A CANCER HOSPITAL IN COLUMBUS??

ARTHUR G. JAMES, M.D.

(Many physicians were startled several months ago by the news that a distinguished group of citizens formed a corporation for the purpose of building a cancer hospital. We have invited Dr. James to explain his view of the need for a cancer hospital.—W.W.S., Ed.)

The Ohio Cancer Foundation was incorporated to plan, finance, and construct a hospital for the complete care of patients with cancer and allied diseases.

Why is this effort being expended? Do we not have good hospitals in Columbus thoroughly equipped to do as good a job with the cancer patient as anywhere in the country? What are the advantages of a specialized institution that would be highly skilled only in the total care of the cancer patient? Let me try to answer these questions.

To answer the first question, cancer is still one of our most dreaded diseases. One in four living Americans will develop cancer in his lifetime. That means that 250,000 Franklin countians will eventually have cancer. At present, we are curing only about one-third of all patients who develop cancer. If all sought adequate care early enough, we could cure fifty percent of all who are involved. We should provide present cancer patients the best treatment available and we should continue to do everything we can in clinical research to improve treatment methods.

With regard to the second question, of course we have many well-equipped hospitals in Columbus. A survey of Columbus hospitals in 1973 showed that the cancer patients constituted an average of six percent of the total admissions. In most cases, then, the staffs of these hospitals are concerned with other than cancer problems in more than nine of ten patients. The cancer hospital staffs, on the other hand, are concerned with cancer in about 100% of the patients.

Some of the advantages of a cancer hospital are:

1) Concentration of cancer patients. There is a higher concentration of patients with cancer and consequently more can be learned and more can be done.

2) Staff becomes more expert. The medical field is becoming so large and detailed that one physician cannot be kept well informed on all aspects. The physician who deals with this problem exclusively will be better informed about cancer. In a cancer hospital, a sufficient number of cases of different kinds exist to permit a specialization in various cancer areas.

3) Specialized nursing care. Similarly, the nurse becomes much more experienced in all phases of the care of the cancer patient in a hospital (continued overleaf)
where she is constantly exposed to this particular disease.

4) More adequate facilities. The more sophisticated diagnostic and treatment equipment is very expensive and since these hospitals treat cancer 100% of the time, they need and have more adequate facilities than the usual general hospital.

5) Total care of the patient. The cancer hospital is better prepared for the over-all care of the cancer patient because of what has been mentioned above. The philosophy in dealing with the cancer patient is different from that with other patients. These patients must be re-evaluated at times for the remainder of their lives. If a patient develops recurrent disease, he is not automatically signed off, but consultation can readily be obtained with the necessary expertise to decide what else can be done. Rehabilitation of the cancer patient is provided and this can be more adequate than in the general hospital again, because more patients are available that require this phase of treatment.

The cancer hospital also provides better follow-up care and statistical evaluation of cancer patients and end-results. Specialized facilities provide education not only for the professional staff, both attending and housestaff, and nursing staff, but also for the patient himself. This educational atmosphere extends for many miles beyond the confines of the hospital itself. The public surrounding each hospital becomes more aware of the cancer problem, and certainly, the physicians in nearby communities learn more about the problem because of their ability to attend teaching conferences.

6) Research. The final hope for the two of three patients who are presently dying with cancer lies in the development of better education and treatment methods through research. Most effective treatment methods are needed and more cancer hospitals will provide them. Columbus is ideally located geographically for such an institution. The nearest cancer hospital to Columbus is several hundred miles away. The Comprehensive Cancer Research Center, in operation at Ohio State University, would be complemented in its over-all efforts by such a cancer hospital.

A cancer hospital in this area would not undermine our present general hospitals. Medical Planning Associates, which recently planned and designed the addition to the Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, recommended that a cancer institute for this area should have 200 beds. Their studies indicate that such a hospital would draw about twenty percent of its patients from Franklin County, seventy percent from the rest of Ohio, and ten percent from outside the state. They further indicated that a 200 bed cancer hospital would have about 4600 admissions per year. If twenty percent of these came from Franklin County, that would represent 920 admissions which would be only ten percent of the total cancer patient admissions to all our general hospitals. Our general hospitals would still continue to take care of most of the usual cancer problems from this area. Most of the admissions to this special institute would come from the many smaller communities throughout the state that do not have adequate facilities to properly care for the cancer patient.
Cancer Project
Lobbying Is Hit

By Sylvia Brooks
Of The Dispatch Staff

An Ohio State University official says the Mid-Ohio Health Planning Federation is lobbying against a proposed $40 million cancer hospital behind his back.

Henry G. Cramblett, vice president for health services at OSU, said the federation was distributing false information to the Ohio General Assembly which might jeopardize the project, which is included in the capital improvements bill (House Bill 552).

On May 25, the federation's executive committee voted unanimously to distribute to the entire Legislature information that University Hospital is currently operating at only 59 percent capacity and will have an average 470 empty beds per day, according to Gordon M. Labuhn, the federation's executive director.

However, Cramblett said the information is inaccurate. He said the hospital's occupancy rate is running between 85 percent and 90 percent of those beds which can be used.

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL has a capacity of 1,100 bed, according to the Ohio Department of Health. However, Cramblett said not all of those beds can be used because three floors are closed to patients for renovation.

The issue revolves around Mid-Ohio's efforts to regulate the number of hospital beds in central Ohio. Labuhn said too many empty hospital beds will cost the consumer too much and drive up health care costs.

Labuhn said the executive committee did not approve or oppose the cancer hospital project, but merely voted to distribute the Legislature statistics taken from the Ohio Department of Health's records.

"We got them from the Health Department, and the Health Department gets them from Cramblett," Labuhn said.

Labuhn denied that he intended to lobby against the project behind Cramblett's back.

"I called him and requested a meeting with him. He said he would not meet because the project was not officially before us," Labuhn said.

The project has not come before Mid-Ohio officially. Cramblett said the project cannot be submitted to Mid-Ohio until the Legislature approves it.

MID-OHIO DEBATED the proposed cancer hospital when it was before the Legislature in 1979, and on the advice of its attorney took no official position.

Cramblett charged that Mid-Ohio's recent action in distributing information to the Legislature could prejudice the vote, and rendered Mid-Ohio incapable of acting on the project without bias.

"I will protect this institution (University Hospital) at all costs, in any court that I have to," Cramblett angrily said Monday.

He said Tuesday he may ask that the matter be reconsidered in a special meeting of all Mid-Ohio members.

In a letter to Labuhn on June 4, Cramblett said he was "absolutely shocked that the Mid-Ohio Health Planning Federation would disseminate information for purposes of lobbying against a potential project... particularly without ensuring that the information is accurate and complete."

LABUHN SAID his agency had a responsibility to provide the Legislature with facts on health care matters.

"I have got a conscience. I have to provide this information," Labuhn said. He added that the health department statistics were accurate, and that University Hospital is trying to "replace beds which do not need to be replaced." He said the hospital contends that the cancer hospital would add no new beds to its total bed count.
Ohio State University officials expect to decide on a site for their $40 million cancer hospital by Dec. 17, OSU's top medical officer said Friday.

Dr. Henry G. Cramblett, vice president for health sciences, said possible locations will be studied by the facilities committee of the University Hospital board of trustees. He said committee chairman Charles Y. Lazarus plans to present a recommendation at the board's December meeting.

But Cramblett predicted the site will definitely be near University Hospital within OSU's south campus health complex.

THE LONG-DISCUSSSED cancer research and treatment facility was included in a $787 million capital improvements budget passed Thursday by the Ohio General Assembly.

"This is really a dream come true for Ohio State University," Cramblett said. "We are all very pleased at the support this facility received from the General Assembly and Governor Rhodes."

Cramblett said OSU will join an elite group of comprehensive cancer treatment institutes, which now includes only Sloan-Kettering and Roswell Park in New York state and M.D. Anderson in Houston.

"Patients will no longer have to leave Ohio to receive treatment for cancer," which kills 23,000 Ohioans annually, Cramblett said. "In addition, a facility such as this will help us to recruit top faculty and attract additional research funding."

HE SAID the 160-bed facility is expected to admit nearly 5,000 cancer patients annually and handle more than 70,000 outpatient visits.

And, he added, it will neither duplicate existing services nor add hospital beds at OSU. The space opened up by removal of an equal number of beds from University Hospital will be devoted to research and education needs.

The cancer facility traveled a rocky road to its passage in the capital improvements bill this week.

A $25 million cancer hospital for OSU was included by Rhodes in the capital improvements budget he proposed in the fall of 1979, but it immediately met opposition.

HAGGLING AMONG regional factions in the Ohio Senate resulted in the OSU hospital plan being replaced by a proposal to give $10 million each toward cancer clinics in Cleveland and Columbus.

But the House and Senate could not reach a compromise on the capital improvements bill, and it died. Even during the legislative debate, the need for a cancer hospital in Columbus was being questioned by the Mid-Ohio Health Planning Federation.

When the hospital proposal resurfaced in the governor's 1981 capital improvements budget, the price tag had risen to $40 million, and some of the old objections lingered.

The capital improvements bill remained on the back burner while legislators tried to work out a state budget.

MEANWHILE, Cramblett became embroiled in another dispute with Mid-Ohio, which he claimed was distributing false information about the project in an attempt to scuttle it.

Coincidentally, final legislative approval of the OSU cancer hospital comes at the same time Mid-Ohio and similar health planning agencies nationwide are being phased out by the federal government.
OSU fact-finding delegation is visiting cancer hospitals

By Gary Kiefer 1-10-82

Dispatch OSU Reporter

A delegation from Ohio State University has visited two of the nation's three specialized cancer hospitals in the last month as part of the planning for a similar facility on the OSU campus.

Their quests provided ideas on organization and equipment needs and again emphasized the need for another cancer center, according to Dr. Henry G. Cramblett, OSU vice president for health sciences.

"These facilities are turning patients away," Cramblett said after returning last week from Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York City.

THE 10-MEMBER delegation making the trip to New York on Wednesday included four members of the University Hospital board. U.S. District Judge Robert M. Duncan, board chairman; Charles Y. Lazarus, chairman of the facilities committee; John W. Wolfe, finance committee chairman; and Arthur I. Vorys.

Duncan, Lazarus and board member Dean W. Jeffers were among those who made a similar trip Dec. 8 to M.D. Anderson Hospital at the University of Texas at Houston. The rest of the delegation on both visits consisted of OSU staff members.

The New York and Houston facilities, along with Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo, N.Y., are the only U.S. hospitals offering the comprehensive cancer treatment services that the OSU cancer center will provide, Cramblett noted.

"We already have one advantage over those centers," he said. "We will be the first center to be connected to an existing major hospital. The others had to start from scratch just to build up a staff."

ONE OF THE innovations the group saw at Sloan-Kettering was its "day hospital" program for patients needing chemotherapy treatments, which must be administered for several hours daily.

The hospital has been treating many of these people on an outpatient basis, permitting them to return home each night instead of building up large hospital bills, Cramblett said.

Construction of the 160-bed OSU Cancer Institute Hospital, as it will be known, is expected to begin in about a year. OSU officials say it will take up to four years for the $40 million treatment and research center to become fully operational.
Cancer hospital site is selected

By Don Baird
Dispatch Staff Reporter 10-2-82

Ohio State University’s board of trustees on Friday approved sites for a $40 million cancer hospital and two other new facilities. The trustees also adopted rules governing layoffs of tenured faculty.

The cancer hospital, with 160 in-patient beds and intended to serve 40,000 outpatients annually, will be adjacent to the east end of University Hospitals, between Postle and Starling-Loving halls. Construction contracts will be awarded by late 1983.

CAPITAL improvements legislation for the cancer hospital, as well as the $6 million Ohio Arthritis Center and a $2 million geriatrics center, was approved last November by the Ohio General Assembly.

Trustees decided the arthritics and geriatrics centers will be combined in one building adjacent to the south side of Dodd Hall, allowing access to Dodd’s rehabilitation programs.

Layoff procedures, trustees said, will be invoked only during times of financial crisis. OSU’s faculty and administration said they were confident the rules probably will never be used.

“We hope this is the last time we ever see this document,” said OSU President Edward H. Jennings as he offered it to trustees for their approval.

Professor Glen H. Schmidt, who helped draft the rules, said they were designed to protect tenured teachers as well as the university.

The rules prohibit laying off professors unless their entire department or school is eliminated in a budget cutback.

The layoff procedures drew heavy criticism from the OSU chapter of the American Association of University Professors earlier this year as teachers and administrators argued over wording.

But AAUP President Charles W. Smith said his organization is satisfied with the document accepted by trustees and agreed with Jennings that it probably never will be used.

Trustees OK sites for building of cancer facility

By Brenda Russell
Lantern staff writer 10-4-82

OSU can begin to build special facilities to serve cancer patients, the elderly and arthritis victims. The Board of Trustees on Friday approved construction sites for the two buildings, which will be funded by a capital state improvements bill.

The cancer institute hospital will be built next to the east end of University Hospitals with Postle Hall to the north and Starling-Loving Hall to the south.

Manuel Tzagournis, acting vice president for health services, said the cancer hospital will have 160 inpatient beds and will accommodate up to 40,000 outpatients per year.

Geriatric and arthritis centers will be housed in one building to be built at the south end of Dodd Hall. Tzagournis said this location will allow convenient access to the rehabilitation programs in Dodd Hall.

Money for the facilities was appropriated last November by the General Assembly. The bill allotted $40 million for the cancer institute hospital, $6 million for the arthritis center and $2 million for the geriatric center.

Construction contracts for the cancer hospital are to be assigned by September 1983. The geriatric and arthritis centers are scheduled to be completed in about two years.

Proposals for parking were also made to the trustees. The geriatric and arthritis centers will have a parking lot directly in front of the building.

The site for a parking garage for the cancer institute hospital is planned north of 12th Avenue.
OSU official optimistic on cancer hospital

By Kevin A. Kehres
Dispatch Medical Reporter

Ohio State University has been granted a one-year extension on its plans to build a cancer research hospital, and OSU officials predict the facility will be under construction by next summer.

"It's going to happen," said Dr. Arthur James, chief of cancer surgery at University Hospital, who has been working on the cancer hospital plan for nearly 35 years.

He said constructing and equipping the 12-story structure will cost $40 million. It would be on a grassy strip on the west side of Neil Ave., north of W. 11th Ave.

OSU OFFICIALS had been working against a state-imposed Dec. 10 deadline to sign contracts and begin construction. But the university has been granted a one-year extension. Without it, OSU would have been forced to reapply for a certificate of need from the Ohio Department of Health.

The health department, however, has proposed a six-month moratorium on such applications and is revamping rules for approving hospital construction. The new rules are expected to be more rigid than the current ones.

The money to build the hospital is tied up in the state's Office of Budget and Management.

William Shkurti, assistant director of the office, said money for the hospital is included in about $300 million worth of capital improvement projects being processed.

"THERE WAS $600 million in capital improvements money approved by the legislature in 1981," Shkurti said, but there was not enough money to pay for all of them. Some projects, including the cancer hospital, were put on hold while a priority system was devised, he said.

"Then Issues 2 and 3 came along, so everything was stopped until we got over that," Shkurti said. The cancer hospital is among the projects now under review.

"We haven't made any final decisions on anything yet," Shkurti said.

The university already houses a federally funded comprehensive cancer center, one of 10 in the United States.

Hospital proposed in 1949

The dream of an OSU cancer research institute began years ago.

- 1949 — Dr. Arthur James, cancer surgeon at University Hospital, proposed a cancer research institute.
- 1960 — A fund-raising drive began. But it was stopped at the request of other central Ohio hospitals engaged in their own expansion projects.
- 1975 — New hopes for the hospital were thwarted when voters defeated a statewide capital improvements bond package pushed by then-Gov. James A. Rhodes.
- 1981 — The Ohio General Assembly approved $600 million for capital improvements, including $40 million for the cancer hospital.
- Dec. 10, 1981 — Ohio State University was granted permission by the Ohio Department of Health to build the hospital.
The first phase

THE UNIVERSITY'S PROPOSED Cancer Research Institute moved one step closer to reality recently when workmen relocated a sanitary sewer on the site in anticipation of the groundbreaking scheduled for the project later this year.
OSU cancer hospital funded

By Kevin A. Kehres and
Duane St. Clair
Dispatch Staff Reporters 3-15-84

Construction will begin in July on the long-delayed $40 million cancer hospital at Ohio State University, making OSU one of the world's premier cancer research institutes.

Gov. Richard F. Celeste announced today that state funds will be used to build the 12-story, 160-bed complex. The money comes from a $600 million capital improvements budget passed by the Ohio General Assembly in 1981.

During a press conference, Celeste said, "This is the type of advanced research institution that needs to be on Ohio's jobs agenda and social services agenda."

THE HOSPITAL, to be built on the west side of Neil Ave., north of W. 11th Ave., will be one of four hospitals in the country devoted solely to the study and treatment of cancer. The others are M.D. Anderson in Houston, the Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases (formerly Sloan Kettering) in New York City and Roswell Park in Buffalo, N.Y.

A federal designation of the facility as a Comprehensive Cancer Center will mean millions of dollars in research funds from the National Institutes of Health. OSU will be the only university to have both a comprehensive cancer center and a research hospital.

"This is a major step to our ultimate goal — the complete control of cancer," said David S. Yohn, director of the OSU Comprehensive Cancer Center, one of 10 such centers in the country.

"As the clinical wing of the cancer center, the hospital will have the type of research labs we need to attract the premier researchers," Yohn said.

THE HOSPITAL will include a radiation therapy unit, an outpatient chemotherapy center, a 14-bed unit for bone-marrow transplants and extensive laboratories.

Celeste said the hospital had agreed earlier to eliminate 42 medical-surgical beds in order to contain costs. He said that the hospital will eliminate another 34 medical-surgical beds in Doan Hall. That space will become a research laboratory.

In addition, Celeste said the university will sell $10 million in bonds to finance the radiation therapy equipment. Patient fees will pay off the debt.

The hospital does not have to repay the $40 million the state will provide, Celeste said.
$40 million released for new cancer institute

By Jane Ellen M. Saums
Lanternt staff writer

The final authorization was given and the last obstacle overcome when Gov. Richard Celeste approved the release of $40 million for the Cancer Research Institute at OSU March 15.

The facility is to have the newest equipment, employ a staff of top researchers and practice the most advanced surgical procedures. When completed, its resources will be comparable to only three other hospitals in the nation: Roswell Park in Buffalo, N.Y., M.D. Anderson in Houston and Cancer Memorial in New York.

The 160-bed hospital will be funded from a $600 million capital improvements budget which was passed by the Ohio General Assembly in 1981. An additional $10 million will be raised through the sale of bonds to purchase X-ray equipment, said Dr. Arthur James, chief of cancer surgery at University Hospitals.

The hospital will be located on the east side of Doan Hall between Postle and Starling Loving halls. Construction of the 12-story structure is expected to begin in June and will take about two-and-a-half years to complete.

The institute will work in cooperation with the federally funded Comprehensive Cancer Center, built in Wiseman Hall in 1979. The main function of the center is to coordinate and share information about cancer research.

The new facility will also be equipped to carry out extensive research projects and to treat patients, which the Comprehensive Cancer Center does not do, although some research is conducted there.

Special features of the Cancer Research Institute will include:

- Radiation therapy that can be used during surgery.
- New methods of tumor detection through the use of a nuclear magnetic resonance scanner.
- A 24-bed unit devoted solely to bone marrow transplants.
- A cyclotron — a large machine capable of treating cancer with neutron therapy.

One piece of equipment can cost as much as $5 million, James said.

"We've provided the space, so as other monies come in (for new equipment), everything will be in place."

The hospital will have outpatient facilities capable of treating about 100,000 patients a year.

Each year about 22,000 cancer-related deaths are recorded in Ohio, and 42,500 Ohioans are diagnosed with the disease. Only two of every five are cured.
State clears way for cancer institute

By Leon Rubin 29 March 1984

Nearly a quarter of a century of dreams, hopes and plans will begin to be realized this summer when ground is broken for Ohio State's Cancer Research Institute. The architectural firm, Bohm-NBBJ of Columbus, has submitted final plans which should allow advertisement for bids to take place in late April. Construction is expected to take about two and a half years.

The go-ahead for the $54 million project was given by Gov. Richard F. Celeste in a March 15 campus news conference. He announced that an agreement had been reached with the Ohio Department of Health, University Hospitals and the College of Medicine permitting Ohio State "to move forward energetically with construction of the 160-bed Cancer Research Institute."

The agreement freed $40 million that was appropriated by the Ohio General Assembly in 1981 for the project. The arrangement details reductions in patient beds elsewhere in the hospitals so that the total number of beds in the medical complex will not surpass approved levels after the cancer institute is built.

In addition, Ohio State agreed to fund the purchase of $14 million in radiation therapy equipment for the institute. About $4 million already has been budgeted by University Hospitals. A bond sale is being considered to acquire the remaining $10 million for that purchase.

The agreement also specified that the institute's research and other expenses will not increase costs to University Hospitals' patients.

Celeste called the agreement "an important victory in the battle to keep health care costs as low as possible."

The Cancer Research Institute will be built adjacent to the east side of Doan Hall between Postle and Starling-Loving halls. The building will include 12 floors with specialized facilities for all facets of the fight against cancer — diagnosis, treatment, surgery and research.

It will permit the use of radiation, heat and laser techniques during surgery, and will include inpatient units with 136 beds and a 24-bed bone-marrow transplant unit. A special feature will be facilities permitting daylong care of outpatients.

Project planners estimate that about 4,800 inpatients and 100,000 outpatients could be treated each year at the institute. Four out of five will come from outside Franklin County.

Celeste called the project "the type of advanced institute that needs to be on Ohio's jobs and development and human service agendas."

The institute will be a state-of-the-art facility on par with the nation's current leading cancer facilities in New York City, Buffalo and Houston, he said. According to Celeste, the institute has special significance because it will complement the Comprehensive Cancer Center already at Ohio State and will be integrated with the entire medical center.

David Jackson, director of the state health department, added that the "multidisciplinary approach that is inherent in the cancer center will be a significant addition to our ability to treat, to diagnose and to begin to prevent the epidemic of cancer that has hit this nation over the last 50 years."

"It not only allows science and patient care to advance, but does so in a way that is productive and careful with our resources," Jackson said.

Manuel Tzagournis, vice president for health services at Ohio State, said the people from Ohio and surrounding states who benefit from the cancer institute will be "a living tribute to the unique collaboration of government, the University and the people of Ohio."
COLUMBUS, Ohio -- Dr. Arthur G. James, professor emeritus of surgery, has been named medical director of the Ohio State University Cancer Research Institute.

The university's Board of Trustees Thursday (6/7) appointed James to the post for a one-year term, effective July 1.

As medical director, James will oversee the building of a medical staff and the establishment of medical programs for the 160-bed cancer center.

Ground will be broken for the Cancer Research Institute this summer with a completion date of early 1987. The institute will offer cancer diagnostic and treatment services, outpatient services, specialized surgical units, a 24-bed bone marrow transplant unit, and basic research laboratories.

James has been a local and national leader in the treatment of cancer. At University Hospitals, he was chief of the division of surgical oncology, the Lucius A. Wing Professor of Cancer Research and Therapy, and chairman of the Cancer Committee.

From 1955-72, James was chairman of the Committee on Cancer of the Ohio State Medical Association and the Ohio Cancer Coordinating Committee. In 1973, he was named the first president of the American Federation of Clinical Oncologic - more -
Societies.

"We're very fortunate to have the expertise of Dr. James so close at hand. Under his direction, our superb medical facility will be complemented by an equally excellent medical staff and program," said Dr. Manuel Tzagournis, vice president for health services at Ohio State.

James received bachelor's, master's and M.D. degrees from Ohio State. He has served on the staffs of several Columbus area hospitals and has served as medical director of the Columbus Cancer Clinic since 1956. He is a past president of the Columbus Surgical Society.

Active both locally and nationally with the American Cancer Society, James serves on the national board of directors and was national president in 1972-73. He also has received the society's National Divisional Award.

James also served as national president of the Society of Surgical Oncology and the Society of Head and Neck Surgeons.

He is the author of approximately a hundred articles on cancer in scientific journals.
Cancer hospital gets $2 million gift

The $5.1 million cancer research hospital to be built at Ohio State University got a $2.1 million shot in the arm today from Wendy's International founder R. David Thomas.

Thomas donated 119,000 shares of stock in the Dublin-based restaurant chain to the university for its Cancer Research Institute.

"I've known a lot of people who have died of cancer," said Thomas, who is also Wendy's senior board chairman. "It's the worst disease, with terrible suffering and physical deterioration. Maybe our cancer hospital here will someday find a cure."

Besides helping research, Thomas said he hopes his donation will improve the care and treatment of central Ohioans suffering from cancer.

"WE WANT Ohio State's Cancer Research Institute to be the best in the nation," he said.

Ground-breaking for the 12-story, 160-bed regional cancer hospital is expected to take place later this summer, with construction completed in December 1986.

Thomas said he set aside 13,923 shares of his own Wendy's stock in 1976, when it was worth about $350,000, in the hope that a cancer hospital would be built in Columbus. Through stock splits, those shares grew to today's market value of $2.1 million.

Gov. Richard F. Celeste announced March 15 that he was releasing $40 million in state money to build the facility.

OSU SPOKESMAN Leon Rubin said in addition to the state money, $14 million was needed before Thomas donated the $2.1 million. The non-state money is needed for equipment, operations and facilities for radiation therapy, he said.

The hospital will include a radiation therapy unit, an outpatient chemotherapy center, a 24-bed unit for bone-marrow transplants and extensive laboratories.

The hospital will serve 4,800 inpatients and 100,000 outpatients each year, OSU officials said.
On Receipt 6/27/84
(LO-CM, NE, BS)

COLUMBUS, Ohio -- Ohio State University officials announced today (6/27) that R. David Thomas, senior chairman of the board and founder of Wendy's International Inc., has made a personal gift worth more than $2.1 million to the Ohio State University Cancer Research Institute.

During a news conference at University Hospitals, Thomas said the gift would help the cancer institute provide the very best programs possible for cancer research, diagnosis and treatment.

"We want the Ohio State Cancer Research Institute to be the best in the nation, with a reputation like Sloan Kettering in New York and M.D. Anderson in Houston," Thomas said.

"I believe that you should put something back into the community when you've been successful," he said. "We all have to support our community, our state and our nation."

University President Edward H. Jennings, who announced the gift, praised Thomas for his dedication to the university, the community and the residents of Columbus and other areas who will be served by the cancer institute.

"Dave Thomas' generous gift will be enormously significant to our efforts to equip our researchers with the latest tools
available to medicine today, and to support the vast scope of the vitally important programs that will be carried out at the institute," Jennings said.

"All of us here at Ohio State want to express our thanks and gratitude to Dave Thomas for this impressive support," he said.

Responding to the announcement of the gift, Arthur G. James, professor emeritus of surgery at Ohio State and medical director of the institute, said Thomas' gift represents an important first step in the process of gathering the funds needed to equip the new facility and operate its programs.

James pointed out that, while the new facility will offer outstanding treatment for cancer patients, its primary purpose will be research aimed at finding a cure for cancer. "This will require many well-trained and dedicated researchers and expensive specialized research equipment. It will be necessary to attract millions of research dollars to sponsor cancer chairs and professorships, cancer endowment funds and research laboratories," James said.

"That is why we are so thankful for Dave Thomas' foresight and generosity," he said.

Construction on the $54-million cancer institute is expected to begin in the next few weeks, and it should take about two and a half years. The project is funded in part by a $40-million appropriation from the State of Ohio, supplemented by university funds. The university is developing additional support for the project through private gifts.

The 160-bed facility will be built adjacent to the east side
of Doan Hall between Postle and Starling-Loving halls. The building will include 12 floors with specialized facilities for all facets of the fight against cancer: diagnosis, treatment, surgery and research.

It will permit the use of radiation, heat and laser techniques during surgery, and will include inpatient units with 136 beds and a 24-bed bone-marrow transplant unit. A special feature will be facilities permitting daylong care of outpatients without an overnight stay.

Project planners estimate that about 4,800 inpatients and 100,000 outpatients could be treated each year at the institute. Four out of five will come from outside Franklin County.

The institute will be a state-of-the-art facility on par with the nation's current leading cancer facilities, and it will complement the Comprehensive Cancer Center already at Ohio State.

Formal groundbreaking ceremonies for the project will take place later this summer.

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(Contact: Leon Rubin, (614) 422-2711.)
OSU to seek millions of dollars

By Kevin Kehres

R. David Thomas' $2.1 million donation to the Ohio State University Cancer Research Institute is the first contribution in a massive fund-raising effort for the hospital and other university projects.

Thomas, founder and senior chairman of the board of Wendy's International hamburger chain, announced Wednesday that he will give OSU 119,000 shares of Wendy's stock to help outfit the 160-bed research hospital.

Thomas said he was prompted to make the donation after visiting the M.D. Anderson Cancer Research Institute in Houston.

"I've never had a personal tragedy, but cancer is such a horrible disease, I don't think there is a word in the dictionary to describe it," Thomas said.

OSU President Edward H. Jennings said the donation will be a cornerstone in "Ohio State's great venture to conquer and cure cancer. It will support a vast array of research, affecting everyone in the state of Ohio and possibly the nation."

Ground will be broken in July. Construction should be finished by 1986.

The expected cost of the cancer hospital is now $54 million, said Franklin Fite, executive director of university development.

A $40 million state appropriation will provide money for the hospital's bricks and mortar; OSU must raise at least $14 million.

"In reality, that $14 million will just provide us the basics," Fite said. "We probably will need in the neighborhood of $20 million to have the first-class facility everybody here wants to have."

Money for the cancer hospital will be part of a huge general fund-raising campaign, set to begin sometime next year, Fite said.

University officials are keeping the campaign money goal secret, Fite said, but "we need about 50 Dave Thomases." Most of the money to be raised will be used for endowments for researchers and professors "to improve the teaching situation," Fite said.

Besides the cancer institute, construction projects to be included in the campaign are the new visual arts center and some improvements in athletic training facilities, he said.
Thomas gives institute $2.1 million

By Leon Rubin

R. David Thomas hopes that Ohio State's new Cancer Research Institute can play a major role in finding a cure for cancer.

And Thomas, senior chairman of the board and founder of Wendy's International Inc., has made a major contribution toward that goal through a personal gift worth more than $2.1 million.

President Jennings announced the gift during a June 27 news conference at University Hospitals.

Thomas said he made the gift to help the cancer institute provide the very best programs possible for cancer research, diagnosis and treatment. "I'm glad to be part of this. I hope that someday, right here at Ohio State, we can say the word 'cure.'

"We want the Ohio State Cancer Research Institute to be the best in the nation, with a reputation like Sloan Kettering in New York and M.D. Anderson in Houston," Thomas said. "People in Ohio deserve the same high-quality care that is available to people in the rest of the world.

Thomas added that he hopes his gift will stimulate others to support the Cancer Research Institute and other examples of excellence at Ohio State. "I believe that you should put something back into the community when you've been successful," he said.

In his announcement, President Jennings praised Thomas for his dedication to the University, the community and the residents of Columbus and other areas which will be served by the cancer institute.

"Dave Thomas' generous gift will be enormously significant to our efforts to equip our researchers with the latest tools available to medicine today, and to support the vast scope of the vitally important programs that will be carried out at the institute," Jennings said.

"All of us here at Ohio State want to express our thanks and gratitude to Dave Thomas for this impressive support," he said. Jennings noted that the gift was intended for use in cancer research but was not further restricted. "Dave has recognized the need for flexibility in the use of these funds," he said.

Arthur G. James, professor emeritus of surgery at Ohio State and medical director of the institute, said Thomas' gift represents an important first step in the process of gathering the funds needed to equip the new facility and operate its programs.

James pointed out that, while the new facility will offer outstanding treatment for cancer patients, its primary purpose will be research aimed at finding a cure for cancer. "This will require many well-trained and dedicated researchers and expensive specialized research equipment. It will be necessary to attract millions of research dollars to sponsor cancer chairs and professorships, cancer endowment funds and research laboratories," James said.

"That is why we are so thankful for Dave Thomas' foresight and generosity," he said.

"The role of the individual researcher who makes an important, life-saving discovery is extremely important, but not any more so than a David Thomas, whose financial support made that discovery possible," James added.

Construction on the $54-million cancer institute was scheduled to begin officially with groundbreaking ceremonies earlier this week, and it should take about two and a half years. The project is funded in part by a $40-million appropriation from the state of Ohio, supplemented by University funds. The University is developing additional support for the project through private gifts.
Hospital construction approved

By Lori Murphy 1-25-85
Lantern staff writer

The state health director has granted OSU a certificate of need, allowing the college to begin building a $40 million cancer hospital and a $7 million geriatric and arthritis center, an OSU official said.

State funding for the projects was awarded in November 1981 but the certificate proves the facilities are needed and can survive economically, said Manuel Tzagournis, acting vice-president for health services.

Hospital architects now can prepare plans for the buildings. The cancer hospital will be built between Postle Hall and Starling-Loving Hall. The geriatric and arthritis center will be added to the south side of Dodd Hall. Construction should begin in the fall of 1983, he said.

"The most important medical priorities will be fought here. Cancer is the major priority in the United States, arthritis is a chronic disease that cripples millions, and the growing population of elderly makes the geriatric center important to have," Tzagournis said.

Three other cancer hospitals exist in the United States, but none are connected with a major hospital and university, he said.

There are about 25 geriatric and arthritis centers in the country.

The 160-bed cancer hospital will have a bone marrow transplant unit, special transfusion areas, new radiation therapy facilities, an outpatient chemotherapy program and new research laboratories.

It will be able to treat 4,800 inpatients and 100,000 outpatients a year. Last year, 41,000 new cancer cases were diagnosed in Ohio, and 21,200 people died of cancer.

The geriatric and arthritis centers will emphasize patient education, research and rehabilitation. The site was chosen because the centers will use therapy facilities located in Dodd Hall.

The arthritis center will house 15 inpatient beds, 12 examination rooms and 10 laboratories.

"One in every seven Americans suffer from some type of arthritis and it's the biggest cause of lost employment," said Ronald L. Whister, associate professor of medicine and arthritis center staff doctor.

"Most people think once they have it, there's nothing they can do, but with therapy they can increase their mobility," he said.

Patients will receive warm water baths, walking exercises and practice moving about in a model kitchen. Staff members will evaluate patients' homes and suggest changes in the floor plan or in their daily routine that could increase mobility.

Researchers will test new drugs and study the body's immunity system. In arthritis, the immunity system produces antibodies that damage the tissue around the joints.

"Over 11 percent of our population is over 65 and 25 percent of the people have judgement problems," said Roy L. Donnerberg, associate professor of medicine and geriatric staff doctor.

"In the next 40 years it is estimated that up to 18 percent or one in every five Americans will be over 65," he said.

"The center must provide different care. These people don't remember, have no transportation, find parking hard and are more likely to get cancer, heart attacks and strokes," Donnerberg said.

In extreme cases, doctors will make house calls to elderly patients, but the center will be designed for outpatient care with nearby parking underneath Dodd Hall, Donnerberg said.

Currently, geriatric patients must go from the University Hospitals parking garage to doctors' offices in Hamilton Hall and then to the examination rooms in the clinic building. The new center will contain all facilities in one building.

The center will take a team approach with doctors, therapists, nurses and social workers on the staff.

Social workers and nurses will inform patients about community services, like transportation to supermarkets and food programs.
Cancer hospital seeking donations

By Jason Lovins
Lantern staff writer 5-10-85

The cranes loom high over Nell Avenue as construction continues on the Cancer Research Institute next to University Hospital.

And as the dust rises at the site, so do university officials’ expectations that the project’s completion will be financed by private donations.

The institute is to be a complete hospital geared toward treating cancer patients and researching most types of the disease, said Dr. Arthur James, professor of surgery and medical director of the Cancer Research Institute.

While $40 million of the $54 million needed to build the hospital and its research laboratories came from state funds, the university must count on private donations to cover the rest of the cost, James said.

Last June, Wendy's restaurant founder R. David Thomas donated $2.1 million worth of Wendy's stock to the project.

Woody Hall, development officer on the fund raising campaign for the institute, said that the $14 million is a segment of the $225 million the university expects to raise over the next five years to improve the overall quality of Ohio State.

Including the Thomas gift, the institute's campaign has received about $4 million in donations from individuals, he said.

Hall said that the campaign has also received another $4 million in state pledges, to be paid after the donors' deaths.

"Right now we are in the advanced gift phase of the campaign," he said. "We will not start on smaller donations for at least a year or two."

Hall said there is little doubt the campaign will reach its $14 million goal and expects to have hundreds of donations from corporations and citizens.

James said construction is proceeding on schedule and the project should be completed by November 1986.

While the hospital in the cancer institute will eventually pay for itself, research activities will have to be sponsored through endowment funds, James said.
COLUMBUS, Ohio -- Leonard J. Immke Jr. and Charlotte L. Immke have established an endowed faculty chair in cancer research in Ohio State University's Cancer Research Institute with a gift of $1.25 million.

Len Immke, a Columbus automobile dealer, has been a member of the university's Board of Trustees since 1980. He represents the Trustees as an ex officio member of the board of directors of The Ohio State University Foundation, which is directing Ohio State's five-year, $350 million fund-raising campaign. He also is a Trustee representative to the board of directors of the university's Development Fund.

"We are indeed grateful to Len and Charlotte Immke for their generous support of excellence at The Ohio State University," said Ohio State President Edward H. Jennings.

"As construction of the Institute itself progresses, we have begun to focus on securing the resources to support its programs. By establishing an endowed faculty chair, the Immkes have helped to ensure that research of the highest quality will be carried out in this state-of-the-art facility. Their commitment to the university will be of enormous benefit to the
many people whom the Cancer Research Institute will serve."

The Leonard J. Immke Jr. and Charlotte L. Immke Chair in Cancer Research is the first endowed chair in the Cancer Research Institute for which full funding has been committed. As part of the Ohio State University Campaign, funding is sought for five such chairs in the institute.

"Charlotte and I have been extremely impressed by the university's plans and proposals for the Cancer Research Institute," Len Immke said.

"We have great faith that this new facility will be one of the very best in the world for cancer research and treatment, and we are pleased to be able to play a role in helping Ohio State to achieve these ambitious goals."

Income from investment of the Immkes' gift will provide salary and program support for a distinguished research scientist in the Cancer Research Institute.

The 12-story institute, which will house both cancer research laboratories and a cancer hospital, is being constructed with state funds, but private money is sought for research endowment and some equipment needs.

Arthur James, medical director of the Cancer Research Institute, expressed his gratitude for the chair:

"The Ohio State Cancer Research Institute has the potential to equal or better any similar cancer center in the world in the scope of its research and treatment. Private support in the form of endowments for research chairs and professorships is vital in order to attract and retain the caliber of staff needed for a first-rate facility. We are most grateful to the Immkes for
their leadership and generosity in supporting cancer research at Ohio State."

Len Immke is president of Len Immke Buick & Rolls Royce Inc., Immke Northwest Honda Inc., Crestview Cadillac Inc. and Len Immke Lincoln-Mercury. He also owns one of the country's finest collections of antique and classic cars.

He is a partner in Dublin Associates and Dale Investment Co., real estate development firms. He is a director of Wendy's International. Active in Columbus area civic projects, he has served on the boards of Children's Hospital, the Columbus Symphony Orchestra, the Center of Science and Industry, the Central Ohio Boy Scout Council, and the Columbus Cancer Center.

Charlotte Immke is a member of the board of Franklin Park Conservatory and an active supporter of Franklin County Children's Services.

Contact: Thomas L. Tobin, vice president for university communications and development, (614) 422-2970.
Written by Ruth Gerstner (R/118)
$1.25 million community gift will benefit cancer research

By Grant Sonju
Lantern staff writer

A $1.25 million contribution by Leonard J. Immke and Charlotte L. Immke has established an endowed faculty chair in cancer research.

Money generated by investment of the gift will finance employment of a distinguished research scientist in the Cancer Research Institute, which is currently under construction.

"We at Ohio State are enormously grateful for this support, particularly in the area of cancer research, which is so important to this nation," President Edward H. Jennings told the Board of Trustees last Friday. "I think that as these facilities near completion we're going to able to more and more value such a gift by bringing in the very best people in the nation."

Construction on the $54 million Institute is expected to be completed within two years. The 12-story structure, which is being built with $40 million in state funds and $14 million in university funds, will house both research facilities and a cancer hospital. Private donations are being sought to hire cancer researchers and cover some equipment costs.

Len Immke, a Columbus auto dealer and member of the Board of Trustees since 1980, made an initial gift in support of the chair last June.

"Charlotte and I have been extremely impressed by the university's plans and proposals for the Institute. We have great faith that this new facility will be one of the very best in the world for cancer research and treatment, and we are pleased to be able to play a role in helping Ohio State to achieve these ambitious goals," he said.

Arthur James, medical director of the institute, expects the cancer hospital to be of the same quality as leading cancer institutions in Houston, Buffalo, and New York state. Besides providing some of the best cancer treatment available, the institute is also situated in a good geographic location, he said.

"We are also going to try and emphasize research in an effort to try and solve this cancer problem. Private support in the form of endowments for research chairs and professorships is vital in order to attract and retain the caliber of staff needed for a first-rate facility," he said.

Cancer patients are currently being treated in University Hospital wards, although these are not nearly as complete as the wards will be in the cancer hospital, said James.

The Immke chair is the first in which full funding is fully committed. Three other chairs have been established under partial funding. "We've been pleased with the progress so far, but cancer research is very expensive and this institute will be conducting some very important research. We want to raise money for quite a few chairs before (the institute) opens," he said.
OSU cancer facility

By Ruth Hanley
Dispatch OSU Reporter

Construction of the $54 million Cancer Research Center at Ohio State University is nine months behind schedule. It now is expected to be completed in September 1987, according to OSU officials.

Richard Jackson, OSU vice president for business, attributed the delay to "a difficult time getting the foundation" for the 12-story, 160-bed facility. The original completion date had been this November or December.

"You encounter a problem, you resolve the problem and you go on," said Jackson. "We're beyond the problem. I'm not concerned about the delay in terms of quality. I think it's a good project."

Paul Efaw, a spokesman for the Ohio Department of Administrative Services, which oversees bids for the project, said unexpected rocks impeded the drilling of the cement-post underpinnings of the foundation, and bedrock problems and a high water table also slowed the work.

Contractors will negotiate with OSU and the state Division of Public Works to recover the costs of the additional work, Efaw said. The amount is so far undetermined, he said.

State funds will pay for $40 million of the project cost. OSU will provide the remainder.

Construction began in September 1984. Now, the third floor of the cancer hospital is taking shape on the west side of Neil Ave. north of W. 11th Ave. The building will become part of the University Hospital complex.

The cancer center will include extensive laboratories and units for radiation therapy, outpatient chemotherapy and bone marrow transplants.

University Hospital spokesman Nancy Grover said that although University Hospital funds may be needed to subsidize initial start-up costs for the center, the facility should be financially self-sustaining once in operation.

University Hospital director Michael Covert is developing a tentative operating budget for the cancer center, Grover said.

An uncertain factor in the development of that budget is the effect of the Gramm-Rudman law to eliminate deficits and balance the federal budget over the next five years. The new law will cut Medicare reimbursement to hospitals, although the amount is not yet known, Grover said.

David Yohn, director of OSU's Comprehensive Cancer Center, said Gramm-Rudman also may trim the National Cancer Institute budget, which in turn could affect the amount of cancer research funding OSU receives.

About half of OSU's annual cancer research budget of $14 million comes from the national institute, Yohn said. Under current cutback proposals, OSU would lose close to $2 million, he said.

Despite construction delays and possible loss of research funding, Yohn said he is optimistic about the facility's ability to attract top-notch personnel. The integration of a university, a hospital and a cancer center is unique in the country, he said.

The project's uncertain completion date has delayed full-scale recruitment of new doctors and researchers because space is not yet available to accommodate them, Yohn said.

As faculty positions have opened up in the past few years, College of Medicine departments have hired about 20 people "with interest in cancer-related research," he said, and recruitment probably will begin in earnest a year before the hospital opens.

Dr. Arthur James, professor emeritus of surgery, is chairman of a national search committee to find an administrator for the center. Yohn, a committee member, said the search has been under way for about six months. No deadline has been set for making the appointment.

OSU also is building a 404-space parking garage on W. 12th Ave. for patients and visitors to the medical complex. Construction began in February and should take about eight months.
Building on rocky schedule

The towering crane that has loomed over University Hospitals for the past year and a half will remain part of the skyline longer than planned, as problems at the Neil Avenue site have slowed construction of the Cancer Research Institute.

