THE DAILY CLIPS

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East Carolina University was honored by the Department of Defense with the 2010 Secretary of Defense Employer Support Freedom Award on Sept. 23 at the Ronald Reagan Building in Washington, D.C.

The Freedom Award is the highest recognition given by the U.S. government to employers for their outstanding support of employees who serve in the National Guard and Reserve. ECU was one of 15 employers nationwide to receive this year's Freedom Award at a ceremony attended by members of Congress, senior military officials and business industry leaders.

Before the ceremony, Steve Ballard, chancellor of ECU, and the other Freedom Award recipients met with Vice President Joe Biden and Secretary of Defense Robert M. Gates and were thanked for superior support of the nation's citizen soldiers. National Guard and Reserve service members or their families submitted almost 2,500 nominations for the award.

Nominated by the university's director of general surgery residency, ECU is the third-largest university in North Carolina with more than 27,000 students. Named a “2010 Military-Friendly School” by GI Jobs Magazine, ECU maintains an office at Fort Bragg to educate service members about academic programs available to enrich their careers and service experience.

ECU employees also support their fellow deployed co-workers by sending care packages and checking in on the families left behind during deployments. To further support their military students and employees, ECU has established “Essential Life Skills for Military Families (ELSMF),” a series of one-day workshops that equip Guard and Reserve service members and their families with family-readiness tools to use during deployment. ECU has received several Patriot Awards and the ESGR Pro Patria Award.

Almost one-half of the total U.S. military strength serves in the National Guard and Reserve. The Department of Defense shares these citizen warriors with their civilian employers, many of whom
provide significant support to their employees who serve in the National Guard and Reserve.

Author discusses women combat vets

Though official policy prohibits women from serving in combat roles, many women already are, author Laura Browder told an ECU audience Monday.

It's just one of many misconceptions many civilians have about women in the military, said Browder, a University of Richmond professor who visited ECU's Wright Auditorium to discuss, “When Janey Comes Marching Home: Portraits of Women Combat Veterans.”

The multimedia initiative — gallery show, book and documentary film — presents portraits of service women returning from war zones in Iraq and Afghanistan. More than 200,000 women have served in Iraq and surrounding regions. More than 50 of them have spoken to Browder about their triumphs and struggles.

Their stories, Browder said, were at times “moving, comic, thought-provoking and profound.”

Browder's lecture was part of the Cunanan Leadership Speaker Series, made possible by a gift from alumni Steve and Ellen Cunanan of Richboro, Pa.

Matching funds also are provided by the Johnson & Johnson Foundation. The lecture was also supported by the ECU College of Health and Human Performance and the College of Fine Arts and Communications.

A related photo exhibit is expected to be on display at ECU in spring 2011.

Bassman elected to regional post

Michael Bassman, distinguished professor in ECU's Honors College, has been elected regional vice president of Phi Kappa Phi National Chapter, which is the oldest all discipline honor society in the United States.

He is one of five regional vice presidents in the country elected at the national convention in August and will serve a two-year term expiring in 2012.

“I am thrilled to accept this position and hope to represent ECU and the ECU chapter of Phi Kappa Phi to the best of my abilities,” said Bassman.

Bassman, who represents the Southeast Region, will travel to campuses visiting chapters to provide guidance, assistance and support.

“I am an advocate for personal, one-to-one communication with students,” said Bassman. “I want to do whatever I am capable of doing to make sure their best interests are served.”

ECU's chapter of Phi Kappa Phi is one of about 340 chapters in the United States and the Philippines.
The membership, which exceeded 400 this year, includes students, faculty, staff, alumni and community members and also provides the opportunity for scholarships and awards for students.

Astrophysicist offers lecture on campus

Neil deGrasse Tyson, astrophysicist and director of the Hayden Planetarium in New York City, will present “On the Origins of the Universe” at 7 p.m. Wednesday in ECU's Wright Auditorium as the Premier Lecture of the Thomas Harriot Voyages of Discovery Lecture Series.

The lecture is being held in honor of the late W. Keats Sparrow, dean emeritus of the Thomas Harriot College of Arts and Sciences from 1990-2005, who died in late 2009.

