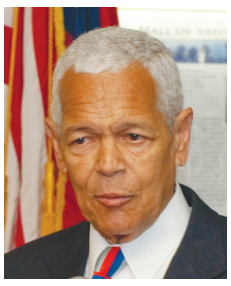
FEATURE



Civil rights activist Julian Bond was the keynote speaker at last week's Pitt-sponsored Race in America conference. *See pages 4 & 5.*

UNIVERSITY TIMES

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Pitt's FY11 appropriation: Deja vu all over again?

Last year, Pennsylvania's legislators were 101 days late in passing a state budget. With less than a month to go before the July 1 start of fiscal year 2011, could another state budget standoff be looming?

In spite of state legislators' apologies and pledges not to repeat last year's delay, sluggish revenues are feeding a growing state budget gap that could slow this year's process.

The lack of a state budget delays the approval of the University's state appropriation, which in turn delays the finalization of Pitt's budget.

According to Pitt Director of News John Fedele, "Until the actual appropriation bill is formally passed in the House and Senate and signed by the governor, there is never a guarantee of funding at a specific level. It is fair to assume that the University will not finalize its FY2011 budget until Pitt's appropriation bill is legally passed by the legislature and signed into law by the governor."

Last year's delay in the state budget and the University's appropriation (which is approved separately by legislators after the general fund budget is passed) created a number of sticky situations for Pitt.

Administrators issued tuition bills for the fall term with the caveat that a surcharge could be imposed if state funding fell short for the year. *(See July 23, 2009, University Times.)* Pitt had to dip into its cash reserves when the flow of more than $15 million in state dollars each month was halted.

And the lack of a state budget kept Pitt from being reimbursed on time for more than $4.8 million in fall Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency grants credited to students' accounts.

The budget standoff even delayed Pitt's appropriation request for FY11, typically sent to the Department of Education in late September, because no current-year budget numbers were available.

Although the state's FY10 general fund budget was approved in October, Pitt's appropriation was held up amid wrangling over table games legislation.

A trustees committee enacted a contingent FY10 budget Dec. 14 after the House approved Pitt's appropriation. The governor signed Pitt's appropriation on Dec. 17 — 168 days after the July 1 start of the fiscal year, but Pitt's entire board didn't approve the fiscal year 2010 budget until its Feb. 26 meeting — eight months after the start of the fiscal year.

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In February, Gov. Edward G. Rendell proposed a $29 billion general fund budget that increased spending $1.2 billion over the current $27.8 billion budget. The state House in March passed a budget bill (HB 2279), but Senate leaders balked at acting on it, taking issue with its revenue shortfall of more than $500 million — a gap that has since grown larger.

Legislative leaders began meeting with the governor last week, but hope for a budget before the June 30 end of FY10 is slim.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

For service to the Senate

At yesterday's Senate Council meeting, former University Senate president Irene Hanson Frieze was honored for her long-time service to the Senate. She served as president (2005-06), vice president (2003-04 and 2004-05), chair of the elections committee (2005-06 to 2007-08) and co-chair, member or pro-tem member of the computer usage committee (1984-2003). She helped established the Senate ad hoc committee on recycling that became the sustainability subcommittee of the plant utilization and planning committee, which she currently co-chairs.

From left: Chancellor Mark Nordenberg; Frieze, and Univeristy Senate President Michael Pinsky.

Kimberly K. Barlow

Importance of AEDs hits home — twice

The importance of cardiopulmonary resuscitation training and the availability of automated external defibrillators (AEDs) has been demonstrated dramatically on the Pittsburgh campus in the past two months.

Two people who stopped breathing in separate incidents were saved through the speedy actions of bystanders and emergency responders. Sociology lecturer Mike Epitropoulos collapsed while on a treadmill at the University Club April 15; a woman identified by witnesses as a campus Sodexo employee was stricken June 2 in the Eureka Building.

Pitt police officer Dave Nanz is among those being credited as a lifesaver: By coincidence, he responded to both calls.

Nanz, a 13-year veteran of the University police force and Pitt's canine officer *(see Jan. 10, 2008, University Times)* is on call 24 hours a day with his four-legged partner, explosives dog Officer Riggs, but he also covers a regular shift and answers ordinary police calls when Riggs's special skills aren't being put to use.

Pitt police are trained in CPR and carry AEDs on all calls for medical assistance, Nanz said. However, Chief Timothy Delaney noted that most people who are trained aren't called upon to use those skills. All Pitt police cars carry portable AEDs, but the chief said they had not been used prior to these incidents.

Delaney acknowledged it was highly unusual to have two such emergencies on campus in the span of less than two months.

According to the American Heart Association, in cases of cardiac arrest, CPR and AEDs increase a victim's chances for survival. Although no nationwide statistics exist, early CPR and defibrillation within the first 3-5 minutes after a person collapses, accompanied by early advanced care, can result in long-term survival rates greater than 50 percent. But, according to the AHA, unless CPR and defibrillation are begun within minutes of collapse, few resuscitation attempts are successful. As a rule of thumb, survival is reduced by 10 percent for each minute defibrillation is delayed.

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Both victims initially were taken to UPMC Presbyterian. Epitropoulos missed only two days of classes following his emergency; a UPMC spokeswoman had no information on the woman's condition and a Sodexo co-worker, citing health privacy law, would say only that the employee was not available to comment.

Epitropoulos, 43, isn't the classic cardiac arrest victim. He has polycythemia vera, a chronic blood condition in which bone marrow overproduces blood cells. The excess of red blood cells thickens the blood. Epitropoulos

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

The Pitt-Bradford Office of Admissions is the winner of the 2010 Chancellor's Affirmative Action Award which honors an outstanding University program area that, or an individual who, has made a significant contribution to affirmation action.

Four members of the UPB Admissions senior staff accepted the award at yesterday's Senate Council meeting.
From left: Tad Haight, assistant director of Admissions; Vicky Pingie, associate director of Admissions; Robert Dilks Jr., director of transfer and nontraditional student recruitment; Alexander P. Nazemetz, director, and Chancellor Mark Nordenberg.

The award includes a $2,500 office budget augmentation.

Kimberly K. Barlow

More changes loom for Oakland routes

Twenty-six additional Port Authority bus routes will be affected starting June 13 and 14 — including several with service to Oakland — during this year's second phase of service changes.

(See April 1 University Times for stories on the service changes implemented in April.)

Under the Port Authority's plan, service changes will be implemented in phases over the next two years, with additional changes due in September. The new transit plan is expected to be implemented fully by March 2012, Port Authority officials said.

The Port Authority has established a web site (www.portauthority.org/PAAC/CustomerInfo/RouteChanges/tabid/512/Default.aspx) for customers who want information on June's specific route and service changes, including new printable schedules.

Printable schedules for all bus routes now are available on the main web site (PortAuthority.org).

Oakland routes that will be affected in June are:

• 13U = O4 McKnight/Oakland Flyer.

Beginning June 14, route 13U will be renamed O4 McKnight/Oakland Flyer. O4 will operate between the Showcase Cinema's park-and-ride lot and Oakland using the same inbound and outbound routing as the 13U, although additional runs will be included.

• 28K = G3 Moon Flyer.

Starting June 14, route 28K will be revised and renamed G3 Moon Flyer. Service to Oakland and Cherrington Corporate Center on G3 will be discontinued. Those passengers should use route G2, which provides service between Downtown and Robinson Town Centre and to Oakland via the West Busway.

• 67A = 67 Monroeville.

Beginning June 13, route 67A will be revised and renamed 67 Monroeville. Weekday service will include CCAC Boyce, Cooper and Beatty roads, Old William Penn Highway, Haymaker Road, William Penn Highway in Monroeville, Monroeville Mall and the park-and-ride lot, Penn Center East, Churchill, Beacon Hill, Wilkinsburg, Point Breeze, Squirrel Hill, Oakland, Uptown and Downtown.

Weekend and holiday service will include Monroeville Mall, Penn Center East, Churchill, Beacon Hill, Wilkinsburg, Point Breeze, Squirrel Hill, Oakland, Uptown and Downtown.

Inbound trips will operate via Fifth Avenue between Oakland and Downtown. Inbound service via the Boulevard of the Allies will be discontinued.

67 Monroeville service to Garden City and Holiday Park will be discontinued.

• 67F = 69 Trafford.

Starting June 13, route 67F will be revised and renamed 69 Trafford. On weekdays, the revised route will include Trafford, Haymaker Village, Pitcairn, Wilmerding, Turtle Creek, East Pittsburgh, Forest Hills, Wilkinsburg, Point Breeze, Squirrel Hill, Oakland, Uptown and Downtown.

On weekends, 69 Trafford will include Trafford and Wilkinsburg. All trips will operate via Westinghouse Avenue and Station Street in Wilmerding. Between East Pittsburgh and Turtle Creek, buses will operate on Braddock Avenue in both directions. All inbound trips will be via Fifth Avenue between Oakland and Downtown. Inbound service via the Boulevard of the Allies will be discontinued.

• 67H = 65 Squirrel Hill.

Starting June 14, route 67H will be revised and renamed 65 Squirrel Hill. 65 Squirrel Hill will include Squirrel Hill, South Oakland and Downtown via the Boulevard of the Allies, Stevenson Street and Fifth Avenue. The inbound and outbound routings for 65 Squirrel Hill will be the same as the current 67H.

The Port Authority site includes both the current bus designations and the new designations, where applicable. Visitors to the site also can sign up for email alerts to receive advance notice of route changes or to use an online form to ask questions through the customer service department. The Port Authority has added more customer service staff, who can be reached at 412/442-2000.

—Peter Hart ■

Kimberly K. Barlow

The 61 series buses began to run more frequently in April, when the Port Authority made the first of several slated sets of service changes.

Biking to work buys you breakfast June 18

Bicycle commuters will be treated to breakfast June 18 courtesy of Pitt's Parking, Transportation and Services (PT&S) office. Event tables will be set up from 7:30 to 10 a.m. on the Fifth Avenue side of the William Pitt Union.

The breakfast is part of bicycle advocacy group BikePGH's monthly Car Free Fridays program. Bikers will need to show their helmet to receive breakfast, but all car-free commuters can register as Car Free Friday participants, pick up a discount card good at local businesses and enter a raffle for a prize package from program sponsors.

BikePGH spokesperson Louis Fineberg said Car Free Fridays was launched last year to promote alternative transportation including bicycling, car-sharing, ride-sharing, walking and public transit.

"We're not anti-car," he said. Instead, the intent is to encourage people to think differently about transportation and whether they really need to drive alone, he said.

That message aligns with PT&S's longstanding support for commuting alternatives. "It's a natural fit for us," said PT&S director Kevin Sheehy. Pitt's fare-free public transit benefit, campus shuttles and support for carpooling, vanpooling, bicycling and walking offer alternatives to dealing with scarce parking in Oakland.

Information on Pitt's commuting and transit options is available at www.pts.pitt.edu.

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This year's Car Free Fridays highlight a different neighborhood each month with special events in the featured community, as well as in Oakland and Downtown. Some 250 people registered at this season's initial event in Mt. Lebanon, which included an evening concert, Fineberg said.

June's featured community is East Liberty, with Whole Foods offering breakfast for bikers there and bike tours scheduled. Other communities to be featured in upcoming months are the North Side, Carnegie, South Side and Lawrenceville. Details on Car Free Fridays events are available at http://bike-pgh.org/events/car-free-fridays.

Fineberg said BikePGH also plans to launch a car-free calculator this summer to enable users to tally the benefits of leaving the car in favor of walking or biking.

❑

Pinning down the size of Pitt's cycling community is difficult. Sheehy pointed out that several hundred bicycles are entered in the PT&S bike registry, but registration is not limited to Pitt affiliates. For an anecdotal count, he notes that the campus's bike racks, which accommodate about 1,000 bikes, frequently are filled when the weather is good.

