

Pitt Ranks No. 12 in *The Scientist's* Best Places to Work in Academia Survey



By Karissa Millick

The University of Pittsburgh ranked No. 12 among 40 U.S. institutions in the 2009 Best Places to Work in Academia survey published by *The Scientist*.

Rankings are determined through a Web-based survey in which life scientists are asked to assess their work environments according to 38 criteria in eight areas: job satisfaction, peers, infrastructure and environment, research resources, pay, management and policies, teaching and mentoring, and tenure and promotion. Pitt ranked highest in research resources and job satisfaction.

"We are eager to support our researchers and to assist them in developing the most effective approaches to managing their careers," said Arthur S. Levine, senior vice chancellor for the health sciences and dean of the School of Medicine at Pitt. "Creating an enjoyable work environment is essential to the success of their individual research endeavors and the University of Pittsburgh as a whole."

With 2,000 full-time life sciences researchers and more than 25,000 papers published by researchers in the life sciences, Pitt is one of the largest of the survey's top

15 institutions and is among the top recipients of federal funding among the institutions listed in the survey.

"The federal funding does provide Pitt with a rich research environment, but the reason people are so happy here is much more than that," said Joan Lakoski, associate vice chancellor for academic career development for Pitt's schools of the health sciences.

"The mentoring and support we offer one another allow for personal and career growth, and the friendly, collaborative climate of Pittsburgh makes for a great place to work."

Lakoski said the schools of the health sciences have worked carefully to create a comprehensive approach to career development. They offer unique workshops, pro-

Best Places to Work 2009: Academia

Top 40 U.S. Academic Institutions

1. Princeton
2. UCSF
3. Albert Einstein
4. University of Oklahoma Sciences Center
5. Emory
6. J. David Gladstone Institutes
7. St. Jude Children's Research Hospital
8. Institute for Systems Biology
9. Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation
10. Mayo Clinic
11. Trudeau Institute
12. **Pitt**

(Source: *The Scientist*)

grams, and services that address emerging opportunities for those pursuing lifelong academic careers.

The University of Pittsburgh schools of the health sciences include the Schools of Medicine, Nursing, Dental Medicine, Pharmacy, and Health and Rehabilitation Sciences, and the Graduate School of Public Health.

Pitt Gets Grants Totaling \$17.5 Million For Two HIV-Prevention Projects

By Anita Srikameswaran

A multicenter research team led by the University of Pittsburgh is developing microbicides specifically designed to prevent rectal transmission of HIV. The team will also assess the microbicides' safety and efficacy in lab and early clinical studies.

The Combination HIV Antiretroviral Rectal Microbicide (CHARM) program will be funded by an \$11 million, five-year grant from the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The program includes a project that will reformulate existing antiretroviral drugs into topical preparations that can be applied to the rectum, said principal investigator Ian McGowan, a professor of medicine and of obstetrics, gynecology, and reproductive sciences in Pitt's School of Medicine.

"Unprotected receptive anal intercourse is the highest-risk sexual activity for HIV transmission," noted McGowan, who also is an investigator in the Magee-Womens Research Institute. "Vaginal microbicides already are being extensively studied, and a similar approach might be a very effective way of preventing rectal HIV transmission. It will be critical to determine whether vaginal microbicides are safe and effective when used in the rectum, and also to develop rectal-specific products."

The rectal microbicides that the team

develops will be assessed in human cell lines, intestinal tissue samples, and animal models. After candidate agents have been developed, the CHARM program will progress to studying them in human safety trials. Collaborating research centers include the University of California, Los Angeles; Johns Hopkins University; the University of North Carolina; and CONRAD, a program of the Eastern Virginia Medical School that receives substantial support from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

In addition, McGowan and Alex Carballo-Dieguez, a professor of clinical psychology in the Department of Psychiatry at Columbia University, are coprincipal investigators of a \$6.5 million, four-year, NIH-funded project titled "Microbicide Safety and Acceptability in Young Men." Carballo-Dieguez also is associate director and senior research scientist in the HIV Center for Clinical and Behavioral Studies at New York State Psychiatric Institute.

The Microbicide Safety and Acceptability in Young Men study will be conducted in Pittsburgh, Boston, and Puerto



Ian McGowan

Rico. HIV-negative men who are between 18 and 30 years old and who have sex with men will be counseled about safer sex practices and provided with condoms. They will then be asked to use a placebo gel during sexual encounters and inform the researchers about their experiences with the product through an automated phone system, video interviews with research assistants, and other means.

