Faculty honored for teaching, research

**Chancellor's teaching award winners**

From left: Jennifer Cartier; Chuck Kinder; Michael Madison; Marla Ripoll; and Mark Roberts.

Winners of the 2009 chancellor's awards for distinguished teaching and distinguished research have been announced.

Distinguished teaching award winners are:

- Jennifer Cartier, assistant professor, Department of Instruction and Learning, School of Education.
- Chuck Kinder, professor of English and director of the writing program.
- Michael J. Madison, professor and associate dean for research, School of Law.
- Marla Ripoll, associate professor, Department of Economics.
- Mark S. Roberts, professor, Department of Medicine, School of Medicine.

Distinguished research award winners in the junior scholar category, that is, a scholar “whose exceptional early contributions have demonstrated great potential and have already produced a measure of international standing,” are:

- Judith Klein-Seetharaman, assistant professor, Department of Structural Biology, School of Medicine.
- Kazunori Koide, professor, Department of Chemistry.

Each faculty honoree will receive a $2,000 cash prize. In addition, each teaching honoree will receive a $5,000 grant, administered by the home department, to support his or her teaching, and each research award winner will receive a $1,000 grant to support his or her research.

Winners of the 2009 teaching and research public service awards — as well as other distinguished faculty, staff, alumni and students — will be recognized Feb. 27 during Pitt's 33rd annual awards convocation. Winners’ names also will be inscribed on plaques displayed in the William Pitt Union.

(Previous winners of the 2009 chancellor’s awards for distinguished public service were announced previously. See Feb. 5 University Times.)

**Chancellor’s Distinguished Teaching Award**

A selection committee, chaired by Patricia Beeson, vice provost for graduate studies and undergraduate studies, recommended the winners after reviewing supporting materials. Chancellor Mark A. Nordenberg sent congratulatory letters to the winners, citing some of their accomplishments derived from information and letters of recommendation supporting the winners’ nominations.

“The very existence of this award underscores the high institutional priority that we assign to our teaching responsibilities, and your individual efforts stand as an inspiring example of excellence in the role of University teacher,” Nordenberg wrote to the teaching award winners.

The education school’s Jennifer Cartier was recognized by Nordenberg for her commitment to science education. “You have demonstrated the remarkable ability to teach a broad range of students in a variety of situations, including high school students, pre-service elementary teachers, undergraduate and graduate students, and in-service training for current science teachers,” Nordenberg wrote.

The quality of Cartier’s teaching effectiveness is reflected in the consistently high marks on her teaching evaluations; the number of grants she has been awarded attest to her being at the forefront of her field, he noted.

“You have designed courses that actively engage students with both science content and scientific inquiry processes, and allow students to apply these ideas to authentic educational situations,” the chancellor continued. “Your assignments are creative and provide students opportunities to stretch their thinking and look for benchmarks.”

**Chancellor’s research award winners**

From left: Jennifer Grandis; Angela Groneborn; Thomas Saaty; Judith Klein-Seetharaman; and Kazunori Koide.
A proposal for a common faculty salary benchmark list for three of Pitt's regional campuses — something that's been a thorny issue for several years — cleared a hurdle recently.

Faculty senates at the Bradford, Greensburg and Johnstown campuses voted to recommend a list of 128 peer institutions in three surrounding geographic regions — something a common benchmark faculty salaries.

Faculty at the three four-year campuses have struggled for years to agree on a common list, which has been one prerequisite to seeking the approval of the Provost's office.

(Benchmarking faculty salaries at Pitt-Titusville is considered separately because UPT primarily is a two-year institution.)

According to Robert Pack, vice provost for academic planning and resources management, the next step is to have the regional campus presidents endorse the list before the Provost's office considers it.

Pitt's senior administration long has maintained that the appropriate way to make a benchmark comparison group for full-time faculty on the Pittsburgh campus is the Association of American Universities public institution members. That group of 14 public universities is said to be like Pitt in basic mission, aspiration, programming and competitiveness.

But the administration also has maintained that there was no agreed-upon list to benchmark faculty salaries at the regional campuses. Provost office officials also have said that salaries at the three regional campuses would be considered as an aggregate in any benchmarking analysis.

Various benchmarking lists have been proposed since 2004, but have fallen by the wayside due to a number of objections, including being too unwieldy; incorporating institutions with radically different missions, such as religious-based schools, and using faulty or questionable methods. Proposal lists have varied in the number of institutions from 18 to 270.

The most recent recommendation emerged from a task force analyzing the history of previous proposals. The task force was appointed last May by faculty Senate President Greensburg President Sharon Smith, at the request of Beverly Gaddy, president of the UPG faculty.

Gaddy said that following discussions of the task force over the last September the list of 128 schools — which became known as the Greensburg list — was endorsed unanimously by the UPG Senate Council and Faculty Senate. The Greensburg list then was forwarded to the other two regional faculty groups.

The Bradford faculty Faculty Senate unanimously endorsed the Greensburg list in December, according to that group's president, Don Ulin.

Pitt-Johnstown faculty president Karen Lee said her group endorsed the list last month.

Earlier this month, Smith forwarded the list to the Provost's office. Smith said she has had ongoing conversations about this issue with her counterparts in Bradford and Johnstown, but the three regional campus presidents had not yet endorsed the Greensburg list formally.

The proposal recommends employing data available from the federal government's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), rather than the data compiled each year by the AAUP, which is the source for the Pittsburgh campus faculty salary comparison reviewed annually by the University Senate salary policies committee (BPC).

In the "Pitt-Greensburg Faculty Salary Benchmarking Task Force Report," a copy of which was obtained by the University Times, the task force recommended the IPEDS database as "objectively more appropriate" because "the AAUP survey is voluntary while the IPEDS survey, if not mandatory, is certainly less voluntary. AAUP and IPEDS each larger, contains more types of data and reflects regional differences. The IPEDS database includes additional data about schools (enrollments, degrees granted, etc.) and is more consistent over a longer span of time.

BPC long has advocated for an approved regional faculty salary benchmark list to fulfill the committee's charge to monitor trends in the faculty salary pay scale.

Committee members over the years have been adamant that BPC should not be involved in defining which comparison group should be used to rank the regions, but that an approved comparison group was highly desirable.

The committee annually reviews an internal report, prepared by Pitt's Management Information and Analysis office, following the publication of salary data in the March-April issue of Academic Periodicals.

The proposal for an approved list for the regions, for the past several years BPC has examined salaries based on data from the group of 18 Association of American Universities public institution members that have benchmark campuses, the most similar list to the one employed for Pittsburgh campus faculty salaries.

— Peter Hart


Progress made on regional campus benchmark list

The 128 institutions on the proposed regional campus benchmark list were drawn from the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) list of 118 public and nonindependent schools from the Mid-Atlantic, North Central and South Atlantic regions. Category IIIB schools are four-year institutions characterized by an emphasis on teacher-adult baccalaureate-level education, as opposed to graduate degrees.

Of the 128 institutions on the proposed list, 41 are public and 87 are private-independent; the list does not include the 127 AAUP IIIB church-related institutions in those regions.

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Members of the University community garnered plenty of tips for wellness during the Healthy Lifestyle Experience Fair sponsored by Human Resources in conjunction with LifeSolutions. Participants were treated to chair massages and samples of healthy foods, and received health and nutrition screenings as part of the Feb. 17 event. Above, students from the School of Health and Rehabilitation Sciences’ master’s program in dietetics and nutrition prepared low-fat queso-dillas and distributed recipes and tips for cutting calories. Left to right are Lauren Taylor, Janine Kratoshwill and Jen Murphy.

Below, Study Abroad Office staffer Euleda Knox plays the Alcohol Game with LifeSolutions account manager Albert L. Moore. As part of the game that is designed to increase alcohol awareness, Moore challenged participants to pour what they considered a typical serving of their favorite alcoholic beverage, then showed how it compared to a standard serving.