"There has been a delay due to unanticipated and unusual rock conditions," said Paul Efaw, spokesman for the state Department of Administrative Services. Efaw said high water tables and bedrock problems encountered while building the foundation of the $54 million facility have pushed progress back by about seven months. When construction began in September 1984, the Institute had a November 1986 deadline.

University officials have said the building should be finished by September 1987. However, Efaw hopes some of that delay can be made up in the coming months.

The department's Division of Public Works refers architects to Ohio State for large construction projects, then works with the university in accepting and awarding bids from construction firms for the projects. The division also oversees the construction.

"There will be additional costs because of the delay," he said. "That cost is being negotiated."

Efaw did not say what the additional cost would be.
OSU cancer center may have to seek emergency aid

By Ruth Hanley
Dispatch OSU Reporter

The director of Ohio State University's Comprehensive Cancer Center is prepared to ask the university for about $1 million in emergency money if the federal government does not restore a $2 million grant by July 1.

OSU is slated to lose $2 million of its $7 million annual award from the National Cancer Institute under the Gramm-Rudman federal budget-balancing law, director David Yohn said yesterday.

The $2 million is a core support grant that pays for salaries, personnel benefits, supplies and overhead charges such as utilities, Yohn said. The $5 million in grants and contracts to individual researchers for specific projects will not be affected.

About half of OSU's annual cancer research budget of $14 million comes from the national institute, Yohn said.

A bill currently in a joint U.S. House-Senate committee would restore the $2 million to OSU. Yohn described the status of the money as "in limbo."

If the cutbacks stand, OSU will receive 25 percent, or about $500,000, as "phase-out support," he said. That amount, plus reserve money, would leave the center just under $1 million short, he said.

If he does not receive word by July 1 that money will be restored, he will ask OSU for emergency money. The request would be made through the office of Vice President for Health Services Manuel Tzazournas.

July 1 is the start of the fiscal year for OSU. The federal government's fiscal year begins Oct. 1.

OSU officials have been alerted that the money may be needed to tide over the cancer center until the national institute can be asked for support, Yohn said.

The loss of the money would put the center "on a more stringent budget," he said. Equipment purchases would be curtailed, but he does not anticipate staff layoffs.

The salaries of about 85 people are paid for largely through the core grant. About 500 people are involved in cancer research activities throughout the university, he said.

Although he is unsure when Congress will make a decision about the proposed restoration, he is optimistic that the results will be favorable.

"My feedback from what's going on in Congress is that they want to restore these funds," Yohn said. "I can state with absolute certainty that had not Gramm-Rudman cuts been applied, we would have been funded."

Ten centers applied for renewal of their National Cancer Institute money after Gramm-Rudman went into effect, he said. The law's constitutionality has been challenged, and a decision is expected soon from the U.S. Supreme Court.

OSU is one of four centers that face cutbacks. Others were Vermont, Temple and Georgetown universities. Financing for the University of Hawaii was eliminated, Yohn said.

The OSU cancer center has received core support from the national institute since 1973, when the initial award was about $400,000, he said.
Money restored for OSU clinic

Dispatch Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — A House-Senate conference committee has agreed to include $2 million for Ohio State University's cancer clinic as part of a multibillion-dollar spending bill.

An aide to Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, said yesterday the $2 million for the Comprehensive Cancer Clinic is part of $6 million earmarked for cancer research.

Earlier, Senate opponents had knocked $55.6 million in research money from the bill, labeling it an "academic pork barrel." Glenn and Sen. John Heinz, R-Pa., were among those urging that the cancer research money be restored.

The House and Senate are expected next week to approve the spending bill. President Reagan has threatened to veto the bill over a provision that would give rural electricity cooperatives permission to refinance federal loans without having to pay a penalty.
COLUMBUS, Ohio -- Wendy's International has pledged $2.1 million to support cancer research in The Ohio State University Cancer Research Institute.

The pledge, raised from Wendy's suppliers and franchise owners, matches a 1984 gift of $2.1 million worth of Wendy's stock from Wendy's founder and senior chairman R. David Thomas to the cancer institute.

The stock's value since has appreciated to more than $3 million, bringing the combined total to more than $5 million in the R. David Thomas Cancer Research Endowment, one of the largest gifts ever received by Ohio State.

Ohio State President Edward H. Jennings announced the pledge from Wendy's franchisees and suppliers from all over the country Monday (7/14) at a news conference in Ohio State University's medical complex, where construction is underway on the Cancer Research Institute.

"I firmly believe that cancer, which strikes nearly one million new victims each year, will be eliminated through research," said Thomas. "The Wendy's system of suppliers and franchise owners throughout America has shared my dream for Wendy's, and now these people are now sharing my dream of helping to bring an end to this horrible disease. I thank all of them for their overwhelming generosity toward cancer research at Ohio
State University."

Jennings thanked Thomas and the Wendy's organization for their support. "Through his own substantial gift, and now in his encouragement of this further support from Wendy's suppliers and franchise owners, R. David Thomas has become one of the leading advocates of excellence in medical research at The Ohio State University," Jennings said. "His leadership has created an endowment that will ensure that Ohio State remains a leading center for cancer research in perpetuity."

The cancer research endowment fund created with the pledge announced Monday and the previous gift from Thomas will be one of the largest gifts ever received by Ohio State. The Ralph D. Mershon endowment, begun with a bequest of $11.2 million, is the only larger endowment fund. A $10 million gift from Leslie H. Wexner toward construction of the Wexner Center for the Visual Arts last year is the only larger gift from a living person.

"This support from the Wendy's family will significantly enhance our ability to conduct research in the new Cancer Research Institute," Jennings said. "We are proud that Dave and his colleagues recognize the existing quality and the great potential for further success of cancer research at Ohio State. On behalf of the university, I extend our deepest gratitude to Dave Thomas, to Wendy's, and to the many suppliers and franchise owners who are part of this campaign for their efforts to ensure the long-term future of medical research activities at Ohio State."

The Ohio State University Cancer Research Institute, for which ground was broken in July 1984, will be a major.
comprehensive cancer facility with an aggressive research component in addition to diagnostic and treatment programs.

Construction of the 12-story building was funded with a $40 million state appropriation. The university contributed $14 million to purchase radiation equipment. Private gifts are being sought through The Ohio State University Campaign to provide $27 million for research endowment and additional specialized equipment.

Income from investment of the R. David Thomas Cancer Research Endowment will pay for research into the causes, prevention and cure of cancer.

Dr. Arthur James, medical director of the Cancer Research Institute, said: "The main emphasis of the institute will be cancer research. This will require sophisticated laboratories, equipment, and many qualified researchers. Cancer research saves lives and in time will result in the termination of this dreaded disease. It is very costly, however. That is why a large cancer research fund supported by private contributions is so essential and why we are so appreciative of this contribution from Wendy's."

Representing the nationwide network of suppliers and franchise owners who contributed to the pledge at Monday's event were Bernie Held, president of Old Trail Printing in Columbus, and Ronald Filbrun, president of F & M Contractors and Ideal Custom Millwork in Clayton.

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Contact: Woody Hall, The Ohio State University Campaign, (614) 422-3065; or Denny Lynch, Wendy's International, (614) 764-3413.
Wendy's aids OSU cancer research

By Bentley Boyd
Dispatch Staff Reporter

To match an earlier donation from Wendy's International founder R. David Thomas, Wendy's franchise owners and suppliers have pledged $21 million to support cancer research in the Ohio State University Cancer Research Institute.

OSU President Edward Jennings announced the pledge yesterday. The institute is expected to open in 1987.

In 1984, Thomas donated $21 million worth of Wendy's stock, which now is worth more than $3 million. The combination of his gift and the pledge from Wendy's suppliers and franchise owners represents the second-largest endowment at OSU and the second-largest gift from a living person.

Thomas said, "I firmly believe that cancer, which strikes nearly 1 million new victims each year, will be eliminated through research.

"The Wendy's system of suppliers and franchise owners throughout America has shared my dream for Wendy's. And now these people are sharing my dream of helping to bring an end to this horrible disease."

Construction of the 12-story building is being paid for with $40 million in state money, and OSU is spending $14 million to buy radiation equipment. Private gifts are being sought through the Ohio State University Campaign to provide $27 million for research endowments and additional specialized equipment.

Thomas is director of the Ohio State University Foundation, a private organization that raises money for OSU.

Bernie Held, president of Old Trail Printing Co., a Columbus-based supplier for Wendy's, and one of those who took part in the pledge, said, "I think it's an appreciation of what Dave Thomas represents."

"Our success is due to Dave Thomas and Wendy's, and we've now been asked to help realize a dream of his and return to the community in a way that will be beneficial to the whole community, and we are happy to do so."

Denny Lynch, a Wendy's spokesman, said a $7 million of the pledge has been confirmed, and the rest of the money should be collected within a year.

The only larger endowment fund is the Ralph D. Mershon endowment, which started with an $11.2 million bequest.

A $10 million gift for construction of the Wexner Center for the Visual Arts from Leslie H. Wexner is the only larger contribution from a living person.
Wendy's to fund OSU

By Scott N. Skinner
Lantern staff writer

Wendy's International, Inc. will donate $2.1 million to support research at the Ohio State University Cancer Research Institute. President Edward H. Jennings said Monday.

The gift has been pledged by Wendy's suppliers and franchise owners and matches a $2.1 million gift of Wendy's stock made by R. David Thomas, Wendy's founder and senior chairman, in 1984.

"It's been a dream of mine that maybe one day cancer would be cured and maybe Ohio State will have a lot to do with it," Thomas said at a news conference to announce the endowment.

The stock that Thomas gave in '84 is now worth about $3 million, and combined with the money pledged by the suppliers and franchise owners, will form the R. David Thomas Cancer Research Endowment, Jennings said.

The endowment "will be used for research and a cure for cancer — period," Thomas said.

"The Cancer Research Institute is being built with state appropriations, but we have turned to the private sector for much of the support that is needed to establish the far-reaching and aggressive research program that will be car-

..cancer research

ried out," Jennings said.

"Every bit of the annual income this endowment will generate in the future will be used to directly support research at the Cancer Research Institute," Jennings said.

"It is tremendously appropriate that this fund should bear the name of the man who has done so much to assist this university... he has become one of the leading advocates of excellence in medical research at The Ohio State University," Jennings said.

Ronald Filbrun, a contractor who has built over 200 Wendy's restaurants, said "through the dedication of Dave Thomas and Ohio State, a cure for cancer will be accomplished. When Dave dreams a dream, things happen."

Bernie Held, a Columbus printer, said "through our association with Wendy's, we have had the opportunity to achieve success, and we have an obligation to share that success."

Construction of the 12-story Cancer Research Institute, which began last July, was financed with $40 million in state money. Ohio State contributed $14 million for radiation equipment and $27 million more is being sought through The Ohio State University Campaign to fund research and purchase additional equipment.
Uneven walls, rejected

By Ruth Hanley
Dispatch OSU Reporter

Questionable concrete, uneven walls and unacceptable brick are among the problems that have pushed completion of the $54 million Cancer Research Center at Ohio State University about a year behind schedule.

Although some problems are common on a project of this size, “we’re spending a lot of time solving a lot of problems,” said State Architect Carole Olshavsky. “We’re spending a lot more time on this project than we do on most.”

She said, however, that the problems are solvable.

Ground was broken Aug. 27, 1984, for the 12-story, 160-bed facility on the west side of Neil Ave. north of W. 11th Ave. The original completion date had been November or December of this year. Workers now are at the eighth floor.

At least half of the delay was caused by difficulties in installing the foundation, said Olshavsky.

UNEXPECTED UNDERGROUND rock and a high water table impeded the drilling for the foundation.

When asked what caused the rest of the delay, Olshavsky replied, “That, we’re still working on. We’ve asked Massaro about that.” The Pittsburgh-based Massaro Corp. is the general contractor on the project.

Since early 1986, the state attorney general’s office has been involved in negotiations with Massaro about state concerns, Olshavsky said.

THOSE CONCERNS include:
• Uneven floors and outside walls.

In late July, the attorney general’s office received a report from the project’s architect, Bohm-NBBJ, about floors and
brick among cancer center delays

walls that exceeded allowable variations.

The report, prepared by Thomas Engineering & Survey Co., indicated some of the floor problems can be corrected by grinding or filling. Other variations may not be correctable, the report said.

"We're not expecting any major removal work" of floors or walls already in place, Olshavsky said. But if the problems cannot be corrected without removal, the cost will be borne by the contractor, she said.

- A cracked slab under two generators.

In another report commissioned by Bohm-NBBJ, consulting engineer Russell S. Fling cited a disparity between the design and erection of the slab.

"Mislocated and missing" vibration pads are the likely cause of settlement and cracking, the report said.

The pads may have been weakened because they "were submersed in water due to lack of specified caulking around the edges" of the slab, the report said.

MASSARO AGREED to correct and replace the slab at no additional cost to the state, she said.

- Unacceptable brick for the outside of the building.

A sample panel of the proposed brick has been rejected because its appearance is not a close enough match with nearby Rhodes Hall in the University Hospital complex, Olshavsky said.

- Improper compacting of earth near an elevator shaft.

The area had been excavated, then filled with dirt. "We're concerned the ground isn't compact enough to carry the pipes that go through there," she said.

- Questionable concrete used in the pouring of some columns.

A batch of concrete that did not meet specifications was accidentally delivered to the construction site, she said. Initial tests indicated the concrete was "not up to strength."

Further testing of a sample from a poured column produced acceptable results, "so we allowed the concrete to remain," she said.

Massaro officials could not be reached for comment.

Olshavsky would not assign blame for what has happened so far but said, "I think we would have liked to see a little stronger management" on Massaro's part.

Massaro agreed to increase the project managers and engineers on the construction site to five from three this month, she said.
Building opening delayed

By David White
Lantern staff writer

Construction of the $54 million Cancer Research Center at Neil and West 11th avenues is running about a year behind schedule, said State Architect Carole Olshevsky.

"The original delay was caused by some problems we had with the foundation work and at this point in time the balance of the delay is something we are investigating," Olshevsky said.

Construction of the 12-story center began Aug. 27, 1984 and was scheduled to be completed by the end of this year.

The general construction contractor for the project is the Massaro Corp. based in Pittsburgh. The architectural firm working with the state on the project is Bohm-NBBJ.

At this time, Olshevsky does not know if the delays will translate into cost overruns.

Cost overruns are handled by a contingency plan that is figured in as part of the cost of the project. Contractors submit claims for additional costs.

The state then "reviews all the facts and issues involved, and decides which are appropriate expenses and whether the state is liable for those expenses," she said.

"Everything since the original problems with the foundation is still being negotiated," Olshevsky said.

The initial delay in the construction of the foundation was estimated at seven months and was caused by a high level of underground water and problems drilling into rock.

Recent difficulties have included floors that were not level, uneven outside walls and fill dirt that was not compacted enough to support the pipes that will pass through it, she said.

There were areas on some of the floors that did not meet acceptable standards, Olshevsky said.

"We are looking for as close to level floors as possible in that building because of the nature of the equipment that is going into it," she said.

Some of the walls exceed an acceptable amount of variation because the edges of some sections do not line up, Olshevsky said. Since a brick facade will cover the walls, they must be within the acceptable variation.

Richard Mitchell, vice president of the construction firm, had no comment.
Prospective OSU cancer director left Buffalo hospital amid dispute

By Manuel L. Silverio
Lantern staff writer

A cancer specialist recommended as the new OSU Cancer Research Center director resigned from his job as director of a major Buffalo cancer hospital amid controversy, said Francis Carlton of the New York Health Department.

Dr. Gerald Murphy, former director of Roswell Park Cancer Institute in Buffalo for 15 years, left his job July 30, 1985, after he refused to agree to the removal of hospital beds to Buffalo General Hospital, said Carlton.

A July 1985 Buffalo News article said Murphy's leadership was an "autocratic rule" beyond and above the powers granted him by law" according to a 1977 report by a state-appointed panel which reviewed his performance as director of Roswell Park.

The report also said Murphy had provided "effective leadership in a very demanding role under trying circumstances."

The Buffalo News reported top physicians and scientists left the hospital after complaints by staff of low morale.

Dr. Arthur James, head of the OSU research committee that recommended Murphy, said some physicians left because of differences in opinion with Murphy, but most left because of low salaries and outdated facilities.

In 1978, the Buffalo News reported five committees appointed by Murphy concluded he had "far too much unchecked power" in running the hospital.

Murphy, who is attending a cancer conference in Budapest, was unavailable for comment.

James said if the New York State Health Department had been dissatisfied with Murphy's performance, he would have been fired eight years ago when the reports came out.

The 1986 proposal to remove the beds from Roswell Park was defended by Dr. David Axelrod, commissioner of New York State Health Department.

The transfer was recommended by a state panel reviewing the role of Roswell Park's future as a comprehensive cancer center.

Roswell Park, a state run hospital, employs 2,000 people and treats all types of cancer patients, said Carlton.

Axelrod wanted to save tax money by transferring certain cancer patients to Buffalo General Hospital, a private institution, said Carlton.

Carlton said Murphy wanted to keep the patients.

"He was fighting for the institute's autonomy," Carlton said.

"It was obvious there was some disagreement between the two individuals, and at one point Dr. Murphy resigned," Carlton said.

"Not only the number of patients but also the number of different cancer types that they could treat would be reduced; it would not be a first-class hospital," James said.

Carlton said that Roswell Park raised $25 million every year during Murphy's tenure.

James said Murphy resigned as a matter of principle, and that Murphy's style of leadership will not clash with the cancer institute's own goals.

The 1977 report that said Murphy's leadership style was autocratic was not considered a negative aspect in the decision to recommend him as director of the cancer center, James said.

"Autocratic means that he may be a little demanding and so forth, but again, if a man is going to accomplish things he has to have standards for people to live up to," James said.

He said the Cancer Research Center will have high standards that will match Murphy's.

The OSU Board of Trustees will decide on Murphy's recommendation Sept. 5. President Edward H. Jennings has not had a chance to read or consider the recommendation, a staff member said.

Murphy, an internationally recognized cancer specialist, is the president of the International Union Against Cancer and served as president of the American Cancer Society.
Past may affect candidate

By Ruth Hanley and
James Bradshaw
Dispatch Staff Reporters

The departure of a New York doctor from a previous job could affect his recommended hiring to head Ohio State University's $54 million Cancer Research Institute.

OSU President Edward H. Jennings said yesterday he will closely review the qualifications of Dr. Gerald P. Murphy before deciding whether to endorse his appointment as director of the cancer institute.

Murphy, 52, served 15 years as director of Roswell Park Memorial Institute, a cancer research hospital in Buffalo, N.Y.

He resigned under pressure in July 1985 after a panel of cancer experts appointed by New York State Health Commissioner David Axelrod recommended a change of leadership for the institute.

Questions about Murphy's qualifications were raised in an Aug. 14 letter to OSU trustees. A copy of the letter, which was signed only "Members of the Ohio State University Faculty," was sent to The Dispatch on Tuesday.

The letter said Murphy's appointment "will negate our ability to recruit outstanding clinical cancer scientists. Most importantly, it will undoubtedly impair our standing with the National Cancer Institute."

Since his resignation, Murphy has been director of oncological research programs in urology at the State University of New York at Buffalo School of Medicine.

Dr. John Naughton, dean of the Buffalo medical school, described Murphy as "a very good man" for the OSU job.

"He's very dynamic, a very hard-working individual," Naughton said. "He brings tremendous experience and background in the area of cancer."

Naughton said Murphy's resignation from the Roswell post stemmed from a disagreement with Axelrod, who wanted to lease beds from Buffalo General Hospital for cancer patients.

The state has since taken Murphy's position and increased the number of beds at Roswell instead, Naughton said.

Frances Tarlton, spokesman for Axelrod, said he was on vacation yesterday and could not be reached for comment. She said Murphy and Axelrod had "some differences of opinion ... over a period of time."

An OSU search committee of eight medical school doctors and administrators recommended Murphy for the job, and a university press release quoted the committee's chairman, Dr. Arthur James, as saying Murphy resigned at Roswell as a matter of principle about the proposed patient transfer.

Murphy is "a first-class administrator," James said. "He's had tremendous experience in directing both research and patient care. He's got everything we'd like to have. He has tremendous foresight and an unlimited drive to perform."

James said the search committee considered 17 candidates and interviewed six; Murphy was one of two finalists. The committee evaluated candidates on their skills in administration, patient care and research.

"We feel we have the potential for being the top cancer hospital in the country," said James, who is a professor emeritus of surgery at OSU. "Dr. Murphy is one of the leading oncologists in the country. I think he would do a tremendous job for us."

Murphy made five trips to OSU for interviews with Jennings; Manuel Tzagournis, vice president for Health Services; and other officials, James added.

Murphy is editor of four medical journals, a past president of the American Cancer Society and former director of the national prostatic cancer project at the National Cancer Institute, according to the OSU news release.

He also served on the National Cancer Advisory Board when the National Cancer Act was passed in the early 1970s. He is a past president of the American Urological Association and the Society of Surgical Oncology.

He is secretary-general of the U.S. national committee of the International Union Against Cancer. He could not be reached for comment in Budapest, Hungary.
where he is a delegate to an international conference.

The OSU release indicated Murphy's appointment would be submitted to trustees at their Sept. 5 meeting. Jennings said he might hold the recommendation until the trustees' October meeting if he were to "find something amiss" with Murphy's qualifications.

"I'll make my own judgment," he said.

If Jennings does not agree with the recommendation, he said, he may ask the search committee to consider another candidate or to start again.

The letter to OSU trustees named five U.S. cancer authorities and suggested that their opinions of Murphy be obtained before his appointment is approved. They included two Roswell staff members, Dr. Thomas Dao, chief of breast cancer research, and Dr. Edward Henderson, chief of medicine.

Dao refused yesterday to discuss Murphy with The Dispatch. He said only, "If I had something to praise him, I would say it."

Henderson was reluctant to comment. "If you want to cause trouble for somebody, you can send an anonymous letter," he said.

Murphy was asked to resign as director, he said, "I assume that meant the state of New York felt he wasn't doing a good job."

Concerning Murphy's potential appointment at OSU, Henderson said, "He might not be my first choice."

But Henderson described Murphy as "extremely bright and hard-working. He may end up the best director of all time."

Jennings would not say how much Murphy would be paid at OSU, but said the salary would be comparable to the $88,108 he was earning annually at Roswell.

OSU's cancer institute will have 160 beds. Construction of the center, on the west side of Neil Ave., north of W. 11th Ave., began in August 1984 but is now one year behind schedule. The estimated completion date is November or December 1987.

In an interview from Budapest, Dr. David Yohn, director of OSU's Comprehensive Cancer Center and a member of the search committee, said, "I would share some of the concerns" others voiced about Murphy.

Problems at Roswell included occupancy and a deterioration of the clinical facility, he said, adding, "That's not all Dr. Murphy's fault."

Yohn said the majority of the members of the search committee "felt Dr. Murphy had the capabilities to lead this hospital." But in response to a question as to whether he felt Murphy was the best choice, he said, "You'd prefer to have someone who's not had problems of that nature."

Yohn said a peer panel reviews National Cancer Institute grant applications to individual researchers.

He said he did not expect individuals to have problems obtaining cancer research money, nor did he think OSU's core support from the national institute would be in danger if Murphy is appointed.
Delay in appointing director
of cancer hospital downplayed

By Ruth Hanley
Dispatch OSU Reporter

A possible delay in the appointment of a director should not affect plans to open a Cancer Research Institute at Ohio State University, says the physician heading the search for a director.

Dr. Arthur James, an emeritus professor of surgery who has been coordinating plans and construction of the institute, said a new director should be on board one year before the institute begins accepting patients.

CONSTRUCTION OF the $54 million project began in August 1984 and is a year behind schedule. James said the hospital is expected to open near the end of 1987.

After a yearlong search, an eight-member committee headed by James has recommended that Dr. Gerald P. Murphy, former director of Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo, N.Y., head the OSU cancer hospital.

Murphy resigned under pressure from Roswell, a cancer research hospital, after a panel of experts appointed by the New York health commissioner recommended a change of leadership.

OSU President Edward H. Jennings said Wednesday he will review Murphy’s qualifications before recommending his appointment to trustees.

THE ORIGINAL announcement from OSU said trustees would consider the appointment at their Sept. 5 meeting. Jennings said if he finds “something amiss” with Murphy’s qualifications, he may delay the recommendation or ask the search committee to consider another candidate or start again.

Trustees Chairman Daniel Galbreath said yesterday he will leave it to Jennings to decide whether Murphy deserves the job. He said he does not expect trustees to conduct an independent investigation of Murphy’s background.

Trustees do not have to approve a recommended appointment, “but I don’t know of any we haven’t approved that had the president’s recommendation,” he said.

Galbreath said he received an unsigned letter raising concerns about Murphy’s qualifications. A copy of an Aug. 14 letter to trustees, signed only “Members of the Ohio State University faculty,” was sent to The Dispatch on Tuesday.

“THE ALLEGATIONS in an unsigned letter I don’t take too awfully seriously,” Galbreath said. But he added that the concerns in the letter “are something we should be aware of.”

Dr. Manuel Tzagournis, OSU vice president for health services, praised Murphy as a “knowledgeable cancer specialist … (who) could bring a lot of positive things to Ohio State.”

Tzagournis has endorsed Murphy’s appointment. If Jennings does not, the committee will consider other candidates, Tzagournis said.

A budget for the hospital has not been finalized, James said. The OSU Campaign, a five-year drive to raise $350 million for programs and scholarships throughout the university, has netted gifts and pledges totaling $15 million of a planned $27 million cancer research endowment fund.

If Murphy’s appointment is confirmed by trustees in September or October, he probably will begin work Nov. 1, James said.

Murphy was director at Roswell from 1970 to 1985. James said Murphy resigned on principle “rather than agree to changes he believed were not in the best interest of the cancer center.”
No OSU move on director

By Ruth Hanley
Dispatch Staff Reporter

Ohio State University President Edward H. Jennings has not decided whether he will recommend the appointment of an ousted cancer specialist as director of the university's new Cancer Research Institute.

An OSU search committee has recommended that Dr. Gerald P. Murphy, former director of the Roswell Park Cancer Institute in Buffalo, N.Y., be named director of the $54 million hospital, now under construction on campus.

The original announcement from OSU said trustees would consider the appointment at yesterday's meeting. But Jennings said yesterday he had not reviewed Murphy's qualifications and could not make a recommendation to trustees.

"I haven't gotten around to it," Jennings said.

Jennings has said he may delay any recommendation until the trustees' October meeting or ask the search committee to consider another candidate.

Murphy resigned under pressure from Roswell, a cancer research hospital, after a panel of experts appointed by the New York health commissioner recommended a change of leadership.

At yesterday's meeting, trustees accepted a $1.25 million support grant from the National Science Foundation for the new OSU Center for Net Shape Manufacturing.

OSU was one of six universities chosen earlier this year to establish and operate research centers.

Researchers at the OSU center will design a new generation of tools and systems to turn out nearly finished products in "net shapes" that require only minimal machining.
Hospital builder had

By Ray Belew
Dispatch Staff Reporter

The contractor blamed for poor construction and a one-year delay on the Ohio State University Cancer Research Institute received that contract despite having similar problems on another incomplete project at the university.

Massaro Corp.’s delays and mistakes slowed construction of the MePherson Chemistry Building addition, said Bob Spidell, retired inspector for Kellam & Johnson, a Columbus architectural firm. He was the firm’s field observer on the chemistry building project.

The state architect’s office yesterday was unable to say how much the delays on the chemistry building or the cancer institute cost Ohio and the university. The institute was to be completed by the end of this year but is a year behind schedule.

Officials of Massaro, based in Pittsburgh and with an office at 1570 Fishinger Rd., declined comment on construction problems at either building.

Some of the delays on the chemistry building, Spidell said, occurred before Aug. 16, 1984, when Massaro was awarded a $19.4 million contract as general contractor for the cancer institute.

Spidell said problems that were more serious arose later because Massaro did not properly inspect and supervise subcontractors’ work on the chemistry building.

Inspection reports in the state architect’s office show concrete in portions of both buildings was too weak, that some concrete sections had to be replaced, that precast concrete slabs had numerous cracks after they were installed, that joints between some concrete slabs were uneven and that some walls were out of the position the design called for.

Despite Massaro’s problems on the chemistry building, the state Department of Public Works awarded the cancer institute contract to the company because it was the lowest of six bidders. State Architect Carole Olshavsky said the state awards contracts to the lowest bidder because the state fears civil suits if it does not.

Olshavsky said the chemistry building problems pointed out by Spidell were “not that bad” and definitely not important enough to cause the state to reject Massaro’s bid on the cancer institute.

OSU architect Richard Eschliman called the shortcomings in the chemistry building “pretty disgusting.”

The chemistry building was to be completed by Feb. 2, 1986, but it is not yet finished and is only partially occupied. Repairs have been made to the building.

The cancer institute is far behind schedule and still needs extensive repairs, state officials said. The 12-story, 160-bed facility was originally estimated at $34 million. No one with the state had a revised estimate of the cost.

On the chemistry building, Spidell said, Massaro was slow in providing shop drawings for the chemistry building as well as a list of necessary materials and a list of subcontractors.

Shop drawings “show all the ways the thing goes together,” Spidell said. “They were months behind in getting shop drawings in. It causes a lot of problems. Instead of having stuff come in in an orderly fashion, it’s just hit-skip. You should just follow sequence on shop drawings, make sure it matches your construction schedule.

“The other thing that let us know we were going to have some problems — and we called the state’s architect about this — they said they would give us a list of all subcontractors within two to three weeks of the letting of the contract. Our specifications called for that. It went a year before we had all of them. They just dragged in.

“The only reason he would not get that to you is that he was out doing what we call ‘shopping the job,’ getting prices on the job,” Spidell said. “It would mean he has made some guesses” on the cost of a project and then “he had to go out and get confirming prices.”

Spidell said Massaro had two choices: one, to
lose money, or two, "to go to the bottom of the barrel and get the very cheapest subcontractors."

Records show Spidell and other inspectors repeatedly had to ask Massaro to put additional superintendents on the chemistry building job to supervise subcontractors. Supervision was one of Massaro's major duties under the contract.

Massaro began work on the second phase of the chemistry building May 1, 1984. The contract originally was to pay Massaro $6.252 million. Changes to the contract, including $166,000 for a laser laboratory, boosted Massaro's total to $6.69 million.

"Basically, about the time we realized we were in for a lot of trouble was when they started their structural steel and pre-cast concrete erection," Spidell said. That started in early August, before the cancer hospital bid award.

"It probably was earlier than that as far as the office was concerned, because they (Massaro) couldn't seem to get the shop drawings in as quick as they (Kellam & Johnson) wanted them," Spidell said. "Oh, yes, we had problems before the awarding of the contract for the cancer hospital."

The letter to Dan Shields, deputy director of the state's Division of Public Works, said that "this project suffers from a lack of on-site supervision by the general contractor, the Massaro Corp."

More than two weeks before the cancer institute contract was awarded, Andrejs Laivins of the state architect's office was questioning poor quality concrete in the chemistry laboratory foundation.

At a job progress meeting before the cancer institute contract was awarded, a subcontractor complained about Massaro's inability to follow procedures and to coordinate materials with the work schedule.

Robert Hein, a representative of Julian Speer Co. of Columbus, wanted to know how architects could have approved design drawings for concrete flooring when no one knew the layout of holes needed for plumbing.

On July 13, 1984, Spidell chided Massaro for not giving cost breakdowns on change orders, as required by the contract.
Search committee makes selection

By Mary-Jo Mostowy
Lantern staff writer

University officials are still waiting for President Edward H. Jennings' approval of a new director for the $54 million Cancer Research Institute.

An OSU search committee recommended Dr. Gerald P. Murphy for the position in August.

Malcolm S. Baroway, executive director of University Communication, said Jennings is expected to review Murphy's qualifications before deciding whether to approve his appointment at the October meeting of the OSU Board of Trustees.

If Jennings does not approve the recommendation, Baroway said he will suggest the search committee consider another candidate.

"As of the moment, it is not on the agenda of the board's October meeting. The president may take a position in the next few days depending on if he has reviewed the matter completely," said Madison H. Scott, vice president for Personnel Services.

Murphy served as director of Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo, N.Y., from 1970 to July, 1985, when he resigned after a panel of cancer experts appointed by the New York health commissioner recommended he leave that position.

In a statement released by OSU, Dr. Arthur James, chairman of the search committee, said Murphy resigned "rather than agree to changes he believed were not in the best interest of the cancer center and the patients it served."

Some members of the OSU faculty have expressed concern over Murphy's appointment because they believe it will hamper their efforts to recruit qualified clinical cancer scientists. The faculty members made their views known in a letter to the OSU trustees.

Since leaving Roswell Park, Murphy served as director of urological research programs at the State University of New York in Buffalo.

Murphy is a past president of the American Cancer Society, a former director of the national prostatic cancer project at the National Cancer Institute and co-editor of four medical journals.

The institute, located on the west side of Neil Avenue, north of West 11th Avenue, began construction in August, 1984. Uneven walls, questionable concrete and unappropriate brick has delayed its completion one year. It is expected to be done by the end of 1987.
Applicant withdraws

Proposed cancer director won't wait for approval

By Pat O'Bryan
Lantern Staff Writer

A candidate recommended by a search committee to direct the $54 million OSU Cancer Research Center has withdrawn himself from consideration for the post.

Gerald P. Murphy, in a letter to President Edward H. Jennings dated Oct. 15, said because of the elapsed time during which "no decision has been forthcoming... I believe it best to withdraw, with regret."

Murphy had been informed by the selection committee last spring that he was being considered for the director's post. His name was given to Jennings for consideration in August, said Malcolm Barowy, executive director of university communications.

Barowy refused to speculate on why Jennings had taken so long to decide about Murphy's appointment.

Jennings said a lot of personnel decisions are made at a university the size of Ohio State. "It is not unusual for six weeks eight weeks to elapse between the time of the initial recommendation and the time of the final decision," he said.

Jennings called Murphy's decision to withdraw "unfortunate," but added at the time his letter was received, Murphy was still being considered for the job.

Murphy was unavailable for comment.

Murphy is a professor of urology at the State University of New York-Buffalo School of Medicine.

In July 1985, Murphy resigned as director of Roswell Park Memorial Institute, a major cancer hospital in Buffalo, after a panel of cancer experts appointed by the New York health commission had recommended that he leave his post.

Murphy had disagreed with changes proposed for the hospital by the New York State Health Department.

According to university sources, Jennings has asked Manuel Tzagournis, dean of the College of Medicine, to reinstate the search committee to find a new candidate for director as soon as possible.

The research institute is scheduled for completion by the end of 1987.
Cornerstone and Dedication Ceremony of the

Cancer Hospital and Research Institute

September 11, 1987 at 10:00 a.m.
Plaza in front of Meiling Hall
The Ohio State University Cancer Hospital and Research Institute

In the ongoing war against cancer, hope lies in continued research, and hope for those now stricken with cancer depends upon access to the finest treatment and care. The Ohio State University Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, which we today dedicate, reaffirms the hope that cancer may one day be defeated.

The Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, located in the heart of The Ohio State University's medical complex, will be a major cancer research, diagnostic and treatment facility. At present, there are three well-known and respected cancer hospitals in the United States. Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center is in New York City. The M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute is in Houston. Roswell Park Memorial Hospital is in Buffalo. The O.S.U. Cancer Hospital and Research Institute joins these three prestigious institutes.

The Cancer Hospital and Research Institute will be housed in a 12-story, 262,000 square foot building, constructed with 40 million dollars appropriated by the Ohio General Assembly. Ground was broken in July of 1984, and the building is expected to be ready to accept patients by mid 1988. Through the foresight of the people of Ohio and their elected officials, this unique facility has become a reality. A special acknowledgement is due Dr. Arthur James, the first Medical Director of this institute, whose ongoing faith and dedication has been and is an inspiration.

It is with great hope for the future that we today dedicate The Ohio State University Cancer Hospital and Research Institute.
Cornerstone and Dedication Ceremony
of
The Ohio State University
Cancer Hospital and Research Institute

Prelude
The Concordia Brass Quintet

10:00 A.M. The National Anthem

Welcome and Presiding
Arthur G. James, M.D.
Medical Director
Cancer Hospital and Research Institute

Invocation
Dr. Barry Johnson
Senior Minister, First Community Church

Welcome and Remarks
Manuel Tzagournis, M.D.
Vice President for Health Services
Dean, College of Medicine

"The Dawn of a New Era"
Arthur G. James, M.D.

Remarks and Introduction of Speakers
Edward H. Jennings
President, The Ohio State University

The Honorable Richard F. Celeste
Governor, State of Ohio

The Honorable James A. Rhodes
Former Governor, State of Ohio

The Honorable Vernal G. Riffe, Jr.
Speaker, Ohio House of Representatives

The Honorable Paul E. Gillmor
President, The Ohio Senate

Arthur I. Vorys
Chairman, University Hospitals Board

Cornerstone Ceremony
Manuel Tzagournis, M.D.

Dedication Address:
"Recent Progress in Cancer Research"
Frank J. Rauscher, Jr., Ph.D.
Senior Vice President for Research
American Cancer Society
Past Director, The National Cancer Institute

Benediction
Dr. Barry Johnson

"Carmen Ohio"
The Ohio State University Alma Mater

Recessional
Top choice for cancer

By Ruth Hanley
Dispatch OSU Reporter

The controversial cancer specialist who was the top contender for the directorship of Ohio State University's Cancer Research Institute has withdrawn his name from consideration.

Dr. Gerald P. Murphy, who last year resigned under pressure as director of a New York cancer hospital, was the top choice of an eight-member OSU committee that spent a year on the search. The committee announced its choice in August.

The next step in the selection was for OSU President Edward H. Jennings to recommend Murphy's appointment to university trustees. He had not done so when he received a letter of withdrawal from Murphy on Wednesday.

The letter, dated Wednesday, referred to the delay in the appointment. The letter said that despite endorsement from the search committee and Dr. Manuel Tzagournis, OSU vice president for Health Services, "some time has elapsed and no decision has been forthcoming."

"In view of the urgent needs for the appointment of new leadership of the OSU cancer effort, and the need for myself in fairness to consider other pending potential opportunities, I believe it best to withdraw," Murphy said in the letter.

Murphy could not be reached for additional comment yesterday. A person in his office said OSU was handling information about his withdrawal.

Murphy is a professor of urology at the school of medicine at the State University of New York at Buffalo and is a past president of the American Cancer Society.

He served 15 years as director of the Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo. He resigned in 1985 after a panel of experts appointed by the New York state health commissioner recommended a change of leadership for the institute.

Jennings said in a statement yesterday that he accepted Murphy's withdrawal and has asked Tzagournis to reinstate a search committee so a new recommendation can be made as soon as possible.

Jennings did not set a completion date for the search. He expressed confidence in the interim leadership of Dr. Arthur James, an OSU professor emeritus of surgery. James, who led the first search committee, is not a candidate for the permanent post.

OSU spokesman Malcolm Baroway said Tzagournis and OSU Provost Myles Brand planned to meet yesterday to discuss appointments to the new committee.

He said he did not know whether the committee would start over or reconsider the previous candidates.

In a recent interview, James said the first committee considered 17 candidates and interviewed six. Murphy was one of two finalists.

Construction on the $54 million cancer hospital began in August 1984 and is a year behind schedule. The estimated completion date is late 1987 or early 1988.

James has said a new director should be appointed at least a year before the hospital opens in order to coordinate personnel recruitment and the purchase and installation of equipment.
12 down, one to go

Work on the $40 million Cancer Research Institute near University Hospitals is near completion with 12 floors constructed and only one to go. The building is scheduled for completion by December 1987, a year behind the originally planned date. This photo was taken from the 11th floor atrium walkway between Doan Hall and University Hospitals with a wide angle lens.
Cancer endowment

Cancer research at Ohio State will benefit from a new endowed fund created by Eleanor Resler of Columbus.

The trustees established the Eleanor S. Resler Cancer Research Institute Endowment Fund with a gift of $75,000 from Resler.

Annual income from investment of the gift will support cancer research at the new Cancer Research Institute, now under construction.

Eleanor Shane Resler attended Ohio State during the 1920s and was a member of Sigma Delta Tau sorority. She is a member of the Alumni Association and of the Presidents Council, a distinction within the Presidents Club.

She has been active in the Columbus community in the United Community Council, the Council of Social Agencies, the League of Women Voters, the Slum Clearance Committee, the Urban League, the United Way Campaign, and the Franklin County Mental Health Services.

She has served the Columbus Jewish community as a director of the Hillel Foundation, the Heritage House Board, and the Alum Crest Hospital Board. She is a member of the United Jewish Fund and the Brandeis Women's Group. She also holds memberships in Twig #4 of Children's Hospital, the Ohioana Library Association, the Bexley Women's Club, the Columbus Chapter of the American Association for United Nations and the Y.M.C.A.

Resler and her late husband Jack, a businessman and philanthropist, have supported several University projects in the past, including WOSU, athletics, the libraries and the Melton Center.

The couple established two endowed funds during the 1970s: The Jack and Eleanor Resler Dean's Fund, which provides support for activities in the College of Business, and the Jack and Eleanor Resler Lecture Fund, which provides honorariums and expenses for visiting lecturers invited by the Graduate School to stimulate interest in interfaith relations.
By Steve Benowitz, University Communications

Ohioans, like the rest of the country’s populace, continue to age. Studies project that by the year 2000, the elderly will make up almost 13 percent of the state’s residents. But while we live—and stay healthier—longer, diseases such as cancer and arthritis remain a scourge of advanced years.

As a result, 1986 has seen Ohio State University add to its medical focus on the needs of the elderly.

Earlier this year, an endowed faculty chair in the Cancer Research Institute was established by Leonard J. Immke Jr. and Charlotte L. Immke with a gift of $1.25 million.

It is the institute’s first endowed chair for which full funding has been committed. As part of the University Campaign, funding is sought for five such chairs.

Meanwhile, the search continues for an institute director. Construction on the $54 million, 160-bed hospital and research center is scheduled for completion late next year.

The 12-floor institute, which, among its new patient and research facilities will include a new radiation therapy department, will be located east of Doan Hall. The William H. Davis Medical Research Center, under construction in the southwest corner of the medical center, will be dedicated to research and treatment of arthritis and other diseases of aging.

A spring dedication ceremony marked the beginning of construction on the 43,000-square-foot facility, which will house 14 research laboratories, patient care and teaching facilities.

The two-story, $9 million building will be attached to Dodd Hall, permitting use of its rehabilitation facilities and programs.

According to its planners and directors, the center’s proximity to Dodd Hall takes on even greater significance in light of recent changes in the nation’s medical reim-
bursement system. These changes stress shorter hospital stays and increased convalescence at home.

With the increasing emphasis on outpatient treatment, Dodd Hall’s occupational and physical therapy services enable impaired patients to learn—or relearn—how to perform daily living tasks.

The new center, in fact, will feature a model bedroom and bathroom for use in family and patient education. There will be meeting rooms where families, patients and health professionals can discuss medical care.

According to Ron Whisler, professor and director of immunology who was instrumental in planning the facility, the main mission of the center is to conduct basic and applied research into the human immune and genetic systems—both of which are at the heart of human diseases of aging.
COLUMBUS, Ohio -- Dorothy M. Davis of Columbus will create an endowed chair in cancer research at The Ohio State University, it was announced Tuesday (11/25).

The Dorothy M. Davis Chair in Cancer Research will be established with a $1 million gift from Mrs. Davis to The Ohio State University Campaign. The annual income from investment of the gift will support a distinguished faculty member who will work in the university's new Cancer Research Institute, which is to be completed next year.

In May, it was announced that Mrs. Davis had made a generous gift to support basic medical research in immunology and genetics at the university. In recognition of that gift, the university named the new Ohio Arthritis and Geriatrics Center building being constructed in the medical center in honor of Mrs. Davis's late husband, William H. Davis. The Davis family earlier had established the William H. Davis Chair in the American Free Enterprise System in the College of Business and an endowment for basic medical research at Ohio State.

"This most recent philanthropic action by Dorothy Davis distinguishes her as one of Ohio State's most dedicated benefactors," said President Edward H. Jennings. "It is extremely appropriate that this new chair bear her name as a
tribute to her strong belief in the excellence of this university. We thank her again for her generosity."

Dr. Arthur G. James, medical director of the Cancer Research Institute, said that the gift from Mrs. Davis will advance the goals of the new facility significantly. "Her gift to the Cancer Research Institute will sponsor research that could help to solve the cancer problem by enabling us to recruit a faculty member whose experience and stature will be appropriate to our new state-of-the-art research facility," Dr. James said. "We are very grateful for her interest and support."

