

Coors

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sion and bowl game revenue.

Osborne said the decision may have been made because the athletic department is hurting and the deal would help make up for last year's lost revenue.

"The big concern of the athletic department is the budget," he said.

Devaney said that although he wasn't defending Nebraska's decision, other Big Eight schools have made similar deals.

Devaney said the university ad-

ministration approved the plan.

Gary Fouraker, assistant athletic director for business affairs, said the Office of Business and Finance approved the deal last spring.

"It's a one-time thing," Fouraker said.

The deal was presented as a way for Coors to congratulate the football team on the start of its second century, he said.

Tim Schuldt, spokesman for the Coors brewing company, said the promotion was intended solely as a fund-raiser for the UNL athletic department because of the lost revenue.

"The can fund-raiser was done for

a good cause," Schuldt said. "We guaranteed a minimum (donation) and paid 25 percent more. I think that backs up definitely that the project was to help the university."

Schuldt said the commemorative cans were not intended to upset anyone. "We kept the integrity of the university high" during the promotion, he said.

Chambers wrote that the deal "is such a clear-cut prostitution of the university's name, image and integrity that Herbie Husker's moniker should be changed to 'Herbie Husler, Male Prostitute.'"

In an interview, Chambers said the

university belongs to the people and not to the athletic department.

"There are a number of things the university has done to exploit players," Chambers said. "I see this as another means of exploiting the players."

The deal also is another example that the athletic department's main concern is raising money, he said.

Osborne, a long-standing opponent of alcohol advertising involved in professional and college athletics, said it was unfortunate that the athletic department's decision seemed to conflict with his view.

"I told Bob I was very sorry that

he and I looked like we were on opposite ends because we're never opposite on anything," Osborne said. "We tend to agree 100 percent on anything we talk over."

Osborne said the emphasis of alcohol in sports and its effect on young people bothers him, but this incident is not a major catastrophe.

"I don't think this particular event is going to destroy our young people; it's symptomatic of what's going on," Osborne said.

Devaney said he does not think that having Herbie Husker on the cans would cause more students to drink.

Grant

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shortages, people trying to get established in their fields are especially damaged, O'Leary said.

A new assistant professor has only six years to get tenure, O'Leary said. The ability of researchers to get established and gain tenure is based upon their ability to do research, get published, and establish a national reputation, he said.

Young faculty members usually receive some university support but after three years need to have outside support for their research, O'Leary said.

The problems researchers face in obtaining grants could mean a shortage of faculty in the future, O'Leary said. When students who want to go into research see that people cannot get money to do their work, they will be discouraged from the field, he said.

John Markwell, an associate professor of biochemistry at UNL, is trying to renew one of his two research grants. He will submit a grant renewal proposal to the U.S. Department of Agriculture in December. In May he will know whether his grant will be financed.

If the USDA decides not to renew his grant, Markwell said, he will not be able to do part of his research. He said he probably would not be able to

have a graduate student working for him in that case.

Markwell's research project also is financed by the National Science Foundation. He said each grant proposal takes between two and four weeks to write. He has to do a renewal request every year, so with his two grants he spends two months of the year writing proposals.

If Markwell could not continue his research because of funding shortages, he said, he might not get a promotion to full professorship or a pay raise.

One problem with research funding is that the university asks for a certain amount of "overhead" from grants, Markwell said. When a re-

searcher receives a grant, he said, the university uses part of it to finance things that don't bring in money such as the library.

The National Institute of Health, a major source of federal funding, has financed too many long-term projects, Markwell said. He said this has tied up NIH funding and has meant less funds for new research projects.

Samuel Joseloff, chief of the office of grant inquiries at NIH, said the institute financed 27.5 percent of the grant proposals it received in 1989. In 1988, it financed 32.3 percent of the proposals.

"There was a definite dropping off of funding," he said. "I'm sure it will be a little lower in 1990."

One reason for the drop in funding is the inflation rate for research sup-

plies, Joseloff said. He said the government's budget increases have not kept up with the inflation rate.

Joseloff said the NIH probably will change its policy on long-term grants soon. He said the institute used the grants to try to stabilize research and to eliminate wasteful renewal applications, but it found that not enough short-term projects could be financed.

At the NIH, new researchers have a slightly higher rate of financing success than experienced researchers who are trying to begin a new project, Joseloff said.

However, someone who already has been given a grant and wants to renew for the same project has a much better chance of being financed than anyone trying a new project, he said.

Faculty learn to apply for grants

By Sara Bauder Schott
Senior Reporter

Some University of Nebraska-Lincoln faculty went back to school Wednesday and Thursday.

UNL faculty, along with some university managers, administrators and extension agents, attended a workshop in the Nebraska Union to learn how to apply for and receive grant money.

One hundred people attended the workshop sponsored by the research division of the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Office of Sponsored Programs.

Sharon Davis, associate director of sponsored programs and project

director for the vice chancellor for research and graduate studies, said the university held the workshop because many faculty have not been educated about the grant request process.

"These people have graduated with their Ph.D.s and they've worked on grant projects, but often they have never done a grant proposal," Davis said.

David Bauer, workshop leader, said he tries to help people sell their ideas to those who award grants. The workshop gives tips to grant seekers trying to finance research, educational and community service projects.

People seeking grants need to learn how to visit funding sources in per-

son, Bauer said.

Those wanting project funding should write their grant proposals in a way that emphasizes how the project will benefit the funding source, Bauer said. Many people write the proposals with emphasis on their own needs instead of the project's benefits, he said.

Competition for grant money has increased, Bauer said. But although the amount of grant money available has gone up each year, he said, it has not kept pace with inflation.

The government spent about \$60 billion on grants last year and private interests provided about \$12 billion, he said.



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