

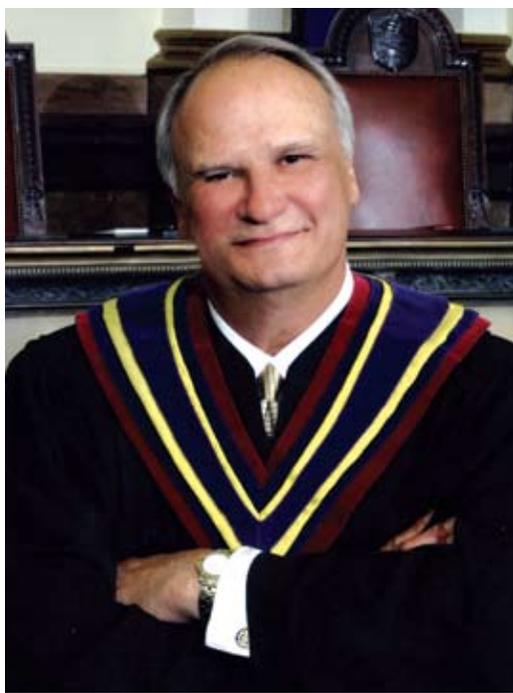
Pitt Board Chair and Retired Chief Justice of Pa. Ralph J. Cappy Dies

By John Harvith and Patricia Lomando White

University of Pittsburgh Board of Trustees Chair and retired Chief Justice of Pennsylvania Ralph J. Cappy, 65, died May 1 at his home in Green Tree, Pa. A public memorial service was held at Heinz Chapel May 5 with Auxiliary Bishop Emeritus of Pittsburgh William Joseph Winter officiating and memorial tributes offered by Pennsylvania Governor Edward G. Rendell, current Chief Justice of Pennsylvania Ronald D. Castille, Pitt Chancellor Mark A. Nordenberg, Pittsburgh attorney and Pitt law school alumnus Gary G. Gentile, and Richard A. Zappala, former principal and chair of The First City Company and cochair of The Pacem in Terris Institute Board of Governors. [See the print version of Chancellor Nordenberg's memorial tribute on page 1 below.]

"Ralph Cappy, who earned both of his degrees from Pitt, was totally committed to the University. He made enormous contributions to our progress, as our Board Chair and in countless other ways," Nordenberg said in a public statement he sent from China, where he had been meeting with alumni, shortly after he learned that Cappy had passed away. The chancellor cut short his trip to China to return to Pittsburgh and take part in Tuesday's memorial service.

"As much as he will be remembered for his extraordinary legacy as Pennsylvania's Chief Justice and as Pitt's Board Chair,



Ralph J. Cappy

though, Ralph also will be remembered as a wonderful human being," the chancellor continued. "His warm and welcoming personality defined him as a leader, made others eager to work with him, and stood at the center of his many friendships.

"Ralph Cappy was a powerful force for good in his personal and professional lives. In Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, and

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"The Kid From Brookline"

Chancellor Mark A. Nordenberg's Farewell to Board of Trustees Chair Ralph J. Cappy

(This is the print version of University of Pittsburgh Chancellor Mark A. Nordenberg's eulogy for The Honorable Ralph J. Cappy, retired Chief Justice of Pennsylvania and chair of the University's Board of Trustees. A memorial service celebrating Mr. Cappy's life was held May 5, 2009, in Heinz Memorial Chapel in Oakland.)

The University of Pittsburgh was Ralph Cappy's university. He arrived here, as a college freshman, in the fall of 1961. After earning two degrees, he was prepared to move into the real world and craft his distinguished career—a career that was centered in Pittsburgh and included his service as Pennsylvania's Chief Justice, a pinnacle of the legal profession.

But in a very real sense, Ralph never left this campus. Pitt was in his heart; he believed in its mission; and he supported the University in a broad range of ways and over the course of many years. He would be very pleased that so many of you have come to his academic home—not only to honor his life of high achievement, but to reflect, more personally, on the parts of that special life that he shared with you.



Mark A. Nordenberg

Ralph and I began partnering in the mid-1980s—when he was a young, but already accomplished, trial court judge, and I was a brand new law school dean. Over the course of the last 20 years, there were few important events in his professional life, or in mine, that we did not, in some way, share. And for the past six years, I had the uncommon privilege of working closely with him as the chair of the University's Board of Trustees.

Of course, our relationship was not purely professional. Ralph was a caring and loyal friend to me, as he was to many of you. He was someone whose abilities and character I respected and whose company I thoroughly enjoyed. We always had fun together!

As you might expect, our families also became close. And Janet and Erik, I know that I can speak for what might be called the very extended "Cappy family" that has assembled in this Chapel this morning, when I say that, just as we loved Ralph, so we love his wonderful wife and the son of

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Pitt Forms Center for Global Health

By Clare Collins

The University of Pittsburgh has established a Center for Global Health to promote multidisciplinary international health research and scholarship. The center, led by Donald S. Burke, associate vice chancellor for global health and dean of Pitt's Graduate School of Public Health, is based on partnership with schools and centers across the University to address the most pressing health issues for people around the world. It was officially launched during an invitation- and media-only event on May 6 at the University Club in Oakland.

"This new center is an important symbol of our University's tradition and standing as one of the world's leading institutions for global health research, and it will enable our scientists to push forward with exciting work having the potential to significantly improve the human condition around the world," said Pitt Chancellor Mark A. Nordenberg.

Recognizing that most global health problems result from a combination of social, economic, political, and environmental inequalities, center staff will work with faculty and students in the areas of research, education, service, and policy.

"The current swine flu outbreak is yet another example of the need for a global response to address health issues that impact all of us," Burke noted. "Our center will build on Pitt's track record of significant discoveries and interdisciplinary partnerships, and will draw on a range of expertise to work toward solutions to our most challenging problems."

The center will promote and support ongoing research projects at the University of Pittsburgh—projects as diverse as pandemic preparedness in Thailand, the improvement of children's health in India,

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Professor Nicholas Rescher, Alumnus Michael Chabon Elected to American Academy of Arts and Sciences

By Sharon S. Blake

Nicholas Rescher, Distinguished University Professor of Philosophy at the University of Pittsburgh, and Michael Chabon, Pitt alumnus and Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist, have been elected 2009 Fellows of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS). This marks the fourth consecutive year a Pitt philosophy professor has received this honor.

The new class of Fellows—representing scholars, scientists, writers, artists, musicians, philanthropists, and civic and corporate leaders from around the globe—will be inducted during an Oct. 10 ceremony at the Academy's headquarters in Cambridge, Mass.

Known as one of America's most prolific and influential philosophers, Rescher has been chair of Pitt's Department of Philosophy and director of Pitt's Center for Philosophy of Science, which he now cochairs. His productive research career has extended over six decades and his work represents a many-sided approach to fundamental philosophical issues—weaving together threads of thought from continental idealism and American pragmatism. His body of work includes more than 100 books on philosophy, many of them translated into other languages. His publications on themes pertaining to Catholicism include studies on Aristotle, the scholastics, and Pascal.

Rescher earned his doctorate at Princeton University in 1951 when he was only 22—the youngest person in the history of Princeton's Department of Philosophy ever to do so. He has served as a president of the American Philosophical Association, the American Catholic Philosophical Association, the American G. W. Leibniz Society, the C. S. Pierce Society, and the American Metaphysical Society. Founder

of the *American Philosophical Quarterly*, Rescher has been elected to membership in the European Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Royal Society of Canada, and a number of other learned academies. His awards and recognitions include the Alexander von Humboldt Prize for Humanistic Scholarship in 1984, the Belgian Prix Mercier in 2005, and the Aquinas Medal of the American Catholic Philosophical Association in 2007.

Chabon was recognized as one of his generation's most promising young writers with the publication of *The Mysteries of Pittsburgh* (William Morrow & Co., 1988), his master's thesis-turned-debut novel that became a national bestseller, recently translated into a Hollywood feature film starring Jon Foster, Sienna Miller, Peter Sarsgaard, and Nick Nolte. Reviewers praised Chabon's rich prose and strong narrative skill and compared his style to that of F. Scott



Nicholas Rescher



Michael Chabon

Fitzgerald.

