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Adissay view of U.S. foreign policy

To the editor:

William Blum, the author of three books on U.S. foreign policy and a monthly email newsletter, “The Anti-Empire Report” (www.killinghope.org), will be coming to speak at the Pitt-Titusville campus, Henne Auditorium, on Saturday, April 2, at 7 p.m., on the topic: “Why I.F. U.S. Foreign Policy So Hated Around the World?”

As the title suggests, his is a dissay view of American citizens mostly have no idea what they are doing, or whether they are doing it well. The actually-existing structure and strategy of the American empire remains a near-total mystery to those who foot the bill and whose children fight in wars. And that is why the elite of America’s underdeveloped permanent state, perhaps the most powerful class of people on the planet, effectively runs the country.

If that is not the way you like it, you will want to come hear what William Blum has to say. He will pull back this veil of secrecy to reveal the “dark side” (to use Dick Cheney’s term) of U.S. foreign policy, demonstrating that in practice its principal goal, at least since 9/11, is to pull back this veil of secrecy to control the world and create the “stability” necessary for a “favorable environment” to dominate in Third World countries.

Official U.S. government statements and comments are not always true. They have no need to be. Their purpose is to whitewash the country’s image and to control the world and create the “stability” necessary for a “favorable environment” to dominate in Third World countries.

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Pitt to recover some $8 from investment fraud

There is a bright spot amid otherwise dismal financial news at Pitt. The University expects to receive part of the endowment money that disappeared in a Ponzi-style securities fraud perpetrated by a pair of investment managers.

In a March 21 order, U.S. District Judge George B. Daniels ordered the receiver in the case to distribute $81.5 million in an initial release to 350 entities (including operators of charitable and university foundations and retirement and pension plans), who invested a net total of $985.5 million into companies operated by Paul Greenwood and Stephen Walsh.

According to court papers, the initial distribution, which Daniels ordered he to make 10 days from the date of his order, represents about 85 percent of the investory net investment of $985.5 million. The remaining 15 percent that receive is unreal. Administrators familiar with the situation did not respond to University Times requests made through the Office of Public Affairs.

However, in news accounts place the value of Pitt’s investment at about $70 million. (See Oct. 29, 2009, University Times.)

Partners Greenwood and Walsh, who previously operated WGTC and WGTI (WGTC and WGTI) Trading Investors (WTGI), were arrested and indicted in 2009 on six charges: conspiracy, securities fraud, commodities fraud, two counts of money laundering. (See March 5, 2009, University Times.)

The funds, which were to have been invested in stocks, instead were missappropriated to fund a lavish lifestyle, including the purchase of expensive homes, a horse farm, cars and collectibles. In opening the court last summer, Los Angeles-based receiver Robh Evans & Associates stated that WTC and WTGI paid $158 million to Walsh and Greenwood between January 1993 and February 2009, when assets were frozen. According to the report, the companies owed investors $61 million that could not have been paid without raising additional capital through investors.

Greenwood pleaded guilty July in federal court in New York. His sentencing, which is expected to be this month, is pending.

“Stephen Walsh also offered a statement,” said Attorney General Tom Corbett. “He did not respond to University Times requests made through the Office of Public Affairs. However, in news accounts place the value of Pitt’s investment at about $70 million. (See Oct. 29, University Times.)

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578-bed freshman dorm awaits final OK

The Pittsburgh city planning commission in a March 22 meeting approved Pitt’s plan for a freshman dorm on University Place, subject to standard conditions including approval by the city’s zoning board of adjustment. Under the city’s zoning code, dormitories require a special exception in the Educational/ Medical Institution (EMI) district.

Pitt’s proposal brought no objections from the University Place board hearing but the board’s decision has yet to be finalized. That审议 is expected within a few weeks.

The 578-bed dorm would be built on the site of the old University Place office building and a surface parking lot. (See March 17 University Times.) The 11-story building would include first-floor amenities such as a retail space and a room for Pitt’s Counseling Center and Student Health Service on the second level. The entire project also includes a traffic light at Fifth Avenue.

Demolition of the existing building is expected to begin this summer with the new building projected to be ready in fall 2013. –Kimberly K. Barlow

The governor’s budget eliminates medical school funding for the state-related schools. Jim Chiasson, CEO of the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency that compiles statistics on tuition and acceptance rates for in-state and out-of-state medical students, said that this move will have an “incredibly negative impact on the ability to leverage those other dollars with our own investments.”

He added that annual fundraising and campaigns to increase the university’s endowment are “a way of partnering with the commonwealth to increase other resources to be less dependent on the state.”

He noted that funding for education has been flattened, but the proposed budget includes an increase for the Department of Correction.

"You can cut your way to mediocrity, but not to excellence."

"Some of us are listening to you, Governorsaters (D-Philadelphia). There are some things you can cut, some ways you could streamline, but we should prioritize education in this commonwealth."

The governor’s budget eliminates medica...
Maryland senator, Pitt alumnus to speak at commencement

U.S. Sen. Benjamin L. Cardin (D-Maryland) will be the featured speaker at Pitt's 2011 commencement exercises, to be held in the Petersen Events Center at 1 p.m. May 1. Cardin is a 1964 School of Arts and Sciences graduate.

Pitt will award Cardin an honorary doctoral degree at the commencement ceremony.

Cardin was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1966, serving for 17 years on the House ways and means committee, and to the U.S. Senate in 2006, since 1991, he has been a member of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, serving as chair in the 111th Congress and co-chair in the 112th Congress.

Currently, he serves on the environment and public works committee, as well as the budget, finance, foreign relations and small business and entrepreneurship committees.

In 2001, Worth Magazine named Cardin among the top "100 people who have influenced the way Americans think about money.

In 2004, he was named a Treasury and Risk Management’s "100 Most Influential People in Finance.

Cardin graduated first from Pitt, Cardin graduated first in his class from the University of Maryland law school in 1967.

In addition to receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree cum laude from Pitt, he also graduated in 1963 from the same class in the University of Maryland School of Law in 1967.

Cardin serves on the boards of visitors of the U.S. Naval Academy and is a trustee of the James Madison Fellowship Foundation and the Baltimore Council on Foreign Affairs. In addition, he previously served on the St. Mary's Center of the Year and the 2009 Naismith National Coach of the Year.

Assad Panah, a geology and environmental science faculty member at Pitt-Bradford, has been elected president-elect of the National Association of Academics of Science (NAAS).

Panah will serve a total of six years, two as president-elect, two as president and two as past president. It was the first time that anyone has been elected to a second term as president. Panah also served as president of the NAAS from 2003-04.

NAAS is a nonprofit organization that oversees a network of 47 state and regional academies of science affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which Panah is a member. In 2000, he received a Distinguished Service Award from the Pennsylvania Academy of Science and in 2004 he received the same award from NAAS.

Panah is the director of Pitt-Bradford's petroleum technology program, which he developed and launched in 2007. He also developed and taught in the K-12 teacher enhancement program for NASA under a six-year grant from the Mission to Planet Earth and NASA Earth Science Enterprise, 1997-2002.

Panah twice has been named a Fulbright Scholar in addition to other awards. He is a fellow of the Geological Society of America.

Anne Nemer, newly appointed executive director of EMBA (executive MBA) programs at the Katz Graduate School of Business, has been named one of 15 Pittsburgh-area women honorees for the 2011 Pittsburgh Business Times Women in Business awards.

The annual awards are presented by the Pittsburgh Business Times.

Nemer, who also is assistant dean at Katz, heads the Center for Executive Education, with locations in South and North America and central Europe. She also leads the school's initiatives in Asia, and is establishing a portfolio of programs for the Indian market.

While managing a global staff and working with faculty, the dean's office, corporate partners and board members, Nemer is responsible for the implementation of a global strategy for program marketing, the branding of the Katz school, the launching of new programs and global corporate partnerships and the identification of local program resources that can be leveraged globally.

She works with corporate partners to develop custom EMBA programs and executive education programs worldwide, with current projects in the United States, Brazil, the Czech Republic and India.

Nemer also manages the planning and delivery of the global executive forums, which take place on three continents and involve current students, alumni, board members and local community leaders.

Diane P. Holder, executive vice president of UPMC, president of the UPMC Insurance Services Division and president and CEO of UPMC Health Plan, is one of 33 CEOs to earn a Leadership in Action award presented by Diversity Journal magazine.

The annual award recognizes business leaders who support and participate in their organization's diversity and inclusion activities.

The award winners are featured in the March/April Leadership in Action Awards edition of the magazine, which also includes essays by the award winners that focus on how they are engaged in workforce diversity and how strong diversity initiatives benefit their organizations.

Diversity Journal is a bimonthly publication based in Cleveland that focuses on diversity in business, government, nonprofit, higher education and military settings.

Jenny Ziembicki, a University of Pittsburgh Physicians faculty member and clinician, has been appointed medical director of the Graduate P. and Donald C.W. Birmingham Trauma and Burn Center, part of UPMC Mercy.

The Birmingham Center, a Level I Regional Trauma Center, recently earned verification through a joint process of the American Burn Association and the American College of Surgeons. The program is designed to verify a burn center's resources required for the provision of optimal care to burn patients from the time of injury through rehabilitation.

The Birmingham Center is one of only seven in the state to be verified. Ziembicki came to UPMC Mercy in 2008.

She received her medical degree at Temple University and completed her general surgery residency at the University Hospitals of Cleveland/Case Western Reserve University. She completed a trauma/burn and surgical critical care fellowship at Metro Health Medical Center in Cleveland.
T
he annual mean and median salary report categorizes salaries for all regular (not temporary) full-time staff into 45 responsibility centers into four categories: executive, administrative and managerial employees; technical, skilled and service; research associates; and managerial employees (including executive staff who also may have a faculty appointment); other professionals; secretarial and clerical, and technical, skilled and service. Research associates are excluded.

Employees are associated with the responsibility center that processes their employee record.

• Arts and Sciences (A&S) dean's office: net total of 31 staff who made $51,720 average, $43,502 median. That included six executives, administrators and managers; $94,186 average, $86,561 median; 25 professional staff; $41,524 average, $36,696 median.

• A&S natural sciences division: net total of 202 net total, $34,987 average, $31,081 median. Executives, administrators and managerial employees: $74,401 average, $76,600 median; 135 other professionals: $16,121 average, $14,018 median; 28 secretarial and clerical: $25,601 average, $25,207 median, skilled and service: $29,339 average, $24,500 median.

• A&S social sciences division: net total, $30,571 average, $28,381 median; 21 other professionals: $13,044 average, $11,063 median; eight secretarial and clerical: $24,081 average, $21,920 median.

• A&S undergraduate studies: net total of 62 net total, $37,909 average, $36,241 median. Four executive, administrative and managerial employees: $72,906 average, $71,585 median; 47 other professionals: $38,605 average, $37,040 median; 11 secretarial and clerical: $22,204 average, $21,671 median.

• Associate vice chancellor for Human Resources: 78 total, $19,256 average, $19,302 median. Six executive, administrative and managerial employees: $90,991 average, $79,500 median; 39 other professionals: $34,024 average, $33,900 median; eight secretarial and clerical: $25,601 average, $25,207 median; 18 technical, skilled and service: $19,386 average, $18,750 median.

• Athletics: 133 net total, $70,350 average, $42,000 median. 12 executive, administrative and managerial employees: $71,860 average, $71,585 median; 47 other professionals: $38,497 average, $37,040 median; 11 secretarial and clerical: $22,204 average, $21,671 median.

• Bradford campus: 129 net total, $40,110 average, $35,000 median. 10 executive, administrative and managerial employees: $91,709 average, $87,414 median; 76 other professionals: $38,797 average, $36,227 median; 26 secretarial and clerical: $27,045 average, $25,290 median; 17 technical, skilled and service: $36,508 average, $36,227 median.

• Business Operations: 397 net total, $55,415 average, $51,408 median. Eight executive, administrative and managerial employees: $68,316 average, $62,161 median; 95 other professionals:

An annual report on the mean (average) and median staff and faculty salaries across the University’s 45 responsibility centers had few surprises, with the highest and lowest-paying job areas remaining the same as in the prior year’s report. The Senate budget policies committee received the internal report, “Mean and Median Salaries of Full-Time Employees,” prepared by Management Information and Analysis, at its March 18 meeting. The report provides average and median salaries for all regular (not temporary) full-time staff or faculty as of Oct. 1, 2009.

