Chancellor’s FY10 compensation is 30th among publics

Chancellor Mark A. Nordenberg ranked 30th nationally in total compensation for public university chief executive officers in 2009-10, according to a survey released April 1 by The Chronicle of Higher Education.

The survey used data from June 30, 2009, to July 1, 2010, for 185 four-year public universities and systems with total enrollments of at least 10,000 that are classified as either research universities or doctoral/research universities by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, as well as the university systems associated with them. (A separate survey on compensation for private institutions’ chief executives was published by the Chronicle last fall.)

Nordenberg’s $353,000 total compensation package for 2009-10 included $460,000 in base salary and $75,000 in paid deferred compensation, under a Board of Trustees’ retention incentive plan that paid the chancellor $75,000 for remaining in his position until July 1, 2010.

Nordenberg’s 2009-10 base pay of $460,000 ranked 37th highest nationally among public institutions’ leaders.

For the first time in its annual survey, the Chronicle calculated public university presidential earnings two ways “to show that what a president costs a university in any given year is not necessarily the same as the dollar payout he or she receives that year,” the publication stated.

In addition to publishing the total compensation figure for each university leader, which is defined as the actual dollar amounts received by the chief executive that year for base salary, bonuses and paid deferred compensation, the Chronicle, for the first time published the “total cost of employment.” Defined total cost of employment as what it cost the institution and state to employ a president, including base pay, bonuses, deferred compensation set aside but not yet paid, retirement contributions made on behalf of the chief executive to standard retirement plans, and provisions such as housing/car allowances and club dues when schools specified dollar amounts for those provisions.

Total cost of employment figures exclude any deferred compensation paid in the 2009-10 year. The Chronicle said that since deferred compensation sometimes is paid out at a later date, it excluded payouts from this category to avoid double-counting.

“Thus, data for 2009-10 are not comparable with data in previous Chronicle surveys of public-college leaders’ pay,” according to the publication.

According to the Chronicle survey, Nordenberg ranked No. 34 nationally in total cost of employment. But these rankings are less reliable because some institutions provide costs for university-provided housing, cars and membership dues, while others did not.

Nordenberg’s total cost of employment was $524,752. That figure included his $460,000 base salary and $64,752 in retirement pay, but excluded the retention plan’s paid deferred compensation. This figure also did not include the value of the chancellor’s residence, use of a car or membership dues, information that was provided to the Chronicle by some universities but not by others.

The survey reported that the median total compensation for the 185 public college presidents in 2009-10 was $375,442, and the median total cost of employment was $440,487.

In both the total compensation and total cost of employment categories, E. Gordon Gee, president of Ohio State University, topped the nation, earning $1,323,911 in total compensation. His total cost of employment was $1,818,911. Both figures include Gee’s base pay of $802,125, which also was the highest in the nation among public university CEOs.

Following Gee in terms of highest total cost of employment were: Mark A. Emmert, formerly at the University of Washington, $905,004; Francisco G. Cigarroa of the University of Texas System, $813,892, and John C. Hitt, University of Central Florida, $800,703.

AAUP: For 2nd year in a row, faculty pay loses out to inflation

For the second consecutive year, overall average salaries for full-time faculty failed to keep up with inflation, according to a new American Association of University Professors’ (AAUP) report on pay at more than 1,300 institutions nationwide.

Average faculty salaries gained 1.4 percent in 2010-11 but an inflation rate of 3.5 percent left their actual buying power in the negative, according to the AAUP’s Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession, 2010-11. The trend has a lengthening history. In five of the past seven years, average faculty salaries lost ground against inflation, the report showed.

Continuing faculty fared better in the latest analysis. Their average 2.5 percent increase in salary enabled them to gain some ground against inflation, the AAUP report said.

The report also compared the average salary increase for university presidents and found that presidents of public institutions received raises that far outstripped the average faculty raise.

In an analysis of 389 public institutions, the AAUP found presidential salaries rose 11.5 percent between 2007 and 2010 while full-time faculty averaged a 5.4 percent increase in the same time period. The gap was even wider at the 289 private institutions that provided data for the AAUP report. Private schools’ presidential salaries rose an average of 14.4 percent from 2007 to 2010 while full-time faculty at those schools saw an average pay increase of 5.7 percent.

“Such a disproportionate increase in compensation for a single individual is an indication of...
P rovost Patricia Beeson outlined her office’s efforts to assess student learning for Faculty Assembly last week. At the February Assembly meeting, Senate President Mark McCormick asked for a review of evaluation processes that look at whether Pitt is meeting its educational goals. (See March University Times.) That issue dovetailed nicely with the University’s current efforts directed toward reaccreditation, according to Beeson, who reported at the April 5 Assembly meeting, speaking on “Assessing Student Learning and Reaccreditation.”

Pitt is in the midst of a two-plus-year process of self-evaluation to meet the requirements of the Middle States Commission on Higher Education, the accrediting arm of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools. The University undergoes a reaccreditation evaluation by the Middle States Commission every 10 years, and the current evaluation is expected to run through 2011-12.

In its self-study, Pitt has chosen the theme “Using a University-wide Process of Assessment for Continuous Improvement,” which includes major components on assessment of curricular experience, assessment of institutional effectiveness and demonstration of unit compliance with Middle States standards.

(For a detailed overview of Pitt’s Middle States reaccreditation process and methodology, see Sept. 30 University Times.)

“This is very much related to this topic of how do we assess the quality of our programs, and how do we assess in a way that allows us to continue to develop and improve upon those programs?” Beeson said.

“Our process of assessing student learning is really the most recent evolution of an ongoing process” that dates back many years, she said.

“For decades we’ve had processes of program evaluations, where we do self-studies and we evaluate the faculty and the output of the knowledge production process,” Beeson explained. “We look at the quality of the faculty, how we examine the curriculum, we look at the facilities, we look at other aspects of the academic enterprise,” Beeson said. “We bring in outside evaluators to help us understand how our programs compare to standards of that particular discipline.”

Those processes also traditionally included measuring “outcomes,” such as student placement after graduation, retention and graduation rates and student satisfaction as measured by a number of surveys, she noted.

It’s been over the last 10-15 years that student assessments included using information about what the students are learning as the basis for evaluation of a program and its curriculum.

“For example, many of the first professional degree programs — law, business, medicine, dental medicine — started to look more carefully at the outcomes of their licensure exams,” Beeson said.

“Around 2006 and into 2007, the Council of Deans decided it would be important to establish guidelines regarding our instructional expectations concerning the assessment of student learning. While the process was new for us institutionally because we were already moving in that direction, it was new for us institutionally because we were already moving in that direction, it was new for us institutionally because we were already moving in that direction, it was new for us institutionally because we were already moving in that direction,” Beeson told Faculty Assembly.

At about the same time, Beeson said, the federal Department of Education was proposing national standards for education, directed toward the question: Are there certain things that universities should be expected to do in terms of what they teach, graduate, independent of what institution they attend?”

“Those standards — or national standards — are not the No Child Left Behind standards,” Beeson said. “They provide extensive public recording requirements on everything from the cost of attendance to the value-added component of the federal standardized test,” she said.