Tyson earned his Bachelor of Arts degree in physics from Harvard University and his doctorate in astrophysics from Columbia University. His professional research interests include star formation, exploding stars, dwarf galaxies and the structure of our Milky Way. He obtains his data from the Hubble Space Telescope as well as from telescopes in California, New Mexico, Arizona and the Andes Mountains of Chile.

In addition to dozens of professional publications, Tyson frequently writes for the general public. Among Tyson's nine books are his memoir “The Sky is Not the Limit: Adventures of an Urban Astrophysicist” and “Origins: Fourteen Billion Years of Cosmic Evolution,” co-written with Donald Goldsmith. “Origins” is the companion book to the PBS/NOVA 4-part mini-series “Origins,” for which Tyson serves as on-camera host.

He is also the author of “Death By Black Hole and Other Cosmic Quandaries,” a New York Times bestseller, and “The Pluto Files: The Rise and Fall of America's Favorite Planet,” chronicling his experience at the center of the controversy over Pluto’s planetary status. The PBS/NOVA documentary “The Pluto Files,” based on the book, premiered in March 2010 at the American Museum of Natural History.

Tickets to the lecture are available free to ECU students, faculty and staff, and are $10 for the general public.

Tickets are available through the ECU Central Ticket Office by calling 328-4788, (800) ECU-ARTS or (voice/TTY) 328-4736. Individuals requesting accommodations under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) should call 737-1016 (voice/TTY) at least 48 hours prior to the event.

Established in 2007, the Voyages of Discovery Lecture Series is made possible through contributions from the Dean's Advancement Council of the Harriot College of Arts and Sciences and other supporters of the college.

For more information, contact John Tucker, director of the series, at 328-1028 or visit www.ecu.edu/voyages.
Upcoming Events:

Thursday: Screening of “Pelada” with Ryan White producer of the film, 8 p.m., Speight Auditorium, Jenkins Fine Arts Center. Two college soccer stars finish their careers and ask the big question: What do I do with the rest of my life? This film, part of the Southern Circuit tour of Independent Filmmakers, looks to answer that question.

See www.ecu.edu/cs-ecu/calendar.cfm for times, places and more information on these events and other ECU upcoming activities.
ECU students explore, document shipwrecks

By Ginger Livingston
The Daily Reflector
Sunday, October 3, 2010

Efforts to document two shipwrecks in South Carolina's Cooper River by East Carolina University students and researchers ended up with more questions than answers about who used the boats.

Shards of Native American pottery discovered in wreckage at a site called the Pimlico shipwreck have researchers asking if it's evidence that the ship's owners possessed Native Americans slaves, if there was trade between Native Americans and individuals who worked on the ship or if perhaps it's debris that washed in the wreckage.

Discovering such a mystery is what drives students and researchers in ECU's Maritime Studies program.

Founded in 1981, the Maritime Studies program, part of the university's Department of History, offers a master's degree in maritime history and nautical archaeology. ECU's program was the second in the nation and today is only one of four programs in the nation.

"We have an emphasis on field work," said Lynn Harris, assistant professor of Maritime Studies. Harris came to ECU from South Africa and was an early student of the program.

Teaching students the practical skills needed to work underwater sites routinely places students in the murky rivers and sounds of the Carolinas, the turbulent waters of the Atlantic and even Sweden and Namibia to study shipwrecks.

Students must participate in two field projects before earning their degree.

This requirement sent 20 students and professors to Charleston, S.C., for three weeks last month to study two plantation boats on display at the Charleston Museum and Middleton Place, a historic
plantation. They also worked on the Pimlico and another shipwreck at Strawberry Landing, also along the Cooper River.

Because of tidal influences, dives on the two wrecks had to be split with time spent on land recording information about the plantation boats, which were called the Bessie and the Accommodate.

Both were built in 1855 and designed to transport people, crops and other materials around South Carolina's interior waterways.

The Bessie and Accommodate fascinated second-year student Nathaniel Howe, who previously worked on a project restoring a Swedish warship. The exterior hulls resembled Native American dugouts because each was shaped from a single log. However, the two boats' builders shaped the exterior to resemble the hull of a European boat and lined the interior with planks. It was designed to be rowed or sailed, Howe said. While recording its dimensions, the students saw how one boat's user relocated the mast.

"It's amazing how much history is in this structure," he said.