Mrs. Davis is a part owner in Davis Enterprises, which comprises several central Ohio real estate development and investment companies that were founded by her husband. She is a member of the board of directors of The Ohio State University Foundation.

"I am pleased to be able to assist Ohio State in the accomplishment of its goals," Mrs. Davis said. "I have been very impressed with the quality of the university for many years. The faculty is conducting important research that will help many people to live longer and better lives. I am happy to be able to play a part in their future accomplishments."

The Davis chair in cancer research is the first of five such positions to be funded from among the priorities of The Ohio State University Campaign. This campaign, the largest of its type in the history of public higher education, is seeking to raise $350 million to support the university.

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Contact: Thomas L. Tobin, vice president for university communications and development, (614) 292-2970.
OSU widens search for cancer chief

By Ruth Hanley
Dispatch OSU Reporter
Ohio State University will en-
list the aid of at least one off-
campus cancer specialist in seek-
ing a director for its Cancer Re-
search Institute.

Dr. Albert Lobreglio, director of
the University of Alabama
Comprehensive Cancer Center,
will serve on a newly appointed
nine-member search committee.

OSU PROVOST Myles Brand,
who made the appointments with
College of Medicine Dean Manos
Tzakouros, said off-campus as-
sistance will give OSU a broader
perspective in the search for qual-
ified candidates.

"The best people don't always
apply," Brand said. "You have to
find out who they are and ap-
proach them."

A second off-campus appoint-
ment, Dr. E. Lee Clark, president
emeritus of the University of Tex-
as System Cancer Center, will be
unable to participate on the com-
mittee because of illness.

Nancy Sidlar, Tzakouros' as-
sistant who also serves on the
committee, said another off-cam-
pus committee member probably
will be named to replace Clark.

The committee is the second
group to be charged with the task
of recommending a director for
OSU's $64 million cancer hospital,
now under construction on cam-
pus.

After a yearlong search, the
first committee in August recom-
manded the appointment of Dr.
Gerald F. Murphy, former direc-
tor of Roswell Park Memorial In-
stitute in Buffalo, N.Y.

SOME OSU faculty members
objected to Murphy's selection, in
part because he resigned under
pressure from the Roswell Park
job after a state-appointed panel
of experts recommended a change
in leadership for the cancer hospi-
tal.

OSU President Edward H
Jennings said in August he would
review Murphy's qualifications
before deciding whether to recom-
 mend his appointment to OSU
trustees. He still had not made a
decision when Murphy withdrew
his name from consideration Oct.
15.

The publicity about Murphy
probably will not hurt OSU's cur-
rent search, Brand said.

"It might lend credibility," he
added. "We made it quite clear
we're looking for a high-qualified
individual. We're going to be quite
particular, even fussy."

When a university conducts a
national search for a top adminis-
trator, it is not uncommon for a
committee to come up empty after
the first round, Brand said.

The first committee consisted of
eight OSU medical school doc-
tors and administrators and was
headed by Dr. Arthur James, an
emeritus professor of surgery who
has been coordinating plans and
construction of the new hospital.
James is not a candidate for the
director's position.

NONE OF the members of the
second committee served in the
first group, Sidlar said.

OSU has expanded the direc-
tor's qualifications to include re-
search scientists with doctoral de-
grees. The previous requirement
was for candidates with medical
degrees.

Since the first search never
officially ended, candidates who
already applied will be considered
by the second committee, said its
director, Ronald Glaser, profes-
sor and chairman of microbiology
and immunology at OSU.

The committee, which met for
the first time last week, plans to
move quickly, he said. He expects
to submit the names of three "su-
pere and interested" candidates to
Tzakouros by March.

Brand said he would like to see
the new candidate begin work
about July 1, 1987. Construction of
the cancer hospital is at least a
year behind schedule and will not
be completed until late 1987 or
early 1988. Construction began in
August 1984.

Other committee members, all
from OSU, are: William E. Farrar,
assistant professor of surgery;
Richard A. Gathauer, associate
professor of radiology; Rezin
Dichtler, a professor in the School
of Allied Medical Professions; Dr.
Peter J. Futchka, director of
OSU's bone marrow transplant
program; C. William Kern, dean of
the College of Mathematical and
Physical Sciences; and Papapanthan
E. Kolattukudy, director of OSU's
Biotechnology Center.
$1 million donation given

By Stasia Allomare
Lantern staff writer

The Ohio State University
Campaign was given $1 million
Tuesday to create the Dorothy M.
Davis Chair for Cancer Research.
Dorothy M. Davis, a Columbus
businesswoman, donated the mo-
ney which will be invested. Its
income will be used to support a
faculty member who will work in
the university's new Cancer Re-
University Foundation and part
owner in Davis Enterprises, which
comprises several central Ohio
real estate development and in-
vestment companies founded by
her late husband, William H.
Davis.

Arthur James, medical director
of the Cancer Research Institute,
said the donation will enable the
institute to hire a well-qualified
researcher for the center.

for cancer research

James said the faculty member
who will be supported by the gift
has not been chosen because the
research institute will not be
completed for a year.

Last May, Davis gave a gift to
the university to support basic
medical research in immunology
and genetics.

The new Ohio Arthritis and
Geriatrics Center, a building being
constructed in the medical center,
was named after Davis' late
husband, in recognition of Mrs.
Davis' gift.

The gift is part of the Ohio
State University Campaign, which
is the largest of its type in the
history of public higher education.
The campaign is attempting to
raise $350 million for the univer-

OSU gets $1 million for chair

Dorothy M. Davis of Columbus will donate $1 million to Ohio State University to establish a faculty chair in cancer research.

Annual income from investment of the gift will support a distinguished faculty member at the new Cancer Research Institute, now under construction on the OSU campus.

The gift, announced yesterday by OSU, is Davis' second major contribution to the $350 million OSU Campaign this year.

In May, she gave what OSU officials described as "a very substantial gift" to support basic medical research in immunology and genetics.

The amount of that gift was not disclosed, but OSU recognized her contribution by naming the new Ohio Arthritis and Geriatrics Center building for her late husband, William H. Davis. The building is under construction.

Mr. Davis, a 1926 graduate of OSU, was a real estate developer in central Ohio.

The Davis family earlier had established the William H. Davis Chair in the American Free Enterprise System in the Col.

Dorothy M. Davis

lege of Business and funded an endowment for basic medical research at OSU.

Mrs. Davis is part-owner of Davis Enterprises, which consists of several central Ohio companies founded by her husband. She is a director of the OSU Foundation.

Her latest gift will create the Dorothy M. Davis Chair in Cancer Research, the first of five such positions that are a goal of the OSU Campaign. The 5-year drive, which began last year, seeks to raise $350 million for academic, athletic and student programs.

By the end of October, pledges and gifts totaled $171 million.
Committee formed to find director of new OSU cancer research center

A committee has formed to select a new director for Ohio State's Cancer Research Institute.

The nine-member committee was appointed about two weeks ago by Vice Provost Myles Brand and College of Medicine Dean Manuel Tzagournis.

Two of the members are directors from other universities. Dr. Albert LoBuglio, director of the University of Alabama's Comprehensive Cancer Center, will help with research along with another member who has not yet been named, said Ronald Glaser, chairman of the search committee.

The remaining members are Ohio State faculty, Glaser said.

Glaser said Tzagournis and Brand selected off-campus members to get opinions and input from outside the university.

The committee will carefully select a director for the center who meets all of the requirements, he said.

The qualifications for the position have been broadened to include more people in the selection process, Glaser said.

The committee will now take applications from qualified people who hold a masters or doctorate degree.

Applications were previously being accepted only from those people who held an M.D., Glaser said.

The committee will submit three possible candidates for the position within the next three months and will try to find a director by July 1, Glaser said.
Correction

The Lantern incorrectly reported that people applying for the position of director for the Cancer Research Center Institute must hold a masters or a doctorate degree. The article should have said applicants must have an M.D. or doctorate.
Out on a limb

Lee Vest, working 240 feet above the ground, walks on the boom of the crane at the Cancer Research Institute construction site on South Campus. Vest, who is employed by the Carlisle Crane Company, periodically leaves the small gondola to walk out on the boom to check the pins holding it together. Vest, who is single, said traveling the country constructing buildings is one of the best features of his job. He said one of the most dangerous parts of the job is not hitting workers with the cargo on the end of the crane. He is originally from Kentucky, but is living in Grove City while working on the research institute.
2 finalists picked for OSU cancer center chief

By Bentley Boyd
Dispatch Staff Reporter

Dr. John Niederhuber of Johns Hopkins University and Dr. George Bryan of the University of Wisconsin are the finalists for the directorship of Ohio State University’s $54 million Cancer Research Institute.

Niederhuber, a native of Steubenville, Ohio, told The Dispatch yesterday he would like the OSU job. "For a new institution like Ohio State’s center, the person who takes that position of leadership has the opportunity to mold the program. It will carry the mark of that individual for years to come. That’s always that attraction of the new program."

Bryan told The Dispatch, "I think it would be premature for me to make any comment. I have not been tendered a position there, nor have I accepted one. Negotiations are continuing. I think it would be wise for me not to say anything at this point."

Last August, an OSU search committee recommended Dr. Gerald P. Murphy, former director of the Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo, N.Y., for the job.

Some OSU faculty members objected to Murphy because he resigned under pressure from Roswell Park after a panel recommended a change of leadership for that cancer hospital. Murphy withdrew as an OSU candidate in October, and a second search committee was appointed in November.

OSU Provost Myles Brand said last November he wanted to have a director in place by July 1, but the two finalists did not come to Ohio State for their second interviews until this month.

Niederhuber came to Ohio State July 1 and 2, and Bryan came July 7 and 8.

Tzagournis said the university is not hurrying to choose a director because completion of the center has been delayed.

"We initially wanted someone by July 1 because we thought that we were going to open later this summer," he said. "I’d like to see the director in place where they could start helping us prepare for the building opening at least 6 months before the building opens."

"The contractor (the Massaro Corp.) has been saying for a month or so that it would be done April 15, 1988," OSU architect Richard Eschliman said. "It’s been progressing very, very well."

By June, the center was 78 percent done, Eschliman said. The mild winter aided progress, he said.

When construction of the 12-story, 160-bed center on the west side of Neil Ave. and north of W. 11th Ave. began in August 1984, the completion was expected in late 1986. Problems with the foundation and other difficulties pushed the date back, Eschliman said.
Credentials of OSU cancer center finalists praised

By Bentley Boyd
Dispatch Staff Reporter

A finalist for director of Ohio State University’s new $54 million Cancer Research Institute made the first links between saccharin and cancer.

Dr. George Bryan, 54, director of the University of Wisconsin McCordle Research Institute in Madison, released a study in March 1970 connecting the artificial sweetener to bladder tumors in laboratory mice. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration sought to ban saccharin in 1977, but that effort and several since then have been blocked by Congress.

Bryan and Dr. John Niederhuber, 49, professor of oncology at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, are in the running to head the cancer institute.

David Yohn, director of OSU’s Comprehensive Cancer Center, said, “Both are extremely exciting individuals as far as what they can bring to the Ohio State cancer scene. There is no bad baggage here at all. These are outstanding individuals because of their accomplishments both in research and cancer-related administration.”

The two are to contact Dr. Manuel Tsagournis, OSU dean of medicine, this week to confirm their interest in the OSU job. Based on their response, OSU will pick one of them or interview a third candidate, Tsagournis said.

Last August, an OSU search committee recommended Dr. Gerald P. Murphy, former director of the Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo, N.Y., for the job. Some OSU faculty members objected, and Murphy withdrew as a candidate.

Arthur James, acting director of the OSU cancer institute, said of the finalists, “They’re both highly regarded by the people in their field. Neither one has had difficulties like that (of Murphy), that we know of.”

James said no special effort was made in the second search to check the background of the two candidates.

A native of Antigo, Wis., Bryan earned a bachelor of science in 1960 from Bethany College, in Bethany, W.Va. He received his medical degree from OSU in 1964 and served a surgery internship at University Hospital from 1964 to 1965. He spent 11/2 years at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, Sweden, as a visiting fellow in its division of immunobiology in 1970 and 1971.

Niederhuber was chief of the division of surgical oncology at the University of Michigan from 1982 to 1985. He was a visiting professor at Johns Hopkins last year and joined the staff in January.

Yohn said, “Niederhuber is a highly successful surgeon, to begin with. He has also done basic studies in immunology, which is somewhat unusual for a surgeon. He’ll be able to attract both clinical researchers and laboratory researchers to OSU.”

“He’s an outstanding oncologist and medical man,” said Henry Peters, a professor of neurology at Wisconsin. He has known Bryan for 27 years. “His research with artificial sweeteners was extremely important. He also gets along well with the personnel (of the McCordle center), and the patients sure like him.”

A native of Steubenville, Ohio, Niederhuber earned a bachelor of science in 1960 from Bethany College, in Bethany, W.Va. He received his medical degree from OSU in 1964 and served a surgery internship at University Hospital from 1964 to 1965. He spent 11/2 years at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, Sweden, as a visiting fellow in its division of immunobiology in 1970 and 1971.

Neither Bryan nor Niederhuber have been part of the OSU center for cancer research. Bryan has been involved in research in the field of diabetes for many years, and Niederhuber has been involved in research in the field of cancer for many years. The two were also involved in the design and development of the OSU cancer center, which opened early this year.

The 12-story, 160-bed institute northwest of Neil and W. 11th Aves. is due to be completed next April.
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

COLUMBUS, OHIO -- The Ohio State University will dedicate its new Cancer Hospital and Research Institute during a cornerstone laying ceremony Sept. 11 at 10 a.m. in front of Meiling Hall, 370 W. Ninth Ave.

Frank J. Rauscher Jr., senior vice president for research for the American Cancer Society, will deliver the keynote address, "Recent Progress in Cancer Research."

The 12-story, 160-bed hospital and research institute is under construction within the campus' University Hospitals' complex.

"This cancer facility will be one of four major cancer hospitals in the United States and will be the only one of its kind in the Midwest," said Dr. Arthur G. James, medical director of the hospital. "The dedication will be symbolic of the foundation that has been laid by so many people of Ohio through their generosity and dedication to providing the best care that medicine has to offer."

James said the new facility--scheduled to open next summer--also will provide educational programs for health professionals, cancer patients and the general public, and researchers will conduct investigations to aid in understanding the disease.

The hospital will contain the most advanced radiological technology for diagnosing and treating cancer:

(more)
computerized axial tomography for scanning the body, positron emission tomography for analyzing the structure of cells, magnetic resonance imaging for picturing non-skeletal organs, and a cyclotron for generating the short-lived radioactive isotopes used in advanced radiation diagnosis and therapy.

Operating rooms will be equipped with technology so that tumors can be surgically exposed to heat, cold, light or radiation treatment during surgery. Such therapies have shown great benefit in reducing deep-seated, inoperable tumors with little damage to nearby healthy tissue.

"This facility will be more than just a specialized hospital," said James. "Every treatment will help researchers come closer to discovering new ways to enable cancer patients to live longer, healthier and happier lives."

In clinical settings such as the interdisciplinary oncology unit, where new anti-cancer drugs are tested, or the bone marrow transplantation unit, where cancers such as leukemia are treated, researchers will be evaluating the latest available medications aimed at destroying cancer cells.

Researchers in basic science laboratories will be investigating new areas of cancer research, such as the relationship between hormones and tumor growth or how the body's immune system can be "trained" to attack cancerous cells.

(more)
Even though Ohio State's Cancer Hospital and Research Institute will become a major national center in the fight against cancer, battling the disease is not new to the university. In 1976, the university's Cancer Research Center was designated as the 18th Comprehensive Cancer Center in the United States. The center brings together knowledge of physicians in all areas of medicine in helping to conquer cancer.

Dr. James will preside at the dedication ceremony. Other invited speakers for the event include Dr. Edward H. Jennings, president of The Ohio State University; Dr. Manuel Tzagournis, vice president for health services and dean of the College of Medicine; Gov. Richard Celeste; former Gov. James A. Rhodes; Paul Gillmor, President of the Ohio Senate; Vern Riffe, Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives; and Arthur Vorys, chairman of the University Hospitals' Board of Trustees.

If the weather is inclement, the ceremony will be moved to University Hospitals' Rhodes Hall auditorium, 450 W. Tenth Ave.

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Contact: David Irwin, University Hospitals' Communications, 459-3909.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: DR. RAUSCHER WILL HAVE ABOUT 15 MINUTES AFTER THE CEREMONY TO MEET WITH REPORTERS IN THE MEILING HALL LOBBY. PLEASE CALL HOSPITALS' COMMUNICATIONS, 459-3909, IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN TALKING WITH HIM.)
Hospital ceremony is early

Cancer center slated to open in autumn 1988

By Mary Carmen Cupito
Dispatch Medical Reporter

Almost 2 years behind schedule and after dozens of construction problems, Ohio State University's Cancer Research Institute is being dedicated today. But it won't open until September 1988.

The dedication was planned this year because officials thought the $54 million cancer hospital would be open by now, a hospital official said.

HOSPITAL OFFICIALS and the state architect say the cancer hospital's problems are past and construction has run smoothly.

"Basically, the work is going on schedule at this point," hospital architect Robert Lopeman said.

The hospital will be one of four in the country dedicated solely to treating cancer, said Dr. Arthur G. James, medical director of the hospital.

But for months, the project has had problems.

The person named to direct the institute, Dr. Gerald P. Murphy, withdrew from consideration after news reports that he resigned under pressure as director of Roswell Park Memorial Institute, a cancer research hospital in Buffalo. The search for a director at OSU continues.

THE 160-BED hospital was delayed almost a year after unexpected underground rock and a high water table slowed the foundation drilling, Lopeman said.

A rash of other construction problems followed: The floors had a depression in the middle and the outside walls were uneven. The brick was rejected because it didn't match Rhodes Hall.

Concrete slabs under two generators cracked, possibly because it was submerged in water after improper caulking. The ground around an elevator shaft was improperly compacted.

All those problems have been fixed, so far without additional payments to the contractors, State Architect Carole Olshavsky said.

The state turned down a request for additional money to fix the floors and the generator pads from the general contractor, Masaro Corp., Olshavsky said. The contractor's claim for more money to cover additional drilling for the foundations is being analyzed, she said.

THE CONTRACTOR has appealed the decision regarding the pads to the state, she said.

The hospital is budgeted from a $40 million contribution from the state and $14 million from the university, but no one will know the final cost until all of the construction matters are settled.

The completion date was set for November or December 1986. Now, Lopeman said, the target date is June 15, 1988, but "Labor Day is probably more realistic."
Cancer center started

By GEORGE VONTSOLOS
Lantern staff writer

The new OSU Cancer Hospital and Research Institute held a cornerstone-laying ceremony Sept. 11 in front of Meiling Hall, 370 W. Ninth Ave. The hospital is scheduled to open by midsummer 1988.

Dr. Arthur James, professor emeritus of oncology and medical director of the new hospital, said the opening will be a monumental and historical step in terms of cancer research.

“We will be equipped to do as much here as any other major (cancer research) hospital,” James said.

He said it is conceivable that a cure for cancer could be found here. “I don’t think there is any question that one is coming; it’s just a matter of when.”

James is currently working to establish a cancer research endowment fund to aid in finding a cure for the disease.

Dr. Manuel Tzargournis, dean of the College of Medicine, said, “This facility with its modern technology will attract outstanding teachers and investigators. And, in doing so, will also attract students, whether they be medical students, residents, graduate students for research or post-doctoral fellows.”

James said in addition to cancer research, the new facility will serve as an outlet for educational programs geared toward health professionals, cancer patients and the general public.

He said continuing cancer investigations will be conducted to aid in the understanding of the disease.

—Equipment for the new facility will be the most advanced in the country and will include radiological technology for diagnosing and treating cancer, James said. “Facilities should be slightly better than the other major cancer research hospitals because we have visited and seen what they have to offer.”

James said another advantage of the new facility is that it is centrally located in the large research environment at Ohio State.

James said the new facility will not deal only in a research capacity, but it will also work to make the lives of cancer patients more comfortable.

James said about 20 percent of the hospital’s patients will be from Franklin County and about 70 percent from the rest of Ohio. The remaining 10 percent will come from surrounding midwestern states as well as countries abroad, he said.

Patients will be accepted from local hospitals if the facilities at the new center can provide them with better care.

James said it is gratifying to see an opening date for the new facility after almost 25 years of planning.

President Edward H. Jennings, in his address at the ceremony, proposed that the new institute be named in James’ honor. This will be decided and voted on by the Board of Trustees.
Center dedication

WITH A CORNERSTONE, the University dedicated its Cancer Hospital and Research Institute Sept. 11 at Melling Hall. President Jennings announced that he will recommend to the Board of Trustees that it name the 12-story, 160-bed facility in honor of Arthur G. James, medical director of the cancer hospital, above. The hospital will be one of four major cancer hospitals in the U.S. and the only one in the Midwest.
Cancer hospital named for longtime promoter

By Ruth Hanley
Dispatch OSU Reporter

Ohio State University will honor Dr. Arthur G. James by naming its cancer hospital after him.

James worked more than 25 years to have the hospital built. The 12-story, 160-bed facility being built at Neil and 10th Aves. will be the Arthur G. James Hall of the OSU Cancer Hospital and Research Institute. OSU trustees approved the name yesterday. The facility is part of the Ohio State University Hospitals.

When construction began in 1984, the cost was projected at $54 million. Completion is expected next fall.

JAMES, 75, is a professor emeritus of surgery and the medical director of the cancer hospital. He will step down when a permanent director is named, possibly this month.

He joined the OSU faculty in 1948. By 1960, he had begun promoting the idea of building a cancer hospital on the campus.

OSU and state officials have designed a facility that will be "one of four major cancer hospitals in the United States and the only one of its kind in the Midwest," James said when the hospital was dedicated last month.

JAMES, who received bachelor's and medical degrees from OSU, is a lifetime member of the American Cancer Society's national board. He was the society's national president in 1972-73.

In other action, the trustees approved a master of arts degree program in Slavic and East European studies. The program will allow students to study a particular country or region of Eastern Europe.

The new degree, which must be approved by the Ohio Board of Regents, is the only one of its kind in Ohio, OSU Provost Myles Brand said.

Seven students are in the program. OSU officials expect enrollment to grow to 50 in 5 years.
Cancer center named for medical professor

By EILEEN MALONE
Lantern staff writer

The cancer hospital that a doctor envisioned three decades ago is now a reality, and will bear his name — Arthur G. James Hall.

The new building, also called the OSU Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, is being named after James, professor emeritus of oncology and medical director of the cancer hospital.

James said he was surprised when President Edward H. Jennings proposed the naming of the building at the hospital's cornerstone-laying ceremony Sept. 11.

"No one has been more significant to this effort than Dr. James," Jennings said. "He has worked tirelessly over many years, behind the scenes and at the forefront, toward a vision that has brought us to this day."

James said, "It's as great an honor as one can receive, especially since honors such as these usually come later in life or after life."

James graduated from medical school at Ohio State in 1937 and went through cancer training at Sloan-Kettering Memorial Cancer Hospital in New York City from 1946-48.

It was at Sloan-Kettering that he got the idea to have a cancer hospital and research institute built at Ohio State.

James said there were three cancer hospitals in the country, two in New York and one in Houston. This was an inconvenience for patients who lived in between the states and had to travel to the hospitals.

"With this in mind, we worked toward our goal, although it took a long time," James said. He added that he had to overcome state opposition in the '60s to get money to build the hospital.

"We found that many of the hospitals in town were inadequate because they hadn't been renovated since World War II," James said. "We were asked to wait until these general hospitals, which took care of all common diseases, be taken care of first before we build a specialty hospital."

It took about 15 years for these renovations, James said.

In 1981, the state legislature finally agreed to provide the $40 million necessary to build the hospital. Ohio State also contributed $14 million for repairing and installing high-voltage radiation therapy equipment, James said.

The cancer hospital will be better than general hospitals at treating cancer patients, James said.

"We take care of nothing but cancer patients, and the staff becomes more familiar with what they're doing," James said.

James is also working to establish a cancer research endowment fund to find a cure for cancer.

"Our biggest emphasis will be on cancer research because more than one-half of all people who develop cancer will die of this disease unless we come up with something worthwhile in research," James said.

The new hospital will have special equipment and programs that set it above other cancer hospitals, James said.

The Board of Trustees, who is authorized to name all university buildings, approved the naming at its Oct. 2 meeting.
by University Hospitals Communications

The Ohio State University Hospitals and College of Medicine are pioneering medical advances and treatments for patients throughout the nation.

The 1,000+ bed Hospitals complex treats nearly 30,000 inpatients and more than 250,000 outpatients per year. Associated with the nation's fourth largest medical college, University Hospitals provides a clinical teaching environment and research opportunities for 1,400 medical students and residents each year. As one of the major referral centers for specialized patient care in the country, University Hospitals is home to some of the most significant medical advances of our time.

**Transplant/Cardiology**

University Hospitals is Central Ohio's only comprehensive organ transplant center. Central Ohio's first heart transplant was performed at the Hospitals in 1986; Ohio's first liver transplant was performed here in 1984. The Hospitals' kidney transplant program is the seventh largest in the nation. In addition, University Hospitals' doctors perform bone marrow, pancreas and cornea transplants.

Heart transplantation is one component of a comprehensive heart care program at University Hospitals. Among other services are state-of-the-art diagnostic care, advanced drug therapy and implantation of the world's most sophisticated pacemakers.

Columbus resident Bob Anderson continues to lead a productive life more than one year after becoming University Hospitals' and central Ohio's first heart transplant patient.

**Medical Center Pioneers**

**Advanced Diagnosis and Treatment**

**New Cancer/Arthritis Facilities**

Two new facilities at University Hospitals will greatly enhance the care provided patients with cancer, arthritis or age-related illnesses.

The new Arthur G. James Hall of The Ohio State University Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, opening in mid-1988, will expand the University's pivotal work in cancer diagnosis and treatment. And the William H. Davis Medical Research Center, which will serve 25,000 elderly and arthritic patients annually, is expected to open later this year.

"Our cancer facility will be one of four major cancer hospitals in the United States and will be the only one of its kind in the Midwest," said Dr. Arthur G. James, medical director of the cancer hospital.

The new 160-bed cancer facility will have its own advanced radiological technology dedicated solely for diagnosis and treatment. Patients will benefit from specialized inpatient areas, such as a 24-bed bone marrow transplant unit. Bone marrow transplantation can successfully treat several types of blood-related diseases, including leukemias. The unit will allow for the expansion of University Hospitals' highly successful and nationally acclaimed bone marrow transplant program.

The Davis Center will treat patients suffering from the 110 rheumatic diseases commonly referred to as arthritis. Although many of these patients are elderly, arthritis can afflict people of all ages and can vary in severity.

The Davis Center's geriatric program will provide a system of health care services based on the complete needs of the patient. These might include medical services, dietary help, rehabilitation therapy or a coordinated approach using community resources.

The faculty also will provide for expansion of research, educational and support programs aimed at developing new or improved treatments for arthritic and elderly patients.

Arthur G. James Hall of The Ohio State University Cancer Hospital and Research Institute is scheduled to open in mid-1988 and will be one of four major cancer hospitals in the United States.

**Other Facilities**

Other specialized facilities at University Hospitals include Central Ohio's first magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) center. Part of the Hospitals' comprehensive diagnostic radiology services, MRI is the most sophisticated technology available for diagnosing a variety of diseases. MRI uses radio waves and a powerful magnetic field to locate abnormalities in the body's soft tissue.

A gait laboratory at the Hospitals analyzes how people walk, providing valuable information in diagnosing orthopedic, neurological and rheumatological problems. Specialized equipment used in the lab includes a pressure-sensitive floor, infrared strobe lights, video cameras and three-dimensional computer graphics imagers.

At University Hospitals, dedication to medical research and teaching enhance the facility's reputation for excellence in patient care. Physicians and patients throughout the region continue to turn to University Hospitals for the most advanced techniques available to diagnose and treat illness or injury. The University Hospitals' numerous resources enable its highly skilled and dedicated staff of health professionals to continue providing the highest quality medical care for people throughout Ohio and the Midwest.

October 31, 1987
OSU will renovate Law Building

By Ruth Hanley
Dispatch OSU Reporter

Ohio State University will spend about $14.5 million to renovate and add 60,000 square feet to the Law Building.

Trustees gave the go-ahead yesterday on hiring an architectural engineering firm and advertising for construction bids.

The 30-year-old building at 1659 N. High St. will be remodeled and expanded to include additions to the library, offices and classrooms, said Richard Jackson, OSU vice president for business.

The law school has about 630 students. OSU officials also were authorized to seek bids to reinforce floors, walls and ceilings at St. John Arena. Estimated cost of the work is $300,000, Jackson said.

Trustees adopted a new name for the cancer hospital under construction at 10th and Neil Aves. It is now the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute of the Ohio State University.

The action changes a resolution adopted at last month's meeting whereby the building was named Arthur G. James Hall of the OSU Cancer Hospital and Research Institute. James, now acting director, worked for more than 20 years to get the hospital built.

In other action, trustees:
• Appointed John M. Cassady dean of the College of Pharmacy. He will start work April 1 and will be paid $38,000 a year.
• Named Olga Jonasson, chairman of surgery at the Ohio State University Hospitals, to the Robert M. Zollinger Chair of Surgery. As chairman, she is paid $115,080 a year.
• Heard that the OSU Campaign has attained 70 percent of its $350 million goal. So far, $246.3 million has been pledged or donated to the 5-year drive, which began in 1985.
2 decide against OSU cancer post

By Ruth Hanley
Dispatch OSU Reporter

Two finalists in the search for a director of the new Ohio State University cancer hospital have said they do not want the job.

"It's certainly an excellent opportunity, but it doesn't seem appropriate for me at this time," Dr. John Niederhuber, a professor of oncology at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, said yesterday. He would not elaborate.

The other finalist, Dr. George Bryan of the University of Wisconsin, could not be reached for comment last night. Bryan is director of the University of Wisconsin McCardle Research Institute in Madison.

An OSU College of Medicine employee who asked not to be identified confirmed that Bryan had withdrawn as a candidate.

The OSU source said others are under consideration for the post but referred further questions to Dr. Manuel Tsagournis, OSU vice president for health services and dean of the College of Medicine. Tsagournis was out of town yesterday and could not be reached for comment.

OSU has been seeking a director for the $54 million hospital since 1985. In August 1986, a search committee recommended Dr. Gerald P. Murphy, former director of the Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo, N.Y.

Two months later, Murphy withdrew as a candidate after some OSU faculty members objected to his appointment because he had resigned under pressure from Roswell Park. A second search committee was appointed last November.

Construction of the 12-story, 160-bed facility at Neil and 10th Aves. began in 1984 and is almost 2 years behind schedule. The estimated completion date is September 1988.
‘Turf’ war reportedly keeps OSU job open

By Graydon Hambrick
Dispatch Staff Reporter

Ohio State University's difficulty in finding a director for its new cancer hospital is linked to an “amazingly complex” administrative structure, a cancer researcher said last night.

"There's too much turf involved," said the researcher, who is familiar with the College of Medicine's administrative and "practice plan" organization. The researcher requested anonymity.

OSU HAS sought a director for the hospital since 1985.

The Dispatch reported yesterday that two candidates for the director's job, Dr. John Niederhuber of Johns Hopkins University and Dr. George Bryan of the University of Wisconsin, have withdrawn. In 1986, a search committee recommended Dr. Gerald P. Murphy for the job, but Murphy withdrew after some OSU faculty pointed out he had resigned under pressure from the directorship at Roswell Park Memorial Insti-
tute in Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Manuel Tzagournis, OSU vice president for health services, said last night in an interview from Washington, D.C., "I'm really confident we'll get somebody with national stature. Those people are hard to move."

Tzagournis said Niederhuber and Bryan decided after applying they didn't want to move.

HE SAID candidates are being offered salaries in the range of $100,000 yearly. "It could be more or less," depending on their medical specialty.

The anonymous researcher who agreed to discuss the situation with The Dispatch said a major obstacle to attracting a director is University Hospitals' practice plan.

Under the plan, doctors who treat patients belong to corporations. They

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are required to return to OSU and to the College of Medicine part of their earnings from treating patients. The rest is divided among members of the corporations.

Doctors would resist patients' going for treatment to the cancer hospital because it would mean a loss of income for the corporations, the source said.

"Do you think anybody in his right mind is going to give up patients?" the source said.

"The corporation doctors aren't supportive of the formation of a department of oncology in the cancer hospital," the source said.

Without an oncology department, the source said, the hospital's director would not be able to fulfill the educational function of working in a university.

And without departmental status, cancer hospital doctors would be more involved in patient treatment than in research, something they generally don't want, the source said.

The source said of the practice plan, "I sense there's an uncomfortableness (among director candidates) because they've not dealt with that situation."

He said, "All I can say is that a majority of states don't have the corporate structure."

But Tzagournis said Niederhuber and Bryan seemed satisfied with the practice plan at OSU. He said both men work under similar plans at their current posts.

Tzagournis said the search group hasn't "given me any recommendations yet" beyond the two candidates who withdrew recently.

Niederhuber said the OSU job "doesn't seem appropriate for me at this time." He told The Dispatch he decided to withdraw last summer.

Construction on the $54 million, 160-bed hospital began in 1984 and is nearly 2 years behind schedule. The hospital is to open in September.
OSU medical dean confident of getting cancer center chief

By Ruth Hanley
Dispatch OSU Reporter

Ohio State University's search for a cancer hospital director is similar to President Reagan's quest for a Supreme Court nominee, the OSU medical dean said yesterday.

Both have suffered setbacks, but neither will settle for second best, Dr. Manuel Tzagournis said.

For Reagan, the third candidate, Anthony M. Kennedy, may be the one who wins confirmation.

OSU, on the other hand, has been through three candidates without finding one to head the $54-million hospital now under construction on campus. OSU began its search in 1985.

The delay in finding a director will not affect the quality or the reputation of the hospital because "I think we'll get a good person," Tzagournis said.

An OSU search committee will review a list of candidates and submit recommendations to Tzagournis. The committee is considering both new and previous applicants, many of them top-notch, he said.

A new list of finalists has not yet been compiled, nor has a deadline been set for that task, Tzagournis said. "I don't want to rush them," he said.

IDEALLY, THE new director should be on the job 6 months before the hospital opens, he said. But that requirement is not critical because the hospital is under the supervision of an acting director, Dr. Arthur James. He will stay on until a permanent chief is found.

The hospital is expected to be open by the next fall.

Two finalists for the director's job, Dr. John Niederhuber of Johns Hopkins University and Dr. George Bryan of the University of Wisconsin, told The Dispatch this week that they have turned down the position. Neither would say why.

Tzagournis said they decided they did not want to move.

Tzagournis said neither man turned down the job because of OSU's practice plan, which requires doctors to return some of their income from treating patients to OSU.

Nor did he think they declined because OSU places more emphasis on patient care than research.

BOTH RESEARCHERS and clinicians have been considered for the job, he said. A candidate with a strength in one area would be expected to hire others to complement that expertise.

"Our emphasis is to have a very balanced act," he said.

No matter who is chosen, critics will voice concerns, Tzagournis said. That happened with last year's choice of Dr. Gerald P. Murphy, former director of the Roswell Park Memorial Institute.

Murphy withdrew as a candidate after some OSU faculty members objected to his credentials.

Others thought Murphy was the best man for the job, Tzagournis said. He added, "A lot of times, the good people are a flip of the coin."
Cancer center pipes have problem

By Robert Ruth
Dispatch Staff Reporter

Construction of Ohio State University's cancer research hospital has been hit with another snafu — this one involving thousands of faulty waste-pipe joints.

Workers learned in October that a rubberized compound in joints installed weeks before was crumbling and expanding erratically. The project's plumbing contractor, SI Industries of Pittsburgh, immediately informed the state.

Robert C. Lopeman, an OSU architect helping oversee the construction, emphasized the repair work will not cause further delays and will not cost the state more money.

Construction of the 160-bed Arthur J. James Hospital and Research Center began in September 1984 and was to be completed in November 1986. Completion of the $54 million project is now expected in September.

SI has replaced about 4,500 rubber joints in cast-iron waste pipe in upper floors of the 12-story building, an SI spokesman said yesterday. SI is awaiting word on whether 7,500 additional rubber joints in lower floors will have to be replaced, the spokesman said.

SI or Mission Rubber Co. of Whittier, Calif., which supplied the rubber for the joints, will pay for the replacement work, Lopeman said.

SI has assigned extra crews to install new joints so the overall project will not be delayed, he said.

"It's lucky we discovered it when we did. If we would have found out later, heads would roll," Lopeman said.

The faulty joints could have caused sewage leaks throughout the building, he said.

State Architect Carole Olshavsky ordered tests on other joints.

The replacement of joints throughout the building, which would mean tearing out some walls, could cost $500,000, the SI spokesman said.

Spokesmen for Mission Rubber were unavailable for comment yesterday.

Cracked slabs of precast concrete and walls out of position have caused other construction delays.
OSU search narrows

Four in running to be director of cancer hospital

By Mary Carmen Cupito and Robert Ruth
Dispatch Staff Reporters

The search for a director for Ohio State University's $54 million cancer research hospital is expected to be narrowed today to four candidates, at most.

A search committee has presented the names of two out-of-state candidates to university officials. The committee may add names of two Ohio candidates, said Dr. Manuel Tzagournis, dean of the OSU College of Medicine and president of university health services.

ACCORDING TO search committee members and other sources, the candidates are:

- Dr. David E. Schuller, director of the head and neck oncology program in OSU's Comprehensive Cancer Center and chairman of the otolaryngology, or ear, nose and throat, department in OSU's College of Medicine.
- Dr. Peter Tutschka, professor of internal medicine and pathology and director of the OSU bone marrow transplant program.
- Dr. Darell Bigner of Duke University, Durham, N.C.
- Dr. Paul Engstrom of the Fox Chase Cancer Center in Philadelphia.

ONE SOURCE said Schuller is the leading candidate. Others denied that.

Tzagournis emphasized a decision has not been made.

The search committee "has not made any decision to recommend any particular person," said Dr. Pappachan E. Kolattukudy, director of OSU's Biotechnology Center and a committee member. "I couldn't tell you if we will or will not make recommendations."

The committee usually holds all deliberations in its meetings, and it is impossible to predict what will happen today, he said.

He said a decision will be made soon.

The committee eventually will recommend one person to Tzagournis. If he, OSU President Edward H. Jennings and some others agree, that recommendation will be presented to the OSU Board of Trustees, which will make the final decision.

A salary for a director has not been set, but previous candidates were offered salaries of about $100,000, Tzagournis said.

ASKED ABOUT his candidacy, Schuller said, "I'm not at liberty to discuss that. We're in the very preliminary discussion phase."

The search for a director has gone on about 3 years. Dr. Gerald P. Murphy, former director of Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo, N.Y., was recommended in August 1986, but 2 months later, after it was pointed out he left Roswell under pressure, he withdrew his name.

Two other leading candidates withdrew in November. They are Dr. John Niederhuber, a professor of oncology at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, and Dr. George Bryan, director of the University of Wisconsin's McCordle Research Institute in Madison. Both candidates said they wanted to stay where they are.

A source close to the search said the Murphy withdrawal damaged the university's attractiveness. The source said several candidates did not want the job "because Murphy had been treated so shabbily by this university. It's the laughingstock around the country."

Construction of the 12-story, 160-bed hospital at Neil and 10th Aves. began in 1984 and is 2 years behind schedule. It is now scheduled to open in September.
The OSU cancer research center opens this fall. What took so long?

By JAN LEIBOVITZ ALLOY

Once upon a time there was a doctor with a dream. He dreamed of building a refuge for ill people who must otherwise travel long distances in search of a cure. He dreamed of finding ways to relieve their suffering. He dreamed of bringing together the wisest doctors and the most modern equipment in a building that would make people point their fingers and say, "That is where we can find hope.

After many years of discussing and planning and putting, he convinced the people in power that his dream should also be their dream. The people in power agreed to give him the money he needed to realize his dream and pointed out a spot on which he could construct his wondrous building. They even gave the building his name. He had but to wait 10 more years to see his dream come true.

But along the way something happened. Progress slowed. The 10 years came and went and still the work on his building was not complete. There was no one to take over for the visionary doctor when, like Moses, he prepared to step back at the border of the Promised Land.

Something else happened. Something that even today few want to talk about.

Why the delay in opening the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute? State architect Carole Olshavsky offers two years' worth of construction problems, beginning right down at the foundation:

First there were difficulties digging the foundation. Olshavsky says, due to under ground rock. Then there were problems with the concrete. Floors weren't poured level and "it took a lot of effort to get that straightened out."

Next came the structural difficulties, the concrete columns. "Some of them were put in not plumb with the rest of the building," she says, "and had to be repaired or corrected."

Some of the steel used in constructing the roof was later found to be "faulty," Olshavsky says. "A lot of the steel had to be reworked after that was discovered."

Finding brick to match that of the existing hospital building, Rhodes Hall, also took time, she explains.

More recently, Olshavsky says, contractors ran into trouble with the vibrating pads, concrete "paddles" on springs that keep the building from jiggling as trucks go by or as construction continues. Some of the pads cracked, she says, so "corrective work" had to be done.

"So one thing after another built up to the delay on the project.

Work seems to go more smoothly now, Olshavsky says. "The problems haven't been resolved financially at this point, but they have been resolved constructionally."

The financial difficulties stem from assigning responsibility, not from lack of funding. The building is running about 8 percent over the bid amount, Olshavsky says, which for that type of a building is well within an accepted range for extra costs and isn't affecting the total line bud get at this point.

"There's been some extra costs in some areas so I assume (Ohio State University) is minimizing some things in other areas offsetting it."

Olshavsky's contact people at Ohio State have been Robert Lopeman of the university architect's office and Dr. George Kaye, who is responsible for facilities construction and planning of the research center. Lopeman declined to comment on the project. Kaye referred construction questions to Dr. Arthur James, the project's current medical director.

According to James, the only delay was underground. The contractors, he says, "ran into quite a lot of water table that boring didn't reveal. I guess, so that they took quite a bit longer to do their underground foundation work. Once they got above ground they're been right on schedule."

The foundation work took two years. "Yes."

Richard Jackson, vice president for business and administration, agrees the foundation was the problem. "The contractor had a difficult time installing it. I guess you'd have to ask him for a reason... . He has made accusations (about) water, boulders, it was hard to get a seal, the caissons, what have you."

Although there have been changes during construction, Jackson says, the project has not been delayed because of them.

"You'll get some conflict over that," from others familiar with the project, he suggests, but changes have been minor and "certainly (are) not the reason for the delay."

Beyond that, he says, "I'm talking as a reporter and that makes the discussion difficult."

With university officials and the state architect in agreement that the delays have been primarily at the construction end, there's been difficulty in discussing the project.

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cases, but the kinds that were difficult to treat, and new therapeutic treatments could be applied and... (testing) could be carried out, which is difficult to do in a community hospital. They just don't have the facilities and the staff that are involved in that or the volume of patients to set up trials of that kind. I felt at the time it was a good move. Many of the medical community felt the same way.

But not all. The records—that records are left—contain numerous letters from area physicians who opposed the cancer research center either because it would duplicate services already available or because it would "undermine the confidence of patients in local care." Ackerman and others translated those arguments as fear that the cancer research center would attract patients who otherwise would have sought treatment in another area hospital.

Dr. Warren Wheeler trained at M.D. Anderson Hospital and brought his practice to Columbus in 1975. For 10 years, until last year, he was associate medical director of the Columbus Cancer Clinic, of which University Hospitals' James was medical director. He was skeptical of the plan when it first came up.

Having trained at M.D. Anderson and "then coming back to the little old Columbus, Ohio, I thought, This is unrealizable, who wants a cancer hospital in Columbus, Ohio, and it can't possibly begin to match M.D. Anderson or Sloan-Kettering. But that was my early thought, and I think that was the thought of many physicians. But over the period of time I finally support (it)."

Wheeler's concern now is that "people may go there with unrealistic expectations. Just because it's a big cancer research center doesn't mean success for that patient.

"Research centers' goal is to find newer and better modalities in cancer therapy. They don't want to run-of-the-mill breast cancer, Hodgkin's, stuff that people like me can adequately take care of with conventional chemotherapy. They want people to come here who have a kind of cancer that we don't have good, conventional treatment for, like prostate or kidney cancer, sarcoma, some of the leukemias, melanomas, or they want to send patients who have had all the conventional therapy, (aren't) totally burned out and don't want to give up," patients willing to volunteer for experimental treatments.