Those who are most strict about using the placebo gel will be asked to participate in the next stage of the study, which will test the rectal safety of a vaginal microbicide or a placebo.

"This project will give us greater knowledge of whether microbicides are safe, easy to use, and acceptable in the real world," McGowan said.

The University of Pittsburgh also leads the NIH-funded Microbicide Trials Network (MTN), of which McGowan is a coprincipal investigator. Headquartered at Magee-Womens Research Institute in Pittsburgh, MTN is a global clinical trials network focused on preventing the sexual transmission of HIV.

Hatfull, Zigmond Named American Association for The Advancement of Science Fellows

By Anthony M. Moore

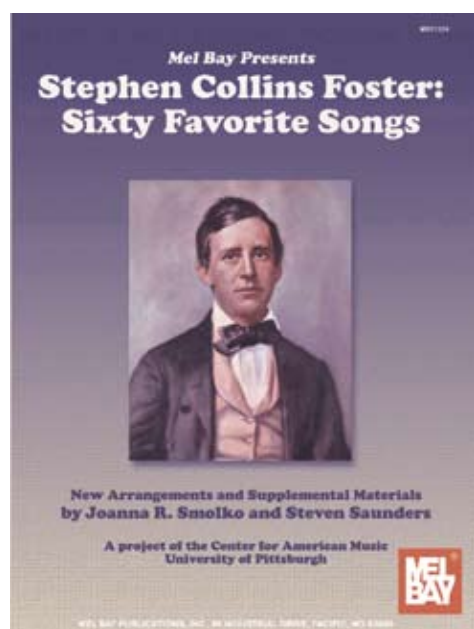
Two University of Pittsburgh faculty members have been named fellows of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), the world's largest general scientific society, in honor of their scientifically or socially distinguished efforts to advance science.

Graham F. Hatfull, Eberly Family Professor and chair of the Department of Biological Sciences in Pitt's School of Arts and Sciences, and Michael Zigmond, professor of neurology, neurobiology, and psychiatry in Pitt's School of Medicine and director of Pitt's Morris K. Udall Center of Excellence in Parkinson's Disease Research, were selected by their fellow AAAS members. They are among the 531 fellows for 2009 who were announced in the Dec. 18 edition of *Science* and who will be honored during the 2010 AAAS annual meeting in San Diego on Feb. 20. Hatfull was recognized for his contributions to the fields of site-specific recombination, mycobacterial genetic analysis, and bacteriophage evolution as well as for his work

Continued on page 3

Q&A With Deane Root

Pitt's Center for American Music creates Stephen Foster songbook, sets plans for remembrance of songwriter this week



As Pitt's Center for American Music prepares its annual remembrance of songwriter Stephen Foster's death on Jan. 13, 1864, the Pitt Chronicle's Sharon Blake interviewed Deane Root, Pitt professor of music and the Fletcher Hodges Jr. Curator of Pitt's Foster Hall Collection. He discussed the significance of the new Foster songbook, Stephen Collins Foster: Sixty Favorite Songs, recently released by the Center for American Music, which Root directs. He also explained the factors behind Foster's popularity across the globe—and the uncanny adaptability of the songwriter's prose.

What is special or significant about this particular Foster songbook, Stephen Collins Foster: Sixty Favorite Songs?

This is the first Foster songbook created at the University of Pittsburgh, which serves as the world's repository for the Foster library, archive, and museum materials. When the University established the Stephen Foster Memorial in 1937, it continued to issue a songbook that had been commissioned in 1934 by the collection's founder, Josiah K. Lilly of Indianapolis. That collection of 40 songs was last printed in 1978, and it has been in constant demand and use ever since. Several publishers have issued Foster songbooks, but this is the first 21st-century Foster songbook. It also is the first songbook whose contents were selected by editors who worked with the original manuscripts and printed materials at the Stephen Foster Memorial and who based their selection on worldwide interest and usage of the songs over the last three decades. Finally, this songbook includes a few pieces never before included in any of the previous Foster collections.

Is it the first Foster songbook in which the text was revised to eliminate objectionable lyrics? Can you give an example of how the texts have been changed?

The changes in lyrics would be most noticeable in Foster's two-dozen minstrel songs (about half of which are included in the songbook) that appeared originally in dialect, but other changes have been made as well.