The fiscal year 2010 report showed the University’s highest-paid staff were the 11 executive, administrative and managerial employees in the Office of the Senior Vice Chancellor, Health Sciences. They averaged $139,850, with a median salary of $132,068. At the low end of the staff salary scale were the 18 technical, skilled and service workers in the Office of the Associate Vice Chancellor, Human Resources. Their average salary was $19,386, with a median salary of $18,750.

Highest-paid, on average, among faculty were the 25 full professors in the School of Arts and Sciences dean’s office, with an average salary of $157,620 and a median of $153,000.

At the other end of the faculty pay spectrum were the 26 lecturers/others in the School of Medicine, who averaged $20,017 with a median of $20,450.

—Kimberly K. Barlow

Editor’s note: Staff member Barbara DeRaus provided editorial support for this story.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7
The annual mean and median salary report categorizes salaries by academic rank for all regular (not temporary) full-time faculty as of Oct. 31, 2009. Research associates are excluded.

Salaries for faculty with 12-month contracts are converted to a nine-month equivalent using a multiplier of 0.818.

Mean (average) and median salary amounts are suppressed when the number of employees in a particular rank or category is three or fewer. The net total reflects the exclusions.

Executive staff, including those who also may have a faculty appointment, are listed among staff as part of the “executive, administrative and managerial” category.

• Arts and Sciences (A&S) dean’s office: 25 net total, $157,620 average, $155,000 median.
  25 at the rank of professor: $157,620 average, $155,000 median.

• A&S humanities division: 265 net total, $63,311, average, $59,843 median.
  60 professors: $110,861 average, $109,519 median; 61 associate professors: $67,843 average, $67,487 median; 44 assistant professors: $57,508 average, $58,144 median; 24 instructors: $26,011 average, $30,146 median; 76 lecturers/others: $37,042 average, $35,604 median.

• A&S natural sciences division: 259 net total, $78,828 average, $74,301 median.
  90 professors: $111,120 average, $108,101 median; 55 associate professors: $74,092 average, $74,519 median; 67 assistants: $25,972 average, $24,577 median; 12 instructors: $35,656 average, $38,906 median; 53 lecturers/others: $45,946 average, $44,273 median.

• Business School: 17 net total, $84,526 average, $76,000 median.
  43 professors: $117,791 average, $109,318 median; 27 associate professors: $77,763 average, $70,000 median; 27 assistant professors: $67,207 average, $64,000 median; 20 lecturers/others: $45,514 average, $34,144 median.

• College of Arts and Sciences: 32 net total, $77,408 average, $74,006 median.
  115 professors: $166,993 average, $161,770 median; 58 associate professors: $109,209 average, $104,142 median; 10 instructors: $50,663 average, $50,441 median; 90 lecturers/others: $47,911 average, $46,875 median.

• College of Business and Public Affairs: 29 net total, $94,661 average, $95,000 median.

• Graduate School of Public Health: 155 net total, $86,591 average, $83,623 median.
  38 professors: $136,791 average, $118,939 median; 41 associate professors: $86,915 average, $80,918 median; 76 associates: $63,721 average, $63,519 median.

• Greensburg campus: 73 net total, $54,690 average, $52,813 median.
  9 executive, administrative and managerial employees: $54,817 average, $74,851 median; 26 associate professors: $59,948 average, $58,599 median; 28 assistant professors: $49,126 average, $49,724 median; 12 instructors: $41,564 average, $46,942 median.

• Johnstown campus: 119 net total, $55,308 average, $53,087 median.
W rontly everyone agrees that America’s public school system is failing and in need of reform. But most conventional solutions are misguided or inadequate, according to a Pint professor in organizational research.

Recent survey data indicate that two-thirds of Americans believe that the public school system is in crisis, said Carrie Leana, 38, on the occasion of her formal installation by Provost Patricia Beeson as the George H. Love Professor of Organizations and Management in the Katz Graduate School of Business.

Three out of 10 students do not finish high school with their cohort, including nearly half of African Americans and Hispanic students, noted Leana, who was director of Pitt’s Center for Health and Care Work, holds secondary appointments in the School of Medicine and the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, 14 professors: an associate at the Learning Research and Development Center.

There are serious deficiencies in learning, particularly in mathematics and science, with, for example, fewer than 40 percent of 4th graders achieving at their expected grade level in math, Leana said.

Other problems include teacher stress and low morale, which have been publicized and damned for regular oversight and accountability standards, as well as high teacher turnover. In New York City’s 1,300 elementary schools, for example, the teacher turnover rate is about 20 percent per year, and as much as 30 percent in the schools with particularly lower performance scores.

The macro-level problem is that vast scorn among American society, Leana said. “Clearly, poverty explains student performance more than anything else. If we want to reform public education, we should ask: Just how much do we really want to do something about poverty?” she maintained.

“But what happens once the kids arrive in school?” What processes can help student achievement? What kinds of things, what teacher encouragement improve student performance?”

Leana cited research from her five-year study of 199 New York City elementary schools. The study looked at more than 1,000 teachers and some 24,000 K-5 students as an approach to remediation that is context-specific for the less-able teachers, who are more willing to reveal their problems and shortcomings, and share other sensitive information.

The study showed that this is important to teacher development and improvement, especially for the less-able teachers, who are more connected to the less-skilled parts, Leana said.

The study results highlight the benefit of fostering dense ties among teachers as an approach to helping teachers of lower ability, and suggest that correcting deficiencies in teacher ability will require context-specific approaches to remediation that are focused on actual practice.

Her study also demonstrated the impact of a factor on teacher social capital on school-level indicators of performance. “To look at those factors more closely in order to focus our social capital rather than trying to improve individual teachers, the factors are a school’s education, mandatory subject area testing for teachers or professional development programs, she said.

The problem is there is no time for teacher interaction during the school day. “Even at lunch, teachers are monitoring students.” There should be time for teacher interaction during the school day.

And while improving human capital is critical, Leana said, real reform must recognize and incorporate social capital. As such, the study is directed to the teaching workforce, move away from the emphasis on the individual “star” teacher to the school’s entire group of teachers, encourage the formation of teams of teachers, particularly focused on a subject area, and recognize that experience is beneficial to improving student performance.

—Peter Hart
Historian's research at Pitt prompts presidential apology

Symposium looks at human subject abuse in Guatemalan syphilis study

H how does a historian get an American president to apologize to the government of another nation?

“It’s not something that normally happens to historians,” quipped Susan Reverby, a professor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison who studies the history of American health care, gender and race issues.

But Reverby’s research, conducted in Pitt’s archives, set in motion a chain of events that did just that.

Her findings also provided the impetus for a March 24 symposium on the topic of human-subject research. Early in the term, the class studied the Tuskegee experiment, which is why, in fact, I as a historian of the study came to the papers to the CDC prior to publication, where it started to go up through the ranks. “Then it became clear this was a much bigger story than I’d realized,” Reverby said. At CDC’s request, John Douglas, head of CDC’s sexually transmitted disease prevention division, was dispatched to Pittsburgh to review the original materials with GSPH’s Burke.

Reverby said she had worked to dispel the mistaken notion that doctors infected subjects in the Tuskegee studies, and was surprised when Cutler’s papers brought to light the research in Guatemala in which subjects were not intentionally infected, deception was a key element.

“At the time of the Guatemalan experiment, Cutler was a young doctor with the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS). He joined the Pitt faculty in 1917 and donated his papers to the University when he retired from the Pitt and the studies, the discussion of Dr. Reverby’s article on those experiments here on our campus came impossibly close to nothing.”

“Shortly after Dr. Reverby’s article was made public, my colleagues here at the Gradate School of Public Health — and indeed across the campus— began to worry what our response, if any, should be to these revelations. We all agreed that we should seek to turn this into a teaching and learning opportunity for the University community.”

Meisel said he was a law student when he first was exposed to the topic of human-subject research. Early in the term, his class studied the Tuskegee experiment, which followed the defeat of the Nazis in World War II. The medical research abuses brought to light during those trials seemed distant to him — both geographically and in terms of the ethical context of their time, when, “And, fortunately, I thought, ‘we didn’t have any of those kinds of things.’”

As the term progressed, he learned otherwise. “First learned about Tuskegee, the CIA and the Army LSD experiments, the Jewish Chronic Disease Hospital case,” he said, citing published information. “Then, raising the question: ‘Were these investigators responsible for conducting unethical research misconduct.’

Reverby’s research in Pitt’s archives turned up documentation of Cutler’s 1946 study in which researchers in Guatemala were infected with syphilis without their knowledge. However, the Guatemala study was by no means unique. “It was not unusual for researchers to use vulnerable populations in the United States,” Reverby said.

Indeed, he added, “I’ve done it before with deception ‘seen as being permissible in the interest of advancing science.’”

The Guatemala syphilis study was funded by a federal grant from HHS’s National Institutes of Health (now the Pan American Health Organization) under the direction of Dr. Donald Burke, director of the research lab of the Public Health Service. Cutler was a PHS doctor who had worked in the United States and Guatemala for the research. He later was involved in the Tuskegee study, the premier study of syphilis. While in his career, he became a faculty member in Pitt’s GSPH.

“I think it was done before with deception ‘seen as being permissible in the interest of advancing science.’”

That 1932 study, formally titled as a “Study of Unreated Syphilis in Men” involved 624 subjects who were told they were being treated — really, they were not. The study followed diagnostic spinal taps associated with the study were explained to the subjects. They were not intentionally infected, deception was a key element.

“The story continues to make news. A class action lawsuit was filed March 17 in federal court in Washington, D.C. Against several federal government agencies on behalf of non-informants from the Tuskegee study.”

And, the papers, including approximately 12,000 pages of correspondence, reports, photographs and patient records, were posted this week at www.archives.gov/research/health/cdc-cutler-records.

According to a National Archives press release, in September Pitt asked the government for the papers because my paper had already been referred by historians, but now the correspondence and other documents were going to figure out whether or not I had done this right, along with the rest of you public health service.”

She worried that she might have misinterpreted the documents and was relieved when they agreed she was correct.

Douglas’s staff at CDC analyzed the data. Reverby’s work and Douglas’s analysis “started to go up the chain of command at CDC and the National Institutes of Health, to HHS, the State Department, to the White House,” Reverby said.

She agreed to post the paper, “Normal Exposure” and inoculation Syphilis: A PHS ‘Tuskegee’ Doctor in Guatemala, 1946-48,” on her faculty webpage.

What she didn’t know, however, was that the feds had tipped off the White House to the New York Times story, and that Robert Bazell the night before on an embargoed basis.

She promised to send him her paper on it when he known each other, and in one of the interviews, he said, “I don’t know why you think it would we have infected people in Tuskegee.”

And I said to him, “Well, there’s no reason why we would.”

She promised to send him her paper on it when he professional little knowledge of the disease you just read about, in two states’ prisons — such visits were legal at the national prison — and other subjects were inoculated with the medical facts about syphilis were correct. Sencer, however, recognized the potentially explosive nature of the discovery. “David’s” laughing response to me was, “You’re worried about the facts! That’s the least of the problems with this paper.”

By the time the story broke, Reverby said, “I was doing it, lots of people were doing it, it might be said, if not everyone.”

So why all the attention? “The details are relatively gruesome. … It is a disturbing story of a grade-B horror movie where the trepid explorer has stumbled on this find in the archives of Pittsburg,” Reverby said.

“There is the underlying mis-trust of medical research and the government’s power — particularly when combined,” she said, “and especially given imperialism, when the U.S. goes outside its borders.”

The issue remains fresh because “we’re in a historical time in which more than 50 percent of our research now is done overseas,” she said.

Reverby said she struggles against the stereotype of Cutler as a monster. “It’s just not true,” she said. “It’s important to use vulnerable populations in the United States,” Reverby said.

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The Book Centers Congratulate Pitt’s Faculty Authors

Your dedication and hard work are helping to write the story of Pitt’s success.

The Book Center recognizes the time and effort that go into authoring and publishing work. We’re glad to have you teaching on our campus...and proud to have your books on our shelves.
I wanted to respect all girls," Vivian said — the kind who are "putting it out there" as well as those who want to be virgins when they marry.

