will be considered for grants in future years without additional applications, Abbott said.

The departments and their shares of the grant are: chemical engineering, $10,000; marketing, $10,000; mechanical engineering, $7,500; chemistry, $5,000; journalism, $5,000; electrical engineering, $2,500; finance, $2,500 and accounting, $2,500. In addition, the office of the president received $5,000.
COLUMBUS, Ohio -- Ohio State University has received a $3.5 million grant from the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration to continue studies of national labor force behavior.

The grant to support the studies in the Center for Human Resource Research was one of 116 August research agreements totaling $8,662,169 reported Friday (10/1) to Ohio State's Board of Trustees.

Other large agreements:

--$482,437 from the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, Bethesda, Md., to continue annual support of the Spinal Cord Injury Research Center.

--$400,000 from the National Science Foundation for creation of a Materials Research Laboratory to study the electrical properties of new materials.

--$373,000 from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Sea Grant, Rockville, Md., to continue annual support of the Sea Grant Program in the Center for Lake Erie Area Research (CLEAR).

--$330,091 from Pennwalt Corp., King of Prussia, Pa., for research in the departments of microbiology and genetics on the improvement of biological pesticides.

-more-
--$300,000 from the National Science Foundation for research in the department of physics on nuclear reactions at low and intermediate energies, including fundamental symmetries and nuclear astrophysics.

-rb-
State offers $16 million in funds
OSU pursues research grants

By Janis Worklan
Lantern staff writer

Ohio State has five entries in the race for $16 million in research money offered by the state.

The university has applied for state development grants to set up Advanced Technology Application Centers in five areas of study. The centers would fund research for businesses that could eventually create more jobs, said Sandra Slezak, assistant manager of the Thomas Alva Edison Partnership Program.

The application center funds come from the Edison program, a division of the Ohio Department of Development.

Before funds for application centers can be approved, universities must secure matching grants through private funding.

So far the Ohio Department of Development has received 22 letters of intent from universities outlining proposed programs. The department will choose four to six programs for grants, Slezak said.

Decisions are expected to be made in June.

Ohio State has applied for grants to fund the following programs:

• An Ohio Welding Technology Application Center would provide more money to the university’s existing Center for Welding Research.

The National Science Foundation and 12 companies currently fund the center.

• A center for the Development of Human Therapeutics would add money to the Pharmaceutical and Toxicological Research Institute. Donald Witak, director of the institute, said the proposed center would work with Ohio’s six other colleges of medicine in testing new drugs.

• A Center for Knowledge and Information Delivery Technology would study better ways of organizing and communicating information.

• An Agricultural Biotechnology Center would research cures for plant and animal diseases in addition to genetic engineering.

• An Agricultural Advanced Technology Center would study new crop varieties, wine production and pesticide delivery systems.
TO: University Faculty
FROM: Jack M. Hollander
SUBJECT: 1984-1985 Programs of the Office of Research and Graduate Studies

This memorandum contains a brief summary of the major programs of the Office of Research and Graduate Studies for the academic year 1984-1985. These programs are intended to stimulate, support, and reward research and other scholarly activities of the faculty.

**UNIVERSITY SEED GRANTS**

Grants of up to $15,000 are made to faculty members on a competitive basis. The Seed Grant Program is intended to encourage and assist in the development of extramurally funded research and other scholarly activities at the University. Full time members of the regular faculty are invited to apply, if the faculty member is: (1) initiating a new research program, (2) developing research or other scholarly activity in a direction significantly different from past or current activities, or (3) working in a field in which external support is very limited. The deadline for applications for this year's awards is January 14, 1985. Details will be provided in a separate mailing to the faculty.

**UNIVERSITY SMALL GRANTS**

Small grants of up to $1000 will be awarded on a quarterly basis to assist faculty members with special needs related to research. Typical uses of such grants might be travel to research sites, financial assistance for students, and purchase of equipment. Because only limited resources are available for this program, faculty members should attempt to obtain funds from college or departmental sources before applying for a grant. Requests may be made by letter to my office, endorsed by the appropriate chairperson and dean, and submitted by the end of the fifth week of each quarter. During the present quarter, the deadline for receiving applications will be November 19, 1984.
UNIVERSITY RESEARCH GRANTS

During the current academic year, several large awards may be made to assist significantly in the development of major research efforts. These awards will be restricted to efforts that show promise of becoming self-supporting from external funds. Peer review of the proposals, stressing criteria of program excellence and research potential, will be the basis for decisions on the awards. Special interest will be shown in proposals for programs that will bring researchers together from more than one department or college. While no upper limit is being specified for the amount that may be requested, budget limitations dictate that only a small number of major efforts can be supported from internal funds in each year. Funds will be made available over a three-year period contingent on a satisfactory review at the conclusion of each year. Deadline for application is February 15, 1985. Since considerable effort is required to develop major proposals, potential applicants are urged to contact my office early in the planning process.

DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR AWARDS

Nominations for the Distinguished Scholar Awards will be solicited during Autumn Quarter. This award recognizes the most outstanding scholarly accomplishments of the University faculty. Recipients of this award receive a $20,000 grant for the pursuit of scholarly activities and a $1500 honorarium. A maximum of six awards will be made during the present academic year. The deadline for nominations is December 3, 1984. Details will be provided in a separate mailing to department chairpersons and deans.

MATCHING EQUIPMENT FUNDS

Funds may be made available by the Office of Research and Graduate Studies to groups writing proposals to extramural sources for the purchase of equipment, in cases in which matching support by the University is required. A University commitment to match funds is most likely if such equipment will be used by several researchers or research groups and if the college and department are participating in the cost sharing. Because it is necessary that written agreement be reached between this office and the proposer prior to the submission of the proposal, investigators who desire such support should contact the office at the start of the proposal-writing effort.
**GRADUATE STUDENT ALUMNI RESEARCH AWARDS**

Awards of up to $1000 may be provided to support the dissertation research of doctoral candidates who have no other sources of support. The program is open to all graduate students, including those who hold appointments of Graduate Research Associate. A semi-annual competition is administered by the Dean of the Graduate School from funds provided by the Development Fund and the Office of Research and Graduate Studies. Details have been provided in a separate mailing to graduate faculty.

**OVERSEAS TRAVEL ASSISTANCE**

Limited funds are available to assist in the support of travel of faculty members who have been asked to present an invited paper at an overseas research conference. This assistance is contingent upon matching support being made available by the faculty member's college or department. An amount of up to $550 is available to individuals, once in a two year period. Application for the funds may be made by letter, with the concurrence of the appropriate dean.

**DEPARTMENT DIRECT RESEARCH SUPPORT**

Funds are provided by the Office of Research and Graduate Studies directly to departments, in amounts based on research activity. The funds are administered by the chairperson and may be used for any legitimate research-related expense.

**COLLEGE DIRECT RESEARCH SUPPORT**

Funds are provided directly to colleges. The funds are administered by the dean and may be used for any legitimate research-related expense.

Please address inquiries about these programs to Associate Vice-President Thomas L. Sweeney.
New spring teaching grants available to faculty members

By Jon Vollo
Lantern staff writer 4-9-85

OSU faculty are eligible for $2,500 to $5,000 grants available through the spring 1985 Teaching and Learning Grants Competition.

Three to five grants will be awarded, but if there are not many requests, more money could be allotted to each grant recipient, said William R. Bush, Director of the Office of Learning Resources Administration.

The grants will be awarded to members of the faculty who can show that the grant will be used to enhance teaching and learning through the use of original ideas or creative research.

About 25 to 30 people per year apply for the grants, which are allocated by the Office of Academic Affairs.

Also, if a project can be shown to have an influence on several departments or courses, the probability of an applicant receiving an award would be increased.

However, a maximum of $5,000 per grant will be allowed, Bush said.

All applications for the grants are reviewed by the 15 member Learning Resources Advisory Council, 12 of whom are faculty members, Bush said.

"At least one grant has been made to each of the colleges at OSU," Bush said.

The Learning Resources Advisory Council will review all proposals but usually will not accept applications which would use the funds to support existing or new courses, support existing departmental budgets, pay faculty raises, buy equipment that could be acquired from other sources or support non-credit courses, Bush said.

Proposals must include: a letter from the department's chairperson, a narrative section, a budget sheet and a brief autobiographical sketch of the applicant(s).

The narrative, which sums up the project to be studied, should contain the following information:

- A specific statement of the problem and objective of the project.
- A description of the project and the methods that will be used to attain stated objectives.
- An identification of the course(s) or program(s) to be affected, and of the target populations and approximate numbers of students who will benefit.
- A plan to evaluate the project and the methods to be used for the evaluation.
- A statement concerning the skills, resources and consumable items needed for the successful undertaking of the project and who will provide them. The specific responsibilities of each project member should be clearly stated.

Proposals should be received by 5 p.m. April 28 at the Office of Learning Resources, 01 Lord Hall, 124 West 17th Ave.

Several grants have been awarded since the Teaching and Learning Grants Competition began in 1980, Bush said.

Research done in Chinese opera to high technology research involving landscape architecture slides and computerized testing programs has been funded with these grants.

The purpose of the landscape architecture and computerized testing program, which was done at the beginning of the grants program in 1980, was to help students in the Department of Landscape Architecture with visual materials and computerized testing programs, said J. Brooks Breeden Jr., associate professor of landscape architecture.

The landscape architecture program was used for a history course, and it involved looking at executed works, Breeden said. This included recognition of themes and elements of architecture, such as innovative site planning, he said.

Using the slides, a student might be able to recognize similarities in elements of different architectural slides.