Chabon, who earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in English writing at Pitt and a Master of Fine Arts degree in creative writing at the University of California, Irvine, is probably best known for his bestselling novel *Wonder Boys* (Villard, 1995), a satirical comedy that chronicles three manic days in the life of Grady Tripp, a marijuana-smoking English professor whose life unravels as he struggles to complete a long-overdue novel. *Wonder Boys* won recognition as a *New York Times* Notable Book in 1995 and was adapted as a film starring Michael Douglas and Tobey Maguire. Chabon's *The Amazing Adventures of Kavalier & Clay* (Random House, 2000), about two cousins who create a successful comic book empire, won the 2001

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Medical School Names Lo Founding Chair of New Developmental Biology Department

A new Department of Developmental Biology, which will take advantage of sophisticated technologies to explore the workings of egg, sperm, and their union, has been established at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine.

Its founding chair will be Cecilia Lo, who has long studied the causes of congenital heart disease as director of the Genetics and Developmental Biology Center and chief of the Laboratory of Developmental Biology at the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI) in the National Institutes of Health.

"Dr. Lo is ideally suited to lead this promising new department," said Arthur S. Levine, dean of the medical school and senior vice chancellor for the health sciences at the University. "Her work is taking significant steps toward discovering the genetic basis for congenital heart disease, and her approach and technologies easily lend themselves to similar analyses for birth defects in other organs."

Developmental biology departments are not common, he noted, but such a research concentration holds great potential for not only finding new ways to treat birth defects and other congenital problems, but also understanding biological pathways at the beginning of life.

Using a variety of genetically modified mouse models, Lo is able to identify novel mutations that cause congenital heart defects such as atrial and ventricular septal defects, transposition of the great arteries, and pulmonary stenosis.

"I am delighted to continue my work at the University of Pittsburgh and look forward to taking on exciting research

challenges with my new colleagues in Pittsburgh's health sciences community," Lo said.

She received her doctorate in 1979 from Rockefeller University and her B.S. in 1974 from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where her advisor was Nobel Laureate David Baltimore. Prior to working at NHLBI, she was a professor of biology in the School of Arts and Sciences at the University of Pennsylvania.

Lo will join Pitt's faculty in the summer, as will her husband, tissue engineering expert Rocky Tuan, who will direct a new Center for Cellular and Molecular Engineering in the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery.

The center's mission is to develop the knowledge base and the technical know-how to restore normal function by applying principles of cellular and molecular biology as well as the physical sciences and engineering.

"Research has the greatest impact when it is based on real-world needs, developed by means of integrated scientific principles, and delivered using translational approaches," said Tuan, who also will serve as the executive vice chair for orthopaedic research. He is currently chief of the Cartilage Biology and Orthopaedics Branch at the National Institute of Arthritis, and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases of the National Institutes of Health.

Lo and Tuan have served on many professional committees and boards, published significant research papers in top-tier scientific journals, and delivered invited talks at highly regarded academic centers. They have been married for 33 years and have one child.



Cecilia Lo

Board Chair Ralph J. Cappy Dies

Continued from page 1

in far more distant places, his passing will be mourned, and he will be sorely missed," Nordenberg concluded.

In statements published in the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette's* May 2 obituary article, Governor Rendell said that "[t]he Commonwealth has lost one of its finest public servants. Justice Cappy led the Supreme Court in deciding issues that have had a significant impact on the lives of every citizen. ...Our system of justice and our entire Commonwealth are better due to his service," and Chief Justice Castille noted Cappy's "deep and abiding love for the Supreme Court and for its mission to deliver justice to the citizens of Pennsylvania" and called him "a justice of tremendous integrity and a tireless worker and a great leader in creating programs that improved the administration of the Supreme Court and the many committees the Court supervises."

Named a Distinguished Alumni Fellow by the Pitt Alumni Association in 2008, Cappy (A&S '65, LAW '68) was elected to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in 1990 and appointed chief justice in 2003. He retired from the court on Jan. 7, 2008, and joined the private Downtown Pittsburgh law firm of Buchanan Ingersoll & Rooney PC.

After graduating from Pitt's law school, Cappy spent one year in private practice. From 1968 to 1978, he held various positions, including first assistant homicide attorney and then deputy director and chief public defender in the Office of the Public Defender in Pittsburgh. In 1978, Cappy was appointed to be a judge on the Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas and was elected to that court the following year. He later was appointed administrative judge

of the court's civil division, serving from 1986 to 1990.

Cappy served on the University's Board of Trustees from 1992 until his death and was its chair beginning in 2003. He also was a member of the Pitt School of Law Board of Visitors, where he was a past chair. He served as a member of the UPMC Board of Directors beginning in 1998 and was its vice chair since 2003.

Among Cappy's other honors were an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Widener University, the Pitt School of Law Distinguished Alumnus Award, a Mothers Against Drunk Driving Citation of Merit, a Pennsylvania Bar Association Judicial Award, the Allegheny County Academy of Trial Lawyers Judicial Service Award, and designation as a Pitt Legacy Laureate, Pennsylvania State Police Man of the Year, Pennsylvania Fraternal Order of Police Man of the Year, Sons of Italy Man of the Year, and Italian Heritage Foundation Man of the Year. In 2007, he received the Harry Carrico Award from the National Center for State Courts, Williamsburg, Va. In addition, the late U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist appointed Cappy to the U.S. Judicial Conference Committee on Federal-State Jurisdiction.

Cappy was admitted to the Bar of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1975 and was a member of the Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and American Bar associations. He was elected a fellow of the American Bar and Allegheny Bar foundations in 1996.

Cappy received Bar Medals from both the Philadelphia and Pennsylvania Bar associations. The Pennsylvania Bar Medal was one of only nine bar medals awarded in the association's 112-year history.

NSF Renews \$25 Million for Pitt, CMU to Study How People Learn

By Byron Spice

The National Science Foundation has renewed a five-year, \$25 million grant to continue the work of the Pittsburgh Science of Learning Center (PSLC), founded by Carnegie Mellon University and the University of Pittsburgh in 2004 to study how people learn and how to use those findings to develop teaching tools that can foster consistently high achievement in the nation's classrooms.

Unlike most scientific research on learning, which occurs in the laboratory, the PSLC conducts its research in the classrooms of more than 50 schools and colleges across the country, including schools in New York City, Pittsburgh, Miami, Omaha, and Seattle.

These schools comprise what the PSLC calls LearnLab, www.learnlab.org/. LearnLab enables education researchers to see how students respond to lessons and innovations in a place better than any laboratory—in their own classrooms with their own teachers.

"We're exploding an old Catch-22 in education research: that is, results of experiments done in laboratories don't translate well into school environments and the results of experiments done in schools generally aren't rigorous or trustworthy enough to pass on to others," said Kenneth Koedinger, professor of human-computer interaction at Carnegie Mellon and codirector of the PSLC with Pitt's Charles Perfetti.

This research can occur without disrupting the classroom thanks to the use of computer tutors. Working in partnership with Carnegie Learning Inc., whose Cognitive Tutor® math software already is in use in thousands of schools nationwide, PSLC researchers are able to gather detailed information about how students respond to lessons and homework. Subsequent analysis of this data helps researchers understand the different learning styles and habits of students and identify those lessons that are most effective in helping students learn.

"We are trying to uncover deep principles that produce learning that is robust—learning that is long-lasting and applicable to new situations," said Perfetti, Distinguished University Professor of Psychology and director of Pitt's Learning Research and Development Center (LRDC).

The computer tutors cover a range of subjects, such as algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, Chinese, and English as a second language. But the PSLC researchers have gone beyond these standard subjects to include tutoring on lifelong learning skills. For instance, they've developed a help-seeking tutor that interacts with the Carnegie Learning® Geometry Cognitive Tutor®. The help-seeking tutor determines whether students fail to ask for help appropriately—or are too quick to ask for help—by machine analysis of their normal learning interactions.

"We have demonstrated in a randomized, controlled 'in vivo' experiment that the help-seeking tutor leads to lasting effects," Koedinger said.

Eventually, PSLC research might lead to the demise of what students have long dreaded—the test. Computer tutors, they have found, can constantly assess what a student has and hasn't learned and even suggest exercises to improve areas of weakness, Koedinger said.

"In other words," he said, "we do not need to interrupt students to give a test

in order to find out what their learning strengths and weaknesses are."

The PSLC is continuing a tradition of innovative education research, combining the strengths of Carnegie Mellon and Pitt in cognitive and developmental psychology, human-computer interaction, intelligent tutoring systems, machine learning, and language technologies.

