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*The Dispatch* strives to be fair and accurate. The newspaper corrects any significant errors of fact brought to the attention of the editors. If you think an error has been made, call 614-461-5271. Corrections will be printed below.

### CORRECTION

► Arshot Investment has talked to Columbus State Community College about participating in an automotive-research center the developer wants to put at the Cooper Stadium site. Because of an editor's error, the name of the school was incorrect in a story on Page B3 of yesterday's Metro & State section.

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## FLOOD

FROM PAGE A1

time for our community," Zimbelman said. "It's emotionally draining for all of us."

As they had the past two days, emergency officials focused on protecting water and sewer systems to avoid the need for more evacuations. They were confident about the water system, but a little less so about the sewer-treatment plant. It had been sandbagged as high as possible.

Zimbelman said water coming up through a storm sewer briefly began to erode one downtown levee before it was controlled.

Also of concern was the Broadway Bridge, a key north-south route. Levees protecting the northern approach were being raised, but Army Corps of Engineers Lt. Col. Kendall Bergmann said it was touch-and-go. The levee work also protected the campus of nearby Minot State University.

Members of the state's congressional delegation pressed for a federal emer-



CHARLES REX ARBOGAST | ASSOCIATED PRESS

An oil slick drifts from a gas station surrounded by its own levee in Minot, N.D.

gency declaration making people eligible for individual assistance, a step they said was needed for the Federal Emergency Management Agency to set up transitional housing centers.

Sen. John Hoeven said a helicopter flight over the Souris Valley showed damage to smaller cities nearby. He estimated more than 5,000 homes in the valley would eventually have water damage, including those in Minot and Burlington, where officials gave up sandbagging on Thursday. The Army Corps of Engi-

neers was leading an effort to build emergency levees in Velva, a small town about 20 miles downstream of Minot, before the Souris crests there on Tuesday.

In Burlington, deputy auditor Cindy Bader estimated yesterday that more than half of the town's 1,000 residents had left to escape the rising Souris River.

Burlington's city hall, school and police and fire departments appeared safe, but some homes in the evacuation zone had water up to their first floors or higher. In one neighborhood, the tops

of two traffic signs barely peeked above the brown, brackish water, which reached just beneath the eaves of two nearby houses.

Wayne Walter, a Burlington city councilman and truck driver for a snack-food company, said residents were stunned by the river's rapid rise.

"When we went to bed last night, and when we got up this morning, it was a big difference," Walter said yesterday. "Down by the dikes, we saw it just trickling over (Thursday night). This morning, everything was gone."

Walter said he lived across the street from the evacuation area, and the Souris was still about 4 feet from his own home.

"Right now, we're staying there, but we've got the camper packed," he said. "They tell us to leave, we're gone."

The National Guard had 870 members activated for the crisis. Minot is best known as home to an Air Force base, which oversees 150 Minuteman III missiles in underground launch silos scattered over 8,500 square

miles in North Dakota.

Col. S.L. Davis, commander of the 91st Missile Wing, said there was some localized flooding at a handful of missile sites because of the wet spring and summer. But he said the silos are designed to safely handle some water, and protective measures were taken at a few sites, similar to what's done in preparation for spring runoff from snowmelt.

In Minot, a car park near the Broadway Bridge was dry yesterday morning but submerged by midday. Nearby, about a half-dozen gophers found themselves stranded in a small and shrinking dry patch. Furniture store workers cheered as one of the gophers swam 20 yards to safety.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service launched four boats to patrol flooded neighborhoods and respond to 911 calls, but no injuries were reported and no rescues were necessary. The evacuation zone was empty except for emergency officials and some geese, who paddled in about 5 feet of water washing down the streets.

## WORKERS

FROM PAGE A1

sure activities, according to the 2010 American Time Use Survey, released this week by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The survey is based on interviews with 13,200 people ages 15 or older.

On average last year, the survey shows, American workers clocked 7.9 hours a day on weekdays (the same as the previous year) and 5.5 hours a day on weekends (30 minutes more than in 2009).

Robyn Carpenter, a 22-year-old nurse's aide from Mount Vernon, can relate to those results.

"I'm putting more time into work on weekends and picking up overtime for more money," she said.

Men worked an average of 41 minutes more per day than women in 2010 — down from 56 minutes the previ-

ous year.