**University may face city rental permit fee for dorms**

Pitt continues to be counted among property owners subject to an April 1 deadline to pay a $12-per-unit residential housing rental permit fee and provide city government with the names and phone numbers of residents residing in its housing units. Pittsburgh City Council last week tabled a proposed amendment that would exempt dormitories from the city’s rental housing permit requirements. Council member Tonya D. Payne, who proposed the amendment then last week moved to table it, did not immediately return a call seeking comment.

The ordinance requires property owners to register residential rental units so city officials can verify compliance with safety and other codes. It exempts hotels, motels and bed and breakfasts from the permit requirements, but defines a rental unit as “any dwelling unit or residential structure containing sleeping units” rented or leased to tenants. It does not specifically mention dormitories.

Paul A. Supowitz, Pitt’s vice chancellor for Governmental Relations and associate general counsel, said that when the ordinance was enacted in December 2007, city council members made it clear that it was not their intent to include dormitories. “We took them at face value,” Supowitz said, noting that the city’s Bureau of Building Inspection only recently informed the University that it is considered subject to the ordinance.

While the city maintains that safety issues are behind its rationale—that dorms are included, Supowitz said the reason for the legislation doesn’t apply to Pitt. “We’ve never to my knowledge had a student complain that University housing is substandard.”

City officials were not available immediately to comment in detail on the city’s position.

Supowitz further argued that the ordinance’s references to leased space, dwelling units (defined as being designed for residential occupancy and having cooking and sanitary facilities) and rental units, do not apply to dormitories. “We do not have a lease with our students,” he said, adding that the student housing contract is dependent on the occupant’s status as a Pitt student—more akin, Supowitz said, to people residing in nursing homes, long-term care units or inpatient treatment facilities where housing is based on the occupant’s status. Supowitz said Pitt’s student housing on-campus contact status does not create a landlord-tenant relationship between the University and the resident student.

John Fedele, associate director of News, said Pitt has 3,351 dormitory units on the Pittsburgh campus as well as 308 apartment units.

Supowitz said the University does not dispute that the ordinance applies to the apartment units and that Pitt intends to comply. “That will cost nearly $5,700. Including dorm units would add more than $42,600 to the bill.”

Although the rental permit requirement has been the main focus, Supowitz said there is “potential concern” with regard to other city ordinances that make property owners responsible for disruptive properties.

Under the city code, a unit can be labeled disruptive if three separate citations of summonses issued in a 12-month period for disruptive activity are made (including the same rental unit for properties with more than six units) within a 60-day period. The property owner could be billed for the costs of administrative and law enforcement actions in response to any further disruptions in the unit within six months.

In addition, Supowitz said, there are decisions under the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) with regard to the information the city wants Pitt to release on the student residents. He would not rule out legal action, but said the University would prefer to resolve the issue with a common sense approach. While the April 1 deadline remains weeks away, “we’re exploring the options,” Supowitz said.

**— Kimberly K. Barlow**

**Repairs, punishments continue in aftermath of Super Bowl here**

The University is continuing to work through the aftermath of damage and bad behavior that followed this year’s Super Bowl victory celebrations gone too far.

Cleanup of an estimated $48,000 in damages to the Pittsburgh campus is continuing and, as of Feb. 17, 24 students have been subjected to Pitt’s disciplinary process, said Vice Chancellor for Public Affairs Robert Hill. "This number could rise because investigations ‘to identify more and call them to account’ are continuing," Hill said.

Hill said 21 students are alleged to have participated in disorderly conduct in violation of federal or state laws. Disciplinary action against them includes fines of $250-$500 and 20-25 hours of community service, Hill said.

Two of those 21 were immediately suspended for their role in the destruction of a bus shelter at Forbes Avenue and Bigelow Boulevard.

In addition, three students are being disciplined for burning materials on campus. Two of the three have been suspended. Suspension was recommended for the third, but a hearing had not occurred as of Feb. 17.

All students found to be in violation of the University’s disciplinary code will be placed on a year’s disciplinary probation, with the possibility of suspensions up to and including dismissal from the University if they commit additional violations, Hill said.

Hearings for the four suspended students have been scheduled. In addition, some of the other students accepted their sanctions, others have felt their punishment too severe and asked for sanction hearings, Hill said.

A cost assessment by Facilities Management estimated at least 282 hours of work by trades and other workers would be needed to repair the damage to the campus. Hill did not know when the work would be finished, but some repairs already have been completed.

Damaged wrought iron tables and paver stones have been reinstalled on the Hillman Library plaza. Graffiti was removed from the portal sign at Forbes and Bellefonte avenues and in front of the library, the Music Building and the law school. Trash cans and ash urns have been refastened near Clapp Hall and the Pown Hall plaza and a boar has been replaced outside David Lawrence Hall.

Outside Hillman Library, six broken windows have been replaced and the destroyed bus shelter restored.

Additional work has yet to be done. More pavers, a wrought iron table, planter boxes and light fixtures need to be replaced on the Hillman plaza. Damaged street trees, ground covering and shrubbery in several areas must be replaced, as well as several parking lots signs and sign posts, according to a damage report prepared by Facilities Management.

In addition to cleanup on campus, administrators are working to mend fences with the community. Representatives from the Pittsburgh Public Safety Department will speak with Oakland Community Council and Pittsburg City Council, Hill said.

In addition, the University will company the city’s public safety director and chiefs of the city’s police, fire and emergency management services on a walking tour of Oakland next week to develop emergency plans for the future, Hill said.