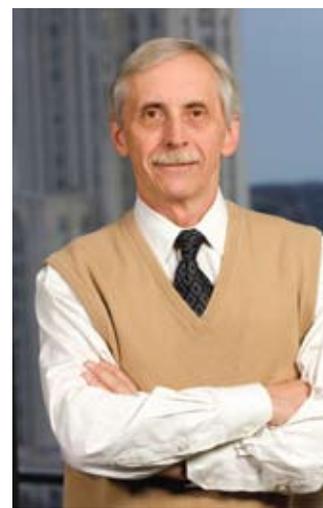
At Pitt, LRDC founding director Robert Glaser and past director Lauren Resnick established programs of learning research and instructional development as twin pillars of educational innovation. At Carnegie Mellon, in the 1990s, Professor John R.

Anderson, a psychologist and computer scientist, led a team, including Koedinger, that created an intelligent computer tutor to teach algebra to high school students. The program actually thought like a teenager and was so successful that Carnegie Learning was spun out to develop computer tutors as a commercial product.

"The work of the PSLC is critical and very timely as we reevaluate effective education in the United States," said Steve Ritter, cofounder and chief scientist at Carnegie Learning. "Improving student performance, particularly

in math and science, is more than a social initiative; it's a national economic agenda as we strive to compete in a global economy by arming our students with 21st century learning skills."

Carnegie Learning, Inc., assists PSLC researchers with running experiments using its Cognitive Tutors and with collecting and analyzing data from student use of the systems. As part of the grant renewal, the company has committed to working with researchers to analyze data from more than 100,000 students, representing a broad cross-section of student background and ability.



Charles Perfetti

PittChronicle

Newspaper of the University of Pittsburgh

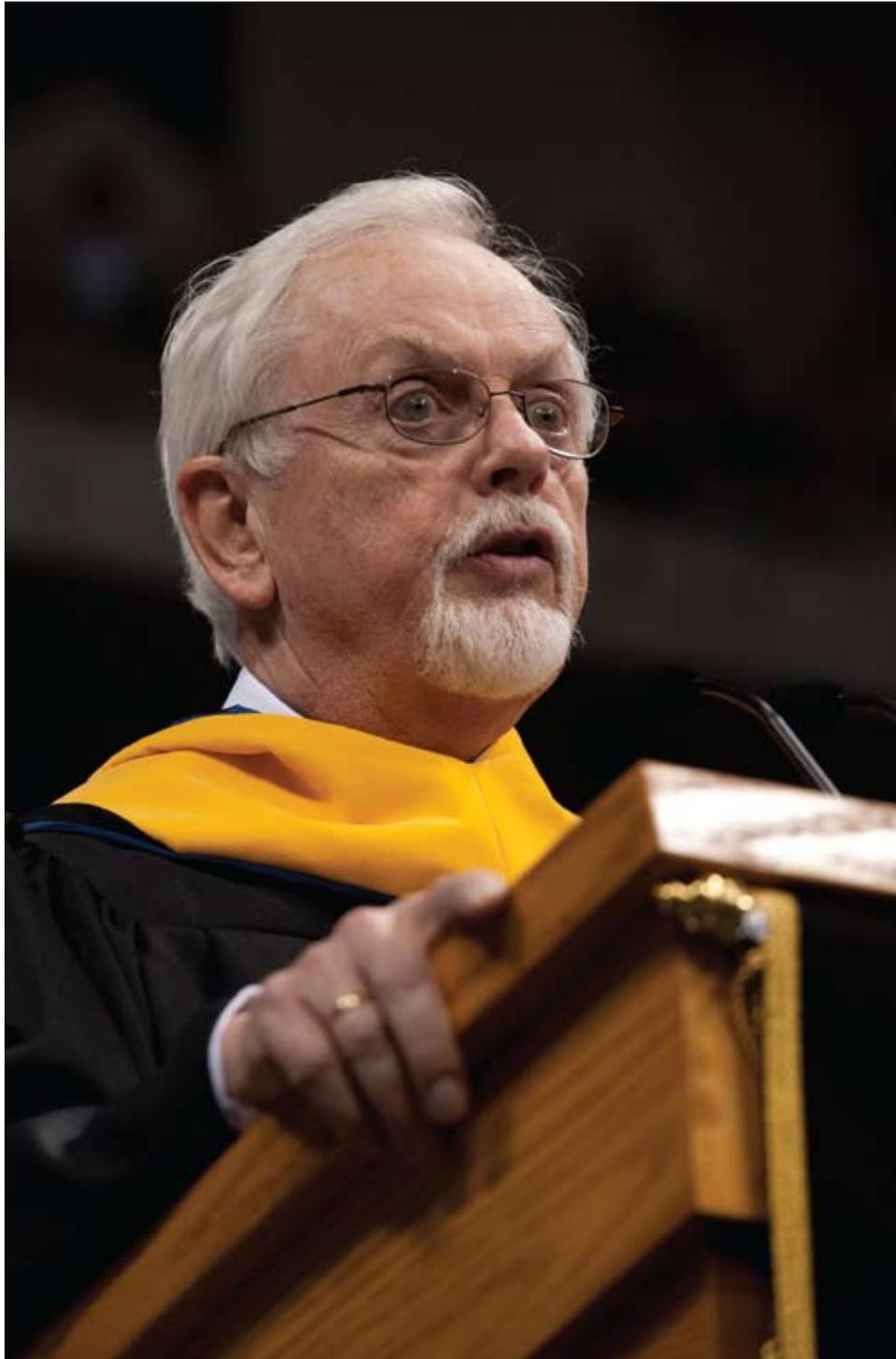
PUBLISHER	Robert Hill
ASSOCIATE PUBLISHER	John Harvith
EXECUTIVE EDITOR	Linda K. Schmittmeyer
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STAFF WRITERS	Sharon S. Blake John Fedele Morgan Kelly Amanda Leff Anthony M. Moore Patricia Lomando White
CONTRIBUTING WRITERS	Clare Collins Gloria Kreps Marc Lukasiak Byron Spice

The *Pitt Chronicle* is published throughout the year by University News and Magazines, University of Pittsburgh, 400 Craig Hall, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. Phone: 412-624-1033, Fax: 412-624-4895, E-mail: chron@pitt.edu Web: www.chronicle.pitt.edu

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"Keep Your Feet on the Ground and Your Eyes on the Heavens"

(This is the print version of the April 26, 2009, University of Pittsburgh commencement address titled "Pathways to Success," delivered by Pitt alumnus and National Medal of Science awardee Bert O'Malley, a pioneering researcher in the field of biological sciences who has been called the "father of molecular endocrinology," on the occasion of his receiving the Doctor of Science Honoris Causa degree.)



Bert O'Malley

"Pathways to Success"

Well, thank you so much. And greetings, Class of 2009, and many congratulations. This is a wonderful, exciting, happy, sad, anxious day for you all. But you're a Pitt graduate. And that world out there is not as tough as you might think.

My own career? I am a physician, and, as you've heard, a basic, or discovery scientist. I think a discovery scientist is sort of like a detective—where you collect clues and make deductions. I think this is best illustrated by a story one of my trainees once told me. And it's an amazing story. Listen to this.

He woke up one morning—couldn't sleep. Looked at the clock—it was 5 a.m. Decided to get up. Because it was early, he stopped for breakfast. The bill for breakfast was five dollars even. He went to work. He went to lunch. Sat in the corner by himself to do some work, and four people joined him. So this number five started to go through his head. That afternoon he was opening the mail. He saw in the mail that he was to get a 5 percent raise next year. He looked at the clock again—it was 5 p.m. Well, that was too much for him. He raced home, took a \$50

bill out from under his sock drawer. He went to the racetrack, and he bought a program. And as he walked in reading the program, he became weak in his knees. There in the fifth race was a horse called Five-Star General that paid five to one. So he plunked his money down—watched that race. And sure enough, the horse did come in fifth.

So I think that points out that collecting clues is only half the job, and that deductions are the other half. My talk today is "Pathways to Success."

I've been chosen to speak because of my own perceived success. But I'm not going to talk to you about science. And I'm not going to tell you to do it my way. But what I'm going to relate to you, which is probably appropriate at this time, are my observations over the past 45 years of seeing many young people—the over 250 young trainees that I've sent out into the world of science, mentoring 90 faculty, watching a thousand or more others—and what determined their success or nonsuccess. And to me ... it boils down to five main criteria: sufficient intelligence, commitment to industry or hard work, judgment—good judgment, a personal

code of ethics, and opportunism. And those are all things that are not so magical when you think about them. But let's break them down a little bit.

First of all, native intelligence, IQ. Can you IQ your way to success? Clearly not. You can't. In 1920, Lewis Terman, who constructed the Stanford-Binet IQ Test, followed 1,500 people during their lifetimes. Dropping below 100, negative correlation, a very positive correlation in the 115 or so range, and again a negative correlation at very high levels. So in short, if you graduate from college, IQ is off the table. You can't use it as your excuse for failure, and you can't make it your main thing for success.

Second, industry. Work effort. This is something you can do something about. There's an old Chinese proverb that says any man willing to arise before dawn 360 days a year will make his family rich. This proverb comes out of the South China rice fields, where they work year-round on crops—opposed to the Western farmers who work half a year on their crops.

Fast forward to today. Why do the students in China score in the 95 to 99 percentile in math, and in the U.S. in the 40 percentile? Well, it must be because of the student-teacher ratio, not enough computers, more money for the schools. There are a lot of excuses. But in fact, that study has been done in the United States. Malcolm Gladwell

is the author of *Outliers*, a very fine book that you might be interested in reading. And I'll point out a few things from him today actually, because it fits my philosophy. ... He estimates that to be successful in life you've got to put ten thousand hours in your career. Now this study in the United States at KIPP Academy is a good example of research on this subject. KIPP academies are in a few different places, including in Houston, but a great example is the KIPP Academy in The Bronx, NY. The Bronx is one of the more poor, disadvantaged areas in New York and the East Coast. People generally don't go to college there. KIPP Academy sits right in the middle of The Bronx. You have to apply to get in. You get in and you have to follow the rules. The rules are that you go to school at 7:25 in the morning—not nine. You get out at 5 p.m.—not 2:45. You go to school on Saturdays from 9 to 1. You have lots of homework and one month off.

The kids in this school test out in math in the 85 to 88 percentile; 85 to 90 percent of the graduates get scholarships to college. Their parents have never gone to college, and very few of their compatriots have gone to college. So the experiment is done. Work effort and reward are related.

How about the instant genius myth? That's debunked when you look at it, too. I guess to name one that many people use as an illustration is Mozart, who was writing concertos at age five. That's true. But his dad was a music teacher and composer—probably helped perfect them. Certainly wrote them down. And he [Mozart] wrote many of them. But until he wrote [Piano] Concerto No. 9 [K.271], the critics did not claim that he wrote a masterpiece. And he was 21 years old then. And there are many other examples.

Bill Gates. Did he sit down and write Microsoft programs? No. He spent thousands of hours many times all night in the

university mainframe computer room, devising the program.

Did Tiger Woods step out there and become a 15-year-old phenomenon? No. He started playing at 4 years old. So the point is, in life, to succeed, you've got to put the effort in. And it takes some time. And it takes some hours. And you're just starting that track. You haven't finished it.

Judgment. With my students, they often are not even sure what I mean by "judgment." Judgment is practical intelligence—to know what to say and when, what to do and when, when to persevere and when to give up. Judgment is something you need to learn, and it is a big separator for successful people in science.

So how do you improve your judgment? Well, first of all, you have to know what it

"Did Tiger Woods step out there and become a 15-year-old phenomenon? No. He started playing at 4 years old. So the point is, in life, to succeed, you've got to put the effort in. And it takes some time. And it takes some hours. And you're just starting that track. You haven't finished it."

is—you have to want to do it. And you do it through history, listening to your parents. You remember your parents? Those are the dumb people who took care of you that didn't know as much as your friends. Well, you are about to find out how wrong that was. And, of course, mentors in life and teachers. These role models teach you how not only not to make the same mistakes twice, but to not make them at all. You don't have to jump off a cliff to know that's wrong, do you? Well, there are many subtle lessons in life you can learn that way, too. You don't have to

make all of the mistakes yourself.

Personal code of ethics. I'll make that short. You can get ahead without a personal code of ethics, but you won't be happy. A human conscience weighs very heavily. I suggest you pay strong attention to that.

And finally, search for opportunities. They are all around you. You could be like Art Fry, sitting at 3M company. Next to him, a person was making a formula for a superglue that didn't work. He was about to throw the formula away. Fry pulled it back from the wastecan. Put it on the back of pieces of paper, and you have Post-its—which you all use, which has made millions for that company. So opportunities are always there. And the experts don't know it all.

A good story about experts is the one about the new chief of a South Dakota Indian tribe. As he took over, braves that first winter came to him and said "Is it going to be cold this winter? Should we gather wood?" Well, he hadn't learned to read the sky and the animals and the trees. But being a practical man, he said "Yes, gather wood." But also a modern chief, he thought, "I think I'll call the weatherman." So, without identifying himself, he did. A couple of weeks later, the weatherman said, "Yes, it's going to be quite cold this winter." So he came back and he was thinking about it, "Quite cold, huh?" He told the braves to go collect some more wood, and so they went out. A couple of weeks later he called one final time and said, "How does the winter look?" They said it's going to be extremely cold at the weather bureau. So he came back and told the Indians, "Go into the woods and gather every piece of wood you can." As he sat there looking at that huge pile of wood, he thought, "I'm going to look pretty silly if I am not right on this." So he called the weatherman once more and said, "You are sure it's going to be very cold this

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"Pathways to Success"

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winter?" The weatherman said, "It's going to be one of the coldest winters on record." The chief said, "How do you know that?" The weatherman said, "Because the Indians are out gathering wood like crazy!"

We're in an economic downturn, you're probably worried about that. Okay, I know, it's a pain out there. But, in a way the glass is half full because we are on the verge of the next economic boom, which, if history repeats itself, will be above 45 percent of what the last one was.

Do you know that the downturns of the economy are the periods of greatest invention and innovation in the history of our country? Not with money flowing like water at the peaks: When everything is running smoothly and money is everywhere, you can get by with "me, also" stuff—the same movies, the same books, the same kind of work or service. When things tighten up, the human has one resource it can rely on—the brain. So put your ingenuity to work. Okay?

To finish, I have two final personal comments. I promise this won't be too long.

One, in the future, don't think about your job, but think about your vocation. Your vocation is your life's body of work. It involves more than your paid employment: It involves unpaid volunteer work, volunteering for the homeless, charitable giving, Little League coaching. You know, there are a lot of things that you can do as a body of work that will complete your life.

Your vocation is really who you are and who you were. At the end of your life, do you want to have your life summed up in dollar signs? Would you like a number on your gravestone to summarize your life? I think not. And don't make that your gold standard in your life—money.

Final thought: Don't limit yourselves. I guarantee you, like me, like anybody else here, we can tell you now, you don't know what you can do in life yet. You are just starting out. Do not settle. Set your goals high. Set your goal way up here and you will at



From left: Bert O'Malley, Pitt Provost and Senior Vice Chancellor James V. Maher, and Chancellor Mark A. Nordenberg

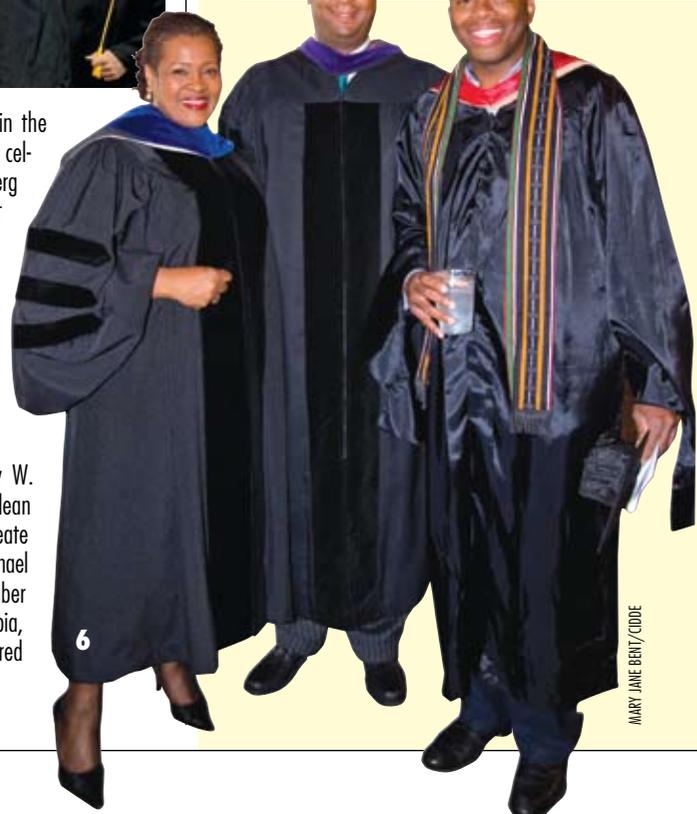
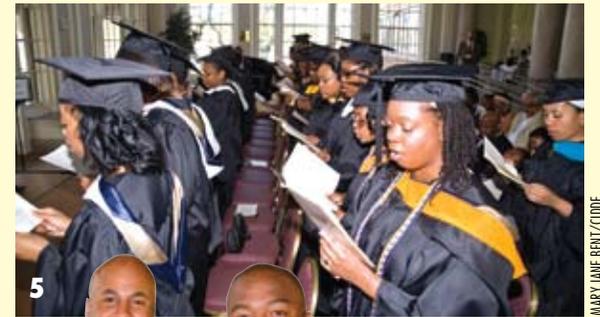
least reach your capacity—which is what you want to do. If you set your goal here [motions lower], you are going to fall below your capacity, and that's an unhappy thing later in your life. So shoot for the stars. Okay? Graduates, there are a hundred billion stars in the sky, we can see only a few thousand. But you keep your feet on the ground and your eyes on the heavens. And I hope every one of your stars shines as bright as the evening Venus.

" ... in the future, don't think about your job, but think about your vocation. Your vocation is your life's body of work. It involves more than your paid employment: It involves unpaid volunteer work, volunteering for the homeless, charitable giving, Little League coaching. You know, there are a lot of things that you can do as a body of work that will complete your life."

Commencement 2009



BACCALAUREATE SERVICE



Pitt graduated its Class of 2009 on April 26 in the Petersen Events Center: **1, 2** and **3**: Graduates celebrated the day. **4** Pitt Chancellor Mark A. Nordenberg in his academic regalia for the commencement ceremony.

At right, scenes from the 5th Annual Interfaith Baccalaureate Service on April 25: **5** Students gathered in the William Pitt Union for the baccalaureate, which was sponsored by Pitt Alumni Association's African American Alumni Council and the Black Action Society. **6** Kathy W. Humphrey, Pitt vice provost and dean of students, stands with Baccalaureate keynote speaker The Honorable Michael A. Brown (middle), an at-large member of the Council of the District of Columbia, and James Hill (A&S '98), who delivered the Litany for Seniors address.

PHOTOS BY JIM BURKE/CUDE

JIM BURKE/CUDE

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Pitt Receives \$2.8 Million to Train HIV/AIDS Researchers Overseas

By Clare Collins

The University of Pittsburgh has received a five-year, \$2.8 million grant from the National Institutes of Health's Fogarty International Center to train researchers in regions of the world most hard-hit by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The grant, part of the center's AIDS International Training and Research Program (AITRP), will allow Pitt to develop a training site in Mozambique, where there are an estimated 750 new HIV infections every day, and to expand programs under way in Brazil and India.

"The HIV/AIDS epidemic remains uncontrolled in many regions in the world," said principal investigator Lee Harrison, professor of medicine and epidemiology in the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine and Graduate School of Public Health, respectively. "With an ever-growing number of patients in treatment programs, there is an urgent need for well-trained scientists to monitor patients and find out why people develop resistance to anti-HIV drugs." He said the Fogarty grant will give international researchers the tools and skills needed to do this vital work.

"America has become the leader in advancing prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS in developing countries," said Roger I. Glass, director of the Fogarty International Center. "Training local researchers benefits their own countries and helps U.S. scientists develop new understanding and methods for combating disease."

The Pitt training program in Mozambique is based on a partnership forged in 2006 with Catholic University Mozambique, the site of one of only two medical schools in the southeastern African country. With 1.8 million people living with HIV and one physician for every 33,000 residents, Mozambique has very limited capabilities for research and few trained investigators, Harrison said. The growing epidemic disproportionately impacts women, many of them of childbearing age. In the region of Beira, where Catholic University is based, 34 percent of pregnant women are HIV-infected.

In Mozambique, the Pitt team will focus on training researchers in epidemiological methods to better understand the failure of



Lee Harrison

antiretroviral treatment and answer basic questions about HIV prevalence. In Brazil, ranked second in number of reported AIDS cases in the Americas, training will focus on treatment and vaccine trials, tuberculosis research related to AIDS, and the effectiveness of antiretroviral therapy in public clinics. In India, where there are 2.5 million HIV-infected people, training will center on laboratory studies on the molecular mechanisms of HIV and the development of anti-HIV vaccines using Indian strains.

The University of Pittsburgh received one of seven AITRP grants recently awarded. The AITRP has trained nearly 2,000 researchers overseas, most of whom remain in their countries to continue HIV/AIDS research, train young scientists, and provide leadership to their governments on health issues. Codirecting the program with Harrison is Phalguni Gupta, a professor in the Department of Infectious Diseases and Microbiology in Pitt's Graduate School of Public Health.

"America has become the leader in advancing prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS in developing countries. Training local researchers benefits their own countries and helps U.S. scientists develop new understanding and methods for combating disease."

—Roger I. Glass

Two Pitt Graduate Students Win Mellon-ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellowships

By Patricia Lomando White

Two University of Pittsburgh School of Arts and Sciences graduate students—Niklas Frykman, Department of History, and Justin Sytsma, Department of History and Philosophy of Science—received Mellon-ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellowships from the American Council of Learned Societies for the 2009-10 academic year.

ACLS will award 65 fellowships this year to assist graduate students in the humanities and related social sciences in the last year of their PhD dissertation writing. This program aims to encourage timely completion of the PhD. Applicants must be prepared to complete their dissertations within the period of their fellowship tenure or shortly thereafter.

The fellowship tenure may be carried out in residence at the fellow's home institution, abroad, or at another appropriate site for the research. The total award of as much as \$33,000 includes a stipend plus additional funds for university fees and research support.

Frykman's fields of study are Atlantic history, early United States history, and slavery and abolition; he has research interests in those topics as well as in the age of revolution and maritime/naval history.

Frykman's dissertation, titled "The Wooden World Turned Upside Down: Naval Mutinies in the Age of Atlantic Revolution," is a study of the mutinies that tore through the warships of the British, Danish, Dutch, French, Swedish, and U.S. navies during the French Revolutionary Wars.

Frykman has authored a review of *Slave Ship Sailors and Their Captive Cargoes, 1730-1807* (Cambridge University Press, 2006) by Emma Christopher, in *Labor: Studies of Working Class History in the Americas* 4, no. 2. He also authored "Impressment," in the *Encyclopedia of War and American Society* (Thousand Oaks: Sage, 2005), edited by Peter Karsten, a Pitt professor of history.

Frykman has made numerous conference presentations, including "Class Composition and Struggle on European Warships, 1789-1802," at Pitt's European Warships, 1789-1802; "An Empire of Thieves: Sussex Smugglers and Caribbean Pirates in the Early Eighteenth Century," at Bristol Radical History Week (UK), 2007; "HMS *Hermione* and the Mutinous Atlantic in the Late 1790s," Pitt Department of History Graduate Speaker Series, 2007; and "Mutinies in the Batavian Navy," Irish Conference of Historians: Empires and Their Contested Pasts, Queen's University Belfast (Northern Ireland), 2007.

Among his awards are Pitt Arts and Sciences 2008-09 Lillian B. Lawler

Predoctoral Fellowship, 2007-08 Sweden-America Foundation Research Fellowship in Stockholm, and a 2006-07 Andrew Mellon Predoctoral Fellowship.

Frykman received the BA with First Class Honours in American social studies in 2001 and the MA in history in 2003 from the University of Sussex in the United Kingdom.

Sytsma's areas of specialization are philosophy of mind, philosophy of psychology, experimental philosophy, and general philosophy of science; his areas of competence are philosophy of cognitive science, early modern philosophy, and Ludwig Wittgenstein.

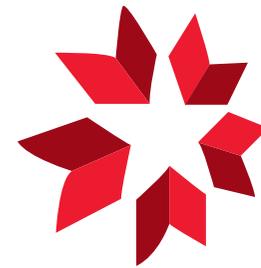
In his dissertation, titled "Phenomenal Consciousness as Scientific Phenomenon? A Critical Investigation of the New Science of Consciousness," Sytsma argues that phenomenal consciousness has resisted scientific explanation because there is no such phenomenon: What is in fact phenomenologically obvious has not

resisted scientific explanation, exposing phenomenal consciousness as an unneeded and unwarranted theoretical construct.

Frykman has written many articles, including "Phenomenological Obviousness and the New Science of Consciousness," to be published in *Philosophy of Science* in December 2009; "How to Study Folk Intuitions About Phenomenal Consciousness," with Edouard Machery, Pitt history and philosophy of science professor, in *Philosophical Psychology* (2009); and "Language Police Running Amok," in *Journal of Theoretical and Philosophical Psychology* (2007).

Sytsma delivered a keynote presentation on advanced multimedia techniques at the FlashForward conference in 2001 in New York City and, in 2000, received an International Web Page Creative Excellence and two Creative Achievement awards for work on three separate Web sites. Among his awards are the Graduate Student Paper Prize in 2009, presented at the American Philosophical Association Pacific Division 83rd annual meeting in Vancouver, B.C., and the William James Prize in 2008, to the best contributed paper by a graduate student at the Society for Philosophy and Psychology 34th annual conference.

He earned a BS in neuroscience in 1999 and a BS in computer science with honors in 2003, both at the University of Minnesota. In addition, he earned an MA in history and philosophy of science in 2006 and an MA in philosophy in 2008, both at Pitt.



ACLS
Advancing the Humanities

ACLS will award 65 fellowships this year to assist graduate students in the humanities and related social sciences in the last year of their PhD dissertation writing. This program aims to encourage timely completion of the PhD. Applicants must be prepared to complete their dissertations within the period of their fellowship tenure or shortly thereafter.

"The Kid From Brookline"

Continued from page 1

whom he was so proud. And not only do we share your sorrow today, but we intend to be a continuing source of support in meeting the challenge of building a long succession of happier tomorrows—as Ralph surely would have wanted us to do.

In the ways that he regularly expressed himself, Ralph Cappy almost seemed more proud of the place from which he had come than he was of the lofty destinations to which he traveled. He was the "kid from Brookline" who became the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—not only the highest court in this Commonwealth, but the oldest appellate court in our nation.

It was interesting to hear Ralph talk about one of the early legs of that journey—his trip from Brookline to Pitt, a distance that was short in miles but not in certain other ways. Ralph arrived ready to "take on the world," with his priorities apparently aligned to place social success first, with academics to follow.

His freshman first impressions were not encouraging. Ralph judged his new college classmates to be more stylish and sophisticated than he was. Undaunted, he pursued that social agenda with levels of effectiveness that later would characterize his approach to important professional undertakings. One of his undergraduate friends later reported to me, admiringly, that Ralph fit more of a social life into any single Pitt weekend than he had been able to muster in all four of his own undergraduate years combined.

That, of course, is the way that Ralph was. He had a personal appeal that drew people to him. And he had an enviable combination of qualities that held those people close, as friends and as allies, and that contributed to his many successes. Those qualities included an active and agile mind, a principled commitment to worthy causes, the courage of his convictions, good judgment, common sense—and, most important of all, a caring heart.

Ralph was one of the kindest, most considerate, and genuinely empathetic individuals I have known. As a jurist and as a person, he was the embodiment of what Justice Frankfurter called "dominating humility"—which includes the ability both to form and to unform habits of mind, the capacity for detachment, and the temperament for putting one's passion behind one's judgment instead of in front of it.

He built his career by doing good work extraordinarily well in each and every job he held—public defender, trial court judge, Supreme Court justice, and, most recently, private practitioner. And the list of honors that he was accorded—not because of the positions he held, but because of what he did from those positions—reflects the breadth and impact of his accomplishments.

Ralph was presented with many honors by his professional peers, only some of which I will mention here. He was recognized by the National Center for State Courts for work of national significance in the field of judicial administration; he was one of only nine persons ever to receive the Pennsylvania Bar Association's Bar Medal; he received the highest honors bestowed by the Philadelphia and Allegheny County Bar associations; and he received the Susan B. Anthony Award from the Women's Bar Association of Western Pennsylvania for his efforts to promote

equality in the legal profession.

The range of other groups honoring him included the Pennsylvania State Police, the Fraternal Order of Police, Mothers Against Drunk Driving and, of course, the Sons of Italy. Here at Pitt, he was recognized as a Distinguished Alumnus of the School of Law, as a University Distinguished Alumni Fellow, and as a Pitt Legacy Laureate. And the "people of Pitt" always will be indebted to him for his leadership in our drive through this period of historic progress.

To that impressive list of past honors, we might today add by acclamation a well-deserved citation to Ralph for being such an all-around good person. In any occupational setting dominated by vertical relationships—and both the judiciary and the academy are examples—an inflated sense of self-importance can become an occupational hazard. But, perhaps because of his Brookline background, Ralph never suffered from that problem. Instead, he always was able to take his responsibilities seriously without taking himself too seriously—a wonderful combination of qualities in any person, but especially in a judge.

Reflecting his lifetime commitment to public service, Ralph never thought that his role as our Board chair entitled him to anything other than the privilege of doing important work. And in all of our many meetings—sessions that too often focused on either the difficult or the disagreeable—Ralph never spoke in terms that were disrespectful of any other person. Instead, he always seemed able to see the best in people.

During private moments, in fact, he often was hardest on himself, sometimes muttering, when he thought he had fallen short, "Come on, Ralphie!" I found even that form of self-address to be telling. "Ralphie" may be an endearing nickname. In fact, I have heard some of you use it. But it is hardly a label likely to have been chosen for himself by

someone who perceived that he was positioned on a pedestal.

As each of us attempts to deal with the deep sense of loss triggered by Ralph's sudden and untimely death, we may find some comfort in tragically prophetic words attributed to Abraham Lincoln: "In the end, it is not the years in your life that count. It is the life in your years." No one fit more life into his years than Ralph Cappy.

One year ago, when the University honored Ralph as a Distinguished Alumni Fellow, we praised him as "an individual of uncommon compassion, commitment, and courage" and we celebrated his "distinguished career in the law," his "many contributions to the greater good," and "his leadership in helping to elevate Pitt to a place among the country's strongest and most productive public research universities."

This morning, let me close by expressing all of that somewhat more simply. Chief Justice Cappy, through your many achievements, your countless contributions, and your inspiring example, you earned our highest respect. And, Ralphie, for the kind of person you were, for the special friend you have been, and for the ways that you added richness to our lives, we always will love you.

"... let me close by expressing all of that somewhat more simply. Chief Justice Cappy, through your many achievements, your countless contributions, and your inspiring example, you earned our highest respect. And, Ralphie, for the kind of person you were, for the special friend you have been, and for the ways that you added richness to our lives, we always will love you."

Pitt Forms Center for Global Health



the control of mosquito-borne viruses in Brazil, and the treatment of HIV/AIDS in Mozambique.

On the education front, the center will provide grants to students and faculty to support their projects in international health, enabling their travel to low- or middle-income countries where there are significant health needs; sponsor the federally funded Fogarty International Center



Donald Burke

Framework in Global Health Program to develop curriculum in global health; and host an ongoing lecture series with health experts from around the world.

The center, directed by Joanne Russell, is guided by a global health advisory committee comprising deans from the health sciences and other partner schools across the university. For more information, visit www.globalhealth.pitt.edu.

Professor Nicholas Rescher, Alumnus Michael Chabon Elected to American Academy of Arts and Sciences

Continued from page 1

Pulitzer Prize for Fiction and was nominated for the National Book Critics' Circle Award in 2000.

Chabon, a Washington, D.C. native, also has had success with collections of short stories, many of which have appeared in *The New Yorker*. His hard-boiled detective novel set in an alternate world, *The Yiddish Policemen's Union*, won the 2008 Hugo Award for Best Novel.

Rescher and Chabon join the ranks of 212 new AAAS Fellows, among them Mario Capecchi, who won the 2007 Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology for his contributions to gene targeting; astronomer Eric Becklin, whose pioneering infrared observations led to the first glimpse of the nucleus of the Milky Way; actors Dustin Hoffman and James Earl Jones; and U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates.