This program is primarily visually oriented, Breeden said.
OSU gets grant to study tax credit to businesses who hire disadvantaged

By Jon Vollo
Lantern staff writer 5-29-85

OSU researchers have received a $205,732 grant to study a tax credit program that will give employers incentive to hire people who have trouble finding jobs.

The consulting firm Macro Systems Inc., of Silver Spring Md., gave the university the money to research a "targeted tax credit program," said Kevin Hollenbeck, OSU senior research specialist for vocational education.

He said the research will assess the effects of the program on the number of employees being hired and retained and will identify successful strategies for increasing the impact of the program.

"This program allows employers to receive a tax credit for hiring certain employees," Hollenbeck said.

He said the tax credit is available for any worker hired before January 1, 1986 from groups such as:
- Handicapped people who have or are receiving the services of the State Department of Rehabilitation or the Veterans Administration.
- People 16 through 24, from economically disadvantaged families.
- Economically disadvantaged Vietnam veterans.
- Economically disadvantaged Cooperative Education Students, ages 16 through 18, participating in a qualified cooperative education program.
- Registrants and recipients of aid to families with dependent children.

"The purpose of this program is so that employers can employ people they have avoided hiring in the past," said John Bishop, associate director of vocational education at Ohio State.

"About 14,000 people in Ohio from September 1982 to September 1983 have obtained work through this nationwide program," he said.

He said the OSU study will provide the first major assessment of the tax credit program and will help demonstrate if the nationwide program has been successful.

"We have obtained national lists of people that have applied for work and we examine affects of the program on their earnings," he said.

"We compare the growth of earnings of the people eligible for the program with the earnings of people that are not eligible for the program," he said.

He said this information will be used to estimate the program's short-term employment and earnings effects on the employees overall and specifically upon the disadvantaged youth group.

This will help with future decisions by program administrators in making changes in the program's administration and structure, he said.

If a company hired one of these applicants, they could claim a tax credit of 50 percent of the first $6,000 in wages paid to the employee in the first year, he said.

There is a tax credit of 25 percent of the first $8,000 in wages for keeping this worker on the payroll through the second year, he said.

"The employer can become a part of this program by completing a form confirming that the employee will be hired, and returning it to the employment service office in their area," he said.
Du Pont gives OSU $131,500

---

Officials of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. gave Ohio State University $131,500 Tuesday to support various faculty and student academic programs.

The company, which has given almost $1.9 million to OSU since 1918 as part of its educational aid program, specified that Tuesday's gift be used in these areas:

- A $78,000 science and engineering grant to be split by the colleges of agriculture, engineering, mathematical and physical sciences, and pharmacy. The agriculture college is to use its share to support its plant protection program; the engineering college is to use its money to assist two of its departments and one of its undergraduate programs; the mathematical and physical sciences college and the pharmacy college are to use their portions for research in industrial pharmacy.

- A $25,000 grant to help support development of faculty in the department of chemistry.

- A $12,500 occupational and environmental health grant for a post-doctoral fellowship in veterinary pathobiology in the college of veterinary medicine.

- A $10,000 minority engineering grant to support university efforts to attract minority students to major in engineering.

- A $6,000 business grant to help support the accounting faculty in the college of administrative science.

“We are gratified by Du Pont's commitment to the importance of private support for public higher education,” said OSU President Edward H. Jennings.

“At Ohio State, this significant contribution will enable us to enhance our excellence in a number of areas.”

Du Pont officials told Jennings that a $9,500 donation will be given to the university later this year by the company's Conoco subsidiary. They did not say what program is to receive that money.
Grants will aid programs in mathematics, science

By Jeff Grabmeyer
Middle school and high school math and science programs will benefit from two $50,000 grants Ohio State received through the federal Education for Economic Security Act.

The grants were released by the Ohio Board of Regents at its June 13 meeting.

One $50,000 award will support the Ohio Science Olympiad held yearly at the University and another $50,000 grant will go toward a plan to improve high school math programs.

The Ohio Science Olympiad is an event in which middle and high school students compete in science-related contests, says Gerald Newsom, acting assistant dean of the College of Mathematical and Physical Sciences and one of the organizers of the Olympiad.

The best team from the state goes on to a national championship. This championship will be held at Ohio State in May 1987, Newsom says.

The other grant is going to Bert Waits and Frank Demana, both associate professors in the Department of Mathematics. They are designing a high school math course that will increase the number of students prepared to do college-level calculus.

"Studies have shown that only one of six high school students who have completed four or more years of college preparatory math courses come to the University prepared to take calculus," Waits said. "We'd like to improve that number."

The Columbus and Upper Arlington public school systems are cooperating in the project, Waits said. Next year, Waits and Demana will teach senior-level mathematics at Upper Arlington High School and Centennial High School, respectively, as part of the research in designing the course.

Waits said they will use microcomputers and calculators to help teach the high school students.
OSU gets $100,000 of Ameritech grant

Ohio State University yesterday received the first $100,000 in a five-year, $500,000 research grant from the Ameritech Foundation.

The grant, one of 10 awarded by the foundation to Midwestern universities, will be used for research on public policy and telecommunications regulation.

The Ameritech Fellowship Program is a $5 million, five-year project supporting teaching, research and public service.

Participating universities submitted plans meeting three objectives: To attract and retain an excellent faculty; to stimulate research on business, economic and social needs; and to produce quality graduates for Midwestern businesses and faculty candidates.

Chicago-based Ameritech is the parent company of Ohio Bell and the Bell companies serving Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.
Gift funds public policy, telecommunication study

By Ruth Gerstner

Ameritech last month awarded Ohio State the first $100,000 of a five-year, $500,000 grant for research on public policy and telecommunication regulations.

Funded by the Ameritech Foundation, the Ameritech Fellowship Program is a $5 million, five-year effort to support teaching, research and public service at 10 top Midwestern universities.

President Jennings said the Ameritech grant will fund Ameritech Faculty/Research Fellows and Visiting Fellows and Ameritech prize grants for meritorious telecommunications research.

“We at Ohio State University thank Ameritech for this generous contribution, which will enable us to expand our research in the socially and economically important field of telecommunication,” Jennings said.

Ohio State’s Ameritech Program for the 1987-88 academic year will focus on public policy and regulation, and public policy and international trade negotiations.

Other universities receiving the five-year grants are Case Western Reserve, Chicago, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Michigan State, Northwestern, Purdue and Wisconsin.

“Our Midwestern universities are among the best in the nation and we want to help them maintain their academic excellence,” said John A. Koten, president of the Ameritech Foundation.

The three objectives for the grants are to: attract and retain excellent faculty; to stimulate research on business, economic and social needs; and to produce quality graduates for businesses in the Midwest and faculty candidates for the region’s universities.
OSU awarded $73,791 grant for business

Ohio State University is one of 12 Ohio colleges and universities chosen this month to receive grants totaling $506,744 from the Cleveland Foundation's Statewide Program for Business and Management Education. OSU will receive $73,791, which its School of Public Administration in the College of Business will use to research business and government relations, international trade policy, and interstate economic competition.

Other schools receiving grants: Xavier University, $78,095; Miami University, $63,208; University of Cincinnati, $55,042; University of Toledo, $48,880; Muskingum College, $42,278; Cedarville College, $33,750; John Carroll University, $27,150; Ohio Northern University, $23,400; Dyke College, $22,840; Ashland College, $20,300; and Malone College, $18,000.

Thirty-four public and private colleges and universities submitted proposals for the grants, which are used by the schools to improve their business and management education programs.
Research grants

Research agreements received Oct. 2 by the trustees included funding for an engineering center, for site studies for an advanced physics machine, for research on Alzheimer’s disease, and for policy studies of Ohio’s youth correctional population.

The projects were among 171 August research agreements totaling $11,055,151 reported to the board.

Largest agreement was for $1,626,677 from the National Science Foundation to continue annual support of the Engineering Center for Net Shape Manufacturing. The center is conducting long-range research and education to modernize traditional manufacturing by programming all operations — from raw material to a product’s final shape.

The Ohio Department of Development has awarded $294,000 to the task force studying the site for the state’s proposal in national competition for a federally-funded superconducting supercollider high energy physics machine.

The Alzheimer’s Disease Research Center in the College of Medicine received $250,000 from the Ohio Commission on Aging toward funding of interdisciplinary research and teaching in the diagnosis, causes and possible treatment of the disease, as well as for patient management.

Another Ohio Department of Development agreement — for $94,970 — will fund development, in the School of Public Administration, of policy development aimed at improving the Ohio Department of Youth Services’ capabilities for population management, research, information and decision support.

Among the larger agreements reported to the board were the following:

• $871,500 from the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., for support of the Spinal Cord Injury Research Center in the Department of Surgery.

• $672,904 from the U.S. Department of Education’s Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services for the College of Education’s administration of services for deaf-blind children and youth.

• $321,802 from the National Institutes of Health for research in the Department of Pathology on the structural and physical-chemical processes involved in metabolism of arterial walls.

• $257,748 from the National Institutes of Health to continue a project on “Biogenesis of Mitochondria in Neurospora” in the Department of Molecular Genetics.
Ohio State has received funding totaling $4,712,493 for two contracts to continue surveys of the nation's labor market for the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The survey funding was one of 239 November and December research agreements reported Feb. 5 to the University's Board of Trustees.

The "National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience" in the Center for Human Resource Research have been conducted at Ohio State since 1966.

Under the contracts, the project receives support from several government agencies to collect data for studies and reports by numerous agencies, according to Randall J. Olsen, professor of economics.