"Such patients need to fully understand what they're in for, Wheeler says. "If you don't say, 'I'll be here,' I'll give you my body, you can experiment on it because maybe you'll cure me with your new wonder drugs.' But even the wonder drugs haven't even been investigated fully enough (for doctors) to know whether they are the right drugs. So you may be one of the early patients in this cancer and your body and you don't get any results at all. It's the people down the road who get the adequate dose, the right drug, what may ultimately be the cure for cancer."

As for any continued reluctance among the medical community to see the cancer center in operation, "There's always antagonism between the community hospital doctor and the university-setting research doctor," Wheeler says, "and we both think we do the best. There has to be a happy medium. I've got to, as a private practicing physician, be aware of my limitations and be receptive and open-minded and say to a patient honestly, Look, I can't do you any good, I can't cure you, why don't you go down to OSU because they've got a good protocol for this and although it's not proven it might be the drug for you. I've got to be receptive to that.

"On the other hand," he adds, "I can't just be referring them all down there... (The research center doctors are) out to get patients to fulfill their protocols. So if you go down there and adamantly say, Look, I don't want any of that conventional therapy, the doctors out in Hospital X don't know what they're doing, the university isn't going to turn them away. They're going to say, Great, (but you are a number)."

A hospital, as Wheeler suggests, watches its bottom line just like any other business. And like any other business, much of its success depends on leadership. As the research center contractions work out their difficulties, at area doctors come to accept the center for the innovative work possible there, as other university offices finalize the center's operating budgets and bid out equipment and attend in the details of moving the current cancer facilities to their future home, at University Hospitals the problem of selecting a medical director has yet to be resolved.

Dr. Manuel Trigemius, vice president for health services and head of the Sears committee, declined to comment on its committee's progress.

James, the current medical director says the committee has several candidates left to interview. There is plenty of time he says, because the new director will take over only after the center's opening, not projected for this fall. This is a difficult position to fill, he says, because "thi is a very unusual setup and there aren't that many people who qualify. The candidates must know all about the cancer field, must be a top-notch oncologist, he has to know about cancer research, he has to know about administration. That's a pretty good number of things for one individual to master.

"We've sort of been taking our time doing it because we haven't been in a hurry. We're not going to settle for someone who isn't highly qualified."

And as to his colleagues' reticence: "There are certain of us who know, who work with it. I'm the director, I'm willing to talk about any phase of it if you want. I don't know that anyone else would like to talk too much about it."

James: He's been working on the cancer research center idea for more than 25 years.
Schuller to head hospital
Selection of OSU cancer specialist ends 3-year search

By Tim Doulin
Dispatch Staff Reporter

Dr. David E. Schuller, a specialist in the Ohio State University College of Medicine, has been named director of the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute at OSU.

The appointment, approved by the OSU Board of Trustees yesterday, ended a 3-year, nationwide search for a director of the $54 million hospital.

Schuller, 43, has served as director of the head and neck oncology program at OSU's Comprehensive Cancer Center since 1984. He will receive $64,350 a year.

"It is a big job, and I'm looking forward to the challenges ahead," he said.

Schuller will oversee patient care, education and research. Construction of the 160-bed, 12-story hospital at Neil and 10th Aves. is expected to be finished in late summer. It is to open before the end of the year.

The hospital will have state-of-the-art diagnostic and therapeutic equipment, surgical suites equipped for cancer treatment, a bone marrow transplant unit, and an oncology unit to evaluate the most advanced anti-cancer agents.

Research, patient care and academics will be priorities, Schuller said.

"We must demonstrate this physical facility will give us more capability for research and care than we have had without it," he said.

Schuller said the hospital has an excellent core of researchers who will "plot strategy on where to go in the research area."

"We can't just say that we are

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Dr. David E. Schuller
going to have excellence in every phase of cancer research. We don't have the resources to do that, and neither does any other hospital," Schuller said.

The challenge in cancer research is to understand the basic forces of the disease, he said.

"We are a new kid on the block," Schuller said. "But clearly we have established a track record in cancer research."

Schuller received his medical degree with distinction from OSU in 1970.

He served a fellowship in head and neck surgery at Pack Medical Foundation in New York and another fellowship in head and neck oncology and facial plastic and reconstructive surgery at the University of Iowa.

He was named assistant professor in OSU's Department of Otolaryngology in 1976 and department chairman in 1984.

The search for a director of the cancer hospital began in 1985.

DR. GERALD P. Murphy, former director of Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo, N.Y., was recommended in August 1986. He turned down the job 2 months later amid reports that he left Roswell under pressure.

Two other leading candidates withdrew last November. They were Dr. John Niederhuber, a professor of oncology at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, and Dr. George Bryan, director of the University of Wisconsin's McCord Research Institute in Madison.

Dr. Manuel Tzagournis, vice president for health services and dean of the College of Medicine, OSU President Edward H. Jennings and some others agreed to recommend Schuller to the OSU Board of Trustees.

"I'M MOST pleased that one of our own Ohio State colleagues has been selected as the best candidate to guide this national cancer facility," Tzagournis said.

Jennings expressed confidence in Schuller.

"Dr. Schuller has a national reputation not only in otolaryngology but also in research of head and throat cancer," Jennings said. "I'm sure he will show the leadership so needed for that position."

OSU gets gift hotel, Page 1 B
New cancer center director selected from OSU faculty

By Joan Slattery
Lantern staff writer

After three years of searching the nation for a director for the new Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Ohio State has chosen a cancer specialist from among its own faculty.

The appointment of Dr. David E. Schuller was approved Friday by the university's Board of Trustees and will be effective March 15. Schuller is professor and chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology, which deals with the ear, nose and throat.

"We think the grass is always greener somewhere else until we see that our own backyard has nice flowers in it," said Myles Brand, vice president for academic affairs and provost.

Manuel Tzagournis, vice president for health services and dean of the College of Medicine, said Schuller received his doctorate in medicine from Ohio State in 1970. He continued his training at Ohio State, University Hospital in Cleveland, Pack Medical Foundation in New York City and the University of Iowa.

In 1976, Schuller joined Ohio State's faculty as an assistant professor and quickly advanced to his current position in the Department of Otolaryngology, Tzagournis said.

Schuller, who specializes in cancers of the head and neck, said his strengths are in the areas of clinical research, patient care and education.

One of his first objectives for the hospital and research institute is to gather all of the people involved and develop a strategy for emphasizing the strengths of the program.

"Both physicians and the public are in need of a ray of hope in terms of cancer research," Schuller said.

"We have the ability to have state-of-the-art patient care and first-rate research not only for the people of Franklin County but in the whole state of Ohio," he said.

Schuller, a past president of the Franklin County American Cancer Society who continues to serve on the board of directors, said 48,000 people in Ohio developed a cancer malignancy in 1987, and 24,000 of those died.

A MAJOR CHALLENGE of the institute will be to educate the public about cancer. Schuller said college students can still modify their lifestyles to determine what state of health they will be in when they reach the age of 40 or 50.

College students are not immune to cancer, Schuller said. For example, testicular cancer affects males in their 20s, he said.

He said changing dietary habits and avoiding exposure to irritants such as cigarette smoke can reduce a person's chances of developing a malignancy.

"We are now curing as much as 50 percent of people who develop a malignancy," he said.

"The new institute and hospital represents the opportunity for what is already a part of the university to have a physical identity and opportunity for growth," Schuller said.

He said Ohio State's current cancer facility, the Comprehensive Cancer Center, will enhance and not compete with the new institute.

THE RELATIONSHIP the institute has with the university allows collaborative efforts.

"We need to establish communication so we know what expertise exists," he said.

For example, experts in the physical sciences can provide knowledge about how laser technology may be used in cancer treatment, he said.

Schuller said research is one of the strong points of cancer study at Ohio State. The top two floors of the institute will be used solely for laboratory space.

In basic research, for example, studies involve how cancers evolve and the relation of viral infections to cancer.

In clinical research, the university specializes in bone marrow transplants. An entire floor of the new institute will be devoted to bone marrow cancer.

The new hospital and institute will be "patient-friendly," Schuller said. People will not be intimidated by the new building, in which 85 percent of the rooms will be single rooms.
Cancer facility overcomes delay

By JODY SHUMAKER
Lantern staff writer

Despite a two-year delay in laying the foundation, the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute is back on schedule and will be ready to open later this year, its medical director said.

Dr. Arthur G. James, medical director, said some of the problems with the foundation arose because of water tables. Cement pillars had to be installed underneath the foundation to keep the building stable.

James said he is not too concerned about the delay because contractors have been back on schedule since the foundation was built.

Richard Jackson, vice president of business and administration, said the delays have not had any major effects on the building’s budget so far, although he is not sure what the future will bring.

“As a result of the delays, there have been claims made by the contractor, but there have been no settlements made on any of the claims, and there have been no major adjustments as a result of the claims,” Jackson said.

Some of the contractors want more money because of the difficulties with building the foundation, he said.

James said the hospital, located next to University Hospitals, will be one of four in this part of the nation used solely for cancer treatment and research.

It will be the only such hospital on a college campus, he said.

A cancer hospital can do much more for the cancer patient than a general hospital, James said.

About 10 percent of a general hospital’s patients are cancer patients, which means that doctors and nurses spend only about 10 percent of their time with cancer patients, he said.

In a cancer hospital, however, the medical staff will spend 100 percent of its time treating cancer patients, giving them better and more specialized care, James said.

“We’ve been building up our cancer staff,” he said. “We’ve been getting top people in so that we have an adequate staff right now to get started.”

As we build up our load (of patients) in the cancer hospital, we’ll have to keep hiring other people,” he said. “A year after we’ve started, we’ll have many more people and many more physicians specializing in cancer (care).”

The 12-story building will have 160 beds and two floors for basic cancer research, James said. The main hospital will also keep laboratories for cancer research.

A year after we’ve started, we’ll have many more people and many more physicians specializing in cancer.

— Arthur G. James

James said he believes the $54 million facility has the potential to be the best cancer research hospital in the country.

“We’re the only one that is so intricately involved academically,” he said.

If researchers need help, the resources are available to them on campus where they wouldn’t be otherwise, James said. Here they can consult with specialists in various areas such as chemistry, pharmacy or any other necessary area.

James estimated the research will cost about $29 million per year. Funding for the research will come in part from the interest on a $15 million endowment fund, which has already been established, and from additional public support.

Funding for the facility came both from the state legislature and the university, he said. The state gave $40 million to build the hospital and the university gave $14 million, he said.

James said he has been working on the idea of a cancer research hospital since his training at Sloan-Kettering’s cancer hospital in New York more than 30 years ago.

He said he is happy to see his dream finally realized.

He will turn over his post as medical director March 15 to Dr. David E. Schuller, professor and chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology. Otolaryngology deals with the ear, nose and throat.

President Jennings proposed naming the hospital after James at the building’s Sept. 11 cornerstone-laying ceremony. The proposal was approved by the Board of Trustees at its Oct. 2 meeting.
TRUSTEES ACT ON PERSONNEL AND OTHER MATTERS

COLUMBUS, Ohio -- Three Ohio State University cancer center officials were given new titles Friday (6/3) by the university's board of trustees.

David E. Schuller, director of the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, also was named director of the Comprehensive Cancer Center, retroactive to May 1.

David S. Yohn, who had been the center director, was named deputy director, and Stanley P. Balcerzak, formerly deputy director, was named associate director.
Hospitals merge 2 cancer centers

By Robert Halkley
Lantern staff writer

The OSU Board of Trustees awarded three cancer center officials with new titles at its last meeting.

David E. Schuller, director of the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, was named director of the Comprehensive Cancer Center.

The board members voted to unite the two cancer organizations under one director.

David S. Yohn, who had been the center director, was named deputy director, and Stanley P. Balcerzak, formerly deputy director, was named associate director.

Schuller is anxious about his new responsibilities of overseeing both organizations.

"It's a combination of both excitement and a little fear," Schuller said. "But a tremendous opportunity."

Schuller's primary duties as director of the center will be to supervise the overall activities, primarily research, while at the institute he will be chief coordinator of administration.

Schuller said the purpose of the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute is to provide state-of-the-art inpatient care and treatment facilities in the Midwest. The Comprehensive Cancer Center is where the research and equipment is housed, he said. The center comprises several organizations and universities in the region.

"It's a major effort on the part of the university and the state of Ohio," Schuller added.

The Institute, scheduled to be completed later this year, is expected to treat approximately 48,000 inpatients and 100,000 outpatients annually, said David Crawford, university hospitals spokesman. It will have 160 beds and will provide a 24-bed bone marrow transplant center.

Crawford said combining the research and clinical branches into one building will allow advances in patient care to be put into practice quicker and easier.

He said another benefit of combining the two will be the size. The large number of patients will permit the research physicians to detect and treat a variety of cancer cases. Additionally, diagnostic and therapeutic equipment will be less expensive when used for a large number of people, Crawford said.
Cancer hospital separation sought

By Mary Carmen Cupito
Dispatch Medical Reporter

The Ohio State University Hospitals board wants to separate the cancer hospital from the other hospitals in the university system.

The board will ask university President Edward H. Jennings to consider the controversial proposal.

Separating the hospital may increase Medicare reimbursement payments by $3 million or $4 million a year, supporters said at a board meeting yesterday.

But Michael Covert, hospital president, is concerned that the cost of duplicating services and personnel could offset additional Medicare money.

"DO WE create more of a bureaucratic structure that costs us more through duplication of efforts?" he asked.

The $54 million cancer hospital, once scheduled for completion in November 1986, is not expected to open until January, because of construction delays.

Under the proposal, a separate board would govern the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute. That board would answer directly to Jennings. The other hospitals in the OSU system - Dodd, Rhodes, Doan and Upham halls - are governed by the OSU board.

A consultant has said that keeping the cancer hospital separate could help it qualify for an exemption from Medicare's regular payment system, which gives hospitals a predetermined amount for each diagnosed ailment, said Dr. David Schuller, director of the cancer hospital.

With an exemption, Medicare will pay the hospital's full costs of treating patients, Schuller said.

The board... decided to pursue the matter informally with Jennings.

Board member Shirley Bowser said she is concerned because Jennings was not consulted in the past month about the proposal. Myles Brand, university provost, questioned whether voting on a formal motion would be "confrontational" with Jennings.

Jennings was on vacation and not at the meeting.

Richard Jackson, vice president of OSU business and administration, told the board, "I knew he's had great interest in this subject, and I would strongly suggest it either be tabled or not be brought up for action until he is available."

In the end, the board took no vote, made no motion and decided to pursue the matter informally with Jennings.

IN OTHER action, the board voted to spend about $1 million for an architectural plan to renovate Upham Hall. Covert said Upham was built in the early 1950s and needs "a major rebuilding."

The board elected Dr. John G. Kramer as chairman. He is a Martin Furry, Ohio, dentist and OSU alumnus and has served on the board since 1985. He succeeds Arthur Voros.

Vorys said, "I have been associated in my life with a number of businesses. I have never (known one)... more complex than OSU hospital."
Money dispute may halt hospital work

By Tim Doulin
Dispatch Staff Reporter

A dispute over money and quality of work threatens to stop construction of the Ohio State University cancer hospital at the end of the week, a state official said yesterday.

Massaro Corp. of Pittsburgh, the general contractor for the project, told the state yesterday that it will stop working on the hospital at the end of the work week, State Architect Carole Olshevsky said.

Massaro Corp. responded to an Aug. 15 letter from the state that demanded the contractor correct defective construction on the project and said the state planned to review monthly pay requests for completed work submitted by the contractor.

THE STATE owes about $1.2 million on the contract to Massaro. That is not enough money to complete the hospital and correct defective work, Olshevsky said.

“We have to take a look at the work that has to be done and the money we have left to pay,” Olshevsky said.

Faulty tile flooring and exterior stone are among the items the state wants corrected by Massaro.

THE STATE is reviewing Massaro pay requests for the months of June and July, both for $400,000. The general contractor submits a pay request for work completed each month.

“There are a lot of different options that the state and the contractor have to look into. And Ohio State has to be included in any discussions along that line,” Olshevsky said.

Completion of the hospital was first set for late 1986.

“If they walk off the project after Friday, then we have to look at what it means as far as contractual obligations to the state, but we can’t make them stay.”

MASSARO OFFICIALS could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Richard D. Jackson, OSU vice president of business and administration, had not seen the letter from Massaro.

“Obviously, we will take a look at it so we can make some sort of response,” Jackson said.

This is just another in a long line of disputes between contractors and the state since work on the hospital began in August 1984. Earlier, Massaro and three other contractors filed claims with the Ohio Division of Public Works for more money to complete work.

AMONG THE claims were a request from Massaro for $1.7 million for exterior wall work and $2.9 million for interior wall work.

Contractors have asked for $12.3 million more than the original bids, which totaled $30.7 million.

Delays have plagued construction of the hospital.

Completion of the hospital was first set for late 1986. Officials now say the hospital may not open until 1989.

Hospital construction is about 80 percent complete, Jackson said.
Dispute halts construction

By Cheryl A. Thompson
Lantern Staff Writer

The general contractor who is building the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute at Ohio State will stop work Friday because of contract violations by the State of Ohio, according to a statement issued by the contractor.

In the statement, the Massaro Corp. of Pittsburgh said it has not received payment for work completed in May.

"My company has already been forced to put millions of dollars of its own money into completing this project," President Joseph A. Massaro Jr. said. "Now the owners (of the cancer center) are effectively telling us to go ahead and finish the project without further compensation. This we are simply unable to do."

The State Architect's Office issued a letter Aug. 15, demanding that the contractor correct defective work on the cancer center and finish the project without further delays.

Construction of the cancer center began November 1984 and was originally projected to cost $54 million. The Ohio General Assembly appropriated $40 million to the project and the university was to contribute $14 million upon completion.

According to the state, the Massaro Corp. has received $18.9 million of its $20.9 million contract. The remaining $2 million will not cover the costs of correcting defective work, finishing incomplete work and compensating the state for damages that resulted from construction delays, the state claimed.

Initially scheduled for completion in November 1986, the project is 90 percent complete, according to the Ohio Department of Administrative Services.

In a statement issued Wednesday, the department stated that the problems with the Massaro Corp. involve the quality of workmanship within the cancer center.

The state and the university have been trying to resolve the problems by using the "provisions of the contract involving dispute resolution procedures."

If the contractor does not complete the project, the state will pursue all options to promptly finish the project, according to the statement.

Richard D. Jackson, OSU vice president of business and administration, said the contract for the cancer center is between the corporation and the State of Ohio.

"The issue is quantity and quality of work," Jackson said.

According to its statement, Massaro Corp. is preparing to seek legal action to solve the problem of non-payment by the state.

The Columbus law firm of Schottenstein, Zox & Dunn is representing the corporation. Attorney John P. Gilligan would not comment.
Surety may get a call

State ponders next step on cancer hospital

By Tim Deullin Dispatch Staff Reporter

The Ohio Department of Administrative Services may turn to a bonding company to ensure completion of the Ohio State University Cancer Research Institute.

Massaro Corp. of Pittsburgh, the general contractor for the cancer hospital, told state officials Tuesday that it will stop working on the hospital at the end of the workweek because of non-payment and other contract violations by the state.

STATE AND OSU officials said yesterday that they have lived up to the contract and want defective work corrected and the hospital completed quickly.

The opening of the 12-story, 169-bed hospital for cancer patients already has been delayed about two years.

"If the general contractor leaves the contract, then we will go to the surety to see if they will complete the project," State Architect Carole Oshavsky said.

The general contractor puts up a bond guaranteeing the job will be completed. If the general contractor fails to do the work, the bonding company can be liable for completion of the work.

Ninety percent of construction is complete.

In a meeting yesterday, Oshavsky and OSU officials discussed other options the state can pursue if Massaro stops work. Oshavsky and OSU Vice President Richard D. Jackson refused to elaborate.

In a statement, Joseph Massaro Jr., president of Massaro Corp., said, "It is a shame that the state has forced us to take this action because the real losers will be the citizens of the community and of the state of Ohio, who would receive the benefits of the use of the cancer clinic when it is completed."

The state's failure to pay $40,000 for work performed by Massaro in May prompted the general contractor to threaten to stop work at the end of the week.

"WE HAVE made every effort to finish this project, but we cannot continue to work without payment," Massaro said.

The state refuses to pay Massaro until it reviews monthly pay requisitions submitted by Massaro for June and July.

The state owes about $1.2 million on a $19.4 million contract to Massaro. State officials are concerned that that is not enough money to complete the hospital and fix defective work.

State officials have complained about floor tiles, uneven walls and other problems.

Massaro says many of the complaints about construction are not his company's fault and that many of the problems can be corrected "from funds that have been previously retained from payment to Massaro Corp."

"THERE IS simply no justifica-

Construction materials on site of cancer clinic, which is 90 percent complete

Dispatch photo by Eric Albrecht

He said his company has put millions of dollars of its own money into the project.

No meetings are scheduled between state and Massaro officials. Oshavsky said Massaro has invited state officials and subcontractors to a walkthrough of the hospital at 8 a.m. Friday.
State needs hospital contractor

By Tim Doulin
Dispatch Staff Reporter

A new general contractor will be hired to continue construction of The Ohio State University's hospital for cancer research.

Problems have delayed the hospital's opening nearly two years.

Yesterday, the general contractor stopped work because of the state's failure to pay for a month's work and other alleged contract violations. The Massaro Corp. was the builder.

THE OHIO DEPARTMENT of Administrative Services said an interim general contractor will be employed until the Aetna Casualty and Surety Co. can find a permanent contractor. The work is 90 percent complete.

Aetna, the bonding company representing Massaro, is liable for completion of the hospital if Massaro fails to finish it, the state said.

"Massaro has turned over the keys of the building to the state, and we will be seeking to bring in a new general contractor in the next several days," department spokesman Gretchen Hui said.

Massaro removed its offices, tools and equipment from the construction site. The state called the action a breach of contract.

The Pittsburgh-based company was hired in 1984 to build the 12-story, 180-bed hospital, planned as one of four in the country solely for cancer treatment.

Massaro has received all but $1.2 million of the $12.4 million the state agreed to pay. The state did not pay about $400,000 for work performed in May, prompting Massaro to announce earlier this week that it planned to stop work yesterday.

The state said it is reviewing pay requests for work performed in May and June because the company failed to correct defects.

Among the problems was failure to put windows in four patient rooms, the state said.

The state said the remaining money owed to Massaro isn't enough to cover the cost of corrections and completion of the hospital. The state wants Massaro to pay the extra costs.

Massaro has its own complaints. In addition to withholding a month's pay, the state failed to compensate it for changes and delays caused by inadequate plans and specifications, Massaro said.

Massaro said earlier this week its differences with the state may be settled in court.

Representatives for Massaro and the state talked yesterday but could not resolve their differences, Massaro attorney John Gilligan said.

THREE CONTRACTORS will survey the construction project Monday and might make proposals to the state to complete the job, said Richard Jackson, OSU vice president of business and administration.

Subcontractors will have to negotiate a new contract with the new general contractor.

Prime contractors, who do work such as plumbing, heating and air conditioning, will continue work, Jackson said.

Also yesterday, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency fined Massaro $12,500 for an asbestos removal violation at the construction site. The violation occurred in June 1987, Jackson said.
3 builders bid on OSU cancer center

By Tim Doulin
Dispatch Staff Reporter

Three contractors are submitting proposals to the state for finishing work on the Ohio State University cancer hospital.

Representatives of Vesta Construction Co., the Sherman R. Smoot Co., and Dugan and Myers Construction Co yesterday looked over construction of the hospital, said Richard D. Jackson, OSU's vice president of business and administration.

The STATE will select one of the companies as the project's interim general contractor, replacing Massaro Corp. of Pittsburgh. The state hopes to select the contractor "just as soon as possible, perhaps by the end of the week," Jackson said.

Massaro stopped work on the hospital Friday because the state failed to pay the company about $400,000 for work performed in May and allegedly committed other contract violations.

The state says it is reviewing Massaro's pay requests for work performed in May and June because the company failed to comply with a request to correct defective construction.

Massaro has received all but $1.2 million of the $19.4 million the state agreed to pay the company for its services. The state has said the remaining money owed Massaro is not enough to cover the cost of fixing defective work and finishing the hospital, which is about 90 percent complete.

The interim general contractor will work on the project until Aetna Casualty and Surety Co., the bonding company representing Massaro, selects a permanent replacement.

The STATE has requested a meeting with Aetna to discuss hiring a new general contractor. It is possible one of the three contractors who looked over the site yesterday will take the job permanently.

Meanwhile, prime contractors, who do work such as plumbing, heating, air conditioning and ventilation, are continuing work. Subcontractors will have to negotiate a new contract with the new general contractor.

Beset by delays, the hospital is about two years behind in opening. It will be one of four hospitals in the country dedicated to cancer treatment.
Cancer-center builder hired

By Marci McNaghten
Dispatch Staff Reporter

The Ohio State University's cancer hospital has a new contractor.

Yesterday, the state selected the Sherman R. Smoot Co., 907 N. 23rd St., to take over where another company left off a week ago, said Gretchen Hull, spokesman for the Ohio Department of Administrative Services.

"They were chosen on the basis of their ability to manage the project, to complete it as quickly as possible, their experience with OSU projects and especially with hospital projects," Hull said.

Smoot will begin work on the hospital Tuesday, said Richard D. Jackson, OSU's vice president of business and administration.

Massaro Corp. of Pittsburgh quit work on the hospital Aug. 27 because the state wouldn't pay about $400,000 for work performed in May and because of other alleged contract violations.

Massaro had received all but $1.2 million of the total $19.4 million the state agreed to pay.

The state has said the remaining money owed Massaro is not enough to cover the cost of correcting defective work and finishing the hospital, which is about 90 percent complete.

Besides Smoot, Vesta Construction Co. and Dugan and Myers Construction Co. submitted bids to take over as contractor.

Hull said the amount of the bid could not be released until Tuesday. "Several contractual issues" had to be ironed out, she said.

Smoot also was selected this week as contractor for the remodeling of Central High School to prepare for the "Son of Heaven" exhibit.
New firm selected to finish building

By Robert Bunge
Lantern staff writer

The Sherman R. Smoot Company was hired by the state to complete construction of the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute on Neil Avenue.

Smoot was chosen for the job after the Massaro Corporation of Pittsburgh stopped work as the general contractor on August 26 because of a dispute over payment, said OSU vice president of business and administration Richard D. Jackson.

"They walked off the job and turned the keys over to the state in an uncompleted form," he said.

Massaro's attorney, John P. Gilligan of the Columbus law firm of Schottenstein, Zoe & Dunn, said, "In our view Massaro stopped working because they had not been paid for work done, and there were no indications that they were going to get paid for future work."

Gilligan said Massaro, "will take the appropriate legal action to pursue their damages," and that no claims have been filed yet.

Jackson said the only other project Massaro had done on campus was the Chemistry Building.

"(The chemistry building) was a difficult project, certainly not one of the easiest that we have done," he said. "There were discussions over a number of things."

After Massaro discontinued work, the university suggested three contractors to the state, Jackson said.

The state then selected Smoot from the three companies in early September.

Jackson said that Smoot, a local contractor, has done a fair amount of work on campus, including two additions to the hospital and the top two floors of the Arps garage.

Ted Beegly of the Smoot Co. said the company will begin work this week, but no completion date has been set.

Beegly said the state architect's office was working on a list of things that needed to be finished.

"Until we get that list, we cannot get started," he said. "There is so much preparatory work to get done before you know exactly where to start."

Construction on the $54 million cancer center started in August 1984 with completion expected in November 1986.

Difficulties in the foundation of the building - unexpected ground stone - forced delays that set the completion date back to this fall, and increased the general contractor's cost.

The contract is state controlled because most of the funding is state money.
Problems plague company

By Robert Bunge
Lantern staff writer

The Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Center was not the first building the Massaro Company had trouble with on campus.

Massaro, a Pittsburgh firm, also built the chemistry building, 120 West 18th Avenue.

Last month, the state of Ohio began withholding funds from Massaro until certain deficiencies in the cancer hospital were fixed.

Massaro responded by walking off the job on August 26.

Some problems with the structure the state said would have to be fixed included missing windows, the wrong type of limestone edge detail, bad limestone and no date carved into the cornerstone.

Other defects include a utility tunnel built at the wrong level, gaps in the metal roof and unlevel floor tiles.

After Massaro quit working, the state asked the university for the names of three contractors the university thought could finish the job. It picked the Sherman R. Smoot Company.

Formal bidding procedures were not followed because construction had already been started on the project and no one was sure how much work needed to be done to complete the building.

"(Smoot) was selected on the basis of their ability to manage the project, complete it quickly as possible and because they have experience on other projects at OSU, particularly hospital projects," said Gretchen H. Hall, spokeswoman for the Ohio Department of Administrative Services.

The Smoot Company did not bid on the original project and of the seven original bids, Massaro was the lowest.

Construction on the chemistry building, costing $18 million, started in May 1984. Staff moved into the building by summer 1986.

University Architect Barbara Koelbl said there were some problems with the building while it was being built.

"It was a major project. Aside from the work that goes on at the hospital, it was one of the largest building projects the university had at that time," Koelbl said.

Some of the problems the chemistry building had were the wrong type of brick on its outside, and cracks in the pre-cast concrete floor deck.

"(Massaro) had to re-order brick at their cost," Koelbl said. "We did get the correct brick on the building."

The cancer center was originally scheduled to open in November 1986. Complications during construction set back the estimated opening date to fall 1988.

Vice-President of Administration Richard D. Jackson said there is little comparison between the cancer and chemistry buildings.

"The buildings are not the same, they are different types of construction," he said.
Cancer center may cost $3 million to finish

Windows missing, tiles not level, state officials say

By Tim Doulin
and James Bradshaw
Dispatch Staff Reporter

Correcting building blunders, such as patient rooms without windows, and completing work on the Ohio State University cancer hospital will cost about $3.3 million, OSU Vice President Richard D. Jackson said yesterday.

The lack of windows in four patient rooms is among the most glaring errors, he said.

"You walk into one room, and it's light and airy. Then you walk in this one other, and you think you're in a damn cell," Jackson said.

These and other problems, such as floor tiles that aren't level, incorrect limestone exteriors and failure to carve the date in a cornerstone, prompted the Ohio Department of Administrative Services in July to begin withholding payments to the general contractor, the Massaro Corp. of Pittsburgh.

MASSARO responded by walking off the job Aug. 26.

The estimated cost of the hospital is $84 million.

Massaro said yesterday that it is not to blame for all the problems. Glenn Scherba, Massaro senior project manager, said a review of state records and correspondence shows, for example, that windows were not in the state's plans for the four rooms.

"The state apparently relied on cost-of-correction figures that were grossly inflated that they are preposterous on their face and create serious questions about the state's ability to properly monitor the construction of this project," Scherba said.

State Architect Carole Olshavsky said the $3.3 million for repairs and completion is a "best guesstimate" until the new contractor, Sherman R. Smoot Co., can review the project. She said the state sticks by its figures in holding Massaro accountable.

Smoot's work will not add to the cost of the hospital because the state intends to pay Smoot with money withheld from Massaro and money the state expects to collect from Massaro's bonding company, Olshavsky said.

MASSARO CONTENDS the state has improperly withheld more than $1 million for work done. Massaro's contract was for $19.4 million.

Olshavsky said the state is holding up about $1.6 million — nearly $1.2 million for work to be done and $412,000 being held in escrow until the project is accepted as completed.

Smoot was hired on an emergency basis because it is important not to let the project sit idle, Olshavsky said.

Officials had hoped they could begin moving equipment into the building "the first of the year," but that is unlikely, she said. It will be at least November before Smoot can predict when the building will be done, Olshavsky said.

"I don't even want to speculate" when the building will be ready, Jackson said. "I really don't know how this is going to shake out."

The 12-story, 160-bed cancer center, one of four dedicated solely to cancer treatment and research in this country, has been troubled by delays from the beginning. When construction began in 1984, the center, just north of the University Hospitals complex, was expected to open in December 1986.

BUILDERS encountered problems setting the foundation in rocky soil. Contractors complained that plans and specifications were inadequate and that the state was failing to approve and pay for necessary changes.

In March 1986, Massaro and other contractors filed six claims for $12.7 million to cover unanticipated work. The state agreed to pay about $712,000 on a $4.5 million claim from Massaro.

Massaro refused to accept it partly because it would have committed the contractor to complete the work within the agreed price. The remaining claims have not been resolved.

Olshavsky said settling the claims could increase the hospital's cost.
Hiring new center contractor to cost nearly $3.5 million

By Robert Bunge
Lantern staff writer

The state Architects and Engineers Office estimated the cost of hiring a new contractor to finish the Author G. James Cancer Hospital will be $3.3 million, said Richard D. Jackson, vice president of Business and Administration.

The Massaro Company of Pittsburgh walked off the job because of a payment dispute with the state.

The state has hired the Sherman R. Smoot company to finish the $54 million project, which will be one of four centers in the country dedicated specifically to cancer research and treatment.

State Architect Carole Olshavsky said the state does not expect to get a completion date from Smoot until November.

She said it will take that long for Smoot to arrange subcontractors and to estimate the final date.

Jackson said $1.6 million withheld from Massaro and possibly money from a bonding company would be used for the extra expense of finishing the project.

"We will seek to recover from (Massaro's) bonding company," Jackson said.

The state requires a construction company to be bonded, which is similar to being insured, before it can start a project.

Glenn R. Scherba, Senior Project Manager of Massaro, said most of the state's complaints about the project focused on the punch list, and that the state's estimates of fixing the problems are high.

A list of unfinished items called a punch list is produced by a contractor right before a building is finished. The list is then used by both sides to decide what work is left.

Jackson said the $3.3 million figure is a good estimate.

Scherba said an example of the inflated estimate is the price put on repairing some limestone edging on the building.

Massaro claims the limestone can be fixed for $5,000.

"You can see that something is very wrong. They put a value of $300,000 on it," Scherba said.

Olshavsky said the official punch list had not been completed and was never turned into the state.

She said it was too early into the project to do a list and that, "We would have not accepted it yet."

Another state complaint is the lack of windows in four patient rooms. A brick wall where windows are supposed to be is covered with wall paper.

Scherba said the design called for five-foot windows where there is only three-and-a-half feet of room.

He said that once into the project, the state issued new drawings without the windows: "We honestly thought that the windows had been deleted," Scherba said.

Massaro claims the state estimates the windows will cost $48,000 collectively when it should cost about $20,000 to install them.

Olshavsky said, "The windows are on the drawings, there may be some details to work out."

Scherba said Massaro obtained the state's costs from documents recovered using the Ohio Public Records Act.
Cancer hospital got its start on shaky ground

By James Bradshaw
and Tim Dolin
Dispatch Staff Reporters

The problems with The Ohio State University's $54 million cancer research hospital date literally to the Ice Age.

The Massaro Corp. of Pittsburgh started on the foundation in August 1984, expecting to complete the project a little over two years later. But as soon as construction began, Massaro encountered a glacial trough filled with boulders and cracked rock.

"It was like a V-shaped wedge where a glacier had cut through," said Michael J. Dorrian, executive director of the Ohio Building Authority.

The state's core samples, taken largely from the perimeter of the site, just north of the University Hospitals complex, did not reflect the true soil composition in the center, Dorrian said.

Massaro, the general contractor, filed the first request for a construction delay in September 1984. The boulders had to be removed, and workers ran into flooding in foundation excavations.

Many delays have followed. The delays are frustrating for university officials, who have seen the need for a cancer research center since the early 1970s.

When Dr. Henry G. Cramblett stepped down as OSU vice president for health sciences in 1982, he believed the project was on track.

The hospital was to become the fourth of its kind in the country, dedicated solely to cancer treatment and research. It would put OSU at the forefront in battling the disease, Cramblett believed.

Working with other university officials, Cramblett encouraged the Ohio General Assembly to pay for the project and helped select its location. All that remained was to build it.

"I worked very hard on something that I believed in, and still believe in," Cramblett said.

"It is extremely unfortunate that it has taken so long to get to the point where the hospital is open and we are taking care of patients. There is no one who wouldn't have regrets about that," the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute not only isn't open, it is known in the construction industry as a modern-day Tower of Babel.

Some blame the state architect's office and OSU for allowing the project to slip so far behind schedule.

"Somebody was not watching the store to let it deteriorate to this point," said state Sen. Eugene Watts, R-Columbus.

"Nobody likes bad news, especially bad news this late in a project," he said. "Why did it take so long to come to our attention?"

Others say Massaro took advantage of the state.

"It is the worst case in memory of a contractor asking for delays and extra money and the state letting them get away with it," said Lee Martin, former state architect.

Building the hospital has been a 13-year battle.

Gov. James A. Rhodes started talking about a cancer hospital in Columbus back in 1975.

In 1979, a $25 million cancer hospital was included in Rhodes' state capital improvements budget. It met immediate opposition.

During legislative debate, the Mid-

Ohio Health Planning Federation questioned the need for a cancer hospital in Columbus. Bickering among regional factions in the Ohio Senate resulted in the OSU hospital plan being canned in favor of a proposal to give $10 million each toward cancer clinics in Columbus and Cleveland.

When the House and Senate failed to reach a compromise, the issue died.

The hospital proposal resurfaced in the governor's 1981 capital improvements budget, but the price tag was upped to $40 million. Cramblett again locked horns with Mid-Ohio, which he said was trying to kill the project with false information.

Despite the opposition, the cancer hospital was included in a $78 million capital improvements budget passed by the state that November.

Several possible locations for the hos-

Please see HOSPITAL next page
pital were considered, including some of campus.

In December 1981, the University Hospitals Board of Trustees recommended building the cancer center near University Hospitals, which could extend its services to the cancer center, Cramblett said.

"We felt it should be a part of the university," Cramblett said. "There was a lot of discussion but never a debate about the site. It was a logical and practical choice."

Construction of the 160-bed hospital was expected to begin sometime in 1983. But it wasn't until March 1984 that plans were finished and Gov. Richard F. Celeste gave the go-ahead to use state money.

When construction began, the hospital was expected to open in December 1986.

The rocky soil was just the first of the construction headaches. Concrete was improperly poured, floors weren't level, and mold built up when dry wall was put up before windows and roofing were in place.

Last month, Massaro pulled its crews from the site with an estimated $3.3 million worth of work remaining. A new contractor is at work, but state officials will say only that they hope the hospital can be opened sometime next year.

In addition to completing work, the new contractor must correct blunders that include a lack of windows in four patient rooms, uneven floor tile, improper stone facing on the exterior and a utility tunnel built at the wrong depth.

Dorrian's Ohio Building Authority is not overseeing the construction, which was contracted through the Ohio Department of Administrative Services' Division of Public Works. The state is paying $40 million of the cost and the university the rest.

Dorrian was selected as an impartial hearing officer in a contract squabble that had Massaro accusing the state of providing improper and inadequate specifications. State officials contended Massaro botched the job from the beginning.

Massaro and other contractors filed six complaints in 1983 seeking $12.7 million more to complete work. None of those complaints is resolved. Dorrian held a two-day hearing in March on one of them, in which Massaro sought $4.5 million for various delays and problems from September 1984 through January 1986.

Dorrian ruled that most of the delays were the contractor's own doing, and that Massaro is due only $712,000. Massaro has refused to accept the settlement.

Dorrian denied five Massaro requests for a total of 368 days of construction delays on grounds they were related, all snowballing from the original denied request to delay excavation for the foundation.

Dorrian found that the company was entitled to some money for price increases in materials during construction delays, some of which lasted for months. But the allowance was to be based only on the 36 days of delay allowed by State Architect Carole Olsavsky on that. There was never a time we weren't exasperated," said Shields, who is now property manager for the Ohio Department of Natural Resources.

But, he said, the state was gun-shy about starting a legal battle because of the huge number of contractor lawsuits filed over construction problems with the James A. Rhodes Hall addition to University Hospitals.

"As far as I'm concerned, they (Massaro officials) made an awful lot of mistakes. They wouldn't do work with right from the start," Shields said.

The squabbling, excessive letter-writing and meetings all added to the delays, Dorrian said.

Shields said the Massaro contract was in place when he took charge of the division in 1984. He said he did not set out to create hostility in the relationship.

In fact, Shields said he accepted an invitation from the company's president, Joseph Massaro, when the Pittsburgh contractor organized a party to go to the 1985 OSU-Ft. Pitt football game in Ohio Stadium.

"But I paid for my dinner and my wife's dinner — I've got the canceled check to prove it," Shields said.

Shields said he and his wife were part of a party of about 40 people, and that he was not chummy with Massaro even then. Feelings on both sides have deteriorated since, Shields said.

"He (Massaro) has no regard for me, and the feeling is very, very mutual."

Jackson, the OSU vice president for finances, said he and Shields had "very minimal talk" about replacing the Massaro Corp. in 1984. "There was not enough wrong to change contractors, in my opinion," Jackson said.

"On some jobs, you just keep going forward hoping it will get better."

"There's nothing wrong with the building that's going to make it fall down," Jackson said. "It's a good-looking building, and it's very functional inside."

The new OSU cancer hospital

in her review of site problems, he said.

Massaro crews were pulled from the job Aug. 26 because Olshavsky has not approved any payments to the corporation since June. Massaro officials contend the state owes more than $1 million for work already done and is exaggerating costs of correcting problems with the project.

Martin was the state architect in 1984 when Massaro first said it would need more time and money.

"I was in favor of canceling the contract and removing Massaro from the job. I wanted to pay them for the work they had done, then rehire the work," said Martin, who left the job in 1985.

The director of the Division of Public Works can remove a contractor from a job given just cause, Martin said, and some contractors had been given the boot by the state over much less.

"Somebody is or was looking out for Massaro. They have a guardian angel somewhere," Martin said.

"The question is, why did the Division of Public Works allow Massaro to stay on the job knowing that it was going to come to this? It was as plain as the nose on a goat that this was going to happen."

Daniel F. Shields Sr., a deputy director in charge of public works at the time, said he and Richard D. Jackson, OSU's vice president for finances, did talk about removing Massaro from the job.

There were problems from day one. I agree with Dick Jackson.
Ex-cancer center contractor to sue

By Robert Bunge
Lantern staff writer

The Massaro Company of Pittsburgh, which stopped work on the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, intends to sue the state over money disputes involving the project.

The company was the general contractor for the $54 million dollar project until August, when it quit work because it said the state had not paid for the work that had been done.

John P. Gilligan, attorney for the Massaro Company, said, "We will present evidence in court, where it can be judged fairly."

Gilligan said silence on the companies part does not mean that Massaro is guilty.

Gilligan could not say when the suit would be filed.

The state withheld $1.6 million from Massaro because architects' plans had not been followed.

The state also lists other problems such as the lack of a nurses station and windows, missing overhead lights and damaged drywall.

Glenn R. Scherba, project manager for Massaro, said the state changed plans midway through the project.

Scherba said many of these items were on a list of things for them to finish, and added that the state's claim of $3.3 million for repairs is too high.

Richard D. Jackson, vice president of Business Administration said the cost of the repairs would come from the money withheld and Massaro's bonding company, and will not use anymore university or state money.

The center cost the state $40 million and the university $14 million.

When Massaro quit work on the hospital, the state hired the Sherman R. Smout Company of Columbus to finish the work.

Ted Beegly, spokesman for Smoot, said they do not have a completion date for the building that was to have been finished in November 1986.

"It's going to take at least a month," said Beegly.

He said they need to sort out details, take inventory and arrange sub-contractors.
Grant exec named administrator for OSU cancer center

By Patty A. Harden
Lantern Staff writer

Dennis Smith, vice president of Grant Hospital, was named the new administrator for the OSU cancer center, which is still under construction.

Although a date has not been set for the opening of the cancer hospital, its director, David E. Schuller, announced the appointment of Smith Thursday in a University Hospital board meeting.

Schuller said Smith was given the job because, “He has excellent administrative skills, excellent communication skills, a high energy level, and a deep commitment to the university.”

Prior to working at Grant Hospital, Smith worked at Ohio State in the department of biomedical instrumentation where he specialized in open heart surgery instruments.

Manuel Tzagournis, vice president of health services, said three very good candidates for the position were interviewed and Schuller recommended Smith.

On Oct. 17 Smith will begin oversee a variety of administrative duties, including staff organization and the operation of activities, Schuller said.

He said they won’t know the opening date of the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute for several weeks.

Completion was originally scheduled for November 1986, but a new construction company is evaluating the work already done in order to set a new date.

The company first hired to build the cancer hospital was Massaro Corp. of Pittsburgh. After contract disputes with the state of Ohio, the company walked off the job in August. The Sherman R. Smoot Co. was hired to finish construction of the hospital with costs set at more than $54 million.