"I stayed in a gray area where you can see both sides of the equation," she said. The book has received wide acclaim, ranging from a star on the Kirkus Reviews list of 2010 Best Books for Teens to a place on Blitch's magazine's "100 Young Adult Books for the Feminist Reader" list. "It's really satisfying," Vivian said.

Deflecting critics, she said her books arguably reflect a teenager's life. "It might not be your teen's life, but kids are very smart readers. You need to respect them. People don't give this audience enough credit."

"It's such a great age. You are making decisions that are going to affect the person you're going to grow up into." The heightened passion and excitement of testing limits and making independent decisions make the teen years "the most ripe age to experiment," Vivian contends.

Catering to an audience of teenage girls is time consuming but rewarding, Vivian said. "The girls who are finding the books are very passionate. They look you up on your website right after they read the last page. It's immediately going down. They want you to write a sequel. They want to share," she said, adding that her popularity has boosted a number of word-of-mouth recommendations from her readers.

"My Facebook account is crazy with 'I stayed in a gray area where you can see both sides of the equation,'" she said. But at the end of the day, I'm writing to entertain, not to teach anyone anything," Vivian maintains.

"I pick up on her fears of boys and of how people judge what you do. The story has been told hundreds of times before, but it's still new."

"Hence the coming-of-age novel are elements of growth, making mistakes and learning from them, with an underscathed yet clear message about being smart about your choices."

"But at the end of the day, I'm writing to entertain, not to teach anyone anything," Vivian maintains.

Still, her protagonists — the sensible and serious Natalie, a high school senior concerned about her grades and her reputation, and her flirty freshman friend Spencer who's worried about her grades and her friends don't end at graduation. "I teach," he said.

"And you're going to grow up to be." The heightening credit," she said. You need to respect them. People don't give this audience enough credit."

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"My Facebook account is crazy with 'I stayed in a gray area where you can see both sides of the equation,'" she said.
you want to stick to historical facts. We’re not novelists,” he said.

The most difficult section to write in the book—also the most fun to research—was Art’s pre-Steelers, pre-professional baseball, pre-Warhol family history, which, supported with research funding from Pitt and Duquesne, led the authors to record-hunting trips to Wales, Northern Ireland, Montreal and Youngstown, as well as in Pittsburgh.

The couple discovered via city records, for example, that, “Lo and behold, the Rooney’s arrived on the South Side and Art was working for a while at the J&L mill where the team now has its practice facilities, something wonderfully symbolic,” Ruck said.

The most problematic section of the book, Ruck acknowledged, was Rooney’s possible involvement in bootlegging or racketeering during the Prohibition era of the 1920s and early ’30s, which forced the closure of the family’s North Side saloon.

“I’ve heard stories all my life. So, you’re sort of sifting, looking for credible evidence, looking for clues,” he said. While newspaper reports recounted that Rooney’s family members occasionally were arrested in an era when bootleggers and speakeasies thrived, Art himself appears to have escaped such a fate.

The authors wrote: “Art’s geographic of speakeasies, stills and nightclubs, and he was run with bookies, numbers men, bootleggers and thugs for much of his life. Nor did he repudiate any of them…. But Art was clean enough—or smart enough—to avoid being tagged out. …A fierce band of underworld members construct a skeleton that has been dressed up with many number of Rooney legends. The truth can only be uncovered.”

Ruck said, “But the more important question is: How did we feel about this man? I think Maggie put it best when she said, ‘You would expect that the more you got to know this person, the more you would see the blemishes and the warts. But, she said, and I totally agree, ‘the more we learned about Art Rooney and his dealings with other people, not only the more we liked him as a man, but the more we respected him.’

Rooney did have a bit of an Irish temper and sometimes was tough on his children, Ruck said. “But he was loyal, sometimes to a fault. He always looked for the win-win dynamic, not wanting it all for himself. The money he won at the track got filtered back into the sports community, Rooney was skilled at promoting sports. We also saw that his skill as a politician was not only important to Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh sports, but to the NFL,” he said.

One could argue that Rooney and a handful of team owners are responsible for the NFL’s success, Ruck said.

“It takes a lot of time, but to me it’s really worth it to cultivate those relationships,” she said. “Those books find their way into the hands of a girl who’d never pick up a book—one who would likely choose magazines or TV instead. Those girls will pick that up and remember they still love to read.”

“Rooney” co-author Maggie Jones Patterson to research Art Rooney’s ancestral roots. Piecing together the family history was both the most difficult part of writing the book, as well as the most fun, Ruck said.

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Sidobhan Vivian
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

high school girls,” Vivian said. “A lot of them want to be writers.” She’s kept up correspondence with a small circle of them “for years,” even to the point of writing them want to be writers.” She’s kept up correspondence with a small circle of them “for years,” even to the point of writing

“For example, social groundbreakers Jackie Robinson and Muhammad Ali are important historical figures whose impact off the playing field and outside the boxing arena exceeds their role as athletes, Ruck said.

“Rooney never was involved in sports purely to make money. When Rooney was asked why, despite many lucrative offers, he never sold the financially challenged Steelers, he said, “Money has never been my god — never.”

“In fact, Art was into every aspect of sport as it evolved from community-based sandlot ball into the corporate game that it is today. What few people know and I later came to believe, Art Rooney also was the best all-around athlete in Pittsburgh in the early 1920s — he was an outstanding boxer, baseball player, football player. What Rooney symbolically represented is why sport matters, why we cared about it before it became a ‘show-me-the-money’ culture,” Ruck said.

“it makes him so quintessentially Pittsburgh. We are hard-working people, but we play even harder. It’s about relationships with people, it’s about loyalty, it’s about trust, it’s about sticking with something,” Ruck said.

“And Rooney personified that. It’s not just symbolically because the Steelers became the team, but he’s involved in black baseball, he’s involved with the boxers, he’s involved with Pittsburgh politics and with his family,” he said.

“To me, it was a real privilege to take all these things going on in sport and try to tell the story of his life.”

—Peter Hart

Rob Ruck, pictured here in Northern Ireland, traveled to the British Isles with “Rooney” co-author Maggie Jones Patterson to research Art Rooney’s ancestral roots. Piecing together the family history was both the most difficult part of writing the book, as well as the most fun, Ruck said.

Rob Ruck, co-author Maggie Jones Patterson to research Art Rooney’s ancestral roots. Piecing together the family history was both the most difficult part of writing the book, as well as the most fun, Ruck said.
This annual University Times supplement recognizes faculty and staff who have written, edited and translated books, as well as those whose efforts have extended into other areas, such as journals, electronic publications, plays and musical compositions.

We regret that space constraints prohibit including other kinds of publications/creative endeavors. At the suggestion of a faculty advisory committee, we have included only items that were peer-reviewed: Anything identified as a self-published work was excluded. We also have limited listings to complete works, because individual chapters, articles, works of art and poems would be too numerous.

Submissions are divided into three sections: Books, Journals and More. In each section, submissions are arranged according to school/unit, then listed alphabetically by title. Works are cross-listed when collaborators represent more than one Pitt unit. In instances where there are non-Pitt collaborators, the Pitt faculty or staff member is listed first.

Books, Journals & More was compiled by Barbara DelRaso. Submissions in this year’s publication have a 2010 copyright or performance date.

Thieme Publishers.

B O O K S

Academic Losses
by Pam O’Brien, English
Pudding House Publications.


This survey of black history in Uruguay by George Reid Andrews, history.

The 10 essays are explorations of central themes in Aristotle’s metaphysics, natural philosophy and ethics by many of the most accomplished scholars in the field today.

Blackness in the White Nation: A History of Afro-Uruguay by George Reid Andrews, history.

University of North Carolina Press.

This survey of black history in Uruguay emphasizes Afro-Uruguayan political, social and cultural movements. These movements include the Carnival groups that created candombe, an Afro-Uruguayan musical and dance form that is today a national institution.

Database systems have been driving dynamic web sites since the early 1990s, even seemingly static web sites employ a database back-end for personalization and advertising purposes. To keep up with the demand fueled by the Internet’s growth, a number of caching and materialization techniques have been proposed for web applications. The authors adopt a data management point of view to describe the system architectures of web databases and analyze the research issues related to caching and materialization in such architectures.

Character and plots in the Fiction of Raymond Chandler by Robert L. Gale, English.

McFarland.


Carolina Academic Press.

An array of ethnographic cases demonstrate the complexities of ideas and practices that surround the health of the human body, and how health is impacted by community beliefs and practices. This edition contains expanded materials on the epidemiology of malaria and tuberculous and further reflections on both doctor-patient communication in contemporary settings and issues concerning the role of ritual in healing processes.

Dynamics at Solid State Surfaces and Interfaces, Vol. 1: Current Developments edited by Hristo Petek, physics and astronomy; Vtece Brenciagno, University of Duisburg-Essen, and Martin Wolf, Free University-Berlin.

Wiley-VCH.

This is a compendium of current developments by leading researchers in the field of ultrafast surface dynamics.


The Chinese University Press.

This analysis of the relationship between economic development and the abolition of the British slave trade was instrumental in undermining the economic interpretation of the triumph of abolitionism. That interpretation had dominated historical discourse for decades following World War II.


Sage.

Over the last 75 years, there has been a tremendous amount of theoretical and empirical work on intragroup and intergroup processes by scholars in various disciplines. With approximately 300 entries, the two volumes of this encyclopedia provide a comprehensive review of research on how people think, feel and act when responding to in-group and out-group members.

The Flower Princess: A Cantonese Opera edited and translated by Bell Yang, music; translation assistant: Katherine Carlet, University Center for International Studies, and Sonia Ng.

The Chinese University Press.

Tong Dik Sang’s opera is a serious political drama played out between the Han and non-Han following the fall of the Ming dynasty. This is the first complete English translation.

Fra letterari e galantuomini: notizie e inediti del primo Baretto inglese by Francesco Sartorio, French and Italian languages and literatures.

Società Editrice Fiorentina.

This monographic study fills one of the most conspicuous gaps in the biography of Giuseppe Baretto, an influential 18th-century Italian writer, literary critic and lexicographer.

History of Italian Renaissance Art, 7th Edition by David C. Wilkins, history of art and architecture, and Frederick Hartt, Princeton University.

This is a survey of Italian art and architecture, including the decorative arts, 1200-1600. This edition contains more than 30 new illustrations, including a new reconstruction of the engineering of Brunelleschi’s dome for the Florence Cathedral.

Impure Worlds: The Institution of Literature in the Age of the Novel by Jonathan Cate, English.

Fordham University Press.

This book reflects three decades of thinking about the connection between literature and the conditions of people’s lives — that is, politics. A preference for impurity and a search for how to analyze and explain it are guiding threads. This book pursues the complex entanglements of culture, politics and society from which great literature arises. At its core is the 19th-century novel, but it addresses a broader range of writers as well, in a textured, contoured, discontinuous history. Major writers discussed include Shakespeare, Dickens, Twain, Keats, Melville, George Eliot, Flaubert, Baudelaire and Ralph Ellison.
**BOOKS**

**Interpretation: Ways of Thinking About the Sciences and the Arts** edited by Peter K. Machamer, history and philosophy of science, and Gereon Welter, University of Konstanz. University of Pittsburgh Press. 

The act of interpretation occurs in nearly every area of the arts and sciences. That ubiquity serves as the inspiration for these 14 essays covering many of the domains in which interpretive practices are found.

**Justice in America: The Separate Realities of Blacks and Whites** by Jim Hurwitz, political science, and Mark Pellely, University of Kentucky. Cambridge University Press.

As reactions to the O.J. Simpson verdict, the Rodney King beating and the Amadou Diallo killing make clear, whites and blacks in the United States inhabit different perceptive worlds, with the former seeing the justice system as largely fair and color-blind and the latter believing it to be replete with bias and discrimination. Drawing on data from a nationwide survey of both races, the authors tackle two important questions: What explains the widely differing perceptions, and why do such differences matter?

**La interrupción del subalterno (The Suppression of the Subaltern)** by John Beverly, Hispanic languages and literature. University of Pittsburgh/Plural Editores. 

This book contains essays on the implications of subaltern studies for understanding issues in contemporary Latin American politics, society and culture. The volume appears in a new series, “Entretenejando: Crítica y teoría cultural Latinoamericanas.”


This manual is designed to develop a full sampling of hands-on geology skills in introductory students. Skills include rock identification and the ability to read and interpret various topographic, geologic and hydrologic maps.


This volume concentrates on heritage and conservation issues within European Union policy contexts, as seen from the perspectives of farmers and other stakeholders such as planters, local authorities, national governments and the public at large. Chapters focus on contemporary processes in Scotland, Ireland, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and the United States. The book’s ethnographic approach and its focus on the viewpoints of farmers, especially in less favored areas within the EU, provide a fresh contribution to conservation and EU studies.

**Masculinities in Theory: An Introduction** by Todd W. Reeser, French and Italian languages and literature. Wiley-Blackwell. 

This book is an introduction to the field of masculinity studies from a humanities perspective. It covers the key theoretical approaches to the study of masculinity and introduces new models. It explores the questions: What is masculinity and how does it work? The book examines language, discourse, signification, power, cross-dressing, female, queer and transsexual masculinity, race and masculinity, nation and masculinities, intercultural masculinities and masculinities in history.

**Migration History in World History: Multidisciplinary Approaches** edited by Patrick Manning, history and World History Center, Jan Lucassen, Free University of Amsterdam, and Les Lucassen, Leiden University. Brill.

“My Muse Will Have a Story to Paint”: The Selected Prose of Ludovico Ariosto translated by Donna Lomen, French and Italian languages and literature. University of Toronto Press.

Ariosto, best known for his 1516 epic poem “Orlando Furioso,” was one of the great writers of the Italian Renaissance. This collection features a diverse compendium of Ariosto’s prose. While some of Ariosto’s letters illuminate his day-to-day life, including his work as a provincial commissioner for the ruling Este family of Ferrara, others shed light on the composition and production of his poems and plays.

**Noose and Hook** by Lynn Emanuel, English. University of Pittsburgh Press. 

This is a collection of original poetry.

**Not That Kind of Girl** by Siobhan Fyfea, English. Scholastic Press.


The topic of religious and ritual change, including conversion from one modality of practices to another, has emerged in recent years as a prime focus of scholarly attention in anthropology and related disciplines. Conversion to Christianity is one focus that has developed within this broad field of investigations. These studies juxtapose work done among indigenous Australo-Asian minorities in Taiwan and work done in the Pacific Islands (Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands). Common processes of change are evident, while the importance of specific histories is revealed and analytical and theoretical issues are reviewed in ways that demonstrate their relevance to the overall dimensions of comparison.


This is a widely used undergraduate textbook on research methods in psychology.


These readings encompass definitional questions, issues of interpretation, meaning and function, and a roster of ethnographic and analytical studies using classics such as ancestor worship and sacrifice, initiation, gender, healing, social change and shamanic practices, as well as recent critical and reconstructive theorizing on embodiment, performance and performativity.

**Roosey: A Sporting Life** by Rob Ruck, history, Maggie Juna Patterson, Duquesne University, and Michael P. Weber, University of Nebraska Press.

This is a solutions manual for the textbook, “Principles of Physical Chemistry,” which Waldecker co-authored in 2009.

**Stations West** by Allison Amend, English. Louisiana State University Press.

Oklahoma is a forgotten territory of Indians, outlaws and immigrants when its first Jewish settler, Boggy Haurowitz, arrives in 1859. He finds the untamed landscape a formidable foe, its landscape rugged, its resources strained. Four generations of Haurowitzes, intertwined with a family of Swedish immigrants, struggle against the territory’s insatiable appetite. Each generation succumbs to the lure of the transcontinental railroad, and each returns home to find the landscape changed beyond recognition, the family utterly transformed.


This new edition offers surveys and overviews of theatre and drama in many world cultures, together with case studies demonstrating the interpretative approaches used by today’s theatre historians.


This reference book discusses all 108 of Capote’s separate works, and discusses his several friends and his many enemies.

This book presents translations with commentaries and an introduction dealing with the political visions and missions of two holy women (one French, one Italian), at the time of the Great Schism, the division of the Catholic Church into two competing papacies, 1378-1417.

VERNACULAR VOICES: LANGUAGE AND IDENTITY IN MEDIEVAL FRENCH JEWISH COMMUNITIES by Kirsten A. Fudeman, French and Italian languages and literature. University of Pennsylvania Press.

Applying analytical strategies from linguistics, literature and history, this book demonstrates that language played a central role in the formation, expression and maintenance of medieval Jewish identity and that it reveals the Jewish and the Gentile together even as it set them apart.


Based on original archival research, this study shows that despite contemporary “woman’s sphere” prescriptions advising them to stay out of public affairs, some New England women in the antebellum era demonstrated political consciousness and proffered partisan opinions with little social reproach for having overstepped their proper role. Though barred from political participation, women continued to act in a deeply political manner.


This is part of Nova’s presidential biographies series, “First Men.” It covers Taft’s youth and education in Cincinnati and at Yale, his early legal endeavors and his marriage to Helen Herron. Events leading up to his presidency include service as U.S. solicitor general, a federal judge, governor of the Philippines and secretary of war. The treatment of the presidency includes successes as well as failures. In his final, relatively happy years, he was chief justice of the Supreme Court, the only president to have held this post.

Principia Mathematica Decenni: Mathematical Principles of Decision Making by Thomas Saaty, decision, operations and information technology. RWS Publications.

This book examines how to make multicriteria decisions by developing a system of priorities for the criteria and alternatives and then synthesizing the parts into an overall best outcome.


This book outlines keys to effective leadership under pressure: creativity, competence; commitment; character; collegiality; compassion, and courage. The author asks readers to look not only within themselves but to reach out to others to inspire hope and build stronger communities in trying times.

BRAIN DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTION by Steven P. Harvey, U.S. Army.

This work offers abundant renewable resources that can replace fossil fuels, but issues of cost, technology readiness levels and compatibility with existing distribution networks remain. This book comes at a time when governments and industries are accelerating their exploration of alternative energy resources, and the expectation of the establishment of long-term sustainable alternatives to petroleum-based liquid fuels.


Nature offers a large number of step-by-step examples. The book features historical notes, high-value models so that service providers can capitalize on previous improvement efforts.

eSourcing Capability Model for Service Providers (eSCM-SP) by William E. Heffey, decision, operations and information technology, Keith M. Henton, Elaine B. Hyder, and Mark C. Palkul Van Haren Publishing.

This is a best-practices model that supports sourcing organizations in managing and reducing their risks and improving their capabilities across the entire sourcing lifecycle. It addresses the critical issues related to IT-enabled sourcing (eSourcing) for both outsourced and in-sourced (shared services) agreements. The eSCM-SP has been designed to complement existing quality models so that service providers can capitalize on previous improvement efforts.


Organizations now are competing in two markets, one for their products and services and one for the talent required to produce or perform them. The ability to compete is related directly to the ability to attract, develop, motivate, organize and retain the talented people needed to accomplish strategic business objectives. This book provides tools for addressing strategic workforce and critical people issues.


This book introduces the theory of how researchers and practitioners actually work together, and the policy, social and institutional processes that either enable or hinder their work.


This text provides an in-depth look at specific behaviors and the strategies employed for addressing each behavior. It addresses school-based interventions in the context of positive behavioral support, a view embraced by practitioners and supported by research. It promotes collaboration between other agencies and families, along with better coordination of treatments, options to create effective services and interventions in education.

On the cover: "Two Women of the Great Schism: ‘The Revelations of Constance de Rabastens’ by Raymond de Sabanan and ‘Life of the Blessed Ursulina of Parma’ by Simone Zanacchi." This book presents translations with commentaries and an introduction dealing with the political visions and missions of two holy women (one French, one Italian), at the time of the Great Schism, the division of the Catholic Church into two competing papacies, 1378-1417.
NURSING
Disaster Preparedness and Management by Michael Beach, acute/tertiary care. E.A. Davis.
This book, designed for health care providers, provides information concerning preparation, disaster basics, triage, personal and institutional preparedness, violent weather, pandemics and biological/chemical concerns, and other weapons of mass destruction.

The Pitt News.

PUBLIC AND AFFAIRS
Diary of a Diplomat by Monto Ho.
This book is the autobiography of Monto Ho’s father, Feng-Shan Ho, who was a Chinese diplomat for 40 years. The articles also propose agendas for future research. Collections and resources in the second section are introduced by information specialists on Chinese studies in North American research libraries and archives.

When Winter Returns by Kathryn Miller Haines, Center for American Music.
Hannah Alabanza.
Back from their USO stint in the South Pacific, Rosie Winter and her best friend, Jayne, visit the home of Jayne’s recently deceased fiancé. What they find leaves Rosie wondering if the man ever existed. As Rosie searches for the truth behind his identity, she faces an unpleasant homecoming of her own. The newspapers are filled with tales of saboteurs infiltrating the East Coast. Her ex, Jack Castlegate, also is back in Manhattan, nursing severe war injuries, under scrutiny for desertion and engaged to a gorgeous WAG private. Rosie and Jayne’s friend Al is in hiding and no one seems willing to help him out. Rosie finds herself telling lie after lie to protect her friends and herself. She starts to wonder if they weren’t all safer on the warfront than they are on the homefront.

STUDENT AFFAIRS


UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SYSTEM
This is a comprehensive summary of Chinese studies in North America over the past three decades. It contains two sections: academic summary and resources. The academic summary contains a number of scholarly review articles by well-known Chinese studies scholars in the United States covering topics in the humanities, social sciences, arts and law, as well as other aspects of Chinese studies. Each article discusses the work of leading scholars, analyzes controversy that it has generated and notes alternative points of view. Many of the articles also propose agendas for future research. Collections and resources in the second section are introduced by information specialists on Chinese studies in North American research libraries and archives.

Glossary of Library and Information Science

An Introduction to Problems of Philosophy by Nicholas Rescher, philosophy and the Center for Philosophy of Science. University of Pittsburgh Press.
The author offers his perspectives on many of the foundational concerns of philosophy. He sees the need to inquire as an evolutionary tool for adapting to a hostile environment and shows how philosophy has developed in an evolutionary fashion, building upon acquired knowledge and upon itself. In a historical thread, Rescher recalls Aristotle, Plato, Plotinus, Kant, Hegel, Leibniz, Laplace, Bertrand Russell and others. Overall, he argues for philosophy as an unavoidable instrument for rational, cogent responses to large questions.

PUBLIC HEALTH
These 28 challenging cases and 10 ethics incidents reflect the complexity of today’s health services systems and explore the unique blend of business and health delivery issues. This book provides a framework for analysis, decision-making and debate and is a supplement for health services courses in organization and management, strategic planning, finance and marketing.

This peer-reviewed, international, interdisciplinary journal of the Society for Social Studies of Science contains research, analyses and commentary on the development and dynamics of science and technology, including their relationship to politics, society and culture. It publishes work from scholars across the social sciences.


This journal addresses new research on learning environments, e-learning tools, social technologies, adaptive and intelligent educational systems, devices for learning and interoperability.


This refereed journal is a representative international scholarly forum for the examination of South Asian literatures and languages in a broad cultural context. The journal, published three times a year, welcomes critical and analytical articles on any aspect of South Asian literatures—ancient, precolonial and postcolonial.

LEARNING RESEARCH and DEVELOPMENT CENTER Artificial Intelligence and Law edited by Kevin D. Ashley, law and LRDC, and Giovanni Sartor. Springer.

This international forum for the dissemination of original interdisciplinary research in computational models of legal reasoning, artificial intelligence applications in the legal field, and the legal, social and ethical implications of artificial intelligence and law.


This monthly publication features analysis of today’s most pressing search and seizure issues.

MEDECINE Academic Medicine edited by Steven L. Kraner, Office of the Vice Dean. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

This monthly, peer-reviewed journal of the Association of American Medical Colleges serves as an international forum for the exchange of ideas and information about policy, issues and research concerning academic medicine, including strengthening the quality of medical education and training, enhancing the search for biomedical knowledge, advancing research in health services and integrating education and research into the provision of effective health care.


International in its reach and scope, this journal is dedicated to publishing the results of research relevant to the basic mechanisms, clinical aspects or treatment of bipolar disorders. It provides a single international forum for the dissemination of research in this area. The journal’s impact factor for 2009 was 5.502, ranking it ninth out of 117 psychiatry journals. Its five-year impact factor was 5.886.