"It is the preeminent social science survey in the United States, after which many other surveys have been patterned," said Olsen. "Our main role as principal contractor is to prepare questionnaires and oversee the field work."

Olsen explained that longitudinal surveys follow trends through interviews with the same persons at repeated intervals. For instance, surveys of women have been under way since 1967 and an annual survey of young people has been conducted since 1979.

"One survey was begun in 1986 to collect data about the children of female respondents in order to follow the children's development," Olsen said. "This interview will be repeated in 1988."

The largest agreements included:
- $526,826 from the Indonesian government at Jakarta for "Refresher Programs for Faculty and Administrators of the Institutes for Teacher Training and Education of Indonesia" in the College of Education.
- $500,000 from the National Science Foundation for "Integrated Plant Propagation Facilities" in the Biotechnology Center.
- $365,653 from the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., for support of the General Clinical Research Center in the College of Medicine Administration and the Department of Internal Medicine.
- $300,997 from NIH for "Phase I and Clinical Pharmokinetic Studies of Anticancer Agents" in the Comprehensive Cancer Center, the Department of Internal Medicine and the College of Pharmacy.
- $244,000 from the Midwest University Consortium for International Development for the "Burma Agricultural Production Project" in the Office of International Programs in Agriculture.
- $233,300 from the Federal Aviation Administration for an "Airway Science" grant in the Department of Aviation.
- $199,718 from the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, for "Title III Development and Improvement of Academic Programs" in the Agricultural Technical Institute, Wooster.
Report shows rise in research grants

By DAVID MOORE
Lantern staff writer

Grants for research at Ohio State increased 13 percent the first half of this fiscal year, according to a report released by the board of directors of the Ohio State Research Foundation.

The gain came despite the $5.7 million non-renewal of funding for the Vocational Educational program, the report said.

An increase in the quantity and quality of grant requests by university researchers is the primary reason for the boost, said Dick Wright, director of the Office of Sponsored Programs and Development.

The number of grant requests has nearly doubled in the past three years.

In the 1985-86 fiscal year, researchers submitted a total of 39 proposals to state and local governments. For 1986-87, researchers sent 62 proposals.

The first six months of this fiscal year, Ohio State submitted 39 proposals, several of which have already been approved, Wright said.

"One way to look at this increase is the proposals coming back to us in the form of awards," he said. "In other words, the more you ask, the more you are likely to get."

The state government was a large contributor to the gain, with an increase of $2 million, he said. Part of the increase can also be attributed to the federal government's 2.9 percent increase in research funds for public universities.

"(The money) is spread evenly across the campus," Wright said. "That's not to say that every department is up 13 percent. There are (exceptions). But if you look at the big picture, activity is up across the board."

The $5 million loss in federal grants for research in the Vocational Education Center was countered by large increases from two federal agencies, the National Science Foundation and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Foundation
gives OSU
$750,000

Associated Press

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation has awarded The Ohio State University $750,000 to support a program to help Ohio grade-school children overcome reading difficulties.

The money is one of 14 grants that the foundation is awarding to programs nationwide. The grants total $4.4 million.

John E. Corbally, president of the Chicago-based foundation, said the grants, to be formally announced Tuesday, are designed to address problems outside the classroom that can determine whether children considered at risk of failure can succeed in school.

Such children, he said, often fail because schools don't meet their needs or because they lack parental support.

The grant given OSU was the largest of the 14 grants.
Seed Grants, others seek applicants

Applications for University Seed Grants now are available for the 1988-89 academic year. Awards of up to $18,000 are made for a grant period of approximately 12 months. The grants encourage and assist the development of new initiatives in research and other scholarly activities.

The seed grant competition is open to full-time members of the regular faculty who satisfy one or more of the following criteria:

- New faculty members initiating a research program or other scholarly activity;
- Scholars proposing to undertake an activity for which external support is extremely difficult;
- Established investigators for whom the proposed grant is essential to the successful pursuit of outside funding.

Specifically excluded from eligibility are persons who:

- are completing degree requirements;
- or hold term or other appointments that are temporary.

The deadline for applications is Oct. 7. Faculty members joining the University after Aug. 1 can apply until Nov. 4.

Generally, not more than one seed grant is awarded to a faculty member during a three-year period.

For more information, call Thomas L. Sweeney, associate vice president of research and graduate studies, at 292-1582.

In addition, several other funding opportunities are available for the 1988-89 year.

- University Small Grants of up to $1,000 are awarded each quarter to assist faculty members with special needs related to research and other scholarly activities.

Typical uses of these grants include travel to research sites in this country and abroad and the purchase of equipment. Faculty members should attempt to obtain funds from college or departmental sources before applying for a grant.

Generally, not more than one Small Grant is awarded to a faculty member during a two-year period. Requests may be made by sending a letter to the Office of Research and Graduate Studies, with the endorsement of the appropriate chairperson or dean.

Deadline dates are: autumn quarter, Oct. 28; winter quarter, Feb. 3, 1989; spring quarter, April 28, 1989; and summer quarter, July 21, 1989.

- University Research Development Grants provide money to faculty groups to assist in their development of major new research areas at the University. Although a maximum amount is not specified, the awards generally range from $20,000 to $100,000. Principal investigators must be full-time members of the regular faculty.

Funds are granted for one to three years, contingent on satisfactory reviews at the end of each year. Because considerable effort is required to prepare a proposal, a pre-planning conference should be scheduled with Jack Holland, vice president for research and graduate studies, or Thomas L. Sweeney, associate vice president for research and graduate studies.

Additional details may be obtained from the Office of Research and Graduate Studies, 292-1582.

- Distinguished Scholar Award nominations are solicited during autumn quarter. The award recognizes the most outstanding scholarly achievements. Recipients receive $20,000 grants for the pursuit of scholarly activities and $1,500 honorariums. A maximum of six awards will be made during the 1988-89 academic year.

The deadline for nominations is Dec. 9. Details are available from department chairpersons and deans.

- Matching Equipment Funds are pledged on a contingent basis by the Office of Research and Graduate Studies to groups writing proposals to extramural sources for the purchase of equipment, in cases in which matching support by the University is required.

A written agreement must be reached between the research and graduate studies office and the proposer before submission of the proposal. Investigators should contact the office before they start writing proposals.

- Overseas Travel Assistance supports travel by faculty and staff members who have been asked to present invited papers at significant overseas research conferences.

This assistance is contingent upon the availability of matching support from the college or department. Up to $650 is available to individuals once in a two-year period.

Application for the funds may be made by letter and should include the concurrence of the appropriate chairperson or dean. The application should include a travel budget and a copy of the invitation received by the faculty member. Requests should be received at least four weeks in advance of the travel. A copy of the guidelines is available from the Office of Research and Graduate Studies.

- Department Direct Research Support provides funds directly to departments in amounts based on research activity. The funds are administered by the chairperson and may be used for any legitimate research-related expense.

- Investigator's Fund provides money to departments based on research expenditures from extramural funding sources. The funds are administered by the chairperson and dean and must meet the guidelines of the Ohio Board of Regents Research Challenge Program.

- College Direct Research Support provides funds directly to colleges. The funds are administered by the dean and may be used for any legitimate research-related expense.

For more information on any grant program, call 292-1582.
Managing water

Ohio State’s Board of Trustees at its Oct. 7 meeting accepted a $115,590 grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Farmers Home Administration for an instruction program on wastewater management alternatives in rural communities.

During five days of intensive training next winter, the program will provide specialists from Kansas, Maryland, Oregon and Texas with guidelines for working out programs in their respective states.

The instruction program was developed over the past year under the direction of Karen M. Manc, assistant professor of agricultural engineering. She worked through the Cooperative Extension Service with mayors and commissioners in 15 small rural communities in Ohio.

Wastewater management alternatives involve measures ranging from using septic tanks, piping into central sewage systems or processing with sand filter systems.

Trustees also accepted grants totaling more than $3 million from the Ohio Department of Education to continue collaborative efforts between the state and the University’s Department of Education to improve staff development, instructional delivery systems and program quality in technological and vocational education.

The grants were among 205 research agreements totaling $14,896,194 reported to the trustees this month.

The largest agreement was for $2,130,000 from the U.S. Department of Labor’s Bureau of Labor Statistics for “National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience” in the Center for Human Resource Research.

Other large agreements included:
- $838,164 from the National Institutes of Health to continue support of the Spinal Cord Injury Research Center in the departments of Surgery and Physiology.
- $351,765 from the Public Health Service’s Health Resources and Services Administration, Rockville, Md., to support mental retardation training in the Nisonger Center.
- $301,823 from the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., for a project on “Transport in Blood Vessels” in the departments of Pathology and Internal Medicine.
- $263,786 from the National Institutes of Health for research on “Biogenesis of Mitochondria in Neurospora” in the departments of Molecular Genetics and Biochemistry.
Ohio State research costs students, taxpayers money

By Mike Casey
Lantern staff writer

OSU President Edward H. Jennings has repeatedly emphasized in speeches and press conferences his commitment to research at the university. He and other university administrators say research brings prestige, better faculty, and a better learning environment.

And the commitment to research goes beyond talk.

There are three offices with a combined full-time staff of 130 devoted to helping OSU faculty win and use research grants from sources outside the university.

But students and Ohio taxpayers are picking up the tab for the research; the university loses by hosting externally sponsored research projects — those funded by sources outside the university, such as the federal government.

Paul Marshall, associate director of the Office of University Budget Planning, said Ohio State pays the overhead costs such as heat, room space, light and administrators' time used in externally sponsored research.