This is not the first publication to do this—other publishers of Foster's songs have altered Foster's lyrics. However, this is the first songbook to apply research that has been done regarding Foster's compositional process, his life and times, and interpretations of his lyrics by successive generations of singers in the United States and globally. This songbook seeks to create a version of the lyrics that remains as close as possible to the songwriter's sentiments while removing anachronistic social, ethnic, and other references that hold altogether different meanings

today—and that divert listeners' attention from the principal messages.

How do you feel about not presenting the text in its original form?

We previously created a scholarly edition of Foster's complete works, with both music and text in their "original form," meaning we identified the one most authentic source that stemmed from the composer, charted variants in the manuscripts and editions that appeared during his lifetime, and created the most authoritative version possible. This two-volume edition, *The Music of Stephen C. Foster: A Critical Edition* (Washington and London: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1990) was edited by Steven Saunders and myself. Those who want to know—or to perform—Foster's "original" words can find them there and study many of the changes Foster made in his drafts by examining the digitized images of his manuscript sketchbook through the University Library System's Digital Research Library, <http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?c=sketchbook>.

What many readers might not know is that Foster understood that his music would be adapted to suit needs and circumstances, whether within his own circle of friends and family, or by singers and musicians everywhere. He himself freely adapted his own songs as well as those of his contemporaries, in a process not unlike "sampling" in popular song today. He was aware of countless variations and reinterpretations of his words and music during his own lifetime. The notion that there would be only one "original" version of a popular song would have seemed extraordinary to a songwriter of Foster's era.

What is new about the song arrangements?

The arrangements are based on the critical edition mentioned above. They add guitar chord symbols; correct mistakes, such as faulty spelling and punctuation, in the early printed copies; and use 21st-century placement of performance markings (such as loud and soft indications, and held notes), among other things. The songbook includes one page on these changes, titled "About the Edition."

Describe the role played by the Center for American Music in compiling this edition.

The center coordinated the project, identifying the most experienced and qualified scholars—Steven Saunders and Joanna Smolko, who both earned their PhDs at Pitt—to serve as editors; contacting publishers; proofreading; and helping select the songs.

Why were Foster's songs so appealing in the 19th century?

Foster had the rare ability to write lyrical poetry and melodies that were memorable, and that took on meaning within the lives of people with divergent backgrounds and experiences. As *Harper's Magazine* (March, 1864) put it shortly after the composer's death, "The air is full of his melodies. They are whistled, and sung, and played on all instruments everywhere. Their simple pathos touches every heart. They are our national music." The songs fit into the social ideologies of many people in all social classes and ethnic backgrounds during the composer's lifetime. They achieved unprecedented familiarity throughout American society—and, indeed, worldwide—and they were called (somewhat mythically) America's first folk songs. Foster had the ability to match seemingly simple poetical phrases and melodies that appeared to contemporaries to be distinctly American. Indeed, they had not existed elsewhere, because Foster created them by adapting

and blending styles of song brought to this country from many cultures in Europe, Africa, and the Caribbean, and by choosing subjects and sentiments shared across class and racial boundaries.

Why has his music always been popular with the Japanese?

The Japanese school curriculum in music, founded in the late 19th century by an American educator, Luther Whiting Mason, used three Western composers' music as models: Mozart, Schubert, and Foster. In the 20th century, Japanese composers wrote school songs, called *shoka* songs, based on these models. Because music is a part of the curriculum for all Japanese, Foster's songs have been part of their childhood experience for more than a century.

What was the reaction of Japanese First Lady Miyuki Hatoyama, wife of Japan's Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama, when she visited the Foster museum during the G20 Summit and viewed the artifacts?



Life of Stephen Foster, A Lawrenceville Native, Celebrated This Week

The life and accomplishments of Pittsburgh native Stephen Foster will be celebrated on Jan. 13 and Jan. 15 as the region marks the 146th anniversary of the famed composer's death.

Foster was born in Lawrenceville on July 4, 1826, and he became a world-renown songwriter, portraying life in mid-19th America through such legendary compositions as "Old Folks at Home," "Oh! Susanna," "Camptown Races," and "Beautiful Dreamer." Foster died at age 37 on Jan. 13, 1864, and is buried in Allegheny Cemetery, Lawrenceville.

The following events are sponsored by Pitt's Center for American Music and the Allegheny Cemetery Association.

Jan. 13, 10 a.m.