Schuller said Ohio State has been trying to plan a designated hospital for cancer patients for 20 years and has always been devoted to cancer research and care.

Smith was unavailable for comment.
Contractor sues state over OSU cancer hospital

By Tim Doulin
Dispatch OSU Reporter

Massaro Corp. of Pittsburgh filed suit yesterday, seeking more than $11 million in damages and back pay from the state in connection with construction of the Ohio State University cancer hospital.

Massaro, which also filed for a lien on the cancer hospital with the Franklin County recorder, requested in its suit that the hospital be sold and the proceeds be used to pay the damages.

The Ohio Division of Public Works and The Ohio State University are listed as defendants in the lawsuit, filed in the Ohio Court of Claims.

THE SUIT is the latest in a series of disputes over construction of the $54 million cancer hospital. Originally scheduled to open Nov. 14, 1986, the hospital still is not complete because of numerous construction delays.

The state blames Massaro for many of the delays and stopped payment on a $19.4 million contract this summer when the company didn't correct allegedly faulty construction. When the state refused to pay Massaro, the company pulled its workers off the job Aug. 26.

Richard D. Jackson, OSU's vice president of finance, and Carole Olshefsky, state architect, said last night that they had not seen the suit and had no comment.

IN THE 31-page complaint, Massaro requested:
- A minimum of $10.75 million in damages for breaches of contract by the state and OSU.
- $1,046,374.04 in back pay from the state for work completed between May 25 and Aug. 26.
- At least $711,798.84 awarded to Massaro by a mediator in a claim against the state for construction delays and problems from September 1984 through January 1986. The state has refused to pay the claim until construction is finished.
- About $1.2 million remaining on the contract and $412,000 being held in escrow.

MASSARO SAYS some of the contract violations and construction delays occurred because the state and OSU supplied inadequate contract documents, drawings and designs for the project. Examples alleged in the suit include:
- Preliminary tests conducted by the state failed to detect large boulders underground at the project site, making it impossible to lay the foundation as planned.
- The state failed to give timely approval for moving utility lines and did not obtain necessary certificates to permit Massaro to demolish tunnels to prepare the site for excavation.
- Excessive design changes, late equipment selections and holds placed on work also delayed the construction.

Massaro also wants to block the state from using about $1.6 million still owed Massaro to pay another contractor to complete the hospital.

The state has hired Sherman R. Smoot Construction Co. to finish the project and has said it would pay the company with money remaining on the contract with Massaro.
Cancer center’s ex-contractor files $12.8 million suit

Company wants building lien, withheld funds, compensation

By Robert Bunge
Lantern Staff Writer

The Massaro Corp. of Pittsburgh filed a lawsuit Tuesday against the state of Ohio and The Ohio State University in the Franklin County Court of Claims seeking at least $12.8 million.

Massaro was the original prime contractor for the Arthur G. James Cancer Research Institute. Massaro's attorney John P. Gilligan refused to comment.

Assistant Attorney General Ted Scott said he could not make a statement because the state has not seen a copy of the suit.

The suit asks for a mechanics lien on the building. This may allow Massaro to sell the building in order to recover costs involved.

In the suit, Massaro asks for the money for non-payment of work, compensation for a previous judgment, money withheld in escrow, claims by subcontractors against Massaro and regular payments not made to Massaro.

The suit claims the state never paid Massaro for extra work required when conditions at the site did not match those provided by the state. It says the state supplied burlings of the ground site that showed no indication of large amounts of rock in the area. Massaro is asking $10.7 million for this and other claims.

The company is asking for $711,798, which Michael J. Dorrion, hearing officer acting on behalf of the deputy director of the Administration Division of the State of Ohio, found was entitled to Massaro during a hearing in January 1986 over claims by Massaro for work done that was not in the original contract involving the foundation.

The suit states that $412,000 is being held in escrow by the state. The suit asks for the money, plus interest.

The suit claims Massaro had to pay several subcontractors for work on the project.

It states that regular payments under the original contract requested by Massaro in the spring and summer of 1986 were not paid by the state and Massaro requesting that money owed to them by the state not be used to pay for work currently being done on the project.

Massaro's original bid of $19.6 million to Ohio State was the lowest of seven contract bidings for the project.

In August 1986, the state sent a list of problems to Massaro and ordered them to be repaired within 20 days.

Due to lack of payment, Massaro walked off the job in September, claiming no wrongdoing.

When the state hired the Sherman R. Smoot Co. of Columbus to finish the project, state architects estimated the finishing costs to be $3.3 million and said they would seek the money from Massaro's bonding company. Massaro said they would file suit in court to settle the claims.

The state claimed there are many unfinished or defective parts to the building such as missing windows, uneven floors and bad limestone edge-finishing.

Massaro officials said most of the items were on a completion list called a punch list and the state's estimates for fixing the items are inflated.

The cancer center was originally scheduled for completion in 1986.

The unexpected rock in the foundation's work area forced the planned opening date to Fall 1988 and added to Massaro's cost.

The dispute between Massaro and the state has temporarily brought construction almost to a standstill. Officials from Smoot said they will not have a completion date set until sometime in November.

The $54 million center will be one of four facilities in the county dedicated to cancer care and research. The center will feature 160 beds and research laboratories.

Robert Belz of the Court of Claims said the next step is to send a summons to the defendants, the state and the university.

The defendants will have 28 days to make a reply.

He said the law allows a court referee to be appointed to decide some or all of the claims. Claims not decided by the referee will be settled by the court.

The case could be heard by one of two judges. The current judges are Fred Shoemaker and Russell Leach.

Belz said right now the waiting period is 12-18 months before a case is heard, but construction claims are often moved up because getting subcontractors who work across the county to testify can be a problem.

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Construction on the cancer center, which stands next to Doan Hall, continues for now.
Center counsel readies defense

By Robert Bunge
Lantern Staff Writer

State and OSU representatives responded Friday to a $12.8 million lawsuit filed Tuesday by the Massaro Corp. over the disputed $54 million Arthur G. James Cancer Institute.

Steve Chappelear, special counsel to the university, will be defending Ohio State against Massaro.

"We will vigorously defend that suit and will be filing substantial counter-claims against Massaro shortly for its numerous breaches of contract," he said.

Chappelear said cases such as this require organizing large numbers of documents so the court can understand the situation.

"A lot of the documents, which include the specifications, architects' drawings and minutes of meetings show that Massaro defaulted in a number of different ways," Chappelear said.

He said one of Massaro's major defaults was walking off the job in August.

"The university wants to complete construction of the hospital in a quality manner as soon as possible," he said.

Chappelear, who works with the law firm Emens, Hurd, Regler and Ritter, which specializes in construction cases, said large complex construction suits like this one can take several years to finish, but there is no chance that Massaro could halt construction on the project.

"My experience leads me to believe it will take several years," he said.

Chappelear said he does not think the state and the university broke the construction contract as Massaro has claimed in the 46-page complaint filed in the Ohio Court of Claims.

In the complaint, Massaro asked that a lien be placed on the cancer hospital so the building could be foreclosed and sold to pay Massaro's costs.

"We do not believe the Court of Claims will order the cancer institute sold at a foreclosure sale." Chappelear said. "We think this is a very novel and unique request, but it is totally without merit."

Professor Douglas Whaley of the OSU School of Law said he believes the law would allow Massaro to ask for proceedings that would force the proper state officials to pay Massaro if the court would decide in Massaro's favor.

Grechen Hall, a spokeswoman for Ohio Administrative Services, said, "We have not been officially served with the complaint yet, so we cannot comment on it."

However, she said the state attorneys who will be defending administrative services have obtained a copy of the complaint and are reviewing it.

Massaro is asking for at least $12.8 million in damages, back payments and other costs for the construction of the cancer institute. Massaro stopped work on the project on August 26, claiming the state had not paid them for work completed.
Waiting for the cancer hospital

By Herb Cook Jr.

The cancer hospital on the OSU campus is more than two years late opening, thanks to construction delays and bitter wrangling. When it does open—late 1989?—its mission will be to push the limits of medical knowledge.

Sometime late in 1989 or early in 1990 a man or woman, desperately ill, will be wheeled into a gleaming operating room in the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute. Around the operating table, masked and gowned, will be a surgical team on the cutting edge, so to speak, of the latest techniques in tumor removal. Five floors below, in carefully isolated basement-level spaces where a single lead-lined door weighs 3,000 pounds, high-voltage equipment will be humming. At the call of the operating team, a potent beam of radiation will zap upward to kill remaining cancer cells while the patient still lies anesthetized on the table.

Seven floors above the operating room, in one of the country’s most advanced cancer research laboratories, samples of the patient’s body tissue will be examined under electron microscopes, even as the surgery progresses. By the time they’re ready to sew the patient up, the surgeons will know everything the researchers know. And by the time the patient leaves the recovery room for the elevator ride back to a pleasant single room with a view of Ohio Stadium, a computer will be figuring out how much it all will cost.

Thus, 26 years after Dr. Arthur James first proposed it, the fourth facility in the United States dedicated solely to studying and treating cancer will become a reality. After more than two decades of politics and planning, after five agonizing years of construction, after endless months of bitter wrangling over delays and cost increases, Ohio State University will have its state-of-the-art cancer hospital and research institute.

It will be a great moment for James, who’s devoted much of his professional life to pursuing the dream. For Dr. David Schuller, the cancer specialist who emerged from a troubled selection process to head the new hospital, the sight of that first patient, delivered safely back to his or her room, will no doubt be both exhilarating and a bit daunting. Exhilarating because he and his staff will finally be able to stop planning and start doing. Daunting because, in the quixotic and costly labyrinth of health care, financial disaster looms always as a very real possibility.

“It’s a spectacular opportunity for our cancer programs to grow,” says Schuller, an otolaryngologist whose specialty is treating cancers of the head and neck. “We’ll have new resources, new square footage, a new focus for our fund raising.” Schuller spends much of his time these days recruiting both researchers and clinical
Schuller wants the hospital to be accessible to any patient whose cancer may respond only to advanced or experimental treatments. He wants his 160 beds filled with patients, whatever their financial means, who may help his interdisciplinary research teams move toward cures that ultimately result in a cure. "Money is not going to be a factor in what patients we accept," Schuller says. "We are open to the care of all patients, whether they're millionaires or not."

That's a commendable policy, of course. But to make it work, Schuller must be able to count on revenues from Medicare and Medicaid for those patients (perhaps 40 percent of the hospital's projected 4,800 inpatients per year) who don't have the wealth or the private medical insurance to pay bills that often will run into thousands of dollars per day. And that's where his biggest financial problem arises.

When construction began on the cancer hospital in 1984, both the federal government and private insurers generally paid whatever hospitals charged. If the sky wasn't the limit, certainly the ceiling was high enough that escalating hospital bills were helping to drive healthcare costs out of sight.

But then the feds went on a cost-containment safari and came back with something called the Diagnostic Related Groups, DRGs for short. If the DRGs set a fee of $600 for a surgical procedure, the government decreed, a hospital would be paid $600 for a Medicare or Medicaid patient, even if it's customary fee was $800 or $1,000. When private insurers fall into line with the DRG rates, as they're increasingly beginning to do, hospitals are in a bind. They can adjust their rates to the DRG levels, and lose money. They can maintain higher rates, and try to collect the difference between those rates and the DRG reimbursement from the patients. Or they can simply stop offering services which cost more than the DRGs allow.

To Schuller, none of those alternatives seems satisfactory. "Economics," he says, "isn't just a system to be insensitive to the needs of the patient." The dilemma may be even worse for the cancer hospital than for the rest of the University Hospitals. Because its procedures will be sophisticated and often experimental, some of the cancer hospital's fees will be substantially higher than those for more routine cancer treatments performed in general hospitals. The cost of intra-operative radiation, for example, is sure to exceed the cost of a normal radiation treatment at another hospital. But the DRGs don't allow much flexibility for unusual cases, use of advanced technology or experimental therapies. In effect, the DRGs almost surely would condemn the cancer hospital to lose money. Schuller estimates the loss at between $2.8 million and $4 million a year, citing a recent consulting study. And the more successful the hospital was in pushing the limits of medical knowledge and research, the more money it would be likely to lose.

That's one of the major reasons why OSU has decided to cut the cancer hospital loose, to let it act, for fiscal purposes at least, like a free-standing, independent hospital. By doing that, Schuller hopes, the cancer hospital can earn a special exemption to the DRGs which the federal government offers only to hospitals specializing in cancer treatment.

Such an exemption is available only to a facility that treats primarily cancer patients, has been designated as one of the nation's 22 Comprehensive Cancer Centers and is not a subsidiary of any other medical institution. OSU's cancer hospital meets the first two criteria. Indeed the National Institutes of Health currently is supporting OSU's Comprehensive Cancer Center, the only one in Ohio, to the tune of $2.2 million a year. And the university has just applied for a five-year, $13 million extension of federal support.

It's the third requirement for a DRG waiver—not being a subsidiary of any other medical institution—which poses a problem for Ohio State. Originally, the cancer hospital was to operate as a unit of University Hospitals. But that would have eliminated any possibility of receiving a DRG exemption. So OSU is forming a separate corporation, independent of University Hospitals and accountable directly to OSU president Ed Jennings and the university's board of trustees, to operate the cancer hospital.

Will the strategy work? Or will the federal government decree that the cancer hospital is still functionally part of University Hospitals and must conform to the DRG requirements? Schuller won't know for several months. And he says even if the feds don't grant the exception, the cancer hospital should operate independently of the rest of University Hospitals. "The driving force behind it is to give recognition to the importance of the cancer effort, so it's not perceived by anybody that it's just a sub-unit of the University Hospitals," Schuller says. Adds Tzagournis: "The cancer hospital was always intended to be semi-autonomous. That's why it's in its own separate building."

Budget projections by David Purcell, controller and fiscal guru for University Hospitals, predict the cancer hospital will lose $9.4 million in its first year of operation and $7.2 million in its second year. But Jim Nichols, OSU treasurer and acting University Hospitals administrator, says those numbers assume no DRG exemption. With relief from the DRGs, the cancer hospital might lose only $6.6 million for the two years. By its third year of operation, Nichols says, the hospital could be operating at near 100 percent occupancy and breaking even.

The university can subsidize the operating loss at the cancer hospital in the short run, but in the long run either endowment funds or operating profits will need to be made up to the shortfall. Pontious, the university's medical fundraiser, says Schuller is precisely the right man to bring in those cancer hospital endowment dollars. "He's absolutely no stranger to that process," Pontious says. "I don't need a brochure when I've got Dave Schuller with me. He's got that kind of charisma people respond to, and he's able to articulate what he wants to do.

"What Schuller wants to do, he says, is combine one of the nation's best research programs with a clinical hospital that delivers "42 different types of treatment programs that are not routinely available in any other institution in the state of Ohio." To do that, he's in the process of organizing clinical and research teams by organ site, so that all the researchers and clinicians specializing in bone cancer, for example, will be working together. "The original plan didn't have that focus on disease sites," Schuller says. "That's one of the benefits of having more time to plan."

How soon will Schuller be able to put his plans into practice? The state architect's office, which was predicting as recently as Labor Day that the cancer hospital would be completed by the end of 1988, now won't even hazard a guess. And the Sherman Smoot Company, which has taken over as general contractor, isn't talking either. Even the list of remaining building chores won't be completed until sometime in November. But it's
In mid 1988, with the building two years behind schedule and relationships with Massaro deteriorating, Olshavsky decided to take action. She blocked two of Massaro's pay requests totaling more than $800,000, telling the company the requests were being held "for review." Scherba says the "review" was really a refusal to pay Massaro for work already completed. After a volley of accusatory letters, Massaro's construction crew walked off the job last Aug. 26. "They claim they did not intend to force us off the job," says Massaro's lawyer, John P. Gilligan, "but if one had tried to devise a strategy to force us off the job, it's hard to imagine a better one."

The state then hired the Sherman R. Smoot Company, a Columbus general contractor, to finish the job. Smoot, one of three contractors invited to submit quotes for the clean-up, already was working on two additions to the University Hospitals complex, one adjoining the cancer hospital. The state's initial estimate, subject to revision based on a "punchlist" of needed work from Smoot, is that it will take about $3.3 million to correct Massaro's bad work and finish the hospital. That's about $1.7 million more than remained in Massaro's contract when Massaro left the site. At this point it's unclear where the additional money will come from, although Olshavsky has asked Massaro's bonding companies, Aetna Casualty and Surety, to guarantee completion of the building without additional cost to the state.

Even if Aetna balks, Olshavsky says OSU has sufficient cash to complete the building without going back to the Ohio General Assembly for an additional capital appropriation.

What's left to be done? Here's a sample of the state's complaints and Massaro's rebuttals:

- **Missing windows.** All 160 patient rooms on four floors are supposed to have picture windows overlooking the OSU campus. Four rooms, slightly differently sized than the others, have no windows. Olshavsky says Massaro simply ignored the plans. Scherba says the wall space in those rooms was too small for windows: "Five foot windows cannot fit in three-feet-nine-inch spaces." Besides, Scherba contends, the state's own working drawings showed no windows in those rooms. It may cost as much as $60,000 (the state's estimate) or as little as $15,000 (Massaro's estimate) to punch holes in the walls and add windows.

- **Crooked floors.** The state says there's as much as a three-inch difference in height from one end of some floors to the other. Massaro's Scherba admits the floors aren't absolutely level, but says it's the state's fault for not specifying "camber" (a slight convex curve) to allow the concrete floors to settle to flat. Scherba says he ordered camber for the hospital's top three floors, the only ones built after he took over the job. But he says the state refused to pay extra to have the lower nine floors corrected to perfect flatness. Ohio State's Jackson says the floors should have been built flat in the first place.

- **Gaps and glitches.** Olshavsky and Böhm-NBBJ project manager Jack Pettit point out numerous places where doors don't fit precisely in frames, wallcovering is out of line, tile is not perfectly straight, plaster and drywall are out of plumb. They say all are examples of Massaro's poor workmanship. But Scherba says most of those problems resulted from trying to put the finishing touches on floors that weren't perfectly straight to begin with. "If people wanted a quality product," Scherba asks, "why not pay us a little extra money to correct those floors to dead level?" I wrote and told them about the problems that would occur if they didn't do that." Scherba says the rest of the finish problems would have been corrected by his crews when the state and Massaro had agreed on the final punchlist to complete the project.

- **Dirt and delay.** The state says Massaro's workers were generally sloppy and had a bad attitude. "They were tossing their lunch bags down the elevator shafts," Jackson says, and "they never cleaned up after themselves." Olshavsky says Massaro showed little interest in finishing the project as long as the state kept honoring the company's pay requests. Scherba pleads innocent on both counts: "I staff myself with good people and we pride ourselves on doing good work... We really hit that project hard over the last three or four months. We put a tremendous amount of work in place. Every day I'm sitting there I'm losing money. I wanted to get it done." 

Does it all add up to $3.3 million? Who'll pay? Did Massaro obstinately refuse to cooperate with the state and Böhm-NBBJ? Or did the architects supply bad plans and incompetent supervision? "The story will be told as it properly should be told—in a courtroom," says Gilligan. "We believe when it's properly presented, Massaro will be vindicated."

"We've assumed for a long time that this would wind up in court," says Olshavsky. "Sometimes it's just not possible to work things out."
Waiting for the cancer hospital

By Herb Cook Jr.

The cancer hospital on the OSU campus is more than two years late opening, thanks to construction delays and bitter wrangling. When it does open—late 1989?—its mission will be to push the limits of medical knowledge.

Some time in 1989 or early in 1990 a man or woman, desperately ill, will be wheeled into a gleaming operating room in the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute. Around the operating table, masked and gowned, will be a surgical team on the cutting edge, so to speak, of the latest techniques in tumor removal. Five floors below, in carefully isolated basement-level spaces where a single lead-lined door weighs 3,000 pounds, high-voltage equipment will be humming. At the call of the operating team, a potent beam of radiation will zap upward to kill remaining cancer cells while the patient still lies anesthetized on the table.

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"It's a spectacular opportunity for our cancer programs to grow," says Schuller, an otolaryngologist whose specialty is treating cancers of the head and neck. "We'll have new resources, new square footage, a new focus for our fund raising." Schuller spends much of his time these days recruiting both researchers and clinical

CONT'N ON PAGE 4
physicians to staff the new facility. He says there's no shortage of applicants, but the field narrows when he insists on evidence of "demonstrated interdisciplinary cooperation and effort. We're looking for team players."

Schuller himself has been a team player throughout his career at OSU, which began in the early 70s. He rose through the ranks to become chairman of the department of otorhinolaryngology, and in 1986 sat on the search committee which selected Dr. Gerald Murphy, former director of the Roswell Park Cancer Institute in Buffalo, New York, to direct the new cancer hospital. Murphy, it turned out, had left Roswell Park in the midst of a controversy over his administrative leadership and had alienated many at the hospital through his autocratic style. Murphy withdrew from consideration for the OSU job before the OSU trustees had a chance to vote on his appointment.

OSU president Ed Jennings then appointed a new search committee, composed—as the university's rules require—entirely of people who hadn't served on the first one. After nearly two years of screening outside candidates, the new committee settled on Schuller, who had emerged as the most qualified inside candidate for the job. When Schuller took over last June, the cancer hospital was already more than 18 months behind schedule. But he believes the lengthy construction delays may turn out to be a blessing in disguise.

"When I sat on the first search committee," Schuller says, "we were imagining somebody a couple of steps above Superman—a world-class researcher, an administrator, a communicator. It became obvious there was no one around like that." When the second committee picked Schuller, he vowed to take as much time as it took to find the right staff and to organize the hospital as he wanted. "The delay in construction has allowed me to work out some of the issues that need to be resolved," he says. "If the hospital had opened earlier, people in acting positions could have been forced to make decisions, and the people who assumed the permanent positions would have had to live with them."

Does that mean the university isn't really unhappy about the construction delays? That's an argument made by the Massaro Corp., whose construction crews walked off the cancer hospital job last August. Massaro contends the university kept finding fault with its work, in part because OSU wasn't prepared to open the hospital anyway. But Dick Jackson, OSU vice president for business and administration, says that's simply not true. "If it had been finished in 1987, it would have been open and it would have been used," Jackson says. "The management capabilities were in place, even without the permanent director."

And Dr. Manuel Tzougouris, OSU vice president for health services, says Art James, a nationally recognized cancer specialist, could have opened the hospital and run it until a permanent director was selected.

Jackson says the project could have been finished long ago, if the state and the university had been willing to settle for a second-rate building. "The issue of quality has been ongoing," he says. "We're going to have a first-class facility when we get done. It will be a superb project, functionally and aesthetically."

A first-class project deserves a first-class staff, and Schuller is spending much of his time recruiting the top cancer researchers from around the country."

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"A first-class project deserves a first-class staff, and Schuller is spending much of his time recruiting the top cancer researchers from around the country."

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At a glance

If you've lost track of the basics amid all the sound and fury about construction delays and cost overruns, here's a thumbnail sketch of Ohio State University's newest medical institution.

Name: Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, after the OSU alumnus who first proposed it in 1962.

Location: Northwest corner of Nell and West 10th avenues, adjoining University Hospitals.

Size: 13 floors, 262,000 square feet.

Cost: Originally $54 million, funded $40 million by a capital appropriation from the Ohio General Assembly, $14 million by OSU. Now estimated at $55.7 million. OSU is seeking $50 million in private donations for equipment, research support and faculty endowments.

Revenue: Budgeted for $28 million in first year of operation, $44 million in second year, about $55 million (assuming full occupancy) in third year.

Facilities: 160 patient beds, including a 24-bed bone marrow transplant unit. Six operating rooms. Two floors of basic research laboratories. Extensive radiation equipment, including three linear accelerators and a cyclotron. CAT and PET scanners. Magnetic resonance imaging.

Expected use: Approximately 4,800 inpatients and up to 100,000 outpatients annually.
Schuller wants the hospital to be accessible to any patient whose cancer may respond only to advanced or experimental treatments. He wants his 160 beds filled with patients, whatever their financial means, who may help his interdisciplinary research teams move toward the breakthrough that ultimately results in a cure. "Money is not going to be a factor in what patients we accept," Schuller says. "We are open to the care of all patients, whether they're millionaires or not."

That's a commendable policy, of course. But to make it work, Schuller must be able to count on revenues from Medicare and Medicaid for those patients (perhaps 40 percent of the hospital's projected 4,800 inpatients per year) who don't have the wealth or the private medical insurance to pay bills that often run into thousands of dollars per day. And that's where his biggest financial problem arises.

When construction began on the cancer hospital in 1984, both the federal government and private insurers generally paid whatever hospitals charged. If the sky wasn't the limit, certainly the ceiling was high enough that escalating hospital bills were helping to drive health care costs out of sight. But then the feds went on a cost-containment safari and came back with something called the Diagnostic Related Groups, or DRGs for short. If the DRGs set a fee of $600 for a surgical procedure, the government decreed, a hospital would be paid $600 for a Medicare or Medicaid patient, even if its customary fee was $800 or $1,000. When private insurers fell into line with the DRG rates, as they're increasingly beginning to do, hospitals are in a bind. They can adjust their rates to the DRG levels, and lose money. They can maintain higher rates, and try to collect the difference between those rates and the DRG reimbursement from the patients. Or they can simply stop offering services which cost more than the DRGs allow.

To Schuller, none of those alternatives seems satisfactory. "Economics," he says, "is driving the system to be insensitive to the needs of the patient." The dilemma may be even worse for the cancer hospital than for the rest of the University Hospitals. Because its procedures will be sophisticated and often experimental, some of the cancer hospital's fees will be substantially higher than those for more routine cancer treatments performed in general hospitals. The cost of intra-operative radiation, for example, is sure to exceed the cost of a normal radiation treatment at a general hospital. But the DRGs don't allow much flexibility for unusual cases, use of advanced technology or experimental therapies. In effect, the DRGs almost surely would condemn the cancer hospital to lose money. Schuller estimates the loss at between $2.8 million and $4 million a year, citing a recent consulting study. And the more successful the hospital was at pushing the limits of medical knowledge and research, the more money it would be likely to lose.

That's one of the major reasons why OSU has decided to cut the cancer hospital loose, to let it act, for fiscal purposes at least, like a free-standing, independent hospital. By doing that, Schuller hopes, the cancer hospital can earn a special exemption to the DRGs which the federal government offers only to hospitals specializing in cancer treatment.

Such an exemption is available only to a facility that treats primarily cancer patients, has been designated as one of the nation's 22 Comprehensive Cancer Centers and is not a subsidiary of any other medical institution. OSU's cancer hospital meets the first two criteria. Indeed the National Institutes of Health currently is supporting OSU's Comprehensive Cancer Center, the only one in Ohio, to the tune of $2.2 million a year. And the university has just applied for a five-year, $13 million extension of federal support.

It's the third requirement for a DRG waiver—not being a subsidiary of any other medical institution—which poses a problem for Ohio State. Originally, the cancer hospital was to operate as a unit of University Hospitals. But that would have eliminated any possibility of receiving a DRG exemption. So OSU is forming a separate corporation, independent of University Hospitals and accountable directly to OSU president Ed Jennings and the university's board of trustees, to operate the cancer hospital.

Will the strategy work? Or will the federal government decree that the cancer hospital is still functionally part of University Hospitals and must conform to the DRG requirements? Schuller won't know for several months. And he says even if the feds don't grant the exception, the cancer hospital should operate independently of the rest of University Hospitals.

"The driving force behind it is to give recognition to the importance of the cancer effort, so it's not perceived by anybody that it's just a sub-unit of the University Hospitals," Schuller says. Adds Tzougros: "The cancer hospital was always intended to be semi-autonomous. That's why it's in its own separate building."

Budget projections by David Purcell, controller and fiscal guru for University Hospitals, predict the cancer hospital will lose $9.4 million in its first year of operation and $7.2 million in its second year. But Jim Nichols, OSU treasurer and acting University Hospitals administrator, says those numbers assume no DRG exemption. With relief from the DRGs, the cancer hospital might lose only $6.6 million for the two years. By its third year of operation, Nichols says, the hospital could be operating at nearly 100 percent occupancy and breaking even.

The university can absorb an operating loss at the cancer hospital in the short run, but in the long run either endowment funds or operating profit will be needed to make up the shortfall. Pontious, the university's medical fund-raiser, says Schuller is precisely the right man to bring in those cancer hospital endowment dollars. "He's absolutely no stranger to that process," Pontious says. "I don't need a brochure when I've got Dave Schuller with me. He's got that kind of charisma people respond to, and he's able to articulate what he wants to do."

What Schuller wants to do, he says, is combine one of the nation's best research programs with a clinical hospital that delivers "42 different types of treatment programs that are not routinely available in any other institution in the state of Ohio." To do that, he's in the process of organizing clinical and research teams by organ site, so that all the researchers and clinicians specializing in bone cancer, for example, will be working together.

"The original plan didn't have that focus on disease sites," Schuller says. "That's one of the benefits of having more time to plan."

How soon will Schuller be able to put his plans into practice? The state architect's office, which was predicting as recently as Labor Day that the cancer hospital would be completed by the end of 1988, now won't even hazard a guess. And the Sherman Smoot Company, which has taken over as general contractor, isn't talking either. Even the list of remaining building chores won't be completed until sometime in November. But it's

"The state architect's office, which was predicting as recently as Labor Day that the cancer hospital would be completed by the end of 1988, now won't even hazard a guess."
probably safe to assume the state will turn the keys to the building over to the university sometime in the third quarter of 1989, and that first patient may be wheeled to the operating room two to four months later.

Schuller says he's anxious to be in the building, but he's trying to keep things in perspective. "This process has been going on for 20-some years," he points out. "There's no way I'm going to let my eagerness to open be translated into any compromises now. I think it's highly probable that we'll be open by the end of 1989, but even if we're not, what's important is what's there when we do open." □

Herb Cook Jr. is senior editor of Columbus Monthly.

The battle of the building

Why it isn't finished: "It is quite apparent that an adversarial relationship developed... from the beginning."

Ask Joe Riedel what he thinks of the Massaro Corp. "This is an excellent contractor," Riedel will say. "I'd hire them again tomorrow morning."

Ask Dick Jackson what he thinks of Massaro. "The most difficult project I've been involved with in my 27 years of public works projects," Jackson will say. "It's been nothing but trouble for four years."

For Riedel, who's assistant superintendent of the Dublin Schools, Massaro built a new middle school and a new wing for Dublin High School. They were on time and within budget on both projects," Riedel says. "We look forward to working with them again."

For Jackson, vice president for business and administration at Ohio State University, Massaro built a chemistry building and somewhere between four-fifths and nine-tenths of the Arthur James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute. Then Massaro walked or was forced—it depends whose side you're on—off the job, which was already two years late and $2 million to $3 million over budget. Now OSU and the state architect's office, which supervises many state construction projects, face years of nasty lawsuits, even as they scramble to complete the cancer hospital with a new general contractor.

And still nobody knows when the building finally will be finished.

Is Massaro some kind of Jekyll-and-Hyde company, performing well on some projects and abysmally on others? Or did the state, the university and the cancer hospital architects, Böhm-NBBJ, fall down on their part of the $54 million project, and later decide to make Massaro take the rap? That's what the lawyers will be arguing about in the Ohio Court of Claims.

About the only thing on which all parties agree is that building the cancer hospital has been nothing but trouble, almost from the day Massaro broke ground in 1984. "It is quite apparent," wrote Ohio Building Authori-
ty director Mike Dorrn in a letter to company president Joseph Massaro, "that an adversarial relationship developed between and among on-site personnel from the beginning of the projec-
t... The constant challenges to directives, meetings and excessive letter writing, restating positions, etc., all add to the overall delay in the project."

Massaro's $19.4 million share of the contract included hiring and supervising a number of subcontractors, and it was one of those, the McKinney Drilling Company, which encountered the job's first major problem. Contrary to information provided by the state about soil conditions at the hospital site at Neil and 10th avenues, McKinney's drilling crews encountered massive rock obstructions. The resulting delays in installing the building's foundation set the project's 27-month construction schedule back anywhere from 38 days (the state's estimate) to 224 days (Massaro's estimate). Perhaps more important, the ensuing battle over who should pay how much for extra work dragged on for more than three years before Dorrn ruled that Massaro was entitled to an additional $712,000—only about one-sixth of the amount Massaro had requested. The drilling skirmish, both sides say, set a hostile tone which continued throughout the construction process.

By mid 1986, when it became obvious the building was far behind schedule, relationships were so bad that all parties agreed to replace their project managers, hoping that new faces could mend fences. Glenn Scherba, who was hired by Massaro to take over the cancer hospital project in August, 1986, says he did his best. "I told them I was put here to resolve any and all problems," Scherba says. "We set up a list of problems and attacked that list... When we had a problem, and it was our problem, we spent the money and we made it right. That's my responsibility. I don't do bad work."

Although Scherba says things seemed to improve for a while after his arrival, state architect Carole Olshavsky and Böhm-NBBJ project architect Jeff Slane say Massaro's work was never adequate. "The main problem was just plain bad workmanship," Slane says.

"I stand behind our management," counters Scherba. "We feel we have done a fine job for the community and for the university."
In mid 1988, with the building two years behind schedule and relationships with Massaro deteriorating, Olshavsky decided to take action. She blocked two of Massaro's pay requests totaling more than $800,000, telling the company the requests were being held for review. Scherba says the "review" was really a refusal to pay Massaro for work already completed. After a volley of accusatory letters, Massaro's construction crew walked off the job last Aug. 26. "They claim they did not intend to force us off the job," says Massaro's lawyer, John P. Gilligan, "but if one had tried to devise a strategy to force us off the job, it's hard to imagine a better one.

The state then hired the Sherman R. Smoot Company, a Columbus general contractor, to finish the job. Smoot, one of three contractors invited to submit quotes for the clean-up, already was working on two additions to the University Hospitals complex, one adjoining the cancer hospital. The state's initial estimate, subject to revision based on a "punchlist" of needed work from Smoot, is that it will take about $3.3 million to correct Massaro's bad work and finish the hospital. That's about $1.7 million more than remained in Massaro's contract when Massaro left the site. At this point it's unclear where the additional money will come from, although Olshavsky has asked Massaro's bonding company, Aetna Casualty and Surety, to guarantee completion of the building without additional cost to the state.

Even if Aetna balks, Olshavsky says OSU has sufficient cash to complete the building without going back to the Ohio General Assembly for an additional capital appropriation.

What's left to be done? Here's a sample of the state's complaints and Massaro's rebuttals:

- Missing windows. All 160 patient rooms on four floors are supposed to have picture windows overlooking the OSU campus. Four rooms, slightly differently sized than the others, have no windows. Olshavsky says Massaro simply ignored the plans. Scherba says the wall space in those rooms was too small for windows. "Five foot windows cannot fit in three-foot-nine-inch spaces." Besides, Scherba contends, the state's own working drawings showed no windows in those rooms. It may cost as much as $60,000 (the state's estimate) or as little as $15,000 (Massaro's estimate) to punch holes in the walls and add windows.

- Crooked floors. The state says there's as much as a three-inch difference in height from one end of some floors to the other. Massaro's Scherba admits the floors aren't absolutely level, but says it's the state's fault for not specifying "camber" (a slight convex curve) to allow the concrete floors to settle to flat. Scherba says he ordered camber for the hospital's top three floors, the only ones built after he took over the job. But he says the state refused to pay extra to have the lower nine floors corrected to

perfect flatness. Ohio State's Jackson says the floors should have been built flat in the first place.

- Gaps and glitches. Olshavsky and Böhm-NBBJ project manager Jack Petit point out numerous places where doors don't fit precisely in frames, wallcovering is out of line, tile is not perfectly straight, plaster and drywall are out of plumb. They say all are examples of Massaro's poor workmanship. But Scherba says most of those problems resulted from trying to put the finishing touches on floors that weren't perfectly straight to begin with. "If people wanted a quality product," Scherba asks, "why not pay us a little extra money to correct those floors to dead level?" I wrote and told them about the problems that would occur if they didn't do that." Scherba says the rest of the finish problems would have been corrected by his crews when the state and Massaro had agreed on the final punchlist to complete the project.

- Dirt and delay. The state says Massaro's workers were generally sloppy and had a bad attitude. "They were tossing their lunch bags down the elevator shafts," Jackson says, "and they never cleaned up after themselves." Olshavsky says Massaro showed little interest in finishing the project as long as the state kept honoring the company's pay requests. Scherba pleads innocent on both counts: "I staff myself with good people and we pride ourselves on doing good work. ... We really hit that project hard over the last three or four months. We put a tremendous amount of work in place. Every day I'm sitting there I'm losing more money. I wanted to get it done."

Does it all add up to $3.3 million? Who'll pay? Did Massaro obstinately refuse to cooperate with the state and Böhm-NBBJ? Or did the architects supply bad plans and incompetent supervision? The story will be told as it properly should be told—in a courtroom," says Gilligan. "We believe when it's properly presented, Massaro will be vindicated."

"We've assumed for a long time that this would wind up in court," says Olshavsky. "Sometimes it's just not possible to work things out."
Contractor drops suit in Ohio, files in Pennsylvania

Massaro Corp., contractor of the Arthur James G. Cancer Hospital, dropped its $12.9 million lawsuit against the state of Ohio last week, but filed another suit in a Pennsylvania court.

The state, which was the general contractor of the Arthur James G. Cancer Hospital, claimed Massaro's workmanship was not up to standard and withheld the payments until the work was completed properly.

'The state and Ohio State claimed Massaro's workmanship was not up to standard and withheld the payments until the work was completed properly.

The new suit asks that Aetna Casualty and Surety Co., which was Massaro's bonding company, not be allowed to pay Ohio State for any work required to finish the $64 million hospital.

The Pittsburgh contractor sent its workers home Aug. 26, claiming the state had not paid for work they had done.

Soon after the workers shut down, the state hired a new contractor to finish the building and filed a claim with Aetna. Bonding companies promise to pay if the contractor cannot finish a construction job or does unsatisfactory work. Most large construction contracts require bonding.

John F. Gillian, a Columbus attorney for Massaro, said the court was not interested in the case.

'It was a surprising development, we have no idea why they did it,' said Steve Chappelar, Ohio Court of Claims attorney for Massaro.

He added that the suit can be re-filed in Ohio in the future.

Ohio Court of Claims dismissed the new suit in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pa. He said the primary reason for the switch was to allow Massaro to name Aetna, which operates out of Pittsburgh, as a new defendant.

Attorney Steve Chappelar, of the law firm Emens, Hurd, Kegler and Ritter, is defending Ohio State and said he was not sure why Massaro changed tactics.

'It was a surprising development, we have no idea why they did it,' he said.

The new suit names Ohio State, the Department of Administrative Services of the State of Ohio, Aetna Casualty, State Deputy Director Daniel F. Shields and State Architect Carole Olshansky.

The suit states that Shields called Massaro before work on the hospital was started and indicated that out-of-state contractors were not welcome in Columbus.

The suit also states that Massaro has already been denied being put on bidding lists for other construction projects and if Aetna pays Ohio State, the company will have trouble contracting jobs in the future.
State, Massaro still squabble over cancer center

By DICK KIMMINS

A sixth lawsuit was filed last week involving the multimillion-dollar dispute between the state of Ohio and a Pittsburgh contractor over work on the unfinished Ohio State University cancer hospital.

All of the lawsuits stem from the state's decision to withhold payment from Massaro Corp. for work on the $54 million Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute.

The new lawsuit, filed by a Cincinnati subcontractor allegedly owed $222,000 by Massaro, is the latest dispute in the troubled, 4-year-old relationship between Massaro and the state.

"We don't want to sue the bonding company, but it may come to that," said Richard D. Jackson, vice president for business and administration at Ohio State.

Neither Ohio State nor the Ohio Department of Administrative Services, the current owner of the structure, has sued anyone in connection with the $54 million hospital, but both are defendants in at least one of the lawsuits now pending. Massaro is plaintiff in two of the lawsuits and a defendant in the other four.

Massaro also has filed a lawsuit against Aetna in Allegheny County, Pa., Common Pleas Court.

In the Pennsylvania lawsuit, Massaro seeks to prohibit Aetna from paying any claim on the performance bond and to force an admission from both the state and the university that Massaro complied with terms of its contract.

According to both state and university officials, Massaro, the low bidder as general contractor for the cancer hospital in 1984, did not meet construction deadlines, did not build the structure according to plans drawn by Bohm-NBBI, and did not repair and replace faulty work.

Massaro walked off the job Aug. 24, saying it was owed more than $1 million for work already done. The state stopped paying Massaro in June because of allegedly shoddy work and failure to correct problems discovered by state inspectors.

After Massaro quit the job, the state hired Sherman R. Smoot Co. to correct the alleged deficiencies.

Now Ohio State and the state are attempting to collect, through negotiations, $3.3 million from Aetna Casualty and Surety Co. to pay Smoot's bills.

Aetna, which itself is being sued by Massaro in a Pittsburgh court, issued a $19.43 million construction performance bond to the state in June 1984 ensuring that Massaro would complete the project not been paid by Massaro for the work it did. In addition, the Cincinnati company says Aetna has ignored its claims for payment based on Massaro's bond.

Three other construction firms have filed similar nonpayment lawsuits against Massaro.

On the offense, Massaro has filed two lawsuits. The first was in September against the state, seeking access to documents held by State Architect Carole J. Olshavsky. It is pending before Franklin Common Pleas Judge Frank Al Reda.

Specifically, Massaro argues that both the state and the university failed to disclose site conditions that delayed Massaro's work, changed specifications and refused to pay for any additional work and, generally, refused to cooperate with Massaro officials.

In the Pennsylvania lawsuit, Massaro President Joseph A. Massaro claimed that former Ohio Division of Public Works Director Daniel Shields called him in the summer of 1984, just before work was to begin on the cancer hospital.

During that call, "Shields indicated that out-of-state contractors were not welcome on projects in Columbus and that defendant Shields did not want plaintiff Massaro on the project," the governor did not want plaintiff Massaro on the project and the state did not want plaintiff Massaro on the project.

"Plaintiff Massaro avers that the phone call was made either with the intent to interfere actively with plaintiff Massaro's contractual or advantageous relationship or for other improper purposes," the lawsuit said.

Massaro declined to discuss his company's disagreement with the state.

Published by the Office of University Communications
Mary Lindner,
News Digest editor
Electrician union members walk off cancer center job

By Jeffrey Brodeur

The Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, plagued by construction problems from its inception, has run into more difficulties. Members of the electrician's union working at the site walked out Thursday morning.

Gregg Haught, lawyer for Local 683 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said the union is protesting alleged unfair labor practices by one of the sub-contractors for the hospital, Meisner Electric, Inc.

Haught, of the law firm Bensch, Friedlander, Coplan, and Aronoff, said company owner Larry Meisner gathered his employees Wednesday at a mandatory meeting to discuss the labor practices.

"At that meeting, Larry Meisner insisted on the creation of a company-dominated union and said that it would be the only union he would do business with," Haught said. "As a result of that unfair labor practice, the employees have walked out."

Haught said the members of the union voted to walk out late Wednesday night, and were on the picket line early Thursday morning.

He also said Local 683 has walked out at Meisner work sites all over Columbus. The OSU facility just happens to be one of those sites affected by the dispute, he said.

Haught said this dispute involved only the electrical union and Meisner. He said he is not aware of any other unions involved in a walkout at the OSU site.

"There has been no appeal to any other employer, the dispute is with Meisner and there is no reason for them to do that (walk off the site)," he said.

A spokesman for the Carpenters Capital District Council, who wished not to be identified, said although members of his union were involved in construction of the cancer institute, he did not know of any walkout by carpenters.

"Smoot Construction is doing the repair on the building, and while we do have employees with Smoot, we have not heard of any walkoff," he said.

Employees walking the picket line at the cancer center said they were not upset with the university, just their employer.

"I don't have any grievance with Ohio State, just Meisner," said Tim Hendrickson, a valve electrician from Denver, Col.

While Hendrickson refused to comment on the details of the strike, he said he has been working at the cancer hospital for three years and he hopes the strike is a short one.

"I really hope it's solved today," he said. "I just want to finish the job and go back to Denver."

Hecky Goddard, spokeswoman for Local 1612 of the IBEW, said for Local 683 to walk off the job, things must have "been really bad."

Gary Tennhills, right, an electrician from Galena, and Jack Cantley also an electrician from Galena, picket in front of the unfinished cancer center.

See CANCER: page 2

"That's unusual for them to do that (strike)," Goddard said. She said that a strike is usually the last resort.

Meisner Electric and Smoot Construction were not available for comment.

Haught stressed that the walkout was not financially based.