Brain Research edited by Tony Plant, obstetrics, gynecology and reproductive sciences, and David R. Mason, Morbouse School of Medicine. Elsevier.

This special edition, “New Insights Into the Neurobiology of Reproduction and Puberty,” was devoted to the neural control of reproduction and puberty.


This is the only U.S. journal for the study of the history of anesthesiology, critical care and pain medicine jointly sponsored by the Wood Library–Museum of the American Society of Anesthesiologists and the Anesthesia History Association. It publishes peer-reviewed scholarly articles quarterly.


This special issue focuses on investigations of language function in psychiatric disorders as assessed through advanced behavioral and technological methodologies, including event-related potentials, functional neuroimaging and magnetoencephalography.


This journal serves as an international source of information for physicians and other health care professionals.


This monthly journal is the official publication of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, also known as the Triological Society, and the American Laryngological Association.


This is an international, peer-reviewed, online journal publishing original research, reports, reviews and commentaries on all areas of sports medicine.

Operative Techniques in Orthopaedics edited by Freiddy H. Fu, orthopedic surgery. Elsevier.

This journal is a richly illustrated resource that keeps practitioners informed about significant advances in all areas of surgical management. Each issue of this atlas-style journal explores a single topic, often offering alternate approaches to the same procedure.


This bimonthly journal is the official publication of the Society for Pediatric Pathology and the Pediatric Pathology Society.

Pediatric Diabetes edited by Mark A. Sperling, pediatrics; associate editors: Silva Arslanian, pediatrics; Dorothy J. Riddle, pediatrics; and Manoel Travassos, pediatrics; managing editor: Daniel Bogdan, pediatrics. Wiley-Blackwell.

This is the journal of the International Society for Pediatric and Adolescent Diabetes. It is published eight times per year.


This special issue was entitled “Continuing Controversies in Perinatal Jaundice.”

Seminars in Fetal and Neonatal Medicine guest editor: Jan F. Waczko, pediatrics. Elsevier.

This special issue was entitled “Pediatric Intestinal Transport.”


This journal presents new strategies for the diagnosis and treatment of eye disease.


This journal, sponsored by four of the leading scientific wound healing societies, covers cellular and molecular biology, connective tissue and biological mediator studies in the field of tissue repair and regeneration, as well as evidence-based clinical research and practice in complex wound management.


This journal provides a multidisciplinary international forum for issues relevant to race and its relationship to psychological, socioeconomic, political and cultural problems.

UNIVERSITY CENTER for INTERNATIONAL STUDIES The Carl Beck Papers in Russian and East European Studies edited by Bob Dumonturermo, Russian and East European studies; William Chase, School of Arts and Sciences, and Ronald H. Linden, School of Arts and Sciences, managing editor: Eikten O’Malley, Russian and East European studies. Center for Russian and East European Studies.

Hispanic American Historical Review edited by George Reid Andrews, UCIS and School of Arts and Sciences; Alejandro de la Fuente, UCIS and School of Arts and Sciences, and Lara Putnam, UCIS and School of Arts and Sciences. Duke University Press.


This international journal focuses on the intergenerational field from a practical, theoretical and social policy perspective. It is a comprehensive resource that can help readers enhance their understanding of the personal, social, political and economic dynamics that affect intergenerational relationships.
A Little Night Music
lighting designer: Annmarie Duggan, theatre arts.
Cumberland County Playhouse, Crossville, Tenn.
Cumberland County Playhouse, Crossville, Tenn.
The production toured local libraries in places, creative puppetry and animal faces.
This actor originated the role of Ted in the world premiere of Tammy Ryan's play, which ran May 28-June 13, 2010.
A Confluence of Dreaming
actor: Sam Turich, theatre arts.
Playhouse Rep, Pittsburgh. This actor originated the role of Ted in the world premiere of Tammy Ryan's play, which ran May 28-June 13, 2010.
The Dark Side of the House
actor: Kenneth Bolden, theatre arts.
Bricolage, Pittsburgh. This full-length radio adaption, part of the Midnight Radio Series, was staged Sept. 21-25, 2010.
I Love You, You’re Perfect, Now Change
This play was staged March 25-April 11, 2010.
The Berenstain Bears in Family Matters
Riverside Theatre, Vero Beach, Fla. This play was staged March 25-April 11, 2010.
This mural, based on the theme of “love and hate,” was installed and collected by the New Bulgarian University. More than 30 drawings and paintings were displayed from February through May 2010. Large mural paintings that interpreted corporate greed, public demonstration and land use were juxtaposed with western Pennsylvanian landscapes done in mixed-media drawing or acrylic on canvas.
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It's so terribly stressful," Cooper said.

"A lot of people dropped out because it was so stressful, and its emotional impact on the doctors themselves and the recollections of the patients and their families.

Cooper was present when Ross performed the first heart transplant in the United Kingdom in 1966 and later worked with famed transplant surgeon Christian Barnard in South Africa before returning to Houston to join Dr. Michael DeBakey, his superior, at the Texas Heart Institute in Oklahoma City in 1987.

"I still remember the day I got his call," said Zuhdi, who has led a research team at the Starzl Transplantation Institute since 2004, had the privilege of entering the field of heart surgery during the most exciting time in the specialty's development.

"As a medical student at Goy's Hospital in London, I was fascinated by the work of some of its pioneers, Russell Brock and Donald Ross. "I'd read about them even before I was a medical student," he recalled.

While some of the surgeons achieved rock-star fame, others worked in relative obscurity. Their recollections paint a picture of the heady time in the field. "You'd arrive at a hospital to do a patient. Next time we get a donor heart we'll store it in the machine," he said. "I remember telling him, 'Wait a minute, we've only done six.' And he said, 'Does it work or doesn't it work? I said, 'Yes, it works.' He would say, 'Well, do it in a patient. You can't stay in the laboratory forever.'"

"Cooper characterized the group as the medical equivalent of the first astronauts, whose work in open-heart surgery "has had more relevance to the average citizen's everyday life than has the landing of men on the moon," he wrote.

A lot of them I liked very much," said Cooper, "but probably overlooking everything is admiration for Walt Lillehei, even though he had a lot of failings. I really feel he had the courage to do something that probably nobody else would." Lillehei, active in Minnesota during the 1950s and 1960s, is frequently recognized as the father of open-heart surgery. In conjunction with engineers, Lillehei pioneered the development of a portable heart pacemaker. He was known for performing surgery using cross-circulation, during which a patient's circulatory system would be connected to a child's to allow doctors to stop the child's heart long enough to repair it while its parent's heart pumps for them both.

However, Lillehei's penchant for the partying lifestyle tarnished his reputation. His "riotous living" and a conviction for tax evasion cost him his job, although the judge opted to fine him and sentence him to community service rather than jail in recognition of his humanitarian value of his medical talent.

In reading Lillehei's work as a junior surgeon, Cooper felt that "to me, that's why you're in medical practice. Those 'doctors of the box' to community service rather than jail in recognition of his humanitarian value of his medical talent.

Cooper's book is valuable for today's young surgeon who doesn't know how heart surgery came to be commonplace. "They think it's always been easy like this. They don't realize all these difficulties we had."

Like many of the interviewees in his book, Cooper believes that the real progress in the field is over now that heart surgery has become routine.

"To some extent that's why I moved out into other areas of research," Cooper said.

"There was very little excitement anymore in trying to do something new and trying to overcome problems," he said. Cooper finds more potential in pursuing xenotransplantation, which he foresees as "the next great medical revolution." "It's going to be the future," he said, "and so in a sense the book is "outwringing evolution," as he puts it — through research into genetically modifying pigs to produce cells and organs for transplantation.

Genetically modified pigs are seen as a potential source for human-compatible organs, tissues and cells including corneas, kidneys, hearts, livers and lungs as well as islet cells and human immunoglobulin.

"Gradually we're getting better at genetically manipulating the pig so the pig is more and more immune to the human immune rejection response," he said. "The more you do to the pig, the less you have to do to the patient" to prevent rejection.

He foresees a time in the future when pigs cells that could be transplanted into humans to cure diabetes — such pig cells already have successfully been implanted in monkeys.

Certain pigs also could be used to produce immunoglobulin that tradition- ally would be pooled from human donors. Sensitizing a modified pig to anthrax, for example, would produce a research useful in fighting bioterrorism in addition to its value in transplantation.

"If we can do that, we will be the next big jump," Cooper contends.

Cooper's current writing projects are a reference book on brain death that he is co-editing and, for more general audiences, a book written in collaboration with colleagues in the American Osler Society medical history organization.

That publication will profiles physicians better known for something other than practicing medicine. The book's "next great medical revolution" will include such physicians as St. Luke, Dante, Copernicus and modern figures such as researchers at the Baruch, revolutionary Che Guevara, and author Graham Hancock's novel Khaled Hosseini.

—Kimberly K. Barlow

David K.C. Cooper

Collectively, they walked a fine line between courage and recklessness and were more closely entwined with life-and-death decisions than any other type of surgery. "Open Heart: The Radical Surgeon Who Revolutionized Medicine," by surgery professor David K.C. Cooper, profiles the surgeons who, over the course of observation of decades, advanced the field of heart surgery from the repair of congenital defects through the development of heart-lung machines, artificial valves and hearts, coronary artery bypasses, open-heart procedures and transplantation techniques.

"One such surgeon was John Gibson, who spent two decades developing a heart-lung machine, only to walk away from heart surgery forever after using it in surgeries on four patients. "Three of the four died, and he didn't do it again," Cooper said.

Another, P. John Lewis, whom Cooper credits as being "the first surgeon in the world to operate inside the living human heart with an unimpeded view," performed the historic operation in Minneapolis using hypothermia, which reduces the body's need for oxygen. He later retired from medicine to pursue personal interests in art, music and writing, aspiring unsuccessfully to play and sing in a jazz band. "He became to me a very sad figure, always searching for something to fill this void," Cooper said, adding that Lewis received little recognition for his contributions.

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Cooper recalled his own experiences with Barnard, recounting the doctor's response after Cooper's team proved, using baboons, that a machine designed to preserve donor hearts so they could be transported, worked. "He said, 'That's fantastic. Next time we get a donor heart we'll store it in the machine," he said. "I remember telling him, 'Wait a minute, we've only done six.' And he said, 'Does it work or doesn't it work?' I said, 'Yes, it works.' He would say, 'Well, do it in a patient. You can't stay in the laboratory forever.'"

"Cooper thought, 'That was really good advice because in a lot of medical research, people work in research for their whole lives and nothing of it goes into the clinic. They've worked on mice or something or other. They've done all this work, and a lot of this medical research is not going to make an impact in the care of patients."

"To me, that's why you're in medical research — because you want to improve the care of sick people."

"I thought, this was the real pioneer," Cooper said. "I think that you probably couldn't do today.

Decades ago, advances could be tested immediately in a way that would not be possible today. "In those days, you didn't have to go to the FDA or anybody; you just did it," Cooper said. "There was no committee for animal research. If you thought it was ethical, you did it. You didn't have to go to the committee to ask their permission.

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"I thought, this was the real pioneer," Cooper said. "I think that you probably couldn't do today.

Some practices would be unthinkable today. Cooper's book includes a reprint of the consent form obtained by transplant surgeon James Hardy in 1964, three years before Barnard's groundbreaking heart transplant.

"They used a chimpanzee heart. I call attention to this in the book because the consent form the patient's family signed said 'an example heart' and the patient was already comatose — was one paragraph. It says they'd never done a heart transplant. It doesn't mention anything about using a chimpanzee. If you did that today, just think about the medical-legal things — there'd be all sorts of trouble. You'd be sued like mad," he said.

"But that was normal at the time. That's just the way they did things."

Cooper said he has been pleased with the response to his book, adding that he was especially encouraged by praise from Cooley. "He said to me, 'I know all these surgeons, you got them all right. Their contributions and their personalities, just right.'"

A colleague of Cooley's, an expert in cardiology, Barnard in South Africa before following the field of heart surgery during the most exciting time in the specialty's development.

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I was 1967 when the Beatles released ‘Strawberry Fields Forever,’ a surreal song that became the initial inspiration for a college freshman at Allegheny College. 