On the face of it, that may sound like a daunting task, but in fact it is not, Beeson maintained, because a standardized test does not take into account different institutional missions. In addition, the value-added component for attending a particular institution is flawed when the starting point for entering freshmen is already at a high level of achievement, as is the case with a large majority of Pitt’s entering freshmen; there is little or no room for improvement on the same standardized test taken as a graduating senior, she said.

In contrast, the guiding principles of Pitt’s efforts are that student assessment be faculty-driven, comprehensive, applied and meaningful in a way programmatic and curricular improvement be sustainable, that is, embeddable in the annual planning process, she said. Pitt’s internal guidelines now include the requirement that every program and school at every Pitt campus must submit a student assessment to an overall assessment report every year, she noted.

“We believe that the question of assessing student learning is most appropriately examined by the departments and the programs at individual institutions,” Beeson said.

“It’s the faculty that have both the knowledge of the subject and the regular contact with students, so they’re in the best position to explore success and concerns. Equally, it’s the faculty at the individual institutions that can use these methods to improve their curriculum,” she said.

“Our approach to assessing student learning is based on the belief that the local level is the right place to determine what students should learn and assess whether or not they’re learning it. And finally, we use the results of those assessments to improve the academic program and to make sure that the programs are constantly keeping current on what students need to know in that particular discipline if they’re going to be successful after they graduate.”

(For a related story on Pitt’s student assessment, see Feb. 21, 2008, University Times.)

■ In other university business:

• Pinksy announced that the sustainability subcommittee, part of the Senate plant and utilization subcommittee, approved a plan to provide $1,000 to students to improve their curriculum, Beeson told Faculty Assembly.

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A recent report that increased the recommended dietary intake levels for vitamin D, coupled with research that hints at a wide range of benefits, has put the so-called "sunshine vitamin" into the spotlight.

Vitamin D is needed for bone health and strength. The vitamin helps the body absorb calcium and is important in protecting against rickets and osteoporosis. According to the National Institutes of Health, the vitamin also modulates muscle and immune function and plays a role in neuromuscular and immune function and in reducing inflammation.

Last fall, the Institute of Medicine (IOM), the health arm of the National Academy of Sciences, issued a report saying that most people need no more than 600 international units (IU) of vitamin D daily for bone health, although people 71 and older may need 800 IU.

The IOM also determined an upper safe boundary of 2,500 IU's daily for children ages 1-3, 1,000 IU's for children 4-8 and 4,000 IU's per day for everyone else. The IOM determination has been controversial. Some doctors criticized as too low the IOM's finding that blood levels of 20 nanograms per milliliter (ng/ml) of 25-hydroxyvitamin D, or 25(OH)D, indicate sufficient vitamin D. Among them, a pair of Harvard public health researchers took the IOM recommendation to task, citing an earlier International Osteoporosis Foundation recommendation of approximately 30 ng/ml for optimal intake and fracture reduction and intake of 800-1,000 IU's for people age 60 and older.

Pitt epidemiology faculty member Jane Cauley, whose research was included in the literature the IOM considered in developing the new guidelines, said she wasn't surprised that some colleagues thought the IOM's guidelines were too low. "These guidelines emphasized skeletal health over other benefits," she said. "So there's disagreement between those who say 20 is sufficient and those who say it's 30. The IOM suggests that the majority of us are in individuals with blood levels of less than 20." Cauley said her observational studies on the relationship between vitamin D levels and fractures in older men and women found no increased risk of hip fractures until blood levels were less than 20. "These data support the IOM recommendation," she said.

Critics also noted that the IOM's recommendations don't take into account the vitamin's other potential benefits. However, the IOM defended its narrower recommendation, stating that its committee found conflicting results among the hundreds of studies it reviewed on other possible health benefits.

While the report stopped short of touting vitamin D as beneficial in protecting against cancer, heart disease, autoimmune diseases and diabetes, the IOM committee acknowledged that studies on these outcomes "point to possibilities that warrant further investigation," although conflicting results "do not offer the evidence needed to confirm that vitamin D has these effects."

"There's a lot of interest in looking at the non-skeletal issues," Cauley said, citing as an example a new study by the National Cancer Institute and the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute that seeks to determine whether taking 2,000 IU's of vitamin D daily can prevent cardiovascular events and cancer. "There's a lot of biology supporting extra-skeletal benefits, but the literature is not there yet," Cauley said. "But promising data suggest that might be the case."

She noted as well that there is additional research currently under review that suggests optimal vitamin D levels might differ by race.

For more than a decade Pitt pediatrics professor Kumaravadivel Rajakumar has been researching vitamin D with an emphasis on its role in minority health disparities in children. It was also among the studies IOM considered in making its recommendation.

One of Rajakumar's earlier studies, involving 4 healthy local African-American children ages 6-10, researched the effects of supplementing their daily diets with 400 IU's of vitamin D a day for a month.

He found that 49 percent of the children had insufficient blood levels of vitamin D at the end of the study. "Although the supplements increased the level of the vitamin in the children's blood, 18 percent continued to have insufficient vitamin D levels at the end of the month."

"I was really capable of making vitamin D in the skin," Rajakumar said. But darker-skinned individuals, according to a study, lack the ability to get enough vitamin D. "Skin color makes a difference," he said. "Someone who is light skin and a black kid may need six-10 times the exposure that a lighter-skinned child would need to make the same amount of D."

Geography and the time of year matter as well.

In another observational study assessing vitamin D levels in local children, Rajakumar took into account season, race and diet. While most kids were meeting the IOM recommendation, the mean of the cohort, "a significant proportion were insufficient," Rajakumar said, adding that blood levels of vitamin D were lower in winter.

He explained that the ultraviolet wavelength in sunlight that the body needs in order to produce vitamin D is very short, and more available in summer than in the winter when the sun's rays are more oblique. Above 35 degrees latitude (Pittsburgh is at approximately 40 degrees), people are more vulnerable to low levels of D, he said. "We can make enough in summer to ride us through the winter, but if you didn't have enough summer banking, it can't ride you through the winter."

Research is continuing to determine optimal intake levels. While Rajakumar said he finds the new higher IOM recommendation a positive move, it still needs to be shown that 600 IU is sufficient, especially for dark-skinned children living in the north. "I think that there needs to be more work in that area," he said.

Rajakumar stressed the importance of preventing and treating childhood vitamin D insufficiency in order to prevent osteoporosis later in life.

In addition to vitamin D's benefits to bone health, which are related to its ability to help the body absorb calcium, vitamin D receptors are expressed in a variety of tissues including immune, vascular, pancreatic and brain cells, Rajakumar said, adding that optimizing vitamin D levels can make local changes within those cells. He noted that there are indications that vitamin D can help control tuberculosis patients' treatment and cancer.

• Breedfast infants

Human milk ordinarily does not meet baby's vitamin D requirements, so it is recommended that breastfed infants receive 10 IU of vitamin D each day. However, the amount of vitamin D in milk is related to the mother's own levels, so women who take high doses of vitamin D may have high amounts of vitamin D in their breast milk.

• Older adults

Older adults at increased risk include those who are obese, those with dark skin, those who are homebound or whose occupations prevent sun exposure are at risk, as are women who wear long robes and head coverings for religious reasons. Sunscreen use also may play a role, although many people don't use sunscreen year round. So the impact remains unclear.

• People with dark skin

The skin pigment melanin, which in high levels darkens the skin, cuts the skin's ability to make vitamin D from sunlight.

• People with fat malabsorption

Fat malabsorption (associated with some forms of liver disease, cystic fibrosis and Crohn's disease) can put people at risk because vitamin D, as a fat-soluble vitamin, needs some dietary fat for absorption.

• People who are obese

A body mass index of 30 or above is associated with lower serum 25(OH)D levels and obese people may need greater intakes of vitamin D to reach blood levels comparable to non-obese individuals. Greater amounts of fat beneath the skin alter the release of vitamin D into the circulation.

• People who have had gastric bypass surgery

Because part of the small intestine where vitamin D is absorbed is bypassed, people who have had this surgery may become deficient over time.

Source: NIH Office of Dietary Supplements

Who may be at risk of vitamin D deficiency?

Breastfed infants

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Who may be at risk of vitamin D deficiency?
PA report summarizes costs, instructional output of state-owned & state-related schools

Increasing the average full-time equivalent (FTE) instructional faculty salary by $1,000 at the state-related and state-owned universities would save nearly $12 million, while increasing the average class section by one student would save about $24 million, according to an analysis by the state legislature's research unit based on 2009-10 data submitted by the schools.

That computation was part of a 57-page report, "Instructional Costs, Faculty by Rank, Number and Average Salary," which was issued in January by the Office of Output and Faculty Salary Costs of the State-related and State-owned Universities (ERSCS) as the Snyder report, posted online recently by the Pennsylvania's Joint State Government Commission (JSGC).

The annual report, now in its 18th year, offers a statistical comparison of all instructional outputs, instructional faculty salaries, tuition costs, and student aid, based on data submitted by the institutions. The state legislature had intended for use by "legislators for making appropriation decisions, by university administrators for evaluating policies related to faculty compensation, salaries and workload, and by Pennsylvania citizens for making informed judgments about the levels and shares of costs related to public higher education in the Commonwealth."

The authors caution that the instructional faculty salaries in the report are not equivalent to average salaries reported elsewhere because they include only instructional faculty salaries and not non-instructional faculty salaries. In addition, the report does not provide a total of all instructional costs because the calculations are not included in the university data.

State-related schools Enrollment

According to the report, the state-related schools in 2009-10 had 125,968 full-time equivalent (FTE) undergraduate students, including 3,197 FTE freshmen and sophomore students (an increase of 1 percent over 2008-09) and 16,007 FTE juniors and seniors, a 4 percent increase. Graduate-level FTE students totaled 12,948 in master's programs, up 4 percent; and first-professional (medical school) and doctoral students fell 1 percent from the prior year to 11,689.

Pitt reported 16,250 FTE freshmen and sophomores, a 1 percent increase, and 25,140 bachelor's degree seniors and juniors, an increase of 8 percent from the prior year. That total included 25,140 bachelor's degree seniors (up 9 percent from the prior year) and 8,849 graduate degree freshmen (up 4 percent).

Pitt showed a one-year increase of 68 bachelor's degrees for a total of 14,189 and 161 additional graduate degrees for a total of 2,968.

Faculty salary costs

Instructional salary costs per FTE undergraduate student decreased an average of 2 percent at the state-related schools, dropping to $2,762. Costs were up for master's degree students and increased by $1,000 at the state-related and state-owned universities.

Pitt reported tuition of nearly $12 million, while state-owned universities would save nearly $12 million, while increasing the average class section by one student would save nearly $12 million, while increasing the average class section by one student would save nearly $12 million, while increasing the average class section by one student would save nearly $12 million, while increasing the average class section by one student would save nearly $12 million, while increasing the average class section by one student would save nearly $12 million, while increasing the average class section by one student would save nearly $12 million, while increasing the average class section by one student would save nearly $12 million, while increasing the average class section by one student would save nearly $12 million, while increasing the average class section by one student would save nearly $12 million, while increasing the average class section by one student would save nearly $12 million, 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tudying society through a single, narrow, mono-

monic lens, can reveal social mechanisms and dispel stereotypes that otherwise can be difficult to see, a Pitt expert said last week.

But how does 19th-century Appalachia look when examined under the same lens? "If we look "small," specifically at the tiny county in the middle of western Kentucky," Blee asked. 

"To answer that, she and her team dug into the social, economic, and legal history of Clay County, Ky., searching for the roots of violence. Clay County was renounced to outsiders for the supposed ferocity of its people, described as a land "tinged with the blood of the innocent and blackened by reason's dead hand," she wrote. As The New York Times reported, such violence was synonymous with the location.

Appalachia was viewed as a region apart, an isolated, impoverished and particularly violent place and people. "So Clay County was simply a land of feuding hillbillies," Blee said.

"But that description accu-

rates. From the details in the historical records, we discovered another, much different story," Blee said. "First, rather than irrational violence among poor hillbillies, we found that Clay County's violence was rooted in the clash between two immensely wealthy families, the Garrards and the Whites. They forged their wealth by the sale of salt, the exploitation and marketing of clay and the appropriation of massive tracts of land," Blee said.

Far from poor, these two families held the stereotype of isolated, ignorant hillbillies, she said. From the ranks came a governor of Kentucky and a speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. Thus, the battles between the Garrards and the Whites actually was a rational struggle among entrepreneurs during a time of increasing competition and decline in the salt industry, repeated national fiscal panic and a from the development of a catastrophic race war, a battle between Armys against-all, and many of them have plans to hasten it." Blee said.

"The common assumption is that people join such groups because they hold deeply racist beliefs and want to act on them, but more often than not they are around other people who hold such views," Blee explained.

"I began with the assumption that some people might join a racist group because they are social outcasts. At first glance, there seems to be little to recommend this," Blee said.

"Looking through a panoramic lens, virtually all racists look alike. They live on the margins of society. To paint with a broad brush, they often live in trailers and they hold unstable and low-skills jobs. They don't seem to interact much with anyone outside their tiny racist world. When they talk about their parents or siblings, it's often with hostility," Blee continued. Such explanations put the cart before the horse by using racist groups' propaganda and public displays to infer why people join them, she said.

"Such descriptions are often taken as a causal thesis, that is, we think it's because people are on the social edge that they're attracted to racist groups. This fits into a lazy stereotype about racial haters," Blee said. "But...they're fundamentally different from the rest of us," Blee said.

"Looking through a zoom lens shows a much different — and far more disturbing — picture," she said.

"We see that their marginality and isolation is often the product, rather than the cause, of their involvement in organized racism. Those who join the Klan or a Nazi gang, not surprisingly, are likely to lose their jobs and to lose their friends and family," Blee said. "So we should be looking at the broader context. In that sense, it's very different place. Indeed, most of the racists I interviewed had a decent education, were raised in reasonably stable families, were as likely to come from the East Coast as from the West Coast as from the South and had held stable jobs before they joined a racist group," Blee said.

"They may speak as if they were poor skiers in a neo-Nazi or white supremacy groups," Blee said. Many of these groups express hostility toward Jews, toward all persons of color and toward non-white immigrants. While these stereotypes are of course a catalyst for organizing, they are often not the only catalyst, she said.

"What we found is that people who joined a racist group were befriended by racist recruiters whom they met in the most ordinary avenues of daily life.

"My interest in this study is understanding how activist groups continue to form and evolve," Blee said.
Food drive runs through April

Pitt's 21st annual Partnership for Food Drive is collecting non-perishable food items throughout April to help restock the shelves of the Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank.

In addition to on-campus collection sites, Pitt again is holding a virtual food drive, where members of the University community can shop online for items that the Food Bank needs most. Food can be purchased online at about half the retail price from the Food Bank's suppliers and shipped directly to the Food Bank.

The online shopping link is www.pittsburghfoodbank.org/pitt. Credit cards accepted are Visa, MasterCard, Discover, American Express and Diners Club. Online donor shoppers also receive an email receipt that can be forwarded to a friend.

Donors from the regional universities may designate a food bank on one of their local University of the organization in their county. This is accomplished by adding a drop-down menu accessed during check-out on the virtual site.

For the fifth year, the value of all donations, including those purchased online, will be matched by Pitt employees and students to distribute food at the Food Bank warehouse on the fourth Thursday of each month. The end of the month is the Food Bank's busiest time, because that's when monthly pay checks often run out. Lenzner, Pitt's shuttle bus vendor, donates transportation to the Food Bank and back to campus.

Weekday, evening and weekend hours are available for Food Bank volunteers. For more information on volunteering, contact Katrinna Atwater's office at 412/624-7709 or kaw@pitt.edu.

According to Food Bank Director Shelly Allegheny County, more than 85,000 individuals are using emergency services through the Food Bank and its agencies. Throughout the Food Bank's service area, more than 120,000 individuals purchase supplemental groceries each month, including 37,000 children under the age of 18,16,000 people over 65,17,000 laid-off or disabled individuals and 35,000 from households with wage-earners who still aren't making ends meet.

Overall, the Food Bank distributes more than 1 million pounds of food and other products a month to its 350 partner agencies.

Those who are in need of supplemental food or know someone who should contact the Food Bank at 412/460-3663 ext. 456. Collection boxes for Pitt's annual food drive are available at the following locations:

- William Pitt Union, 1st-floor information desk; circulation desks at all ULS libraries, Power Hall main floor, Barco Law School lobby and library, Starzl Bldg., BSB entrance lobby.
- Cathedral of Learning ground floor; Parran Hall.
- North 1st-floor lobby, Craig Hall lobby, Biotech Center lobby.
- Information Sciences Building 5th-floor lobby; Scaife Hall 1st-floor and 2nd-floor elevator lobbies; Sutherland Hall main lobby, Litchfield Towers lobby, and Air Resources Research Building.

Those needing bulk food pickups should contact Zupcic at 412/624-7709.

—Peter Hart

What Pitt faculty earn

Full-time instructional faculty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average salary</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
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<tr>
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** Rank includes fewer than three faculty members


Chancellor's compensation ranks 30th

Penn State President Graham B. Spanier ranked No. 5 nationally in highest total cost of employment — $800,702. That figure included $620,004 in base pay; $157,828 in accrued but not paid deferred compensation, and $22,760 in retirement pay. The total did not include the cost of housing, the university-supplied house, car and club dues allowance.

Spanier’s total compensation for 2009-10 was $620,004, ranking No. 11 nationally.

While not on Chronicle’s 2009-10 survey, at other Pennsyl- vania four-year public institutions:
- Temple President Ann Weaver Hart ranked No. 13 nationally at $707,947 in total cost of employment. That included a base pay of $655,903; $71,000 accrued in base pay but not paid deferred compensation, and $27,044 in retirement pay. That total did not include the cost of Hart’s university-supplied house and car.
- University of Pittsburgh Chancellor John C. Cavanagh’s total cost of employment was $357,595, ranked 130th nationally. Cavan- augh’s figures included $126,495 in base pay, $21,594 in retirement pay, and $9,505 provided by the state in car allowance.
- Cavanagh’s total compensa- tion plus benefits pay of $655,903 ranked 121st nationally.
- Tony Atwater, former presi- dent of the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education Chancellor John C. Cavanagh’s total cost of employment was $357,595, ranked 130th nationally. Cavan- augh’s figures included $126,495 in base pay, $21,594 in retirement pay, and $9,505 provided by the state in car allowance.
- Pitt-Johnstown President Mark M. Burns ranked 16th nationally in total cost of employment — $267,971. The figure included $253,428 in base pay and $23,543 in retirement pay, but did not include costs for his house, car and club dues.
- Atwater’s total compensation plus benefits pay of $357,595 ranked 162nd.

The report can be accessed online at http://chronicle.com.

—Peter Hart

AUP: Faculty pay loses out to inflation once again

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

misplaced institutional priorities — especially when faculty members and support employees have been faced with involuntary unpaid furloughs, hiring and salary freezes and cuts to benefits," the report stated. The AUP also reported that the trend toward hiring non- tenure-track faculty continued.

Using federal data, the report showed that between the fiscal year 1975 and 2009, non-tenure-track faculty made up 29 percent of institutions' instructional staff in 1975, but that number had grown to make up only 16.8 percent of the total.

Full-time tenure-track faculty fell from 70.6 percent in 1975 to 7.6 percent in 2009. At the same time, full-time non-tenure-track faculty grew from 10.3 percent to 15.1 percent and part-time faculty skyrocketed from 2 percent in 1975 to make up 41.1 percent of instructional staff in 2009. The percentage of graduate student employees held relatively steady over the time period, dispensing with the idea of education in 1975 to 19.4 percent in 2009.

During the recent economic recession, according to AUP, the number of full-time faculty members grew, but most of the new appointments between 2007 and 2009 were in non-tenure- track positions.

AUP says it's been a gloomy picture, for higher ed in the near future. "States will continue to struggle with reduced revenue, and that means decreased state funding for the majority of all institutions that are in the public sector. At the same time, governors in a number of states have been using the fiscal crisis as a pretext for a broad attack on public-employee compensation. Instead of continuing a long-term disincentive in higher education as part of this misguided attack, we must invest in higher education and in the academic workers who make it an engine for innovation," the organization stated in a prepared release.

The full report includes additional salary data by institutional category, region, discipline, rank and gender. It is available online at www.aup.org/AUP/comm/ rep2/extrareport10-11.

The full report compares faculty salaries at Pitt with selected peer groups and the Senate budget policies committee in May of June, according to BPC chair John J. Baker.

That report (see June 10 University Times), which is based on data in the AUP report, compares Pitt's main campus with a peer group of public Association of American Universities institu- tions, Pitt's Bradford, Greensburg and Johnstown campuses, all classified as Carnegie category IIIB schools, are compared with a peer group of other IIIB schools from the three AUP regions that border Pennsylvania.

—Kimberly K. Barlow
How much do we need? It depends

New guidelines from the Institute of Medicine (IOM) recommend that taking 600 international units (IU) of vitamin D per day is sufficient for most people, while people over age 70 need 800 IUs daily to maintain bone health. The vitamin helps the body absorb calcium and is important for preventing osteoporosis. Vitamin D levels are being examined, to determine whether vitamin D could be contributing to adverse outcomes such as pre-eclampsia and growth restrictions. Bodnar also said she is beginning to examine genetic components to determine whether there are specific genetic variations that may relate to vitamin D status.