"The union walked out to protest unfair labor practices, not for more money or against the university," he said.

The hospital is currently the focal point of a $12.8 million lawsuit between Ohio State, the State of Ohio and the original contractor, Massaro Company of Pittsburgh.

Massaro walked off the job last August 26, claiming that the state owed it back pay for completed work.

The state withheld $1.6 million from Massaro because architects' plans had not been followed.

The state also cited other problems in construction plans such as the lack of nurse's stations, missing windows and overhead lights, and use of incorrect materials.

The Sherman R. Smedley Company was selected to replace Massaro after that company walked off the job.

Construction on the $51 million cancer center started in August of 1984, with an expected completion date of November 1986.

Unusual rock formations on the building site pushed the date back to last fall, but with Massaro's walkout, the completion date was pushed back even further.

The selection of the Smedley Company was made at a state level since much of the funding for the hospital is state controlled.
Cancer hospital allotted $4 million from budget bill

By Rebecca Snyder  
Lantern staff writer

The Ohio House version of the state budget bill revealed Tuesday will set aside $4 million for the OSU Cancer Hospital.

Dr. David Schuller, director of the Comprehensive Cancer Center and Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, said assuming the bill passes, the money will be used for continuing research, education and training, and patient care.

"We are very excited and appreciative of this gesture," Schuller said. The important thing is they recognized how vital this area is.

Dr. Marshall Williams, of the Medical Microbiology and Immunology Department, said it is expensive to do research and $4 million might not be enough to fund the projects.

"It depends on how this money is utilized," Williams said. The center has problems and any amount of money could help.

Gov. Richard Celeste did not propose any funding for the OSU Cancer Hospital in his budget.

The delay in proposed funding was due to the government waiting on additional information about the importance of the centers, Schuller said.

"There is always a beginning point," he said.

The $4 million for the Cancer Hospital is broken down into two years and exceeds the governors' proposal by at least $500,000 each year, said Rep. Mike Stitziano, D-Columbus.

The bill proposes to give $1.5 million for the 1990 fiscal year and $2.5 million for the 1991 fiscal year, this is increased from the $1 million the governor proposed for the 1989 fiscal year, he said.

The state budget bill also included $56 million for instructional subsidies. Herbert Asher, special assistant to President Edward H. Jennings, said this money is an improvement and a significant step forward.

What affect the bill will have on tuition cannot be determined yet, but tuition should not increase as the state increases instructional subsidies, Asher said.

Linda Ogden, administrator of communication for the Ohio Board of Regents, said this item in the substitute state budget is important to Ohio universities.

Although the $56 million dollars was short of the $200 million they had asked for, Ogden said, "This proposal tells us that the concerns that have been expressed have been heard."
Cancer hospital to open Jan. 16

By Tim Doulin
Dispatch OSU Reporter

The Ohio State University cancer hospital is scheduled to open Jan. 16, more than three years after its original completion date.

"It is exciting. It's been a long time coming, and we are ready to go," said Dennis Smith, administrator of the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute.

The 12-floor, 160-bed center is one of a handful of hospitals in the country dedicated to cancer treatment and research. The hospital is expected to treat about 4,800 inpatients and up to 100,000 outpatients a year, with about 80 percent of the patients from outside Franklin County.

Originally scheduled to open in November 1986, the hospital was beset by construction delays. The general contractor, Massaro Corp. of Pittsburgh, walked off the job in a contract dispute with the state in August 1988.

In turn, the state blamed Massaro for faulty construction, citing uneven floor tiles, improper stone facing on the exterior of the building and a utility tunnel built at the wrong depth.

The state and Massaro decided to resolve their differences in court, while Sherman R. Smoot Co. stepped in to finish the job.

The project was supposed to cost about $34 million, with $40.4 million coming from the state and the rest from the university. The delays have boosted the cost, with the bills still coming in.

The courts will decide whether the state or Massaro is right and who will pay the additional money to finish the job.

Meanwhile, construction problems have been resolved and workers are moving medical equipment into the hospital, Smith said.

"You are not going to walk into a cancer hospital with uneven floors and mismatched walls, I can assure you," Smith said. "It is a gorgeous building."

The hospital will offer diagnostic and treatment services, therapy and research laboratories, and operating suites designed to allow surgeons to deliver radiation, heat and cold treatments to surgically exposed tumors. One hospital floor will be designated for bone marrow transplants.

The hospital hasn't been adversely affected by the delays, Smith said; the time has been used to update equipment in the ever-changing area of cancer treatment and research.

Still, the challenges facing health-care officials have changed dramatically since Gov. James A. Rhodes started talking about a cancer hospital in Columbus back in 1975.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome and other diseases are siphoning research money, meaning cancer hospitals have to scramble for financing.

But Smith sees the OSU hospital as being at the forefront of cancer treatment and research.

"I don't see the cancer research ending. I don't see the facility being confined by budget constraints," Smith said.

"In fact, I see it expanding in the next two to five years in the number of researchers and the amount of space for their work."

Open houses and tours will be offered before the hospital opens "to give people a chance to see what has been built at Ohio State," Smith said.
Cancer hospital almost ready to open doors at Ohio State

By MICHAEL WOODS
Blade Science Editor

COLUMBUS — After almost 40 years of great expectations and equally great disappointments, Ohio is about to join a handful of other states with hospitals devoted entirely to cancer treatment and research.

The $45 million facility, on the Ohio State University campus and known as the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, is virtually complete.

"There is simply nothing like this between the east coast and Houston," Dr. James, for whom the hospital was named, said in an interview here.

"It will bring the most comprehensive possible approach to cancer therapy to the people of Ohio and many surrounding states."

The hospital is a massive but elegant 13-floor brick-and-glass structure with two wings that meet like the arms of an "L."

Topped on three sides with towering double chimneys that hint of a medieval castle, it has become the newest landmark in OSU's medical complex. The building encloses 271,000 square feet of space for cancer diagnosis, treatment, and research.

Only a handful of hospitals in the United States admit only cancer patients, according to Dr. John Wilson, of the medical affairs office at the American Cancer Society's headquarters in Atlanta.

Perhaps best known among these are Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York; the M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute in Houston; Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo; the Fox Chase Cancer Center in Philadelphia; and the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle.

Although the James hospital will not open until January, local pride and aspirations already have some OSU physicians and boosters describing it as "the M.D. Anderson of the Midwest."

Dr. David Schuller, director of the hospital, emphasizes it will take time, great effort, and money for the James facility to build a reputation rivaling that of the internationally renowned cancer hospitals.

Quiet progress

The James hospital has progressed so quietly that little information has filtered out to the health care community. Staff members at the American Hospital Association and the American Cancer Society, for example, were unaware of its existence or scope.

But comparisons between the James hospital and M.D. Anderson may be apt in some respects. The James hospital is modeled after M.D. Anderson, for example, and it will draw patients from an enormous geographical region of the Midwest.

The James hospital is freestanding and administratively distinct from University Hospitals; Dr. Schuller reports directly to the OSU president. When the hospital opens it will become the focal point for all cancer prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and research activity at the university.

Oncology patients in University Hospitals will be transferred to the James hospital, which will become the sole admission point for cancer patients at the university.

Dr. James said the new facility will enlarge substantially OSU's capacity for treating cancer patients. Cancer patients now occupy about 90 beds at University Hospitals; the James hospital will have 160 beds. It is designed to treat about 4,800 inpatients and up to 100,000 outpatients annually.

For Dr. James, the facility is the culmination of work that began in the late 1940s, when he started trying to establish a cancer hospital in Ohio.

Dr. James, 77, is a former president of the American Cancer Society and has been one of the nation's best-known cancer specialists. He now is professor emeritus of surgical oncology at OSU.

He shepherded the idea for a cancer hospital through years of false starts and disappointments. In the 1950s and 1960s, state health care spending was focused on rehabilitating existing hospitals. In the 1970s, voters defeated a statewide bond issue that included money for the cancer hospital.

Finally, in 1981, the Ohio General Assembly appropriated $40.4 million for the project. OSU added $14 million.
Many of the patients will be involved in clinical trials, in which promising new forms of cancer therapy are evaluated and compared with the best available conventional therapy.

Longstanding involvement

As one of 22 comprehensive cancer centers established around the country by the National Cancer Institute, OSU long has been involved in a range of clinical trials.

Dr. James said there are a variety of differences between comprehensive cancer centers and cancer hospitals. One, for example, is scope, with cancer centers having a relatively small number of beds devoted to clinical trials.

Drs. Schuller and James said the facilities and equipment in the new hospital will be among the most advanced for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

For example, the hospital has a 24-bed unit devoted exclusively to bone marrow transplantation; physicians described the unit as one of the largest and best-equipped in the nation.

The hospital will operate three linear accelerators for delivering intense, precisely tailored beams of radiation to deeply seated tumors. It also has space for a cyclotron, which is needed to manufacture short-lived radioactive isotopes. The isotopes are essential for research and for operation of an advanced imaging device—a positron-emission tomography or PET scanner—that actually measures physiological activity of cells.

6 surgical suites

The hospital has six surgical suites specially equipped for cancer surgery, including one equipped for intraoperative radiotherapy. This procedure, in which surgeons expose a tumor and then treat it, allows administration of high doses of radiation directly to a tumor while protecting adjacent healthy tissue from radiation-induced damage.

Construction on the hospital began in mid-1984, with completion expected in December, 1986. The delay occurred largely because of problems with the building’s foundation.

Dr. James said the delay gave OSU more time to recruit staff, which he said will be one of the most important factors in developing and maintaining the hospital’s reputation.
OSU renews battles over cancer hospital

By Trish Borne
Lantern campus reporter

Ohio State and the state of Ohio are continuing their legal battles with Massaro Corp. over the construction of the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Center.

The dispute, which began more than a year ago, is basically a breach of contract issue, OSU attorney Steve Chappalear said.

The latest development in the controversy occurred last month before the trial of a suit filed by the state and Ohio State asking for about $20 million in damages from Massaro, Chappalear said.

The trial is scheduled for Nov. 16 in the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, under Judge Paul Martin.

Massaro, based in Pittsburgh, was the original general contractor of the cancer center.

The initial dispute began in August 1988 when the state and Ohio State claimed that Massaro’s work was not meeting standards that were set by the state for hospitals.

“They weren’t complying with the plans of specificity, and they were failing to do necessary corrective work,” Chappalear said.

Both the state and Ohio State proceeded to withhold funds from Massaro until the company brought its construction up to par, he said.

Massaro, claiming it was not being paid, walked off the job.

After Massaro left, the Sherman R. Smoot Co. was hired to finish construction of the building, which is scheduled to open Jan. 16.

In October 1988, Massaro filed a lawsuit against the state and Ohio State in the Franklin County Court of Claims. The suit asked for at least $12.8 million in damages with the possibility of Massaro gaining ownership of the building.

A month later, Massaro withdrew the case and refiled a similar suit in Pennsylvania.

Because Massaro and its bonding company Aetna Casualty and Surety Co. are both based in Pittsburgh, they thought the dispute should be settled in Pennsylvania courts, Massaro’s attorney, John Gilligan, said.

That suit was filed Nov. 15, 1988 in an Allegheny County Court.

In September 1989, Massaro and the state of Ohio along with Ohio State submitted briefs and testified about the change of location.

Both the state and the university said the suit is out of jurisdiction and should be moved back to Franklin County, Chappalear said.

The decision is pending, he said.

Last month, however, Franklin County Judge Martin ordered Massaro to file its counter-claim, if it had one, towards the common pleas suit, in his court, bailiff Lea Pappas said.

Massaro did and asked for about $10 million in damages from the state and the university, Chappalear said.

At the same time, Massaro filed a plea in the Franklin County Court of Appeals petitioning the decision by Judge Martin that it had to counter-claim in his court, Pappas said.

According to Pappas, the common pleas trial will probably be delayed until the Court of Appeals can make a decision on whether or not Massaro should have had to file a counter-claim in that court.
Cancer Research, Treatment To Go Under One Roof

by David Irwin
University Hospitals Communications

The opening of the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute on Jan. 16 will be another milestone adding to The Ohio State University’s heritage of cancer care, research and education.

"Without question, the opening of this facility will have a major impact on our cancer program," says David Schuller, director of the cancer hospital and research institute.

"Our clinicians and researchers have made significant contributions in the fight against cancer, and bringing all patient care and many of the research programs involved in this effort under one roof will help our patients immensely."

The 13-floor hospital will be one of a handful in the country admitting only cancer patients and will serve primarily as a referral center for the entire Midwest for the most complicated cancer cases.

Physicians will be using state-of-the-art equipment for diagnosis and treatment, and the building will provide a comprehensive setting for educating health professionals, cancer patients and the public.

A specially shielded area has been constructed below the building to house the most sophisticated radiation equipment for cancer treatment. Adjoining space has been designated to house a cyclotron, which manufactures short-lived, radioactive chemical isotopes essential for many kinds of research.

Also in the facility will be:
• An outpatient department capable of handling 100,000 patient visits annually;
• A day-care center to allow most chemotherapy patients to be cared for on an outpatient basis;
• One of the largest and best equipped bone marrow transplant units in the United States;
• Six operating rooms specially equipped for oncology surgery; and
• An intra-operative radiation therapy unit, which will allow the surgeon to administer high voltage radiation directly into the tumor during surgery while protecting the surrounding healthy tissue.

The top two floors will house basic research laboratories where scientists will work toward better understanding of cancer’s origins and behavior.

"The laboratories’ close proximity to the clinical floors will enhance some of the important research programs that potentially could improve diagnosis and treatment," says Schuller.

"Expediting the delivery of new knowledge from our research laboratories to innovative patient care programs is an increasingly important concept in the Ohio State cancer program."

Schuller also directs Ohio State’s Comprehensive Cancer Center, which will be based in the building.

The National Cancer Institute designated Ohio State a Comprehensive Cancer Center in 1976. One of 20 such centers in the country, the university has 177 cancer research projects under way in 10 colleges representing more than $20 million in total research funding.

The new cancer hospital and research institute is named for Arthur G. James, professor emeritus of surgical oncology at Ohio State, in recognition of his many years of dedicated service to the study and treatment of cancer. He earned his bachelor’s and medical degrees at Ohio State and first had the vision for the cancer hospital in the late 1940s.

"Seeing this hospital open is a dream come true and represents a tremendous effort by many dedicated people," says James. "I envision this facility becoming to the Midwest what the M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute is to the South or the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center is to the East."

James, former president of the American Cancer Society, is active in fund raising for the new facility. A drive he heads has raised more than $15 million to date in private gifts for a research endowment and equipment.

Tours scheduled
A series of open houses are scheduled Jan. 6-16 to give the public a first-hand look at the new James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute.

The public is invited to tour the facility at 300 W. 10th Ave. and visit with physicians in several special areas during an open house Jan. 7 from 1 to 4 p.m.

An open house for Ohio State faculty, staff and students is scheduled Jan. 8 from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 2 to 4 p.m.

Local, state and national experts will discuss key issues involved in the fight against cancer during a grand opening issues symposium. The symposium, to follow a ribbon cutting ceremony, will be held Jan. 16 from 1 to 4 p.m. in Rhodes Hall Auditorium. Other open house events are scheduled Jan. 6-16 for specific groups. More information is available by calling (614) 459-3905.

THE OFFICIAL OHIO STATE FOOTBALL PROGRAM
November 18, 1989
WE WILL MAKE CANCER

The Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, opening in January, is the crown jewel of The Ohio State University's impressive heritage in oncology.

Dedicated solely to treatment, research and education, this premier facility employs the world's most advanced technologies and resources dedicated to fighting cancer.

When it comes to this fight, we plan to be on the winning team.

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HISTORY.
Health care
A special report

What the Cancer Hospital means to you

Finally, the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute on the Ohio State campus is scheduled to open—Jan. 16.
Now: For a Central Ohio patient with cancer, what will it do?

By Joanne Blum

After its problematic five-year construction and almost 30 years in the planning, the Cancer Hospital is about to become a reality. Scheduled to open Jan. 16, the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, named after the man who first envisioned it, will be only the fourth comprehensive, free-standing cancer center in the country, situated in the sizable gap between New York and Texas. The imposing, 12-story building in the heart of the Ohio State University campus will be completely dedicated to the research and treatment of cancer.

Ohio ranked fifth nationally in its cancer mortality rate in 1988, up from eighth place in 1985. An estimated 49,000 cancer diagnoses are expected for 1989, and 24,000 of those cases will be fatal. Small wonder then that the Cancer Hospital is viewed by area physicians and hospital administrators as "a wonderful thing for Central Ohio," according to Karen Droll, director of cancer services for Mt. Carmel Hospital, "not unlike what [Memorial] Sloan-Kettering is to the East Coast and M.D. Anderson is to the West," and as a facility that "will draw national attention to the Columbus area," according to Dr. Jeffrey Bell, chairman of Riverside Methodist Hospitals' clinical oncology committee.
Increased access to new research drugs and specialized treatment programs is what the Cancer Hospital represents on the national cancer care scene. Accessibility—for researchers, clinicians, and patients alike—is what this facility is all about, according to Dr. David Schuller, director of the Cancer Hospital. One of the things that makes this center unique, says Schuller, is its location on the Ohio State campus and the tremendous potential that represents for tapping into a broad base of expertise. Other cancer facilities often have affiliations with nearby universities, but none except OSU's are actually on campus. Ohio State departments and colleges such as computer science, agriculture, veterinary medicine, engineering, pharmacy and others "all are current or potential collaborators on cancer research projects," says Schuller.

In building his staff of nationally renowned cancer experts over the past months, Schuller says he has looked particularly for a "strong sense of pride in the opportunity we have here."
Among the 10 or so clinicians and investigators Schuller has recruited so far is Dr. Neil Wilkie, an internationally known molecular biologist who comes to Columbus from the Beatson Cancer Research Institute in Glasgow, Scotland.

What the Cancer Hospital means for Central Ohioans, according to Schuller, is access to treatment pro-

grams that are in the forefront of cancer research. The Cancer Hospital expects to treat about 4,800 inpatients and up to 100,000 outpatients annually for the full spectrum of cancer treatment techniques currently available—whether it be in surgery, radiation or drug treatment. Schuller wants the hospital to be open to everyone, whether they are referred by physicians or walk in off the street, and regardless of what kinds of cancer they have. "If we have a treatment program or technology to help them, we'll try to accommodate them," he says.

Where will these patients come from? Initially, from University Hospitals. All oncology units currently housed at University Hospitals, representing 160 patient beds, will—come Jan. 16—be moving next door, to the Cancer Hospital. This represents a reduction in the total number of beds at University Hospitals from 1,020 to 860, simultaneous with the Cancer Hospi-

“Eventually, the Cancer Hospital’s patients are likely to come from a wider area than has been true for University Hospitals. Already the Cancer Hospital is getting inquiries from all over the country.”

tal’s addition of 160 beds. After Jan. 16, if a patient diagnosed with cancer is referred to University Hospitals for inpatient care, he or she will be direct-
ed to the Cancer Hospital. All oncology services at Ohio State will be located at the Cancer Hospital.

The Cancer Hospital’s first patients will come from essentially the same referral area as patients now entering University Hospitals, Schuller says—primarily Ohio, but also parts of Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia. Schul-

ler emphasizes that the Cancer Hospi-
tal “is a state facility for the people of the state of Ohio,” and that out-of-

state patients will be admitted only as space allows. Because of the steady national trend toward decreasing hos-

pital stays and increasing outpatient treatment—due, of course, to escalat-
ingen health care costs and tougher in-
surance rules—Schuller doesn’t antic-
pate being unable to handle patient volume.
University Hospitals' current census on any given day is about 90 cancer patients. The Cancer Hospital has 160 beds, 24 of which are designated for bone marrow transplants, so 46 beds will initially be available for increased admissions.

Eventually, the Cancer Hospital's patients are likely to come from a wider area than has been true for University Hospitals. Already the Cancer Hospital is getting inquiries from all over the country. "I anticipate in the near future we're going to be servicing a multistate area," says Dennis Smith, director of administration for the Cancer Hospital, because the new facility will offer treatment techniques that aren't available elsewhere.

Forty to 45 cancer treatment programs that are unique to University Hospitals—involving new drug treatments, radiation and surgical techniques—will now be centralized in the Cancer Hospital, says Schuller. Since a major problem in current cancer treatment is nonspecificity—too much healthy tissue being treated along with cancerous tissue—combating this problem is what's behind many of the new treatments.

Consider, for instance, intra-operative radiation. One of the Cancer Hospital's six operating rooms is reinforced with lead shielding to allow radiation treatments to be administered within the operating room, while the patient's tumor is surgically exposed. According to Smith, only one other cancer facility in the country, M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, Texas, offers this kind of technology.

Then there is confirmational radiation therapy. This approach to radiation treatment relies upon a merging of three technologies: the CAT scan, the computer and a device called a linear accelerator. The treating unit circles around the patient, taking a three-dimensional view of the tumor. As it moves, the treatment ports, or openings, through which the radiation is delivered narrow or widen appropriately, allowing a more focused radiation treatment. The accelerator will not be in place by the hospital's opening, however. According to Smith, the Ohio Department of Health has approved the hospital's "certificate of need," and hospital staffers are preparing to put out a bid for the device. An accelerator takes about nine months to assemble and can cost from $2 million to $4 million, he says.

A new approach to tumor diagnosis will be available to Cancer Hospital patients through the PET (positive emission tomography) scanner. "Other imaging devices look for differences in tissue density, for shadows," explains Schuller, but "the PET scanner gives us the ability to study the metabolism of a tumor." Using radioactive materials generated by a machine called a cyclotron, the PET scanner lets clinicians look for evidence of metabolic activity as an indication of where cancerous tissue is located. "This is a whole new way of evaluating tumors," says Schuller. The PET scanner and cyclotron also are just going out to bid. Smith says this equipment takes more than a year to construct and costs around $4 million.

One whole floor of the Cancer Hospital (24 beds) will be devoted to bone marrow transplant work with leukemia patients. Initiated at University Hospitals in 1985 by Dr. Peter Tutschka, the bone marrow transplant program uses oral medication instead of the total body radiation treatment that was standard in the past. A combination of drugs is used to combat the tendency of the newly transplanted bone marrow to attack the patient, which in

"Many patients at the Cancer Hospital will be involved in such treatment programs, called 'protocol studies,' which permit experimental drugs to be administered to patients with cancers for which effective treatments have not yet been developed."

medical jargon is called GVHD, or graft-versus-host disease. Tutschka's treatment program boasts an impressive cure rate of 85 to 93 percent for patients in the standard risk group, as compared to a 50 to 55 percent rate of cure at other institutions. With the highest success rate in the world, this OSU program has a waiting list of patients.

Patient rooms on the bone marrow transplant unit are specially designed to reduce the risk of infection to which these patients are particularly susceptible. One special design feature is a "curtain of air" which descends from ceiling grids in each room to flank patient beds. This air curtain helps protect the patient from contamination—without the hard isolation of the plastic bubble used at some other hospitals. Tutschka reportedly got the idea for this air curtain design while
on a visit to “Silicon Valley” in California, where special air filtering systems are used to eliminate contamination during the manufacture of silicon chips.

Each patient room in the bone marrow transplant unit also is equipped with a small, ultraviolet pass-through chamber—about the size of a dumb-waiter—in which food, utensils, even stuffed toys can be decontaminated as they are passed through to the patient.

According to Schuller, the Cancer Hospital also offers greater opportunities to investigate new drug treatments. Ohio State is one of only eight centers in the country that has been approved by the National Cancer Institute to be a test site for potential anti-cancer drugs. “We are a developing and treating arm of the NCI and the FDA,” explains Schuller. Some of these drugs have never been tested on humans; others are further along in the extensive drug testing process prescribed by the federal regulators. Many patients at the Cancer Hospital will be involved in such treatment programs, called “protocol studies,” which permit experimental drugs to be administered to patients with cancers for which effective treatments have not yet been developed. Results of such protocol studies are compared with those of researchers at other test sites in the hopes of developing new drug treatments.

The top two floors of the Cancer Hospital are devoted to research, including studies in engineering, pharmacy, veterinary medicine and a host of others. For instance, research is ongoing into possible applications to human cancer treatment from the feline leukemia vaccine developed at Ohio State. (According to Smith, no animal research will be conducted within the Cancer Hospital.)

Another area of cancer research, headed by Dr. Rolf Barth, a pathologist, is called “boron neutron capture therapy.” Intended as a way to make tumor treatment more precise, this therapy relies upon the fact that boron-containing compounds will concentrate in cancerous tissue, but not in noncancerous tissue. Delivering neutrons to that cancerous tissue causes a nuclear reaction, a sort of “mini explosion,” says Schuller, which destroys the cancerous cells but leaves the others unharmed. Although no human clinical trials have yet been carried out with this therapy, Schuller says it shows promise. He anticipates that human trials of this therapy eventually will be conducted at the Cancer Hospital.

Schuller emphasizes the interdependence of cancer research and treatment at the Cancer Hospital. Since many cancer treatments are what medical people call “investiga-
tional," patient care is in a very real sense a part of the research process. A typical scenario might be for a patient at the Cancer Hospital to be presented with these options: a conventional treatment for the type of cancer he's diagnosed as having, which has a 10 percent survival rate, or a new, investigational treatment that from, say, a hundred preliminary tests looks promising. Which would you pick? In the often experimental arena of cancer treatment, the patient plays an important role in research.

How much is all this going to cost the Cancer Hospital's patients? "Initially, its rates will be the same as University Hospitals," says Smith. But this may change if the Cancer Hospital manages to get the exemption from DRG-based reimbursement it has requested. DRGs—Diagnostic Related Groups—are the keystones of a 1984 federal costing system that determines exactly how much hospitals will be reimbursed by Medicare and Medicaid for specific treatments and procedures.

"Given the vagaries of cancer treatment," says Schuller—uncertain results from new, often experimental treatments and high costs of technology like the linear accelerator—"the potential to lose money under the DRG system is tremendous." If not granted the exemption University Hospitals administrators have predicted, the Cancer Hospital stands to lose anywhere from $2.8 million to $4 million annually. With that kind of financial shortfall looming, Cancer Hospital administrators have applied for an exemption to DRGs and a return to "cost-based reimbursement," which presumably would let the hospital at least break even.

Criteria for DRG exemption are that the hospital be primarily involved in the research and treatment of cancer, that it be one of the nation's Comprehensive Cancer Centers, and that it not be a subsidiary of another medical institution. The Cancer Hospital seems to qualify on all three counts. It is unquestionably dedicated to cancer research and treatment. And Ohio State—of which the Cancer Hospital is a part—has been designated by the National Cancer Institute as one of the country's 22 Comprehensive Cancer Centers since 1976—the only CCC in Ohio. Such a center is a multifaceted research and treatment site, drawing together extensive clinical and laboratory research expertise. Ohio State's cancer center includes some 14 different colleges, including medicine, biological sciences, veterinary medicine, engineering, pharmacy, home economics and others.

Until 1989, Ohio State's CCC had regularly received funding from the National Cancer Institute. But last spring, due to the tightest budget in the history of the NCI, Ohio State, along with four other cancer centers, did not receive its NCI funding, a loss of $2 million to $3 million a year. Schuller, who also is director of the Comprehensive Cancer Center, says this is a problem that's been building since 1971, when the NCI started its cancer center program, and that if the situation is the same in 1990, five more cancer centers may lose their funding. Schuller hopes more generous federal appropriations will restore OSU's funding next spring.

In the meantime, OSU still has its designation as a Comprehensive Cancer Center (albeit without funding) and is operating under an interim budget. With future research support from NCI uncertain, Schuller warns, "It's so important for cancer centers to develop a broad base of financial support." In its pursuit of federal, state, university and private funding, the Cancer Hospital has been striving to build exactly that kind of support.

Autonomy is the third requirement for DRG exemption, and this is the main reason the Cancer Hospital made itself, formally and financially, separate from University Hospitals. Though originally intended to be a unit of University Hospitals, the Cancer Hospital is now an independent facility, accountable directly to Ohio State's president and its board of trustees. Geographically and operationally, of course—having agreements for
shared use of space, being linked by hospital corridors—the Cancer Hospital and University Hospitals remain closely connected.

The potential impact on patients' pocketbooks from DRG exemption, if granted to the Cancer Hospital, is difficult to determine since it depends upon the willingness of third party insurers to pick up the balance for hospital treatments. "That's an issue with the insurance companies," says Schuller, "that we can't have any impact on." Schuller says he is in the process of identifying an administrative person at the Cancer Hospital to work as a patient advocate, maximizing reimbursement from insurers. It remains to be seen whether Nationwide Insurance, for example, will pay more for treatment at the Cancer Hospital than it pays under DRGs at other facilities.

Schuller wants the Cancer Hospital and Research Institute to be a center offering truly "comprehensive support" to cancer patients. He sees this

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"With future research support from NCI uncertain, Schuller warns, 'It's so important for cancer centers to develop a broad base of financial support.'"

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as a matter mostly of coordinating existent disciplines, of bringing together people not only from science and medicine, but also from business, psychology and the social services.

Unresolved is how much, if any, of the Cancer Hospital's potential $5 million cost overrun OSU will be expected to absorb. Originally budgeted at about $54 million, the hospital has cost considerably more because of delays and disputes between the state and Massaro Corp., the general contractor whose workers walked off the job in 1988.

OSU officials won't talk about the final cost or the impact of three years of construction delays, citing pending lawsuits between Massaro and the university. Besides, says David Schuller with obvious satisfaction, those troubles "are all behind us now. Doggone it, it's going to happen!"

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Joanne Blum is an administrative associate at Ohio State University.
Ruptured line floods cancer center at OSU

Opening delayed by $1 million in water damage

By Jonathan Riskind and Laurie Loscoceo
Dispatch Staff Reporters

A broken water line sent torrents of water bursting through the nearly completed cancer hospital at The Ohio State University yesterday, causing more than $1 million damage.

The $84 million Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute was scheduled to open last, more than three years after its original completion date.

The opening has been postponed indefinitely, OSU officials said.

The university probably will have to swallow the cost of repairing the damage because the hospital is covered under OSU's self-insurance policy, said Richard D. Jackson, OSU vice president for business affairs.

Frosting temperatures apparently caused at least one 4-inch pipe, part of the sprinkler system, to spew about 1,500 gallons per minute throughout the center, Jackson said.

The damage was discovered at 4 a.m. It is not known how long the pipe was spraying water or how much water pushed from the pipe before it was turned off. Jackson said.

"We do not know the extent of the damage, but it is fair to say the opening of the cancer hospital...will be postponed until further notice," he said. "The cost of the rehabilitation...will be well over $1 million, if not substantially more than that."

The state has paid for about $40 million of the hospital's cost, with the university responsible for the rest.

Jackson and Carole Olshansky, deputy director of the Ohio Division of Public Works, said they do not yet know how much of the work, performed by six contractors, has been "accepted" by the university. The general contractor is Sherman R. Smoot Co.

The question of how much work has been legally accepted by OSU is important because the university might not be liable for damage caused to parts of the building still under the control of contractors.

Jackson and Olshansky said several other questions about the future of the cancer hospital remained unanswered yesterday:

- Has the 12-floor center been rendered structurally unsound? Jackson refused to rule out that possibility.
- What caused the pipe to break? Could it have been prevented? And who is to blame?
- How much of the expensive medical equipment in the center was damaged?

Power had to be shut off, and workers relied on temporary generators as they cleaned up.

James, professor emeritus of surgery at OSU, said OSU officials "had hoped to use the tremendous facilities as a plus for the team to review and enjoy."

He said the potential for delays will limit the amount of research space available, which in turn could postpone the recruitment of researchers being sought to work at OSU.

OSU recently applied for $11.5 million from the cancer institute, which oversees the administration of government money for cancer centers in the United States. The team from the institute is scheduled to visit in the spring to determine whether OSU will receive the money.

Ironically, OSU officials were to have accepted keys from the contractor Wednesday, Minton said.

He said, "It really is a tragedy. I'm sure Dr. James is heartbroken."
Culprit sought in hospital flood

By Tim Doulin
Dispatch Staff Reporter

Workers yesterday sifted through the water-logged cancer hospital at The Ohio State University searching for the cause of a water line break that caused at least $1 million in damage.

University and state officials hope to determine who is to blame for the latest in a series of setbacks at the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, which was scheduled to open more than three years ago.

The $54 million hospital — one of four in the country dedicated solely to the treatment of cancer — had its scheduled Jan. 16 opening delayed indefinitely when at least one 4-inch pipe on the top floor of the hospital burst early Monday. About 1,500 gallons of water a minute poured from the pipe attached to the sprinkler system, damaging all 12 floors.

Richard D. Jackson, OSU vice president for business and administration, refused to answer specific questions. A news conference about the accident is scheduled for today.

Gretchen Hull, a spokeswoman for the Ohio Division of Public Works, said, "We are looking at the situation very closely, but not all the answers are in yet."

The division is involved because public money was used in the construction of the hospital.

While state and university officials remained tight-lipped, local electricians and plumbers speculated about the cause of the accident. Most surmised that the break was due to insufficient heat in the building, improper insulation or a design fault.

"You see this problem in residences, but it is unusual for this to occur in a bigger building like this," said George Guffey, owner of Reedy Plumbing Co.

"If everything is done the way it is supposed to, it could not happen at all. I'm sure they don't design it this way."

Joe Hoover, business manager of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local No. 683, said most sprinkler systems touch off an alarm within 45 seconds of water pouring out of the pipes.

Normally, the alarm is tied into a

Please see FLOOD next page
console in the building or goes directly to the fire department, he said.

"It looks like somebody was derelict in their duty," Hoover said.

Some state legislators want to find out who.

"Because of the troubled history of the facility, state officials will be keenly interested in how it happened and why it happened and who is going to pay for it," said State Sen. Eugene Watts, R-Columbus.

The 160-bed hospital was supposed to open in 1986, but a series of construction delays prevented that.

The general contractor, Massaro Corp. of Pittsburgh, pulled its crews off the job in fall 1988 with about $3.3 million worth of work left.

Massaro said the state was behind on its bills; the state accused Massaro of shoddy work. Massaro subsequently filed a lawsuit, which is pending.

The Sherman R. Smoot Co. was hired to finish the job.

Yesterday, about 50 workers from Smoot and the hospital worked around the clock to clean up the mess. Water was cleaned up by yesterday afternoon.

"We think we are making progress in terms of getting the hospital stabilized," Jackson said. "Next, we have to decide what has to be done and where we go from here."
OSU blames contractor for cancer hospital mess

By Tim Doulin and Laurie Losocco
Dispatch Staff Reporters

The prime contractor for the automation control systems in the nearly completed cancer hospital at The Ohio State University is being blamed for letting in the cold air that burst a water line Monday, causing at least $1 million damage.

But the contractor — Honeywell Corp., 1320 Dublin Rd. — says it is not at fault and that someone else let in the cold.

An investigation conducted by OSU and the state said the air came through a rooftop vent left open by a worker for Honeywell.

A Honeywell spokesman said the pipes froze because a door to a nearby mechanical room on the hospital roof blew open.

"We have sent a letter to Honeywell telling them that we are potentially looking for a claim against them for damages caused by the water," said Carole Olshavsky, deputy director of the Ohio Division of Public Works.

"We have begun an investigation of our own, and our preliminary conclusion is that Honeywell is not a cause or contributor to the damage," said Nancy Kays of the Honeywell Commercial Buildings Group in Minneapolis.

The $34 million Arthur G. James Cancer and Research Institute is structurally sound, but, "I would be kidding you if I even speculated on when the hospital will be ready to open," said Richard D. Jackson, OSU vice president for business and administration.

The hospital, one of four in the country dedicated solely to the treatment of cancer, had been scheduled to open Jan. 16, more than three years later than originally planned. It will take another month to determine what must be fixed, he said.

According to OSU and the state, a Honeywell employee conducting tests of the hospital’s control system Sunday stuck a tiny screw in the side of a damper, preventing the damper from closing as designed. That allowed cold air to pour through the opening, directly over pipes in the sprinkler system.

Kays could not say whether a Honeywell employee was working on the roof.

Investigation indicated air handler units that heat the east half of the 11th and 12th floors shut down. Temperatures dipped to 7 below zero that night.

The water break occurred about midnight, allowing up to 400,000 gallons of water to run through the building.

A patient in OSU Hospitals, which adjoins the cancer hospital, saw a growing puddle about 3 a.m. and notified a nurse.

Hospital security was unaware of the flooding because a Honeywell alarm system was not yet fully installed and operational, OSU and state investigators said.

The alarm system is supposed to monitor the flow of water in the sprinkler system and issue a "flow alarm" when conditions are unusual. The alarm is issued by siren, a light and an alert on a computer monitor and corresponding computer print-out.

No siren sounded the night of the flood, investigators said.

Kays said she was unaware that a Honeywell alarm was to have alerted hospital personnel to flooding. Honeywell is responsible for installing, monitoring and maintaining the heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems in the hospital, she said.

In some cases, Honeywell performs the same functions for safety devices such as fire alarms. However, Kays said she did not know whether that was part of the OSU contract.

The university said it is absorbing the $21,000 spent so far to clean up the mess.
Cancer center still a ‘go,’ doctor says

By Tim Doulin
Dispatch Staff Reporter

Dr. Arthur G. James has been waiting for a cancer hospital to be built at The Ohio State University for almost 30 years.

He figures waiting a few months longer isn’t that big a deal.

"When you really believe in something, one shouldn’t be discouraged by a delay. You have to show perseverance," James said.

The $54 million Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute is bringing new meaning to the word "perseverance."

The 100-bed hospital, one of four in the country dedicated solely to cancer treatment, was to open Jan. 16, more than three years later than planned.

Then, in the wee hours of last Monday, a waterline break on the hospital’s top floor sent up to 200,000 gallons of water gushing.

During the next 48 hours, OSU and state officials scrambled to assess damage and determine whether the hospital could be saved. Officials vow the hospital will open. The question is when.

About a month will be needed to determine how much time it will take to repair the damage, estimated at $1 million or more.

James, 77, an OSU professor of surgery, was a driving force behind the hospital’s construction. He has been pushing the idea of a cancer hospital at OSU since 1960.

A lifetime member of the American Cancer Society’s national board and the society’s national president in 1972-73, James is disappointed by the latest delay but remains optimistic about the future.

"I have a feeling it will come along fine," James said.

Delays are nothing new to the hospital. The center has been beset by a series of delays that has some people questioning the state’s ability to handle a major building project.

The hospital was scheduled to open in 1986. But about a month after breaking ground in August 1984, the general contractor — the Massaro Corp. of Pittsburgh — requested a delay when a glacial trough filled with boulders and cracked rocks was unearthed while the building’s foundation was being laid.

Dozens more construction delays followed. Finally in September 1987, officials just went ahead and had dedication ceremonies for the building.

But the hospital was nowhere close to opening. With money running out on its contract and still much work to be done, Massaro pulled its workers off the job in August 1988.

The state accused Massaro of shoddy construction. Concrete was improperly poured, floors weren’t level, and mud built up when drywall was installed before windows and roofing were in place.

Massaro said it wasn’t its fault and filed a lawsuit against the state. The courts are still trying to determine in what state the case should be heard.

The Sherman R. Smoot Co. was brought in to finish the job — and almost succeeded.

The January opening was within sight with lots of fanfare scheduled. Then the waterline broke, turning the hospital into one of the world’s largest fountains.

The state is pointing the finger at a Honeywell Corp. employee for leaving a rooftop vent open on a night when the temperature dropped below zero.

But Honeywell, the prime contractor for the building’s automation control system, is denying responsibility. Another lawsuit could be just around the bend.

James won’t discuss the construction delays. His area of expertise is medicine, and he prefers

Dr. Arthur G. James decided to focus on the lofty goals of the hospital.

Once open, the hospital will rival the M.D. Anderson Cancer Institute in Houston and the Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York City, James said.

“Our facility is the only one of its kind between New York and Texas,” James said. “It will have tremendous drawing power.”

He said all the components are in place for a successful hospital.

A quality team of doctors is ready to go to work. Ample space and a $15 million endowment fund are available to support research. Other science and medical researchers at OSU are ready to lend a hand.

“I’ve always believed this facility could become the best cancer hospital in the United States. I still believe that,” James said.

The Columbus Dispatch / Monday, Dec. 25, 1989
OSU, State of Ohio investigate flood of cancer hospital; opening delayed

By Melissa Hurd
Lantern staff writer

The Ohio State University and the State of Ohio are investigating the Dec. 18 flooding of the nearly completed Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital.

The hospital opening scheduled for Jan. 16, has been postponed indefinitely.

The original completion was slated for 1986.

Stephen Sterrett, director of University Communications, said the water in the sprinkler system froze, as temperatures dropped below zero around midnight Dec. 17.

According to a press release prepared by the Ohio Department of Administrative Services, Division of Public Works and The Ohio State University, the water pipes were exposed to outside air by an open damper.

The frozen pipes burst sending an estimated 300,000 to 400,000 gallons of water throughout the 13-floor structure.

A patient in the adjoining University Hospital noticed a large puddle and notified a nurse at 2:59 a.m., Sterrett said.

A statement read by Richard D. Jackson, vice president of Business and Administration at Ohio State, said hospital security was unaware of the flooding earlier because the alarm system was not fully installed and operational.

The system is designed to sense low pressure in the sprinkler lines and activate auxiliary water pumps. If the system had been activated, an audible alarm, a visual light and an alert on a computer monitor would have reacted.

Once the hospital security was notified, they immediately began to shut off the water, Jackson said.

The press release stated that approximately $6.6 million worth of equipment was in the building at the time of the flooding.

About $2.5 million in equipment received damage, the extent of which is unknown.

A portion of the $2 million in carpeting and furnishings came in contact with the water.

A team of investigators representing the State Architect's Office, the cancer hospital, the university and various other contractors will assess the damage.

They plan to review every item in the building to ensure the safety of the hospital and its contents.

Sterrett said the hospital is structurally sound, and they hope to have the damage assessments completed within a month.

The plan also calls for continued clean up, monitoring of the heat to dry materials and restoration of all electrical and mechanical equipment to full capacity, he said.

Jackson's statement said several contractors were working in the building prior to the accident.

Because the responsibility of the incident is unknown, Ohio State has informed their insurance company of the damage, and urged other contractors working on the hospital to contact their insurance companies as well.

Jackson said one of the contractors, Honeywell, Inc.; 1320 Dublin Rd., made some adjustments on the control system.

In conducting certain tests, Honeywell altered the dampers in the ceilings, he said.

Jackson said an employee stuck a screw in the side of a damper housing preventing it to close as designed.

As a result, Carol Oshavsky, deputy director of Public Works for the State of Ohio, sent a letter to Honeywell to request a meeting on the potential damage claim.

Nancy Kays, of the Honeywell Commercial Buildings Group in Minneapolis, said they began their own investigation and their preliminary conclusion is that their employee did not cause the accident.

The $54.4 million hospital is expected to treat 4,800 inpatients and 100,000 outpatients annually, said David Crawford, a hospital spokesman.

The hospital is named for Arthur G. James, professor emeritus of surgery at OSU.
Quick action helps stem flood's effect

By Earle Holland

University officials are more optimistic now about the long-term damage to the new Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute (CHRI) than they were the day after pipes broke and flooded the $44 million structure last month.

It will be several more weeks before a comprehensive assessment of the damage is completed. However, cleanup efforts that began immediately after the flooding was discovered Dec. 18 have reduced what could have been devastating effects to the building.

An investigation immediately following the incident produced this picture of how it occurred:

At some point prior to the flooding, louvered vents in the ceilings of the stairwells on the east and south sides of the building had been left open. A sprinkler system and stand pipes in the east stairwell directly under the open vent froze when exposed to the bitter cold temperatures the evening of Dec. 17, estimated at minus 7 degrees Fahrenheit.

Air handling units which heated the east half of the 11th and 12th floors, including the upper part of the stairwell, shut down.

The pipes in the sprinkler system broke about midnight in at least four places, the largest being a six-inch standpipe in the east stairwell.

When the pipes broke, the automatic fire control system sensed a drop in pressure and turned on the auxiliary pumps that would be needed to maintain water pressure in the case of a fire.

Officials later estimated that between 300,000 and 400,000 gallons of water poured from the broken pipes before the flooding was discovered about 3 a.m. The water erupting from the breaks cascaded downward, drenching every floor. Power and heat to the building were shut down while damage was being surveyed.

The quick response and the massive clean-up effort drew on the cooperation of the University, CHRI, University Hospitals, various contractors, the State Architect's Office, and the Ohio Department of Administrative Services.

By 6 p.m. Dec. 18, the electric power and heat were restored and most of the free-standing water had been removed from the building.