The students used a piece of equipment called a total station to record a three-dimensional image of a point on the boat. The points are combined eventually to make a three-dimensional model of the boat.

"We know more about first-century Roman wrecks than 17th- and 18th-century wrecks because there hasn't been a lot of study of that time period," said David Stewart, assistant professor with Maritime Studies.

"The importance of seafaring to history is often overlooked," Stewart said. Yet, historical data show nomadic humans took to the seas long before settling into farming and organized communities.

What research has been done on the United States' maritime history has focused on New England, where shipbuilding was an industry.

Shipbuilding and the commercial sea trade in the south operated differently, Stewart said. Most shipbuilders worked out of their homes, not shipyards.

"These people were building boats as capable of crossing the ocean as anything out of the northeast shipyards but were doing it in their backyards. That's fascinating to me," Stewart said.

"We want to bring back history that has sort of been forgotten," Stewart said.

Getting the chance to work on a dive attracted most students to the field project.

"As a novice diver, it's been my plan to get as much experience in different (diving) environments," said Dan Brown, also a second-year student. "In low and zero visibility the question becomes how do you observe and record items that you can't see."

There's also the experience of working around alligators.

"They were there all the time," Howe said. "We had a couple of big ones watching us. The kept our
dive safety officer at a higher heart rate all the time.” The work noise kept the creature at a safe distance most of the time, but one animal charged the group once, Howe said.

Along with the pottery shards, discovered at Pimlico site, the Strawberry Landing wreck also presented students with a mystery: why was such a seemingly fragile vessel, designed for river and coastal travel, outfitted with copper sheeting and other equipment associated with ocean-traveling vessels?

The State of South Carolina invited ECU to study the sites, Harris said. With limited resources to devote to conservation, North and South Carolina rely on programs such as Maritime Studies to record underwater sites.

The Maritime Studies program relies on a combination of grants, student fees and community generosity to operate field programs, Harris said.

For this year's Charleston excursion the state didn't provide a grant so students had to pay a lab fee to cover the cost of fuel and air for their scuba tanks. They also had to pay for their own meals, Harris said. A local homeowner and a bed-and-breakfast owner provided the group with free lodging.

“There has to be interest in the local community in what we are doing,” Harris said. “We try to do outreach activities, whether it's giving presentations at local history clubs or putting up exhibits.”

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Field projects include sites in eastern N.C., too

By Ginger Livingston

The Daily Reflector

Sunday, October 3, 2010

East Carolina University's Maritime Studies program has sent students on field projects in Bermuda, Namibia and Sweden, but it is equally focused on documenting the history of eastern North Carolina.

Students and researchers have documented a wreck site and forgotten wharf along the Cashie River in Bertie County, dived in a part of the Pasquotank River called Elizabeth City's Ships' Graveyard, recorded a World War II-era British ship that went down in Beaufort Inlet, and studied wrecks in the waterways bordering Edenton and Plymouth.

David Stewart, assistant professor in the Maritime Studies program, is studying the wreckage of a schooner in the waters off the city of Washington, N.C. Stewart likens the schooner, used in the sounds and rivers of the region, to a modern-day pickup truck because of its utilitarian nature.

"People have an inherent fascination with what everyday life was like," Stewart said.

"The whole point of archaeology is to allow people access to the material past," said Dan Brown, a second-year graduate student in the Maritime Studies program. The people in Corolla took great pride in knowing their shipwreck would be protected, he said.

Ships are perfect time capsules because they contain the things people used in their everyday life, whether it's the cargo being carried or the crew and passengers' personal items, Brown said.

Brown is planning to write his graduate thesis on a shipwreck discovered near the northern Outer Banks community of Corolla.

The wreck, which was exposed during a storm, is believed to have been a ship built in the 17th or 18th century, making it the oldest European wreck discovered in North Carolina.
It has been transported to the Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum in Hatteras for further study and display. Brown wants to know who built the ship, learn where it was sailing from and where it was going and who built the vessel.

Students also have worked at a community museum in Plymouth documenting the construction of a collection of fishing vessels that are started to deteriorate. Once the boats are gone, the students' recordings and drawings will preserve the knowledge of how the boats were built and used, he said.