Vitamin D levels have been related to diabetes in other research, Bodnar said, adding that one of her students is analyzing whether there also may be a relationship between vitamin D and blood glucose levels in early pregnancy, with an eye on better understanding gestational diabetes.

The vitamin also may play a role in the risk of Cesarean delivery. "There is some evidence that vitamin D is important for muscle contrac- tion, deficiency has been related to fatigue and weak muscles," she said." But paying attention to the panoramic, big-picture study on racists, Bodnar said, "It is clear that happenstance can have broad ramifications on how very small acts can reverberate to produce large effects." Bodnar recently presented research that showed that women with vitamin D deficiency may be at risk for a post-term birth. "It's plausible that a uterus which is not contracting as well and early labor and high false levels were, but the levels really declined in winter and at spring." 

Vitamin D deficiency is widespread and "nearly everyone is deficient," according to the IOM. "We need to take a hard look at the current levels and see if we are deficient," she said. "It's likely we are deficient, according to the IOM recommendations. "The meeting began with a working table and never considered," she said. "That's what the IOM's recommendations are all about," she said. "It will be a challenge to get everyone to take that 600 IU dose." 

Vitamin D is found in fatty fish such as salmon, mackerel, and tuna, fish liver oils are good natural dietary sources of vitamin D. Small amounts also are found in liver, egg yolks and cheeses.

Milk, balya formula and other foods that are fortified with vitamins C and D are sources of this vitamin. Vitamin D supplements are available as tablets and capsules.

Bonci said it's important for people to be aware of how much vitamin D they are taking on a daily basis.

Referring back to her earlier study on racists, Blee said, "It is clear that happenstance can matter a lot. Bumping into a Nazi recruiter can be a lynching that turns someone’s life from ordinary to extreme. Similarly, in grassroots activism, it can be small, incidental acts, like how a person introduces herself or whether one person comes to a meeting or not that make a difference in how groups take shape."

"But paying attention to the intricacies of the small has its place in the larger than life, in that tiny acts are not just "This is a group that was forced to perform the U.S. military's body of research on the debt burden of the world's countries," Blee said. "The first meeting of the group drew a small number of particip- ants — some knew each other, but most did not — recruited by the group’s founder, a woman named Joyce." The meeting began with Joyce's announcement that they would attract to the group from a broad array of local business organiza- tions, congregations, social action groups and students. Very quickly, though, the expansiveness of the group's potential and the sense of what the group could be narrowed considerably," Blee noted. How this happens can be seen very well in the way any small acts can reverberate to promote large effects." They further defined themselves as a faith community by asking the pastor to lead them in prayer and by feeling anger or frustration broke out among the members," Blee said. "By the end of the first meeting, members of the group were moved further in this direction, after which church members were attracted to the group, but non-religious and non-church members did not follow up on the initial idea of focusing on students and social action groups. Now it was only people in faith congrega- tions who were considered to be potential recruits," she said. "Other earlier possibilities were never mentioned again, even months later when the group had dwindled to a couple of members and was desperate for new members."

"How small acts may play a role in the risk of Cesarean delivery is not yet known. "How this happened shows sense of what the group could do for a meeting or not that matters," she said. "In terms of the meeting, the group's founder, Joyce, was desperate for new members and was included the group’s founder, a woman named Joyce. The meeting began with Joyce's announcement that they would attract to the group from a broad array of local business organiza- tions, congregations, social action groups and students. Very quickly, though, the expansiveness of the group's potential and the sense of what the group could be narrowed considerably," Blee noted. How this happens can be seen very well in the way any small acts can reverberate to promote large effects." They further defined themselves as a faith community by asking the pastor to lead them in prayer and by feeling anger or frustration broke out among the members," Blee said. "By the end of the first meeting, members of the group were moved further in this direction, after which church members were attracted to the group, but non-religious and non-church members did not follow up on the initial idea of focusing on students and social action groups. Now it was only people in faith congrega- tions who were considered to be potential recruits," she said. "Other earlier possibilities were never mentioned again, even months later when the group had dwindled to a couple of members and was desperate for new members."

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projects in the center’s urban and regional analysis program.

Translated, that means the native Pittsburgher does a little bit of everything at UCSUR, the Pitt center founded in 1972 as a resource for inside- and outside-the-University researchers and educators interested in the basic/ applied social and behavioral sciences.

“Part of my work week is always devoted to data clean-up,” Gradeck said. That might mean taking someone’s data and putting them on a map, for instance.

Usually, neighborhood-oriented data are a mere phone call away, he said, because government officials, for example, know which data he needs. “It’s a matter of building trust, and I always tell them what I’m going to do with the data,” Gradeck said.

“Once you get that trust, you can get the data, and once you get the data you have to figure out how to put it on a map and once that happens you have to determine what does it all mean? Once you get the data, it’s not the end by any means. There are a lot of questions,” he said.

Gradeck learned an important lesson from his graduate research assistant days in the mid-’90s with the Atlanta Project, a community-based study designed to assist small- and medium-sized businesses with marketing efforts through the use of GIS, then a relatively new tool.

“We were working with community organizations that really had not ever seen this kind of stuff before. We were presenting them these data for the first time and what we learned was that most folks didn’t know how to use the data. It’s not just enough to put data up on a web site; you have to get out there and encourage folks, suggest ways to use the data and partner with them in developing specific projects,” Gradeck said.

“Do to that, you need the infrastructure in place to enable them to make sense of the data and make information effectively. That’s what community information systems like ours do,” he said. UCSUR functions as “a clearinghouse intermediary,” Gradeck explained, where we’re the organization that can help people understand the data, ask questions about the data, relay those questions to the people who put the data together, suggest how the data can be used and suggest what tools people should use.”

At UCSUR, Gradeck currently is heading projects in a number of Pittsburgh and outlying neighborhoods, including Mt. Oliver and East Liberty.

“Recently, after hearing from some of the folks out in the community talking about foreclosures, we’ve been looking at that closely,” Gradeck said.

He discovered that one property owner in East Liberty had his entire portfolio of some 40 properties go into foreclosure at once.

“What happens in a lot of cases is that when these marginal properties go into foreclosure they wind up leaking into real blight,” Gradeck said. “So we started to look at where else this is happening. Then we started to look at address lists to learn more about what was going on. Now we’re sharing information with a lot of our regional and city partners about what other investors might be at risk for foreclosure. It’s a way to raise awareness of an issue, using the data in different ways to take a look at something.”

That project also employed data from outside Pittsburgh and expanded to other neighborhoods here, Gradeck noted. “We’re part of a network with 35 other cities through the Urban Institute’s National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership. So we’re able to bring things in from outside and introduce them to Pittsburgh,” he said.

“For example, Cleveland has been doing a lot of work on foreclosures and the aftermath. They’ve been one of the places that have been really hard hit. We’ve learned a lot from them and that approach is guiding us in our project at the Hilltop Alliance in south Pittsburgh,” Gradeck said.

UCSUR sends out notices to people either in foreclosure or at risk of foreclosure, letting them know there are services and counseling available from them.

“So it’s using data to target outreach,” Gradeck said. “We’re actually developing a predictive model to run some statistics to see who’s at risk, based on the characteristics of the properties. We put the maps of an area’s foreclosed properties together with ownership records, outreach and development of geographic information systems (GIS)
The 30 worst properties in Home neighborhood survey that identified social impact in targeted communities, make sure people are safe in their homes repair. Rebuilding Together Pittsburgh wants to make sure people know what to do and how to get the right tools out there. It’s all hands-on, Gradeck said. He added, “There will always be a role for organizations like ours to tell people who don’t work with this stuff everyday how to use data, but to also to listen to who you can ask questions of regarding this data, and what some applications are for using the data. The stuff that really adds value is letting people know what to do and how to make sense of it.”

Pittsburgh neighborhood info system

Gradeck said, “The clear trend is that more and more information is becoming available and more tools are being built making it easier to use that stuff, but the role for folks, especially the key role, is not going to change, and that is: What does this information mean for our folks? We still have to be able to tell people these are the issues that you need to look out for, because the best tools out there aren’t going to be able to provide that.”

Some PNCIS data are available to any user by visiting the PNCIS web site, www.ucsur.pitt.edu/pncis.php. For access to more detailed data, prospective users must apply for access. Complete the PNCIS user licensing agreement and attend a training session. (To apply for full access, email UCSUR staff at pncis@pitt.edu and include your organization, phone number, email address and mailing address). As required by the data-sharing agreement between the City of Pittsburgh and the University of Pittsburgh, the PNCIS application in order for the user to receive access to city-provided information.

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Peter Hart
The Pitt-Stanford project suggests that a positive feedback loop exists between PGE2 and COX-2, which regulates PGE2 production. This loop is important for many physiological processes, including inflammation, pain, and fever. The study findings can help develop new therapies for inflammatory diseases and pain management.

**Table of contents**

1. Introduction to the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine.
   - Funding from the National Institutes of Health.
   - Research on Hemorrhage.
   - The study was conducted by the Clinical Pharmacogenetics Implementation Consortium at the National Institutes of Health.

2. Grants awarded to Pitt researchers.
   - S. L. Kirschstein National Research Service Award for Individual Research.
   - The research was conducted by a team of researchers from the University of Pittsburgh and Stanford University.

3. Health Care Providers' Role.
   - Health care providers decide the type of care a patient receives.
   - The study involved one-on-one interviews with health care providers.

4. Therapeutic Advances in Cancer.
   - The study found that certain proteins are crucial for cancer cell growth.
   - The findings could lead to new therapeutic strategies for cancer treatment.

5. Wine Industry.
   - The Pitt-Stanford project examines the role of pseudokinases in other organisms.
   - The findings could help develop new treatments for diseases like cancer.

6. Conclusion.
   - The study's findings have implications for the development of new therapeutic strategies.

**Research Notes**

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- The study’s findings have implications for the development of new therapeutic strategies.
A School of Medicine study reported in the February American Journal of Adolescent Health found that gay and lesbian teens reported higher rates of depression than did heterosexual youth.

Lead author Michael P. Marjani, a faculty member in psychiatry and pediatrics, said, “We combined the results of 18 studies involving more than 100,000 teenagers.”

Overall, gay teens were almost three times more likely to report a history of suicidal ideation.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, suicide is the third-leading cause of death for whites, Hispanics, and young adults in the United States, with the rate of suicide attempts during the lifetime of this population ranging from 1 to 10 percent.

Teen suicide rates in approximately 4,500 U.S. cities last year.

The overwhelming majority of teens who make suicide attempts develop pre-existing mental health problems, with depression being the most prevalent disorder.

This study shows that, on average, 28 percent of gay teens reported a history of suicidal ideation compared to 2 percent of heterosexual peers.

The studies also showed that even after controlling for variables such as depression, low self-esteem, substance abuse and conflict with family, gay and lesbian youth remained more than twice as likely to report a history of suicidality as heterosexual youth.

“Independent of risk factors such as gender, race/ethnicity and family history, the increased risk of suicidal ideation for gay and lesbian youth may be due to school or community factors which are unique to this population,” Dr. Marjani said.

The study was funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the Veterans Affairs Medical Research Service.

**Slide for Senate committees set**

**Depression, suicidality higher among gay teens**

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John McDowell, Distinguished University Professor of Philosophy, has won a 2010 Distinguished Achievement Award from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Established in 2001, the Mellon achievement award recognizes humanities professors who have had a lasting influence on their students and colleagues and supports ongoing work that promises to make a significant contribution to the recipient's field and to overall humanistic inquiry. The honor includes a $1.3 million grant.

With this award, McDowell will build upon his decades-long work to explain how philosophers can think about the natural world without restricting themselves to the observations of the natural sciences, as he believes his contemporaries have been inclined to do in recent years.

“The big-picture issue was how to think about nature,” McDowell said. “There’s a tendency to think the natural world can be considered solely through the natural sciences, but that makes it impossible to think straight about how humans gain knowledge of the environment through our natural interaction with it. Science is great, but it’s not the only answer.”

McDowell first delved into this idea in his book “Mind and World,” where he described an impasse in philosophical thought about how to combine the idea that perception is the result of human reason with the idea that humans have natural capacities for perceptual experience. McDowell reconciled the two ideas by concluding that human experience can be seen as a result of “second nature,” those human attributes acquired in upbringing, such as the ability to rationalize that allows humans to think scientifically.

Samar R. El Khoudary, a faculty member in epidemiology at the Graduate School of Public Health, has been awarded the Trudy Bush Fellowship for Cardiovascular Research in Women's Health. The award is given by the American Heart Association Council on Epidemiology and Prevention to recognize the top three abstracts related to cardiovascular research in women’s health accepted at their annual conference.

El Khoudary’s abstract was titled, “Endogenous Sex Hormones Impact the Progression of Subclinical Atherosclerosis in Women During the Menopausal Transition.”

School of Law faculty member Deborah Brace is the 2011 recipient of the Iris Marion Young Award for Political Engagement. The award honors Young, the late philosopher and social theorist who was a professor in the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs (GSPIA) in the 1990s. GSPIA and the women’s studies program inaugurated the award in 2008 to honor Young’s memory.

Brace’s scholarship explores the theoretical underpinnings of various dimensions of equality law. She has written articles on retaliation and other negative reactions to equality claims, examining how constitutional and statutory law responds to persons who challenge inequality. Much of her work explores how legal doctrine fits the realities of lived experience, drawing on social science literature to inform that relationship.

She is a nationally recognized expert and author on Title IX and gender equality in sports, and on gender discrimination more broadly.

Geraldine Maurer, a faculty member in the School of Nursing, was named the Pearl of Hope Sojourner House Endowed Chair in Pediatrics. Maurer, who also is former director of nursing at Magee-Womens Hospital, opened a high-risk obstetrics unit at Magee and was leader of the planning group that opened the Womancare Birthouse in Moscow.

Sojourner House is a faith-based recovery facility providing residential treatment and other services to addicted women and their children.

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Tamara Goldbogen, director of the Shakespeare-in-the-Schools touring outreach program and a faculty member in the Department of Theatre Arts, recently was elected to the advisory board for the Pittsburgh International Children’s Theatre, a division of the Pittsburgh Cultural Trust.