A preliminary assessment of the facility on Dec. 19 showed the most serious damage seemed to rest on the second, third and fourth floors. Drywalls, ceilings and plaster work appeared to have been most damaged as well as the furniture and carpet within the building, especially on the seventh floor.

Richard D. Jackson, vice president for business and administration, briefed reporters Dec. 20, saying "we have a much, much better situation now than we had 48 hours ago."

He announced that a comprehensive assessment of the damage would take a month. He hopes at that time to put a dollar figure on the damage and estimate the cost and length of time for repairs.

There was some damage to sophisticated equipment already in the build-

Continued from page 1.

ing.

Figures released at the briefing showed that about $6.6 million in equipment, including two linear accelerators, sustained no damage. Another $2.5 million in equipment was harmed by the water, although the extent of that damage isn't clear.

And, of the $2 million in carpeting and furnishings in the building, only a portion came in contact with the water. Most did not seem to have been permanently damaged.

Carol Olshavsky, deputy director of the Ohio Department of Administrative Services, has informed Honeywell, Inc., of the potential for a claim to be filed against the corporation in connection with the incident. The construction contracts for CHRI, being built with state money, are written by the department. Olshavsky's office has sent a letter to Honeywell indicating there were problems with work performed, which contributed to the pipes bursting.

CHRI was to have opened on Jan. 16. Officials now say it is too early to predict when it actually will open. However, the flooding may have minimal effect on some of the institute's activities.

David E. Schuller, director of CHRI, says that the successful recruiting activities for researchers, nurses and others to staff the facility will not be harmed.

Schuller says he has discussed the flooding with the researchers who have agreed to join CHRI and that all had agreed that the events would not alter their plans.

Additionally, nurses and other health professionals hired for the new facility will be assimilated into existing positions within University Hospitals until CHRI opens.

"There are enough vacancies for oncology positions at the University to permit familiarization with cancer activities here," Schuller says.

The damage to CHRI will not affect any areas of oncology patient care as well, he adds.

Some educational activities set to begin with the opening of the new facility will have to be postponed.
When it opens, building will be healthy

By Earle Holland

Six months of planning and a bit of luck may have prevented major longrange biological problems arising following the flooding of the new Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute (CHRI) last month.

When buildings sustain major water damage, it produces a situation that is perfect for massive growth of bacteria, mold and fungus within the dampened building materials.

In health care facilities, this presents special problems for patients whose immune systems may be weakened. Since many cancer patients are immune-suppressed because of their treatment, they would be vulnerable to such microorganisms.

But two major efforts by CHRI should have eliminated this risk.

Six months ago, the University established a separate infection control committee for CHRI which is responsible for dealing with potential infectious disease problems, including microbial contamination. Since CHRI was a new, state-of-the-art facility, the committee chose to enact programs that would guarantee use of the newest information and latest techniques in infection control.

Continued on page 8.

Continued from page 1.

"As a part of the committee's work, we planned to set the highest standards possible, to minimize the microbiological burden of the building," explains Barry Fox, assistant professor of internal medicine and head of the committee.

It took initial steps to ensure those standards were met. First, the air handling systems within the building are the best possible for filtering organisms from the air. And second, it set up a two-stage decontamination program for the building prior to its scheduled opening.

The entire water system within the building was hyperchlorinated to remove organisms that might have been growing while the building was under construction. Luckily, this procedure was completed a few days before the pipes broke so the water that did drench the building was exceedingly clean, Fox says.

The second stage of the decontamination was the application several weeks prior to the water pipe break of an aerosol chlorine compound to every part of the building. Chlorine kills bacteria and fungi that inhabit a structure's environment.

Once the flooding occurred, Fox and David E. Schuller, director of CHRI, decided to bring in an outside consultant to assess the extent of risk from microbiological agents.

Curtis White, biotechnology director for Dow-Corning Chemical and a recognized expert in the field, came to assess the damage. Within two days after the flooding, White had surveyed the building, determined which areas were at high risk for microbial growth, and taken more than 250 samples that he later cultured for bacteria, mold and fungi.

"He found only minimal amounts of contamination, just what might have been expected from a new building but certainly not what one might have expected from a flooded building," Fox says.

"We felt that since the building was so clean, that was why the cultures appeared so clean."

Fox says the committee decided to apply the aerosol chlorine decontaminant a second time to destroy any remaining organisms and that was completed Dec. 23. White has since returned to the building, reassessed the high-risk areas, and repeated his samples for culturing. The results are due later this week.

Since these microorganisms can reappear in a year or two, Fox says the committee has a long-term plan to apply a long-acting microbial agent called Sylgard. A spray, Sylgard is an organo-silicone compound with antibacterial and antifungal activity.

"It has been used before in cases of 'sick building syndrome' where organisms have colonized in an existing building. But this is probably the first time it has been used as part of a preventive effort before any potential damage," Fox says.

"We have to remember that there hasn't been a free-standing cancer center opened in the last 10 years," notes Fox, "and a great deal has been learned in that time about microbial control.

"We're going to use the knowledge that has been gained since that time to prevent any long-range biological problems within CHRI."

— Barry Fox
CANCER HOSPITAL MAY OPEN BY JUNE 1

COLUMBUS -- Ohio State University's Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute is expected to open by June 1, and two floors dedicated to cancer research may be ready for use as soon as Feb. 12.

Richard D. Jackson, vice president for business and administration, made the announcement in a report Friday (1/5) to the university's Board of Trustees.

The cancer hospital had been scheduled to open this month, but water line breaks in the early morning hours of Dec. 18 sent as much as 300,000 to 400,000 gallons of water rushing through the new building. The ruptures occurred in the sprinkler system in the upper floors of the building when pipes froze from exposure to the bitterly cold weather.

The resulting damage was serious and extensive, but Jackson assured the trustees that the facility remains structurally sound. He noted that "everyone involved with the (cancer hospital) project responded, without exception, in a quick and professional manner."

The clean-up from the water damage has gone well, he said. "Continued oversight of the work by the medical staff is taking place. There is no problem which cannot and will not be resolved.

"In addition, we are in the process of evaluating all systems
room by room. The detailed estimate of repair costs should be available very shortly."

Jackson said the safety and environmental requirements should be met to permit the opening of the 11th and 12th floors of the new building by Feb. 12. These floors have laboratories and offices devoted to cancer research.

"I believe we can also open the remainder of the building by June 1," he said. This includes the 160-bed cancer treatment facilities.

Following Jackson's report, the trustees authorized the university administration to proceed with the necessary repair work to open the cancer hospital. They also agreed that the university should "temporarily assume the costs of such work until the costs can be charged to the party or parties responsible."

Jackson said the State Architect's Office and the university are continuing to investigate the sequence of events leading to the frozen pipes. Assessing responsibility for the frozen pipes, however, is less important at this time than getting the repair work underway, he said.

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Contact: Richard D. Jackson, (614) 292-7970. Written by Steve Sterrett. (Steve/48)
People from all walks of OSU life to help seek next president

By Tim Doulin
Dispatch Higher Education Reporter

Finding a replacement for President Edward H. Jennings is going to be a family affair at The Ohio State University.

The OSU Board of Trustees announced yesterday that a 13-member search committee will seek a successor to Jennings, who plans to step down Sept. 1 to return to teaching.

Members of the committee are:
* Trustees John W. Kessler, Shirley D. Bowser, Hamilton J. Teaford and Alex Shumate.
* Faculty members Bunny C. Clark, professor of physics; Nathan S. Fechheimer, professor of dairy science; Judith L. Koroscik, associate professor of art education; William Moore Jr., professor of educational policy and leadership; and Nancy M. Rudd, professor of family resource management.
* Students David Straub and Catita Williams.
* Staff members Mona K. Dove and Joan E. Patton.
* C. William Kern, dean of mathematical and physical sciences.
* Dan Heinlen, director of the OSU Alumni Association.

"We want to get a consensus from the broadest-based representation we can find on the university," said Kessler, chairman of the search committee.

It has been speculated that Gov. Richard F. Celeste could become the next OSU president. Celeste's term expires four months after Jennings steps down, and the governor appointed seven of the nine OSU trustees.

The trustees stressed the only interests they will serve are the university's. "I think it is very important that people know this is a university decision," Teaford said. "This isn't just nine guys sitting up on the hill making the decision. I think it is significant that we have a process like this rather than some I have seen."

Presidential search committees at some Big Ten universities consist solely of trustees, Teaford said. "We want the selection to reflect the choice of the university family," Kessler said. "It is important to have input from the faculty, because the next president is going to be the leader of their family. They don't know us (the trustees) very well."

The committee will meet in the next couple of weeks, and a national search firm will be hired, Kessler said.

Names of one or more finalists are expected to be submitted to the trustees this summer. The trustees will have final say on the appointment.

In other matters:
* The Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute is expected to open June 1, and the hospital's two research floors could be ready by Feb. 12, said Richard D. Jackson, vice president for business and administration.

The $54 million, 180-bed hospital, one of four in the country dedicated solely to the treatment of cancer, was supposed to open Jan. 16. A waterline on the top floor burst last month, causing at least $1 million damage.

The university is paying for the cleanup and repairs caused by the water — for now, Jackson said.

An investigation by the university and the state indicated Honeywell Corp. employee left a vent open, allowing cold air into the building and causing the waterline to freeze.

Honeywell, the prime contractor for the building's automation control system, has denied it is responsible. The university and the state have said they may ask the company to pick up the tab for the damage caused by the water.
Cancer center to partially open

By Linda Loescher
Lantern staff writer

The opening of the 11th and 12th floors of the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital may be as early as Feb. 12, 1990.

"I believe we can also open the remainder of the building by June 1, 1990," said Richard D. Jackson, vice president for business and administration.

Jackson said the burst occurred in the east stairwell above the 12th floor. The water came down through the walls all the way to the seventh floor.

According to a status report issued by the Board of Trustees on Jan. 5, the pipes are thought to have frozen because of an open damper in the stairwell which let in cold air. It is damper in an open position, preventing it from closing as designed.

"Hospital and University security offices were unaware of the break. The remote monitoring devices for the life safety systems were not fully connected to the University's security system and operational."

"We brought in an expert in microbiology to assist in the evaluation of the environment and to direct preventative measures to minimize further damage."

"The question of why the audible alarm was not functioning is still unresolved," Jackson said.

"The department of Administrative Services did approach the Honeywell Corporation by letter on Dec. 20, 1989, and discussions are on-going. As a practical matter we would have been better off with only one contractor to turn to rather than the multiple contractors required by Ohio law."

Jackson said because the building was well designed the water caused no structural damage.

He said quick removal of standing water has prevented further damage.

"We brought in an expert in microbiology to assist in the evaluation of the environment and to direct preventative measures to minimize further damage," Jackson said.

"There is no problem which cannot and will not be resolved," he said.

Jackson is heading the university investigation of the Dec. 18 flooding of the Cancer Hospital and will continue to do so until his retirement on March 31.
Center recruiting volunteers

By Linda Loescher
Lantern staff writer

The Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute is now seeking volunteers to ease the load of the doctors and staff when the institute opens June 1.

The Volunteer Service Office is currently training volunteers for the hospital. "We're placing them right now in the main hospital and hoping to train them and educate them so when the cancer hospital does open they will have the knowledge of the hospitals," said Marty Merriman, director of volunteer services.

Merriman said they will probably need 125 to 150 volunteers weekly, depending on the needs of the hospital.

"I think these volunteers either want to be on the cutting edge of something that is new or maybe they had a loved one that has had cancer," Merriman said.

The recent flooding at the cancer hospital does not seem to have discouraged volunteers at all. "In a way the delay is helpful because it gives us more time to train the volunteers before the hospital opens," Merriman said.

Volunteers have many different opportunities at the hospital. Among other tasks, volunteers can work at

information areas or in admitting, make friendly visits with the patients, or assist at the nursing stations.

Most volunteers work a four-hour shift, one day per week, Merriman said. "We are looking for someone who is willing to make a commitment and someone that is sincere."

Merriman said many college students volunteer to explore different career opportunities and to have volunteer service on their resume.

If a student is interested in medicine they might start off in transportation, then move on to the emergency room or work in some nursing areas Merriman said.

Applications for volunteering can be picked up at the Volunteer Services Office in Doan Hall. The Volunteer Services Office is now taking applications for spring quarter.

"The quality of the volunteers that we are tracking is unbelievable," Merriman said.

Merriman said many of the volunteers help out because they want to feel needed. "The staff really appreciates the volunteers because it lightens their load," she said.

"There is a lot of opportunity and a lot of caring people that are very interested in the hospital," Merriman said.

Correction

The Jan. 16 Lantern story, "Center recruiting volunteers" said the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute is currently accepting applications for volunteers for spring quarter. The Volunteer Services Office will take applications for students beginning in the spring.
Who's to blame for hospital mess?

Flood at OSU cancer clinic has left many unanswered questions

By Tim Doulin
and Robin Yoeum
Dispatch Staff Reporters

Piecing together the events of the early morning hours of Dec. 18 at the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute may be as difficult as trying to find a cure for cancer.

That morning, pipes froze and broke inside the soon-to-open $54 million hospital, spilling up to 400,000 gallons of water in the building.

The water wasn't shut off until a patient in the adjoining Ohio State University Hospitals spotted a large puddle and alerted a nurse.

Six weeks later, questions remain:
- Why didn't a monitoring system designed to detect water leaks function properly?
- Why wasn't there tighter security for a building set to open Jan. 16?
- Who is ultimately responsible for paying the estimated $1 million in damage sustained by the hospital?

An investigation by university and state officials is continuing, with no clear answers in sight.

University and state officials blame an employee of Honeywell Corp. — a primary contractor responsible for installing the hospital's temperature control system — for leaving a rooftop vent open.

That allowed cold air into the building on a night when the temperature dropped below zero. At some point, pipes on the top floor of the hospital burst.

In its preliminary investigation, Honeywell contended that a door on

Please see CANCER next page
the roof of the building was left open, possibly contributing to the pipes freezing.

University and state officials also blame a Honeywell control system for failing to detect the leak and alert security that water was pouring through the building.

But Honeywell said its system was a backup to another system designed to monitor fire alarms and the sprinkler system, which the broken pipes were attached to.

The primary system, a Simplex system, was installed by Capital Fire Protection Co.

The Simplex system records everything that happens electronically throughout the building.

The system would not have detected a break in a water line, but it would have reported the demand for water in the pipes, said Carole J. Olshavsky, deputy director of the Ohio Division of Public Works.

When a sprinkler is activated, the Simplex system is supposed to set off a siren and light on a security panel and to order a computer printout.

The information also is fed to the Honeywell system.

The Simplex system had been checked out and was working, Olshavsky said, but the audible alarm did not go off that night. The alarm system had been shut off, but who turned it off and why remain a mystery, she said.

With last-minute testing going on, it would not be unusual to have the audible alarm turn off, Olshavsky said.

"Honeywell was in the process of checking out its controls that weekend, and every time they would realign or adjust something, there was the chance of setting off an alarm," she said.

Officials also are uncertain whether the Simplex system ever sent a message to the Honeywell computer. The computer was damaged in the flood, and investigators have been unable to retrieve information the computer may have recorded.

Assuming that both the Simplex and the Honeywell systems were working, and assuming that Simplex sent the correct message to Honeywell after the pipes burst, the entire matter may be moot. The monitoring stations for both systems are located in the hospital, but neither was staffed the night of the flood.

Because the hospital wasn't open, security consisted of periodic checks by OSU Hospitals security guards.

"The building was not staffed yet. Nobody had moved in. Contractors were not working around the clock. It was a weekend. There wasn't any planned reason for anybody to be in there at that time of day," Olshavsky said.

To speed the opening of the hospital, OSU is paying the tab for cleaning up the mess and replacing damaged medical equipment and furniture. The state hopes to recover the money from the contractors.

But which ones?

Fortunately for state officials, they had not signed off on the work Honeywell or Capital Fire Protection had done.

Six primary contractors worked on the hospital. The state had signed off on the work com-
Hospital begins cancer research

By Linda Loescher
Lansen staff writer

The 11th and 12th floors of the cancer hospital, used solely for research, opened Monday after the recent delay caused by water damage.

Researchers and equipment will be phased in over the next three months. The remaining floors of the hospital, where patients will be treated, are scheduled to open June 1.

The new technology that will be available at the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute will make substantial contributions in the efforts to find a cure for cancer said Dr. David E. Schuller, director of the Cancer Hospital and Research Institute.

"The new expertise and new technology will allow us to begin new research that we currently aren't involved with because we don't have that technology," Schuller said.

Schuller, a specialist in cancers of the head and neck, will oversee research, education and patient care at the new hospital.

"This new hospital represents an opportunity to expand all of our research programs in our Comprehensive Cancer Center," Schuller said.

The cancer hospital has expanded space for patient care areas and new technology, which includes new types of radiation therapy, he said.

Schuller said that the new hospital is unique because "it is an integral part of the university."

"The hospital is part of the university medical center, which means we will use the University Hospital's staff to help take care of our patients. Whereas in some of the other cancer hospitals, they have to depend on house staff that isn't at that caliber at all," said Dr. Arthur G. James, professor emeritus of surgery and medical director at the new hospital.

James said that another advantage to the new hospital is "we're on the campus of a large university with many basic science colleges and we're close enough that the researchers in our institute can cooperate with individuals in the basic sciences." The researchers at the hospital will have ready access to a lot of consultation and help in managing their research problems, he said.

When James was a student at Ohio State University, he said that only 20 percent of cancers were cured.

"At present, almost 50 percent of cancers are cured and that is why research is so important," James said.

Schuller said that not only is the research important, but also the support of the patients. "We want to have a very positive and uplifting spirit within our cancer hospital," Schuller said.

The support treatment of the patients is also important. Schuller said that the staff at the new hospital has the proper attitude to help patients with not only their physical needs, but their emotional and psychological needs.

"I don't think there is any question that all cancers are going to be cured in the future," James said.
OSU opens 2 top floors of new cancer hospital
Researchers, equipment yet to occupy labs

By Laurie Loscoceo
Dispatch Medical Reporter

The top two floors of the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute opened yesterday with gleaming new labs billed as state of the art.

Right now, the labs are in a different state—they’re not occupied. They contain built-in equipment, and researchers and other equipment will be moving into the hospital in the next two to three months.

By June, 60 percent to 70 percent of the laboratory space will be in use, the hospital director, Dr. David Schuller, said yesterday.

The 11th and 12th floors sustained less damage than others in a waterline flood Dec. 18 that spilled up to 400,000 gallons of water and delayed the hospital’s opening, planned for Jan. 16.

The pipe froze and then ruptured when it was exposed to bitter cold in a hospital stairwell.

Because those floors had a different type of flooring material, “they weren’t in as bad shape,” said Richard D. Jackson, vice president of business and administration at The Ohio State University.

Ceilings and walls had to be repaired, as did some of the mechanical systems in the ceiling, Jackson said. Neither he nor Schuller knew the cost of the repairs.

OSU has said it will pay for repairs and other work needed to get the hospital open as quickly as possible. The university and the state hope to recover money from the contractors they believe were responsible for letting the cold air in.

Days after the accident, Schuller said that getting the laboratories ready was a priority. Hospital officials have used the labs as a recruiting tool to attract researchers, and existing research space is tight, Schuller said.

About 15 researchers have been recruited in the last year, Schuller said.

Visitors have been “very, very impressed” with the lab and office space, he said, adding, “Clearly, these are state-of-the-art labs.”

The 11th and 12th floors each contain 13 laboratories. Radiation will be used in two of the labs, Schuller said. Most of the laboratories are “core” labs that will be modified to accommodate the research that will be done in them.

The bulk of the research will be developing and testing new cancer drugs. A typical project will test the effects of certain drugs on prostate cancer that has spread elsewhere in the body.

Schuller said contractors will turn over the rest of the building all at once, rather than a floor at a time, but the hospital will open in phases.

The hospital probably will treat its first patients by summer, Schuller said, possibly in June.
Cancer hospital repair costs put at $2.4 million

By Tim Doulin
Dispatch Staff Reporter

About $2.1 million will be spent to repair water damage at the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Center, an Ohio State University official said yesterday.

OSU is insured for the cost of repairs. But the university hopes to recover the money from whoever is to blame for about 400,000 gallons of water pouring from a broken pipe in the hospital's sprinkler system.

The university contends that an employee of Honeywell Corp. — a building contractor responsible for the hospital's automation control systems — left a rooftop vent open, allowing cold air into the building.

The pipe froze and broke in the early hours of Dec. 18 when the temperature dipped below zero.

Honeywell has denied responsibility.

"We've turned in a claim, and the insurance companies will have to take up that matter," said Richard D. Jackson, vice president of business and administration at OSU.

Initially, the university had estimated the damage at about $1 million. A closer inspection uncovered more extensive damage to interior walls of the hospital.

"When we went in, we discovered the damage in the drywall that was not apparent at first," Jackson said.

"The drywall acted like a wick and sucked the water up into it. We had to go in and clean up the duct work and sanitize it.

"Because it is a hospital, you have to go the extra mile," he said.

Most hospital equipment escaped damage.

Equipment that did sustain damage is being replaced free of charge by the manufacturer because the equipment had not been accepted by the university.

An inspection team that included representatives from OSU, the state architect's office and contractors on the building project spent the last six weeks assessing damage to the hospital.

The hospital, dedicated solely to cancer treatment and research, was supposed to open Jan. 16.

The flood has pushed back the date for opening the hospital to patients until June 1.

Two research floors were opened last week.

The hospital is more than four years late in opening and about $5.7 million over budget, thanks largely to construction delays.

The cost of construction and equipment in the hospital is about $61.4 million. The hospital was originally budgeted for about $55.7 million.
Water damages increase building costs for center

By Linda Loescher
Lantern staff writer

The cost for repairs of the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute after flooding Dec. 18 are estimated at $2.4 million, said Richard D. Jackson, vice president for business and administration.

Jackson said in a written statement Wednesday that the total cost for the cancer hospital would be $81.4 million, only 10 percent more than the original budget of $55.7 million. The total cost does not include the damage cost of the recent flood though.

“We don’t have recovery from the lawsuits involving the original general contractor,” Jackson said.

Jackson said the State Architect’s Office, the cancer hospital, various university offices and all contractors working on the building have spent the last six weeks conducting a detailed assessment of the damages caused by the flooding.

“We will turn over the claims for the repair work to our insurance company. The deductible is $500,000, but we will attempt to recover that amount too,” Jackson said.

Most of the necessary repairs were problems found in the interior of the walls. Most of the equipment did not receive any damages.

However, the equipment that was damaged was not fully installed and is being replaced without charge to the university, Jackson said.

The remaining floors of the cancer hospital are still scheduled to be opened by June 1. The top two floors were opened earlier this month to begin research.

“Although the construction has faced a number of problems, I am confident that the cancer hospital will fulfill the expectations of patients, their families and their physicians and will give researchers a valuable resource in the fight against cancer,” Jackson said.
CHRI opens floors for research

When the University accepted the top two floors of the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute (CHRI) this month, it marked the beginning of the research program at the new facility.

The 11th and 12th floors contain 26,000 sq. ft. of space for 26 state-of-the-art laboratories and support facilities.

Officials at CHRI have announced which researchers will be assigned to those laboratories. Requests for laboratory space were reviewed by a committee of faculty and administrators. The final decision on space allocation was made by David Schuller, director of CHRI.

Researchers assigned space include:

- Jesse L. Au, associate professor of pharmacy, who is doing research on the pharmacodynamics of agents for bladder cancer and intravesical therapy.
- Joseph Drago, professor of surgery, for his studies of prostate cancer.
- Carolyn Keever, assistant professor of internal medicine, for her work in anti-leukemia activity following bone marrow transplantation.
- George S. Lewandowski, assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology, for his molecular biologic studies supporting an epidemiological analysis of co-factors of cervical cancer.
- Louis Malspies, professor of pharmacy, for his work on Phase 1 drug testing and clinical pharmacokinetic studies of anti-cancer agents.

Edward Martin, associate professor of surgery, for research involving thionon studies looking for candidate radio isotopes improving radio-immuno guided surgical techniques for eventual radio-immuno therapy and for his work in computer simulations and electronic system design.

John J. Rinehart, professor of internal medicine, for his work in clinical trials of immuno-therapy with Interleukin 2.

Michael Walker, associate professor of surgery, for research involving growth factors and receptors.

Some additional lab space is being held for research faculty who are expected to join the University this year.

Equipment is being moved into the lab and the actual research is expected to be under way within a few weeks.
Cleanup of CHRI progresses toward opening

By Steve Sterrett

Repairs to the new Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute (CHRI) are going forward smoothly and the whole building should be ready for use by June 1.

The cancer hospital had been scheduled to open last month, but water line breaks Dec. 18 flooded the new building. The ruptures occurred in the sprinkler system in the upper floors of the building when pipes froze from exposure to bitterly cold weather.

Richard D. Jackson, vice president for business and administration, announced Feb. 14 that the University has estimates from the contractors totaling $2.4 million for all necessary repair work.

"We will turn over the claims for the repair work to our insurance company," Jackson said. "The deductible is $500,000, but we will attempt to recover that amount, too."

The University had assembled a team representing the State Architect’s Office, CHRI, various University offices, and all contractors working on the building to conduct a detailed assessment over the past six weeks of the damage and the necessary repairs, Jackson said.

"Much of the cost for repairs will be to correct problems found behind interior walls which were not obvious until the detailed examination of the building, and to ensure that the building is completely cleaned and sanitized," he said.

He noted that most of the equipment in the building escaped damage. Equipment that did receive water damage, however, had not been fully installed and was being replaced by the sellers without charge to the University. The equipment replacement is not included in the repair estimate.

The building’s 11th and 12th floors were turned over to CHRI’s administration earlier this month. These floors have laboratories and offices devoted to cancer research. The remainder of the building includes the 160-bed inpatient facility and extensive outpatient service.

Jackson estimated the construction and equipment costs for CHRI would total $61.4 million. This figure doesn’t include the cost of corrective work as a result of the flood.

The construction and equipment budget was $55.7 million, which includes a sewer project and other modifications requested since construction began in 1984.

Jackson said the great majority of the building’s increased cost has been to complete the project and to do restorative work after the original contractor quit in 1988 amid charges of poor workmanship. There also were additional costs for supervision of this restorative work.

"This building has cost only 10 percent more than its budget, and we don’t have recovery from the lawsuits involving the original general contractor," Jackson said. "Although the construction has faced a number of problems, I am confident that (CHRI) will fulfill the expectations of patients, their families and their physicians, and will give researchers a valuable resource in the fight against cancer."
COLUMBUS -- Major litigation involving the construction of The Ohio State University's cancer hospital has been settled, with the university and the state receiving more than $3 million to cover the cost of completing the facility.

"It's a very good settlement," explained Columbus attorney John C. McDonald, special counsel appointed by Ohio Attorney General Anthony J. Celebrezze Jr. to represent the university in the litigation.

"The joint efforts of the Ohio Department of Administrative Services, Attorney General Celebrezze and the university have brought this matter to a successful conclusion.

"In short, the university will be reimbursed for the costs of correcting construction errors and finishing the work," McDonald said. He also praised the settlement for ending a legal process that could have continued three or more years to reach trial and a judge's decision.

The settlement was approved Friday afternoon (4/6) by Judge Fred J. Shoemaker of the Ohio Court of Claims.

The Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute is scheduled to open June 1. The litigation resulted from construction problems prior to and unrelated to water damage which occurred last December.

- more -
The Ohio Department of Administrative Services in 1984 awarded the general construction contract for the cancer hospital to the Massaro Corp. of Pittsburgh. Construction was to be completed by late 1986, but Massaro walked off the job in August 1988 amid charges of poor workmanship and lack of progress. A month later the department awarded a contract to the Sherman R. Smoot Co. to complete Massaro's work.

Massaro later filed suit in Columbus and Pittsburgh against the department and Ohio State seeking damages totaling $10,750,000. The department and Ohio State subsequently sued Massaro and its bonding company, Aetna Casualty and Surety Co., to recover damages as a result of defective work and delay.

Under terms of the settlement, Aetna agrees to resolve all subcontractor claims and to pay Ohio State $3 million. In addition, Massaro gives up $2.3 million remaining in its contract with the department, including money withheld by the department in the dispute over poor workmanship.

McDonald said the combined funds will cover the costs which Smoot incurred in correcting construction errors and completing Massaro's job, as well as satisfying other claims on the project. Under the agreement, Ohio State still is responsible for settling remaining claims with other prime contractors who have alleged that the construction delays cost them money. Some of these claims already have been settled. "The expected result is that the state and the university will come out even," McDonald said.

"Although we all regret the delays in opening the cancer hospital, this settlement allows us to put the construction problems behind us," McDonald said. "We can focus now on the tremendous opportunities this facility offers in the battle against cancer."

Contact: John C. McDonald, attorney with Emens, Hurd, Kegler & Ritter Co., at (614) 462-5451 or at home at (614) 444-5255.

Written by Steve Sterrett. (Steve/59)
Hospital contractor, OSU settle dispute

By James Bradshaw
Dispatch Statehouse Reporter

A $5.3 million settlement resolving construction disputes on the $54 million cancer hospital at The Ohio State University was reached yesterday in the Ohio Court of Claims.

Attorneys for the university, the state and the Massaro Corp. of Pittsburgh signed the agreement, and Judge Fred J. Shoemaker approved it.

Under the agreement:

- Massaro's insurance company, Aetna Casualty and Surety Co., will pay the state and the university $3 million for work Massaro did not complete on the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, which is to open June 1.
- Massaro gives up claims to $2.3 million the state withheld because it claimed the work involved was shoddy.
- Massaro will drop suits in Columbus and Pittsburgh that sought $10.8 million from the state for damages to the company.

The $3 million payment and the $2.3 million in dropped claims are expected to cover costs of completing the hospital and settling claims filed against the university by other contractors, who said delays caused by the dispute with Massaro cost them money.

Columbus attorney John D. McDonald, appointed by Attorney General Anthony J. Celebrezze Jr. as special counsel for the university, said the agreement saves an estimated three years of litigation. "The expected result is that the state and the university will come out even," McDonald said.

Bonding companies will resolve pending claims of subcontractors caught up in the dispute, and the university will resolve claims with other prime contractors from the proceeds of the settlement, McDonald said. He said some of those claims have been settled.

The Ohio Department of Administrative Services awarded the general contract to Massaro in 1984. Various delays, many of which Massaro blamed on underlying rock formations, plagued the project, and Massaro pulled its workers off the job in August 1988.

The Sherman R. Smoot Co. of Columbus was contracted to complete the work on the hospital, on W. 10th Avenue, just west of Neil Avenue.

The hospital was originally scheduled to open more than three years ago. It was later scheduled to open Jan. 16, but waterlines froze and broke in December, causing an estimated $1 million in damage.

McDonald said the water damage was not related to construction problems. The university and insurance companies are resolving the cost of repairing damage caused by the water.
Cancer center may open soon

By Denise Cardaman
Lantern staff writer

The Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute is set to open in early June if the cleanup continues to run smoothly and approval is met by federal inspectors.

The hospital was set to open Jan. 16, but water-line breaks caused flooding on Dec. 18, 1989, postponing the opening.

The damage to the structure was severe, but the cleanup has been going well, said Stephen Sterrett, director for university communications.

“I think the major work has been done. That was done very quickly and very early on. What remains to be done isn’t major, but time-consuming,” Sterrett said.

He said a lot of finishing work is being done at this time.

Most of the work has been to correct problems with internal walls and carpet damage, said David E. Schuller, director for the cancer hospital.

“None of the major pieces of equipment (was) damaged with this,” Schuller said.

Some of the equipment had not been signed over to the university and was replaced by the seller without charge, Sterrett said.

The final cost of the cleanup was estimated at $2.4 million, and the Sherman R. Smoot Company is overseeing the project, Schuller said.

After federal approval is met, activities are planned to be phased-in gradually, Schuller said. All health-providing facilities must pass federal health codes before they can open.

The plan in January was to begin by moving the cancer patients from University Hospitals to the cancer hospital, said Earle Holland, director for science information and periodic.
Crew cleans hospital, prepares for opening

By Denise Cardaman
Lantern staff writer

In preparation for the June 1 opening of the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, each room in the hospital is being tested for the growth of a variety of organisms. This knowledge will enable clean-up efforts to get the bacteria level as close to zero as possible before patients enter.

The testing has been ongoing as they move through different floors of the building and finish up construction activities and preliminary cleaning. Cecil Smith, chief of environmental and occupational health and safety, said.

They have been completing a floor a week to the point where air and surface samples can be taken, and are down to the eighth floor, Smith said. The construction and cleaning is being done from the top floor down.

They are primarily testing for aspergillus, a common airborne fungus that is present in the air we breathe, and penicillium, also a fungus, Smith said.

When air samples are collected, microorganisms in the air get pulled through a pump and impact onto a growth medium, allowing colonies or visible growths to form, Smith said.

In many cases they are looking for the total number of organisms present without identifying individual genus or species, Smith said. They are familiar with the common environmental organisms that pose problems for immunocompromising people, those who are most vulnerable to disease, so that type of specification is not necessary, he said.

Smith said there was no law that sets a certain level of microorganisms that has to be met before patients could be moved in. He said the clean-up crews are trying to keep the levels as low as possible until the hospital opens.

A spokesman for the Ohio Health Department confirmed that there are no tests conducted on levels of microorganisms prior to a health facility's opening. Russell Roeder, senior medical facilities consultant, said the Health Department allows self-regulation by the medical facilities when it comes to bacteria levels.

They are primarily looking to see if the microorganisms are present in high concentrations, Smith said.

"There is no safe number for the numbers of microorganisms in any environment, and based on the kinds of patients that will be here, the lower we can get the number the better," Smith said.

There are certain limitations to determining the amount of cleanliness possible, and in a building where patients and visitors are constantly entering and shedding their own organisms, a certain amount will always exist, Smith said.

"We are trying to see what can be attributed to the building as it stands without all of the other factors that will contribute to the total number of microorganisms that will ultimately be there," Smith said.

This will give them a base number to work from once patients are brought in, he said.

They are also trying to implement strategies to keep the levels as low as possible once patients do arrive, he said.

The building has been treated with silgard, which is a long-term antimicrobial which will remain active for years, Smith said.

"In certain instances you would want to do anything you possibly could to eliminate the presence of particular organisms from the environment the patient is going to reside in," Smith said.

There are rooms set up in the cancer hospital where air goes through a high-efficiency particulate air filter, which filters out such a high percent of all microorganisms that the air is virtually sterile, Smith said.

They are looking for locations in the building that may act as reservoirs where organisms would be able to reside and multiply, Smith said. They are taking every precaution to eliminate those places in the building.

When they find these areas, they treat them, then go back and resample to check microorganism levels. In many cases they don't find any, he said.
‘Strides’ made for cancer hospital

Walking, running, skating, skateboarding, riding in a wheelchair and even pogo sticking took place to support and participate in the American Cancer Society’s “Making Strides Against Cancer” held Sunday at the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital.

The five-mile event took place to raise public awareness and show that people can lead healthy lives after a bout with cancer.

“We want cancer patients and people who have survived cancer to participate,” said Robin Riggs, public information director for the American Cancer Society.

Riggs said many people believe that people who have cancer automatically will die. “Back in the 1930s the survival rate of people with cancer was types of cancer,” she added.

Most of the people have a reason for participating in the event besides liking to walk or run. “Many people know someone who has had cancer or had someone in their family die from it,” Riggs said.

The Campus Grizzlies had people marshal the event throughout the day. About 10 people directed the course and handed out water, Riggs said.

A kick off took place at 12:45 p.m., the event started about 1 p.m. and lasted until about 3 p.m. Afterwards there was a party, but the band was cancelled because of poor weather.

Between 200 and 250 people participated Sunday. The youngest person was about 3 years old, OSU women’s basketball head coach Nancy Darsch, honorary spokeswoman, and her players participated in “Making Strides Against Cancer” while dribbling and walking in the five-mile event, which began and ended at the Cancer Hospital.

This is the first time for the “Making Strides Against Cancer” event. Riggs said she wants to make it an annual statewide event in the future. “We hope to have 10 sites in major metropolitan cities,” she said.

About $15,000 was raised which will go to the American Cancer Society to benefit education, research and services for cancer patients.

The major sponsor was Ameritrust National Association, and promotions were done by WXMI-
Photos by Julie A. Picone

Story by Rebecca Walters

Members of the OSU women's basketball team run for the finish line.

Barbara Bramer (left), Ann Calinoppa and Mary Purdy, Ameritual employees, re-energize after the 5-mile walk.

Pete Rademacher, 1956 Olympic boxing champion, and 2-year-old Kevin Czolmowski ride on Rademacher's invention, the Rade-Cycle. Rademacher is the state coordinator for the American Cancer Society's golf tournament.
Cancer hospital set for national notice

By Laurie Loscocco
Dispatch Medical Reporter

Getting out the word and bringing in the money will be the main objectives of the public relations firm that is gearing up for a national campaign to promote the new cancer hospital at The Ohio State University.

The campaign by the firm of Hameroff/Milenthal/Spence will be wider in scope than previous publicity efforts by OSU, chairman David Milenthal said. "It's not day-to-day public relations," he said. "The opening is big."

Part of the firm's assignment was contacting the local media about today's tour of the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute. "When a similar tour was scheduled last fall — before flooding delayed the hospital opening — members of the Ohio State University Hospitals' communications department handled publicity."

The cancer hospital's official opening now is Friday, although researchers have been working in labs for a couple months. Patients aren't due for several weeks.

The public relations agency has been working at no charge preparing a campaign to raise awareness and money for the hospital. Milenthal said he was contacted about the project by "a couple members" of the 26-member Ohio Cancer Foundation board of directors.

The foundation, which has been in existence about 10 years, was formed to raise money for cancer research, primarily at OSU, said Dennis J. Smith, director of administration at the cancer hospital. The foundation board's chairman is developer Richard J. Solove.

No public money will be spent to hire Hameroff/Milenthal/Spence for the latest public relations work, Smith said. Milenthal declined to say how much he expects to be paid.

The university and University Hospitals both have communications departments. Both still will be involved in several aspects of publicizing cancer hospital activities, Smith said. "It is not my intention to replicate services."

The university's communications department is looking for a senior medical writer to write solely about research at the hospital and research institute. The salary range for that job is $32,160 to $52,560, said Malcolm Baroway, executive director of university communications.

In addition, a development officer is assigned to the cancer hospital full time for fund-raising efforts, a university spokesman said.

However, Baroway said the university does not have the resources to mount a national campaign like the one planned by Hameroff/Milenthal/Spence. "We are not staffed to send a whole lot of people out in the field on a blitz-type of campaign."

Smith said he wasn't sure how the firm was selected but added that it has "a long history in town, working with a number of firms and organizations" on projects such as "Son of Heaven: Imperial Arts of China."

"I think the board felt comfortable with them," Smith said.

Milenthal said his agency's strength is "positioning institutions. We're very good at developing strategies" to publicize organizations cost-effectively, he said.

"The firm's immediate task is to "build momentum," he added.

Smith said that although the agency's original proposal was for six or eight months of work, that could change, depending on what the Ohio Cancer Foundation's board decides. The board is to meet Thursday to finalize plans for the campaign, he said.
James cancer center offers special features

By Mary R. Hale
Lantern staff writer

Faculty and staff of the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute led a media tour through the hospital Wednesday, pointing out special services, facilities and features.

The 12-floor hospital will be the only facility between New York and Texas designed specifically for cancer research and treatment.

Special features highlighted in the tour were linear accelerators for giving intense, precisely focused radiation therapy to deep-seated tumors, and operating suites designed so surgeons can deliver treatments to surgically exposed tumors.

One floor is devoted entirely to bone marrow transplants. Those patients are more vulnerable than other patients because of their deficient immune system, said Peter Tutschka, director of bone marrow transplants.

"The floors and ceilings are seamless so that bacteria does not get into any nooks and crannies," Tutschka said.

"The patients' rooms are ultra-clean. Any drugs, supplies, visitors and staff must be very clean, also. Items entering the room that are not sterile can be sterilized in a sterilizer box."

Even a child's teddy bear or an old shoe can be sterilized in the box," he said.

Another floor is designated for outpatient treatment only. "Patients will be able to receive treatment and stay at the hospital anywhere from two to eight hours,” said Eric Kraut, a hematologist and oncologist.

"While before, a patient had to stay in the hospital to get treatment, they will now be able to do so on an outpatient basis. The growing national trend is to treat patients outside the hospital."

He said patients will be given a room to stay in before and after treatment. The highest volume of patients will be on this floor.

Research performed in the hospital will focus on determining cancer causes, finding methods of prevention and improving diagnostic and treatment methods, as well as conducting basic research that might contribute to a cure for cancer.

The hospital is expected to treat about 4,800 inpatients and up to 100,000 annually. About 80 percent of these patients will be from outside of Franklin County.

The grand opening of the hospital is planned for October 20.
Dr. Arthur C. James shows off an operating room in the hospital named for him

Hospital has all but the patients

By Laurie Lonzecce
Dispatch Medical Reporter

Patients were not in the building, but they were in the thoughts of doctors and nurses who showed off Ohio State University's new cancer hospital yesterday.

They did it like proud parents showing off pictures of their children.

* The Arthur C. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute won't begin accepting cancer patients until July. Reporters were given a preview tour of the 12-story building.

Steps included research labs, operating rooms and a radiation oncology unit, all filled with state-of-the-art equipment.

In the bone marrow transplant unit, Dr. Peter Tutschka pointed out seamless walls, specially pressurized rooms and automated sink controls designed to protect patients from infection.

Before marrow transplantation, a patient's immune system is "abolished," and tight controls are needed to separate patient from contaminant, Tutschka said.

Patient units include an antechamber with negative air pressure, and the main room with positive pressure, which "creates a vacuum so all the bacteria will be sucked into the antechamber" and away from the patient, he said.

Other features include curtains of air rather than plastic, "ultra-cleaned" water in showers and sinks and a box between the main room and antechamber through which food and other materials are passed. Ultraviolet radiation sterilizes meals, supplies and the occasional teddy bear, Tutschka said.

Tutschka, head of marrow transplantation, said the nine units are the most sophisticated in the world. "It sounds dramatic, but it really is true," he said. Extra capacity in the new hospital will reduce waiting periods for patients, which sometimes can be two or three months.

"In three months, a lot can happen," Tutschka said. "The patient can die."

New services available in cancer treatment include intraoperative radiation, in which tumors are surgically exposed and then hit with very high doses of radiation. One of six operating rooms inside the 271,141-square-foot building offers that capability.

Advanced scanners and lasers will be used to pinpoint tumors three dimensionally and simulate radiation treatment before actually performing it.

"Every time I walk through this building, I get more excited," said Dr. David Schuller, hospital director. "This is a premier institution" and the only one of its kind between New York and Texas.

The hospital is to serve primarily patients who live in a seven-state area, including Ohio. Schuller said Ohio has the nation's fifth highest death rate because of cancer. With 49,000 new cases of cancer expected to be diagnosed this year, the state is No. 6 in new cancer cases.

Schuller said patients were considered in every step of planning the hospital and research institute. "The frequency and magnitude of this health problem are such that it's rare that someone doesn't have a personal reaction to it," he said.

The cancer hospital originally was due to open in 1986, but construction was plagued by contract disputes and water damage. The hospital once was set to open in January, but in December water pipes burst and 400,000 gallons poured into the building. The cost of repairs is estimated at $2.4 million, raising the total cost of construction to about $61.4 million. The original estimate was $55.7 million.

The man for whom the hospital is named said the setbacks were frustrating but not fatal. "They won't mean anything in the final analysis," said Dr. Arthur James, professor emeritus of surgery.

James said one of the best features is that the hospital houses researchers and doctors in one building. He said, "It permits a much closer alliance between the researcher and clinician," and that benefits patients.
OSU to toot cancer hospital horn

Ohio State University officials want other Americans to be as impressed with the university's new cancer center as they are, so they're taking the show on the road.

A 15-city tour is planned this summer to spread the word about the new Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute. Stops include New York, Chicago, Atlanta and Washington, plus cities in neighboring states.

Hospital Director Dr. David Schuller is scheduled to make all the trips. Schuller said that it felt somewhat awkward to be embarking on a marketing campaign.

However, he said, "it's been a fact of life of American medicine on the two coasts for the past 10 or 15 years."

Schuller said the tour is designed to educate as much as sell.

In each city, meetings will be set up with local news media representatives, OSU alumni and local doctors who might refer patients to the cancer hospital.