The American Time Use Survey, conducted since 2003, has shown some fluctuations from year to year but no significant changes, said Dorinda Allard, who analyzes the survey data.

Women, for example, continue to spend more time on housework than men do.

Last year, the survey shows, 49 percent of women — compared with 20 percent of men — did household chores such as laundry or cleaning on a typical day. Along the same lines: Nineteen percent more women than men spent time cooking.

Demerle acknowledges the chore disparity at his house. "My wife works full time as well, and she comes home and starts cooking," he said. "I'll take my daughter, and we'll do whatever else needs to be done. I think (the responsibilities) depend on

your relationship."

Ashley Stauffer, 26, a part-time nurse from Bucyrus with two daughters, said she has noticed more women balancing full-time jobs with motherhood.

"Some women don't have the luxury of staying home with their kids," she said. "But some women like that."

"I know I like it when I'm at work. I get to talk to adults and not have to talk to a 1-year-old and a 3-year-old all day."

Because she spends most of her time at home, Stauffer said, naps and bedtime represent the only hours she gets to herself — about four hours, not counting her own sleep schedule.

"I'm always tending to their needs, cleaning up the house, cleaning up after them, cleaning them."

Among adults in households with children younger than 6, the survey indicates, women spent 1.1 hours pro-

## Other findings

The 2010 American Time Use Survey found that:

► On an average weekday, 82 percent of employed people worked; on a weekend day, 35 percent.

► Among full-time employees, an average workday for men lasted 8.2 hours; for women, 7.8 hours.

► Fifty-one percent of people who have multiple jobs worked a weekend day; 34 percent of those with one job did.

► On days that they did household chores, women spent an average of 2.6 hours on them; men, 2.1 hours.

Source: [www.bls.gov/tus](http://www.bls.gov/tus)

viding physical care such as bathing or feeding to their children; men averaged 26

minutes doing the same.

Stauffer said her husband helps as much as possible when he's around.

"When he comes home, he's right into Daddy mode," she said. "He cooks, he helps with the girls' bath time, bedtime — he does as much as he can even though he works 40-some hours a week."

Overall, men engaged in leisure activities — reading, socializing and such — slightly more than women did, and they were more likely to exercise.

The most popular leisure activity for both genders was watching television — which, at an average of 2.7 hours a day, made up half of the daily leisure-time total.

"If (my wife and I) can actually just sit down and do nothing, we try," Demerle said. "It sounds kind of strange, but it's good to sit at home and do nothing."

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## OSU

FROM PAGE A1

board action.

The board did vote on the cost of an Ohio State education, though. Undergraduates from Ohio will pay \$9,735 for three quarters of tuition and mandatory fees at the Columbus campus, or \$315 more than this school year.

Tuition will climb by 3.5 percent, which would be the maximum allowed under the proposed state budget, but Ohio State will not increase other mandatory fees, so students' costs will climb 3.3 percent overall. Room and board for

main-campus students will go up 5.7 percent to help pay to expand and improve student housing. The typical room rate plus basic meal plan will be \$9,378, up \$504.

Other prices also will climb: Regional campuses will charge 3.4 percent more, most graduate students will pay 5 percent more, and the bill for out-of-state undergraduates will rise 4.3 percent.

Ohio State will remain a good value, said Geoffrey Chatas, senior vice president and chief financial officer. He said only one of the state's six public selective-admission universities charges less.

About the ongoing foot-

ball scandal, President E. Gordon Gee told the board that "this has been a turbulent spring."

University officials are to meet with the NCAA on Aug. 12 to discuss whether Ohio State should face further sanctions. Tressel resigned after Ohio State's legal office found evidence that he had lied to the NCAA about when he learned of rules violations by students. Six players, including now-gone quarterback Terrelle Pryor, exploited their status as athletes by trading or selling memorabilia.

"There has been a lot of distraction," Wexner said. But he said athletics are a

small part of the university's mission, and he echoed trustee Robert H. Schottenstein's comments that the university is working to improve its compliance efforts.

Ohio State might move compliance officers out of the athletic department and into a standalone office, for "maximum objectivity," Schottenstein said Thursday. The trustees panel he leads, the Audit and Compliance Committee, hopes to have a recommendation in six to nine months and a report specifically about the football scandal in 30 to 45 days.