School of Pharmacy faculty members recently were honored.

• Billy Day, a pharmaceutical sciences, director of the Proteomics Core Lab of the Schools of the Health Sciences, was named to a three-year term as associate editor of the journal Toxicology in Vitro.

Day holds secondary appointments in chemistry, environmental and occupational health and the Clinical Translational Science Institute.

• Amy Seybert, interim chair of the Department of Pharmacy and The American Society of Health-System Pharmacists.

Seybert directs the cardiovascular specialty and critical care specialty residencies at the School of Pharmacy and is the pharmaceutical care coordinator for critical care at UPMC’s Department of Pharmacy.

Recently, she was appointed as associate director for pharmacy programs at the Peter M. Winter Institute for Simulation Education and Research.

Frank Pokrywka, a staff member in the Department of Environmental Health and Safety, has been appointed as a fellow of the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA).

This distinction is awarded to the 5 percent of AIHA members who make significant contributions to the field of industrial hygiene, which is the science of anticipating, recognizing, evaluating and controlling workplace conditions that may cause worker illness or injury.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 13
Edison Montgomery, who served the University under six chancellors and may hold the record for the number of different Pitt administrative positions held, died April 1, 2011. He was 93.

A native of Denver, Colo., Montgomery earned a bachelor’s degree in mechanical engineering from the California Institute of Technology in 1938. He also served in the United States Navy during World War II.

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Wednesday 20
Clinical Oncology & Hematol-
ogy Grand Rounds
“Updates in the Treatment of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer,”
Joon Schiller, UPMC Cancer Pavil., Pittsburgh.
2nd fl. aud., 8 am
Pitt Alumni Assn. Picnic
WPJ lawn & patio, 11 am-2 pm
(www.alumni.pitt.edu/fac-
ulty)
Pathology Research Seminar
“Mechanisms of Acetamin-
ophen-induced Liver Injury in Mice & Man,”
Harunust Jarecheski, U of KS, 12:10 Starzl BST, noon
HSWS Workshop
“Sequence Similarity Search-
ing,” Carrie Iwema, Falk Library.
2:1-3 pm
Plant Utilization & Planning Committee Sustainability Subcommittee Presentation
Joseph Fink, Facilities Manage-
ment, 11:45-12 pm
Neurology Grand Rounds
Conf. rm., Presby, noon
Information Sciences Lecture
“Teaching From Country: Stor-
ies & Place in a Postcolonial Australian Aboriginal Peda-
gogy,” Michael Christie, Charles Darwin U; U-Club Ballrm., 9 am-2 pm
Chemistry Seminar
“How Aromatic Interactions Control Your Genes: A Molecu-
lar View of Biomolecular Recognition,” Marcy Waters, UNCP-Chapel Hill; 12B Chev-
ron, 2:30 pm

Thursday 21
Endocrine Conference
“Translating the DPP Into Real World Settings,” Linda Simmering, Gretchen Platt & Kaye Kruuner; 119 Starzl BST, 8:10 am
Student Sustainability Symposium
WPJ Ballrm., 9 am-1 pm (412-808-9757)
GI Research Rounds
“Inflammatory Bowel Disease Research,” David Binion; M2 conf. rm. Prebly, noon
Human Genetics C.C. Li Memorial Lecture
“Lymphatics: The Other Vascu-
lar System,” Robert Ferrell, A115 Cranberry, noon

Saturday 23
• Reading day.
• CGS, Saturday, grad & eve-
nings classes continue to meet through April 30; final exams should be held during the last scheduled class meeting.
• World History Workshop
“How to Assist in the World History,” Patrick Manning & John Myers; 1507 Posvar, 9 pm-11 pm
Asian Studies Benefit Concert
For Japan earthquake & tsunami relief, Belfield aud., 2 pm (8-7765)

Monday 25
• Final exams for all undergradu-
day classes through April 30.
• Neurobiology of Brain Dys-
function in Post-Stroke Patients
“Show ‘Viral’ Infections of the CNS,” Clayton Wiley; 114 Starzl, 9:30-11:30 am
Translational Neuroscience Seminar
“Proposed, Parkinson’s Disease & Brain Rhythms,” Nancy Binion; M2 Starzl BST, noon

Tuesday 26
GI Journal Club
“Genetic Studies,” Matthew Coates & Dhiraj Yadav; M2 conf. rm. Prebly.
UPCI Basic & Translational Research Seminar
“ChIP seq for p63: From Infec-
tions to Development & Cancer,” Dennis McCance, Queen’s U; Hillman Cancer Ctr. Coo. Prog. Conf. rm. D, noon (412/622-7771)
OBID Concert
Heather Kroft, Shenoys Plaza, noon-2 pm
Pharmacology & Chemical Biology Seminar
“SUMOylation & De-
SUMOylation: Wrestling With Life’s Processes,” Edward Yeh, U of TX, 1195 Starzl BST, 3 pm

Wednesday 27
Clinical Oncology & Hemato-
logy Grand Rounds
“Preparative Irradiation for Cell-
Based Therapies in Regenerative Medicine,” Chandan Guha, UPMC Cancer Pavil. Herber-
ton Conf. Ctr. czar, Cr, 11 Scaife.
Biomedical Informatics Work-
shop
“Text Information Extrac-
HSWS Workshop
“Protein Sequence Analysis,” Adam Chattopadhyay, Falk Library classes, 2, 1-3 pm
Neurology Grand Rounds
“Immunopathogenesis of Mul-
tiple Sclerosis,” Michael Racce; U-Club Ballrm., noon
GI Grand Rounds
“Endoscopic & Radiologic Unknowns,” John Nato, Ari
Wiesen & Su Min Cho; 11 Scaife.
Conf. rm. Prebly, noon
OBID Lecture
“Creating & Implementing Breakthrough Medical Technolo-
gies,” Robert Langer, MIT; M2 Starzl BST, 5-7 pm

Thursday 28
HSWS Workshop
“The WOW Factor: PowerPoint for Posters,” Julio Inkpen; Falk Library classes, 2, 2-4 pm

The 2011 Sara Fine Institute Lecture
Hosted by the School of Information Sciences
Michael Christie
Professor of Education, Charles Darwin University
Teaching from Country: Stories and Place in a Postcolonial Australian Aboriginal Pedagogy
Thursday, April 21, 2011, 3:00 pm
University Club, Ballroom B
http://www.sis.pitt.edu/~fineinst/index.html

Professor Christie, an indigenous language expert at the Australian university, will discuss his research on bringing together indigenous and non-indigenous knowledge systems to address education and social issues including identity and medical interpreting. He will explore how, in Australian Aboriginal philosophy, there seems to be very little distinction between a people and their place. As the original inhabitants moved across the land, the relics left behind by each group might have included land forms (paths, hills), species (of plants, of animals), clan languages and languages. Even today, ceremonial practices may involve bringing together representatives from distinct clan groups, each with their own languages, lands and traditions. Using some video examples of Aboriginal knowledge authorities telling stories from their ancestral land, Dr. Christie will relate how the introduction of the remote Aboriginal teachers to university life changed the way he thought about the mission of contemporary academia and the education of indigenous people. As much in his curricular and research efforts, Professor Christie will examine the impact that technology has had on the preservation and dissemination of knowledge.

The Sara Fine Institute at the University of Pittsburgh’s School of Information Sciences is dedicated to examining the ways technology impacts interpersonal communications and relationships with family, friends, professional colleagues, governing bodies, healthcare providers, and educational institutions.
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

C A L E N D A R

Foundation in support of an outstanding theoretical scientist who would both impact theoretical research and help establish directions for under the auspices of the Buhl Professorship in Theoretical Physics, which was established at Carnegie Mellon in 1961 by the Buhl

Theatre

Pitt Student Labs

“Henna Night” & “Sparagmu- mons”, through April 17; Studio Theatre, CL, W-F 8 p.m., Sat. 2 & 8 p.m, Sun. 2 p.m (4-7529)

Exhibits

Bradford Campus Exhibit

“The Art of Oleg Gotev & the Development of Contemporary Bulgarian Mural Paintings”, through April 15; KOA Art Gallery, Blasdel, UBP, M-Th 8:30 am-4:30 p.m, F 8:30 am-4 pm

Hillman Library Audubon Exhibit

“Canadian Timcourse”, through April 25; “Ruby-Crowned Wren”, April 26-May 10; Hillman ground fl. exhibition case, reg. library hours (8-72715)

Studio Arts Student Exhibit

Through April 10; U Art Gallery, FFA, 10 am-4 pm M-F (8-2430)

Law Library Exhibit

“Landscape: Imagined/Real”, Timothy Thompson, through May 20; Barco Law Library Gallery, reg. library hours (8-1376)

Deadlines

Conflict of Interest Filing

Deadline to file forms through the Superform system (https://coi.hs.pitt.edu) is April 15. Supervisors must send the management reporting forms & annual data summary reports to the provost or as, VC for Health Sciences by May 16, (technical assistance: 8-2222)

Chancellor’s Affirmative Action Award

Nominations should be submit- ted to the Senate office, 1254 CL, by May 1, info: 8-7860)

2 0 1 1 B U H L  L E C T U R E

Quantum Computing and the Limits of the Efficiently Computable

Scott Aaronson

Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, MIT. Writer of the popular blog www.scottaaronson.com/blog and Creator of the Complexity Zoo, www.complexityzoo.com

Friday, April 29, 2011
4:30 p.m./Mellon Institute Auditorium
4400 Fifth Avenue
Reception immediately following
Mellon Institute Lobby
Free and open to the public

Hillman hours extended

During the spring term reading and exam period, Hillman Library will be open continuously from 10 a.m. Sunday, April 17, until 6 p.m. Saturday, April 30. The University Library System will provide free coffee and tea in the Cup & Chaucer cafe after its regular closing time.

The two-week 24-hour schedule, admission to Hillman from midnight to 7 a.m. will be with PitID only.

CLASSIFIEDS!

• $8 for up to 15 words; $9 for 16-30 words; $10 for 31-50 words.

• For University ads, submit an account number for transfer of funds.

• All other ads should be accompanied by a check for the full amount payable to the University of Pittsburgh.

• Reserve space by submitting ad copy one week prior to publication. Copy and payment should be sent to University Times, 308 Bellefield Hall, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 15260.

• For more information, call Barbara Drilloy, 412/624-4644.

Classified Ads

Buy it, sell it in the University Times classifieds! Call 412/624-4644.
### CALENDAR

**April**

**Thursday 14**

- **Epidemiology Seminar**
  - “The Challenges in Environmental Epidemiology: The Good, the Bad & the Ugly,” Evelyn Talbott, A113 Crabtree, noon

- **St. V’s Laureate Lecture**
  - “Yeast Pronouns: Pathology, Biology & Structure,” Reed Wickner; Scaife aud. 6, noon

- **Survival Skills & Ethics Workshop**
  - “Grants Over Lunch”; $100 BST, noon-1:30 pm (412/746-1716)

- **Senate Plenary Session**
  - “Teaching Excellence as a Criterion for Promotion & Tenure”; WPUC Assembly Rm., noon-3 pm

- **OBID Concert**
  - Brad Yoder; Schenley Plaza, noon-2 pm

- **Chemistry Seminar**
  - “NanoGUMBOS: The Next Generation of Nanomaterials,” Irsh Warner, LA St.; 12B Chevron, 2-10 pm

- **Ctr. for Nat’l Preparedness Seminar**
  - “Security Implications of the Resurgence of Nuclear Power,” Larry Foulque, nuclear engineer; 132 Alumni, 1 pm

- **Medicine Sleep Conference**
  - “Adolescent Sleep: Can Biology & 21st Century Lifestyles Be Reconciled?” Mary Caskadon; Detre 2nd fl. aud., 4 pm

- **Humanities Lecture**
  - “Framing the Original: Toward a New Visuality of the Orient,” Roy Chow, Duke; 501 CL, 4 pm (4-6523)

- **European Studies Lecture**
  - “Grassroots Politics & Alternative Media in the Making of Europe,” Alice Mattson, sociologist; 3703 Pavar, 4-6 pm

- **Greensburg Campus Lecture**
  - “Leadership Lessons From the Oval Office & the Board Room,” Kenneth Duberstein, chief of staff to Pres. Reagan; Ferguson Theater, UPG, 7 pm

- **UPCER Lecture**
  - “White Flight/Black Flight: The Dynamics of Racial Change in an American Neighborhood,” Rachel Wolofld, WVU; 121 University Place 2nd fl. conf. rm., noon (pncust@pitt.edu)

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**Friday 15**

- **Medical Ethics Lecture**
  - “The Ethics, Economics & Politics of Rationing: Death Panels, Mammogram Guidelines & Chemotherapy,” Mary Ann Rhyde; S100 Starzl BST, 8 am

- **WPUC Clinical Grand Rounds**
  - “Geriatric Psychiatry,” Jules Rosen; WPUC 2nd fl. aud., 11 am

- **St. V’s Research Seminar**
  - “Mechanical Insight Into Sugar & Water Cotransport via Sodium-Solute Symporters,” Michael Grave; Scaife and 6, noon

- **Pulmonary Grand Rounds**
  - “The Evolution & Impact of Long-Term Acute Care Hospitals,” Jeremy Kahn, NW628 Montefiore, noon

- **UPCER Lecture**
  - “Adolescent Sleep: Can Biology & 21st Century Lifestyles Be Reconciled?” Mary Caskadon; Detre 2nd fl. aud., 4 pm (4-6523)

**Saturday 16**

- **Johnstown Campus Psychol- ogy Conference**
  - “The Rhythms of Life: A Key to Practical Treatments of Mood Disorders,” Ellen Frank; Black River Cab., 3:30 pm; 8-7960)

- **Nationality Rooms Cabaret**
  - “The Rhythms of Life: A Key to Practical Treatments of Mood Disorders,” Ellen Frank; Black River Cab., 3:30 pm; 8-7960)

**Sunday 17**

- **Pitt Humanitarian & Envir- onmental Alliance Super Stroll**
  - “Space, Consciousness & Con- struction,” Robert Briscoe; 8-7960)

- **UPCER Lecture**
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