

Introduction

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The following papers each address an aspect of the subject of the eleventh annual research policy retreat hosted by the Merrill Center: *Future Directions for Federal Research Funding*. We are pleased to continue this program that brings together university administrators and researcher-scientists for informal discussions that lead to the identification of pressing issues, understanding of different perspectives, and the creation of plans of action to enhance research productivity within our institutions. This year's focus is the changing climate of research funding, the long timeline involved in developing university research resources (recruitment, high costs of start-up packages, construction of labs and high tech equipment, and other issues) and how to calibrate those investments with the likely sources of funding. Other issues include public advocacy for research, particularly with regard to stem cell research, and how best to guide research enterprises along the intersections of scientific advances, public needs, advocacy and political realities, and scientific resources in universities. The 2007 Merrill retreat provided an opportune time to consider the implications of these changes in public university funding and how the shift affects research infrastructure.

Benefactors Virginia and Fred Merrill make possible this series of retreats: *The Research Mission of Public Universities*. On behalf of the many participants over more than a decade, I express deep gratitude to the Merrills for their enlightened support. On behalf of the Merrill Advanced Studies Center, I extend my appreciation for the contribution of effort and time of the participants and in particular to the authors of this collection of papers who found time in their busy schedules for the preparation of the materials that follow.

Fifteen senior administrators and faculty from five institutions in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska

attended; they were joined by members of the Merrill Center board of directors; Jeremy Anderson, from the Kansas Governor's Office, and Keith Yehle, Director of Government Relations at KU. Keynote speaker James Battey, Director of the NIDCD at NIH, initiated the discussion by presenting his assessment of the status of stem cell research and the efforts of the NIH to foster development in that research. In addition to those presenters whose remarks are published here were participants who served as discussants. These include Kathleen McCluskey-Fawcett, who contributed a valuable perspective as a member of the Merrill Board and as Senior Vice Provost of Academic Affairs. Though not all

discussants' remarks are individually documented, their participation was an essential ingredient in the general discussions that ensued and the preparation of the final papers. The list of all conference attendees is at the end of the publication.

The inaugural event in this series of conferences, in 1997, focused on pressures that hinder the research mission of higher education. In 1998, we turned our attention to competing for new resources and to ways to enhance individual and collective productivity. In 1999, we examined in more depth cross-university alliances. The focus of the 2000 retreat was on making research a part of the public agenda and championing the cause of research as a valuable state resource. In 2001, the topic was evaluating research productivity, with a focus on the very important National Research Council (NRC) study from 1995. In the wake of 9/11, the topic for 2002 was "Science at a Time of National Emergency"; participants discussed scientists coming to the aid of the country, such as in joint research on preventing and mitigating bioterrorism, while also recognizing the difficulties our universities face because of

increased security measures. In 2003 we focused on graduate education and two keynote speakers addressed key issues about retention of students in the doctoral track, efficiency in time to degree, and making the rules of the game transparent. In 2004 we looked at the leadership challenge of a comprehensive public university to accommodate the fluid nature of scientific initiatives to the world of long-term planning for the teaching and service missions of the universities. In 2005 we discussed the interface of science and public policy with an eye toward how to move forward in a way that honors both public trust and scientific integrity. Finally, last year's retreat considered the privatization of public universities and the corresponding shift in research funding and infrastructure.

Once again, the texts of this year's Merrill white paper reveal various perspectives on only one of the many complex issues faced by research administrators and scientists every day. It is with pleasure that I encourage you to read the papers from the 2007 Merrill policy retreat on *Future Directions for Federal Research Funding*.