**— Kimberly K. Barlow**

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Kraidy said. "State and non-state actors alike," on engagement with multiple communication alone, but ought presentation crisis cannot be resolved by. "Grasping the complexity of the Arab world, defined by Kraidy as the Arab-language countries from Morocco, across North Africa, and throughout the Middle East to Iraq. Contributing to the negative image are America's leading role in promoting globalization, which is viewed as exploitative of poorer countries; the application of Cold War propaganda strategies, and the tendency of the Bush administration to view the Arab world through the prism of black-and-white values associated with technology, Kraidy said. "This is not about tactics, or about our obsession with asking 'What technology can we use to make these people love us?' It's about giving people cell phones. It's about respect, and we need an overall strategy. Though a small, extremist minority may hate American values, more Arabs in the Middle East are turned off by U.S. policies," he said. The global war on terrorism, underpinned by U.S. unilateral policies and the "You're either with us or against us" attitude tends to cast every Arab as a potential terrorist, he said. "Bush said, 'You're either with us or against us.' I think Obama would say, 'You're either with us or you could be with us.' I'll take that every time, because there is room there, there is at least an opening." Depicting the United States and the Arab world as engaged in a "clash of civilizations," a number of media outlets have led to undue emphasis on religion as the main source of widespread negative perceptions, Kraidy said. "In fact, survey data suggest Islam is a factor, but not a very significant one, in determining attitudes toward the United States." America also has underestimated the impact of globalization on Arab lives, he said. Many Arab viewers see U.S.-led globalization efforts as the successor to Euro-pean colonialism and imperialism, which sought to control a region's resources. It supports for oil-wealthy monarchies in the Gulf region also exposes the United States to resentment in less well-off Arab countries, Kraidy maintained. Furthermore, globalization is associated with America's double standard by many Arabs, who believe the United States uses globalization policies as a way to gobble up the lion's share of the world's wealth. "U.S. public diplomacy has often been discussed in terms of what it can do to undermine the United States, but the branding metaphor is problematic for U.S. public diplomacy for several reasons," he said. "In this context, U.S. public diplomacy practitioners appear to be addressing the overall image of the United States when they refer to 'brand.' This oversimplification of national image, in a country with such a vast array of policies, has backfired in U.S. global communication efforts," Kraidy maintained. "The public policy journalist put in: America is not a hamburger, he said. "Educated Arabs appear to understand science better than some U.S. policymakers do, that the United States is radically pluralistic, and America actually is admired by many Arabs for allowing authors such as Michael Moore and Noam Chomsky to speak openly against U.S. government policies," Kraidy said. Branding the United States also has exposed the inconsistencies inherent in U.S. policy toward the Middle East, Kraidy said. "Support of democracy wavers when allies lose elections; support of friendly former leaders speaks words about freedom. The result is a lack of credibility," he noted. The failure of the United States to engage the Arab world is epitomized by the waste of hundreds of millions of dollars to finance Al-Hurra Television, a U.S.-propaganda-deficit channel, and an Arabic language television channel, which never has captured more than 1 percent of the region's viewing public, Kraidy said. Propaganda may have been effective in a Cold War environment that offered a population no alternatives, but the Arab world's media options are vibrant and growing. "Unlike in this country, the number of newspapers and newspaper readership is increasing," he said. During the first Gulf War in the 1990s, the BBC and CNN's coverage of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait became the media of choice in the Arab world, which made several countries' government nervous, Kraidy said. As a result, the Saudi ruling family and the Egyptian government, for example, launched various satellite channels. By the end of the 1990s there were some 300 Arab-language channels, a number that has grown to more than 500 today. "These channels, most of them owned by government, have influenced, offer a wide ideological spectrum and reflect competing political, social and religious agendas," Kraidy said. They offer news, talk and variety shows, dramas, reality TV, American sports and sitcoms, Latin American soap operas, movies and documentaries, he noted. For Americans, the poster child for anti-Americanism is the Qatari channel, Al-Jazeera. "Grasping the complexity of the Arab media environment entails moving beyond asking whether an Arab media outlet is 'anti-American' or 'pro-American,'" although even a casual observer can note some of those tendencies, Kraidy said. "Some Arab media outlets advocate some declared U.S. objectives, while countering others," he said. For example, the outlets of TV 7 is aligned with two U.S. policies: pro-democracy activism and to tackle corruption and foster government transparency, Kraidy said. "This is critical. While U.S. television is not on the air, it has the potential to affect images of the United States in the Arab world and provide a result, it can be turned around." Specifically, Kraidy urged the Obama administration to use the global war on terror as the U.S. government's main message. "The use of both pre-emptive action and con-frontational rhetoric; integrating some economic concerns in foreign policy and public diplomacy, and re-focusing the full power, influence and wealth of the U.S. to broker a sustainable, comprehensive peace in the Middle East," Kraidy said. Kraidy said efforts should focus on comprehending the Arab world as a differentiated area with multiple identities and concerns, without losing sight of the major pan-Arab issues. In this endeavor, the most difficult and most challenging challenge, he said, is to balance long-term strategic objectives with short-term desired outcomes. —Peter Hart

"Though a small, extremist minority may hate American values, more Arabs in the Middle East are turned off by U.S. policies." —Marwan Kraidy

PittCat+ is newest way to search

The University Library System's PittCat online library catalog has become a classic. The new PittCat+ is now the primary way to search for books, articles, CDs, DVDs and other library materials. PittCat+ was in test mode during the fall term (e.g., Aug. 28, 2008, University Times) and now is fully functional, library officials say. Effective for new catalog features a "My Discoveries" feature. In addition, searches can be saved as an RSS feed to alert users when relevant items are added to the library.
Balancing the need for drugs, patient safety

**Abigail Alliance case**

A 21st-century case at the fulcrum between law and ethics will continue to be discussed and have implications for the medical community as well as for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), said a medical ethics expert speaking here.

Abigail Alliance v. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is one of the most fascinating cases in many years, with many implications,” said Peter D. Jacobson, professor of health law and policy at the University of Michigan.

“Is it a paradigmatic example of the pressures pulling in each direction: How do you balance the need for more drugs with patient safety? Is it also the question: How should the law and the regulatory system respond?”

The case initially involved Abigail Burroughs, a 19-year-old woman suffering from terminal head and neck cancer, who was indebted to the FDA over the policies and trials of the drug Erbitux. At the time, Erbitux was available to provide terminal patients with clinical trials for colon cancer drugs.

At the recommendation of her physician, Burroughs’ request, her father, Frank Burroughs, formed the Abigail Alliance for Better Access to Drug Trials. The group’s mission was to provide patients and academic researchers with access to the drug under the FDA’s “compassionate use exception doctrine,” which in various circumstances permits an unapproved drug to be used. Those circumstances include when there is no comparable treatment alternative, clinical trials of the drug are underway, and formal FDA approval for the drug is being sought.

In the Erbitux case, all these conditions were met. However, the FDA is allowed to deny a compassionate-use request if the scientific evidence does not provide a reasonable basis to conclude that the drug may be effective for its intended use or if it would add no reasonable and significant risk of illness.

When the FDA denied Burroughs’ request, her father, Frank Burroughs, formed the Abigail Alliance for Better Access to Drug Trials shortly before his daughter’s death in 2001. In July 2003, the Abigail Alliance sued the FDA. The suit alleged that the failure of the FDA to permit the sale of investigational drugs to terminally ill patients violated the patients’ rights to privacy and due process under the 14th Amendment.

In August 2004, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia ruled in favor of the FDA, holding that its policies did not violate the constitutional rights of terminally ill patients.

Abigail Alliance’s appeal, however, was upheld in a 2-1 decision by a three-judge appellate panel in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in May 2005.

The FDA then appealed in July 2006 for a rehearing before all the judges of that court (so-called ‘en banc’ hearing) on the grounds that the May 2006 decision created a serious threat to the FDA’s ability to ensure the safety and effectiveness of prescription drugs sold in the United States.

The re-hearing was granted in November 2006 and an 8-2 or 9-1 decision in August 2007 held for the FDA.

Abigail Alliance filed another appeal with the U.S. Supreme Court, which in January 2008 declined to hear the appeal, in effect leaving the FDA regulation intact.

According to Jacobson, who also is director of Michigan’s Center for Law and Ethics, and a 1970 graduate of Pitt’s law school, the question at the heart of the case is whether terminally ill patients who lack alternative treatment options have a constitutional right to purchase drugs that have not been authorized for treatment uses by the FDA.

“How is this case a real case of individual rights versus population safety?” he said. “The key is whether the right to life is a fundamental constitutional right; otherwise, Abigail Alliance’s real case,” Jacobson said. “The FDA is delegated to make those drug approval decisions for the federal government. This would undermine the FDA’s mission and authority and put it in the shoes of a trial lawyer.”

In the 2006 three-judge panel decision, the majority argued that Abigail Burroughs had a fundamental right to purchase the drug and, further, that an individual is free to assume the risks of taking an unapproved medication.

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A fundamental right, the FDA panel only showed “a tenuous relationship between its regulation and a legitimate goal of the state, in this case the health of the population, Jacobson said.

“Yet, if it is a fundamental right, the strict scrutiny standard would apply and [the FDA] must show that its regulation is narrowly tailored to serve a compelling state interest, a much higher standard,” he said.

The panel also held that completion of a phase I trial means a drug is probably a medical benefit with sufficiently minimal risk. That is just plain wrong. A phase I trial means a drug is tested on a small group of healthy volunteers. Only an estimated 5-8 percent of all cancer drugs that are approved in phase I are ultimately approved for marketing,” Jacobson said.

“At any rate, there was a lot of very creative lawyering in these various opinions,” he said.

For example, to decide whether the right claimed is fundamental, the panel majority relied heavily on Glucksberg v. Washington, which held that there is no fundamental right to physician-assisted suicide. In that case, the Supreme Court articulated a relatively restrictive test requiring courts to consider the right claimed as narrowly as possible and look to the nation’s history and legal traditions to determine whether the right has been treated as fundamental, Jacobson said.

Peter Jacobson
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think beyond the numbers and ponder wealth in all its dimensions, Indiana University professor Richard Gunderman urged listeners in his talk, “Generosity: What’s at Stake.”

Last month’s lecture was the first in a Philanthropy Forum speaker series sponsored by the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs with GPS/IP’s Johnson Institute for Responsible Leadership and GS/IP’s Innovation Clinic.

Gunderman is a professor of radiology, pediatrics, medical education, philosophy, liberal arts and philanthropy as well as vice chair of radiology at Indiana. His most recent book, “We Make a Life by What We Give,” was published in 2008.

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One of the greatest human liabilities and one of
the most important sources of human suffering is the intrusion of the lower on the higher, if we allow the lower to dominate and to tyrannize the higher.”

Stories help draw people into the questions, making them inquire about their own lives, Gunderman said. “Nobody can tell us what envy or greed or jealousy can amount to. It’s up to each of us to discover it for ourselves,” he said.

Pointing out that the teacher warned not about greed, but “all kinds of greed,” Gunderman referred to the 10th commandment: “You shall not covet your neighbor’s house, your neighbor’s wife, son or anything that belongs to your neighbor.”

One definition of coveting is wanting more than we need, Gunnderman said. “Coveting is the desire for too much — wanting what someone else has because it’s theirs.”

“The teacher said a person’s life doesn’t consist in the abundance of his possessions. That can against the grain of everything I see on my television set — that my happiness is contingent on accumulating that 2009 model car… I thought a 5,000-square-foot house was good enough, not because of any new neighbor, is need I eat, need 6,500 square feet,” he said.

Wanting things isn’t neces-
sarily bad, “but the tendency not to know what’s enough can be profoundly dangerous,” Gunnderman said.

In the parable, the questioner is preoccupied by possessions, Gunnderman said, noting paradoxically, “People who are preoccupied with the accumulation very often end up living lives of profound

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The idea of equating who you are with what you might be a damaging self-criticism with respect to your wealth, Gunnder said.

Gunderman clarified that wealth is not inherently evil, nor is it advocating extreme asceticism toward earning and saving. “But I am sug-

generous. You have to understand the people involved. You have to understand the situation.”

Gunderman offered a less literal interpretation for the ques-
tion, “What if tonight your life is destined to be cruel?”

“Sometimes what we enjoy isn’t entirely our own doing,” Gunnderman said. The rich fool has more than he needs and even more than he can store, Gunnderman said. The rich fool can become the possession of our domains and impoverish ourselves in another.

A few years ago, Gunnderman said it would be callous to be indifferent to the fact that people are losing their jobs during this time of unemployment.

“On the other hand, maybe this business of having — having a job, a house, a car — might be that that’s ultimately less important than this question of being,” Gunnderman said.

“Is it true that the greater our generosity to spring less from an imbalance in terms of what we have than an imbalance in terms of who we are? It doesn’t matter how much wealth we have; we can’t be generous unless we’re also wise and be generous unless we’re also wise and

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Staffer passionate about helping children

It’s easy to discover Terry Lane’s passion. A temporary staffer at Pitt, Lane has been in her administrative support position at the Katz Graduate School of Business only for a few weeks, but her office space already shows where her heart is.

Interested in with family photos are pictures of children she sponsors through several aid organizations. Ranging in age from infancy to 10, they include girls in Appalachia, Mexico, Bolivia and Guatemala, a boy in Chile and the newest, a 6-year-old boy who lives in a remote Bolivian village.

Posted on her desk and nearby are flyers describing other children who need sponsors.

In addition to sponsoring individual children and encouraging others to do the same, Lane is collecting coloring books and crayons as well as children’s books in English and Spanish that she will send to nonprofit organizations serving children in Appalachia, on Native American reservations and in Central and South America, Africa, India and Asia.

Her current goal is 50 new sponsors and 100 sets of coloring books and crayons. Anyone interested in contributing items should drop them off at 278 Merivis Hall or contact Lane at teresalane@yahoo.com for details about sending items directly to the nonprofits.

Lane said she favors smaller aid organizations such as Children. Incorporated (www.childrenincorporated.org) and Child Aid (www.child-aid.org), “ones where I can get a more personal involvement” in learning about her sponsored children’s individual needs and in interacting with the groups’ staff.

While she’s not shy about her passion for helping children, “I don’t push,” she said, respecting that others have their own passions for other causes.

Lane said she’s acted on her concern for others since she was a teenager, attempting to smooth relations in her high school when busing caused tension among students, and later connecting with Amnesty International.

Over the years, she’s supported numerous causes ranging from humanitarian issues to those involving animals and the environment. Lane said her main focus remains on children, with an emphasis on literacy, libraries and schools.

For several years she operated a website that connected small groups’ humanitarian projects directly with potential volunteers. Those efforts ranged from procuring books for a library that had lost much of its collection in a flood, to soliciting donations of yarn for Navajo weavers in Arizona, to publicizing the need for warmer clothes and baby items for orphans in Kazakhstan.

She served as a means of connecting needs with people rather than collecting items directly. “Donors just sent things right to the recipients,” she said.

While Lane ceased operating her free “do-gooder” site in 2007, later this year she plans to launch a similar endeavor she will call mamabear.org.

Lane said that while her dream would be to have sufficient resources to travel around the world to improve orphanages, build schools, libraries and health clinics and ensure the safety of women and children, “I’m doing what I can” by encouraging people to join with her to help others.

She noted that the economic downturn has been particularly difficult for aid organizations whose donors likewise have placed in financial funds. Although sponsoring a child typically costs less than $1 a day, she suggested those who feel unable to take on that responsibility alone consider pooling resources with friends or family members, or consider one-time donations.

“Everyone has the capacity for doing something good,” whether it’s for an established charity or a gesture as simple as taking the trash off the curb for an elderly neighbor, she said.

 Bradford AAUW funds UPB scholarship

The Bradford branch of the American Association of University Women (AAUW) has endowed a scholarship at Pitt-Bradford.

The $6,000 gift made by the group has been matched by the Agnes L. and Lewis Lyle Thomas Scholarship Challenge.

The scholarship will be awarded to a local student who reflects the values and mission promoted by the Bradford branch of the AAUW. First preference will be given to a Bradford Area High School student, then to a student attending a high school in McKean County.

The matching pledge from the Thomas Scholarship Challenge, which was made possible by a $1 million gift from Agnes L. Thomas, ensures perpetual funding of the scholarship and provides added visibility for the organization while strengthening its relationship with Pitt-Bradford. The branch will continue to fund a local AAUW scholarship for students related to an active member of the Bradford branch.

For information on the scholarship, contact the UPB Office of Institutional Advancement at 814/362-5091.

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ASK THE DENTIST

By Dr. John Hart

Q: I was told at my last visit with my dentist that I have four cavities. None of them cause me any pain. I brush and floss regularly so I just don’t see the harm in letting them go if they don’t bother me right now.

Is it safe to let them go until I feel they are a problem?

-Arlene G.

A: Dear Arlene,

The problem with postponing treatment is that a cavity will never go away. Unfortunately, just try keeping bigger. There is no set time that you can rely on, as every tooth and person is different. Cavities first start in the hard protective enamel of your teeth. Once the cavity gets through the enamel, it reaches the softer inner layer called the dentin. If the decay is not removed and is allowed to penetrate into the dentin, it grows much quicker and can easily infect the inner layer of the tooth called the pulp chamber. This chamber contains the tooth’s nerves and blood vessels.

When the infection reaches the pulp, you will need to have root canal treatment to save your tooth. Hence, you now have a much more complicated, painful and expensive set of circumstances. Fixing your cavities sooner rather than later, will save you time, money and discomfort in the future. My advice is to stop tooth decay in its tracks when it is detected. My goal as a dentist is to help patients prevent tooth decay so that you can keep your natural teeth for a lifetime.

*Terry Lane’s passions are obvious in her Katz Graduate School of Business office.*

*To do everybody to do something nice for somebody else.*— Kimberly K. Barlow

*ASK THE DENTIST*

For Dr. Hart, art has been a lifelong passion. Dr. Hart has dedicated himself to the art and science of creating exceptional smiles.

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real-life situations.”

According to her web site, Cartier’s career path initially looked like it would take her into research. In college, she participated in a number of intensive research projects in the fields of molecular genetics and biochemistry. Her college thesis involved a study at Stanford University as an Edith Merrill Writing Fellow. He was awarded a three-year position as a Jones lecturer in fiction at Stanford. He has been a visiting professor at the University of California-Davis and the University of Alabama. He has also lectured at the Universities of Perugia and the Universita La Sapienza in Rome, and the Scuola Holden in Torino, Italy.

Kinder’s awards include a National Endowment for the Arts Grant in Fiction, a Pennsylvania Council on the Arts Award in Fiction, and an Appalachian Heritage Denny C. Platter First Place Award for Nonfiction.

Kinder told the University Times he had “a challenge,” which led him into teaching. “I stumbled along and eventually stumbled into teaching. I took the path of least resistance. I was working in San Francisco and I applied for the job at Pitt so I could be close to my aging relatives in West Virginia to collect their stories before they died off. Now, I’ve been here about 87 years,” he quipped.

He credits the influence of a Victorian Age specialist professor at West Virginia University as a model. "People would be surprised to know that I’m an expert on Matthew Arnold, and that’s all kind of John Steany’s teaching.”

As for his teaching philosophy, Kinder said, “To do as little harm as possible can, while encouraging writers to get their creative juices popping and blooming, I try to get them to trust the ‘accidents’ behind the story. The perfect story includes a surprise, that magic moment when the narrative takes on a life of its own to not only the reader’s surprise, but to the author’s. I try to get students to trust that.”

Kinder said he was honored and thrilled to win the chancellor’s award. “Of course, it means I had to rent one of those robes and a hat to attend the honors convocation,” he joked.

Law professor and associate dean Michael Madison was honored by the chancellor for his commitment to training students to think and act like lawyers.

“Your individual efforts stand as an inspiring example of excellence in the role of University teacher,” Nordenberg wrote. “You have taught a range of courses, and in each you have taken the appropriateTestClass matters and the educational goals of your students. You require students to engage actively in the process of placing them in the specific legal practice being studied, which allows them to look at the nuances of legal culture. You incorporate your scholarship into your teaching, sometimes with problems that are at the cutting edge of your field.”

Despite the significant additional work involved, the chancellor continued, “you have employed non-traditional forms of assessment such as written response formats that are commensurate with a realistic, feedback-driven experience of what lawyers actually, and give them the opportunity to learn from these experiences.”

Madison also has shared his method of formative feedback with colleagues and thus stimulates their thinking about how they might improve their teaching, Nordenberg noted.

Madison told the University Times, “I’m not an exuberant, demonstrative person, so I savored a brief moment for myself when I learned I’d won this award. It was an awfully nice way to begin the week. I called my wife, got in touch with my kids and a couple of very close friends and with the dynamic of the school. Then I went to class.”

Madison said he came to his academic career belatedly. “I went to law school for the wrong reason — really, for no reason — then went on to study law in a very practical way for many years before realizing that I really should be a scholar. To be a scholar, of course, you have to be a teacher. I taught my first law school class in 1997, and remember coming out of the classroom at the end of the hour and thinking that this is a hell of a buzz. Maybe I was just a good professor, but it took me many, many years to figure out that Madison’s advice and teachings about information law and theory. His classroom subjects include various disciplines of intellectual property law, contracts and commercial law and the law of “cyberspace,” including legal issues involving new technologies and media.

“Who’s a good job of teaching using the theoretical models that I work with in my scholarship, those two halves of professional life reinforce one another effectively,” Madison said.

He said that knowledge is linked to discipline and practice is one of the core ideas that animates copyright, patent and trademark law.

He said he focuses his teaching efforts on helping students learn how to be good attorneys, efforts that vary depending on whether the class is a large or a small seminar, first-year or upper-level.

The common thread is that the course is never only about the law. The course is about using the law and using other knowledge and other skills,” he said. “And when I grade their work, I’m pretty direct and sometimes pretty harsh. Students don’t like all the criticism. It’s better to get stingy criticism and a low grade from that than having no input with criticism and a termination notice from an employer.”

“Approach pays off in the end,” Madison told. “Once they graduate and start working, my students tell me my courses are fantastic preparation for the life of a practicing lawyer. My satisfaction comes in seeing their success and successful alum.”

Economist professor Marla Ripoll was honored by Nordenberg for her “in-depth research on the study of economics by helping them understand how social sci- ence inform the world around them.”

“You create and use concrete models on the human behavior map model to help students frame their understanding of abstract economic phenomena,” the chancellor wrote. “You have a carefully structured series of writing assignments that are linked to lectures and class exercises, providing students with both feedback and practice so that they can develop their research skills. You have shared these successful practices with colleagues by presenting in one of the Summer Instructional Development Insti- tute workshpoks. Your outstanding teaching record and significant accomplish- ments add to the distinction of the University of Pittsburgh.”

Ripoll who teaches both undergraduate and graduate classes, said she was drawn to academia “as a way of life.” She always liked to explain things and I like the human contact of teaching,” she said. “I think you have to be the model of a curious human being. If you’re not curious, the students won’t be either.”

Ripoll also is a core faculty member of the African American Studies and the global studies program in the University Center for International Studies (UCIS). She is a member of the UCIS advisory committee and teaches in the Latin American studies certificate program.

Herself a native of Colombia, Ripoll said, “International students are quite interested in the topics I teach. When I ask them about a particular country, many of them have traveled to those countries. Those students understand the challenges faced by classmates from their experiences.”

In 2004, Ripoll won a Tina and David Belin Memorial Award for Sci- ences Teaching Excellence Award. She also serves on the Provost’s Advisory Council on Instructional Excellence.

“Winning the chancellor’s award was an unexpected surprise. I know it’s a hard award to get,” Ripoll told the University Times.

“Whether I won the award or not, I did find that I enjoyed writing my dossier because it caused me to reflect on what I’m doing now regarding teaching. After win- ning the Belin, I took a new look at my research focus, which at that time had been on develop- ing countries, poor countries. I started working in topics in my Topics in Economic Growth and Development classes to reflect my interest in intellectual property and the relation to Development Economics sometimes is a lecture course and sometimes an independent study class. I was asked to adjust that to as well.”

Medical school professor Mark Roberts also holds appoint- ment in the Graduate School of Public Health and in the School of Engineering.

He is director of degree-grant-
Students and junior investigators who are learning research clinical techniques. They’re motivated because this will be their life’s work.”

Chancellor’s Distinguished Research Award

A selection committee, chaired by George Klimzing, vice provost for research, recommended the winners after reviewing support materials.

Senior scholar Jennifer Gran- dis has received wide scientific acclaim and support for her work. Nordenberg noted in his letter to Grandis.

“Your remarkable contributions to cancer research have been recognized by the recent awarding of the prestigious American Cancer Society Clinical Professorship for 2008-2013,” Nordenberg wrote. “You have been the first individual at the University of Pittsburgh to achieve this award and are the only woman surgeon to have been so honored. Through your academic leadership and accomplishments in cancer research, you have brought remarkable recognition to the University of Pittsburgh. A report in the journal Nature in 2008 showed that Grandis ranked 11th overall nationally in National Institutes of Health funding, the chancellor added. A study led by Grandis was the first to show that the expression of a protein called STAT1 may play a vital role in preventing head and neck tumor growth. STAT1 belongs to a family of proteins called signal transducers and acti- vators of transcription that have been linked to tumor progression in many cancers.

“Your research has contributed greatly to the development of new targeted therapies for patients with head and neck cancer,” Nordenberg wrote. “You were among the first to report the biological basis of enhanced growth of these tumors, and new effective drugs have been developed based upon the inhibition of this cancer growth mechanism.”

Grandis told the University Times, “I was stunned and pleased when I learned I’d won this award. I wasn’t expecting it. It’s a big Uni- versity and in the medical school there is a lot of great research going on.”

Grandis said she gravitated toward research because of the devastating effects that cancer has on patients.

“I went to medical school to help patients,” she said. “I was inspired to go into research when I realized during my clini- cal experience that head and neck cancers were particular cancers for which patients pay a high price: They sometimes become dysfunc- tional, have trouble swallowing, have difficulty with speaking language and voice. They are not cured. So I realized we needed to understand the biology behind these cancers and that’s what my research has been after.”

The medical school’s Angela Gronenborn is a structural bio- logist whose research is aimed at uncovering the structural basis of cellular interactions.

“… You are a pioneer in the elucidation of protein structure, and have spearheaded the application of nuclear magnetic resonance to determine the three-dimensional structures of large proteins and protein complexes in solution,” Nordenberg wrote. “Recently, you have applied these approaches to the study of HIV, how its gene regulation program gives rise to its pathogenesis and how rational interventions could lead to control of HIV infections. The investiga- tive methods that you developed to further your research are now used in academic and industrial laboratories throughout the world — and have been used by other scientists to conduct ground-breaking research.”

Grandis has published more than 350 peer-reviewed articles, organized numerous international conferences and been recognized as a fellow of the Royal Society of Chemistry in London and a fellow of the International Society of Magnetic Resonance. In 2007, she was elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

“… You have achieved national and international eminence as an outstanding scholar in your field,” the chancellor wrote.

Senior scholar Gronenborn expressed gratitude to colleagues and friends who nominated and

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As a member of the faculty and staff club, you’ll enjoy:

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Wednesday, March 25, from 9 a.m.–1 p.m.
Friday, March 27, from noon–4 p.m.
Monday, March 30, from 1–6 p.m.

For more information, call 412-648-8213, e-mail uclub@pitt.edu, or visit www.uc.pitt.edu/facstaff.html.
Faculty honored for teaching, research

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Saaty has been recognized as a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for his contributions to the development of the analytic hierarchy process (AHP), a decision-making framework originally developed to help a business or an individual make decisions about how to allocate limited resources.

"I'm 82 years old and I'm not so crazy. I am grateful that the University has signed license agreements and has been involved in scientific research and has contributed significantly to the advancement of the field, along with other researchers in the field," Saaty said. "I'm just grateful that I have been able to keep working on my research and my ideas and my projects."

Klein-Seetharaman's research focuses on membrane receptors, which are proteins that are embedded in the cell membrane and play a crucial role in signal transduction. Her research is aimed at understanding the mechanisms by which these receptors function, and how they are regulated by various factors.

"I have done research in a variety of fields, from biological sciences to engineering and economics," Klein-Seetharaman said. "I have been involved in many projects that have involved the development of new therapies and treatments for diseases."

Klein-Seetharaman has been awarded numerous prizes, including the 2009 National Medal of Science, which is the highest honor given to a scientist in the United States. She has also been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

"I am very humbled by the recognition that I have received," Klein-Seetharaman said. "I am grateful to all the people who have supported me and helped me in my research."

Saaty has also been recognized for his contributions to the field of decision-making. He has been awarded the Gold Medal of the International Academy of Management and the National Medal of Engineering.

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**RESEARCH NOTES**

**Distrust impacts blacks’ participation in research**

Distrust toward medicine and research plays a significant role in African-American’s lack of participation in clinical trials, according to a study by researchers at Children’s Hospital and the Graduate School of Public Health (GSPH) that appears in the February issue of Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine.

The researchers found that children’s enrollment in clinical research studies depends on parental attitudes, beliefs and expectations.

In a research survey of 140 African-American and white parents of children’s hospital patients, African-American parents were twice as likely to distrust medical research as white parents.

Education level also was associated with distrust, with high distrust scores among 74 percent of those with less than a high school education versus 45 percent of college graduates. However, race remained associated with high distrust even among those who did not distrust the researchers controlled for education, with African-American parents almost two times more likely to distrust compared with white parents.

This study was conducted by Children’s Hospital pediatrician and School of Medicine pediatrics professor Kumaravel Rajakumar in collaboration with Stephen Thomas, the Philip Haffen Professor of Public Health, Social and Economic Well-Being, and Yvette Conley, professor of senior citizens with Medicare.

**DNA testing may reveal little about disease risks**

Scientists may be a long way from turning genetics to reliably gauge risks for specific diseases, say GSPH researchers in a study published Feb. 5 in the online journal PLoS Genetics. Yet, many companies currently offer personalized genetic testing for diseases like cancer, heart disease and diabetes, and tout the ability of DNA testing to predict genetic predispositions.

“With more study, our hope is that genetic testing will benefit people and encourage positive lifestyle changes and guide clini- cal decisions,” said Daniel E. Weeks, senior author and professor of human genetics and biostatistics at GSPH. “The rapid discovery of new genetic risk factors is giving us vitally important insights into human health, but a strong asso- ciation between these factors and disease risk may not reliably pre- dict which health issues a specific individual will face in the future. Our study indicates that even though we can paint a picture of our genetic makeup with current tests, this may not be enough to help us understand our individual risk for disease.”

The study focused on single nucleotide polymorphisms, or SNPs — variations in short DNA sequences that have been linked to the presence of particular diseases and that exist in the millions in the human genome. A number of diseases currently offer individ- ualized estimates for disease risks based on genome-wide SNP genotyping. These tests typically scan 500,000 to 1 million SNPs for searching for only a handful associated with a specific disease.

Weeks and colleagues focused their study on age-related macular degeneration, type 2 diabetes, prostate cancer, cardiovascular disease and Crohn’s disease — conditions for which there are strongly associated genetic

**‘Doughnut hole’ gap impacts seniors’ Rx use**

Medicare Part D enrollees who reached a gap in health care prescription drug coverage, known as the “doughnut hole,” were much less likely to use prescription drugs than those with an employer-based plan, accord- ing to a GSPH study. The findings, published in the Feb. 3 online issue of Health Affairs, raise concerns about health consequences and increased costs from hospitalizations and physician visits that may arise from lack of coverage.

To protect seniors, the authors suggest a change in policy that would mandate the coverage of generic drugs in the “doughnut hole” through a modest cost in initial prescription co-pay.

Medicare Part D, which offers prescription drug coverage for Medicare beneficiaries, took effect in January 2006. A contro- versial aspect of its design is the “doughnut hole,” a gap in coverage of prescription drugs that in 2006 occurred when annual indi- vidual drug expenditures reached $2,300. The purpose of the annual spending cap is to keep the cost of the program within federally approved limits.

GSPH health economics professor Yuting Zhang and colleagues compared two groups of senior citizens with Medicare drug coverage provided by a large Pennsylvania insurer in 2006. One group was covered through more generous employer-spon- sored plans with full coverage in the “doughnut hole.” The other was covered through Medicare Advantage prescription drug plans (MA-PD) with no “doughnut hole” drug coverage or generic coverage.

They found that one in four MA-PD enrollees reached the “doughnut hole,” but only one in 20 of that subset went on to reach the catastrophic phase of coverage — when annual drug spending reached $5,100 and Part D cover- age of drugs resumed.

Additionally, Medicare benefici- aries who lacked coverage in the “doughnut hole” decreased their monthly prescriptions by 14 per- cent per month once they entered the “doughnut hole.” Those with genetic coverage in the “doughnut hole” decreased their monthly prescriptions by only 3 percent, and those who were enrolled in employer-based plans had no changes in monthly prescriptions when they entered the “doughnut hole” spending level.

The University Times Research Notes column aims to inform readers about fund- ing awarded to Pitt research- ers and to report briefly on findings arising from Univer- sity research.

We welcome submissions from all areas of the Univer- sity. Submit information via email to: utimes@pitt.edu, by fax to 412/624-4759 or by campus mail to 308 Bellefield Hall.

For submission guide- lines, visit www.sans.pitt. edu/utimes/deadlines.html online.
Pitt tax hotline set up

Payroll has set up a tax hotline for questions about W-2 and 1042S tax forms. The hotline, 412/624-8070 (option 9), will be in effect through April 15, 9 a.m.-4 p.m. weekdays. Inquiries also can be submitted online at www.bc.pitt.edu/payroll/inquiries.html. Questions regarding form 1099 should be directed to Payment Processing at 412/648-7845. Questions regarding form 1098T (tuition payment statement) should be directed to 877/467-3821. Information regarding form 1098T (tuition payment statement) can be found at www.1098T.com/.

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The Pitt tax hotline is available to all employees, including faculty and staff, for questions about W-2 and 1042S tax forms. Payroll has set up a tax hotline for questions about W-2 and 1042S tax forms. The hotline, 412/624-8070 (option 9), will be in effect through April 15, 9 a.m.-4 p.m. weekdays. Inquiries also can be submitted online at www.bc.pitt.edu/payroll/inquiries.html. Questions regarding form 1099 should be directed to Payment Processing at 412/648-7845. Questions regarding form 1098T (tuition payment statement) should be directed to 877/467-3821. Information regarding form 1098T (tuition payment statement) can be found at www.1098T.com/.

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Randi Kaye Daimon Koeske was a professor of philosophy, a psychologist, and a professor of Russian literature at the University of Pittsburgh. She was known for her contributions to the field of human service professions, including the development and implementation of guidelines for non-sexist teaching practices. Koeske's work was recognized internationally, and she was known for her dedication to improving the quality of life for people with Down syndrome.

William I. Cohen, a developmental-behavioral pediatrician at Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, was known for his contributions to the field of Down syndrome. Cohen's work was recognized with awards in 2004 and 2005 for outstanding clinical care at Children's Hospital. He was among the first School of Medicine faculty members appointed to the Academy of Master Educators.

Cohen's work focused on interviewing and advanced medical interviewing courses. He co-directed the annual medical interview training at Children's Hospital. Cohen was known for his dedication to improving the quality of life for people with Down syndrome.

Pitt's annual conflict of interest (COI) filing season has begun. A Feb. 16 memorandum from Provost James H. Garrett Jr. and Finance Vice Chancellor Jerome Cohran provides information on who must file and how to file, as well as a guide to understanding supervisors' responsibilities in managing potential conflicts.

In a change this year, UPMC has informed the University that faculty with both Pitt and UPMC appointments no longer have the option to complete their UPMC disclosures through the SuperForm. The new system was designed to enhance the quality of disclosures and make them more secure. The system will retain this information, as it is critical to ensuring that departments have the ability to perform reviews and make recommendations.

Although the new system was designed to enhance the quality of disclosures, it is important to understand that the system is still in development and may be subject to change. The University is committed to ensuring that faculty have the opportunity to complete their disclosures in a timely and effective manner.
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

Pius C. Peteresen Women's Basketball
V. Cincinnati, Petersen, 2 pm
Brandeis Campus Cultural Festival
Frame-Westerner Commons, UPM, 6-10 pm (412/362-7635)
Men's Basketball
V. DePaul, Petersen, 7 pm
Music on the Edge Concert
Vidmar Mary Rollow & pianist Geoffrey Burleson; Warhol Museum South Side, 8 pm (tickets: 412/394-3353)

Sunday 22
EUCE/European Studies Lecture
"Women in Italy During the Last 2 Centuries," Stefania Listini; 2444 CL, 2-3 pm

Monday 23
Infectious Disease Seminar
"Roles of Angiogenesis & Lymphangiogenesis in Experimental & Human GI Inflammation," Jonathan Alexander, A'T97, Crabtree, noon
ULS Workshop
"Advanced RefWorks," Hillman go. 1, 1-10 pm
Anthropology Lecture
"Experience, Mortality, Islam & Authority in the Kyrgyz Republic (With a Comparative Note on Albania)," David Montgomery, Evening, 1100 Posvar, 1 pm
Pharmacology & Chemical Biology Seminar
"Priming Snares for Calcium- Pharmacology," David Montgomery, 3106 Posvar, 3 pm

Tuesday 24
Cell Biology & Physiology Lecture
"Imaging Form & Function in the Developing Mammalian Cardiovascular System," Mary Dickenson; EktEl 5th fl. b, 10 am
Basic Translational Research in Lumen Dynamics of Vessel: COPD & IPF: Similarities Among Old Friends," Oliver Eickelberg, 628 NW Montana, noon

Basic Research Seminar
Health Services Research Seminar
"VA Patient Satisfaction Dispar- ity Analysis," Susan Zickmund & Michael Fine; 103 Parkville, noon
Molecular Medicine Research Seminar
"Molecular Markers & Molecularly Targeted Therapies for Gliomas," Ian Pollack; Rangos Research Ctr., Lawrenceville, 6th Bldg. conf. cr., noon
Pharmacological Sciences Seminar
"Lyophilosphated Regulation of Vascular Wall Remodeling," Gabor Etyei; 456 Salk, noon
SurvivalSkills & Ethics Work- shop
"Grants Over Lunch," ST00 BST2, noon (412/578-3716)
Philosophy of Science Lecture
"History Matters! But Why? And How?" Claus Beisbart, Dart- mund U of Technologies; 817 CL, 12:05 pm (4-1052)
Faculty Assembly Mtg.
2700 Posvar, 1 pm
RecERT Roundtable Discussion
"Challenges in Adolescent Smoking Research," Deborah Moss; 109 Parran, 3-10 pm
PMB Seminar
"Regulation of Organ Dimensions: Establishing the Size of the Zebrafish Heart," Deborah Velon; ST00 Strand BST, 4 pm
Provost’s Inaugural Lecture
"Liver & Transplant Pathology: From the Beside & Microscope to the Bench," Anthony Demetris, medicine; FFA aud., 4-30 pm
Global Studies/REES Lect- ure
"Life & Death in Soviet Prison Camps," Julie Draskovich, Slavic languages & literatures; Suther- land Bldg, lounge B, 8 pm (4-2918)

Tuesday 26
UPMC Bariatric Surgery Info Session
Mage zero level aud., 11-10 am and 4-12 pm (412/641-3612)
UPMC Lunch With a Librarian
"PowerPoint 07," Falk Library conf. rm. B, noon
Asia Over Lunch Lecture
"Will India & China Dominate the 21st-Century Global Econo- my?" Lee Braissant, GMU; 4130 Posvar, noon (8-7370)
EOH Seminar
"Genetic Investigation of Sus- ceptibility to Oesadnt-Induced Lung Cancer: Mouse. Mouse. Man."
Stephen Kieferger; 540 Bridgeside Point, noon
Infectious Research Confer- ence
"The PAT Family of Lipid Droplet Proteins: Bosomies at the Door to the Fat Club," Perry Bickel; 1195 BSTN, noon
Epidemiology Seminar
"Why Do Some Women Develop Sequelea Following Pelvic Inflammatory Disease?" Catherine Haggerty; 115 Crabbere, noon
Dental Medicine Faculty Development Seminar
"Conflict of Interest & Indus- try-Academic Relations Policy," Barbara Barnes; 457 Salk, 1 pm
HSLS Workshop
"EndNote," Mary Jo Dorsey; Falk Library disaurm., 2, 1-10-3 pm
Chemistry Seminar
"The Discovery & Application of Peptide-Based Analogues: "Simple" Catalyze & Complex Molecules," Scott Miller, Yale; 12B Chevon, 2-30 pm
Geology & Planetary Science Colloquium
"Meteorology, Ice Stream Migra- tion, Time-Series Investigations, Polar Regions & Antarctic Ice Sheet Studies & Antarctic Tec- tocies," Sridhar Anandakrishnan; 115 Crabbere, 4-30 pm
Asian Studies Lecture
"A Treatise in the Spirit of Its Age: Univeristy, Individualism & Dynamism in Gratric’s Trac- tus of Pententia," Atira Larson; Catholic U; 702 Posvar, 4 pm
Law Lecture
"The European Community Design Right: A Uniquely Tailored System for Protecting Industrial Ideas," Annette Koz, Max Planck Inst. for Intellectual Property, Competition & Tax Law; followed by panel discus- sion about "The Future of Industrial Design Protection in the United States, Europe & Beyond?" 107 Baros, 4-30 pm

Wednesday 27
UPMC Bariatric Surgery Info Session
Mage zero level aud., 11-10 am and 4-12 pm (412/641-3612)
HSLS Lunch With a Librarian
"PowerPoint 07," Falk Library conf. rm. B, noon
Asia Over Lunch Lecture
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For high school writers:
Students have the opportunity to focus on work in one genre for two weeks. A maximum of 20 students in each genre—poetry, fiction, and non- fiction—will work intensively with two instructors to generate new, polished pieces for publication and/or inclusion in a writing portfolio.

The program offers students:
• Intense writing. Choice of genres: poetry, fiction, creative non-fiction.
• Direct instruction in a community of writers.
• Field trips to inspire writing.
• Publication in YW choreography. How to on publishing and public reading.
• Team teaching, individual conferences, peer/instructor groups, independent writing time, read-arounds and more.
• Final presentation of student work for friends and parents.

For students entering grades 4-8:
The Young Writers Institute is an extended creative writing workshop designed to enable students who enjoy writing to learn more about the writing process and their own work. Students can focus intensely on writing in a supportive and stimulating environment where everyone writes. Students explore multiple genres including poetry, fiction, non-fiction and memoir. Teachers are fellows of the Western Pennsylvania Writing Project or instructors from the Creative Writing Program of the Department of English. In 8th grade, a community of writers, can challenge themselves, getting and giving feedback on new and revised writing.

Instructor: Chad Creek.

For students entering grades 9-12:
The Young Writers Institute is an extended creative writing workshop designed to enable students who enjoy writing to learn more about the writing process and their own work. Students can focus intensely on writing in a supportive and stimulating environment where everyone writes. Students explore multiple genres including poetry, fiction, non-fiction and memoir. Teachers are fellows of the Western Pennsylvania Writing Project or instructors from the Creative Writing Program of the Department of English. In 8th grade, a community of writers, can challenge themselves, getting and giving feedback on new and revised writing.

Instructor: Chad Creek.

Instructors are Fellows of the Western Pennsylvania Writing Project or instructors in the Creative Writing Program of the Department of Education.
February

Thursday 19

HSLS Workshop
“Powerpoint for Beginners & Advanced PowerPoint,” Sam Lewis, Falk Library classroom. 2, 10 am-2 pm

IRB Workshop
“Ask the IRB for Exempt/Expedited Research,” Christopher Ryan; 211 Lawrence, noon

Asia Over Lunch Lecture
“Tale of Two Koreas: Division System, Semi-Sovereignty & Broken Subjectivity in Shari & JSA,” Seung Hwan Shin, English; 4130 Posvar, noon (8-7370)

Bioethics & Health Law Grand Rounds
“Futility: The Circumspect View,” Daniel Sulmasy, NY Medical College; LHAS aud., noon (2-7370)

Endocrine Research Conference
“The EU, NATO & the US in the New Century: Trends in Competition & Cooperation,” Alberto Shugart & Michitomo Tsuruoka; PAA, 1 pm

Chemistry Seminar
“Testin the Historic Code Hypothesis Using Synthesis,” Tom Muir, Rockefeller U; 12B CHEVRON, 2-10 pm

ULS Workshop
“Basic RefWorks,” Hillman ground fl., 2, 10-12 pm

CRSP Lecture
“Community Educating Children,“ Geoffrey Canada, Harlem Children’s Zone; 2017 CL, 2:30-4 pm (4-7382)

Chemistry Seminar
“What Is Conceptual Learning in Chemistry & Why Should We Promote It?” David Yaron, CMU; 12A CHEVRON, 4 pm

Geology & Planetary Science Colloquium
“Problems That Still Need to Be Solved in Exploration Geophysics,” Joel Stapp, Equitable Production; 11 Thaw, 4 pm

OED Limbach Lecture
“From Concept to Exit: The Renal Solutions Story,” Peter DeComo, Renal Solutions; 1123 Starzl Bst, 4 pm (4-1163)

Law Lecture

EUCE/European Studies Symposium
“The EU, NATO & the US in the New Century: Trends in Competition & Cooperation,” Alberto Shugart & Michitomo Tsuruoka; PAA, 1 pm

Chemistry Seminar
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ULS Workshop
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OED Limbach Lecture
“From Concept to Exit: The Renal Solutions Story,” Peter DeComo, Renal Solutions; 1123 Starzl Bst, 4 pm (4-1163)

CGS Workshop
“First-Taking Skills”, McCarr Ctr., 4th fl. CL, 4-5:30 pm (also Feb. 24)

Medieval & Renaissance Studies Lecture
“Allergenes of Violence: The Medieval Ritual Murder Accusation & Scholarship Projects of Memory,” Hannah Johnson, English, 501 CL; 4:30 pm (4-5220)

Integrated Medicine Lecture

Black History Month Lecture
Randall Pinkett, Parran 1st fl., and 5:30 pm

Global Issues Lecture
“Image of War in Chechnya,” Zarema Mukhseva; 113 Barco, 6 pm (4-2193)

Law Lecture
“The Rule of Law Around the World II,” Ulla Bakk, Carolina Botero, Sergio Zhelka & Ana Nikoljevic; Akou Rm. 2nd fl, Barco, 6 pm (8-7013)

Friday 20

UCSUR Conference
“The Gender Wage Gap: Strategies for the Future,” Barco, 8:30 am-5 pm (8-7796)

SBDC Workshop
“Bank on It: The Essentials for Small-Business Financing,” 104 Mervis, 8:30-10:30 am (8-144)

Endocrine Conference
“Lupusaroscopy/Adenallectomy,” Jennifer Ogilvie; 1195 Starzl BST, 9:10 am

Bioethics & Health Law Grand Rounds
“Evaluating Demands for Life-Prolonging Treatment Based Upon Religious Beliefs,” Daniel Sulmasy, NY Medical College; Montefiore 7 main aud., 11 am

Information Sciences Archival Agitators & Advocates Lecture

Human Genetics Seminar
“Hereditary Hemohragic Telangiectasia: Insights From Zebrehath,” Beth Roman; AI15 Crabtree, noon

Medical Educators’ Faculty Development Lecture
“Mentoring Students for Research,” Mike Boninger, Scale Lecture rm. 1, noon

Asian Studies Music Symposium
“Echoes From the Distant Past: Ethnomusical Insights From Zealand,” Zora Donnelly; Barco Law Library Gallery, 5-8 pm

English Dept. Film
“The Troops of Eileen (“Eileen Squad”),” Nathan Bryant; 1501 Posvar, 6:30 pm (917/25/S-4981)

Saturday 21

Dental Education Seminar

Survival Skills & Ethics Workshop
“Management Skills”, 4th fl. Scaife lecture rm. 2, 10 am-3 pm (412/778-3766)

Featuring:
“The 2009 Distinguished Intellectual Property Law Lecture:
“The European Community Design Right: A Uniquely Tailored System for Protecting Industrial Designs”
by Prof. Dr. Annette Kur

Unit Head, Max Planck Institute for Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law

Followed by:
Panel Discussion:
“The Future of Industrial Design Protection in the United States, Europe, and Beyond”

The burgeoning field of industrial design generates the unique and appealing appearance of products ranging from digital music players and automobile parts to convenience foods and furniture. A wide variety of intellectual property regimes protect the creativity invested in industrial design. The European Union broke new ground in 2002 by enacting the Community Design Right. In Egyptian Goddess v. Swiat (2007), the en banc court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit revalidate the standards for U.S. design patent infringement.

This program is free to the public. A reception for all attendees will follow the program.

For more information, please e-mail Professor Janice Mueller at mueller2@pitt.edu

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