Part of the program's goal is to raise awareness about the cancer hospital. The other part is to raise millions of dollars to keep it running and make continuing improvements, said David Milenthal, chairman of Hamero/I/Milenthal/Spence, the public relations agency that developed the promotional tour.

The agency was hired by the Ohio Cancer Foundation board of directors. The foundation is not a part of OSU. Milenthal would not say how much he expects to be paid for the work.

The cancer hospital is billed as the only one of its kind between New York and Texas, where two leading cancer centers are. Milenthal said that although OSU's center is new, it has substance to offer.

"I don't think you can sell smoke and mirrors very long," he said.
Firework ‘fundrun’ for cancer

OSU Hospitals and the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute will hold the University Sertoma Ninth Annual Independence Day Run on July 4. This is a fund-raising effort to support University Sertoma Club’s designated charities.

The Athletic Conference, the official governing body for track and field events, has designated the Independence Day Run as the official Ohio TAC 10-K Open and Masters Championship for 1990.

Nearly 500 runners are expected to participate in the event, which will take place at Whetstone High School, 4405 Scenic Drive, just south of Henderson Road.

The first 500 entrants will receive Independence Day 10-K Run T-shirts and the top three finishers in each age division will receive trophies.

Participants are encouraged to pre-register. Entry forms are available at Herman’s World of Sporting Goods, Brunton’s Super Duper stores and other area sporting goods stores and health clubs.

Registration begins at 7:30 a.m., the day of the race. The 10-K race begins at 8:30 a.m. The two-mile fun run begins at 9:45 a.m. Entry fee for the 10-K race is $8 before June 28 and $10 after June 28. There is a $2 entry fee for the fun run.
Cancer hospital to open doors

By Kimberly Sirkin
Lantern staff writer

The Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute is rapidly approaching the opening of its doors to patients and research. Patients and faculty are expected to move into the hospital by the end of July.

A tour of the cancer hospital was given to a group of volunteers called the Service Board on Friday. The Service Board will act as tour guides at a dinner on June 29 to honor people who have already made large contributions to the hospital.

"The dinner is a great opportunity to show them the hospital before it is open," said Mike Wall, development officer for the institute.

In order to prepare for Friday night's dinner and tour, the Service Board was shown most of the 12 floors of the hospital and introduced to its high technology state of the art equipment and facilities.

The upper level floors have 26 basic research laboratories, while the lower level floors are used for patient care.

The hospital will utilize 160 patient beds, including a 24-bed bone marrow transplantation unit. This unit is divided into two separate areas, each containing 12 beds. Because the patients in a bone marrow transplant room are totally defenseless of disease, the rooms have extra clean air filters which provide a clean and sterile environment for the patient, said Dr. Peter Tutschika, a professor of internal medicine.

Other facilities and services of the hospital include: oncology diagnostic and treatment services, a 180-seat auditorium, a 36-seat conference room, dental suites, pharmacies and clinical laboratories.

Dr. Reinhard Gahbauer, director of the division of radiation oncology, said the hospital is equipped with three linear accelerators which use radiation to treat cancerous tumors. They deliver intense, precisely focused radiation therapy to deep-seated tumors. These radiation treatment devices have advanced capabilities, allowing doctors to see what they're doing while they're doing it, Gahbauer said.

The accelerator rooms are lead lined for radiation therapy, which stops the x-rays from going through the walls, he said. This will mean better surgery radiation while the patient is on the operating table. According to Gahbauer, this feature is unique in the country.

The hospital has advanced technologies for better imaging and earlier diagnosis of cancer, as well as operating suites designed so surgeons can deliver heat, cold and radiation treatments to surgically exposed tumors, he said.

Approximately 4,800 in-patients and up to 100,000 out-patients are expected to be treated annually at the cancer hospital, Wall said. An estimated 80 percent of these patients are expected to come from outside of Franklin County.
PRIVATE GIFTS TO JAMES CANCER HOSPITAL TOTAL MORE THAN $10 MILLION

COLUMBUS, Ohio -- Private gifts to the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute at The Ohio State University now total more than $10 million.

Dr. David E. Schuller, director of the James Cancer Hospital, said these gifts clearly show that the public recognizes the importance of the hospital's research and treatment potential.

"These generous gifts indicate the tremendous support this region has for an institution dedicated to cancer treatment and research," Schuller said. "We anticipate a continued enthusiastic response because the James Cancer Hospital represents a new generation of hope to the community."

The James Cancer Hospital's 26 laboratories rely heavily on private support because research is not supported by patient charges.

Endowed faculty chairs, which help the university attract the finest researchers and clinicians available, also have come from private gifts.

Representative gifts and pledges to support the work of the James Cancer Hospital include:

-- Leonard J. Immke Jr. and Charlotte L. Immke Chair in Cancer Research Fund established in 1985 with a gift from Leonard and Charlotte Immke of Columbus. Leonard Immke is a former trustee of Ohio State.

-- more --
GIFTS -- 2

-- Dorothy M. Davis Chair in Cancer Research Fund established in 1986 with a gift from Dorothy M. Davis.

-- William G. Myers, Ph.D., M.D., Medical Library and Conference Center was made possible with a gift in his memory from his wife, Florence Lenahan, M.D.

-- Frank Clarke Long Sr. Memorial Cancer Research Fund established in 1988 with gifts from Long, who earned a bachelor's degree in 1932 and a M.D. degree in 1936 from Ohio State.


-- The Ohio State University Cancer Research Institute Endowment Fund established in 1985 with gifts from Doris H. Preston, who earned a bachelor's degree in education from Ohio State in 1930.

-- Eleanor S. Resler Cancer Research Institute Endowment Fund established in 1986 with gifts from Resler.

-- Lane Schick Trust Fund established in 1984 with a gift from the estate of Elizabeth Lane Schick in memory of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Fred W. Lane, and her husband, Frank W. Schick. The income from investment of her gift supports teaching and research in cancer and provides grants to deserving medical students from Guernsey or Belmont counties and to physicians studying cancer.

The James Cancer Hospital is designated by the National Cancer Institute as a comprehensive cancer research and treatment facility. It has 160 in-patient beds and will treat about 100,000 out-patients annually. Twenty-four beds will be set aside for bone marrow transplant patients.

#

Contact: Chris Jones, Hameroff Milenthal Spence, (614) 221-7667.

(Steve/76)
NEWS ADVISORY:
DEDICATION HONORS TWO DONORS TO JAMES CANCER HOSPITAL

The critical importance of private support for Ohio State University's Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute will be recognized with a special event at the new facility this week.

Two women from Glendale, Calif., will be honored Thursday (6/28) for their gifts totalling more than $4 million to the James Cancer Hospital. The research areas on the 12th floor of the hospital will be dedicated as the Dorothy E. Klotz and Marion N. Rowley Cancer Research Laboratories. The public dedication ceremony will be from 1:30-2 p.m. Thursday in the fifth floor auditorium.

Following the ceremony, Ms. Klotz and Ms. Rowley will be available to meet with reporters. If you are interested in interviewing them, please contact Steve Sterrett or Ruth Gerstner at 292-2711 by Thursday at 10 a.m.

Ms. Klotz and Ms. Rowley are natives of Ohio and are longtime business partners and close friends. Ms. Klotz earned a degree in business from Ohio State in 1929. After graduating, she went to California to teach business and mathematics. She and Ms. Rowley were inspired to contribute to Ohio State's cancer research efforts because of the incidence of the disease among family members and friends. Their gifts make them the hospital's largest donors.

UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS
TWO WOMEN MAKE ADDITIONAL GIFT TO JAMES CANCER HOSPITAL

COLUMBUS, Ohio -- Two Glendale, Calif., women announced an additional $1.7 million gift to Ohio State University's Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute during ceremonies Thursday (6/28) dedicating the facility's main research area as the Dorothy E. Klotz and Marion N. Rowley Cancer Research Laboratories.

The new gift brings the contributions of Ms. Klotz and Ms. Rowley to nearly $6 million, the largest gift amount received by the James Cancer Hospital. The newly-dedicated Klotz and Rowley Cancer Research Laboratories occupy the hospital's twelfth floor.

"We commend the generosity of Dorothy Klotz and Marion Rowley." said James Cancer Hospital director Dr. David E. Schuller. "Their continuing support encourages each of us affiliated with this hospital and research institute to live up to the standard of caring and hope that their gifts represent."

The gifts, made through charitable remainder trust agreements, will fund the Kathleen Klotz Chair in Cancer Research and the Dorothy Klotz and Marion Rowley Cancer Research Fund.

The chair, created in memory of Ms. Klotz's sister, a 1932 Ohio State graduate, will provide funding to support the research activities of an outstanding physician studying cancer and...
engaged in the search for its cure.

The research fund will support work in the laboratories named for the two donors.

"We have long had confidence in the capabilities and the quality of Ohio State's medical practitioners," said Ms. Klotz and Ms. Rowley in a joint statement. "Now, as this fine, new facility opens and begins the work of treating and seeking cures for the scourge of cancer, we are grateful to have both the opportunity and the ability to support those efforts. Our hope is expansive and our joy effusive in knowing the potential of this facility of which we feel such an integral and important part."

Ms. Klotz, a native of Ohio, and Ms. Rowley, a native of California, are both in their 80s. They are long-time business partners and close friends. Ms. Klotz graduated from Ohio State in 1929 with a degree in business administration. She was a member of Gamma Epsilon Pi, Beta Gamma Sigma, and Phi Kappa Psi national honorary societies. After graduation, she moved to California to teach business and mathematics, receiving her master's degree from the University of Southern California.

Ms. Rowley received her bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Southern California.

Both women were inspired to contribute to Ohio State's cancer research efforts because of the incidence of the disease among family members and friends.

Their gifts are an important part of the five-year Ohio State University Campaign, which ends June 30. The campaign is expected to achieve some $100 million more than its $350 million
goal, making it the largest private fund-raising accomplishment ever among public universities. Both Ms. Klotz and Ms. Rowley were members of the National Campaign Committee, which oversaw the record-breaking philanthropic effort.

When fully operational later this year, the James Cancer Hospital will provide care for approximately 160 in-patients. Of its 160 beds, 24 will be dedicated to bone marrow transplant patients.

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Contact: Michael J. Wall, development officer for the James Cancer Hospital, at 292-6977. (Melinda/546)
IN APPRECIATION

On behalf of the University’s faculty, staff, and students, I want to thank you for your wisdom and abiding commitment in helping The Ohio State University build a comprehensive cancer research and patient-care facility. Not only will the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute house an impressive program that will add substantially to the body of knowledge in cancer research and treatment, it also will offer diagnosis and treatment equal to any other in the world. Our students—the next generation of educators, physicians, and researchers—will benefit from an interdisciplinary environment embracing both formal study and practice.

With your help, we will hasten the future, helping to create the means to cure and ultimately to prevent cancer.

Edward H. Jennings

IN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The original art work reproduced for the program cover is a watercolor painting by Columbus artist Leland McClelland commissioned especially for Dr. Arthur James to commemorate the opening of the Cancer Hospital and Research Institute. Limited edition prints of this watercolor will be used as gifts of appreciation from the Cancer Hospital donor recognition program.

FLORAL CENTERPIECES

The artificial floral arrangements created for this evening’s dinner will continue to be used as permanent decorations in the Cancer Hospital’s public areas.

THE ARTHUR G. JAMES CANCER HOSPITAL
AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

In the ongoing war against cancer, hope lies in continued research; and hope for those now stricken with cancer depends upon access to the finest treatment and care. The Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute reaffirms the belief that cancer may one day be eradicated.

The Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, located in the heart of The Ohio State University’s medical complex, will be a major cancer research, diagnostic, and treatment facility. At present, there are three well-known and respected cancer hospitals in the United States: Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York City; the M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute in Houston; and the Roswell Park Memorial Hospital in Buffalo. The Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute joins these three prestigious institutions.

Through the foresight of the people of Ohio and their elected officials, this unique facility has become a reality. A special acknowledgment is due Dr. Arthur James, the first Medical Director of this institute, whose ongoing faith and dedication have been and are an inspiration.

It is with great hope for the future that we gather here tonight in The Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute.

THE ARTHUR G. JAMES CANCER HOSPITAL
AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
JUNE 29, 1990
We are pleased to honor the following individuals for their generous gifts to the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute.

Permanent recognition is extended to those individuals whose cumulative gifts exceed $50,000. The following levels of recognition have been established by the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute.

**Founder**
- Dorothy M. Davis
- Leonard J., Jr., and Charlotte L. Immske
- Doroth E. Klotz
- William G. Myers, Ph.D., M.D., and Florence Lenahan-Myers, M.D.
- Marion N. Rowley
- Franz T. Stone, II
- R. David Thomas

**Patron**
- Edwin A. and Doris H. Pratson
- Bernard R. and Florine C. Ruben

**Ambassador**
- Robert L. Barney
- James H. Clutter
- Lydia C. Ebert
- Gertrude Parker Heer
- John H. McConnell
- John G. and Jeanne B. McCoy
- Ronald E. Musick
- Order of the Eastern Star
- Tyson Foods Foundation

**Fellow**
- Carnation Company Foundation
- Gloria J. Chapman
- H. J. Heinz Company
- E. Ruth Gray
- Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars
- Frank Clarke Long, Jr., M.D.
- Ottenheimer & Company, Inc.
- Jack and Eleanor Resler
- Elizabeth Lane Schick
- Thomas J. Selby
- Ruth Jane Vauger
- Harold F. and Jessie R. Zieg

**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

- Shirley Danlap Bowser, Chair, Columbus
- Hamilton J. Teaford, Vice Chair, Columbus
- John J. Barone, Maumee
- Deborah E. Casto, Westerville
- John W. Kessler, Columbus
- The Honorable Milton Wolf, Cleveland

**THE OHIO CANCER FOUNDATION BOARD**

The Ohio Cancer Foundation Board is a volunteer body of central Ohioans whose mission is to provide and promote financial assistance in support of cancer research at The Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute.

- S. Robert Davis
- Samuel B. Davis
- Verna Gibson
- Paul R. Ginger
- John F. Havens
- Arthur D. Herrmann
- Jon G. Hettinger
- Leonard J. Immske, Jr.
- Arthur G. James, M.D.
- Dean W. Jeffers
- Edward H. Jennings
- Charles Y. Lazarus
- Katherine LeVaque
- John H. McConnell
- Leslie H. Wexner, Columbus
- Alex Shumate, Columbus
- Theodore S. Celeste, Columbus
- Sophia Lorraine Paige, Columbus
- David A. Tonnis, Lake Milton
- John G. McCoy, James Petropoulos
- James V. Pickett
- The Honorable Vern Riffe, Jr.
- Harley E. Rouda
- Bernard Ruben
- David E. Schuller, M.D.
- Stanley Schwartz, Jr.
- Richard J. Solove, Chair, Columbus
- John W. Wolfe
- Edward H. Jennings, President, The Ohio State University
- Dr. Schuller, Main Lobby
- Dr. James
- The Honorable Louis Sullivan, United States Secretary of Health and Human Services, Washington, D.C.
- Dr. Schuller
SECRETARY SULLIVAN PRAISES JAMES CANCER HOSPITAL AS NATIONAL LEADER IN CANCER RESEARCH AND TREATMENT

U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis W. Sullivan praised The Ohio State University's Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute for its commitment to the eradication of cancer, during ceremonies honoring private support for the new facility. Private donations now total more than $20 million.

A $1 million gift from Bernard R. Ruben, chairman, Board of Trustees, Plaza Properties, Columbus, was honored today as the latest gift. His gift establishes an endowed fund to support the James Cancer Hospital.

Sullivan acknowledged that the partnership between the public and private sectors in funding cancer research and prevention efforts "is truly something to celebrate."

"You can be proud of the progress being made here at Ohio State," he said. The nation is "fortunate to have this hospital and research institute."

Major donors recognized by Secretary Sullivan included Glendale, Calif., residents Dorothy E. Klotz and Marion N. Rowley and Wendy's founder R. David Thomas. Ms. Klotz, a 1929 graduate of The Ohio State University, and Ms. Rowley contributed $5.73 million to fund the Dorothy E. Klotz and Marion N. Rowley Cancer Research Laboratories. A $4.2 million gift from Thomas,
senior chairman, Board of Directors, Wendy's International, Inc., establishes the R. David Thomas Research Fund to support state-of-the-art care for chemotherapy patients and comfortable surroundings for their family members.

Sullivan's remarks ended a day-long visit to the Midwest's only facility totally dedicated to cancer research and treatment.

Speaking to donors at a private dinner, Sullivan said he was "fascinated by what I have seen here."

"The Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute will develop new ways to detect, to treat, and to prevent cancer. It will help educate the public, patients and health professionals alike," Sullivan said.

More than 1 million Americans will learn this year that they have cancer, according to the secretary. In Ohio, 49,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed this year, and 24,000 lives will be lost. Sullivan said early detection and good health habits will "reduce cancer deaths by almost 25 percent."

The death toll for breast cancer could be cut by "30 percent or more" if women had breast exams and mammograms, he said.

Sullivan acknowledged that the nation's network of cancer centers is essential in the crusade against cancer, but noted that funding research is expensive.

"But in time it becomes cost-effective" when lives are saved and illness treated or prevented.

Sullivan urged donors, health professionals and community leaders "to support the James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute in its efforts to offer an aggressive outreach program to save lives by promoting early detection and good health habits."
The appearance by the nation's top health policy-maker shows the federal government's commitment to the James Cancer Hospital, according to its director, Dr. David E. Schuller. Last month, the nation's premier cancer care facility received an $8.6 million grant from the National Cancer Institute.

"Yet Dr. Sullivan is right when he says that government alone cannot do all that needs to be done," Schuller remarked. "Private gifts will have a tremendous impact on research here. With the help of supporters, we're leading the way in cancer research development."

The Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute is the only facility between New York and Texas totally dedicated to cancer research and treatment. When fully operational later this summer, it will provide care for 160 in-patients and will treat about 100,000 out-patients annually. Twenty-four beds will be set aside for bone marrow transplant patients.
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Women honored for gift

By Kimberly Sirkin
Lantern staff writer

Two Glendale, Calif., women were overwhelmed with joy when they were honored for contributing the largest gift to the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital at a dedication ceremony Thursday.

At the ceremony, the women announced they would add a $1.7 million gift to the cancer hospital, bringing their total contribution to nearly $6 million.

The ceremony dedicated the facility's main research area as the Dorothy E. Klotz and Marion N. Rowley Cancer Research Laboratories.

“We commend the generosity of Dorothy Klotz and Marion Rowley,” said cancer hospital Director Dr. David E. Schuller. “Their continuing support encourages each of us affiliated with this hospital and research institute to live up to the standard of caring and hope that their gifts represent.”

The gifts will fund a professorship in cancer research at Ohio State called the Kathleen Klotz Chair. The moneys will also benefit the Dorothy Klotz and Marion Rowley Cancer Research Fund.

The chair was created in memory of Klotz's sister who was a 1932 Ohio State graduate.

Klotz, a native Ohioan, was a graduate of Ohio State in 1929 with a degree in business administration. After graduation she moved to California to teach business and mathematics, and received her master's degree from the University of Southern California.

“My happiest years were at Ohio State. I liked it, and so did Kathleen,” Klotz said.

Rowley, a native Californian, said after 16 years of knowing the Klotz sisters’ enthusiasm for Ohio State, it wasn't hard for her to become a “foster child” of Ohio State.

“They loved their experience so much at Ohio State, that for the last 50 years they have done nothing but talk about it,” Rowley said.

Rowley received her bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Southern California.

The two women were inspired to contribute to Ohio State’s cancer research efforts because of the incidence of the disease among family and friends.

Klotz is the survivor of two brothers and two sisters who all died of cancer.

Both women said their contribution gives them a feeling of great satisfaction and accomplishment.

The women said the cancer hospital is a blessing in disguise and will be a great help to families who are taking care of cancer patients.

Rowley and Klotz have been long-time business partners and close friends. They have earned most of their money by investing in real estate.

“I don’t think there’s any question that the most important function of this hospital is research. There is no question also that it is our most costly item,” said Arthur G. James, M.D., director of medical development.

“You can understand why we, as a cancer facility, feel so greatful to Dorothy Klotz and Marion Rowley, for their generous contribution,” he said.
Hospital may receive 3-D artwork

By Gail Miller
Lantern staff writer

The Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute may be receiving an approximate $100,000 commissioned artwork for the hospital lobby.

Mike Wall, director of development for the hospital, said negotiations are in progress with a private individual interested in providing funds for a commissioned threedimensional work of art. Wall said the potential donor is someone who has already made a substantial contribution to the hospital and is a member of the Ohio Cancer Foundation Board.

Norma Flesher, speaking on behalf of Dr. James’ office, which supports fund-raising efforts for the hospital, said since negotiations are still going on, the name of the potential donor can not be released.

The selection of the artist and art work is still in progress. The university architect’s office sent letters to 25 museums and non-profit art galleries asking them to suggest the names of artists they considered appropriate to be invited to compete for the commission.

Julie Karovics, of the university architect’s office, said 43 Central Ohio artists were invited to compete and only 17 submitted applications. Karovics said the selection committee has narrowed the artists being considered down to three. A final decision will probably be made when negotiations with the donor are complete, Karovics said.

Artists were not required to submit models for the competition since funding is still being sought. Instead, artists were asked to apply by presenting information about themselves and their past work. No money was discussed with the artists, Karovics said. She said the hospital plans to have the artwork installed by the beginning of next year.

Both Karovics and Wall stressed the importance of art for the hospital.

“A state law was passed mandating that one percent of all construction funds go to permanent art, but the law was not made retroactive to include the cancer hospital,” Wall said. “But due to the quality of the building and the needs of the cancer patients and the people that use the building, we thought a certain amount of art was important. Our budget, though, is under one percent,” he said.

The hospital would like to provide a wide variety of art experiences for everybody, Karovics said. An outdoor sculpture garden and a program for outdoor art are future considerations, she said.

“There is plenty of room to support several pieces of art,” Karovics said.

A sculpture by Columbus artist and OSU associate professor of art Richard Roth was installed in the hospital atrium in 1989. Karovics said that more than half of the patient rooms in the cancer hospital overlook the atrium and response to the work has been favorable and enthusiastic.
Clintonville-Beechwoold THIS WEEK

7/9/90

Cancer hospital receives $10 million

Private gifts to the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute at The Ohio State University now total more than $10 million.

Dr. David E. Schuller, director of the James Cancer Hospital, said these gifts clearly show that the public recognizes the importance of the hospital's research and treatment potential.

"These generous gifts indicate the tremendous support this region has for an institution dedicated to cancer treatment and research," Schuller said. "We anticipate a continued enthusiastic response because the James Cancer Hospital represents a new generation of hope to the community."

The James Cancer Hospital's 26 laboratories rely heavily on private support because research is not supported by patient charges.

Endowed faculty chairs, which help the university attract the finest researchers and clinicians available, also have come from private gifts.

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- Lane Schick Trust Fund established in 1984 with a gift from the estate of Elizabeth Lane Schick in memory of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Fred W. Lane, and her husband, Frank W. Schick. The income from investment of her gift supports teaching and research in cancer and provides grants to deserving medical students from Guernsey or Belmont counties and to physicians studying cancer.

The James Cancer Hospital is designated by the National Cancer Institute as a comprehensive cancer research and treatment facility. It has 160 inpatient beds and will treat about 100,000 outpatients annually. Twenty-four beds will be set aside for bone marrow transplant patients.
Louis Sullivan outlines progress against AIDS

By Earle Holland

"To be successful in resolving the AIDS problem in society, we must work together rather than looking for villains and adversaries," U.S. Secretary for Health and Human Services Louis Sullivan said here last week.

Sullivan was on the Columbus campus to speak at a dinner honoring contributors to the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute.

Five days earlier, the protests of activists drowned out a speech he gave at the Sixth International Conference on AIDS in San Francisco. His Ohio State visit was his first real opportunity to say what he had intended to say at the conference.

"I wanted to point to the advances that have been made since we first learned about AIDS in the early 1980s. More knowledge has been gained there than has been in the history of our understanding of any disease."

This growing knowledge includes the cause of the disease, its transmission, how the human immunovirus (HIV) works, and what its structure is, as well as the development of new drug therapies that have been effective in slowing the disease.

"I wanted to refute those who claim that we haven't made any progress against AIDS," he said.

Federal funds designated for the fight against AIDS are another indicator of national commitment, he said. "Our spending for research for AIDS is exceeded only by our spending for cancer research."

He pointed to a comparison of mortality figures for 1989 — 21,000 dead from AIDS and 502,000 dead from cancer — as further proof of that commitment.

"While I am the first to defend every dollar we are spending now for AIDS, I will not agree with those who say we are not spending sufficient dollars for AIDS."

He added that the activists who shouted down his San Francisco speech "really represent only a small fringe. This group does not represent the mainstream of the AIDS activists."

During his visit, Sullivan was nominated to be the first medical professional to receive honorary staff privileges at the James Cancer Hospital. The University's Board of Trustees approved that nomination late last week.
For immediate release
July 26, 1990

For further information, contact: Linda Bowen
(614) 293-5485

JAMES CANCER HOSPITAL OPENS ITS DOORS TO HOPE

Columbus, Ohio -- One of four patient floors, the radiation therapy unit, research and chemistry laboratories on the 11th and 12th floors, and the in-patient pharmacies are now open in the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute at The Ohio State University.

A second patient floor, two surgical operating rooms and the outpatient chemotherapy department are set to receive patients during the first two weeks of August. Hospital officials said that by the end of next month, the entire facility will be open to provide service to patients.

"After decades of dreaming, this exciting new facility is now taking its place among the major healthcare institutions in America," explained Dennis J. Smith, director of administration.

"We've passed a major milestone in the life of this hospital."

(MORE)
The first 17 patients were admitted to the hospital July 9 as the 10th floor patient facilities were opened. Half of the patients were transferred from University Hospital's Rhodes Hall. The others were referred as new patients to the James Cancer Hospital by physicians within and outside of Ohio. To date, 44 cancer patients have received treatment at the James Cancer Hospital.

At least half of the patients have cancers which qualify them for admission into federally supported cancer research projects. These patients, mostly diagnosed as having leukemias and lymphomas, will have access to new treatments being tested at the hospital.

Smith said that the close linkage between cancer researchers and physicians specializing in treating the disease offers Ohio and Midwestern patients an opportunity to receive the most modern care available.

"This connection will bring hope to cancer patients everywhere," he said.

The opening of the James Cancer Hospital is the culmination of the dream of Arthur G. James, professor emeritus of surgery at Ohio State and past president of the American Cancer Society. In addition to providing a state-of-the-art 160-bed cancer hospital and a research component hosting 26 laboratories, it is also a federally designated Comprehensive Cancer Center.

(MORE)
More than 250 faculty researchers in 11 different colleges at Ohio State are involved in some aspect of cancer research.
New cancer hospital treats first patients

By Laurie Lorcocco
Dispatch Medical Reporter

While workers wheel metal office equipment into the lobby and administrators check on orders for centrifuges, Clinton Morris secures his IV tubing, grabs a mask and heads into the 10th floor hallway for a shower.

Sometimes, he is accompanied by a new friend, the patient a few doors down. "We like to go bug the nurses a little bit," Morris said, or walk around the floor, parts of which are not yet occupied.

After months of getting radiation equipment, surgical lights and laboratory supplies, the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute also has patients. Since the first patients were admitted last month, the hospital has treated more than 60 people with cancer. More patients will be phased in during the next several weeks, and the entire hospital will be open by the end of the month, officials said.

Morris, 22, of Forest, Ohio, was admitted Friday. He was weak and had a high temperature, apparently the result of infections that find his body easy prey these days. Morris, who has acute lymphoblastic leukemia, is in the new hospital for the second time.

He was diagnosed with leukemia in April, and his other hospital stays were in Ohio State University Hospitals' Rhodes Hall, several corridors away from the new cancer hospital.

Of the new building, he said, "I like it a lot better. It's quieter, and the shower part is a lot better. They have one of those hard-held shower massage things, and if you happen not to be feeling too well, there's a place you can sit down."

He also has high praise for the hospital bed, which has controls built into both side rails.

Such details are significant, said Dennis Smith, the hospital's director of administration. Smith said he has heard "real encouraging things" about the hospital from patients. He also has heard a few complaints.

"One man told me the telephone cord was too short," said Smith, who re-ordered longer cords for all patient rooms. Because cancer patients sometimes are isolated from family and friends, the phone becomes their connection with the outside world, he said.

While researchers have been working in the hospital since February, patients didn't move in until July 9. That evening, 10 patients were transferred from Rhodes Hall, while five were admitted by their physicians.

Smith said the cancer hospital will treat all cancer patients, with "no exceptions or exclusions." Because University Hospitals no longer will provide cancer services, all patients who would have been treated there will receive treatment at the new center, he said. That includes performing biopsies to rule out cancer, he said.

Hospital officials expect to treat about 100,000 outpatients each year. Plus, the hospital has 190 beds, including 24 for bone marrow transplant patients.

Eligible patients can participate in research studies that test new cancer therapies. Eligibility is based on physical, not financial criteria, Smith said, adding that hospital officials may use part of $2.5 million from the state to help pay for new treatment not covered by insurance.

Officials said many patients will have cancers that qualify them for federally supported research projects.

Opening the entire building will cap a multi-year effort to open the cancer hospital. It originally was to open in 1986, but construction was delayed first by a contract dispute and then by a flood in the building. On a subzero night in December, a frozen water pipe burst.

A dispute over what caused the pipe to freeze, and who will pay for repairs, remains unsettled, Smith said.
OSU Cancer Hospital named after surgeon

By Matt Meyers and Kim Sirkin
Lantern staff writers

OSU's Cancer Hospital was named after Arthur C. James, M.D., because of his dedication and commitment to cancer research.

"Art is truly one of the preeminent cancer surgeons of the world," said Ed Jennings, president of Ohio State. "He single-handedly got the idea of a cancer research center going, and he is largely responsible for the completion of the cancer hospital."

James said since the eighth grade he has always wanted to be a doctor. James, who is 79 years old, received his bachelor's degree from Ohio State in 1934, and then attended OSU Medical School and received his medical degree in 1937.

James became interested in cancer research in 1937 and 1938 when he interned at the University of Chicago for a doctor that specialized in cancer surgery.

James said there are major differences between a general hospital and one that is solely dedicated to cancer. A cancer hospital contains only cancer patients, a qualified staff and much sophisticated equipment for the treatment and diagnosis of cancer. Whereas a general hospital has a cancer patient population of only six to eight percent, he said.

"It's not cost effective to have sophisticated cancer equipment because general hospitals don't have the number of patients to use it," James said.

According to James there are only three other major cancer research hospitals in the United States.

"The whole area of central United States does not have a hospital of this caliber," James said.

He explained there are no major cancer research hospitals between New York and Texas except for OSU's Cancer Hospital. His goal has been to develop a cancer hospital such as Ohio State now has.

Because James felt the need for more sophisticated equipment for use in cancer treatment and diagnosis, he became a member of the Columbus Cancer Clinic board, the only free cancer clinic in the United States.

"We feel we have as good a chance as any of finally settling this cancer problem, which I don't think there's any doubt will be solved," James said.
Two weeks from today, Ohio State's Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute will celebrate its opening with a weekend of tours, a banquet and dedication ceremonies.

But really, the magnificent new facility has been operating at full speed for almost three months, providing state-of-the-art care for cancer patients in central Ohio.

The James Cancer Hospital is one of only a handful of separate specialized cancer research and treatment facilities in the country that incorporate a National Cancer Institute-designated Comprehensive Cancer Center with a major university-based medical center.

The first patients were admitted to the James Hospital July 9 and individual units and departments were phased into full operation during the summer. On average, the facility is caring for about 80 inpatients at a time, although it eventually should reach its 160 inpatient capacity.

The $62-million operation is expected to treat 4,800 inpatients and as many as 100,000 outpatients each year. At least 80 percent of those patients are expected to come from outside the Franklin County area.

One strength of the James Hospital is its linkage to the ongoing cancer research program under way at Ohio State. At least half of the 24 research laboratories in the building are occupied, providing a link with the latest advances in cancer care for the inhabitants of the four patient floors as well as for other patients throughout the Midwest.

The facility also houses one of the country's largest bone-marrow transplant units, an ambulatory day-care center, a major radiation oncology department, and comprehensive outpatient facilities.

Many of these will be available to visitors on the weekend of Oct. 20 as part of events planned to mark the completion of the James Hospital. Four special receptions—one each for legislators, regional news media, physicians, and nurses—will be held Oct. 16, 17, and 18.

On Saturday, Oct. 20, a gala celebration will complete the dedication with notables including Brian W. Kimes, associate director of the National Cancer Institute; Robert J. Schweitzer, national president of the American Cancer Society; and former Ohio Governor James A. Rhodes attending.

On Sunday, Oct. 21, the building will be open to the public for guided tours between 1 and 4 p.m. This will likely be the only chance the public will get to view the facility.
NOTE TO EDITORS: Marilyn Quayle will meet with reporters at about 7:30 p.m. Saturday (10/20) at the Hyatt Regency. If you are interested in attending, please call Steve Sterrett, Earle Holland or Ruth Gerstner at University Communications, 292-2711.

MARILYN QUAYLE TO ADDRESS JAMES CANCER HOSPITAL DEDICATION DINNER

COLUMBUS -- The Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute at The Ohio State University will celebrate its official dedication this weekend with a gala dinner Saturday evening (10/20) and public tours on Sunday afternoon (10/21).

Marilyn Tucker Quayle, wife of Vice President Dan Quayle, and Robert Schweitzer, president of the American Cancer Society, will be honored guests at the 8 p.m. dinner at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, 350 N. High St.

From 1 to 4 p.m. Sunday, the public is invited to an open house and guided tours at the James Cancer Hospital, 300 W. Tenth Ave.

Mrs. Quayle has been a leader in the national breast cancer awareness campaign and is active in programs to stress the importance of early cancer detection. Schweitzer is a practicing surgical oncologist in Oakland, Calif., and founder and medical director of the Cancer Education Prevention Center at the Merritt-Peralta Medical Center in Oakland.

-more-
David Schuller, director of the James Cancer Hospital and The Ohio State University Comprehensive Cancer Center, said the presence of Quayle and Schweitzer is evidence of the growing reputation of the James Cancer Hospital as an important national health resource.

"We appreciate the support of Mrs. Quayle and Dr. Schweitzer as we celebrate the James Cancer Hospital's official dedication," he said. "Mrs. Quayle's personal involvement with cancer prevention education relates directly to many of our programs at the James Cancer Hospital. Dr. Schweitzer's support of our mission shows the growing commitment to the fight against this disease at the national level."

Arthur G. James, emeritus medical director and founder of the hospital, said: "We're delighted that so many people will take part in helping us celebrate the realization of this dream. During the past year, we've shared our vision with people throughout Ohio and the Midwest. These dedication week activities complete our introduction to the community in a very satisfying and appropriate way."

The Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute is the only freestanding, comprehensive cancer hospital between New York and Texas. It will provide care for approximately 4,800 inpatients and 100,000 outpatients annually.

Contact: Steve Sterrett, University Communications, 292-2711.
Cancer center names new research chair

By Marc Harper
Lantern staff writer

The new cancer research chairman said his primary objective is to create and carry out an excellent research program within the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute.

Neil Wilkie, who was selected as the inaugural Leonard and Charlotte Immske Chair for Cancer Research, said he was selected for his research skills and experience as much as for his academic accomplishments.

He also said he plans to continue research related to blood cells he was conducting during a nine year stay at the Beatson Institute for Cancer Research in Glasgow, Scotland.

Stopping the growth of certain kinds of cells he was studying would be instrumental in developing new molecular, biological and chemotherapeutic approaches to treating cancer, Wilkie said.

Donald Witiak, associate director of basic research for the Comprehensive Cancer Center, said Wilkie was hired to do just that.

"We hope that he will use his molecular-biological expertise to enhance the developmental therapeutic program at the Comprehensive Cancer Center," Witiak said.

In addition to his research goals, Wilkie said he hopes to provide an excellent training ground for graduate students in biochemistry, and to form a stronger connection between medical and basic science faculty at the university.

"Not only do we want him to foster research in his area of expertise, but we also want him to provide a liaison between clinical and basic researchers," Witiak said.

Wilkie said he was a visiting professor this summer while awaiting the approval of the OSU Board of Trustees for the chair.
Cancer prevention begins with you, expert says

By Laurie Losocco
Dispatch Medical Reporter

Your next-door neighbor is a cancer prevention specialist, and so are you, says the president of the American Cancer Society.

"If you know that, and as a result don't bake in the sun and avoid getting burned, you are preventing skin cancer," Schweitzer said in a telephone interview this week.

People who stop smoking or never start also are practicing cancer prevention, as are women who have regular Pap smears and mammograms, Schweitzer said.

Schweitzer is in Columbus for a dinner tonight in conjunction with the dedication of the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute at The Ohio State University. Joining him will be Marilyn Quayle, the wife of Vice President Dan Quayle.

Mrs. Quayle has been active in campaigns promoting early detection and prevention of cancer. In July, she underwent a hysterectomy after doctors detected precancerous cells in her cervix. The condition was detected through Pap smears.

Earlier, she and Schweitzer testified before Congress in favor of legislation to provide money for cancer prevention and early detection. The legislation, signed by President George Bush in August, authorizes $50 million in fiscal year 1991 for various state-level programs.

Schweitzer is the medical director of an Oakland clinic that screens poor women for...
certain cancers. He said the need for such services is great.

“There are a lot of people who can’t get into the health care system. The cure rate among poor people is 10 to 15 percent less than it is in the middle class and affluent.”

Where a diagnosis of cancer once was nearly synonymous with death, half of cancer patients now are surviving at least five years from the date of diagnosis, Schweitzer said.

Dr. David Schuller, director of the James cancer hospital, said some research indicates that as many as 80 percent of cancers are considered to be “in some part preventable.”

Asked what hospital officials and backers think of the prospect of having far fewer patients to treat one day, Schuller recalled the words of Wendy’s founder R. David Thomas, who is a member of the Ohio Cancer Foundation board of directors.

“He said one of our goals is to put ourselves out of business,” Schuller said.

The cancer hospital began accepting patients in July. Since then, the patient census has been running above projections, Schuller said.

OSU’s cancer program recently received a boost from the National Cancer Institute, which announced it was awarding an additional $364,000. OSU is designated by the cancer institute as a comprehensive cancer center. The cancer institute earlier this year awarded OSU about $8.6 million for a four-year, 10-month period. The new money extends the grant period to a full five years, Schuller said.

“During the tightest times at the NCI, this is another statement of support,” Schuller said.

The cancer hospital, 300 W. 10th Ave., will hold an open house for the public from 1 to 4 p.m. Sunday.
Ohio State cancer center dedicated

“We will win war,” Marilyn Quayle says in call for support

By Felix Hoover
Dispatch Staff Reporter

“We will win the war (on cancer),” Marilyn Quayle said at the Hyatt Regency last night.

Quayle, wife of Vice President Dan Quayle, and Dr. Robert J. Schweitzer, national president of the American Cancer Society, were the featured speakers at a dedication dinner for OSU’s Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, 300 W. 10th Ave.

Mrs. Quayle said the institute will live up to the theme of the event, “The Next Generation of Hope,” because it will serve the Midwest as both a research and clinical institution.

The $61.4 million hospital began accepting patients two months ago and is expected to treat 4,800 in-patients and 100,000 out-patients annually.

Speaking as someone whose mother died of breast cancer and as “someone who had her own scare this summer” when she was treated for a pre-cancerous condition, Mrs. Quayle stressed the importance of early cancer detection.

She said she did not like to list national priorities because of shifts in the global picture. But she said cancer must remain high on the national and international agenda because “every family is touched by someone with cancer.”

She also said it is important “to have quality professionals who are not only practicing their profession with excellence but realize how important it is for a patient to be treated as a human being, and part of the team in his treatment.”

Marilyn Quayle speaks during dedication of OSU’s new cancer center

Mrs. Quayle asked the audience to tell friends and neighbors about the cancer institute “so it isn’t a secret,” and so people will not only use its facilities, but also support them financially.

She said people are generous in contributing to research when they are directly affected by its findings.

Schweitzer said he has known James, who attended the dinner, for many years.

He praised James for his vision and dedication to the project which he said “is going to be one of the real shining lights in America.”

Schweitzer also predicted it will contribute to the cure of many types of cancer within the next five years and will be one of the premier cancer institutions in the world in 10 years.

Because researchers and clinicians are working together at the institute, “the ivory towers are really serving the villages below,” he said.

Noting that a World Series game was being played at the same time as the dinner, Schweitzer said he is dismayed by the number of baseball players who chew tobacco or use snuff.

Schweitzer also said he is alarmed by the introduction and easy acceptance of American cigarettes in China, especially by children.
Marilyn Quayle opens James Cancer Center

By Carol Helmick
Lantern staff writer

Marilyn Tucker Quayle, wife of Vice President Dan Quayle, and Dr. Robert Schweitzer, president of the American Cancer Society, were guests at a dinner given Saturday evening at the Hyatt Regency to dedicate the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute at Ohio State.

Quayle, whose mother died of breast cancer, said that it is important to her to emphasize the quality of the center regionally and nationally.

Cancer touches the lives of everyone and people are inspired to support causes that touch them, she said. The community needs to get involved with the hospital not only by giving donations but telling others about the center’s expert researchers and its modern technology.

Research at the center will focus on determining the causes of cancer, improving diagnostic methods, finding methods of prevention and determining better methods of cancer treatment, according to a written statement.

The hospital has 26 research laboratories and 160 patient beds, including a 24-bed bone marrow transplant unit.

Schweitzer said having the hospital and research institute in one facility could contribute to finding the cure to many cancers.

He said 30 percent of all cancer is caused by smoking; 35 percent is caused by diet. The combination of alcohol and smoking is the cause of many other cancers. He said he would like to see a ban on tobacco and more education to decrease cancer cases.

Ohio ranks sixth in the number of new cancer cases, according to statistics from the American Cancer Society. Ohio also ranks fifth in the number of deaths caused by cancer. The statistics show the overall national medical costs for cancer are $83 billion annually.

The cancer hospital gets its funding in several ways, said representatives from the hospital. The Ohio General Assembly has designated $40.4 million, to which private donations and university contributions have been added. There are over 11 OSU colleges and 250 researchers involved in the hospital.

Quayle said Dr. James’ dream is a foundation to build on. With the whole country working together, a cure will be found, she said.

President Gee and U.S. Rep. Chalmers P. Wylie, R-Columbus, also spoke to honor James for making his dream a reality.
Volunteer at OSU's new cancer hospital is proof of progress in research

By Laurie Lesserece
Dispatch Staff Reporter

In the midst of guiding a tour through the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Nancy Minton pulled from her pocket a photograph of herself without hair, then showed it to the group. "That's me," she said. "I'm living proof."

Minton, 35, was diagnosed with leukemia at age 24 and was undergoing chemotherapy when the photo was taken.

Although she wasn't expected to live, Minton said she had a "miraculous recovery," and the cancer has been in remission since August 1980.

Now a volunteer at the cancer hospital, Minton marveled at the progress that has been made in fighting leukemia and other malignancies.

When she was diagnosed, "bone marrow transplantation was very experimental, and I would have had to go to Seattle for it," she said. Yesterday, she showed visitors a bone marrow transplantation unit billed as state-of-the-art.

Minton, a Hilliard resident, also is impressed with the way hospital stays have been shortened since she was ill. "The first time I had to go in for chemo, I was in 85 days," she said.

Minton was one of several guides who led about 350 people through the 12-story, $61.4 million hospital at The Ohio State University. The hospital has been open to patients since July.

Some came to yesterday's open house simply because they were curious.

"I hope I never have to use it, but I wanted to see it," one woman said.

Another woman came because her friend is a patient at the cancer hospital, and she wanted to know more about it. Hospital spokeswoman Linda Bowen said several visitors were cancer patients whose doctors are referring them there.

Katharine Shepherd made the 1 1/2-hour trip from Shelby, Ohio, with her daughter, Sue Stover, and Stover's family. Shepherd's husband, James, who was a patient of hospital director Dr. David Schuller, died last April.

"We've been waiting and waiting for it to open," Shepherd said. "My husband wanted to be a part of it."

Although he did not get that opportunity, Shepherd said it was important for her to see the new hospital.

"It was hard to come here ... but it's going to benefit so many people. That's what this is all about — progress," she added.

Visitors had questions about the cost of a room and whether Ohio residents receive preference in being admitted. They learned that the average room cost is $440 to $500 a day, and Ohio citizens are not favored over people from other states.

Professor Reinhard Gabbauer shows visitors linear acceleration room at Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital