Stimulus funding could hike state appropriation

HARRISBURG—Following a last-minute reprieve from the governor, the top executives of Pennsylvania’s four state-related institutions acted like the doomsday planners who had spared the galleys at a hearing March 3 before the state House appropriations committee. But the four leaders and members of the committee agreed it was merely a temporary truce.

Chancellor Mark Nordenberg and his counterparts, Penn State’s Graham Spanier, Temple’s Ann Weaver Hart and Lincoln’s Ivory Nelson, testified before the appropriations committee for 90 minutes as part of the annual state budget-making process.

Earlier in the day, Gov. Edward G. Rendell announced he would direct $42 million of the state’s $1.9 billion share of federal economic stimulus funds to restore planned budget cuts to the state-related universities’ commonwealth appropriations for fiscal year 2010, which begins July 1. Half of the $1.9 billion will be used in 2009-2010 and the remainder in 2010-2011, a governor’s press release stated.

The $42 million equals the combined cuts, ordered by the appropriations committee, of Pitt’s $967 million in commonwealth funding for the current fiscal year and Gov. Edward G. Rendell’s fiscal year 2010 budget proposal for next year, sought to reduce the state’s $967 million on the $1.66 billion state-operating budget. It was Pitt’s $967 million on the $1.66 billion state-operating budget.

The decision was made on the recommendation of the University of Pittsburgh Faculty Senate’s Budget and Finance Committee (UBPBC), which advises the chancellor in decisions regarding the University’s annual operating budget.

The University’s salary pool increase was 4 percent last year.

In the update, Nordenberg stated that, after discussion on the continuing economic crisis and the difficulties that need to be faced in crafting a budget, UBPBC at its February meeting “recommended that next year’s budget not include a salary increase pool. I agree with that recommendation and plan to implement it.”

Pay and benefits are the University’s largest expense, totaling $967 million on the $1.66 billion expense side of Pitt’s current budget.

The state may withhold 6 percent of Pitt’s $967 million in commonwealth appropriation for the current fiscal year and Gov. Edward G. Rendell’s fiscal year 2010 budget proposal for next year, sought to keep Pitt’s appropriation at the current reduced level, placing state support for the University at less than fiscal year 2006 levels.

However, Rendell on Tuesday announced one-spot of bright news emanating from $953 million in federal economic stimulus money that is set to come Pennsylvania’s way in FY10. Of that money, $42 million is to be allocated to restore planned budget cuts to Pitt and its fellow state-related universities.

Vice Chancellor for Government Relations and Associate General Counsel Paul A. Supowit noted that the governor’s announcement stated that the 6 percent cut would be restored for fiscal year 2009-10, which begins July 1.

“At this point, there has been no indication that the 6 percent cut for the current fiscal year 2008-09 will be restored,” he said.

The impact of the governor’s announcement about the federal stimulus money is not yet clear.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3
He told Senate Council his ability to comment was limited. “Begin with that express limitation because there are limits to what we know in the nature of fraud.” There also are legal proceedings that are underway that he cannot comment on, both because as a general matter we want to support the efforts of the involved federal agencies and because these are proceedings in which we hope to recover at least some of our assets,” he said.

Nordenberg said he chose to make his statement to Senate Council “because the people around this table are a part of the community that includes me and my organization. I can’t back out of a direct stake in these matters” and that he would speak further when he could.

Absent a definitive accounting from Pitt administrators, exactly what percentage of the University’s endowment was invested with Greenwood and Walsh’s firms is uncertain.

As of June 30, 2008, Pitt’s endowment was nearly $2.4 billion, a 22 percent drop from the prior year’s $2.9 billion. Given the estimated $65 million Pitt investment cited in the February 15 letter to Senate Council, the points made in the administration’s written response to the Senate Times letter (see page 2).

**Karolyn B. Barlow & Peter Hart**

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**GSPIA prof hit by bus released from hospital**

Graduate School of Public and International Affairs (GSPIA) professor David Whipkey said the day after he was hit by a #4C in the bus lane on Fifth Avenue near the William Pitt Union. He was taken to UPMC Presbyterian, but since has been released, the Nokic Report reported.

**Port Authority spokesperson David Whipple** said the driver was a woman and that no tickets were issued. He told the Daily Pennsylvanian that the driver hit a #4C traveling in the bus lane on Fifth Avenue near the William Pitt Union. He was taken to UPMC Presbyterian, but since has been released, the Nokic Report reported.
Release of revenue/expense report on hold

Pratt was able to get an answer he had not heard when he asked to move to having a document which didn’t seem to be legitimate to discuss with the the chairman of the committee-a document which didn’t seem to be legitimate to discuss with the committee. 

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Pratt, as BPC chair, is of the view that the information being discussed is a document which should not be shared with the chancellor on the University’s operating budget. 

Stimulus could hike appropriation

The Senate budget policies committee won’t receive any sooner the audit report that would be available in a University report last year indicating that the report would be made public once a final version was approved in the BPC. unpacks since has failed to release it. 

None of the three chancellor’s liaisons for the Office of the President, in the budget committee’s Feb. 27 meeting. Richard Henderson, budget director and assistant vice president for the University’s overall financial policy, said in a review of the Board of Trustees meeting in April 2009, which the BPC is standing the University’s overall financial policy, told the University Times “It is never going to be available in a University report last year.”

The BPC and the University have been working in the study of the attribution report, which was to be released by the BPC in a University report in March. 

The BPC did not defer to the BPC’s report and will not take up the study of the attribution report, but BPC chair Richard Pratt, Robert F. Pack, vice provost for Academic Planning and Resources Management, and the University Times he misspent a meeting because a grant proposal was due.

With no administrators present in the Feb. 27 meeting questioned whether transparency within the administration itself, whether the attribution report, rather than being confronted by people who are interested — like Pitt Athletic director Mark D’Amico — is being run responsibly, he said. 

When you read the bill further and in the top 10 in science and engineering. 

The stimulus bill provides for the big picture, that when we fight battles to fight just dealing with the [economic] environment,” said Nordenberg. “I hope people understand, with respect to this tuition relief act that the governor has proposed, that when we fight about that, we’re really fighting for our students. Those are dollars that are going to be directed to Pennsylvania students and their broader community.”

For many of Pennsylvania’s major state universities, the state-related institutions are the univer-

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that federal guidelines dictated. than the 24-30 months in prison a sentence of four years' proba each was sentenced to six and a decade. chief of staff, Scott Fawell, who mail fraud in 2002 as part of the Feb. 19. George Ryan and himself a felon, spoke at Pitt's law school George Ryan and himself a felon, spoke at Pitt's law school. For his role in aiding the Rod Blagojevich is only and ouster of Illinois Gov. andou organization, across eight-top officials to political advantage," "In the political culture in Illinois: These are the rules of politi was: These are the rules of politi for George Ryan who then was running for Illinois secretary of state, a very powerful office. They handle all the driver's licenses, vehicle registration, traffic safety. In 1990, I was helping in that department. He learned quickly that Illinois politics was competitive in the extreme and that sometimes meant turning a blind eye to wrongdoing. "In the political culture in Illinois it is common to use your incum- bent's office to political advantage," Juliano said. "There's nothing inherently wrong in that. There are right ways to do that. But for some, not all, they do it for com- petitive political reasons. In the Ryan organization, across eight- to 10 years, there was pressure from the higher-ups, particularly Scott Fawell, to use those resources for political advantage." Specifically, Juliano became aware of a number of government staff who were working on Ryan's campaigns while drawing a tax- payer-funded salary for govern- ment work. Fawell also forced some employees of the Illinois secre- tary of state's office to sell raffle tickets to raise money for Ryan's gubernatorial campaign by tying pay raises to how many tickets employees sold. For their part, the employees found it easier to issue commercial driver's license (CDLs) to unqualified applicants for $500-$1,500 apiece in bribes and then to use that money to purchase the tickets themselves. As Jeffrey Toobin points out, "at least $17,000 from illegal CDLs wound up in the former governor's campaign coffers. "It started out kind of small, but over the years it got more and more egregious and the culture was: These are the rules of politi- cal engagement in Illinois, the other side is doing it too, and we have to do it to be competitive," Juliano said. He stayed connected with the Ryan organization, working part-time while attending law school. "Nothing wrong with that. But as I was starting my third year I encountered corruption person- ally," Juliano said. "Scott and I sat down and discussed my role. I said, 'I can take the money, but why do you just pay me from campaign funds?" He said, 'No, I can't afford that. I'll get you another part-time employee contract in my office. It'll take a little bit of time.' It didn't specifically say, 'I don't care whether you don't do gov- ernmental work,' but it certainly was implicit in what he was saying, that the important thing is: Do the politics." Fawell also has the kind of personality that intrigued arguing with him, Juliano said. He acknowledged misgivings about this arrangement, but said that, to his folly, he ignored them. "There are a couple reasons I used. These are not meant to be part of that into context," Juliano said. "Part of it was my rationalization. I told myself maybe I'll try to do some governmental work to justify the money I'll be getting," which was fantastically good for all my para- school responsibilities. Part of it was this is politics as usual." Even human nature to com- parmentalize different areas of one's life, he added. "Sometimes that's a good thing. If you have a bad day at work, you don't want to come home and take it on yourself. Sometimes it's not good, when you can't relate your studies to your professional life. I know it was wrong, but it's Illinois politics, everybody does it, maybe it's wrong, but who cares? I felt I was committed to our candidate," Juliano said. Following Ryan's election as governor in 1998, Juliano worked in his office for a couple of years. "I'm proud of the work I did there, but I became weary of 'ethical boxes' and I went to Washington, D.C., in 2001 and took a job with the Department of Transportation." In the interim, dating back to 1999, Juliano had been investigating corruption in the Illinois secretary of state office under Ryan's watch. "The investigation started to branch out in a lot of different directions. Scott Fawell, I learned through the rumor mill, was a target of the investigation, and so, having worked for him, I expected to be interviewed and I was advised informally that I would be." The FBI issued a subpoena and Juliano retained counsel. "I was told that Scott was being investigated and I was directed to help them or not?" he said. "I started to look at the past a little differently, because in my mind, and I think in the minds of most of the people I worked with, with all bad things that were going on in politics, campaigning, elections. Now it came down to scrutinizing the scrutinizing. So I made the decision pretty expeditiously to coop- erate. Not to 'have my say.' I didn't want to face accusations of my own, and at the beginning there was some talk of immunity for prosecution. I thought: I've seen Washington and learned that poli- tics didn't have to be like it was in Illinois. I had a new perspective on this. I'm just going to tell what I know truthfully and people would have to deal with that," Juliano said. During the investigation, Patrick Fitzgerald (now famous for his role in the Valerie Plame case) was named the lead prosecutor. Juliano was told he was going to be interviewed and all talk of immunity for Juliano was dropped. "The process went on for several months and I continued to cooperate. Ultimately, I was charged with mail fraud, which is a felony. I pled guilty, but it was a plea bargain. I was sentenced. Part of my plea agree- ment was that the government would not allow me to go to the judge to depart from the sentencing guidelines, and that the government would make the judge aware of the level of my cooperation." As it happened, Juliano faced the same judge, U.S. District Judge Rebecca Pallmeyer, who had presided over the Ryan and Fawell cases, so she was familiar with his testimony. Juliano was the lead witness in the 128 counts against George Ryan that the witness stand for six days. I was responsible for laying out the whole thing, in detail, in the sen- tencing hearing because there he right in front of me." His own sentencing day was nerve-wracking. "The assis- tant D.A. started out saying, 'We are going to seek a 10-year sentence. You never want to hear this when you're being sentenced. But in my case, he added ... for telling the truth.' He argued that there are other ongoing investigations of corruption and other people will be pressured not to testify, and that something good should come out of this," Juliano said. Upon reflection some seven years after his guilty plea, Juliano shared three lessons he learned from the ordeal. "One is that a young lawyer should understand that 'We need to do something," whatever it is, ‘because everybody does it,' and you have misconduct in government should be a red flag. It doesn't necessarily mean it's wrong, but think about it a little bit more before doing it," he said. "The second, assume whatever you do will be scrutinized some day, whether by the media, bar exam- iners, law enforcement, clients. When you do things because it's politics as usual, again maybe it's not wrong, but it may look wrong and you need to be prepared to defend your actions." Finally, Juliano recommended, when faced with ethical dilemmas in employment, simply change jobs. "Don't get emotionally tied down. In the big picture you're going to pay a price for it. But if you need to have the self-confidence to remove yourself from that situation. Most of us will have other options," he said. Since leaving federal govern- ment service in 2002, Juliano has served as a national trade association executive based in Washington, D.C. "This was a horrifying experi- ence, and you really learn what your friends are," he said. "I was fortunate to have good support, and a CEO in Washington was willing to take a chance on me. So, this has a happy ending. I have a great family and I'm enjoying a second career." —Peter Hart
Eisenhower administration, plus tobacco policy in the presidency meant that the archives had to search all its paper records on tobacco, Baron noted. "None of us are smart enough to think of that's material to a major litigation obligation," he said.

The world we live in at the National Archives is the world of email and the Constitution or the Declaration of Independence and a bunch of old dusty records, he said. "Email and more email and lots of email and then lots of other electronic records that are eventually going to be coming to us through Web 2.0 stuff," he said.

Baron said lawyers increasingly have had to request ESI in addition to paper records as they prepare cases. "Asking for documents as a means of comparing the efficiency of various information retrieval methods versus 22 percent found in the first technique, said Baron. In the second technique with Land said, adding that beyond to Web 2.0 and whatever else, "said Baron. "All of it is evidence in litigation and all of it needs to be searched."

The problem of retrieving relevant information from an ever-growing variety of electronic sources isn't limited to the legal profession, he said, noting that archivists and historians face similarly daunting searches and that the fields of information science, law, business and engineering share a common set of issues with regard to the problem.

Baron got involved in searching electronic records during his 13 years as a justice department lawyer and then later on to his position in the national archives. He was involved in the case against tobacco giant Philip Morris, which the National Archives was ordered to produce all the relevant documents it held.

I got a request to produce that was 1,726 paragraphs long," he said. "I was told that meant that the archives had to search all its paper records on tobacco, which the National Archives' libraries dating back to the Eisenhower administration, plus some audio or video records dating back to the Clinton administration. "It was a tremendous problem meeting our litigation obligations," he said.

In the same way anyone would search for information online, he said, the request was to devise a set of relevant keywords to help retrieve the information. "It was a simple task to some sense," he said. However, the database search for TI — an abbreviation for Tobacco Institute — sometimes turned up information related to "T" as in the tone on the musical scale, PMI — short for Philip Morris Inc. at the University of Pittsburgh tonight.

Hungry searchers don't care if you have a good set of results, "You look at the first few pages and call it a day," Baron said. "But for my task as a lawyer, I need those 10,000 hits — I need to find all relevant documents related to a case."

Attorneys want those relevant hits to be found — and the non-relevant ones to be omitted from the results. Certain searches, such as patent searches, are unique because specific technical terms are more suitable for a keyword search. Fitness searches, such as for sexual misconduct evidence, are tougher. "People don't say in email they have committed sexual misconduct," Baron said. "You need to come up with proxies that are much more difficult in terms of the squishiness of human language than a very focused exercise."

Raising the efficiency of searches so more relevant documents are found in less time is crucial. "What keeps me up at night," Baron said, "is false negatives — The 'smoking gun' document that I don't find."

Attorneys may not be aware that there are other methods beyond basic Boolean keyword searches that can be employed. Research is needed to answer "whether I'm doing well enough using keywords versus some other set of search methodologies that might be out there when I have a big litigation like the Philip Morris case," Baron said.

To aid the legal community in more efficiently generating searches that yield relevant results, the TREC Legal Track sponsored by the National Institute of Standards and Technology researches the efficiency of various information retrieval methods. The pro bono project, now in its fourth year, creates imaginary legal complaints and fictional document requests. Searches for the pertinent documents using keywords versus some other database of 7 million documents as a means of comparing retrieval methods versus 22 percent found in the first method, said Baron. In the second method with Land said, adding that beyond to Web 2.0 and whatever else, "said Baron. "All of it is evidence in litigation and all of it needs to be searched."

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I’ll cut to the chase and
address why an aging
white guy is talking to
you about race and the media,
said Mark Roth, senior staff writer
for the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette,
at a Center on Race and Social
Problems Feb. 17 lecture.
Roth, who has more than 30
years of experience as a newspaper
writer and editor, explored three
broad themes as reasons for list-
ening now: why he had to say.
America’s shifting racial demog-
raphics, the dangers of judging
newspapers solely on the number
of race-related stories they publish,
and the responsibility of estab-
lished journalists to keep the lessons
of history alive in the public con-
sciousness.
"And all of us are in the midst
of a rapid sea change in the racial
makeup of this country, and I don’t
think we’re at all prepared for it.
I’m writing of this wave in the
trying to stay balanced, but
without knowing where it’s going
to take us,” said Roth in his lecture.
"Not All Black and White: The
Challenges of Covering Race in
the Mass Media.”

According to a 2008 U.S.
Census Bureau report, Caucasians
are in the majority and African
minorities of the American population by
2042, Roth noted. “Even more
interesting is that a tipping point
will occur in 2023, when Cauca-
sian kids who are 18 and under
in 2023 will no longer be in the
majority of that cohort.”

However, that growing minor-
ity population is not reflected
adequately in the racial makeup
of newsrooms, Roth maintained.
In 1974, about 4 percent of the
46,000 journalists nationally were
minorities. “That’s even roughly
46,000 journalists nationally were
reporters. “It’s a generation of journalists
that, when we started out, lived
through the civil rights struggle,”
he said. “We are populating our
newsrooms with younger report-
ers who by and large did not live
through those years. So one reason
people personally feel a strong motiva-
tion to stay in touch with racial
issues is because it’s important to
bring a perspective of somebody
who was in a white person who
was very new to these issues, lived
through the civil rights struggle,”
Roth said. “For many reporters this
was a transformative experience.
They had been in journalism, their
newspapers had done some cover-
age of the black community, but a
deadly few of these had never had
to deal with something so traumatic,
so disturbing, so important, and
for many of them it changed their
day to day. That’s actually true.”
"We’re trying to achieve today, and
achieve the same kind of justice
doing so disturbing, so important, and
for many of them it changed their
lives forever,” Roth said. "So I think
we have a responsibility to pass
that legacy on to younger journalists, some of whom come
into their jobs expecting certain
certain rights and privileges who
have real any idea — whether
it’s the issue of race or of gender
has to do with how they make their
and some may debate whether
that’s actually true.”

Perceptions can be deceiv-
ing. Roth maintained. “There are
research studies that find in a
scientific way that our memories
of bad things far outweigh our
memories of good things. That’s
just a common human condition
not particular to anybody of a
certain race,” he said. "So when
people see the negative stories
about race, even though there
are many of them, they will feel
a backlash from readers
who object to the relevance
certain race-based stories. Roth
cited the example of a story he
wrote on Larry Davis, dean of
Pitt’s School of Social Work
and director of the Center on
Race and Social Problems.
"When I did a profile on Dr.
Davis, one of his primary themes,
part of his ongoing research, is the
legacy of slavery and how it’s never
gone away,” Roth said. “He talked
about that in a very articulate way,
and I wrote down what he said. Any
reporter at the Post-Gazette who’s
ever written about racial discrimination and the
ongoing impact of it gets the “call,”
as Roth termed the complaints that
invariably follow. “It’s angry white
men who get on the phone and
say they’re sick and tired of reading
about this. Their grandparent
immigrated after slavery, their
grandparents never owned slaves, they
get along fine with black people,
they have lots of friends
who are black people. Why don’t
we get off this hobby-horse?”
The effect of the media is I don’t think
we do half as many stories as we
ought to on these important issues,
but every time we do, we get that
set of calls. This goes to the ongo-
ing challenge of trying to change
public attitudes and getting more
progress going in the best way we can
journalism, he said.

"Part of the challenge to cover-
race issues is not just to never
forget the civil rights struggle.
We have to make the point
broader than that. We have to
never forget slavery, never forget
the Civil Rights Movement. Without
that, we won’t really know who we
are. We won’t really understand not only
how much things are changing,
but how much they’re still the
same. It is so important for us
to write the kind of history stories
where people in the past tried
to achieve the same kind of justice
we’re trying to achieve today,
and to remind us of how far we still
have to go.”


---Peter Hart---

---Philip J. Williams---

---Active in community affairs, Jones has been a member of the board of trustees of Boston College Law School. He is a member of the board of Jumpstart and president of the Alliance for Investor Education.---
Wages for average working women in the region and the nation continue to lag behind their male counterparts. To explore the causes of the pay gap — and efforts to eliminate the disparity — Pitt hosted a daylong conference Feb. 20 titled “The Gender Wage Gap: Strategies for the Future.” Featured were two keynote speakers; panel sessions on the current research data and legal and public policy responses, and testimonials from Pitt alumni offering strategies for women to succeed in the workplace and close the wage gap.

The conference, which attracted wage-disparity scholars and researchers and advocates of equal-pay policy at the local and regional levels, was sponsored by Pitt’s School of Law, the University Center for Social and Urban Research (UCSUR), the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs and the College of General Studies.

According to a 2007 UCSUR study, between 1970 and 1990 the female labor force participation rate in the United States increased from 45.3 to 59.9 percent. But “despite increases in the number of female workers and female labor force participation rates over the past few decades, earnings of women workers have not kept pace with those of men,” said Pitt’s director of the Women and Girls Center, Jane C. Orie.

In 2004, full-time U.S. female workers earned 76.5 percent of men’s earnings, an improvement from the late 1970s when women earned 54.6 percent of the typical male’s income. However, “we are in a far better place than in the past,” said Pitt law professor Deborah Brake. According to 2004 statistics from the Department of Labor, on average female lawyers earn 73 percent of male lawyers’ wages, she said.

For lawyers, the gap has been attributed to factors such as women working fewer hours and to legal specializations women choose. “But looking closer, among lawyers it’s not just choices, nor just the specialization, say, that more women attorneys go into family law, which is lower paying, and it’s not just the hours worked, when women lawyers spend more time with family responsibilities,” Brake said.

“The information presented at this conference [so far] has been really illuminating and to look at the question of the gender wage gap,” said Pam Litzinger, director of the Women and Girls Center. “The conference is encouraging as a way to shine a very much needed light on the issue of the gender wage gap and encouraging us to look at constructive ways to address the problem.”

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“Women remain largely locked out of the highest-paying managerial positions because of the ceiling that continues to permeate the working world,” Orie said. “Many women also remain in the lowest-paying jobs: housekeeping, restaurant service, care-giving and retail sales. Women, mothers and families and it’s something we must do something about now. We need to stop this rising proportion does not carry over to the highest-paid jobs.”

“The KRC found that in the 1980s and ’90s, the 47 percent of the Pennsylvania workforce that is female earned less than men, though Pennsylvania women actually have lost ground,” Orie said.

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**Equal pay for equal work: Not just a women’s issue, keynote speaker explains**

_Equal pay for equal work is more than simply a women’s issue, said keynote speaker Jocelyn Frye. Even though we often talk about it in gender terms it’s clearly not just a women’s issue, she said. “These days it’s much more than a gender issue; it’s really an economic security issue.” In spite of the fact that the concepts of equal opportunity and fair pay are rooted in the nation’s core principles — seemingly not contradictory or radical — discussion of the gender wage gap “often is not a noncontroversial issue,” she said. Frye, who was the director of the National Partnership for Women and Families’ workplace fairness program when she was invited last October to address the conference, has since taken a post in the Obama administration. In January Frye was named deputy assistant to the president for domestic policy and director of policy and projects for the first lady. “You say ‘pay equity’ and people go to their respective sides and fall into the rhetoric of the past with a focus on conversation on strategies for eliminating the problem, she said, arguing that the subject needs to be tackled creatively without getting caught up in old arguments. Fair pay is a high economic priority as research increasingly shows it as part of the broader challenge of economic security, Frye said. “Many, many families are looking to women as primary or sole breadwinners” as mounting numbers of women in the workforce and women are the ones driving the numbers up. “It was claims revealed that women were earning about 25 percent less than men in nontraditional fields, a wage gap will persist, Frye said. Persistent stereotypes about what pregnant women could and could not do in the workplace or how employers react to pregnancy, “but none of that really accounted for the sharp rise,” she said. Persistent stereotypes about what pregnant women could and could not do in the workplace also had an impact, Frye concluded. Such basic stereotypes and assumptions call for higher-profile efforts to combat them, she said. “For me, examination of the composition of the gender wage gap is the data,” Frye said. Finding where disparities lie — be it in gender, geography, race, industry or jobtype — can be crucial pieces of the puzzle. The reasons that a pay gap exists are complex, she said. Discrimination and educational disparities play roles and must be addressed. Enforcement of the law should be encouraged, but talk about the limits of the law and gaps in what it can do also must be part of the conversation, Frye said. Better education about job options and better opportunities to prepare women for higher-paying jobs can be part of the solution. If women continue to work in historically low-paying, traditional fields, a wage gap will persist, Frye said. If women are directed into nontraditional fields, they need to have the training required to find and keep those jobs. “It’s all part of the puzzle,” she said. Change doesn’t necessarily come at a national level, Frye said. “It’s often the case that states are leaders in trying to accomplish change at the national level,” she said, noting that some states are looking toward to formulate their own policies and strategies. Such voluntary introspective practices — whether by states or individual employers — should be rewarded and others should be encouraged to replicate the best strategies Frye said it’s critical to begin a comprehensive conversation on the issue. “Pay equity is at the heart of the ability of women to really reach their full potential and equality of opportunity,” she said. — Kimberly K. Barlow

_Selena Schmidt/Doug Shields_ Schmidt touted the efforts of her boss Doug Shields to end gender- and race-based wage disparities. “We’re addressing several complaints from female city workers who had discovered pay gaps that didn’t reflect seniority, level of education or job performance,” Shields went into action, Schmidt said. “As a husband and father of a daughter, he has always been concerned with these issues, she said. But because these complaints were anecdotal, Shields told Schmidt, “We as a region have got to say, ‘This is not okay. But let’s get the facts. How do we figure this out? How does it impact our population loss? What are other effects to the region?’” Schmidt said, “The worst-case scenario is there is a system-wide disparity. The best-case scenario is we are close but there is a system-wide disparity.” So Shields, after much arm-twisting, got City Council to commission a study of the city’s payroll, which is being conducted by an independent Florida firm. A report is due in April, Schmidt said. “These studies at the very least create new levels of awareness. If we discover anomalies then we’ll look at where we can change policies,” she said. “There also may be more laws that arise from the study. To be fair, making change is hard. I prefer the carrot to the stick, but lawsuits might make [pay parity] happen quicker. They might also help to finally start the dialogue to say, ‘We’d better look at this, too.’”

_Heather Arnet_ In the last five years, the Women and Girls’ Foundation has helped to pass eight gender-pay equity pieces of legislation and has awarded more than $500,000 in grants to other organizations and agencies that advocate for women’s and girls’ rights. At the grassroots level, the foundation supports the annual Equal Pay Day rally. It will be held Downtown April 28. Among the projects the foundation supports is a wall street project that is focused on determining the number of pay gaps in pay between men and women and to show support for national efforts to close those gaps. Equal Pay Day is the annual reminder of the shameful fact that it takes the average woman nearly four months into the following year to catch up with what men earned during the prior year. “It’s often the case that states are leaders in trying to accomplish change at the national level,” she said, noting that some states are looking toward to formulate their own policies and strategies. Such voluntary introspective practices — whether by states or individual employers — should be rewarded and others should be encouraged to replicate the best strategies Frye said it’s critical to begin a comprehensive conversation on the issue. “Pay equity is at the heart of the ability of women to really reach their full potential and equality of opportunity,” she said. — Kimberly K. Barlow

_act_。“_These acts would amend the Fair Labor Standards Act by strengthening the provisions of the Equal Pay Act of 1963 and further expand damages under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964,” according to Orie. Orie is focusing particularly on changing Pennsylvania law to prohibit discrimination in employment based on marital or family status. “We need to amend the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act, by making it unlawful to discriminate against prospective employees on the basis of marital or family status during the interviewing or hiring process,” she stated. She’s personally spoken to numerous women who have been discriminated against during the interviewing and hiring process by being asked: Are you married? Do you have children? Are you planning to have children? It is contemptible to think that depending on the way a woman answered these questions she could lose an opportunity for gainful employment. States, such as New York and New Jersey, already have banned the practice, she noted. The Pennsylvania Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, some of her Harrisburg colleagues at the Equal Pay Day rally, “to take a look at that,” Schmidt said. “The worst-case scenario is there is a system-wide disparity. The best-case scenario is there is a system-wide disparity.” So Shields, after much arm-twisting, got City Council to commission a study of the city’s payroll, which is being conducted by an independent Florida firm. A report is due in April, Schmidt said. “These studies at the very least create new levels of awareness. If we discover anomalies then we’ll look at where we can change policies,” she said. “There also may be more laws that arise from the study. To be fair, making change is hard. I prefer the carrot to the stick, but lawsuits might make [pay parity] happen quicker. They might also help to finally start the dialogue to say, ‘We’d better look at this, too.’”

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Galbiati, professor of pharmacology and chemical biology, said, “Our findings indicate that the free radicals or oxidants produced by smoking accelerate the aging of lung fibroblasts, which may contribute to the pathogenesis of emphysema.”

Cells cannot replicate forever, he explained. After a certain number of divisions, the cycle stops due to a cellular aging process called senescence. Oxidative stress, meaning increased production of free radicals, can induce that process prematurely.

In Galbiati’s study, normal lung fibroblasts — which had not undergone premature aging in lung fibroblasts after six weeks of exposure to cigarette smoke and developed pulmonary emphysema after six months. But premature senescence and emphysema induced by smoke exposure were significantly prevented in mice that lacked the gene to make cavin-1.

The research was supported by the National Institutes of Health.

**Bed sharing persists despite expert advice**

In spite of expert advice opposing the practice, parents believe the perceived benefits of sharing their bed with their infants outweighs concerns and warnings, according to a Pitt study published in the journal Academic Pediatrics.

Researchers have found that blockage of a gene to make caveolin-1.

Levy and his team reported recently in the Feb. 20 edition of Science.

The researchers demonstrate this process’s various applications in the Feb. 20 edition of Science.

“Physics and astronomy professor Jeremy Levy, the paper’s senior author, said, “We’ve demystified an idea that could open up more important technologies that are significantly smaller than existing materials and the same material. To sustain the development of smaller and faster computers, we will probably need to transition away from existing materials in the coming decade. The memory bits in magnetic hard drives are about as small as they can get; silicon transistors are increasing in difficulty to miniaturize. We have created advanced storage and processing computing materials that present a totally new flexibility in building electronics.”

The idea for the process originated from a visit Levy made to the University of Augsburg in Germany, where the Science paper’s co-authors, Jochen Mannhart and his student Stefan Thiel, showed Levy how the entire interface could be switched between a conducting and insulating state.

Levy thought of adapting the concept to nanoscale dimensions, beyond simple insulators and conductors to other uses — most notably, to the building blocks of computers and electronics.

Levy and his colleagues fashioned a transistor they call a “SketchFET” with feature sizes of only two nanometers — considerably smaller than the most advanced silicon transistor, which measures 20 to 30 nanometers.

The SketchFET transistor can be erased at will and replaced with other devices such as high-density memory, wiring or chemical sensors that could rival the ultra-sensitive detectors made from carbon nanotubes.

Because the sensitive region of Levy’s proposed sensor can be the same size as a single molecule, it can be used to sense the presence of single molecules, making it ideal for chemical and biological sensing technologies, he said.

Additionally, the scale of these components is such that funda-mental quantum mechanics too complex to simulate with ordinary computers can be observed. So-called quantum “tunneling” — in which electrons pass through forbidden regions — was directly observed and controlled. Such behavior also may be useful in quantum simulations of novel electronic materials, and for the construction of a quantum computer.

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**Research Notes**

**Balance research provides resilience**

Researchers from the Department of Otolaryngology presented their findings at a meeting of the Association for Research in Otolaryngology.

Among their protective strategies were two studies funded by the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders.

**Virtual reality helpful to balance**

Research suggests that “walking” through a virtual reality grocery store can benefit people with balance disorders who otherwise may find maneuvering through grocery store aisles a source of anxiety or dizziness.

Such a virtual store in the Department of Otolaryngology is like a life-size video game that projects 3-D moving images of a grocery store around a real shopping cart on a custom-built treadmill. A person operating the shopping cart can control his or her own speed and direction while walking up and down 18 aisles that display realistic-looking products. “Easier” aisles display larger products, like paper towels, while the more challenging aisles contain smaller products, like tiny bottles of medicine.

Led by Sue Whitney, a physical therapist at the School of Health and Rehabilitation Sciences and a researcher at the Medical Virtual Reality Center, the Pitt physicians worked with patients who participated in the grocery store trial at increasing difficulty levels for six weekly sessions.

Patients went through a series of balance and mobility tests and self-reported surveys before and after participating. After six weeks, the majority of patients improved in every test taken.

This ongoing trial will compare the virtual reality treatment to traditional physical therapy.

**Balancing while listening is harder with age**

Everyday tasks that require listening and balancing simultaneously, like walking while paying close attention to a conversation, must become more difficult for people as they age past their late 70s, according to research led by Brian Furman.

Furman is a professor in the otolaryngology and neurology department at Pitt’s School of Medicine and a professor in the Department of Physical Therapy at Pitt’s School of Health and Rehabilitation Sciences, as well as director of UPMC’s Center for Balance Disorders.

Randomized trials with three groups of healthy adults, ages 24-67, 65-71 and 76-92, compared how well they were able to accomplish listening tasks while their visual and balance systems were kept busy. Seated in swivel chairs that were either upright or at a 30-degree tilt, the volunteers performed listening exercises while motionless or spinning in darkness or in light.

The researchers found all age groups reacted more slowly in general to the listening tasks when spinning than when motionless, but it was especially true for people in the oldest group.

They also found that stimulation of the ear’s gravity-sensing cells — through the 30-degree tilt of the chair — was especially powerful in slowing down a person’s auditory reaction time and also was most pronounced for people in the oldest age group.

The National Institute on Aging also supported this research.

**Emphysema protein found**

A study by School of Medicine researchers has found that blocking the activity of a structural protein called cavelin-1 stops free radical-induced aging and damage of fibroblasts, a kind of lung cell, in an animal model of emphysema.

The study appears in the Feb. 27 issue of the Journal of Biological Chemistry.

In patients with emphysema, alveoli (the lungs’ air sacs in which oxygen exchange occurs) are damaged, impairing lung function. Senior investigator Ferruccio Levi and his team reported in Nature Materials in March 2008 that their process of swapping insulators and conductors works like a microscopic Etch A Sketch.

The Pitt study interviewed 28 caregivers of infants up to six months of age — all who “bed share” regularly — in four focus groups. In every focus group, parents reported near-miss incidents of their infants suffocating. Some parents reported they would recommend against bed sharing, others, despite the fact that they bed share themselves. Others were afraid their baby could pose any risk to their infants, describing themselves as “light sleepers” and able to wake if their children were near harm.

Researchers found that better sleep, convenience, tradition, child safety and emotional needs were common motivations for bed sharing.

Doctors’ recommendations not to bed share did not dissuade any of the caregivers. However, parents did appreciate advice on increasing the safety of bed sharing. Such tips include using a firm mattress, avoiding extra pillows and covers and putting babies to sleep on their backs.

Among the presenters were two authors: Judy Chang, professor of obstetrics, gynecology and reproductive biology and head of the Division of Minimally Invasive Gynecology, and Steven Field Hall.

For submission guidelines, visit www.umn.pitt.edu/utimes/deadlines.html.
Breastfeeding resolution amended

Faculty Assembly last week passed its resolution urging Pitt units to provide private space for new mothers to pump breast milk.

A similar resolution was passed by Assembly in January but, the wording was found to be too broad. At the request of the Office of General Counsel to comply with a recent ruling, the wording was altered to accommodate an objection from the senior administration, according to Paul Munro, chair of the University Senate's plant utilization and planning committee, who proposed the resolution. (See Pitt 5 University Times.)

In addition to breast pumping, the previous resolution advocated finding space for new mothers to breastfeed their babies.

The new resolution, which members approved unanimously, states: “Resolved, that Faculty Assembly encourages all units of the University to identify private space, if needed, within existing facilities for mothers who wish to express breast milk.”

As the University Times went to press, Munro was expected to introduce the resolution to Senate Council, which met at 3 p.m. yesterday, March 4.

Assembly members also heard a report from Senate Vice President Susan Hansen on Pitt’s revised sexual harassment policy (Policy 07-06-06). Hansen chaired a working group with representatives from three University Senate committees and lawyers from the Office of General Counsel to revise the wording.

A change was required, Hansen said, to comply with a recent Third Circuit Court of Appeals ruling (Case No. 07-2220, Christian M. DeJohn v. Temple University) that Pitt’s new section states, “The law requires a tenuous threat of material and substantial disruption of University operations or interference with the rights of others.”

The latter new section states that the sexual harassment policy “does not prohibit legitimate academic activities ... involving consent of a sexual or gender-related nature that is reasonably related to the academic topic.”

In addition, Hansen said, a clause was added that broadened the group of people who are protected by the policy to include those who provide “information in an investigation of sexual harassment” in addition to those who make a claim of sexual harassment.

The new policy went into effect Feb. 17.

Assembly members discussed whether the wording sufficiently clear in covering an accused person’s rights in response to those claims of sexual harassment that are made in bad faith or that intentionally provide false information.

Senate President John Baker said making a claim of sexual harassment is not protected by the First Amendment as other forms of academic freedom. Therefore, a faculty member can be disciplined for making a false or inaccurate offer advice. “We will certainly pass on these concerns to the lawyers for a response,” Baker said.

In other Faculty Assembly developments:

• The renovated University Club at 121 University Place is expected to open on April 1, according to Eli Shorak, associate vice chancellor for Business. Guided tours of the facility will be held on March 25 (9 a.m.-1 p.m.), March 27 (noon-4 p.m.) and March 30 (6-9 p.m.). The website www.uc.pitt.edu contains information on club dues and facilities. For more information, contact Cathie Caliguiri-Kahn, 412/383-9496, cakh@pitt.edu.

• Baker said he is hopeful that the April 7 Faculty Assembly meeting can be held at the University Club to allow members to browse around the renovated building. He is seeking assurance that a club meeting room can be equipped with microphones. Baker said microphones will be needed for the “tenure clock” for basic science faculty in the medical school from seven to 10 years. “I want every member of this Assembly to be able to express an opinion on this very important issue,” he said.

• Wesley Rohrer, co-chair of the Senate community relations committee, presented a summary report on last October’s Senate plenary session (see Nov. 6 University Times). Copies of the report are available at the Senate office, 1234 CL, 6-5704.

• Irene Frieze, chair of the Senate elections committee, said faculty members still are needed to fill the ballots for Senate officers and Assembly. Interested faculty should contact the Senate office at 6-5704.

—Peter Hart

2nd Annual INNOVATION SPEED DATING
hosted by the Office of Enterprise Development
Wednesday, March 25
11:00 AM William Pitt Union, Ball Room
1:00 PM Lunch

The goal of “Innovation Speed Dating” is to bring together University innovators with our regional commercialization partners to establish and build relationships. In this process, scientists and commercialization experts can explore potential collaboration opportunities to steer technology development and transfer technology out of the University, spurring spinout company formation.

Speed Dating is a formalized, yet relaxed process of meeting many commercialization partners from the local business community in a short period of time to establish the foundation for a continuing relationship. Each date lasts approximately 15 minutes and is organized on a structured schedule. Each “date couple” will swap contact information during the meeting and decide if there is a mutual interest in working together.

For high school writers: 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 work, develop and polish pieces for publication and/or inclusion in a writing portfolio.

The program offers students:

• Intense writing. Choice of genres: poetry, fiction, creative non-fiction.

• Immersion in a community of writers.

• Field trips to inspire writing.

• Publication in WYI chapbook. How to’s on publishing and public reading of work.

• Team teaching, individual conferences, peer/instructor groups, independent writing time, read-arounds and more.

• Final performance 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, University of Pittsburgh. In a community of writers, students can challenge themselves, get and give feedback on new and revised writing. Also included in the program: visiting writers, field trips, final reading and celebration of writing.

Please note: This is not a remedial program. $295.00 Scholarships are available based on need. Class size is limited to 20 with two instructors per group.

Instructors are Fellows of the Western Pennsylvania Writing Project or instructors from the Creative Writing Program of the Department of English.
Peter E. Siska

Longtime chemistry professor Peter E. Siska died Feb. 27, 2009. He was 65.

Siska began his academic career at Pitt in 1971, where he conducted pioneering research in molecular beam kinetics. He also was an award-winning teacher, earning the Chancellor’s Distinguished Teaching Award in 1987, an Innovations in Education Award in 2001 and a Bellett Arts and Sciences Chemistry Teaching Award in 2003.

In addition, Siska received several other acknowledgments of his teaching, including the Student Government Board Faculty Hall of Honor and the Golden Key National Honor Society honorary faculty induction designation. He was a professor in the University Honors College since its inception in 1987.

In a 2005 statement prepared for the Center for Instructional Development and Instructional Development full-time web presence, Siska described himself as “whether in actual lecturing, in text writing, working back the frontier, I see myself primarily as a teacher and administrator, and not a scholar or a scholar of any sort. This is why I especially cherished being chosen to receive a Bellett Award.”

Siska served as an Alfred P. Sloan Fellow, 1975-79, and he chaired the National Science Foundation’s chemistry committee from 1982 to 1984.

Bandik added, “He also had a big impact on me. We would sit around him and talk about teaching and how to improve teaching and find better ways to do things.” Bandik noted that Siska won both a Chancellor’s teaching award and a Bellett award, some 15 years apart. “So his dedication to teaching — and his success as a teacher — was always there,” Bandik said.

Carl F. Poke

A memorial service will be held April 2 for Carl F. Poke, one of the “founding fathers” of Pitt’s Greensburg campus, who died Feb. 13, 2009. He was 65.

The service is scheduled for 4 p.m. in PPGC’s Mary Lou Campana Chapel and Lecture Center.

Poke was named as the president, dean for Academic Affairs and instructor in political science in 1963—UPG’s founding year —becoming the first appointment made by Pitt-Greensburg’s first president, Albert Barnes Smith Jr. According to the campus’ archives, Smith commented: “It was quickly apparent that he was the man for the job and would be amazingly successful. The fact that Pitt-Greensburg was a college without any real infrastructure needed.”

The university was at the core of student life in those early years. “Poke hired Patricia Duck as the campus library director in 1986. A spirited conversation as to why we should use a physical library instead of a library on the Internet ensued,” said Joanne J. Viano, assistant professor of French and English and author of the book, “The Courage to Teach.”

Poke was named assistant to the president, dean for Academic Affairs and director of undergraduate studies in the chemistry department, said, “It was most important that he be a great teacher. And he was proud of that fact. I attended the funeral service [on March 3], and I was amazed at how many former students were there. He taught a wide variety of courses, from freshmen to senior chemistry majors.”

A native of Evergreen Park, Ill., Siska was first in his class at Mendel Catholic High School. He received his bachelor’s degree in 1955; a master’s degree in 1958, and a doctoral degree in 1961.

He was also active in the development of the campus for the next 18 years we shared together.”

University Times Peter E. Siska

Carl F. Poke

Poke’s charge was to establish the academic mission for Pitt-Greensburg and he dedicated his life to his advancement, friends and colleagues said. He remained as dean until 1991, when he returned to UPG as professor in political science.

A Pittsburgh native, Poke earned three degrees at Pitt: a BA, cum laude, in 1955; a master’s degree in 1958, and a doctoral degree in 1968. He began his teaching career as a graduate teaching assistant in the Department of Political Science at the University of Iowa in 1958. He also served as a graduate teaching fellow, 1959-60.

In 1960, Poke moved to Pitt-Greensburg to serve as an assistant professor in the Department of History and Social Sciences at Millersville State College. At UPG, he taught courses in comparative government and politics, American national government and modern political theory.

Larry Whatelse, associate professor of political science at UPG, said, “In addition to his administrative duties, he also taught courses for over 20 years. He was that academic administrators should experience firsthand what administrators do in the classroom since they make decisions that affect students’ academic lives.”

Poke was named the University President’s Medal for Distinction in Service in 2004. In the award citation, his faculty member, Professor Frank A. Cassell stated, “With vision, leadership and energy, you have helped this campus become a distinguished baccalaureate institution. … During your years as an administrator and professor, the campus has become an ever more important educational resource in this region and far beyond. Poke retired in 2005, earning an appointment as professor emeritus of political science.

“He knew Carl as a colleague and friend for 40 years,” said Norman Scanlon, former vice president for Academic Affairs at UPG. “As the person primarily responsible for the development of the academic program in the early years of the campus, Carl was the faculty and students and build a community. In all of this, Carl Bandik noted that Siska won a Sloan Fellow, 1975-79, and he chaired the National Science Foundation’s chemistry committee from 1982 to 1984.

Carl F. Poke

“Poke always led with a ‘touch’ and the best of academic instincts, Scanlon said, adding that the faculty both liked and trusted him in this role in this region and far beyond.”

Poke remained at UPG until 1987, when he moved to administration when he was named assistant to the president, Scanlon said. “In addition to his administrative duties, he also taught courses for over 20 years. He was that academic administrators should experience firsthand what administrators do in the classroom since they make decisions that affect students’ academic lives.”

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Pitt’s Parking Office will be closed March 9-11. The office is upgrading the parking database and staff will be training on the new system during that time. The office will reopen on Thursday, March 12.
Francis Byrne Colavita

A memorial service will be held at 3 p.m. March 26 in Heinz Chapel. The event, under the auspices of the psychology department, will feature a 1:30 p.m. procession to which a pickup truck and six other vehicles. Colavita died three days later at the same hospital.

The driver of the pickup truck has been arrested and charged with two counts of DUI manslaughter, three counts of DUI with seriously bodily injury, and four counts of DUI property damage, according to the Broward County sheriff’s office.

Friends and colleagues remembered the personable Colavita as an outstanding teacher and a man of great wit.

“[I] thought Frank for more than 40 years and I can honestly say I never knew him who didn’t love him. He was so bright and tremendously witty, funny person. He absolutely enthralled his students. When they were laughing, they were learning. He had tremendous communication skills. His lectures were always wonderful.”

Many of Colavita’s former students told Caggula they went into psychology because of him.

“Frankly, I don’t think any research in recovering from brain damage. He was an expert on that, too,” Caggula said. “His research was always logical and well-organized. We loved going to his brown bag presentations, which were a model of clarity. He was an extremely talented writer who was respected in the world. He will be sorely missed.”

“Jeff said, ‘Susan, we’ll just name a Susan Campbell, professor and chair of the psychol- ogy department’s developmental psychology lab,’ and that was it,” Caggula said, laughing. He spent so much of his career teaching and writing, especially in the large introductory courses, but also teaching gradu- ate students how to become good teachers. He kept his students engaged because he could make scientific things come to life, but also he was so funny.”

She added, “As a person, he was open, warm, nonjudgmental and such a positive force in the department. He would have made a great song writer, even though he said it was not his specialty. I was so impressed. We all were shocked and saddened by his death. He lit up the room when he walked into it. I don’t know anyone who knew him who didn’t love him. He was so bright and tremendously witty, funny person. He absolutely enthralled his students. When they were laughing, they were learning. He had tremendous communication skills. His lectures were always wonderful.”

Culver made himself available to his students. His former students include writers Jonellen Heckler, Peter Beagle and Monty Gutkind.

“Monty used to call me his student and his partner,” Gutkind said, laughing. “He had a PhD from the University of Michigan. A fiction writer, he joined the faculty in English in 1962 and was a visiting professor in 1976. In 1986, he attained the rank of professor in 1971. He was a former editor of the Bulletin of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law and had served as president of the Pittsburgh chapter of the American Association of University Psychologists.

Culver’s early work appeared in several prestigious publications, which he told his students in the spring of 1962, “One of the great things about writing is that you can write a novel even when you’re so busy, he wasn’t the greatest lecturer in the world. Students went to him for advice on choosing a career because he was an insightful evaluator rather than merely an editor of students’ written work.”

“Culver is survived by his...”

**PEOPLE OF THE TIMES**

Faculty in the Schools of the Teachers, Engineers and Science received awards or recognized accolades. They include

- Donald R. DeFranco, professor and vice chair for education in the Department of Pharmacol- ogy and Experimental Therapeutics. His research is focused on the use of ex vivo models to study the effect of drugs. DeFranco was named as an associate member of the School of Medicine and director emeritus of the Thomas E. Starr Transplantation Institute, will be honored with one of two lifetime achievement awards, the National Physician of the Year Awards, from Castle Connolly Medical in New York. His mission is to help consumers find the best health care in America.

- Donald E. Wiesner, professor of pharmaceutical science and director of the School of Pharmacy, has been named as an associate member of the School of Medicine and director emeritus of the Thomas E. Starr Transplantation Institute, will be honored with one of two lifetime achievement awards, the National Physician of the Year Awards, from Castle Connolly Medical in New York. His mission is to help consumers find the best health care in America.

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Friday 13

- University closed in observance of spring holiday.

Tuesday 17

- **HSLS Workshop**
  - “PubMed Basics,” Carolyn Biglow; Falk Library classroom 1, 10-11:30 am
- **CRSP Lecture**
  - “Internationalization of Korean Higher Education,” Heejin Park, education; 4150 Posvar, noon (4-2918)
- **Philosophy of Science Talk**
- **Global Studies Lecture**
  - “Internationalization of Korean Higher Education,” Heejin Park, education; 4130 Posvar, noon (4-2918)
- **Philosophy of Science Talk**

Wednesday 18

- **Clinical Oncology & Hematology Grand Rounds**
  - 4127 Posvar, noon (4-2918)
- **Religious Studies Colloquium**
  - “And We Got to Get Ourselves Back to the Garden,” Rebecca Denova, 2628 CL, noon (4-5990)
- **General Studies Lecture**
  - “A Taste of Democracy From American & Israelis’ Schools,” Ofira Roll, education; 4217 Posvar, noon (4-2918)
- **Religious Studies Colloquium**
  - “And We Got to Get Ourselves Back to the Garden,” Rebecca Denova, 2628 CL, noon (4-5990)
Thursday 19

- Full term registration & add/drop begin.

Emergency Medicine Grand Rounds


HSLS Workshop

- “PowerPoint for Beginners,” Sam Lewis, Folk Library classrm. 2, 10:00 am

Molecular Biophysics/Structural Biology Seminar

- “Biophysics of Viral Infectivity: Matching Genome Length & Virus Size,” Alex Evertsich, 6014R BST, 11 am

Pathology Seminar

- “From Least Genetic to Human Genomic Analysis,” Peter Nage; U of Iowa; S218 Starzl BST, 11 am

IBR Workshop

- “Ask the IBR for Exempt/Expe...” Christopher Ryan, 211 Lawrence, noon

Asia Over Lunch Lecture

- “Pearl Harbor: The Relevance of the Attack 68 Years Later,” Donald Goldstein, GSPIA; 4130 Posvar, noon (8-7370)

Geology & Planetary Science Colloquium

- “Overview of Real-Time GPS Networks & the New Virtual Reference System in PA,” in 8512 11336

Chemistry Distinguished Lecture

- “Methodological Advances in Computer Simulation of Biomolecular Systems,” Wilfried Gunter, Swiss Federal Inst. of Technology; 4 pm

Integrated Medicine Lecture


Johnstown Campus Poetry Reading

- Lynn Enamell, English; Whalley Mem. Chapul, UPJ, 3-7 pm

PHD Defenses

- GSPIA/Geology
- “Vitamin D, Tissue Resistance, Bone Mineral Density & Breast Cancer Risk,” Jessica Almato, March 6, 12:00 Caver, 9 am

- A&S/Anthropology
- “Hausia/African Organization: Change Over Time at the Prehistoric Community of Yahuay Alta, Peru,” Kirk Cotham, March 6, 11:00 Posvar, 3 pm

A&S/Music

- “Innovative Knowledge & Cultural Values in Ear Music Practice: Their Traditional Roles & Places in Modern Society,” Kohji Koshita Stephen Gbolonyo, March 17, 114 Music, 3-10 pm

A&S/History

- “An Essential Link in a Vast Chain: New England & the West Indies, 1700-1775,” Eric Knudall, March 16, 17:00 Posvar, 9 am

A&S/Chemistry

- “Application of Allene-yne to the Synthesis of Novel Carbo-...” Thomas Painter, March 18, 245 Chevron, 1 pm

Theatre

- Titusville Winter Theatre/...” nursery, 1-7 pm, noon-2 pm, Home aux. UPT

Exhibits

- Pitt History Exhibit

- “Free at Last”, through April 5, Heinz History Ctr, Strip District, 10-10:35 pm daily (8-454-6100). Photograph Exhibit

- “Lanscapes,” James Wesley Moror, through May 31, Barco Law Library Gallery, M-T-Th 11 am-4:15 pm; F 7-3:00 am; Sat. 10-8 am-10:15 pm. Sun. 10-8 am (8-1716)

Deadlines

- Engineering Sustainability Conference

- Conference will be held April 19-21 at the David Lawrence Convention Ctr., Downtown. 20 (info & registration: www.metricscenter.pitt.edu/conference/)

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Conflict of Interest Filing

- Deadline is April 30. COI disclosures must be filed through https://coihs.pitt.edu/
**Join us for an Open House at the Newest Tradition on Campus**

Now owned by the University of Pittsburgh, the University Club is newly restored and eager to serve as Pittsburgh’s premier location for weddings, banquets, and conferences. In addition, the University Club includes an exclusive, members-only club for Pitt faculty and staff.

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

* Access to the finest dining in Oakland;  
* Access to the College Room lounge;  
* Special events tailored to faculty and staff, including live entertainment and holiday offerings;  
* Access to a rooftop terrace for special events with a tranquil view of Oakland;  
* A state-of-the-art fitness center that includes classes in aerobics, Pilates, yoga, and spinning; and much more.

**Join Us for an Open House**

We are excited to show you the new University Club. Please visit us on one of these dates for a tour of the banquet and conference center and the members-only faculty and staff club. Discover a new favorite haunt within walking distance of your office.

**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 ucbstaff@pitt.edu, or visit www.uc.pitt.edu/facstaff.html.