He said the university tries to recover overhead costs by taking money out of the grants but does not recover all of its expenses.

First, Marshall said, Ohio State uses complex computer programs to calculate the cost of the overhead. For example, he said, it is difficult to decide exactly how much to charge for space, heating and electricity when the same rooms are used for teaching and public service, as well as research.

He said Ohio State then negotiates the overhead charge with the federal government every two to three years to establish what the university can take out of federal research grants.

Marshall said that figure is whittled down in the negotiations, preventing the university from recovering all of the estimated overhead costs. He said his office does not inflate the figure it brings to the negotiations because the federal government cannot audit it and throw out the inflated figure.

The university adopts that figure as a general policy for all grants from outside sources, he said. Marshall said while most corporate sponsors will accept the charge negotiated with the federal government, the university often loses money when it is forced to bargain for grants from other sponsors, such as non-profit organizations.

Federal funding at Ohio State was 64.9 percent of all external research sponsorship in fiscal year 1986, the most recent figure available. The state provided 14.6 percent, industry contributed 8.2 percent, and the remaining private and other non-federal sources granted 12.3 percent.

Marshall said because of the complexity of calculations involved, there was no way of estimating how much Ohio State loses.

The three offices devoted to winning and administering outside sponsored Programs Development, Sponsored Programs Administration and Research and Graduate Studies — are supported by money from the grants, although the university loses money here too, he said.

Richard Wright, director of the Office of Sponsored Programs Development, said competition for research grants is stiffening.

He said research universities are working harder to bring in research grants, while universities and colleges that have not hosted much research in the past now want to. The result, he said, is far more requests for grants than sponsors.

Wright said Ohio State must keep its charges low, or sponsors will “take their business elsewhere.”

Marshall said Ohio State has readjusted the cost recovery charge to 43 percent, but still has to negotiate this with the government. He contrasted that figure with the 73 percent overhead charge at Stanford University, a well-known research institution.

Wright said Ohio State brought in over $106 million in fiscal year 1988. In fiscal year 1985, the university received $108.8 million, and in 1986, it won $108.2 million.

Overhead costs are the only money the university takes from the grant money. But considering Jennings’ heavy research emphasis, there are strong incentives to pursue research.

The university has replaced its cost containment policy with a “relocation policy,” designed to stimulate research projects.

The new policy works much like a tax, taking 1.5 percent from each college’s budget, putting it into a general fund, and awarding the money back to departments with the best special projects proposal. The money involved is not from outside sources.

According to Office of Research and Graduate Studies figures from 1986, the College of Engineering won the most outside research sponsorship with 18.3 percent of the total. The next two biggest winners were Academic Affairs with 18.1 percent, and Health Services/Medicine 17.6 percent.
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
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.
TRUSTEES ACCEPT RESEARCH AGREEMENTS

COLUMBUS -- The National Science Foundation has funded a $4,007 study at The Ohio State University to document the influence of science advisers on national security policy during the administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

During the 1950s, large numbers of scientists were working in the Department of Defense as a result of weapons technology which came about basically from the development of the atomic bomb, according to Michael J. Hogan, professor of history.

"Eisenhower relied heavily on this group for a variety of things and he formed an advisory panel to consult with him on such questions as the advisability of a test-ban agreement, whether atomic bomb tests were detectable and what kind of missile system should be developed."

Hogan says the flow of U.S. scientists working directly or indirectly for the federal government grew to some 50 to 60 percent by 1957, about the same percentage as today.

Hogan is faculty adviser to Richard V. Damms, a graduate student who has undertaken the topic for a Ph.D. dissertation in history.

—more—
The NSF grant was one of 235 August research agreements totaling $15,115,591 reported Friday (10/6) to the university's Board of Trustees.

Largest agreement was for $1,807,124 from the U.S. Agency for International Development for a study of "Manpower for Agricultural Development in Uganda" in the Office of International Programs in Agriculture.

Other large agreements included:

--$935,105 from the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke for the Spinal Cord Injury Research Center, Department of Surgery.

--$721,070 from the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities Inc. (MUCIA) for the OTO Office Support Project, Office of International Affairs.

--$648,769 from the Health Resources and Services Administration to support the East Central Regional AIDS Education and Training Center, Department of Family Medicine.

--$349,992 from U.S. Agency for International Development for the project "Improvement of Savings and Credit Services by Rural Financial Institutions in Developing Countries" in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology.

--$344,403 from the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute for an "Investigation of Problem-Solving and Man-Machine Systems" in the Department of Industrial and Systems Engineering and the Department of Computer and Information Science.

--$316,181 from the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute for a study of "Transmural Transport in Blood Vessels," in the Departments of Pathology and Internal Medicine.

--$276,912 from the National Institute of General Medical Sciences for "Biogenesis of Mitochondria in Neurospora" in the Department of Molecular Genetics.

--$224,526 from the National Institute of Mental Health for a study of "Restraint Stress: Suppression of Ia Expression" in the Department of Microbiology.

--$210,000 from the Ohio Department of Development for support of the Ohio Technology Transfer Organization through the Engineering Experiment Station.

#
BETTER STANDARDS COULD INCREASE CYCLE HELMET USE

Industry standards for bicycle helmets are generally adequate but need refinement to enable designers to reduce their cost and increase their use, according to an Ohio State University scientist.

"If the council in the courtroom showed this to a jury," he said, holding up a shiny new helmet, "the jury would be led to believe that the helmet manufacturer couldn't be blamed for a victim's death because the helmet wasn't damaged in the crash."

"The fallacy of this argument, however, lies in the fact that the helmet's good condition is because it did not absorb much of the energy — but the victim's head did."

— Robert Boyce

DON'T BLAME HOMELESS FOR BEING HOMELESS

Most of the homeless in this country probably don't end up living on the streets because they are alcoholics or mentally ill, a new national study suggests.

More likely, they're the victims of a lack of low cost housing, poor economic conditions and poverty.

"It has been common to blame homelessness on the personal problems of those who don't have a place to stay, but that's not a major factor," said Martha Brown, a doctoral student in sociology at Ohio State.

Brown and Lauren Krivo, an assistant professor of sociology at Ohio State, studied homelessness in 49 U.S. metropolitan areas. They concluded that current approaches to solving the homeless problem won't work in the long run.

"We're not going to eliminate homelessness by giving counseling to the homeless or by building more shelters," Krivo said. "We have to address the underlying social and structural problems in our cities."

The two factors most strongly related to homelessness are the number of unskilled jobs and the availability of low-rent housing in a city, Krivo said. The researchers found:

Every 1 percent increase in the number of unskilled jobs in a metro area increased the homeless rate about 16.9 percent. Unskilled jobs often don't pay enough for workers to afford housing, Krivo said.

Each 1 percent increase in the amount of low-rent housing — units that rent for less than $150 a month — lowered the homeless rate by 5 percent. Cities with high rental vacancy rates had fewer homeless people.

Cities with higher concentrations of Blacks and Hispanics had more homeless. These groups tend to be poorer and less able to afford housing. They may also be victims of housing discrimination.

Krivo doesn't deny that many homeless people suffer from alcoholism or mental illness. But, she argued that these problems may be the result and not the cause of living in the streets.

— Jeff Grabmeier

BLACK CHILDREN AT RISK FOR HEART DISEASE

Black children as young as 7 may be candidates for hypertension and heart disease — health problems that affect up to twice as many Black adults as whites.

Up to 10 percent of the children ages 7 to 11 studied at a YMCA in the Midwest were already at risk for heart disease. According to research at Ohio State, the children face the double threat of high blood cholesterol and high blood pressure.

Among these Black children, more than half had elevated blood cholesterol levels and one in four had elevated blood pressure.

"When I went to the YMCA, I said, 'Give me 20 healthy Black boys and girls.' I certainly didn't anticipate that more than half of the children in my sample would already exceed national limits," said Barbara A. Smith, an assistant professor of nursing and health, physical education and recreation.

"It turns out six of these 'healthy' children were above the averages where even adults are considered at risk."

The "Big Three" causes of heart disease are hypertension, cholesterol and smoking. None of the children smoked, but 12 of the 20 had cholesterol levels in the "at-risk" category for children. Six topped the "at-risk" point for adults.

Thirty-five percent of the children were obese. About 25 percent had elevated blood pressure. Two children had both elevated blood pressure and cholesterol and were at risk for heart disease.

Her solution: exercise and diet. Smith suggests keeping the child's heart rate elevated for 20 minutes and encouraging the use of large muscle groups by playing tag, soccer or other games that keep the child in constant motion. She also hopes families will help children make healthier choices in what they eat.

— Patricia Mroczek
Legislation may boost alternative plastics

Corn-based biodegradable plastics offer a technically feasible solution to some of the nation’s trash problems. Other solutions are photodegradable and recycled plastics. However, the marketplace will determine if these solutions are adopted by society, notes an Ohio State University economist. Corn-based and most photodegradable plastics are more expensive than traditional petroleum-based plastics, and recycling generally incurs large collection costs. However, legislation, technology, or changes in oil prices might alter the picture, notes Carl Zulauf, assistant professor of agricultural economics and rural sociology.

Numerous communities have passed solid waste laws restricting use of plastics or their disposal. These laws already have begun to create a market for corn-based, photodegradable, and recycled plastics. The rising costs and space constraints of landfills are creating pressures to reduce solid waste, of which plastic is the fastest growing component. "We have historically been a "use and discard" society," Zulauf says. "The landfill constraint poses the potential for forcing that mentality to change."