I wrote a poem about it and, looking back now, it was probably a horrible poem, but it got published in a literary magazine at Allegheny,” said Pam O’Brien, whose third chapbook of 26 poems was published in 2010 by Pudding House Publications. “I didn’t understand the Beatles song and I didn’t understand my poem, and yet there was this connection, and ever since then I’ve been writing poetry.”

Partly influenced by her deep interest in Salvador Dalí and Garcia Lorca — an interest fueled by her life-altering year abroad in Spain — O’Brien’s latest collection, “Acceptable Losses,” returns her to surrealistic themes after forays into persona poems (dramatic monologues), listicles, family narratives and the poetic retelling of fairy tales.

The two sections of the new collection, “I AM LOST” and “I LEARN TO REACH/APOCALYPSE,” are framed by two poems, “Surreal I” and “Surreal II,” that each revolves around a Dalí or Lorca theme.

“I’m a surreal woman,” O’Brien writes.

Dali banishes me still
soft watches
visions of keyways
crutches
his inscription on the Sacred Heart of Jesus
“Salamandre” (for pleasure)
upon the portrait of my mother.”

Dali at the Sorbonne in a Rolls-Royce
filled with camphor.

Still no talk in 69
about the disappearance of Garcia Lorca.
I studied Surrealism there.

we absolve poems in cafes with Jose,
dreamed about staying forever.

Had I not chosen motherhood,
pot roast dinners at six,
the Spanish way.

I might have been a surreal woman.

Those kinds of surreal themes are sprinkled liberally among the chapbook’s individual poems with dream-like images that defy logic and standard time and space.

“Surrealism, Dalí and Lorca — you really don’t get it, but you do get it on some unexplained level,” she said. “I’ve always loved writing and words. Most poets and English teachers are that way,” said O’Brien, whose job at Pitt is teaching and developing the curriculum in the English department’s public and professional writing certificate program, where she is associate director. “But I grew up in a house where that was not valued. My mother didn’t want me in the house reading books. She wanted me out playing. So I didn’t do a lot of writing,” she recounted.

“In high school all I was interested in was being a great majorette — and boys, of course. But in her hometown of Erie, O’Brien was a Spanish major studying at the University of Madrid who knew no one when she arrived in Spain and at first was wracked with homesickness. “I didn’t do a lot of writing,” she recounted. “I was a little girl from Erie, Pennsylvania. I was a majorette, you know? I’d never been on an airplane before I went to Spain. I’d never been on my own. I’d never been in a big city. Here I was living in a city of 5 million people.”

O’Brien recalled, adding that early on in her stay she planned a quick-exit strategy in case things became intolerable.

“Of course, I’m glad I stayed. It all changed once I could speak Spanish better and I made some wonderful friends, people who are still my friends,” O’Brien said.

Her best friend during her 15-month stay in Spain was Jose, himself a poet, who became a recurring character in “Acceptable Losses.”

“We looked at the University of Madrid who knew no one and I wanted to stay, maybe this is where I truly belong,” she said.

“The logical part of the collection in ‘Acceptable Losses,’ if it were anything, is this rethinking of the person I might have been if I hadn’t become the person I became. How much did this really change me? How much more would I have changed if I had stayed and would it have been for the better?” O’Brien explained.

“Instead, I came back from Spain, ended up with the totally wrong guy, we got married, and had a child,” she said.

She got divorced, then several years later rekindled her friendship with an old high school buddy, Jack O’Brien, who became her husband (and, incidentally, created the cover art for “Acceptable Losses”).

“None of that would have happened if I had stayed, and while she believes she still would have become a poet, she likely would have been a much different poet, O’Brien noted.

She said the most difficult part of writing poetry is not so much finding inspiration, which comes from who and where one is, as it is finding the time to entertain the muse.

“Most of my poems come to me over the summer and over Christmas, because being a writing teacher takes so much energy and creativity I don’t get to write much. Once in awhile, I’ll get a little break — we were out in Israel over spring break and I did some writing,” O’Brien said.

“I think poetry requires you to have free space. If I get busy with work, I’m sure the creative thoughts are still there, but I don’t reach them.”

“Training one’s inner ear for poetry also takes effort, she said. “I think you develop that over time. I think that aural part of poetry is really, really important. I always re-read my poems out loud to myself when I write them. And if I’m not sure how a poem sounds to others, I’ll ask my husband to read it to me.”

At times, a poem can emerge without warning. “It just takes off, and I get lost in the poem,” O’Brien said. “Sometimes, I have the last line and I know where I’m going with it.”

For example, O’Brien wrote a poem about her daughter, who had moved to Los Angeles.

“The whole poem came from something she said on the phone to me. Molly said, ‘You know, Mom, I love you, but in some ways you’ve ruined my life.’”

“I had my last line, and then I wrote the poem imagining her in L.A. and this brand new life, sitting with her friends, having a glass of wine and some cheese — and saying that I’d ruined her life.”

Often, O’Brien said, a poem provides an unexpected turn, where “the process just takes over, and you have to be able to go with it. That’s what acceptable losses are. As we move on with our lives, the decisions we make — yes, we must accept them, but also we have to ask: Which of those changes we make become an acceptable part of the new life we move on to? What do we keep?”

—Peter Hart

Pam O’Brien, left, with Salvador Dali in St. Petersburg, Fla., circa some time previous to now.

Acceptable Losses

I’m determined to find Jose
Who could wander Rosales Park discussing French surrealism, Gothic architecture for a whole afternoon
Who believed the matador hated to kill the bull
I want him back.
I want that life back.
I’m not done needing it.

Dream or no dream, Madrid has changed.
Mopeds clog the streets.
Come the liminal victims of the Civil War.
I have the last line and I know where I’m going with it.

I want him back.

I want that life back.

I’m not done needing it.

He reminds me that
all losses become acceptable,
pushes a parchment map into my hand,
while now, this guide to what comes next.

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T

The Pittsburgh metropolitan region ranks very high — 32nd overall among 161 national metro areas — in an ongoing study measuring metropolitan regional resilience.

"Pittsburgh is, in so many ways, the poster child for regional resilience," said Kathryn Foster, director of the University of Buffalo's Metropolitan and Regional Resilience Institute. "From the post-war smoky city when Pittsburgh was an industrial powerhouse, we were referred to as the Allegheny Conference and other local stakeholders, the city transformed itself into a hub of the subsequent decades into a beautiful, viable place.

"I delivered the Wherrell Lecture on Local Government March 24, speaking on "The Art and Science of Regional Resilience." The lecture is sponsored by Pitt's Center for Metropolitan Study (formerly the Innovation and Economic Clinic), part of the Graduate School for Public and International Affairs.

"Resilience is very trendy today, an oft-used metaphor in many fields, including psychology, ecology, engineering and organizational management," said Foster, who is an associate professor and former chair of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning at Pitt.

"Regional resilience got a major boost of attention with the Katrina disaster, the oil disaster in the Gulf of the Gulf Coast. The question of whether the area could rise again powerfully and resiliently is a question, because that type of disaster has happened everywhere,

"In general, resilience of all kinds endures in its association with flexibility, adaptability and redundancy," Foster said. "It's no longer just a question of resilience. One has to roll with the punches," to bend as a tree does in a strong wind, Foster said.

"These concepts inform a very simple definition that we can begin to apply to regions. The key to the concept is the 'bounce-back,' that ability to recover from stresses.

As it applies to metropolitan regions, resilience is both a measure of performance and a measure of capacity, she explained.

"In our research group, we spent more time than is perhaps healthy debating which of these concepts we wanted to use for our work. I think both concepts are important — defines resilience as the ability to anticipate, prepare for, respond to and recover from a stress," Foster said.

"It's all a part of a cycle. Let's anticipate what might hit us as a region in the pike — tough winters, an earthquake, a tsunami, whatever. Let's anticipate that and therefore prepare for them, whether that means developing policies or strengthening infrastructure, she said.

"That will be our capacity. Then we'll go through a period of performance when a shock or stress does come, to respond to it and to recover from it, and that in itself will bring us more capacity. It works on itself. The more capacity you have, the better the performance; the better the performance, the more capacity you have.

But as the researchers delved deeper into the topic of regional resilience, Foster said, they confronted a series of methodological and conceptual challenges.

"We are talking about an ability to anticipate, prepare for stresses; but you also have the challenge of what, you also have the challenge of what, you also have the challenge of "what is resilience?" Foster asked.

"We define resilience as the 'bounce-back,' that ability to recover from stresses." Foster said. "It depends on what needs to recover. If you lose electric power, for example, you want that back on quickly, no more than a matter of hours, with other things, such as an environmental recovery after an earthquake, it might take years to recover. So when we do declare something resilient when there are all different periods of time and expectations.

"Measuring a region's response to acute stresses is a lot easier than measuring chronic-stress response, she noted.

Factor No. 4 is how to apply a timeframe to a successful response, Foster said. "It depends on what needs to recover. If you lose electric power, for example, you want that back on quickly, no more than a matter of hours; if you lose a timeframe to a successful response, Foster said. "It depends on what needs to recover. If you lose electric power, for example, you want that back on quickly, no more than a matter of hours, with other things, such as an environmental recovery after an earthquake, it might take years to recover. So when we do declare something resilient when there are all different periods of time and expectations.

Factor No. 5 involves defining whether returning to "normal" constitutes desirable resilience.

"It works for certain things. For example, you want your body temperature after a fever to return to its normal 98.6 degrees," Foster said.

"But given the infrastructure in New Orleans prior to Katrina, is the goal to get back to that situation, or can the crisis create an opportunity to transform ourselves into something else that's better?" she explained.

"As we continue to grapple with these factors, together they suggest that the science of resilience, at least as it pertains to regions, is still in its infancy," Foster said.

Despite these caveats, Foster and her colleagues are pressing on with their study of regional resilience.

"We developed a model that would reveal more about the capacity of resilience and that might help regional leaders to think about what they should strengthen," Foster explained.

The model has three categories, each with four dimensions, or indicators.

"Remember, this model is for an entire metropolitan region, not just an inner city," she noted, as she presented an outline of the model and where the Pittsburgh region ranked nationally within the categories.

• Regional economic capacity. This category includes the four indicators: rate of growth of gross metropolitan product (GMP), defined as the market value of all goods and services produced within the region; the degree of economic diversity in the region; relative income equality of the wage force, and the affordability of housing and goods and services.

In terms of regional economic capacity, Pittsburgh is slightly above the national metro average in GMP, well above the national average in diversity and affordability, and slightly below the mean in relative income equality, ranking the Pittsburgh region 172nd out of the 361 national metro regions, Foster said.

• Sociodemographic capacity. The four indicators in this category are average educational attainment of the population; the percentage of people living above the poverty line; the percentage of the population with health insurance, and the percentage of people with disabilities.

Foster said that, in this category, the Pittsburgh metro region, due to its aging population, ranks below the national mean in percentage of disabled residents; slightly above in average educational attainment and in those living out of poverty, and well above in percentage of people who have health insurance.

"That [last indicator] may be a remnant of relatively high union representation," she said. "Some people see that as a negative, but to the degree it affects the rate of those who have health insurance, it's a positive.

The Pittsburgh region's overall rank in this category is 79th.

• Community connectivity, defined as more familiarity and identification with the community. The four indicators are: home ownership rates, metro stability, that is, a transient versus a stable population; rate of participation in a faith community, and rate of voter participation.

In this category, the Pittsburgh region is slightly above the national mean in home ownership rates and voter participation (based on 2008 voting data), and well above the mean in metro stability and faith community participation, ranking it 16th nationally.

"You have a lot of people who stay here their whole lives and have a strong identification to the region," Foster commented.

The Pittsburgh region's composite score, incorporating all 12 indicators, ranks 32nd overall in resilience capacity, according to the study.

Foster also presented data comparing three metro regions with the most probable population size to the Pittsburgh region.

Baltimore, which ranked 75th overall, scored poorly in economic capacity and sociodemographics, but scored poorly on community (CONTINUED ON PAGE 24).
Symposium looks at human subject abuse in Guatemalan syphilis study

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

them as “special treatments.” The research continued despite ethics issues and was not formally ended in 1972 amid media outcry.

Reverby provided some historical context for the need for syphilis research in the early 20th century, citing statistics showing that mortality rates from syphilis in the 1920s to the 1960s were very high, yet treatment was not readily available.