Temple of Memories Mausoleum, Allegheny Cemetery, 4734 Butler St., Lawrenceville

- Remarks by Tom Starsenic, superintendent of Allegheny Cemetery;
- Medley of Foster songs performed by the St. John Neumann School Choir;
- Remarks by Deane Root, Pitt professor of music, director and Fletcher Hodges Jr. Curator of Pitt's Foster Hall Collection; and
- Placing of wreaths at the Foster gravesite.

Jan. 15, 9:30 a.m.

Pittsburgh CAPA High School auditorium, 111 Ninth St., Downtown

- Performance of select Foster arrangements by CAPA students;
- Performance of select Foster songs by jazz guitarist and educator Joe Negri; and
- Remarks by Mariana Whitmer, program coordinator, Center for American Music.

—Sharon S. Blake



Deane Root

She asked questions about how he wrote the songs and what their meaning was, and she expressed how beautiful she found the instruments and melodies. I played two tunes on 19th-century mechanical instruments for her: an 1880s roller organ ("My Old Kentucky Home," with which she sang along) and an 1890's music-box disc ("Old Folks at Home").

What is Stephen Foster's most significant contribution to American history?

Comparable to the impact of Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852), which was also taken into parlors and shared among families and children, Foster's songs about slaves (especially those written between 1849 and 1855) changed attitudes of White Americans toward human bondage. The songs, which like the novel countered standard parlor and stage depictions, offered a shared sense of longing for self-determination, the sanctity of the family, and having a place to call home. The former slave and great abolitionist orator Frederick Douglass (in a speech to the Rochester, N.Y., Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society in 1855) said of some of Foster's slave songs, "It would seem almost absurd to say it, considering the use that has been made of them, that we have allies in the Ethiopian songs.... "Old Kentucky Home," and "Uncle Ned," can make the heart sad as well as merry, and can call forth a tear as well as a smile. They awaken the sympathies for the slave, in which anti-slavery principles take root and flourish."

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Happenings



"Icons of Korean Culture,"
Sutherland Hall,
January 12

Concerts

International Guitar Night Presents Brian Gore, Lulo Reinhardt, Stephen Bennet, and Itamar Erez, musical performance, 4 p.m. **Jan. 17**, PNC Recital Hall, Duquesne University, 600 Forbes Ave., Uptown, Guitar Society of Fine Art, 412-612-0499, www.gsfapittsburgh.org.

Emerson String Quartet, music by Ives, Janacek, Barber, and Shostakovich, 7:30 p.m. **Jan. 18**, Carnegie Music Hall, 4400 Forbes Ave., Oakland, Pittsburgh Chamber Music Society, 412-624-4129, www.pittsburghchambermusic.org.

Exhibitions

Pittsburgh Filmmakers, The City Within, exhibition, **Jan. 15 through Feb. 28**, gallery, 477 Melwood Ave., Oakland, 412-682-4111, www.pghfilmmakers.org.

Life in the Gardens: Fräbel Glass at Phipps, flower and plant exhibition featuring glass creations by Hans Godo Fräbel, **through Jan. 20**, Phipps Conservatory, 1 Schenley Park Dr., Oakland, 412-622-6914, www.phippsconservatory.org.

Andy Warhol Museum, Shepard Fairey: Supply & Demand; Supertrash; and Unnatural Rubber, art exhibitions, **through Jan. 31**, 117 Sandusky St., North Side, 412-237-8300, www.warhol.org.

Carnegie Museum of Art, Imagining Home: Selections from the Heinz Architectural Center, **through Feb. 27**; **Gods, Love, and War: Tapestries and Prints From the Collection**, **through June 13**, Carnegie Museum of Art, 4400 Forbes

Ave., Oakland, 412-622-3131, www.cmoa.org.

Mattress Factory, Likeness, art exhibition, **through March 21**, 500 Sampsonia Way, North Side, 412-231-3169, www.mattress.org.

Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Whales/Tohorā, exhibition, **through May 2**; **Lord of the Crane Flies**, exhibition, **ongoing**, 4400 Forbes Ave., Oakland, 412-622-3131, www.carnegiemnh.org.

Film

The Mirror (1975, Andrei Tarkovsky), film screening, **Jan. 18-21**, Harris Theater, 809 Liberty Ave., Downtown, Pittsburgh Filmmakers, 412-682-4111, www.pghfilmmakers.org.

Lectures/Seminars/Readings

"Icons of Korean Cultures," Young Rae Oum, Pitt Korea-Japan postdoctoral fellow, 8 p.m. **Jan. 12**, first-floor lounge, Sutherland Hall, Pitt University Center for International Studies, Asian Studies Center, Global Studies Program, 412-648-5085, global@pitt.edu.