Given that plastics make up only part of solid waste, he notes, biodegradable, photodegradable and recycled plastics will not solve the landfill problem. Furthermore, degradable plastics still require space to disintegrate. "Whatever we decide to do with plastics, what we’re really talking about is buying time for people, events and technology to give us a solution to the bigger problem of solid waste disposal," he says.

--Tom Spring

Male attitudes affect rape myth beliefs

Men who believe an adversarial relationship exists between the sexes also tend to believe myths about rape and blame rape victims for encouraging their own attacks. A study of 582 Ohio college students found that attitudes about rape are closely tied to other views about relations between men and women.

"Men who blame rape victims are the same ones who feel that women are manipulative and that men have to show their superiority in relationships," said Mary Margaret Fonow, assistant director of the Center for Women’s Studies at Ohio State. She said such men also tend to be anti-feminist and conservative about sex roles, believing, for example, that women should put marriage and family before careers.

--Jeff Grabmeier

Many think rock worse than porn

Could rock music be more dangerous to America’s morals than pornography? Many Americans think so, according to a survey by Joseph Scott, an associate professor of sociology at Ohio State, and Jill Rosenbaum, a professor of criminal justice at California State University. The random survey of 407 adults in Mecklenburg County, N.C., found that 66 percent of those asked favored regulation of rock music, but only half that felt that explicit sexual material should be regulated for adults.

Religious orientation was the only factor with a significant impact on respondents’ attitude toward rock regulation: those who were more religious were more likely to favor restrictive measures than those who were less religious. Education, income, race, and sex of survey participants had no effect.

--Jeff Grabmeier

Retirement requires emotional preparation

The golden years aren’t always so golden for recent retirees, two Ohio State researchers note. Virginia Richardson, associate professor of social work, and Keith Kilty, professor of social work, have found that the first six months away from the job are full of emotional highs and lows. In interviews with 200 recent retirees, researchers found that many were not prepared for the realities of retirement: anxiety and depression, a lost sense of belonging, and plummeting self-esteem were frequent complaints.

While many people had planned financially for retirement, few had made emotional plans to cope with the dramatic change in lifestyle.

Fortunately, many retirees bounced back. After a year away from the job, most had adjusted at least somewhat to retirement.

--Steve Benowitz

Sympathetic ear a stress reducer

After a tough day at work, the best stress reliever isn’t a stiff drink or a brisk jog — it’s a sympathetic ear. An Ohio State psychologist has found that talking to a friend or spouse about work problems is often the best way of reducing stress.

"It’s important for people to have a social network both in and out of work so they don’t feel isolated or unappreciated," said Samuel Osipow, professor of psychology.

According to the study, the next-best stress relievers were good health habits and rational coping techniques, such as setting priorities and re-organizing schedules.

The fourth and least effective stress reducer measured in the study was recreational activity.

--Jeff Grabmeier
TRUSTEES ACCEPT RESEARCH AGREEMENTS TOTALING $9.8 MILLION

COLUMBUS -- The Ohio State University has received a $4,711,682 contract from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to continue collecting and processing data which charts trends in the nation's labor market.

Randall J. Olsen, professor of economics, says the information prepared in Ohio State's Center for Human Resource Research from several different surveys is used in human resource studies at nearly every major university in the country.

"We form the questionnaires and oversee the field work for the surveys, then put the raw data in a form which can be used by researchers across the country," says Olsen, director of the center.

National longitudinal surveys of labor market experience have been conducted at Ohio State since 1966. Current funding, mostly for personnel, covers three different surveys.

"The largest survey was begun in 1979 with a random sampling of about 12,000 people aged 14 to 21 because the federal government wanted studies of the transition period between teenage and young adulthood," says Olsen.

-more-
He adds that the surveys follow the same persons from year to year to show trends.

Two surveys cover women -- one group aged 30-44 when begun in 1967 and the other aged 14-24 when begun in 1968. Two other surveys begun in 1966 covered men then aged 14-24 and 45-59. The younger men's cohort was discontinued in the early 1980s, and the older men's cohort will be surveyed in 1990 with funding from the National Institute on Aging.

Olsen says some 1,500 articles, books and reports have been published from the data.

The labor market contract was the largest of 134 October research agreements totaling $9,854,432 received by university trustees Friday (12/1).

Other large agreements included:

--$705,357 from the National Cancer Institute to support the Comprehensive Cancer Center.

--$251,542 from the National Center for Nursing Research for "Effects of Nurse Case Managed Home Care for HIV Patients" in the Department of Family and Community Nursing.

--$246,950 from the Department of Agriculture, Science and Education to support cooperative agricultural research at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster.

--209,243 from EMTEC, Kettering, for "Casting Fine Strength Rapidly Solidified Wire" in the Department of Materials Science and Engineering.
Smucker funds better strawberry

By Robert Boyce

The University has received two grants totaling $750,000 to develop a better strawberry for making preserves. The research is funded by $500,000 from the J.M. Smucker Co., Orrville, and $250,000 from the Ohio Department of Development.

The grants are among 263 November and December research agreements totaling $15,886,210 received by the Board of Trustees at its Feb. 2 meeting.

Researchers on the Columbus campus and at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center are developing cultivars (plant varieties) with genetic characteristics for strawberries adapted for freezing.

Joseph C. Scheerens, assistant professor of horticulture and one of the project’s principal investigators, explains that most strawberries can’t be frozen well for use later in preserves.

Other large agreements were:
• $1.6 million from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases to continue support of the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Clinical Study Group in the Department of Internal Medicine.
• $1.2 million from NASA for support of “A Center for the Commercial Development of Space: Real Time Satellite Mapping” in the Center for Mapping, the School of Natural Resources and five departments.
• $655,673 from the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders to continue a study on “Otitis Media with Effusion: Human Studies” in the Department of Otolaryngology.
• $370,000 from the federal Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services to support “Services to Deaf-Blind Children and Youth — Technical Assistance to States” through Education Administration.
• $369,000 from the Agency for International Development, for the “Financial Resources Management Project” in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology.
Case edges OSU in grants race

Rankings based on federal research money, national foundation reports

By Tim Doolin
Dispatch Higher Education Reporter

For the first time, Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland is ahead of The Ohio State University as the state leader in the race for federal research money.

According to the National Science Foundation, Case is ranked first among Ohio universities in attracting such grants. Case has received $63 million in federal sponsorships compared with $62.9 million for OSU.

“We knew we were on a rapid upward trajectory,” said Thomas H. Moss, dean of graduate studies at Case.

But OSU points out the totals are somewhat skewed. The university does not receive credit for federal grant money awarded OSU pediatric faculty members through the Children’s Hospital Research Foundation. Research is conducted at Children’s, and the hospital receives credit for the award.

“While it is of interest that it seems Case has passed us up, in fact, if you interpret it properly, they haven’t,” said Thomas L. Sweeney, acting vice president of research and graduate studies at OSU.

OSU still holds a healthy edge in total money for research and development with $164.6 million compared with about $100 million for Case. The totals include federal, private and foundation money.

Neither university wants to make too much of the rankings.

“There is friendly competition, which is good,” Sweeney said. “But the reality is we are still a lot larger than Case in research volume and will continue to be so. It is good to see them climbing, and we want to work with them and help them climb.”

Case has its eyes on universities other than Ohio State.

“We don’t view our competition as the state,” Moss said. “If we have moved past Ohio State, we view that as incidental. Our competition is national and international.”

Case has built reputations in biomedical science, engineering and material science research. But the less research-intensive schools have become stronger, helping Case move up in research.

Research gains at Case have been made with a relatively small faculty. Case has 1,534 full-time faculty members compared with about 4,467 at OSU.

“If you have a good, dynamic, creative faculty, the research will develop rapidly,” Moss said.

Case conducts some research projects in conjunction with other Ohio universities, including OSU.

Case, Kent State University and the University of Akron are vying for a liquid crystals technology research project that would bring in $20 million from the National Science Foundation during the next 10 years.

It is that kind of cooperative approach that is needed in Ohio, Moss said.

“Most of our strategies involve pooling resources with other Ohio schools to be more competitive on a national level,” he said.

“Nobody really has the capacity to handle all the work by themselves. That is why it is important to form a strong network.”
Research funding awarded

By Krista Helmmling
Lantern staff writer

Five OSU researchers in the Colleges of Medicine and Veterinary Science have recently been awarded grants totalling nearly $50,000 from the Ohio Affiliate of the American Diabetes Association.

Dr. H. Verne Barnes, president of the Ohio Affiliate, said, "These awards speak very highly of the quality of work that is being accomplished in Central Ohio at The Ohio State University.

"We (the Diabetes Association) are very encouraged to be able to sponsor such projects with funds raised right here in Ohio," he said.

Recipients of the grant are Dr. William Sherman, assistant professor of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Dr. Dennis McKay, assistant professor of Pharmacy, Dr. Chad Friedman, associate professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Dr. Douglas Knies, assistant professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Dr. Judith Radin, assistant professor of Veterinary Pathobiology.

"My research is to find a cure for renal (kidney) disease which is a consequence of adult-type diabetes," said Radin.

Radin said the renal disease occurs several years after the onset of diabetes.

Radin uses a rat colony to research adult-type diabetes.

She said the rats, that are overweight, spontaneously contract diabetes similar to the diabetes middle-aged humans contract.

Tim Schaffer, of the Ohio Affiliate, said the Diabetes Association will spend nearly $8 million this year on research projects nationwide.