The mental health hospital’s efforts to control the disease, the clearer the rules,” for perpetrating the study, “not excusable because the illness which followed had implications for future generations,” Butler said. The Journal of Pediatrics published the research in 1942, she said.

In those settings, prostitutes could infect the subjects and treating them with penicillin, she said. Among them was that it was legal to hire prostitutes to service inmates in the penitentiary in Guatemala. “Infected prostitutes were allowed to continue to service men in the prison — free, paid for by the U.S. tax money” that funded the research, she said.

In later parts of the study, Butler used mental hospital patients and soldiers as subjects. In those settings, prostitutes could not be used to deliver the disease, so researchers decided to make an inoculum that could be used to infect the subjects then treat them with penicillin.

Reverby pointed out that the work was done with the cooperation of several institutions, including the U.S. Public Health Service, the national army’s national mental health and medical auxiliary.

Some of the incentives offered in other studies to subjects were financial and provided a glimpse into conditions in these Guatemalan institutions. The mental health hospital’s director was promised a dividend, a favored treatment for epilepsy, Reverby said, noting that many of the patients there were not mentally ill but suffered from epilepsy.

Record shows race or ethnicity a factor

Children’s earns LEED certification

Children’s Hospital of Pittsburgh has become the first of the Leapfrog Group’s 98 hospitals and 297 campuses in United States to achieve LEED certification.

The hospital’s campus, located on 10 acres in Lawrenceville, opened in May 2009 and includes more than 1.5 million square feet of hospital space.

On the Children’s hospital, campus and mid-campus parking garage recently received official LEED Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification from the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) and verified by the Green Building Certification Institute.

Harry J. Hood Jr., John Rangos Sr. Research Center has received LEED Silver certification, the third-highest designation attainable.

Children’s Hospital received LEED certification for energy use, lighting, water and material use, as well as for incorporating sustainable strategies. By using less energy and water, LEED-certified buildings can improve patient care and contribute to a healthier environment, according to the USGBC.

“Nearly, your capacity and performance should have something to do with governance. Surely, governance is a critical component of public health’s ability to recover,” she said.

“We felt, however, if we were fully and ably to provide all the services that our citizenry entitles us to do, if we do not measure governance across a metropolitan region? We real- ized those efforts to achieve goals will vary across regions, will vary across time within regions and will vary by policy choices within regions. It is not possible to measure outcomes or compare regions, Foster said.

“Is that that government in this context is simply defined as deliberate efforts by those in charge of governmental goals in multi-jurisdictional settings,” she explained. “If you’re a good public health professional, that your structure is, if you’ve figured out the processes and policies that would allow your organization to do what that’s effective regional governance. There’s nothing really new about this. We’re just thinking about the number of governments or about fragmentation.”

“Peter Hart

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R E S E A R C H  N O T E S

\textbf{Stronger self-healing materials are modeled}

A Pitt and Carnegie Mellon team has developed a new model of how self-healing materials function. In a report published in the journal Langmuir, they show that a certain number of easily breakable bonds can absorb more stress.

Conventional rules of survival tend to favor the strongest, but the researchers recently found that in the world of self-healing materials, it is the somewhat frail that survive.

The researchers discovered that an ideal amount of weak bonds actually makes for an overall stronger material. Although self-healing nanogel materials already have been realized in the lab, the exact mechanical nature and ideal structure has remained unknown. An explaining corresponding author Anna Balazs, Distinguished Professor of Chemical Engineering, said: “The team’s findings not only reveal how self-healing nanogel materials work, but also provide a blueprint for creating more resilient designs, she said.”

Balazs worked with lead author and Pitt postdoctoral researcher Isaac Salib. Chet Gnegy, a Pitt chemical and petroleum engineering sophomore; German Kolmas, a postdoctoral researcher in Balazs’ lab; and Krzysztof Matyjaszewski, a chemistry faculty member at Carnegie Mellon University working at a computational model Gnegy, developed known as on a self-healing material Matyjaszewski developed called as nanogel, a composition of spongy, microscopic polymer particles linked to one another by several tens of thousands of bonds. The particles consist of strong bonds — which provide overall strength — and labile bonds, highly reactive bonds that can break and easily reform, that act as shock absorbers. The computer model allowed the researchers to test the performance of various bond arrangements. The polymers first were laid out in an arrangement similar to that in the nanogel, with the tentacles linked end-to-end by a single strong bond. Simulated stress tests showed, however, that though these bonds could recover from short-lived stress, they could not withstand drawn-out tension such as stretching or pulling. Instead, the team found that when particles were joined by several parallel bonds, the nanogel could absorb more stress and still self-repair. The team then sought the most effective combination of parallel labile bonds, Balazs said. The team found that only 30 percent of the bonds were labile — with parallel labile bonds placed in groups of four — could withstand pressure up to 200 percent greater than what could fracture a sample comprised only of stable bonds. But, too many labile linkages were so collectively weak that the self-healing ability was canceled out and the nanogel became brittle.

The Pitt model is corroborated by nature, which engineers materials by the same principle into the famously tough abalone shell, Balazs said. An amalgamation of microscopic ceramic plates and a small percent- age of soft protein, the abalone shell absorbs a blow by stretching and sliding rather than shattering. “What we found is that if a material can easily break and reform, the overall strength is much better,” she said. “In short, a little bit of weakness gives a material mechanical properties. Nature knows this trick.”

\textbf{Genetic meds programs could save billions}

If all eligible patients filled their prescriptions through a $4 generic drug program, societal savings could amount to nearly $6 billion, according to a Graduate School of Public Health (GSPH) study published in the March 14 issue of Archives of Internal Medicine.

The study examined a large group of people who used generic medications or their brand-name counterparts that also were available for $4 per 30-day supply through a discounted generic drug program at many retail stores’ pharmacies.

The study found that fewer than 6 percent of the patients taking these medications used the $4 generic medication programs in 2007, even though prescription drug coverage plans, on average, ask patients to pay about $10 for a 30-day supply of generic drugs (GVI), and about $25 per 30-day supply of brand-name medications.

Had all eligible patients used the discount programs in 2007, the societal savings would have been $5.8 billion. The study’s lead author, Yuting Zhang, a faculty member in health policy and management, said: “Although just half of the potential users of the $4 programs would have saved more than $22 a year in out-of-pocket expenses, the societal savings are great. This suggests the majority of savings comes from a small proportion of individuals.”

The researchers examined a nationally representative sample of nearly 31,000 people in the 2007 Medical Expenditure Panel.
Survey (MEPS) and identified patients who could have saved money had they filled their medications through a discount generic program.

The researchers calculated potential savings as the difference between the actual prescription payments recorded in MEPS and the $4 the patients would have paid through a discount program.

“We are not promoting any specific pharmacy or any retail store’s discount generic medication program,” Zhang said. “However, if policy makers and clinicians can direct patients to low-cost generic programs, patients and taxpayers could save tremendously.”

The study was funded by the RAND University of Pittsburgh Health Institute and the National Institutes of Health-funded Clinical and Translational Science Institute.

Co-authors include Lei Zhou of GSPH and Walid E. Gellad of the School of Medicine, the VA Pittsburgh Healthcare System and the RAND Corp.

Aortic valve implants tested

UPMC has performed its first patient implants in a Medtronic CoreValve clinical trial to evaluate a non-surgical, less-invasive procedure as a treatment alternative to open-heart surgery for patients who suffer from a serious narrowing of the heart’s aortic valve.

CoreValve is one of 40 hospitals across the nation to participate in the trial for patients with severe aortic stenosis, which prevents the heart’s aortic valve from opening completely and in turn hampers healthy blood flow from the aorta to the rest of the body.

Untreated, it can lead to serious heart problems.

Department of Medicine faculty members William Anderson, director of interventional cardiology at UPMC, and Thomas Gleason, director of the Center for Thoracic Aortic Disease, in January performed one of the first CoreValve implants on a 66-year-old man from New Alexandria who suffered from shortness of breath and required oxygen nearly around-the-clock because of his aortic stenosis.

The physicians channeled a catheter through a small opening in his femoral artery to reach the heart, then guided the CoreValve system to the aortic valve, where the valve self-expanded to replace the diseased aortic valve. The procedure was completed without open-heart surgery or surgical removal of the aortic valve.

Anderson said, “Aortic stenosis frequently occurs in elderly patients who have a higher risk of complications from standard valve-replacement surgery. This growing patient population may then have the most to gain from less-invasive therapy approaches to the implantation of a new aortic valve. The trial will allow us to explore this possibility.”

Gleason added, “Because open-heart surgery is currently the only available treatment option for these patients, and because the risks of surgery can be significant for many patients, the medical community is enthusiastic about the less-invasive option.”

CoreValve will not be commercially available in the United States until the successful completion of this clinical trial and approval by the Food and Drug Administration. The system received the CE (Conformité Européenne) Mark in Europe in 2007.

More information on the clinical trial can be found at www.aorticstenosistrial.com.

Engineers model expanded power grid

A research team at the Swanson School of Engineering has launched a large-scale project to integrate modern and efficient power-delivery technology into the rapidly growing American grid.

By employing the same simulation technology used to design and engineer electricity grids, the researchers will model an expanded power grid that delivers electricity from the power plant to homes and businesses with less infrastructure and a more reliable and efficient flow of electricity. This improved infrastructure would not only conserve electricity, but also make it easier to tap into renewable resources, particularly solar and wind power, which typically are generated in remote locations far from consumers.

Lead researcher Gregory Reed, a faculty member in electrical and computer engineering and director of the engineering school’s Power and Energy Initiative, explained that the problem with power delivery is one of consistency.

Electricity in the United States is generated, transported and delivered by alternating current (AC). But modern devices — from renewable power resources and electric vehicles to high-definition televisions, data centers, computers and many other electrical devices — typically require direct current (DC) input, hence the AC/DC converter most consumer electrical devices need to work.

For more information, call (412) 624-8975

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THE COMMERCIALIZATION PATHWAY

Short course series in Intellectual Property

The University of Pittsburgh's Offices of Enterprise Development and Technology Management are sponsoring a two-part series to give participants in-depth information on the value of intellectual property.

Intellectual Property, a two-part series

April 12 and 19, 2011, 5-8 p.m.
532 Alumni Hall
Referrals will be provided.

Cost is $75.
Limited partial scholarships are available.

Registration, scholarship, and session information can be found on Pitt's OED website: www.oed.pitt.edu

University of Pittsburgh
Neurological Surgery

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

The University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine Department of Neurological Surgery is recruiting a Research Associate for our fully equipped Experimental Neuropsychology/Translational Therapeutics Laboratory. Successful applicants should have appropriate scientific discipline and have experience in complex laboratory techniques, equipment and surgical procedures. The position will also involve the development of an independent research program.

Salary is competitive and commensurate with training and experience. In order to ensure full consideration, applications must be received by April 15, 2011.

Send inquiries to:

Robert M. Friedlander, M.D.
Chairman
Department of Neurological Surgery
University of Pittsburgh Medical Center
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

The University of Pittsburgh is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer.
tronics need. The more practical choice before the electronic age, AC allows electricity to be delivered over long distances from a central generating plant; it also was more compatible with early industrial motors and other equipment, Reed said.

But AC transmission requires more infrastructure than DC, and because electricity flows on the surface of an AC power line, it results in greater energy loss. DC delivery, the authors said, allows electricity to be transmitted directly via electronic circuitry without the need for AC's power-leeching transformers and iconic triple wire steel towers. Plus, DC can be transferred over long distances with far less loss and at higher capacities, significant benefits in an increasingly spread-out society, Reed said.

Reed and his team are working to merge DC into the nation's AC-dominated grid at the transportation stage, he said. The team has received government and industry support, including a recent $600,000 grant from the state's Ben Franklin Technology Development Authority.

"We have to expand our electric-power delivery network anyway as our nation becomes more digitized, and people live and work farther from power sources," Reed said. "It makes sense to take advantage of this time and upgrade to a new, better way to deliver power, instead of just building onto the infrastructure developed nearly 100 years ago. A DC infrastructure is better for taking full advantage of renewable energy resources and more compatible with the ubiquitous DC devices and systems at the consumer level."

Because Reed's research group cannot reconstruct an actual power grid, it has acquired through a partnership with Siemens Energy the same simulator programs that are the industry-standard tools for designing and analyzing power transmission systems.

"By using the same tools used for daily utility operations, long-term planning and design and development, we can engineer a better electric power system that is realistic in both performance and implementation," Reed said.

"Like the few projects similar to ours, the work we've undertaken is very ambitious because of its scale," Reed continued, "but if we as a nation want to not only conserve energy but also get more infrastructure out of the power we use, a DC-based infrastructure is an essential step forward."

More information on the project is available at www.pitt.edu.

**Tax choice touted**

In the spring 2011 issue of the journal Democracy, Pitt business faculty member Cait Lambert, a Pittsburgh civil rights attorney, suggested offering tax choice, which would allow taxpayers to allocate a percentage of their income taxes to any portion of the discretionary federal budget.

Results of Cait Lambert's behavioral research on the efficacy of tax choice suggest that permitting taxpayers to allocate even a small percentage of their income taxes to the programs of their choice generates significant increases in taxpayer satisfaction. The researchers wrote, "In a tax choice program, a taxpayer who wishes to support public education, for example, could send some of her income tax dollars specifically to that part of the federal budget, while a taxpayer who feels strongly about the military could allocate a portion of his income tax payment accordingly."

The idea of allowing tax choice would address one of the biggest reasons that Americans psychologically hate paying taxes, according to the authors — when making their payments, taxpayers don't see what they are getting in return. Tax choice also addresses a second major psychological objection to taxes — Americans generally do not like being told what to do, they said.

**PSC gets teaching grant**

The Pittsburgh Supercomputing Center (PSC) has received a $100,000 grant from the DSF Charitable Foundation to develop a pilot program to prepare high-school math and science teachers to use computational modeling and simulation effectively as part of K-12 learning. The grant extends Computation and Science for Teachers, which introduced many local science and math teachers to easy-to-use modeling and simulation as powerful tools for classroom learning.

The DSF grant funds a three-way effort among PSC and the Maryland Virtual High School Project, which helped to open the use of computational thinking in high-school learning, along with the Math & Science Collaborative of the Allegheny Intermediate Unit, which provides targeted educational services to Allegheny County's 42 suburban school districts and five vocational/technical schools.

Educators from these three organizations will plan and design a well-defined professional development program for STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) teachers in western Pennsylvania to become leaders in integrating computational modeling and simulations in classroom learning.

PSC director of education Cheryl Begandy said the pilot program's objectives include increasing use of computational reasoning, improving the learning experience and engagement of students in math and science, and building local capacity for wider and sustained use of computational reasoning and tools.

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**Research Notes**

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 26

In the article, Lamberton, a Maryland Virtual High School faculty member in the Fryrear Faculty Fellow and Fryrear Faculty Fellows, and other educational researchers, explore ways of getting Americans a greater hand in paying taxes and suggests offering tax choice, which would allow taxpayers to allocate a percentage of their income taxes to any portion of the discretionary federal budget.

The Senate of the University of Pittsburgh Tenure and Academic Freedom Standing Committee

The Senate of the University of Pittsburgh Spring 2011 Plenary Session

Teaching Excellence as a Criterion for Promotion and Tenure

Thursday, April 14, 2011

Noon-3 p.m.

Assembly Room, William Pitt Union

**Objectives**

- To discuss academic promotion and tenure in the context of the three goals of a university (teaching, research and public service).
- To identify models for integrating teaching excellence in faculty performance.
- To identify factors and criteria considered in weighing teaching excellence in faculty promotion and tenure.
- To discuss the development of criteria that support and enhance teaching as one of the primary goals of a university.

12:00 p.m. Complimentary Buffet Lunch

12:15 p.m. Opening of the Plenary

Michael R. Pirtle, President, University Senate

12:25 p.m. Welcoming Remarks

Mark A. Nordenberg, Chancellor

12:40 p.m. Introduction

Cary Babah, Chair, Tenure and Academic Freedom Committee

12:55 p.m. Address

James V. Maher

Distinguished Service Professor of Physics, Senior Science Advisor and Provost Emeritus

1:15 p.m. Address

Sharon F. Smith, President, University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg

1:35 p.m. Address

Thomas C. Smithers, Professor of Medicine

1:55 p.m. Speaker and Audience Dialogue: Moderator: Cary Babah

2:25 p.m. Panel and Dialogue Summation: Cary Babah

2:45 p.m. Closing Remarks: Patricia E. Beeson, Provost and Senior Vice Chancellor

3:00 p.m. Adjournment

ALL FACULTY, STAFF & STUDENTS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND

The Offices of Enterprise Development and Technology Management present

“Creating and Implementing Breakthrough Medical Technologies”

Wednesday, April 27

5:30-6:30 pm

Alumni Hall, 7th Floor Auditorium

Reception following the lecture

Robert S. Langer is the David H. Koch Institute Professor (there are 14 Institute Professors at MIT; being an Institute Professor is the highest honor that can be awarded to a faculty member). Dr. Langer has written nearly 1,120 articles. He also has approximately 790 issued and pending patents worldwide. Dr. Langer’s patents have been licensed or sublicensed to over 225 biotechnical, chemical, biotechnology and medical device companies. He is the most cited engineer in history.

Dr. Langer has received over 180 major awards including the 2006 United States National Medal of Science; the Charles Stark Draper Prize, considered the equivalent of the Nobel Prize for engineers and the 2008 Millennium Prize, the world’s largest technology prize. He is also the only engineer to receive the Gairdner Foundation International Award; 72 recipients of this award have subsequently received a Nobel Prize.

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**Research Notes**

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 26

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Harry E. Pople Jr., professor emeritus at the Katz Graduate School of Business, died March 26, 2011. He was 76.

Pople graduated with a bache- lor’s degree in electrical engineer- ing in 1956 from MIT, where he also worked as a research engineer in the Servomechanics Labora- tories, 1956-78.

He joined the Pitt faculty in 1967 as an instructor in business and computer science while he was a graduate student at Carnegie Mellon University, where he earned his Ph.D. in systems and communication sciences in 1969. In 1969, Pople was promoted to assistant professor of business administration and computer science and in 1972 he was named associate professor. In 1976, he was named co-director of Pitt’s Decision Systems Laboratory, now part of the School of Information Sciences, and in 1979 he served as special advisor to the chancellor for the University Computer Center and chairperson of computer management systems task force.

In 1985 he was named profes- sor of business administration with a secondary appointment as assistant professor of neurology in the School of Medicine. He retired in 1993 as an emeritus professor.

Pople taught courses in artifi- cial intelligence (AI) and structure and interpretation of computer programs.

Drisko left the University to work at Oak Ridge National Labora- tory, but maintained adjunct associate professor status and continued to consult with Pitt’s theoretical physics group.

He returned to the full-time faculty here in 1968 and was promoted to professor in 1969.

In 1983 Drisko won “Apple for the Teacher” recognition from the College of General Studies.

He retired under Pitt’s faculty early-retirement plan in 1994 as professor emeritus of physics, but continued to teach until 2000.

A specialist in theoretical phys- ics, Drisko was widely published in the area of nuclear physics and is credited with developing computer programs that aided in the analysis of nuclear reactions.

He was a member of the American Physical Society and four honorary fraternities.

Drisko grew up in Oklahoma City and was a veteran of World War II, serving in the U.S. Army in Europe and the Philippines, 1943-46.

Colleague Edward Gerjuoy, also professor emeritus of physics, recalled, “When Dick came to Pitt he was working on some problems that were interesting to me and so we got to know each other — in fact, he shared the desk in my office at one point and when he was slow writing up his research, I then could bother him about writing it up faster.”

When Drisko returned to Pitt from Oak Ridge, he moved away from research into teaching, Gerjuoy remembered. “In the early years, he was working with computer programs in nuclear physics, but the field was growing so fast he had a hard time keep- ing up in terms of publishing. After he came back, though, he developed quite a reputation as a good teacher, particularly teaching undergraduates. He really enjoyed that and that was really what he enjoyed doing.”

Drisko is survived by his chil- dren, C.R. Nobe, Carl Drisko, Richard Drisko, and Julie Drisko; his grandchildren, Jasper, Arielle, Emma, Erika, Ashley, Jacob, and four great-grand- children.

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Friday B

• Last day for fall term enrollment appointments.

Saturday 9
• Fall term open enrollment period begins.

Sunday 10
Heinz Chapel Choir Concert
Heinz Chapel, 3 pm (4-4125)

Pitt/CMU Engineering Sustainability Conference
“Innovation & the Triple Bottom Line”
David Lawrence Conference Ctr., Downtown, 1 pm
(altitude change)

Monday 11
Neurobiology of Brain Dysfunction Lecture
“Epilepsy”
Deborah Holder, 114 Victoria, 9:30-11:30 am

Greensburg Campus Lecture
“Gods in the Bazaar: Images in Indian Vernacular Capitalism,” Karin Jain, U of Toronto, 118 Village, UPJ, 7 pm

Tuesday 12
GI Pathophysiology/Board Review
“Vascular Disorders of the Gastrointestinal Tract,” Amrit Raina,
M2 conf. rm. Presby, 7:30 am

Health Services Research Seminar
“Psychological Attitudes & Health: A Conceptual Framework & Presentation of Data From the Women’s Health Initiative,” Hilary Tindle, 105 Canal, noon

Survival Skills & Ethics Workshop
“Grants Over Lunch”
S100 BST, noon-1:30 pm (412/778-1716)

Philosophy of Science Lecture
“Science, Evidence & Risk: Medicine Meets the Philosophy of Science,” John Worrall, London School of Economics, 817RCL, 12:07 pm (4-1052)

Pharmacology & Chemical Biology Seminar
“Identification, Analysis, & Therapeutic Targeting of GBM Tumor Suppressor Genes,” Todd Woodward, Georgetown, 1195 Scaife BST, 7:30 pm

Provost’s Inaugural Lecture
“The Changing Face of Childhood Diabetes,” D. Arland, pediatrics, 2500 Posvar, 4 pm

Endocrinology & Metabolism Rose Club
“Pathogenesis of Paget’s Disease,” David Rodman, 1195 Scaife BST, 4:30 pm

OED/Technology Management Workshop
532 Alumni, 1-8 pm (also April 19, www.oed.pitt.edu)

Bradford Campus Lecture
“The Earthquake in Lahore—1755,” Marvin Thomas, history, Rice Aud. Fisher, UPR, 8 pm

Wednesday 13
Clinical Oncology & Hematology Grand Rounds
“The ABO Blood Group & Transfusion: 110 Years After Landsteiner, Do We Still Have a Problem With Clinical Outcomes?” Neri Blumberg, UPMC Cancer Center, 9 am
Conf, Ctr. 2nd fl. aud., 8 am

Fox Ctr. for Vision Restoration Lecture
“Retinal Stem Cells & Vision Restoration,”
Derek van der Kooy, U of Toronto, EKB 5th fl., boardroom, 4-6:30 pm

Staff Assn. Council Mtg.
530 WPC, 12-15 pm

HSLS Workshop
“Gene Regulation Resources,”
Anumana Chattopadhyay, Falk Library classrooms, 2-1 pm

Senate Council Mtg.
2700 Posvar, 1 pm

Humanities Discussion
“Collaborative Research in Translation Studies”
202 CL, 4-6 pm

Lenten Services
Heinz Chapel, 7 pm (412/298-1461)

Greensburg Campus Chorale & Singers Concert
Ferguson Theater, UPJ, 7:30 pm

Pitt Symphony Orchestra Concert
Bellefield aud., 8 pm (4-4125)

Thursday 14
HSLS Workshop
“Adobe Photoshop for Beginners”
Julia Jenkins, Falk Library classrooms, 2-9:30 am
Thursday 31
Bradford Campus Health Fair
Mukayama U Rum., Frame-Westberg Commons, UBP, 10 am-2 pm (813/322-1272)
EOH Seminar
“Lessons From the 2009 H1N1 Pandemic,” Kevin Harrod, 540 Bridgehead Point, noon
Epidemiology Seminar
“Effect of Cardiac Risk Factors on Clinical Outcomes in BARI 2D: Exploring Different Modeling Strategies,” Marnie Bertolet; A115 glarenee, noon
HSLS Lunch With a Librarian...