Jurgensen suggested that the university needs to do

some soul-searching.

"In college athletics, our coaches have an enormous responsibility of teaching our athletes to win in the game of life, not just on the field," he said. "The cracks here weren't really cracks of rules and procedures. They were cracks in a value system."

Jurgensen, retired CEO of Nationwide Insurance, would not elaborate after the meeting.

Schottenstein, who is president and chairman of M/I Homes, said, "I don't think we have a values-system problem at Ohio State."

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## LUNCH

FROM PAGE A1

were for high-schoolers — the students who pay \$2.50 per lunch — it would amount to at least 200,000 lunches that have gone unpaid this past school year.

Board of Education members have grown weary of the problem and have begun urging Superintendent Gene Harris to crack down on those who won't pay.

"I don't think that's fair," board President Carol Perkins told Brown during the Thursday meeting. "We can't keep going down this road."

Brown said yesterday that his department is "in the

process of developing a strategy" to close the payment gap, but he declined to comment on what that strategy might look like.

"The board will have input on that decision, and we will take that to them," he said, adding that a new effort will start before this coming school year.

"It's tough times," Brown said. "Some of our parents have accumulated debt over time, and we understand that."

In the past, Harris has suggested that collection agencies could be used to recover the unpaid cash, but district Chief Operating Officer John Stanford told the panel on Thursday that



"I don't think that's fair. We can't keep going down this road."

**CAROL PERKINS**  
school board president

such efforts by other school districts have been largely unsuccessful, recovering

only pennies on the dollar.

The district's policy is to feed all students regardless of whether they pay, Stanford said.

After collecting students' lunch money, plus federal and state subsidies, food services are operating at a loss of about \$2.3 million a year, Brown said. The operation will require \$5.1 million from the district's general fund at the end of this month to close its books for the fiscal year without a deficit.

Because of a contract with food-services company Sodexo, the food-service fund can't lose more than \$500,000 this school year. Sodexo paid the district \$1.7

million last year to close an end-of-year gap, and the payment for this year will be calculated when the fiscal year ends next week.

Though food-service workers are district employees, Sodexo purchases the food and plans about 60,000 meals served each day, including 35,000 lunches, which feeds about 70 percent of students.

Because much of the food-service operation's costs are fixed, the district's goal to improve the bottom line would mean getting more students to eat meals, Brown said. "It's our ultimate goal to get that deficit down to nothing."

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## GENERIC

FROM PAGE A1

Despite evidence that the drug could cause neurological disorders if taken for longer than 12 weeks, warning labels were not changed until later on either name-brand or generic versions.

Federal law requires generic-drug manufacturers to carry the same Food and Drug Administration warnings as those on name-brand versions.

The court overruled some state laws that say generic-drug companies must update

warnings if they have information about other risks.

Boyd said that, because about 50 percent of complications with prescription drugs arise from improper usage, it's important to talk to a pharmacist about whether name-brand labels have added warnings that generics haven't caught up with yet.

Health-care advocates say the ruling is bad news.

"This is a terrible decision for consumers," said Cathy Levine, executive director of nonprofit advocacy group Universal Health Care Action Network of Ohio.

"Taking away the right of

(generic-medication users) to sue creates a two-tier system of health care."

She said that until this week's decision, consumers had little incentive to purchase more expensive name-brand drugs if there was a generic version available.

"If a patient wants to switch, they're probably going to be paying out of pocket," said Bill Winsley, executive director of the Ohio State Board of Pharmacy.

The Generic Pharmaceutical Association says the ruling merely levels the playing field.

Before the ruling, generic

drugmakers were put in the "impossible position" of defending labels made by name-brand companies, said Bob Billings, the association's executive director.

More than 2.6 billion prescriptions were written in 2008, according to the most recent statistics from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

"The Supreme Court handed a windfall to one of the most powerful and wealthy industries in the country," Levine said.

She said consumers also should be aware of a second ruling Thursday that allows

pharmaceutical companies to enhance marketing efforts by purchasing lists of the medications prescribed by individual doctors.

Winsley said rules for "data-mining" still protect the privacy of patients but reveal what drugs doctors are prescribing.

"The decision on data-mining is an even worse blow for consumers," Levine said.

She said the new rule could present a conflict of interest for doctors who must weigh the best interest of patients against financial pressure from drugmakers.

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