According to Schaffer, grants are awarded every year in the continuing effort to find the cause and cure of diabetes.
Big projects dominate research, development

By Michael B. Lafferty
Dispatch Science Reporter

The figures are astronomical, even to a public slowly becoming used to thinking about billions of dollars of government at a time.
The Superconducting Super collider, which once was to cost $4 billion, is now likely to hit $10 billion before the last nut on the last bolt is tightened in Texas.
The cost of America's planned space station, once forecast at $30 billion, is now pegged at $40 billion or more. Tens of billions more will be needed to operate.

While these costs may be trouble for project scientists, their colleagues on the outside looking in at these programs or the $1.5-billion Hubble Space Telescope or the $3 billion genome mapping project say such commitments are slowly starving needed research in other areas.

How much is too much?, they wonder.

"The money that goes into large projects comes from money that could be distributed for other research," said Denison University physicist Bill Matusa.

Winters considers himself fortunate, however. "I have more funding than the 99 percent of the scientists in the world," he said of his own $30,000,000,000 annual research grant from the U.S. Department of Energy.

"The federal government is the largest single funder of all projects that, for a small scientist, working on small ideas. Really big ideas are usually too big for small ideas put together in unusual ways," Winters said.

For example, James Watson and Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA. DNA was made possible by spending no more than $200,000. The X-ray images of DNA, they built some simple models corresponding to the X-rays, research that was not then a Nobel Prize winner and also older ones, those 51-55 who suddenly find their funding has been eliminated, said Tom Sweney, acting vice president for research and graduate studies at The Ohio State University.

The figures are astronomical, even to a public slowly becoming used to thinking about billions of dollars of government at a time.

At OSU, research costs have heftily increased from $73 million in fiscal 1977 to $162.7 million in fiscal 1989. But those days are ended, Sweney said. Research spending is flat. "The emphasis is shifting at least," he said.

Scientists who can't find the support for their research are retrenching or switching into new areas of study. At Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee where Winters conducts his research, two of his colleagues have retired and there have moved into other research areas. At least eight more physicists are slated for retirement or transfer because of budget problems, he said.

The scramble for research money also threatens the number of scientists the nation can graduate from its colleges and universities. At Brown University, a reduction in research funds resulted in halving the number of chemistry graduate students supported by outside research funds.

"The way you find the outstanding scientists is to train them. The future for science is in the number of young people you bring into the discipline," said Winters.

The fight may become even more acritical in a recession. Private and public research and development spending is expected to reach $155.2 billion in the United States during 1991. That's a large sum, but also only about half what some scientists believe is needed.

Current national research budgets are barely keeping up with inflation. While spending in 1991 is up 3.5 percent over 1990 in absolute dollars, it is just one percent higher after inflation is subtracted, according to the Battelle Memorial Institute. That compares with an average 4 percent increase since 1980.

The lion's share -- 56 percent -- of federal research spending is for the military, compared with 13.1 percent for health, 12.1 percent for space, and 8.8 percent for energy, according to Battelle.

The amount the nations devotes to research concerns Leon M. Lederman, president-elect of the American Society for the Advancement of Science.

"The academic research community is in serious trouble because their research funding has failed to keep pace with need," Lederman said last week.

Lederman survived 51 American academic research institutions and found scientists were less willing to take chances on high-risk areas of research with potentially big payoffs. Instead, they were playing it safe, by seeking to apply research in which an end product is assured or switching to fields they believe are funded by funding agencies.

At Ohio University, physicists Roger Finity and Jack Rapport decided to alter their research from low-energy to high-energy physics to keep up with funding.

"No one shut us off. We saw we had done as well as we could in this field and moved on," Finity said.

Also there are more researchers competing for money, especially as large state universities have shifted toward an emphasis on research.

"Today a faculty member would not receive tenure without significant research," said Reginald Noble, chairman of the Department of Biological Sciences at Bowling Green State University.

Lederman believes the nation's research budget should be doubled and be supported by a trust fund supported by special taxes on high-tech consumer products and creating government-backed investment bonds designated for research. The bond buyer's interest would depend on the success of that research.

Bill Matusa, senior vice president at Battelle, doesn't like the idea of collecting money only to redistribute it.

"Instead of using high technology products, I would much rather see government provide investment tax credits for education and research," he said.

"The SSC (super collider) cannot be built on the government's trust fund supported by special taxes on high-tech consumer products and creating government-backed investment bonds designated for research. The bond buyer's interest would depend on the success of that research." Bill Matusa, senior vice president at Battelle, doesn't like the idea of collecting money only to redistribute it.

"Instead of using high technology products, I would much rather see government provide investment tax credits for education and research and development," he said.

"The SSC (super collider) cannot be built on the government's trust fund supported by special taxes on high-tech consumer products and creating government-backed investment bonds designated for research. The bond buyer's interest would depend on the success of that research," he said.

"The SSC (super collider) cannot be built on the government's trust fund supported by special taxes on high-tech consumer products and creating government-backed investment bonds designated for research. The bond buyer's interest would depend on the success of that research," he said.

"The SSC (super collider) cannot be built on the government's trust fund supported by special taxes on high-tech consumer products and creating government-backed investment bonds designated for research. The bond buyer's interest would depend on the success of that research," he said.

"The SSC (super collider) cannot be built on the government's trust fund supported by special taxes on high-tech consumer products and creating government-backed investment bonds designated for research. The bond buyer's interest would depend on the success of that research," he said.

"The SSC (super collider) cannot be built on the government's trust fund supported by special taxes on high-tech consumer products and creating government-backed investment bonds designated for research. The bond buyer's interest would depend on the success of that research," he said.

"The SSC (super collider) cannot be built on the government's trust fund supported by special taxes on high-tech consumer products and creating government-backed investment bonds designated for research. The bond buyer's interest would depend on the success of that research," he said.

"The SSC (super collider) cannot be built on the government's trust fund supported by special taxes on high-tech consumer products and creating government-backed investment bonds designated for research. The bond buyer's interest would depend on the success of that research," he said.

"The SSC (super collider) cannot be built on the government's trust fund supported by special taxes on high-tech consumer products and creating government-backed investment bonds designated for research. The bond buyer's interest would depend on the success of that research," he said.

"The SSC (super collider) cannot be built on the government's trust fund supported by special taxes on high-tech consumer products and creating government-backed investment bonds designated for research. The bond buyer's interest would depend on the success of that research," he said.
Evaluation board would limit research plans, tighten grants

By Samantha G. Haney
Lantern staff writer

A new house bill in the state's education committee would toughen access to state-offered research grants available to universities.

Rep. Robert Netzley, R-Laura, who wrote House Bill 320, said he doesn't intend the bill to limit money but make research requests for state money more accountable to taxpayers. He said his proposals will make researchers accountable to students also.

"Students should be able to face professors, and they can't if professors are off researching," Netzley said.

The contents of HB320 propose a salary schedule and would establish state and university evaluation boards for research proposals. The state and university evaluation boards would have 11 people.

The Ohio Board of Regents and the governor would appoint representatives from organized labor, faculty from state universities, industrial science and other areas to the state board. The board of trustees and regents would appoint similar representatives to a universities board. Both boards will have a member of the house and senate finance committees.

Proposals to the new boards would detail time spent on research and account for any funds used whether or not provided by the state.

Netzley said the variety of people will better represent the taxpayers to ensure money is spent on valuable research. He said the members of the community outside of the university circle can't change votes "but can blow the whistle if a request is ridiculous."

See BILL / Page two

Herb Asher, special assistant to the university president, said the bill would remove any possibility for unpredictability or creativity. He said the idea that project proposals can account for every step in research is absurd.

Asher said the bill also doesn't consider the nature of universities. "OSU is a major research institution," he said.

In 1990 Ohio State received $7.9 million from the state in research grants.

Richard Stoddard, special assistant to the vice president of research and graduate studies, said research is an important feature to undergraduate and graduate education.

He said researchers offer more to their undergraduate students by being familiar with current information from research and they also offer their undergraduate students the best informed guidance for their own research.

Linda Meadows, associate director of sponsored programs development for the research foundation, said the bill's proposal is a burden because there is already extensive project reviews and safeguards.

"The bill suggests something is wrong and there's no evidence of this," she said.

Meadows said there are several steps before a proposal requesting state funds reaches a "competitive peer review." She said department chairpersons and college deans have to approve any proposals before they are forwarded to a review.

Meadows said teaching is enhanced by research. "Those who teach must contribute to scholarship, and scholarship comes in many forms," she said.
TRUSTEES ACCEPT RESEARCH AGREEMENTS TOTALING $10.8 MILLION

COLUMBUS -- A four-year Ohio State University study of power plant wastes which would result from an expanded use of stack scrubbers to desulfurize flue gases has received a new $2,227,573 grant from Dravo Lime Co. of Pittsburgh.

The grant was the largest of May research agreements totaling $10,813,472 reported to the university's Board of Trustees Friday (7/12).

Fredrick J. Hitzhusen, professor of agricultural economics and rural sociology, said the grant included some funding from Ohio's electric power industry, Ohio Coal Development Office and the U.S. Department of Energy.

The study has been under way for approximately a year, Hitzhusen said, and coincides with the renewal of the Clean Air Act. So far, researchers are installing test wells to determine the effects of the waste sludge on groundwater and conducting laboratory tests on the chemical composition of the wastes.

To be covered in the study are potential uses for the waste byproduct as an agricultural lime, as a spoil bank fill for abandoned mines, and as a stabilizing material for highway embankments. The project involves the departments of Agronomy, Civil Engineering, and Agricultural Economics and Rural
RESEARCH AGREEMENTS -- 2

Sociology, as well as the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center.

Hitzhusen said power companies were concerned because their waste sludge, already a disposal problem, would be increased by more burning of Ohio's high-sulfur coal and additional scrubbers, which add lime to desulfurize flue gases.

Hitzhusen and his colleagues are working on the economics of the project, including market costs and returns, as well as non-market factors, such as the decline in property values resulting from mining.

Another new grant provides $42,000 funding by the Columbus Foundation for a pilot project to spark Columbus Public School children's interest in science.

John T. Demel, professor and chairperson of Engineering Graphics, said the project began with a recent workshop for a dozen sixth grade teachers, also attended by Gloria Letts, science supervisor for the Columbus Public Schools.

Grocery packaging and other low-cost materials were crafted into simple experiments demonstrating scientific principles, says Demel. This fall, the teachers will take the experiments to their classes for students to study principles such as capillary action by watching the change in color of flowers placed in water with dye added.

"We hope that with this early background in basic science, the students will be more inclined to choose math, chemistry and physics electives in high school," Demel said.

"A recent survey showed that only 25 percent of Columbus public high school juniors chose the chemistry elective and only 20 percent chose physics.

"Without these subjects as background, they don't stand much chance of making it through a program such as engineering in college."

Other large agreements included:

- $724,888 from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Langley Research Center for "Radar Cross Section Studies" in the ElectroScience Laboratory and Department of Electrical Engineering.

- $508,707 from the University of Pennsylvania for "Conducting Electronic Polymers by Non-Redox Processes:

- more -
RESEARCH AGREEMENTS -- 3

Synthesis, Physical Studies, and Application" in the Department of Physics.


- $358,519 from the National Science Foundation for "Program for Leadership in Earth Systems Education" in the Department of Educational Studies: Humanities, Science, Technological, and Vocational.

- $206,785 from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute for "Vascular Healing: Cell and Rheologic Factors" in the Department of Internal Medicine.

#

Contact: Bob Boyce, University Communications, (614) 292-2711
OHIO STATE EXPANDS ROLE IN MATH TEACHER WORKSHOPS

COLUMBUS -- The popularity of technology-enhanced summer workshops for high school math teachers continues to grow since their introduction at The Ohio State University five years ago.

Two 40-member groups of pre-calculus teachers convened for intensive one-week sessions at Ohio State and another group at Sam Houston State University at Huntsville, Texas, this summer.

The sessions were funded by a $160,000 grant from the U.S. Office of Educational Research and Improvements, which was among June and July research agreements totaling $38,767,030 reported Friday (9/6) to university trustees.

"We provided instruction in how to present graphing-calculator technology to high school students," said Alan R. Osborne, professor of educational theory and practice and co-director of the project.

"The program gets math teachers and their students excited about using calculators and results in faster learning. This summer we brought in successful alumni of the program to serve as residence hall counselors for the workshop participants."

Osborne said program alumni total some 600 teachers from all across the country. One measure of the program's effectiveness...
is the performance of the high school students whose teachers
have attended the workshops. Their students who have applied to
Ohio State have scored higher on the calculus readiness test than
students whose teachers did not participate, Osborne said.

The largest agreement reported to trustees was for
$2,105,344 from the National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Md., to
support Ohio State's Comprehensive Cancer Center.

Other large agreements included:

- $2,030,000 from the National Science Foundation to
  continue support of the Engineering Research Center for Net Shape
  Manufacturing at Ohio State.

- $946,336 from the U.S. Department of Education's Office of
  Special Education and Rehabilitation Services to continue support
  of the Great Lakes Regional Resource Center.

- $325,867 from the U.S. Department of Education to fund
  "Fellowships for Competitiveness in Chemistry in the 21st
  Century" in the Department of Chemistry.

- $172,500 from the U.S. Department of Education for the
  "Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need Program --
  Mathematics" in the Department of Mathematics.

- $85,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities for
  a study in the Department of History of Art on "The Medieval
  Church of Notre Dame at Jumieges."

- $80,000 from the National Science Foundation for "Calculus
  and Mathematics at the Ohio State University," Department of
  Mathematics.

- $50,000 from the Department of Energy, Richland, Wash.,
  for "Math/Science Leadership Development and Recognition Program"
  in Academic Affairs Administration.

#

Contact: Alan R. Osborne, (614) 292-8057 (math workshops)
Richard Stoddard, (614) 292-1582 (other contracts)
TRUSTEES APPROVE RESEARCH AGREEMENTS TOTALING $19.9 MILLION

COLUMBUS -- The growing numbers of adults with low mathematical skills and the shortage of trained science teachers are among problems targeted by four new grants at The Ohio State University.

The grants, part of $19,941,392 in October research agreements received Friday (12/6) by the university's Board of Trustees, are:

- $99,916 from the National Science Foundation to fund the development of a problem-centered, primarily tutorial course in calculus. The project in the Department of Mathematics is aimed at countering the trend toward a dominant population of adults lacking fundamental mathematical skills and attitudes.

- $80,000 from the Ohio Board of Regents for a two-year collaboration between teachers and administrators of 10 central Ohio school systems and the Earth Systems Education Program at Ohio State. The goal is to improve teacher background in science and science teaching for grades six through eight by sharing teaching techniques and experiences of the middle school teachers and the university program's staff.

- $618,848 from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' National Center for Research Resources to expand the biological component of Ohio State's Young Scholars Program to the 11th grade. The aim is to increase college enrollment and graduation rates of African-Americans, Hispanics and other groups under-represented in higher education. The program in the College of Biological Sciences will involve students, parents, and school, business and community groups in nine cities which have over 75 percent of the minority students in Ohio public schools.

- $199,241 from the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Postsecondary Education to conduct an intensive residential six-week math-science program next summer at the Agricultural Technical Institute Upward Bound Math-Science Center in Wooster.
Some 40 minority and disadvantaged students will be selected for the summer camp with two thirds having finished ninth grade and the rest no more than tenth grade. Goals will include increasing math, science, and computer literacy, and planning for a major in math, science, or engineering in college.

The largest agreement received by trustees was for $4,783,625. This and a $319,911 agreement were from the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics to continue support of "National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience, Round 14," in the Center for Human Resource Research.

Other large agreements included:

- $1,350,000 from the Agency for International Development for a project in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology on "Financial Resources Management."

- $1,160,415 from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases for "Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Clinical Study Group" in the Department of Internal Medicine.

- $374,325 from the National Science Foundation for the graduate research fellowship program in the Graduate School administration.

- $300,499 from the Department of Agriculture's Science and Education Division for a cooperative research program on "Pesticide Registration on Minor Crops" in the Department of Entomology.

- $276,914 from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for "Total Residue Depletion and Metabolic Profile of Selected Drugs in Catfish" in the College of Pharmacy.

- $249,693 from the National Science Foundation for "Research Training Group on the Role of Cognition in Collective Political Decision Making," at the Mershon Center for Education.

- $246,664 from the Department of Agriculture's Science and Education office for "Planning, Conducting, and Supporting Research" at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster.

Contact: Robert Boyce, University Communications, (614) 292-2711.
TRUSTEES ACCEPT RESEARCH GRANTS, CREATE ENDOWED FUNDS

COLUMBUS -- The Ohio State University Board of Trustees Friday (2/7) accepted 211 research grants and contracts totaling $24,349,505. The board also established 15 named endowed funds, created with gifts from private donors.

The research grants covered the months of November and December 1991 and included 187 contracts received through the The Ohio State University Research Foundation and 24 through the Engineering Experiment Station.

The OSURF grants included 86 from the federal government, 15 from the state of Ohio, 35 from private industries, and 51 from other sources. The Engineering Experiment Station grants were awarded primarily by industries.

The largest grant was for $8.2 million from the government of Turkey's National Education Development Project to the Center on Education and Training for Employment and the College of Education.
Research grants awarded to OSU increased by 15 percent last year

At a time when many money sources for Ohio State University were nearly flat, research grants increased by 15 percent in 1992-93 over the previous year.

Sponsored research increased to $188.6 million from $163.9 million the previous year, says Ohio State's annual research report.

About 7,400 employees worked on the projects, including 2,300 graduate students.

An important trend in the figures, said Edward F. Hayes, vice president for research, was an increase in awards from two federal agencies. The National Science Foundation increased its funding of basic research by 25 percent. And the Department of Health and Human Services, which oversees the National Institutes of Health, increased its grant by 11.5 percent.

The science foundation money totaled $19.4 million and paid for 230 projects. The health and human services money amounted to $46.6 million and covered 288 projects.

Hayes said the research money not only extends knowledge and develops new technology, but also provides jobs and boosts the Ohio economy.

In a program targeted at maintaining jobs, OSU has received $6.9 million in federal grants to pay for two engineering education programs to help companies and individuals convert from defense contracts to commercial work.
August 30, 2000

OSU trustees accept $4.6 million in research contracts
Agricultural Affairs Committee hears Extension progress report

COLUMBUS – Research projects from ecosystems at the bottom of the world to the evolution of distant galaxies will be funded by grants and contracts awarded to Ohio State University researchers in June and July. The university’s board of trustees accepted a two-month total of 514 research grants and contracts totaling nearly $4.6 million at their meeting on Wednesday (8/30).

A three-year, $1 million National Science Foundation (NSF) grant will allow Patrick Osmer, professor and chair of astronomy, and his team to study the formation and evolution of galaxies and their nuclei using the Multi-Object Double CCD Spectrograph (MODS). MODS, an optical spectrograph, breaks up the light from a star or a distant galaxy into its constituent colors, enabling the researchers to determine the distance and movement of the object, its chemical composition and temperature. MODS is being designed and built by Ohio State for the Large Binocular Telescope (LBT) – the largest telescope in the world, now under construction on Arizona’s Mt. Graham. The grant will provide funding to complete a two-channel version of the spectrograph with a full-range of capabilities.

W. Berry Lyons, director of Ohio State’s Byrd Polar Research Center and Geological Sciences, and his team are leading a multi-university research project to study one of the most fragile environments on earth – the rare, open-water streams and lakes of McMurdo Dry Valley in Antarctica. Funded by a $705,454 grant from the National Science Foundation Office of Polar Programs, Lyons’ project focuses on the geo-chemistry of these aquatic environments, formed each summer when the temperature briefly rises enough to form meltwater streams that flow into several ice-covered lakes on the valley floor. The scientists are studying whether higher temperatures alone are the cause of a dramatic rise in the lake water levels over the past 20 years.

- more -
RESEARCH GRANTS-- 2

The NSF is also helping Ohio State researchers design an enhanced network computing testbed with a $175,000 Division of Computer and Information Science and Engineering grant. Dhabaleswar K. Panda, associate professor of computer and information science, and his colleagues will use the testbed to carry out several cutting-edge research projects in the areas of network-based computing, interactive visualization, multimedia and metacomputing. The research is aimed at improving methods for accessing networked information, such as medical and banking data on demand and increasing computer productivity in businesses via multiple networks.

On a more human scale, Ohio State researchers are focusing on preserving and improving family life through a Development of Living Skills (DLS) initiative. Led by Julie A. Dalzell, assistant professor in OSU Extension County Operations, the project aims to help families at risk for child abuse or neglect through behavior modification and alleviating environmental factors. The DLS program, funded by a $173,822 grant from the Butler County Children Services Board, provides seven weekly, in-home overview lessons to families referred by the board, that include lessons in child development, parenting, family system, food and nutrition, home sanitation, home safety, money management, and development of personal resources.

Board hears report on Ohio State University Extension

The mission of Ohio State University Extension is to help people improve their lives through an educational process using scientific knowledge focused on identified issues and needs, Keith Smith, director of OSU Extension, told trustees during the board’s Agricultural Committee meeting. OSU Extension accomplishes this mission through four program areas: Agriculture and Natural Resources, 4-H Youth Development, Family & Consumer Sciences, and Community Development.

The impact Extension’s programs have on the citizenry of Ohio, in 1999 alone, can be seen in such results as the 251 community gardens established in urban areas through the Urban Gardening Program; the approximately 40,200 children, ages 5 to 8 years old, who learned life skills through participating in 4-H Cloverbud programs; the 90% of the 8,116 homemakers who showed a positive change in their eating behaviors after graduating from a series of nutrition classes taught by the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) educators; and the effects of Community Development’s partnership with the Ohio County Commissioners Association, the Ohio Township Association, and the Ohio Municipal League.

- more -
Program partnerships that reach across the university and the state include OSU C.A.R.E.S., the OSU Learning Centers, Read & Succeed and Family and Children First, Smith said.

OSU C.A.R.E.S. was formed with the vision of serving as a catalyst to activate teams of Ohio State University professionals to address anticipated, critical issues that will face Ohioans. In the three years since the program’s formation, that vision has been achieved. The OSU Learning Centers connect local communities throughout Ohio with the teaching, research and service of Ohio State faculty, staff and students. Read & Succeed is a literacy education program jointly sponsored by OSU Extension, 4-H Youth Development, Family & Consumer Sciences and the College of Education. Family and Children First is a partnership between OSU Extension, Family and Children First, and the Governor’s Office.

###
Trustees accept $23.5 million in research grants

COLUMBUS – Smart pills and smart people are among the research projects funded during September at The Ohio State University. The university’s Board of Trustees accepted 238 research grants and contracts, totaling $23.5 million, at its meeting Friday (11/3).

An Ohio Department of Development grant of $500,000 will enable Marc J. Madou, professor of materials science and engineering, and his team to develop a business plan for commercialization of innovative drug delivery devices, such as the “smart pill” – tiny capsules that can be implanted underneath the skin to dispense medication as required. Madou is co-founder of ChipRx, a start-up company jointly operated by Ohio State, the University of Kentucky, the Edison BioTechnology Center Inc., and the Science and Technology Campus Corp. for the purpose of commercializing the capsule.

Three National Science Foundation (NSF) grants will fund Ohio State programs focusing on learning. A $734,000 grant from NSF’s Division of Materials Research will help Hamish L. Fraser, professor of materials science, and John W. Wilkins, Ohio Eminent Scholar and professor of physics, study ways to reduce the amount of time required to develop new metallic materials for aerospace and automotive applications. The researchers will apply the tools of computer and information science to develop models that can predict the relationships between various alloy materials, resulting in a more rapid development of new materials. They also intend to develop educational materials that can be used by P-12, undergraduate, and graduate students to understand more fully the science of materials development and its importance in industrial competitiveness.

Kimberly S. Roempler and her colleagues in the School of Teaching and Learning in the College of Education received a $500,000 grant from NSF’s Division of Undergraduate Education to create a national, web-based digital library of resources for teachers of
undergraduate mathematics, science, and technology, aimed at improving math and science education.

The development of thinking is the focus of a research project headed by Vladimir M. Sloutsky in the College of Teaching and Learning and the Center for Cognitive Science, funded by a $403,000 grant from NSF’s Division of Social, Behavioral and Economic Science. The researchers are examining how young children combine different sources of information when inferring biological properties. The participants, ages 3 to 12, will be presented with induction problems to examine the development of human thinking, particularly of inductive reasoning and concept formation. Sloutsky believes the project has implications for teaching grade-school science because it shows how children think when they lack scientific knowledge.

Since the start of the current fiscal year on July 1, 2000, Ohio State has been awarded nearly $65 million in research grants and contracts, compared with nearly $53 million awarded from July 1 through September 1999.

###
OHIO STATE MAKES DECISION ON TOBACCO RESEARCH GRANT

Contact: Thomas J. Rosol,
614) 292-1582;
rosol.1@osu.edu

COLUMBUS - Ohio State University officials today announced that they will accept a research grant from a tobacco company and in doing so, risk losing a separate grant from the state agency dispersing money won in the state's suit against tobacco manufacturers.

The university chose to accept a research grant totaling $590,000 from the Philip Morris External Research Program (PMERP) to support research into how nicotine affects receptors in the nerve cells of zebrafish. Since the embryonic stages of humans and zebrafish are remarkably similar, researchers use the latter as a model for human development.

In doing so, the university may lose a grant of $540,000 from the Ohio Tobacco Use and Prevention Control Foundation (TUCPF) intended to support a broad-based smoking cessation program in Vinton and Ross Counties.

Stipulations in the grant award from TUCPF prohibit a grantee's institution from accepting research support from companies that manufacture tobacco products. The proposed grant from PMERP contained no similar restrictions on any of the university's research efforts.
University officials have been struggling with the dilemma of the two competing grants for months as they sought a way out of an "either-or" decision. Administrators from the Office of Research have discussed the proposed research with the involved faculty, held meetings to discuss the issue and solicited feedback from colleges and departments across the university. Administrators also polled member universities from the Committee for Institutional Cooperation and the decision is in line with what other CIC universities have decided when faced with similar issues.

University President Karen Holbrook said that she and her senior cabinet had discussed the quandary at length but in the end, determined that it was a decision that had to be made by the institution's research leadership. "Tom Rosol is interim vice president for research and, as such, is the head of our research enterprise. It was his call to make and we support his decision," Holbrook said.

"In the end, it came down to an issue of academic freedom," Rosol explained.

"The existing guidelines TUPCF was using regarding this grant would have unfairly restricted other researchers throughout the institution from undertaking other investigations in related areas for the three-year life of the grant.

"We simply cannot accept grants in which the sponsors place restrictions on our other investigators to pursue their research."

When the TUCPF was established, its bylaws clearly prohibited institutions that submitted grant proposals from accepting any tobacco company support. Subsequent discussions with TUCPF officials resulted in their revising their grant guidelines so that academic departments will be considered the grantee organization instead of the entire university.

"That modification will really prevent similar
dilemmas in the future," Rosol said, "and we are most grateful to the TUCPF governing board for its deliberations. But the changes could not apply to research proposals that already had been submitted. That forced us to decide between the two current proposals.

A third alternative - to choose to accept neither of the two proposals - was also an option that might have avoided the dilemma entirely. But Rosol said he ruled that option out fairly early. "Refusing both grants wasn't a good answer either. Doing so would have resulted in both of these excellent research groups losing support. That could have had a chilling effect on the progress of that work and delayed any advances that arose from the work," Rosol said.

Both Rosol and Holbrook emphasized that the university's decision was in no way a referendum on support for tobacco manufacturers, tobacco supporters or any other player in this passionate debate. The decision relates only to the facts surrounding these two particular grant proposals.

Rosol said that the current grant-funding dilemma also shows that the university's research efforts are broad, current and comprehensive. "There was a time when public institutions such as Ohio State would not have faced this problem," Rosol said. "But as a major national research enterprise, we will continue to face this kind of dilemma. Our challenge is to go forward and make the right decisions for the people of the State of Ohio and of the nation."

#
Contact: Thomas J. Rosol, (614) 292-1582; rosol.1@osu.edu
Written by Earle Holland, (614) 292-8384; Holland.8@osu.edu