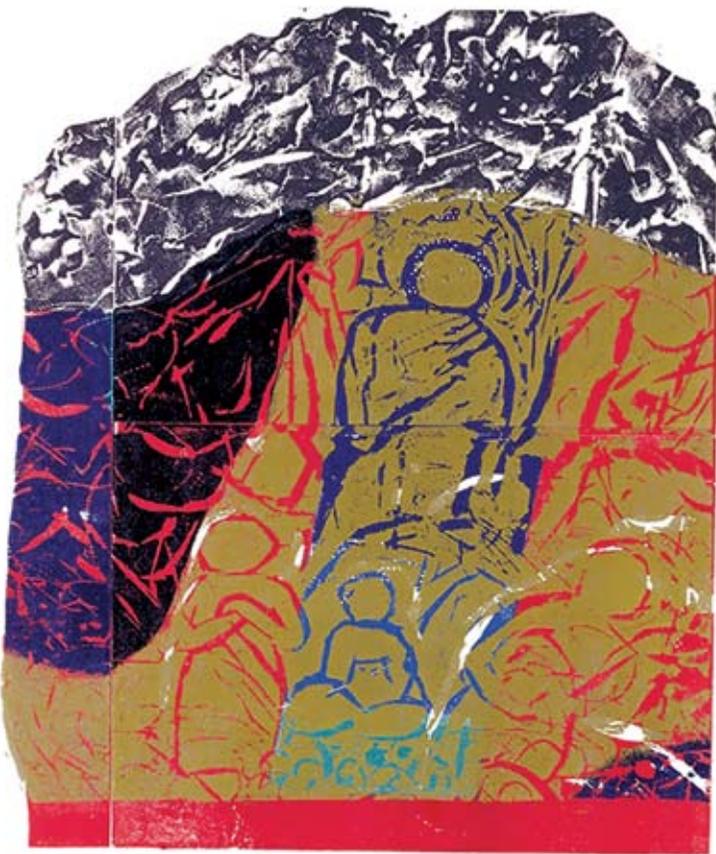
Pitt has nine other faculty members among the academy's approximately 4,000 American Fellows and 600 foreign honorary members. They are Thomas B. Starzl, transplant pioneer and Distinguished Service Professor of Surgery, elected to the academy in

1971; Adolf Grünbaum, Andrew Mellon Professor of Philosophy, 1976; John Henry McDowell, University Professor of Philosophy, 1992; John S. Earman, University Professor of the History and Philosophy of Science, 1993; Robert Brandom, Distinguished Service Professor of Philosophy, 2000; Peter L. Strick, professor of neurobiology and psychiatry and codirector of the Center for the Neural Basis of Cognition, 2004; Anil K. Gupta, Distinguished Professor of Philosophy, professor of history and philosophy of science, and a fellow in Pitt's Center for Philosophy of Science, 2006; Mark L. Wilson, professor of philosophy, director of graduate studies, and a fellow in Pitt's Center for Philosophy of Science, 2007; and Nuel D. Belnap Jr., University of Pittsburgh Alan Ross Anderson Distinguished Professor of Philosophy, 2008.

The AAAS aims to elect as members the finest minds and most influential leaders from each generation beginning with George Washington and Benjamin Franklin in the 18th century.

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Happenings



Matsubara: A Celebration in Pittsburgh, Carnegie Museum of Art, through June 7

Opera/Theater/ Dance

Thomas & Friends Live: A Circus Comes to Town, musical by W.V. Awdry, **May 12-13**, Benedum Center, 719 Liberty Ave., Downtown, Pittsburgh Cultural Trust, 412-456-6666, www.pgharts.org.

Goodnight Moon and The Runaway Bunny, by Margaret Wise Brown and Clement Hurd, **May 13-17**, Charity Randall Theatre, Pittsburgh International Children's Theater, 412-321-5520, www.pghkids.org.

The Hobbit From Beneath the Stage, by Loek Beumer and Peter Drost, **May 13-17**, Bellefield Hall Auditorium, Pittsburgh International Children's Theater, 412-321-5520, www.pghkids.org.

Mister Rogers' Neighbors, special performance featuring puppets and people from the public television classic, **May 14-15**, Carnegie Lecture Hall, 400 Forbes Ave., Oakland, Pittsburgh International Children's Theater, 412-321-5520, www.pghkids.org.

A Moon for the Misbegotten, by Eugene O'Neill, **through May 17**, O'Reilly Theatre, 621 Penn Ave., Downtown, Pittsburgh Public Theatre, 412-316-1600, www.ppt.org.

8-TRACK, The Sounds of the 70s, CLO Cabaret presents a joyous journey through the greatest hits of the 1970s, **May 21 through Sept. 27**, Theater Square Cabaret, 655 Penn Ave., Downtown, 412-325-6769, www.pgharts.org.

Seven Guitars, by August Wilson, **through May 24**, Pittsburgh Playwrights Theater, 542 Penn Ave., Downtown, 412-621-4445.

Rock 'n' Roll, by Tom Stoppard, **through May 30**, Henry Heymann Theatre in the Stephen Foster Memorial, Pittsburgh Irish & Classical Theatre, 412-561-6000, www.picttheatre.org.

Pitt PhD Dissertation Defenses

Catherine A. Dunn, School of Arts and Sciences' Department of Neuroscience, "How the Brain Constructs Stable Visual Representations: Cortical and Subcortical Mechanisms," 10 a.m. **May 12**, A221 Langley Hall.

Hui Fang, School of Arts and Sciences' Department of Chemistry, "Capillary-based Microreactor System Integrated With UHPLC/GC for High Throughput Screening of Catalysts for Organic Reactions," 1 p.m. **May 13**, 307 Eberly Hall.

African Sunshine, Synod Hall **May 13-17**



Carnegie Museum of Art, Laboratory of Architecture/Fernando Romero, exhibition about works of Mexican architect Fernando Romero, **through May 31**; **Matsubara: A Celebration in Pittsburgh**, woodblock prints by Matsubara Naoko, **through June 7**, 4400 Forbes Ave., Oakland, 412-622-3131, www.cmoa.org.

Pittsburgh Glass Center, Neighborhood Mosaic Project, featuring the work of Daviea Davis, **through June 14**, 5472 Penn Ave., Friendship, 412-365-2145, www.pittsburghglasscenter.org.

Silver Eye Center for Photography, The Analytical Eye: Photographs by Aaronel deRoy Gruber, retrospective exhibition featuring more than 50 prints, **through June 27**, 1015 E. Carson St., South Side, 412-431-1810, www.silver-eye.org.

Mattress Factory, Thaddeus Mosley: Sculpture (Studio/Home), **through July 19**, 500 Sampsonia Way, North Side, 412-231-3169, www.mattress.org.

Society for Contemporary Craft, Beyond Shared Language: Contemporary Art and the Latin American Experience, **through Aug. 29**, 2100 Smallman St., Strip District, 412-261-7003, www.contemporarycraft.org.

Lectures/Seminars/ Readings

"Epoxide-Opening Cascades: Development, Applications, and Mechanism," Tim Jamison, Massachusetts Institute of Technology chemistry professor, 2:30 p.m. **May 21**, 12B Chevron Science Center, Pitt Dowd Lectures and Department of Chemistry, www.chem.pitt.edu.

"On the Origins of Red Tide Toxins," Tim Jamison, Massachusetts Institute of Technology chemistry professor, 5 p.m. **May 21**, 12B Chevron Science Center, Pitt Dowd Lectures and Department of Chemistry, www.chem.pitt.edu.

Miscellaneous

Pittsburgh Showcase Career Expo, featuring more than a dozen of Pittsburgh's top employers, 11 a.m.-3 p.m. **May 12**, The Mall at Robinson, 100 Robinson Circle, Robinson Township, 412-680-6022, www.thepittsburghjob-board.com.

Concerts

Yanni Chrysomallis, contemporary new-age music, 7:30 p.m., **May 12**, Mellon Arena, 66 Mario Lemieux Place, Uptown, 412-642-2062, www.mellonarena.com.

African Sunshine, African-themed music and dance ensemble, **May 13-17**, Synod Hall, 125 N. Craig St., Shadyside, Pittsburgh International Children's Festival, 412-456-6666, www.pghkids.org.

Organ recital featuring Christine Clewell, assistant professor of organ and keyboard, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, noon, **May 14**, First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, 320 Sixth Ave., Downtown, 412-471-3436, www.fpcp.org.

Oakland Girls Choir: Voices of Women, performing music inspired by poets Emily Dickinson and Christina Rossetti, 7:30 p.m. **May 16**, Church of the Ascension, 4729 Ellsworth Ave., Shadyside, 412-621-4361, www.ascensionpittsburgh.org.

Exhibitions

Future Tenant, Ritual Decadence, exhibition featuring two-dimensional works inspired by animal mating rituals, **through May 16**, 819 Penn Ave., Downtown, 412-325-7037.

707 & 709 Galleries, On This, The Land, featuring paintings by artist Michael Ninehouse, 707 Penn Ave., Downtown; **Immersion**, film exhibition by filmmaker Adriana Babinski, 709 Penn Ave., Downtown, both **through May 23**; Pittsburgh Cultural Trust, 412-471-6078, www.pgharts.org.

Box Heart Gallery, Legacy: Digital Paintings, exhibition featuring works of digital photographer and photo-illustrator Kim Curinga, **through May 23**, 4523 Liberty Ave., Bloomfield, 412-687-8858, www.boxheart.org.

Trinity Gallery, 10 Artists, 10 Visions, featuring acrylic paintings by Steve Boksenbaum and Anne Claire Goodman and photography by Dan Gaser, **through May 23**, 4747 Hatfield St., Lawrenceville, www.dangaserphotography.com.

The Frick Art Museum, The Road to Impressionism: Barbizon Landscapes From the Walters Art Museum, **through May 24**, Frick Art & Historical Center, 7227 Reynolds St., Point Breeze, 412-371-0600, www.frickart.org.

Robert Fagley, School of Arts and Sciences' Department of French and Italian Languages and Literatures, "Bachelors, Bastards, and Nomadic Masculinity: A Study of Illegitimacy in the Works of Guy de Maupassant and Andre Gide," 2 p.m. **May 13**, 1325 Cathedral of Learning.

Molly Brown, School of Arts and Sciences' Department of English, "Nation, Nostalgia, and Masculinity: Clinton/Spielberg/Hanks," 11 a.m. **May 14**, 527 Cathedral of Learning.

Christina Shay, Graduate School of Public Health's Department of Epidemiology, "Insulin Resistance in Type 1 Diabetes: Determinants and Clinical Consequences," 1 p.m. **May 18**, Second Floor, DLR Building.

Ella Vanderbilt-Adriance, School of Arts and Sciences' Department of Psychology, "Psychosocial, Cognitive, and Physiological Protective Factors and the Absence of Antisocial Behavior in a Longitudinal Study of Low-Income Boys," 10 a.m. **May 21**, 4127 Sennott Square.

Novelist and Pitt Staffer Kathryn Miller Haines Launches Her Third Book

By Morgan Kelly

Winter in June, the third book in the *Rosie Winter* mystery series by local author and University of Pittsburgh staff member Kathryn Miller Haines, finds the heroine Rosie plucked from New York City's embattled theater scene and plunked into the Pacific Theater of World War II. Thousands of miles from home, the struggling actress and reluctant sleuth once again winds up working a string of murders when she'd rather focus on her stage career.

The novel follows Haines' 2008 book, *The Winter of Her Discontent* (Harper), and will be available May 19 from Harper Paperbacks. A publication party will be held at 7 p.m. June 12 at Mystery Lovers Bookshop, 514 Allegheny River Blvd., Oakmont. Haines, the associate director of Pitt's Center for American Music, will join Pitt professor of theater arts Kathleen George, whose novel *The Odds* (St. Martin's Minotaur) will be available June 9. The book is the fourth in George's Pittsburgh-based mystery series.

Winter in June opens in 1943, and Rosie has finally landed steady work entertaining troops in the Solomon Islands. Her career stateside got knocked around when she stumbled into murder cases in Haines' first—*The War Against Miss Winter* (Harper, 2007)—and second books. Rosie thought the change of scenery would change her luck. But starting with the blonde she found bobbing in San Francisco Bay, Winter is bombarded with puzzling crimes, shady military types, and a bad-girl sex symbol on the outs with Hollywood.

As with her previous books in the series, Haines' rendering of the 1940s in *Winter in June* has been characterized as saturated with detail and stripped of nostalgia, capturing realistic attitudes, language, and sights and sounds of the time. The trade magazine *Publisher's Weekly* wrote of Haines' latest: "Full of evocative period detail (a sailor is called Spanky after the kid in the *Our Gang* comedies), this entry, for all its humorous and lighthearted moments, builds to a dramatic and sobering conclusion."

A review in the American Library Association's *Booklist* noted, "This third in a series is firmly set in its wartime locale



Kathryn Miller Haines

and includes period slang and details of the USO and its entertainers. It will appeal to fans of Margit Liesche's *Pucci Lewis* mysteries, also about women's roles in World War II."

Haines is currently working on the fourth and final *Rosie Winter* novel due for publication in summer 2010. She also recently signed a two-book deal with Roaring Brook Press, a division of MacMillan Publishing, for a young adults series titled *Homefront*, which features a 15 year old whose mother has died and father has returned from World War II an injured and different man. The first book is scheduled for publication in early 2011.

Also an actress and playwright, Haines has been an active performer in Pittsburgh theater since 1994. Her plays have won several awards from the Pittsburgh New Works Festival, including Best Playwright (2003), Best Production (2004), Best Actress (2001, 2003), and Best Director (2001, 2004). Her play *The Mistress* was included as part of the 2003 Samuel French Best of Off-Off Broadway Original Short Play Festival. She received her Master of Fine Arts degree in English from Pitt in 1997.

More information on Haines and the *Rosie Winter* series—including book reviews—is available on Haines' Web site at www.kathrynmillershaines.com.



Comforts, Dangers of Sharing Your Bed With an Infant

Pitt study reveals why parents, despite health risks, sleep with their babies



By Gloria Kreps and Marc Lukasiak

Infant bed sharing—or parents sharing sleeping space with their infants—is widely practiced even though it remains controversial. The American Academy of Pediatrics advises against bed sharing, because of accumulating research suggesting increased risks of accidental suffocation and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) for infants who bed share. However, many parents believe the perceived benefits of bed sharing outweigh concerns and warnings, according to a University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine study.

“For physicians to know how to more effectively counsel parents on safe sleeping practices for their children, we need to better understand parents’ beliefs, motivations and feelings about infant bed sharing,” said Jen-

nifer Chianese, who led the study. Chianese was an assistant professor of pediatrics in Pitt’s School of Medicine at the time of the study and has recently joined the Children’s Community Pediatrics Bass-Wolfson affiliate of Children’s Hospital of Pittsburgh of UPMC.

The study interviewed 28 caregivers—all of whom bed share regularly—in four focus groups. In every focus group discussion, parents reported near-miss incidents of their infants suffocating. Some parents reported they would recommend against bed sharing to others, despite the fact that they bed share themselves. Other participants denied that bed sharing posed any risk to their infants, describing themselves as “light sleepers” and able to wake up if their chil-

dren were near harm. Doctors’ recommendations against bed sharing did not dissuade any of the caregivers. However, parents did appreciate advice on how to increase the safety of bed sharing.

In addition, researchers identified five themes to explain parents’ motivations for bed sharing.

Better sleep—Parents overwhelmingly expressed the belief that bed sharing allows both parties to sleep better, despite research suggesting both parents and infants experience fewer nighttime awakenings when sleeping alone.

Convenience—Most participants used the word “convenient” when describing their reasons for bed sharing. Parents reported being able to tend to their babies’ needs without getting out of bed, and the three nursing mothers who participated believed bed sharing made breast-feeding more convenient.

Tradition—Participants often reported the traditional nature of bed sharing and found comfort in knowing their ancestors bed shared as well.

Child safety—Contrary to evidence that bed sharing is dangerous, most caregivers believed it protects their babies. Many parents even identified bed sharing as a form of prevention against SIDS because they would immediately know if their babies were to stop breathing.

Emotional needs—Parents reported a strong sense of bonding and described feelings of gratitude, closeness, comfort, and security when bed sharing. They also reported their infants as having strong-willed demands for bed sharing.

“These findings should give physicians a better idea of the reasons behind bed sharing, allowing them to offer more customized advice on the subject,” said Judy Chang, senior author on the study. “In addition to counseling against bed sharing, physicians should include suggestions for room sharing and reducing bed sharing risks. Room sharing may be an alternative to parents, as it allows them to watch

over their infants while decreasing risks for SIDS.” Chang is an assistant professor of obstetrics, gynecology, and reproductive sciences at the University Of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, investigator with the Magee-Womens Research Institute, and a gynecologist at Magee-Womens Hospital of UPMC.

“Parents who do insist on bed sharing can benefit from counseling on how to avoid other SIDS risk factors by using a firm mattress, avoiding extra pillows and covers, and putting babies to sleep on their backs. Regardless of their perceptions on bed sharing, parents and other primary caregivers need to be educated on risks associated with SIDS and infant suffocation and the variety of ways they can improve the safety of their infant sleeping practices,” added Chianese.

The focus groups, made up of parents or guardians of infants up to six months of age, were recruited from an inner-city primary care center in Pittsburgh. Prior research has found African American families of lower socioeconomic status to be more likely to bed share. A strong majority of participants were female and African American; half of the participants were single, and three mothers breastfed.

PUBLICATION NOTICE The next edition of *Pitt Chronicle* will be published May 26. Items for publication in the newspaper’s *Happenings* calendar (see page 7) should be received six working days prior to the desired publication date. *Happenings* items should include the following information: title of the event, name and title of speaker(s), date, time, location, sponsor(s), and a phone number and Web site for additional information. Items may be e-mailed to chron@pitt.edu, faxed to 412-624-4895, or sent by campus mail to 422 Craig Hall. For more information, call 412-624-1033 or e-mail robinet@pitt.edu.

Lectures