International Education Brown Bag, panel discussion featuring experts on education in Taiwan, Mexico, and Uganda, noon to 2 p.m. **Jan. 13**, 4130 Posvar Hall, Pitt Global Studies Program, Institute for International Studies in Education, School of Education's Department

of Administration and Policy Studies, 412-648-5085, global@pitt.edu.

"About Toilets and Other Symbols: The Installation 'Entropa' in Brussels and Its Reception in Bulgaria," Klaus Roth, professor, Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, noon **Jan. 13**, 3106 Posvar Hall, Pitt European Union Center of Excellence, Center for Russian and East European Studies, 412-648-5085, global@pitt.edu.

Robert Reich, economic advisor and former U.S. Secretary of Labor, 8 p.m. **Jan. 13**, Heinz Hall, 600 Penn Ave., Downtown, Robert Morris University's 2009-10 Pittsburgh Speakers Series, 412-392-4900, www.pittsburghspeakersseries.org.

"Sellarsian Metaphilosophy and Its Intricacies," Tadeusz Szubka, visiting fellow in Pitt's Center for Philosophy of Science, and a professor and head of the Institute of Philosophy at Szczecin University, Poland, 12:05 p.m. **Jan. 19**, 817R Cathedral of Learning, Lunchtime Talk Series, Pitt Center for Philosophy of Science, 412-624-1052, pittentr@pitt.edu.

Pitt PhD Dissertation Defenses

Qi Yang, Graduate School of Public Health's Department of Human Genetics, "Essential Role of Transcription Factor E47 in Multipotent Hematopoietic Stem Cells and Progenitors," 2 p.m. **Jan. 11**, A312 Crabtree Hall.

Hatfull, Zigmund Named American Association For the Advancement of Science Fellows

Continued from page 1

The AAAS is an international nonprofit organization dedicated to advancing science around the world by publishing the journal *Science* as well as many scientific newsletters and books, and spearheading educational programs.



Graham F. Hatfull



Michael Zigmund

in educating undergraduates and high school students in science. As a microbiologist, Hatfull focuses primarily on bacteriophages—viruses that infect bacteria. He cofounded the Pitt-based Pittsburgh Bacteriophage Institute and, as a Howard Hughes Medical Institute professor, engages high school and undergraduate students in "phage hunting" field studies geared toward collecting and analyzing bacteriophages. Since 2006, Hatfull has collaborated with a professor from the Albert Einstein College of Medicine to improve the treatment and detection of tuberculosis; in March 2009, their team revealed a TB detector developed from bacteriophages with fluorescent proteins that glow bright green when in contact with drug-resistant strains of TB bacteria.

Zigmund was recognized for his contributions to understanding the factors that influence neurodegenerative disease and for his service to academia, including his promotion of professional development and ethics training. Zigmund directs a research team studying Parkinson's disease. His particular interest involves the risk factors for this disease, which affects about 1.5 million people in the United States. His current focus is the impact of a lack of physical exercise among most adults, which he believes causes a decrease in neuroprotective factors within the brain. Thus, he is studying whether additional exercise can reduce the brain's vulnerability to toxins that can cause a Parkinsonian syndrome in animal models. He also is interested in other risk factors, such as

stress and traumatic brain injury. In addition to pursuing research, Zigmund is actively involved in several educational activities: He is the founding director of Pitt's Survival Skills and Ethics Program, which provides workshops on professional skills and responsible conduct, and he directs two training grants in the neurosciences sponsored by the National Institutes of Health.

The AAAS is an international nonprofit organization dedicated to advancing science around the world by publishing the journal *Science* as well as many scientific newsletters and books, and spearheading educational programs. The AAAS fellowship tradition began in 1874. Being named a fellow is an honor bestowed upon AAAS members by their peers.

Pitt Offers H1N1 Flu Shots for Employees, Others This Month

Free H1N1 flu vaccinations are available at two University of Pittsburgh sites during January.

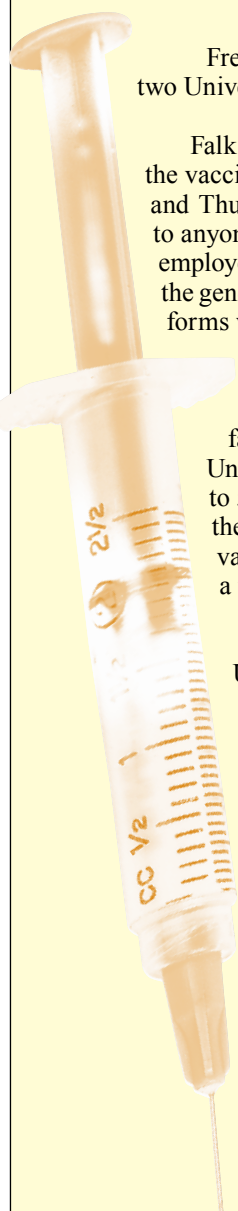
Falk Pharmacy is offering the injectable form of the vaccine from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. on each Tuesday and Thursday of January. The vaccine is offered to anyone who visits the pharmacy, including Pitt employees, their family members, students, and the general public. No Pitt ID is required. Consent forms will be provided at the Falk site.

Meanwhile, H1N1 vaccines will be available for Pitt Oakland campus faculty and staff only in the ballroom of the University Club, 123 University Place, from 1 to 5 p.m. Thursday, Jan. 14. At this site, both the injectable and nasal-spray forms of the vaccine will be available to employees with a valid Pitt ID card.

To minimize waiting times for the University Club clinic, faculty and staff are urged to print out and complete vaccination-consent forms before coming to the clinic. The injectable-vaccine consent form is available by visiting www.pitt.edu/news2010/InactivatedVaccineConsent-2010.pdf.

The nasal-spray vaccine consent form is available by visiting www.pitt.edu/news2010/NasalVaccineConsent-2010.pdf.

Before signing the consent form, participants must read a vaccine information statement describing the type of vaccine to be received. The statement for the injectable vaccine is available on the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and





Pot and Pop: New Research Finds Stronger Link Between Music and Marijuana Use Among Teens

By Amy Dugas Rose

Teens who frequently listen to music that contains references to marijuana are more likely to use the drug than their counterparts with less exposure to such lyrics, according to a University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine study in the journal *Addiction*.

"Based on an analysis of survey data from 959 ninth graders, we found that students who listen to music with the most references to marijuana are almost twice as likely to have used the drug than their peers whose musical tastes favor songs less focused on substance use, even after controlling for confounding factors," said Brian Primack, lead author of the study and an assistant professor of medicine and pediatrics in Pitt's School of Medicine.

"Interestingly, we also found that exposure to marijuana in music was not associated with other high-risk behaviors, such as excessive alcohol consumption. This suggests that there is a real link between the marijuana lyrics and marijuana use," Primack said.

To accurately estimate marijuana exposure in music, researchers used an improved process to calculate the exposure, incorporating student-reported exposure to music as well as favorite artists in addition to an intensive content analysis of the top 794 songs from 2005, 2006, and 2007,



Researchers estimated that the average study participant listened to 21.8 hours of music per week and was exposed to an estimated 40 marijuana references per day in the music he or she heard. Twelve percent of the participants identified themselves as current marijuana users, with 32 percent identifying themselves as having previously tried the substance.

based on *Billboard* magazine's year-end charts.

Researchers estimated that the average study participant listened to 21.8 hours of music per week and was exposed to an estimated 40 marijuana references per day in the music he or she heard. Twelve percent of the participants identified themselves as current marijuana users, with 32 percent identifying themselves as having previously tried the substance. Compared to those citing a favorite artist who had recorded no songs containing references to cannabis, students identifying a favorite artist who had recorded three or more songs containing cannabis references had nearly double the odds of currently using cannabis.

Researchers controlled for such demographic variables as age, race, gender, parental education, and school grades in analyzing the data.

"Although it may be that heavy exposure to music about marijuana causes marijuana smoking, it may also be that those who smoke marijuana seek out music with lyrics related to marijuana," Primack noted. "In either case, these results may help us develop more effective programs on drug education. For example, media literacy programs may help young people more accurately analyze and evaluate the marijuana-related messages they are likely to hear in popular music."

Primack's research is supported by funding from the National Institutes of Health, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and the Maurice Falk Foundation.



Brian Primack

PUBLICATION NOTICE The next edition of *Pitt Chronicle* will be published Jan. 19. Items for publication in the newspaper's *Happenings* calendar (see page 3) should be received at least two weeks before the event 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.

Clockwise from above: Schenley Plaza during construction, some of the new food concessions lining the walkways, and the carousel at the south end of the plaza.