Beyond the University, a vibrant cycling community has emerged in Pittsburgh. Less than a decade ago, Pittsburgh was ranked one of the worst places for bicyclists. Now the city ranks No. 30 in the nation (with 0.77 percent of commuters biking to work) according to the League of American Bicyclists (LAB), which used data from the U.S Census Bureau's 2008 American Community Survey.

Pittsburgh also made LAB's list of bicycle-friendly communities, earning a bronze designation for the first time this year. Four-year designations of platinum, gold, silver or bronze are based on the community's engineering, education, encouragement, enforcement and evaluation efforts.

—Kimberly K. Barlow ■

LETTERS

To the editor:

While the arrival of a non-Draconian approach to drug use by the Obama administration is a welcome step forward, Office of National Drug Control Policy deputy director A. Thomas McLellan's overt disdain for ideology will severely hamper the achievements that could accrue *(May 27 University Times)*. Dr. McLellan proudly stated that ideology is not the foundation of the administration's approach to drug use, when it is ideology that is desperately needed. Drug use is a personal, albeit irrational, choice. The government has no role except to prosecute those who sell drugs to minors or engage in behavior that places others at risk while intoxicated (e.g., operating an automobile). Paradoxically, the government's prohibition of drugs has done nothing but abet organized crime and foment violence. Decriminalization is the surest step to stemming the ills associated with drug use. When is the last time you heard about drug issues from Portugal where drug use is largely legal? The ideology that Dr. McClellan should be seeking is the ideology that animated our founders — individual rights.

Amesh Adalja
Fellow
Department of
Critical Care Medicine

University Times letters policy

Letters should be submitted at least one week prior to publication. Persons criticized in a letter will receive a copy of the letter so that they may prepare a response. If no response is received, the letter will be published alone.

Letters can be sent by email to njbrown@pitt.edu or by campus mail to 308 Bellefield Hall.

The University Times reserves the right to edit letters for clarity or length. Individuals are limited to two published letters per academic term. Unsigned letters will not be accepted for publication.

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Pitt faculty grows but tenured positions do not, report finds

Exception: Tenured spots on rise at med school

While the total number of faculty at Pitt has increased markedly over the last 10 years, the proportion of tenured faculty here has gotten smaller, with the number of tenured faculty remaining relatively unchanged in most schools. The notable exception is the School of Medicine, which has seen a spike in the number of tenured faculty since 2006.

That finding as well as other trends in Pitt's faculty composition were reported at the June 1 Faculty Assembly meeting by Carey Balaban, chair of the University Senate's tenure and academic freedom committee (TAFC).

Balaban presented the TAFC report titled "Tenured and Non-tenured Faculty Statistical Report, AY 2009-2010," which compares data for faculty in five academic categories: Arts and Sciences, the professional schools, the School of Medicine, the other five Schools of the Health Sciences and the regional campuses.

"For this report we used data that are publicly available in the Fact Book so that we can track faculty inside the tenure stream and outside the tenure stream in different schools," Balaban said.

Most of the information presented to the Assembly was in graph form, rather than actual numbers, to focus on general trends.

According to the Fact Book (the source for institutional statistics compiled annually by Pitt's Management Information and Analysis office), the overall number of Pitt faculty has increased significantly over the last 10 years.

Pitt employed 4,106 faculty (3,353 full time, 753 part time) University-wide in fall term 2000. By fall term 2009, those numbers had risen to 5,092 total faculty (4,184 full time, 908 part time).

Of the full-time faculty (total 3,353) in 2000, 34.3 percent (1,151) were tenured; 10.5 percent (350) were in the tenure stream, and 55.2 percent were non-tenured.

Of the full-time faculty (total 4,184), in 2009, 29.5 percent (1,235) were tenured; 12.2 percent (512) were in the tenure stream, and 58.2 percent were non-tenured.

Tenured faculty

The number of tenured faculty in most schools dropped after 1999 due to the faculty early retirement program, Balaban noted.

Since 2000, however, the number of tenured faculty has remained close to the post-1999 numbers in most schools, he said. "The exception is the School of Medicine, which has grown in the number of tenured faculty rather remarkably since the year 2006," Balaban said. "In the School of Medicine the number of tenured faculty has increased a full 20 percent, from 331 in 2006 to 395 in 2009."

According to the Fact Book, of the full-time medical school faculty (total 1,556) in 2000, 274 (17.6 percent) were tenured; 124 (8 percent) were in the tenure stream, and 1,158 (74.4 percent) were non-tenured.

Of the 2,107 full-time medical faculty in 2009, 395 were tenured (18.7 percent); 224 (10 percent) were in the tenure stream, and 2,107 were non-tenured.

The recent rise in tenured faculty in the School of Medicine likely is due in part to Pitt attracting more medical school faculty from outside the University who bring federal research funding with them and are thus more likely to be hired with tenure here, Balaban said.

The tenure and academic freedom committee discovered a parallel between the growth of extramural research support brought in by medical school faculty and the growth in tenured faculty in the school, he said.

"Although the data do not show which of the tenured faculty are from outside and which are 'home grown,' we noted that the rise in tenured faculty in Medicine is probably a function of the School of Medicine's total extramural research support, [data] which also are available in the Fact Book. We see there's a fairly nice linear relationship since 2006 with the increased number of tenured faculty and the increased extramural support. It seems this growth is consistent with the short-term goal of increasing the stature of the School of Medicine in terms of extramural funding," Balaban said.

But concerns about the likely evaporation of federal research support dollars raised a red flag for the committee, he said.

"If you look at the projected budgets for research coming out the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health for the next few years, the question is: Is it sustainable in the longer-term? This concern may be particularly acute in the next year or so as the [American] Recovery and Reinvestment Act money, from where the University got over $100 million in grant income, expires and may not be renewed," Balaban said. "It may be prudent to ascertain if the School of Medicine has sufficient fiscal reserves to sustain the salary commitments to the current tenured faculty base."

The TAFC report also included information on other faculty trends, including:

Faculty in the tenure stream

The number of faculty in the tenure stream has been fairly unchanged since 2000 in all the schools except medicine, where the number of tenure-stream faculty increased from 124 in 2000 to 224 in 2009, according to the Fact Book.

Combined tenured and tenure-stream faculty

Since 2000, Balaban said, the proportion of tenured and tenure-stream faculty combined has remained at approximately 70 percent of the full-time faculty in Arts and Sciences, the professions and regional campuses, and at approximately 30 percent of the full-time faculty in Medicine and the other Health Sciences.

Full-time, non-tenured faculty outside the tenure stream

There was a small increase in full-time, non-tenured faculty in all schools between the years 2000 and 2009. The number of full-time faculty outside the tenure stream, which varies considerably from school to school, likely reflects the specialized roles served by such faculty in different academic disciplines, according to the TAFC report.

Part-time faculty outside the tenure stream

Trends in the utilization of part-time faculty outside the tenure stream continued to vary among academic units. Since 2007, the number of part-time faculty was relatively unchanged at the regional campuses, the School of Medicine and the other Health Sciences. However, the number of part-time faculty outside the tenure stream in Arts and Sciences has increased substantially in recent years from 310 in 2007 (of a total of 1,012) to 393 in 2009 (of a total of 1,082); the professional schools showed a parallel increase from 132 part-time faculty members (of a total of 582) in 2007 to 159 part-time faculty members (of a total of 637) in 2009.

Balaban's report prompted some discussion at the June 1 Assembly meeting.

Senate President Michael Pinsky expressed concern about the significant rise in the number of part-time faculty in the School of Arts and Sciences. "The number of part-time faculty in Arts and Sciences from 1996 has gone up about 100 percent," Pinsky noted. "Are departments in the School of Arts and Sciences using more part-time faculty in a way that may not be commensurate with long-term quality education? Not that part-time faculty are not good teachers, but they tend not to have as much longevity on the faculty."

Balaban responded that a number of factors impact that rise in part-time faculty utilization.

"An assessment of that trend will require a careful and detailed study of the roles, duties and full-time equivalent hours of part-time faculty within each unit," he said.

For example, whether average class sizes have changed within a department's offerings is a factor.

"Increasing student enrollment is also an important consideration. For example, we noted that the FTE student enrollment in the Arts and Sciences increased steadily during the period of 2007-2009. It was 11,440 FTE in 2007, 11,666.2 in 2008 and 12,057.4 in 2009," Balaban said.

Assembly member Michael Spring recommended that future TAFC reports include benchmarks on tenure trends occurring at Pitt's peer institutions, especially medical schools, in light of the recent trend in the TAFC report.

The TAFC report is posted on the Senate web site: www.pitt.edu/univsenate/committees/tenure/Report%20on%20Faculty%20Composiiton%202010%20final%20(4).pdf. ❑

In other Assembly business, Lou Fabian, chair of the Senate athletics committee, reported on progress in the construction of athletics fields at the Petersen Sports Complex near Trees Hall. The new baseball stadium, soccer field and softball field are expected to be completed by November and be ready for competition in 2011.

Following their completion, a new facility for the track team will be built on the current baseball field adjoining the Cost Center.

—Peter Hart ■

Provost James V. Maher, right, presented Steven D. Shapiro with a medallion June 3 when Shapiro delivered a provost's inaugural lecture on "Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD): Bench to Bedside to Health Care Reform."

Shapiro is the Jack D. Myers Professor and chair of the Department of Medicine.

Jim Burke/CIDDE

Food drive region's 3rd largest

Pitt's recently completed Partnership for Food drive collected 523,942 units of food to benefit the Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank. That total includes donations from all sources including the virtual food drive, Sodexo, departmental and student food drives, as well as the Chancellor's Challenge, which through the Chancellor's office matched the value of all donations.

According to Steve Zupcic of Community Relations, who coordinates the food drive, Pitt's effort finished third regionally in number of donated units behind UPMC and U.S. Steel.

"While most of us as individuals contribute a modest amount of money or food, in the end it really adds up," Zupcic said. "Even more importantly, the food drive increases political and social awareness about this devastating problem in our region — to the extent that even some of our fellow employees are in need of food from the Food Bank."

Zupcic added that while the food drive is over, donations to the Food Bank still will be accepted via the virtual online shopping link: www.pittsburghfoodbank.org/pitt.

Donations to the Food Bank also may be made by check to the Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank, 1 North Linden, Duquesne 15110.

Volunteers also are needed for food repackaging and distribution tasks at the Food Bank's Duquesne site. For more information on volunteering, contact Zupcic at 412/624-7709 or stz@pitt.edu.

According to Food Bank data, each month more than 120,000 individuals receive supplemental groceries from the Food Bank, including 37,000 children, 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.

—Peter Hart ■

"Racism is alive and well."

—Civil rights activist Julian Bond, speaking at Pitt's recent conference on Race in America

Photos by Jim Burke/CIDDE

"Jim Crow may be dead, but racism is alive and well. If you're black in America, you can still follow the rules and not win the game," said noted civil rights activist Julian Bond last week.

"It is almost 50 years to the date that I was arrested at the segregated cafeteria in Atlanta's City Hall, and less than a few days since the newly nominated Republican Senate candidate from Kentucky said the law which ever since has protected me and others like me from being arrested again was wrongly decided. The more things change, the more they remain the same," said Bond in a keynote address at the Pitt-sponsored Race in America: Restructuring Inequality conference, held here June 3-6.

With sobering facts and a sprinkling of humor, the former U.S. senator from Georgia and chair emeritus of the NAACP led the crowd of several hundred at Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall on a sweeping verbal tour of African-American history in a speech titled "The Road to Freedom: From Alabama to Obama."

"For almost all of my adult life, I've been engaged in what might be called 'race work,' fighting to make justice and fairness a reality for everyone," said Bond, a National Freedom Award recipient who also is distinguished professor and scholar-in-residence at American University and professor of history at the University of Virginia.

He laid out a litany of strategies for black people today based on the recommendations of his role model, W.E.B. DuBois, one of the founders of the NAACP.

"In 1905 Dr. DuBois proclaimed, 'We must complain. Yes, plain, blunt complaints, ceaseless agitation, unfailing exposure of dishonesty and wrong — this is the ancient, unerring way to liberty, and we must follow it,'" Bond said.

In addition, blacks must work to stop the curtailment of political rights; learn to vote effectively; organize business cooperation; build schools and increase interest in education; bring blacks and labor unions to mutual understanding; study African-American history, and combat crime within the black community, Bond said.

"That these have proven successful is more than evident. We live in a very different and much better country than DuBois did a century ago. The racial picture in America has improved remarkably in my lifetime, so much that a black man has been elected president of the United States," Bond said. "But, paradoxically, Barack Obama's victory in 2008 has convinced many that all racial barriers and restrictions have been vanquished and we have entered a racial nirvana across the land. I'm here to dispel that notion. Those who say race is history have it exactly backwards: History is race. And America is race, from its symbolism to its substance."

This year marks the 65th anniversary of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, the event that introduced Martin Luther King to the world. "Four days after Rosa Parks stood up for justice by sitting down, the boycott began. King understood how significant it would be," Bond said. "At the first mass meeting, King declared, 'When the history books are written in the future, somebody will have to say there lived a race of people, of black people, who had the moral courage to stand up for their rights, and thereby they injected a new meaning into the veins of history and civilization.'

"King did not exaggerate. Montgomery was the beginning of a mass movement that destroyed segregation and permanently changed our world."

That movement also spawned sweeping federal legislation, including the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

"The spirit of the civil rights movement imbues any election. But this spirit was especially evident in the momentous election of 2008. The Civil Rights Act made discrimination based on race, gender, ethnicity or religion illegal. Another act soon followed which made discrimination based on age illegal," Bond noted. "The major presidential candidates in both sides' primaries included a black man, a woman, an Hispanic, a Mormon and a man who became his party's nominee who would have been the oldest person elected to the presidency and, for a first for his party, he chose a woman for his running mate."

It is evidence of such progress that makes one look back on the period 1955-65 with some pride, he said.

"Those were the days when the politicians from both parties supported the struggle for civil rights; now they struggle to be civil. Those were the days when banks loaned money to people; not like these days when the people loan money to banks. Those were the days when we were powered by our values, and not valued for our power. Those were the days when some people gambled with their own money in Las Vegas; today some people gamble with our money on Wall Street. Those were the days when we had a war on poverty and not a war on the poor. Those were the days when the news media really was fair and balanced and not just mouthpieces for the misinformed," said Bond, whose speech was interrupted several times by applause.

Yet, such nostalgia belies the realities of life for black Americans in the 1950s and 1960s, he cautioned. "In those days the law, the courts, the schools, every institution favored whites. This was white supremacy," Bond said. "The chance to test and prove myself did come my way in 1960 as it came to thousands of other black men and women as we joined a whole movement against white supremacy that had deep, long roots."

The United States now is 14 decades past the post-Civil War's Reconstruction era, the single period in American history in which the national government used armed might to enforce the civil rights of black Americans, he said.

"Then, 115 years ago, black Americans faced prospects eerily similar to those we face today. It was 30 years after Reconstruction. The 19th century was winding down. White America was growing weary of worrying about the welfare of the newly freed slaves, tired of fighting to secure their right to vote, tired of fighting for their right to attend a pubic school. Then, as now, a race-weary nation thought this problem could best be solved if left to the individual states," Bond said.

"Then, as now, racist demagogues walked on in. Then, as now, minorities and immigrants became scapegoats for real and imagined economic distress. Then a reign of state-sanctioned and private terror, including literal human sacrifice, swept across the South to reinforce white supremacy. That's when the heavy hand of racial segregation descended across the South — a 'cotton curtain' that separated blacks from education, from opportunity, but not from hope."

It was at that point the movement articulated by DuBois in the 20th century's infancy took shape. His plan was incorporated into the new interracial NAACP, founded in 1909.

"Black Americans generally have followed this prescription for action: pursuing civil rights, economic justice and entrance into the mainstream of American life. The NAACP soon developed an aggressive strategy of litigation aimed at striking down racial restrictions, triumphing in 1954 with *Brown v. Board of Education*," Bond said. "That decision effectively ended segregation's legality. It also gave a nonviolent army the license to challenge segregation's morality as well. From *Brown* in 1954 forward, the movement expanded its targets, tactics and techniques."

After King came on the scene to lead the 1955-56 Montgomery bus boycotts, he articulated a new tactic to fight segregation: nonviolent resistance, which required direct action and mass participation. "In this period gains were won at lunch counters and movie theatres, bus stations and polling places, and the fabric of legal segregation became undone," Bond said.

"That movement was the second Reconstruction, a reconstruction whose ripples were felt far beyond the Southern states and whose victories paved the way for other social protests: The anti-war movement of the 1960s drew its earliest foot soldiers from the Southern freedom marchers, and the women's rights movement took many of its cues and much of its momentum from the Southern movement for civil rights," he said.

"But like the first Reconstruction, the second one ended when the national purpose waivered and reaction swept the land," he maintained.

In 1968 the Kerner Commission, appointed by President Johnson to investigate the causes and prescribe the cures for the 1967 riots, concluded that white racism was the single most important cause of continued racial inequality in income, housing, employment, education and life chances between blacks and whites.

"Within a few short years, the growing number of blacks and other minorities and women pushing for entry into the academy, the media, business, government and other traditionally white male institutions created a backlash in discourse over race. The previously privileged majority spoke in anger and resentment in having to share space with the historically excluded," Bond said.

"Petulant leaders began to reformulate and redefine the terms of discussion: No longer was the Kerner Commission's description of the problem accepted. Any indictment of white America could be abandoned: Black people did it, did it to the country, did it to themselves. Black behavior, not white racism, became the reason why blacks and whites lived in separate worlds. Racism retreated and pathology advanced. The burden of racial problem-solving shifted from racism's creators to its victims. In a kind of nonsensical tautology we've heard again and again, these people are poor because they are pathological; they are pathological because they are poor," he said.

"Thus, America's most privileged population — white men — suddenly became a victim class. Aggressive blacks and pushy women became responsible for America's demise. This perversion of reality occurred as the result of an organized campaign that continues along until today."

Such reactionary politics, over time, have redefined America's so-called enemies.

"Opposition to government, especially opposition to Washington government, succeeded opposition to Communism as the secular religion. The United Nations, Washington bureaucrats, gays and lesbians, supporters of minority and women's rights replaced the Soviet Union as the 'evil empire,' and together these became the energy driving the callous coalition that captured Congress in 1994 and to a large extent are the energy driving the tea baggers today," Bond said.

Just as President Obama's victory did not herald a post-civil rights America, it did not and could not end structural inequality or racist attitudes. "Indeed there is evidence that it fomented them. Obama is to the Tea Party as the moon is to werewolves," Bond said. "The rise in the number of hate groups in the United States since his election is unprecedented. We

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

Pitt's FY11 appropriation: Deja vu all over again?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

In a press conference that followed a June 3 session with the governor, Senate majority leader Dominic Pileggi (R-Delaware) labeled the meeting productive, adding that there is more of a willingness on the part of the governor to make timely passage of a budget a priority this year. "If the governor wants to have a budget done close to June 30th, it would require a degree of compromise by him and the administration towards the position of the General Assembly," an attitude that was not apparent in the summer months of the 2009 budget impasse, he said.

Pileggi said Rendell acknowledged that the proposed $29 billion budget is out of balance and that lower revenues would force reductions. Pileggi said spending cuts, transfers from funds outside the general fund and new taxes were discussed as ways to bring the budget back into alignment.

According to the state Department of Revenue's most recent report, released June 1, earlier estimates of a $1 billion state deficit by the end of the fiscal year appear low. With only a month to go in the fiscal year, general fund revenues are $1.2 billion short.

Senate appropriations chair Jake Corman (R-Bellefonte) said the state's balance sheet comes to roughly $27.5 billion; any spending above that would require new taxes or fund transfers. He said no specific cuts would be discussed until legislators determine how much revenue is available.

"There's no sense in getting into 'cut this' or 'cut that' at this point in time until you figure out how much revenue there is available to spend and then do a spending plan that matches that," he said.

Adding to the concern is the questionable status of $850 million in Federal Medical Assistance Percentages (FMAP) funding included in the governor's budget revenue estimates. Congress has failed to bring the FMAP funding release to a vote and Pileggi said there are doubts as to whether there are sufficient votes to approve release of the funds. That could leave an additional $850 million budget hole for Pennsylvania to fill.

In the midst of this year's budget woes, there may be a small bright spot for educational institutions.

Fears that Pitt's state appropriation could be cut may be allayed — at least for the coming fiscal year. Strings attached to stimulus funding through the federal Department of Education require the state to maintain support for public institutions in FY11 "at least at the level of such support in FY 2006," according to education department guidelines. That requirement can be waived if a state can demonstrate that it has provided for the fiscal year "a percentage of the total revenues available to the state that is equal to or greater than the percentage provided for that purpose in the preceding fiscal year."

The state House already has passed an appropriations bill (HB 2293) for Pitt that includes $160.49 million in state support (the same amount as in Rendell's budget proposal) and more than $7.5 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) stimulus funding.

While the state is bound (save extraordinary circumstances) to maintain funding levels in order to receive the stimulus funding, Pitt's Vice Chancellor for Governmental Relations Paul A. Supowitz said that given the state's budget crunch, it's not likely the University will see an appropriation significantly higher than the amount allocated in the House bill.

Any reassurance the ARRA money brings may be short-lived. Supowitz said Pitt's Governmental Relations representatives already have begun educating state legislators about the looming "funding cliff" that Pitt faces when ARRA funds expire in FY12 and encouraging them to begin addressing this issue proactively this budget year.

When it comes to Pitt's appropriation, the difficulties span both the past and the present. In remarks to the House and Senate appropriations committees during budget hearings earlier this year, Chancellor Mark A. Nordenberg labeled the past 10 years "a lost decade" in terms of state funding for Pitt and Pennsylvania's other state-related universities.

"During that period, the state's general fund budget grew by nearly 40 percent; inflation increased by just over 24 percent; state support for community colleges rose by some 33 percent; state support for the State System of Higher Education increased by nearly 6 percent; and state support for Pitt increased by less than 0.3 percent. Also telling is the fact that actual commonwealth dollars invested in Pitt fell by more than 5 percent during this period, because some past state support was replaced by federal Medicaid matching funds," he stated.

The University's state appropriation now represents about 10 percent of Pitt's budget, down from 32 percent of the budget in 1975 and 19 percent of the budget in 1995.

During budget hearings in Harrisburg earlier this year, House appropriations committee chair Dwight Evans (D-Philadelphia) spelled out the state's situation. "It's a matter of time that you may not be seeing any appropriation from the state. And it's not anybody's particular fault. It's where we are today," he told leaders of the four state-related universities. *(See March 4 University Times.)*

"One of the problems is history," Supowitz said. "The bigger problem is the economy, the times we're living through." Big funding issues such as the state pension fund, roads and infrastructure are coming home to roost. "There are more needs with fewer resources to go around."

Budget woes already have prompted several state-system universities, including Mansfield, Slippery Rock, Kutztown and Millersville to announce potential program cuts and layoffs in the upcoming fiscal year.

Penn State, which like Pitt is a state-related university, earlier this week announced it would combat lagging state appropriations through 10 layoffs and the elimination of dozens of positions through attrition in its College of Agricultural Sciences. A June 7 release from Penn State stated the layoffs are part of a 5 percent spending cut in all agricultural sciences departments for FY11 and that a 10 percent budget cut is planned for FY12. Flat state funding and rising costs are expected to create a budget gap of $11 million by the start of FY12, forcing the elimination of the equivalent of 160 positions in agricultural sciences.

Fedele would not comment on whether similar moves are being considered at Pitt, but belt-tightening has been ongoing. A salary freeze was put into effect for FY10 following mid-year cuts in the state appropriation during FY09. Since last fall, promotions and hiring (both for vacant as well as proposed new positions) require approval from super management center leaders. Filling of vacant positions is being evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Fedele stated, "There cannot be any formal decisions on a salary pool and/or tuition levels until specific anticipated funding levels are provided by state government."

—Kimberly K. Barlow ■

"Racism is alive and well."

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

saw hate on display last summer in town halls and tea parties across the country, subsidized by corporations and their well-funded fear machine. Our politics has been poisoned by armed and paranoid self-described patriots, drawn from the Taliban wing of American politics. We used to call them Birchers, now we know them as 'birthers,' still spreading lies and spreading myths. The real issue for many opponents today is that we now have a president whom they believe is guilty of governing while black."

Bond noted that Tea Party members are 99 percent white. They see the nation's demographics turning them into a minority and they don't like it.

"Having demanded citizenship papers from the president, it is not surprising these self-styled freedom lovers would demand papers from anyone in America who doesn't look like them," Bond said, referring to the new Arizona immigration law.

"So if you tell me the Tea Party has nothing to do with race, I'll tell you that you've been drinking something and it isn't tea. They say they want their country back. One might ask: What was that country like? In their country, I couldn't eat at a lunch counter. I couldn't attend the University of Virginia, let alone teach there. If Obama represents the end of the America they knew, I say: Good for him!" Bond said.

For much of the 1980s, America's president was "an amiable ideologue whose sole intent was removing government from every aspect of our lives. He brought the power of financial and ideological profiteers who descended on the nation's capital like a crazed swarm of right-wing locusts, bent on destroying the rules and the laws that protect our people from poisoned air and water and from greed," Bond charged.

One of Ronald Reagan's acolytes — John Roberts — is now the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and is doing his best to gut anti-segregation laws, Bond said.

"From 1964 till now, all chief justices except John Roberts agree that race-conscious integration policies stood in harmony, not in tension, with *Brown*. In two cases from Louisville and Seattle, the Court held by a 5-4 vote that these systems could not voluntarily use race in assigning students to schools. The court ruled that conscious racial integration is the moral equivalent of conscious racial segregation," Bond said.

"Indeed, for most of us, the notion that race cannot be considered in remedying racial discrimination is ludicrous. But now the ludicrous has become the law. The truth is there are no non-racial remedies for racial discrimination. In order to get beyond race, you have go to race. To suggest racial neutrality as a remedy for racial discrimination is sophistry of the highest order," he said.

"I believe in an integrated America: integrated jobs, integrated homes and integrated schools. I believe it is a legal, moral and political imperative for America, a matter of elemental justice, simple right waged against historic wrong. It's foolhardy to argue, under the guise of race neutrality or colorblindness, that we can now expand protections that made civil rights gains and the election of Barack Obama possible. No one would have made the same argument after World War II that because the United States won the war we can now dismantle the army, the navy and the marines," Bond said.

"The Civil War that freed my grandfather was fought over whether blacks and whites shared a common humanity. Less than 10 years after it ended, the nation chose the side of the losers and agreed to continue black subjugation for another 100 years. So 246 years of slavery were followed by 100 years of state-sanctioned discrimination, reinforced by public and private terror, ending only in a protracted struggle in 1965, four years after Barack Obama was born. If you are 45 years old or older, it is only in your lifetime that racial equality before the law became a reality," Bond said.

The June 3-6 Pitt-sponsored Race in America: Restructuring Inequality conference was the brainchild of Larry Davis, dean of the School of Social Work and director of the Center on Race and Social Problems, the first race-research center to be housed in a school of social work.
The event was billed as the largest solution-focused conference on race ever held at an academic institution and featured more than 40 speakers and panelists from across the country. Speakers addressed seven key areas related to race in America: economics; education; criminal justice; race relations; health; mental health, and families, youth and the elderly.

"We're now asked to believe that 200 years of being somebody else's property, followed by 100 years of oppression in the South and discrimination in the North can be wiped away by four and a half decades of half-hearted remediation and one presidential election. We're asked to believe that we Americans are now a healed and whole people. The truth is racism is alive and well. That is a fact of life for every non-white American, including the president of the United States, eclipsing income, position, education — race trumps them all."

Bond concluded, "The successful strategies of the modern movement for civil rights were litigation, organization, mobilization and coalition, all aimed to form a national constituency for civil rights. Sometimes it is the simplest of deeds — sitting at a lunch counter, going to a new school, applying for a marriage license, casting a vote — these can challenge the way we think and act. We have a long and honorable tradition of social justice in this country. It still sends forth the message that when we act together, we can overcome."

—Peter Hart ■

2009-1 salary

Pittsburgh ca pay loses so but Pitt li salary rankin

An annual faculty pay analysis shows the University's Pittsburgh campus faculty lost ground but librarians held steady in 2009-10 compared to average pay at the 33 other public Association of American Universities (AAU) institutions in the nation.

For the first time, faculty at Pitt's Bradford, Greensburg and Johnstown regional campuses were reported as a single unit and ranked against a long-debated new peer group. *(See March 4 University Times.)*

Faculty pay at Pitt's regionals ranked near the middle of the 231-member peer group made up of public and private category II-B (undergraduate baccalaureate-level) institutions in the American Association of University Professors' (AAUP) Middle Atlantic, East North Central and South Atlantic regions.

The University Senate budget policies committee at its May 28 meeting reviewed the report prepared by Pitt's Management Information and Analysis office. Given the difficult economic situation facing institutions nationwide, BPC chair John J. Baker commented, "I think it looks quite good when you consider the circumstances."

Faculty pay at Pitt-Titusville, a category III (associate degree-level) institution, was not compared in this study but figures are available as part of the AAUP annual faculty salary report in the March-April 2010 issue of its publication Academe.

The Pitt report's faculty data are for full-time instructional faculty as found in the AAUP salary report. Librarian salary data come from the Association of Research Libraries' annual salary survey. *(See April 15 University Times.)*

Pittsburgh campus

On the Pittsburgh campus, full professors (averaging $128,300) fell to No. 17 in the public AAU peer group, down from 15th in the 2008-09 report. Associate professors (averaging $84,600) dropped five places to No. 20. Assistant professors (averaging $70,100) fell to No. 27, down from 26th. Librarians (averaging $66,600) remained at No. 20.

"We're never happy to see declines," said Robert F. Pack, vice provost for Academic Planning and Resources Management and a chancellor's liaison to BPC. "We particularly want to look carefully at assistant professors," he said, adding that ensuring competitive pay at that rank "becomes sort of self correcting over a long period of time" as those faculty members move through the ranks.

Compared to last year, Pitt professors' average salaries rose 0.8 percent. Associate professors' average pay fell 1.2 percent and assistant professors' average pay fell 1.4 percent. Librarians' average pay gained 0.2 percent.

Although there was a pay freeze at Pitt, the University's average salary figures are not the same as in the 2008-09 report due to hiring, promotions and retirements that alter the composition of each faculty rank from year to year.

Additionally, Pack noted that some Pitt faculty were promoted last year without salary increases. "They by definition depressed the salary of the rank they went to because they carried their existing salary with them," he said.

He noted that it's difficult to draw conclusions from this year's rankings because some institutions implemented furloughs. "A furlough by definition is not a reduction in contract salary, it's simply an absence of a paycheck," Pack said. "At least a dozen of these universities had furloughs last year. The impact of that would be that the salaries in the report for those schools overstate the amount [faculty] receive because their contract salary didn't change."

Salary reduction approaches such as planned furloughs at peer schools are likely to make next year's numbers problematic for comparison purposes as well, he said.

Average Faculty Salaries (000's) and Ranking at Public AAU Institutions, 2009-10

PROFESSORS

Name of Institution	Average Salary	Rank
University of California-Los Angeles	$148.0	1
University of California-Berkeley	145.8	2
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor	144.0	3
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill	143.0	4
Rutgers University-New Brunswick	140.1	5
University of California-San Diego	135.4	6
University of Maryland-College Park	134.7	7
University of Virginia	134.7	7
University of Texas-Austin	133.3	9
University of California-Irvine	132.7	10
State University of New York-Stony Brook	131.9	11
University of California-Santa Barbara	131.1	12
Pennsylvania State University	130.4	13
University of Illinois-Urbana	130.0	14
Ohio State University-Main	129.5	15
State University of New York-Buffalo	129.1	16
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH	**128.3**	**17**
Michigan State University	125.0	18
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	124.8	19
University of Iowa	124.1	20
University of California-Davis	123.4	21
University of Washington	121.9	22
University of Colorado-Boulder	121.6	23
Indiana University-Bloomington	120.7	24
Texas A & M University	120.3	25
University of Arizona	117.3	26
University of Florida	117.0	27
University of Kansas	116.9	28
Purdue University-Main	115.8	29
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	112.0	30
Iowa State University	111.6	31
University of Wisconsin-Madison	111.1	32
University of Missouri-Columbia	111.0	33
University of Oregon	103.0	34

Source: Academe, "The Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession 2009-10," March/April 2010, Vol 96, No. 2.

Average Faculty Salaries (000's) and Ranking at Public AAU Institutions, 2009-10

ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS

Name of Institution	Average Salary	Rank
University of California-Berkeley	$98.2	1
State University of New York-Stony Brook	95.3	2
University of California-Los Angeles	95.2	3
Rutgers University-New Brunswick	94.9	4
University of Maryland-College Park	94.4	5
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor	94.3	6
University of Virginia	92.7	7
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill	92.6	8
State University of New York-Buffalo	89.6	9
University of Colorado-Boulder	88.7	10
University of California-San Diego	88.2	11
University of Washington	88.1	12
Michigan State University	87.3	13
Pennsylvania State University	86.7	14
Ohio State University-Main	85.8	15
University of Wisconsin-Madison	85.8	15
University of California-Irvine	85.7	17
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	85.4	18
University of Texas-Austin	85.3	19
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH	**84.6**	**20**
University of California-Davis	83.9	21
University of Illinois-Urbana	83.2	22
Texas A & M University	82.5	23
University of Iowa	82.5	23
Indiana University-Bloomington	82.0	25
Iowa State University	81.8	26
Purdue University-Main	80.2	27
University of California-Santa Barbara	80.1	28
University of Arizona	79.6	29
University of Kansas	79.3	30
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	77.2	31
University of Florida	75.5	32
University of Oregon	74.6	33
University of Missouri-Columbia	74.1	34

Source: Academe, "The Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession 2009-10," March/April 2010, Vol 96, No. 2.

0 AAU survey

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II-B campuses: Bradford, Greensburg & Johnstown

Faculty salaries for the II-B peer group were listed by decile with the first decile representing the 10 percent of schools with the highest salaries.

Professors

Professors at Pitt's II-B regional campuses ranked in the 6th decile with an average salary of $74,900. Professors' pay for the 23 schools in that decile ranged from $76,400 to $73,300.

Among the 231 peers, professors' average pay ranged from a high of $134,100 at Barnard College to a low of $46,700 at Calumet College St. Joseph.

Associate professors

Associate professors at Pitt's II-B regional campuses ranked in the 5th decile with an average salary of $62,200. Associate professors' pay for the 23 schools in that decile ranged from $63,500 to $61,200.

Among the whole peer group, associate professors' average pay ranged from a high of $102,500 at the U.S. Naval Academy to a low of $42,400 at Ohio Valley University.

Assistant professors

Assistant professors at Pitt's II-B regional campuses shared the bottom spot in the 6th decile with an average salary of $51,000. Top pay among the 23 schools in that decile was $52,100.

Among the 231 peers, assistant professors' average pay ranged from a high of $82,400 at the U.S. Naval Academy to a low of $35,500 at Lees-McRae College.

Rankings for the entire II-B peer group list can be found at www.utimes.pitt.edu/documents/regional10.htm.

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Following the BPC meeting, Pack told the University Times that Pitt aimed to fall near the median of the AAU peers with regard to Pittsburgh faculty salaries. "We dropped down more than we would like with assistant (professors)," he said, noting that new hires contributed to that decline in rank.

With regard to regional faculty pay, "It's hard to say where we would like to rank," Pack said, adding that the University has a salary policy and the goal is to determine over time where Pitt needs to be in terms of accomplishing its goals of recruiting and retaining faculty.

In other business:

• BPC unanimously elected officers for the upcoming year. Chair John Baker and vice chair Sue Skledar will continue in their offices; Barbara Warnick will join Michael Semcheski as co-secretary.

The new academic year brings a change in the committee's elected faculty members. Stephen Carr, Nancy Glazener and Daniel Milberg ended their terms; newly elected members are Hiro Good, Michael Hahn and Chandralehka Singh.

Those who have agreed to serve as pro-tem members of the committee include Carr, Balwant Dixit, Linda Frank, Barbara Gaines, Ron Neufeld, Richard Pratt and Philip Wion.

• In a closed portion of the meeting, Baker asked the committee to review the letter containing BPC's FY11 salary pool recommendation to the chancellor. The recommendation had been discussed in a closed session at BPC's April 30 meeting.

• Pack, who will be retiring this fall after 17 years at Pitt, said his farewells to the committee.

"I will officially be retiring from the University at the end of August," he said. "I have agreed, pending the selection of the [new] provost, to transition during the fall term on a part-time basis."

Pack characterized the past 17 years as "extraordinarily difficult" from a budget and planning perspective and commended faculty for their willingness to balance competing needs — "usually the need between salary on one hand as against tuition increases and academic investments on the other.

"I've always been impressed by the willingness of faculty to take the long-term view about what's best for the institution that they're part of," he said. "It has been a real partnership between the faculty, the faculty on this committee and the administration in trying to reach a set of goals that we've all agreed on are the right goals. It's been a very satisfying 17 years."

—Kimberly K. Barlow ■

Average Faculty Salaries (000's) and Ranking at Public AAU Institutions, 2009-10

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS

Name of Institution	Average Salary	Rank
University of California-Berkeley	$84.8	1
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor	83.1	2
University of Maryland-College Park	82.6	3
University of Texas-Austin	82.2	4
University of California-Los Angeles	81.7	5
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill	80.8	6
University of California-San Diego	79.6	7
Ohio State University-Main	78.0	8
University of Washington	77.2	9
University of California-Davis	77.0	10
Rutgers University-New Brunswick	76.9	11
University of Illinois-Urbana	76.8	12
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	76.5	13
University of California-Santa Barbara	76.4	14
University of California-Irvine	75.6	15
University of Colorado-Boulder	75.2	16
University of Virginia	75.2	16
State University of New York-Stony Brook	74.9	18
State University of New York-Buffalo	74.4	19
Texas A & M University	73.6	20
University of Wisconsin-Madison	73.6	20
Purdue University-Main	72.7	22
Indiana University-Bloomington	72.4	23
Pennsylvania State University	72.0	24
Iowa State University	71.4	25
University of Iowa	71.4	25
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH	**70.1**	**27**
University of Oregon	69.4	28
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	68.9	29
Michigan State University	68.6	30
University of Arizona	68.0	31
University of Kansas	65.9	32
University of Florida	63.9	33
University of Missouri-Columbia	60.7	34

Source: Academe, "The Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession 2009-10," March/April 20010, Vol 96, No. 2.

Average Faculty Salaries (000's) and Ranking at Public AAU/ARL Institutions, 2009-10

LIBRARIANS

Name of Institution	Average Salary	Rank
Rutgers University-New Brunswick	$89.1	1
University of California-Berkeley	83.9	2
University of California-Davis	81.1	3
State University of New York-Stony Brook	79.8	4
University of California-Los Angeles	78.2	5
University of California-San Diego	77.2	6
University of California-Irvine	76.6	7
State University of New York-Buffalo	72.9	8
University of California-Santa Barbara	71.4	9
Michigan State University	68.9	10
University of Maryland-College Park	68.9	10
University of Virginia	68.0	12
Pennsylvania State University	67.9	13
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor	67.8	14
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill	67.6	15
University of Colorado-Boulder	67.5	16
University of Texas-Austin	66.9	17
University of Illinois-Urbana	66.8	18
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	66.8	18
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH	**66.6**	**20**
University of Washington	66.5	21
University of Arizona	65.9	22
Purdue University-Main	65.6	23
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	65.1	24
Indiana University-Bloomington	63.9	25
Iowa State University	63.2	26
University of Iowa	62.5	27
Texas A & M University	62.4	28
University of Kansas	60.9	29
University of Florida	60.4	30
University of Missouri-Columbia	59.9	31
University of Oregon	59.8	32
Ohio State University-Main	59.5	33
University of Wisconsin-Madison	59.0	34

Source: "ARL Annual Salary Survey, 2009-10" early release data from the Association of Research Libraries.

RESEARCH NOTES

Hepatic melanoma treatment tested

Patients undergoing treatment for melanoma that has spread to the liver may respond well to chemotherapy delivered directly into the liver's blood vessels, according to a study led by Pitt surgery department faculty member and UPMC Cancer Centers surgical oncologist **James F. Pingpank**. The results were presented recently at the annual meeting of the American Society of Clinical Oncology.

"Once melanoma spreads to the liver, a patient's life expectancy typically ranges from six to nine months," said Pingpank. "We hoped this study would not only show an increase in progression-free survival rates for these patients, but also lead to a standard of care for the disease."

The phase III trial enrolled 93 patients from 10 different sites across the country. Its primary goal was to double the length of hepatic progression-free survival for patients with melanoma that had spread to the liver. Patients received either percutaneous hepatic perfusion (PHP) with the drug melphalan, meaning the chemotherapy was delivered directly into the blood vessels of the liver, or the treatment considered the best alternative regimen by their treating physician. If a patient not receiving PHP had disease progression, he or she could cross over to the PHP arm of the trial.

"Not only did we achieve our goal, we surpassed it," said Pingpank. "PHP appears to control tumors in the liver and extend life expectancy for these patients, whether their melanoma began as skin cancer or as ocular melanoma. Fifty percent of ocular melanoma patients will experience liver metastasis, so these findings are crucial for them."

Cancer targeted via ATM kinase

Researchers at the University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute (UPCI) and the School of Medicine have discovered that inhibiting a key molecule in a DNA repair pathway could provide the means to make cancer cells more sensitive to radiation therapy while protecting healthy cells.

Senior author **Chris Bakkenist**, a faculty member in radiation oncology, pharmacology and chemical biology, said the findings provide new insights into mechanisms of how the body fixes environmentally induced DNA damage and into the deadly neurological disease ataxia-telangiectasia (A-T). The results were published in Science Signaling.

"A characteristic symptom of A-T is heightened sensitivity to ionizing radiation, such as X-rays and gamma rays," he said. "If we understand why that happens, then we might be able to reproduce it to make tumor cells vulnerable to radiation treatments while sparing healthy cells, which would make therapy more effective while minimizing side effects."

In A-T, brain areas that control movement progressively degenerate, causing walking and balance problems. Patients carry a gene mutation that stops production of a protein called ATM kinase, which spurs other proteins involved in normal cell division, DNA repair and cell death.

Radiation causes DNA mutations during the process of cell division, when genetic material is copied for a new cell to form. The cell has repair pathways that include checkpoints to look for errors as well as methods to repair them, but if enough mutations accumulate, the cell could become cancerous or self-destruct. A-T patients, who lack the kinase, have a higher risk for developing cancer, Bakkenist said.

He and his colleagues tested what would happen if they blocked the activity of ATM kinase in cells that make the protein. They already had determined that administering an ATM kinase inhibitor 15-75 minutes after radiation exposure was sufficient to make normal cells more sensitive to the effects of radiation.

To their surprise, they found that inactivation of ATM kinase prevented a type of DNA repair that is essential for proper duplication of genetic material during replication. However, A-T cells did not have this problem despite lacking the kinase; they presumably use another method to check for and correct those errors.

The discovery revealed a new approach to targeting cancer.

"A characteristic of tumor cells is that they rapidly replicate, possibly because they have mutations that encourage cell division or that thwart repair pathways," Bakkenist explained. "But ATM kinase remains present in the vast majority of human cancers, so that suggests it is needed by those diseased cells during replication."

Cells that, unlike cancer cells, are not going through what is known as replication stress, would not be affected by an ATM inhibitor and, like A-T cells, probably have another way of repairing certain radiation-induced mutations, he said.

"So that would make cancer cells particularly vulnerable to an ATM inhibitor, while healthy cells should be unaffected," Bakkenist said.

Among the co-authors of the paper was **Serah Choi** of radiation oncology.

Anti-seizure drug may undo liver damage

The liver scarring of alpha 1-antitrypsin (AT) deficiency, the most common genetic cause for which children undergo liver transplantation, might be reversed or prevented with a medication that long has been used to treat seizures, according to findings published in Science and online in Science Express by researchers in the School of Medicine and Children's Hospital.

Because the anti-seizure drug is familiar to doctors and has a well-understood safety profile, clinical trials could begin immediately to see whether it can help patients with AT deficiency, said senior author **David H. Perlmutter**, Vira I. Heinz Professor and chair of the medical school's Department of Pediatrics and physician-in-chief and scientific director at Children's Hospital.

In the classic form of the disease, which affects 1 in 3,000 live births, a gene mutation leads to an abnormal protein, ATZ, which, unlike its normal counterpart, is prone to aggregation.

"These aggregates of ATZ accumulate in the liver cells and eventually lead to scarring, or fibrosis, of the organ and set the stage for tumor development," Perlmutter said. "The disease sometimes doesn't show itself until adulthood, when the liver starts to fail due to cirrhosis or cancer."

For the study, he and his colleagues treated an ATZ cell line with carbamazepine, or Tegretol. Although this drug has been used primarily to treat seizure disorders, some recent work has suggested that it could enhance a natural cellular pathway called autophagy, or self-digestion, and so the Pitt researchers reasoned that it might be able to rid the cells of the toxic aggregated ATZ.

They found that carbamazepine did cause a marked decrease in ATZ because the abnormal proteins were degraded more quickly via autophagy, so they did another experiment in a mouse model of AT deficiency.

"The amount of ATZ decreased in the livers of the mice treated with carbamazepine," Perlmutter said. "The most amazing finding was that the drug reversed the fibrosis in the livers of the mice and, after two weeks of treatment, the liver tissue resembled that of a healthy mouse."

The ability of carbamazepine and similar drugs to aid autophagy might have value in other disorders such as Alzheimer's, Huntington's and Parkinsonism, which are thought to be caused by toxic effects of protein clumping in the brain.

Perlmutter and his colleagues are exploring these possibilities in preclinical studies.

The team included lead author **Tunda Hidvegi**, pediatrics; **Simon C. Watkins**, cell biology and physiology, and **George Michalopoulos**, pathology.

The University Times Research Notes column reports on funding awarded to Pitt researchers and on findings arising from University research.

We welcome submissions from all areas of the University. Submit information via email to: utimes@pitt.edu, by fax to 412/624-4579 or by campus mail to 308 Bellefield Hall.

For submission guidelines, visit www.utimes.pitt.edu/?page_id=6807.

Differentiation of cancer stem cells halted

Scientists from Children's Hospital and the School of Medicine have found a way of blocking cancer stem cells from differentiating into other types of tumor-forming cells.

The discovery, published in the June issue of the journal Stem Cells, will allow researchers to further study and characterize cancer stem cells and to screen drugs that could target them specifically.

Although they make up a relatively small portion of a tumor, cancer stem cells are believed to initiate and sustain tumors as they grow and metastasize. Cancer stem cells differentiate into other cells within three-five weeks of being isolated, making them difficult to study, according to **Edward Prochownik**, the Paul C. Gaffney Professor of Pediatrics and professor of molecular genetics and biochemistry at the School of Medicine and director of oncology research at Children's Hospital.

Prochownik and his colleagues were able to isolate and tag four lines of breast cancer stem cells with green fluorescent protein and a stem cell-specific promoter know as Oct3/4.

"Using this approach, we can essentially freeze the stem cells in their current state, grow them in unlimited quantities and then study them at our leisure so we'll be able to understand what makes cancer stem cells more efficient than other types of cancer cells," Prochownik said.

"More importantly, having this unlimited supply of cancer stem cells allows us to use existing technology to screen them for chemotherapy agents and other therapies to determine which therapies are most effective at destroying the cancer stem cells. The goal is an arsenal of therapies to target both the tumor as a whole as well as those specific to the cancer stem cells."

The discovery of how to block these cancer stem cells was serendipitous; Prochownik and his team initially were trying to develop a way to track the cancer stem cells to determine what other types of cells they differentiated into and how long the process takes.

Prochownik's team at the hospital's Rangos Research Center now is studying whether their method of blocking breast cancer stem cells also blocks those from other types of tumors. They also are screening large numbers of drugs to identify new ones that may be more effective against breast cancer stem cells.

Other Pitt study authors included **Fang Zhang**, pharmacology and chemical biology; **David J. Dabbs**, pathology, and **Stephen G. Grant**, environmental and occupational health.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 9

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If you are going on a University approved leave, you may have your parking permit reinstated when you return to the University. When you complete a parking permit reinstatement application, your permit will be held for your current lot/garage until your return.

You must return your permit to the Parking Office in 204 Brackenridge Hall within the first three business days of the month in order to stop charges for that month.

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RESEARCH NOTES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

Lymphedema mutation found

A genetic mutation for inherited lymphedema associated with lymphatic function has been discovered that could help create new treatments for the condition, say researchers at the Graduate School of Public Health (GSPH). Their findings were reported in the June issue of the American Journal of Human Genetics.

Lymphedema, the swelling of body tissues caused by an accumulation of fluid in a blocked or damaged lymphatic system, affects more than 120 million people worldwide. The most common treatments are a combination of massage, compression garments and bandaging.

David N. Finegold, co-principal investigator of the study and faculty member in human genetics, said: "Most people with inherited lymphedema suffer their entire lives with treatments that address symptom relief only. There is no drug available to cure or even treat it."

Pitt's lymphedema family study began collecting data from affected families in 1995 to learn more about the risk factors and causes of inherited, or primary, lymphedema. Research has helped identify six genes linked to the development of lymphedema, but until now researchers had no insight into the genetic factors responsible for lymphatic vascular abnormalities.

In their study, Finegold and colleagues sequenced three genes expressed in families with primary lymphedema. Mutations in one of these genes, GJC2, was found in primary lymphedema families and are likely to impair the ability of cells to push fluid throughout the lymphatic system by interrupting their signaling. Without proper signaling, cell contraction necessary for the movement of fluid did not occur, leading to its accumulation in soft body tissues.

"These results are significant because they give us insight into the cell mechanics that may underlie this condition," said Finegold. "With further research, we may be able to target this gene with drugs and improve its function."

Pitt co-authors included **Robert E. Ferrell**, **Mark A. Kimak**, **Elizabeth C. Lawrence** and **Eleanor Feingold** of human genetics; **Catherine J. Baty** and **Jenny M. Karlsson** of cell biology and physiology, and **Stephen D. Meriney** of neuroscience.

DoD awards McGowan $12M for human trials

The McGowan Institute for Regenerative Medicine has been awarded a two-year, $12 million contract with the U.S. Department of Defense Office of Technology Transition (OTT) that will jumpstart human trials in three research programs that aim to replace scars and defects with healthy, functional tissues.

The OTT mission emphasizes the rapid translation of preclinical research into human studies to bring successful therapies more quickly to everyday practice, said **Alan Russell**, director of the McGowan Institute and leader of the new program.

"This initiative provides fiscal support and also represents a shared commitment to the goal of helping soldiers return to the lives they have put on the line for us," he said.

The OTT initiative will focus on efforts to:

- Replace muscle tissue through extracellular matrix, a protein- and growth factor-rich biological scaffold that appears to recruit stem cells and other precursors to injury sites. Primary investigators are **Stephen Badylak**, deputy director of the McGowan Institute, and **J. Peter Rubin** of the School of Medicine Department of Surgery.
- Bring to clinical testing an injectable, porous bone cement for the repair of craniofacial bone defects and restoration of normal bone growth and remodeling. Primary investigators are **Bernard J. Costello** and **Charles Sfeir**, School of Dental Medicine, and **Prashant N. Kumta**, the Edward R. Weidlein Chair in the Swanson School of Engineering's Department of Mechanical Engineering and Materials Science.
- Evaluate the injection of human fibroblasts, a type of connective tissue cell, into contracted burn scars to soften the skin and allow greater freedom of movement. Rubin is co-primary investigator.

The OTT initiative is funded by the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization. The projects ultimately could lead to interventions that also benefit civilians.

Microbicides research presented

Pitt researchers were among the presenters at the International Microbicides Conference.

Lube safety evaluated

A laboratory study that compared over-the-counter and mail-order lubricants commonly used with receptive anal intercourse found many had toxic effects on cells.

Some of the lubricants caused significant portions of the epithelium — the layer of cells that serves as a protective barrier inside the rectum — to be stripped away.

Conclusions cannot be made based on this study alone, but the results are compelling enough to wonder if these lubricants might have the same effect in people and thereby increase susceptibility to HIV, commented **Charlene Dezzutti** of the Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Sciences, the Department of Molecular Genetics and Biochemistry and Magee-Womens Research Institute, who led the study for the Microbicide Trials Network.

Five products (Astroglide, Elbow Grease, ID Glide, KY Jelly and Wet Platinum) were selected because they had been identified as those most commonly used by more than 6,300 respondents to an International Rectal Microbicide Advocates survey. A sixth product (PRÉ) was selected to serve as a control because it has the same concentration of dissolved salts and sugars as is found inside cells. (Products with a higher concentration of salts and sugars cause cells to force water out to correct the imbalance, after which they wither and die.)

Based on the tests performed to determine the effect of each lubricant on rectal and cervical tissue and on bacteria important to the health of the rectum, PRÉ and Wet Platinum were shown to be safest, while Astroglide was the most toxic to cells and tissues. KY Jelly had the worst effect on the good bacteria, essentially wiping out an entire colony. PRÉ was the only water-based lubricant that did not disrupt the epithelium.

None of the lubricants had measurable anti-HIV activity. In future studies, the researchers hope to determine the effect that different lubricants have on susceptibility to HIV infection in tissues.

Other Pitt investigators included **Lisa C. Rohan** of pharmaceutical science and **Bernard Moncla** of obstetrics, gynecology and reproductive sciences.

Microbicide gel use in pregnancy tested

Results of the first study of a vaginal microbicide tested in pregnant women found only small amounts of the drug are absorbed into the mother's blood, amniotic fluid and umbilical cord blood.

The study, which involved applying a single dose of tenofovir gel hours before women gave birth by Caesarean delivery, was conducted as a first step toward determining if use of a vaginal microbicide during pregnancy is safe for women and their babies.

The findings support continuing with further studies of tenofovir gel in pregnant women, said **Richard Beigi**, a faculty member in the Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Sciences, who led the study for the Microbicide Trials Network.

The active ingredient in tenofovir gel is an antiretroviral that is approved as an oral drug and used as part of the standard HIV treatment regimen. Both research and clinical experience with the oral drug have indicated its use is safe in HIV-infected women during pregnancy.

In previous studies looking at the use of oral tenofovir for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, researchers found that low amounts of the drug pass to the baby.

In the current trial, which involved healthy, uninfected pregnant women, the amount of drug found in umbilical cord blood was 40 times lower than cord blood levels noted in these other studies after oral dosing, and the amount that got absorbed into the maternal blood was at levels 50-100 times lower.

UPB survey hopes to foster entrepreneurs

Researchers from Pitt-Bradford's entrepreneurship program and the Center for Rural Entrepreneurship have surveyed local youth with the hope of fostering future entrepreneurs.

The survey asked 1,782 students in grades 7-12 about their activities, plans and whether they would like to continue living in the area.

Thirty-six percent of students said they were interested in owning a business in the future. The kinds of businesses cited included a veterinary clinic, retail stores, media outlets, manufacturing plants and tourist destinations, such as an indoor baseball facility.

Ten percent said they already own a business, such as a babysitting or lawn-mowing business, a family-owned machine shop, a web site and a glass company.

Laura Megill, director of the Pitt-Bradford entrepreneurship program, presented the results to focus groups and said the students had a more positive view of their hometown than many adults.

Forty-five percent of students said they could picture themselves living in the area. Of those who saw themselves returning to Warren County, 78 percent said it was a good place to raise a family. Of those who did not see themselves returning, most said they could make more money or have better career opportunities elsewhere.

Megill hopes that those who work with youth in the county can use the survey as a tool to support entrepreneurial endeavors and education for young people.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 11

UPMC dominates "Top Docs" list

UPMC physicians make up more than 77 percent of Pittsburgh Magazine's annual "Top Docs" list, a selection of the region's top physicians, categorized by specialty and compiled by Castle Connolly Medical Ltd. The list was published in the May issue.

Of the 159 physicians on the Top Docs list, 123 are UPMC physicians. At least one UPMC physician is represented in each of the 49 specialty categories; more than half of the categories contain only UPMC physicians. Five UPMC physicians have been included in nine consecutive Pittsburgh Magazine Top Docs lists. They are William Follansbee, cardiology; Freddie Fu, orthopaedic surgery; L. Dade Lunsford, neurological surgery; Fred Rubin, geriatric medicine, and John Zitelli, dermatology. ■

Importance of AEDs hits home — twice

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

said he had bypass surgery in 2004 to treat a blocked artery but has been healthy since.

His regular exercise routine had been running up to 5 miles on the treadmill four days a week. Epitropoulos said he was nearing the end of his run on a Wednesday afternoon. He recalls cursing when his iPod fell off the treadmill. He bent to retrieve it.

"Then I don't remember."

Fortunately, anesthesiology professor Joseph Quinlan was exercising nearby and Health Sciences Library System clinical librarian Michele Klein Fedyshin, who earned her RN last October, had just walked out of the locker room.

She found Epitropoulos on the ground with gym staff shaking him and asking whether he was okay. He was non-responsive and his lips were turning blue. "I found no pulse, no respiration, nothing," she said. She and Quinlan began CPR and someone ran for an AED. When Fedyshin applied the sensors, the AED likewise found no pulse and delivered three shocks, she said.

Epitropoulos began breathing but had no pulse, she said, adding that she and Quinlan continued CPR until Pitt police arrived.

Officer Nanz said he received a call for a man down on a treadmill at the University Club and envisioned it was someone who had fallen. "I was surprised to see bystanders performing CPR on him," Nanz said. He used the AED from his cruiser and tended to Epitropoulos until city police and medics arrived.

In the hospital, Epitropoulos was kept sedated and in a cooling blanket for several days. "I didn't know anything until Saturday," he said. "I felt pretty okay. I didn't know what happened," he said. Doctors tested his cognitive function as well as his cardiac function and found no damage.

Because his blood condition puts him at risk for future incidents, he left the hospital with a defibrillator implanted in his chest.

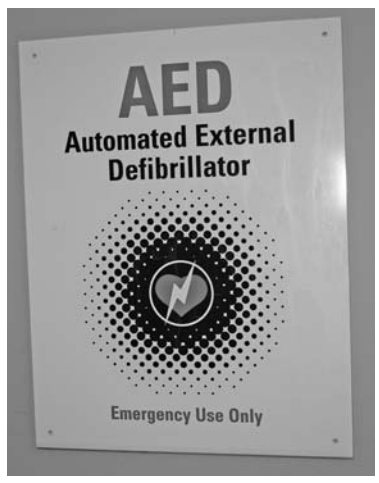
Although he technically was dead, "I feel no different now than before," he said. "The bypass was a bigger thing, a more difficult rehab. But this was death. It's hard to understand. It's a lot to think about. The dead part's not the worst because I don't remember it," he said.

"My ribs paid for it," thanks to the strong chest compressions he received during CPR, he said. "It's the only thing that hurt."

Because he had no heart damage, within two weeks he began cardiac rehab that includes walking, running and rowing three days a week at UPMC Shadyside. Epitropoulos said he's been given the okay to work out on his own on his off days, but University Club staffers are insisting on a note from his doctor first. "I'll be back there quick enough," he said.

Although some are commending Nanz as a hero, he's not comfortable wearing the label.

He said he'd never revived anyone who was in cardiac arrest before. In Epitropoulos's case, "I knew the results when the medics showed up and said the man had a pulse and we could stop CPR," Nanz said. In the second situation at the Eureka building, he was better prepared. The call indicated an unresponsive woman. "I pretty much figured she was unconscious and would need CPR," he said. He as well as firefighters and medics



joined in reviving her. "She had a heartbeat by the time she got into the ambulance," Nanz said.

"It's just fortunate we were able to have positive outcomes in both these experiences," he said. "It's rare to save someone with CPR and even more so to have two such situations, two positives in a row."

Likewise, Fedyshin said, "I was so glad that I was there and that we were able to react appropriately and do what we were able to do." She said Epitropoulos is fortunate that people nearby knew what to do. "He had people who knew how to ventilate him. We jumped right on it and were able to administer CPR. That and the AED were crucial," she said.

Fedyshin said she has kept up her CPR training for many years, having been a lifeguard and water safety instructor. As a new nurse, "It was all fresh," she said. In addition, in her work she participates in training at the Peter M. Winter Institute of Simulation Education and Research (WISER) Center — on mannequins programmed to simulate cardiac arrest.

"Practice was immensely helpful," she said. "We proceeded pretty methodically. It adds stability and balance when you have the checklist and technique to use. It gives you focus."

CPR training is readily available, she said. "AEDs are the critical piece, but it helps to have people trained in CPR around."

❑

Epitropoulos has been contacting the individuals involved to thank them for saving his life.

His first and most emotional call was to Nanz. "It's weird talking to the people who actually saved your life. How do you talk to them?"

He said before he got choked up and emotional, he had to jibe Nanz about the pain in his ribs, "but I thanked him. That's how [CPR] needs to be done."

He has spoken with Fedyshin and plans to contact Quinlan as well. "What do you say? They were at the gym. They did what they needed to do," he said.

Fedyshin, who works out in the gym a couple of times a week, said she didn't know Epitropoulos prior to helping rescue him. The two have spoken but she has yet to meet him in person. "It was amazing to talk with him on the phone. When I met him, he was dead," she said, joking that she might not recognize him today.

Not surprisingly, Epitropoulos is sold on the idea of having publicly available AEDs. "We need them. We don't have enough of them."

Exercising at a club whose members are affiliated with one of the nation's top medical schools has its advantages, he said, quipping that his rescue has helped boost the membership at the University Club. Because of the caliber of his gym companions, "a couple of people from my medical team decided to join," he said.

—Kimberly K. Barlow ■

Student computing fees may go up

The Board of Trustees student affairs committee this week recommended approving an increase in the computer and network services fee for Pitt students at all five campuses.

Beginning in the fall term, all full-time students will pay $175 per term (up from the current $150), and part-time students will pay $100 per term (up from $75).

According to press materials distributed at the committee's public meeting, the fee, last raised in 2006, supports student-related computing activities, including computer labs, wireless deployment in selected areas, distribution of software and spam filtering, as well as expanding available bandwidth.

"Incremental cost increases of $1.35 million annually have been incurred for the student component of maintaining the network infrastructure and network security services, the wireless network, email, web storage and backups and software packages distributed to students without charge," the press materials state as justification for the increase.

The full board needs to approve the fee increase. The board next meets on June 25.

—Peter Hart ■

RESEARCH NOTES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Diving deeper into turbulence

When a fluid flows along a boundary, irregularities in the boundary surface cause frictional drag, which in turn creates turbulence. The effects of turbulence govern the flow of rivers and oil pipelines, the drag on airplanes and baseballs and even the circulation of blood.

Despite its importance, however, turbulence is not well understood. Even today, engineers cannot predict accurately the pressure needed to force a fluid such as oil or natural gas through a pipeline at a desired rate; instead they infer flow rates from charts based on 1930s phenomenological experiments.

The long-sought connection between frictional drag and the eddies in fluid flow, first predicted theoretically by University of Illinois researchers, has been established experimentally as reported recently in a Nature Physics cover article.

The measurements were performed by a team from the University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign; also contributing to the research were Pitt professor emeritus of physics and astronomy **Walter Goldburg** and his student **Alisia Prescott,** as well as researchers from the University of Bordeaux.

In these experiments, a vertically flowing soap film held between two wires is pierced by a turbulence-inducing comb and the fluid motion probed by laser beams. The soap film is thin enough that the fluid behaves as if it were two-dimensional, not three-dimensional.

The setup measures both the two-dimensional turbulent velocity fluctuations and the frictional drag at the bounding wires.

Because of the relationship between the fluctuations and the drag, the theory predicts that in two-dimensional fluids, the drag should have a special dependence on the flow speed, different from that observed in regular three-dimensional turbulent pipe flow.

The new experiments fully support the Illinois theoretical work, but are inconsistent with the standard textbook expectations that date back to the 1930s.

Although turbulence remains a challenging problem, progress has occurred because the investigators asked a new question: How can we connect the small-scale fluctuations in the turbulent fluid to the large-scale effects of turbulent drag?

According to the team, the implications of the work have practical applications such as in predicting how to transport oil and gas through long pipelines at lower energy costs by adding polymer molecules to the fluid to make it flow with less drag.

Sorafenib no help against melanoma

The combination of two different chemotherapies and a previously approved treatment for kidney and liver cancers is not effective against advanced melanoma, according to results presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Clinical Oncology.

Pitt professor of medicine **John M. Kirkwood**, leader of the University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute's melanoma and skin cancer program, said: "With this study, we learned that the addition of sorafenib, a molecular inhibitor, to a traditional chemotherapy regimen does not improve patient survival."

The phase III trial enrolled 823 patients from seven different sites over 34 months to determine whether the addition of sorafenib, a molecular targeting agent, would improve survival rates for patients with metastatic melanoma when added to the chemotherapy combination of carboplatin and paclitaxel. Patients either received the chemotherapy combination alone or with sorafenib.

"While this study didn't confirm the very promising results of phase II studies with sorafenib, it is important to share its findings since the double chemotherapy combination of carboplatin and paclitaxel has achieved results that eclipse previous chemotherapy results in large phase III trials. These results take us one step closer to understanding how to most effectively treat metastatic melanoma," said Kirkwood.

Prof develops method to clean up oil spills

In response to the massive oil leak in the Gulf of Mexico, a Pitt engineering professor has developed a technique for separating oil from water via a cotton filter coated in a chemical polymer that blocks oil while allowing water to pass through.

Di Gao reports that the filter was tested off the coast of Louisiana and shown to simultaneously clean water and preserve the oil.

Gao, faculty member and William Kepler Whiteford Faculty Fellow in the Department of Chemical and Petroleum Engineering in the Swanson School of Engineering, created his filter as a possible method to help manage the spreading oil slick that resulted from the April 20 explosion of BP's Deepwater Horizon drilling platform. Gao has submitted his idea through the Deepwater Horizon response web site managed by the consortium of companies and government agencies overseeing the disaster response.

A video of Gao testing his filter with oil and water samples from the Gulf of Mexico spill is available on YouTube at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kfRKjiOXVWE

Gao's filter hinges on a polymer that is both hydrophilic — it bonds with the hydrogen molecules in water —and oleophobic, meaning that it repels oil. When the polymer is applied to an ordinary cotton filter, it allows water to pass through but not oil. The filter is produced by submerging the cotton in a liquid solution containing the polymer, then drying it, Gao explained.

For the massive slick off the U.S. Gulf Coast, Gao envisions large, trough-shaped filters that could be dragged through the water to capture surface oil. The oil could be recovered and stored and the filter reused. Current cleanup methods range from giant containment booms and absorbent skimmers to controlled fires and chemical dispersants with questionable effects on human health and the environment.

Gao focuses his research in the development and application of chemical nanostructures, including liquid-resistant coatings. In 2009, Gao reported in the journal Langmuir his demonstration of a nanoparticle-based solution that can prevent the formation of ice on solid surfaces, from power lines to airport runways and roads. ■

Manners award winners named

The University Center for Social and Urban Research (UCSUR) has announced the winners of the 10th annual Steven D. Manners Faculty Development Awards. The awards were established in memory of the center's assistant director, who died in 2000.

UCSUR offers annual awards in two categories: research development grants to support pilot research in the social, behavioral and policy sciences, and infrastructure development awards aimed at enhancing faculty capabilities to carry out interdisciplinary research in the social, behavioral and policy sciences.

This year's Manners award winners are:

• Shanti Gamper-Rabindran, faculty member in the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, for "Does Cleaning Up Contaminated Sites Yield Economic Benefits? A GIS-Econometric Analysis of the Superfund Program."

The project aims to demonstrate a method applicable to estimating the benefits from a host of public goods in urban areas, such as the provision of improved schools and public safety to the neighborhood. The method then could be of use to researchers, urban planners, economists, geographers and demographers.

• Jennifer H. Lingler, faculty member in the School of Nursing, for "Feasibility of a Web-Based Intervention to Improve Family Caregivers' Communicative Skillfulness During Patients' Medical Visits."

The goal of the study is to translate a recently developed protocol, Promoting Alzheimer's Caregivers' Communicative Skillfulness, to a web-based format and to evaluate its effectiveness for improving communication during primary care encounters of persons with dementia.

• Werner Troesken and Randall Walsh, faculty members in the Department of Economics, for "The Political Economy of American Apartheid (1900-1950)."

This proposal seeks seed funding for a long-term project to study the evolution of American apartheid from 1900 through 1950. A specific focus of the project is an analysis of how African Americans acquired increased housing rights, despite widespread opposition from whites.

• Jennifer Nicoll Victor, faculty member in the Department of Political Science, for "Beyond Formal Institutions: Legislative Member Organizations in a Comparative Perspective."

This project constitutes the first look at legislative member organizations in a cross-national perspective and employs a mixed-methods approach that is of interest to scholars across several disciplines, including political science, sociology, economics, public policy and international organization. The project aims to shed light on the interaction of formal and informal political institutions, the dynamic nature of legislative politics, social networks as conduits of information exchange and the relationships between those inside the legislature and outsiders, such as lobbyists and interest groups. ■

Certificate in national preparedness/homeland security offered

Pitt's Center for National Preparedness (CNP) and the College of General Studies have developed a new program of study leading to a certificate in national preparedness and homeland security.

Focusing on the analytical and managerial aspects of emergency preparedness, the certificate program will train professionals for crisis-management leadership positions in both the public and private sectors. The core curriculum of the 18-credit program will cover federal, state and local emergency procedures; advanced training with analytical tools used in disaster response, and a capstone project in which students role-play a disaster scenario.

Carey Balaban, faculty member in the School of Medicine and director of Pitt's Center for the Biology of Vibration and Shock Exposure, is co-director of CNP with Ken Sochats, who is a member of the board of directors of the Pittsburgh Regional Business Alliance for Homeland Security and chair of the education and research team of the Regional Joint Readiness Center.

Sochats also is a member of the advisory board to FEMA, Region III, which includes Pennsylvania. ■

CALENDAR

June

Thursday 10

Dental Medicine Continuing Ed Conference
"Local Anesthetics for the Dental Hygienist, Part 2," Sean Boynes & Paul Moore; 2148 Salk, 7:30 am-5 pm
Emergency Medicine Grand Rounds
"'I Got the Sug Doc': ED Management of Diabetic Ketoacidosis," Peter Adler; "Emergencies in Sports Medicine," Chris Trigger; "$EtCO_2$: The Rest of the Story," Rick Wadas, & "Interesting Cases," Erik Holt; 5th fl. classrm. A 230 McKee Pl., 8 am-noon
HSLS Workshop
"PubMed Basics," Rebecca Abromitis; Falk Library classrm. 1, 3-4:30 pm

Friday 11

SBDC Workshop
"The 1st Step: Mechanics of Starting a Small Business"; Mervis, 7:30-10 am (to register: 8-1542)
Medical Education Grand Rounds
"Conscience Sensitive Medical Ethics Education," Meg Gaffney, Indiana U-Purdue U/Indianapolis; 4th fl. lecture rm. 3 Scaife, noon (8-9000)

Tuesday 15

Business Lecture
"Investment Responsibility: Why You Should Care," Rich Lynch, Fiduciary 360; 5th fl. Alumni, 7:30 am (8-1608)
Office of Research/NCURA Broadcast Workshop
"Non-Financial Research Compliance"; S120 Starzl BST, 11:30 am-3:30 pm (4-7405)
UPCI Basic & Translational Research Seminar
"The Retinoblastoma Protein Pathway & the Tumor Initiating Cell," Philip Hinds; Cooper Conf. Ctr. classrm. D, noon

Wednesday 16

Orthopaedic Surgery Grand Rounds
"In Vivo ACL Deformation & Joint Kinematics in Patients With ACL Reconstruction," Louis DeFrate, Duke; 7th fl. LHAS aud. Montefiore, 7 am
Clinical Oncology & Hematology Grand Rounds
"Evolving Therapeutic Strategies in Multiple Myeloma," Noopur Raje; 2nd fl. aud. UPMC Cancer Pavilion, 8 am
HSLS Workshop
"PowerPoint for Beginners," Sam Lewis; Falk Library classrm. 2, 10 am-noon
Pathology Research Seminar
"Beta-catenin in Liver: A Matter of Life & Death," Kari Nejak-Bowen & "To Eat or Not to Eat? The Role of EC-SOD in Bacterial Phagocytosis," Michelle Manni; 1104 Scaife, noon
SAC Meeting
532 Alumni, 12:15 pm

Thursday 17

HSLS Workshop
"EndNote Basics," Andrea Ketchum; Falk Library classrm. 2, 1-3 pm

Friday 18

WPIC Visiting Professor Lecture
"Elderly Breast Cancer Survivors: Understanding the Long-term Implications for Cognitive Aging," Susan Schultz, U of IA; 2nd. floor aud. Detre, 11 am-12:30 pm

Tuesday 22

HSLS Lunch With a Librarian
"Twitter: A Powerful Current Awareness Tool," Andrea Ketchum; Falk Library conf. rm. B, noon

Wednesday 23

Clinical Oncology & Hematology Grand Rounds
"Chronic Graft vs. Host Disease: Inflammation at the Crossroads of Allo & Autoimmunity," Frances Hakim; 2nd fl. aud. UPMC Cancer Pavilion, 8 am
HSLS Workshop
"PubMed Basics," Jill Foust; Falk Library classrm. 1, 10-11:30 am
Pathology Research Seminar
"Signaling Through Integrin-Containing Cell-Matrix Adhesion Complexes," Cary Wu; 1104 Scaife, noon
HSLS Workshop
"Introduction to Vector NTI," Ansuman Chattopadhyay; Falk Library conf. rm. B, 1-3:30 pm
Magee-Womens Uterine Fibroids Seminar
Philip Orons & Richard Guido; 0 level aud. Magee, 6:30 pm (register by June 21: 412/802-8299)

Thursday 24

Bradford Campus Workshop
"OSHA General Industry Training"; Swarts, UPB, 8:30 am-1:30 pm (to register: 814/362-5078)
Faculty Development Lecture
"Interesting Cases From the Department of Diagnostic Sciences," Anitha Potluri & Joanne Prasad; 402 Salk, 12:30 pm

PhD Defenses

Education/Instruction & Learning
"Attitudes & Practices Among Students Who Read Braille & Use Assistive Technology," Frances Mary D'Andrea; June 15, 5511 Posvar, 10 am
SHRS/Rehabilitation Science & Technology
"Manual Wheelchair Propulsion Training Using Realtime Feedback," Ian Rice; June 16, 5047 Forbes Tower, 2 pm
A&S/Chemistry
"Charge Transfer in Immobilized Biomolecules: Small Steps Toward Molecular Devices," Kathryn Davis; June 17, 307 Eberly, 1 pm
A&S/Psychology
"Dependence of Perceptual Choice on Number of Response Alternatives & Fidelity of Evidence," Elisabeth Ploran; June 22, 2nd fl. aud. LRDC, 2 pm
A&S/Intelligent Systems
"Reflection & Learning Robustness in a Natural Language Conceptual Physics Tutoring System," Arthur Ward; June 23, 9th fl. conf. rm. LRDC, noon
GSPH/Infectious Diseases & Microbiology
"An Investigation of Cellular Pathways Leading to Patterns of Lytic Epstein-Barr Virus Reactivation in Immortalized B Cell Lines," Michael Davies; June 23, A215 Crabtree, 1 pm
GSPH/Human Genetics
"DNA Damage Response in Pluripotent Stem Cells," Olga Momcilovic; June 23, 109 Parran, 2 pm
A&S/Economics
"3 Essays on On-line Ratings & Auction Theory," Jonathan Lafky; June 24, 4716 Posvar, 9 am
GSPIA
"Aid & Comfort to the Enemy: Int'l News Media, Cost Sensitivity & Interstate War," Arthur Maxwell; June 24, 3200 Posvar, 2 pm

Theatre

PICT Performance
"Othello"; through June 12, Heymann Theatre, Foster Memorial, Th-Sat. 8 pm, Sat. matinee 2 pm (412/561-6000)
Kuntu Repertory Theatre
"Radio Golf"; through June 12, 7th fl. aud. Alumni, Th-Sat. 8 pm, June 10 at 11 am (www.kuntu.org)

Exhibits

Hillman Library Audubon Exhibit
"Nuttall's Lesser Marsh Wren," through June 21; "Spotted Grous," June 22-July 5; Hillman Library ground fl. exhibition case, reg. library hours (8-7715)
Hillman Library William Butler Yeats Exhibit
"W. B. Yeats: A Selection. First, Notable & Unique Editions by the Irish Poet & Playwright"; through Aug. 13, cases outside 271 Hillman, reg. library hours (8-7715) & Special Collections Reading Rm. exhibition cases, M-F 9 am-4:45 pm

Deadlines

Engineering Sustainability Call for Papers
Abstracts due Oct. 25. (info: 4-9698 or mcsi@pitt.edu)

Event Deadline

The next issue of the University Times will include University and on-campus events of June 24-July 8. Information for events during that period must be received by 5 pm on June 17 at 308 Bellefield Hall. Information may be sent by fax to 4-4579 or email to utcal@pitt.edu. ■

Bioengineering gets $1.5 million

Pitt has received a $1.5 million pledge from 1964 alumnus Leonard Berenfield to establish The Berenfield Family Engineering Legacy Fund for Bioengineering in the John A. Swanson School of Engineering.

Berenfield's gift will support research efforts in pediatric cardiac surgery and cardiopulmonary regenerative medicine, fields in which the Department of Bioengineering has earned national recognition.

Berenfield, whose son and grandson were born with heart defects that required surgery, is an avid supporter of pediatric cardiovascular research.

Berenfield serves as president and chief executive officer of Berenfield Containers, which manufactures steel and fiber shipping containers. ■

UNIVERSITY TIMES publication schedule

Events occurring	*Submit by*	*For publication*
June 24-July 8	**June 17**	**June 24**
July 8-22	July 1	July 8
July 22-Sept. 2	**July 15**	**July 22**

The University Times events calendar includes Pitt-sponsored events as well as non-Pitt events held on a Pitt campus. Information submitted for the calendar should identify the type of event, such as lecture or concert, and the program's specific title, sponsor, location and time. The name and phone number of a contact person should be included. Information should be sent by email to: utcal@pitt.edu, by FAX to: 412/624-4579, or by campus mail to: 308 Bellefield Hall. We cannot guarantee publication of events received after the deadline.

CLASSIFIED

- **$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 made 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: 412/624-4644.**

HELP WANTED

RESEARCH ASSISTANT
Published author beginning book on American decline & the rise of China. 3rd-year grad student: economics, history or political science. Project content: interesting and enjoyable. Remuneration: quite fair if chemistry is right. Please send resume to: carolynb@dietrichcharitabletrust.org or: Carolyn Bourgeois, The Dietrich Charitable Trusts, 600 Grant St., Rm. 5360, Pgh. PA 15219.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE POSITION
Candidates must have PhD, extensive experience in molecular & cellular mechanisms of neuronal cell death in cerebral ischemia. Expected to participate in experimental designs, preparing manuscripts, progress reports, seminars, professional development opportunities & presentation of research scholarship at scientific meetings. Send CV & letter to Pat Strickler, BST S-516. AffAct/EEO employer.

FOR RENT

SQUIRREL HILL
Beautiful 3-BR furnished house (can be unfurnished) on Rosemoor St. Close to Oakland hospitals & universities. Fully equipped kitchen, TV room, breakfast nook, W/D, sunroom, deck, fenced-in yard. Available July 1. $1,500/mo. Call Robb RE: 412/682-7622.

SQUIRREL HILL/GREENFIELD
2-BR townhouse, 1.5 bath, updated eat-in kitchen, refrigerator, gas stove, DW, LR, DR, central A/C. Finished basement, free laundry. Backyard, front & rear porch. Quiet street, friendly, non-permit parking neighborhood. New furnace; electronic air filter. $900+. Available Aug. 1. Credit history & references required. Contact 412/728-8841; shisman@jhf.org.

WILKINSBURG/BLACKRIDGE
1-BR available for a professional male. AC, W/W, W/D also included. No pets. Credit check required: $20 fee. $500 + security deposit. 412/243-8722 or 412/973-4347.

WILKINSBURG/BLACKRIDGE
Move right in to 3-BR townhouse. Located at 1445 & 1445½ Cresson St. Includes equipped kitchen, WD, W/W. $700+. No pets. Credit check: $20 fee. 412/243-8722 or 412/973-4347.

HOUSING/SALE

SOUTH SIDE SLOPES
29 Telescope St.—4 yrs. young! 3-BR, 2.5-bath, SFH w/ large master, WIC, tons of storage & 2-car integral garage. Spectacular views of Pittsburgh! Minutes to Downtown & Oakland. $279,000. E Carson, R 27th, R Josephine, Immediate L Barry, L Stella follow to park. Call Roberta Mann: 412/521-2222.

PARKING

OAKLAND OFF-STREET PARKING
1 block from Forbes. $95/mo. Robb RE: 412/682-7622.

SERVICES

ELDER LAW—ESTATE ATTORNEYS
Michael H. Marks & Associates. Elder law; nursing home/Medicaid cost-of-care planning; wills; POAs; trusts; probate & estate administration; real estate. Squirrel Hill: 412/421-8944; Monroeville: 412/373-4235; email: michael@marks-law.com. Free initial consultation. Fees quoted in advance. Personal & informative.

SUBJECTS NEEDED

FEMALE VOLUNTEERS NEEDED
Women 30 yrs+. A women's health study, conducted by UPMC, needs to interview women about their past & present emotional well-being for training. The 45-90 min. interview will be videotaped & conducted on N. Bellefield St., Oakland. The payment is $20. Call Alicia at 412/383-5133.

POST-MENOPAUSAL WOMEN
Caucasian, Asian or Hispanic women wanted for a 3-month osteoporosis study. Must qualify by having low bone density on screening DXA Scan. 5 study visits at UPMC Montefiore. Requires daily injections of either an approved or investigational drug for osteoporosis. Contact coordinator@412/864-3266 or endoresearch@dom.pitt.edu.