"I've always had a strong interest in how the boats were built and what (the builders) were thinking," Stewart said. "It's like reverse engineering. We have the object and try to figure out what the builders were thinking, why they made the choices they did."
Training program helps put people to work

BY LYNSEY HORN
The Daily Reflector

Martin Community Action recently concluded a Community Services Block Grant training and job experience program that helped unemployed and underemployed individuals find employment and raise the family income enabling them to become self-sufficient.

A recovery program under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Program, the program received $1 million to help citizens in Pitt, Martin and Beaufort counties. It began last October and ended in September.

"We're helping build self esteem, teaching how important it is to go to work on time and preparing them for whatever might come their way," Faye Taylor, community services block grant director, said.

The program offered assistance in many different areas such as transportation to and from training and work, finding and paying for a place to live, and training for and finding employment.

"These are people who are used to paying their own bills," Taylor said. "They were forced into this situation. We try to teach how important it is to get back on your feet. It's hard for people to admit their problems. We help with whatever they might need."

Three different job training programs were offered.

An Employment Assistance Project provided 15 training positions with Robersonville Packing. Participants were offered hands-on training and work experience for six months. They worked in meat packing and shipment, slaughter floor activities, and administrative assistant and office duties.

Robersonville Packing hired eight participants for full-time work at the program's end.

Gloria Wiggins was one of the eight who was hired. She started her training working as a receptionist, taking orders and doing invoices, and is now working in accounting.

See TRAINING, B3

TRAINING
Continued from B1

"It's a growing company, and I have a chance to grow with it," Wiggins said.

Derek Reddick was Wiggins' case manager and has worked with 34 different people. Most have found work.

"I have been in that seat before," said Reddick, a recent graduate of Elizabeth City State University who has been with MCA since October 2009.

Martin Community Action also partnered with East Carolina University's College of Human Ecology, Department of Hospitality Management, to provide a Food and Beverage Training Program. The program prepared 31 participants to work in commercial restaurants and other food service positions. The 12-week program with two classes a week taught about food preparation and safety.

Joyce Perkins was a participant in the program and now is employed by Pitt County Schools working in nutrition and food service at Farmville Central High School.

Her case manager, Marcy Moore, worked with 29 people who all found full-time work except for two who are working part-time.

The last program was a Dental Training Program with 10 participants. It was developed with North Carolina Dental U's Greenville location.

The class consisted of both Dental Assistant 1 Instruction and the Dental Reception Training Program combined into one course. Graduates receive two certificates of completion from the North Carolina State Board of Dental Examiners along with certifications in OSHA, HIPAA, CPR, Dental Office Emergency and Blood borne Pathogens Control and reception training.

The participants in the program are working to gain more experience in order to find permanent work in the dental field.

"It is an excellent program. It helped a lot and I wish we could extend it," Reddick said.

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Pirate Club official speaks to Kiwanis

Sunday, October 3, 2010

Mark Wharton, right, executive director of the ECU Pirate Club, is shown with, from left, Len Hooper and Neil Dorsey prior to speaking to the Kiwanis Club of Golden K. Wharton presented information on the Pirate's fundraising efforts, building program, membership growth and scholarship program. The Kiwanis club meets at 9:30 a.m. every Tuesday at the Masonic building.
ECU’s District 65 of SEANC named District of the Year

East Carolina University’s District 65 of the State Employees Association of North Carolina (SEANC) won District of the Year honors for the second year in a row.

The award was presented at the SEANC state convention in Greensboro.

“I am very proud to have been the chairperson for District 65 these past two years,” said District 65 chairman Del Kingsland, who accepted the award. “This board devotes so much time to helping out our community. It is truly an honor to be a part of such a hard working group of people.”

District 65 received the award in the category of 1,000-1500 members, based on a scrapbook the district put together chronicling its activities for the year. These included membership drives, making Christmas trees for the elderly, hosting a golf tournament to raise money for scholarships, raising $7,000 for Pitt County Relay for Life, and volunteering with Habitat for Humanity.

Fourteen delegates from ECU attended the convention, along with approximately 850 delegates from across the state. Joining Kingsland were Bill Dawson, Gloria Highsmith, Debbie Austin, Lynn Tuthill, Linda Nelson, Sharon Sharp, Shirley Williams, Camilla Dawson, Treva Brigman, Tammy Heller, Val George, Alicia Simpson and Karen Simmons.

SEANC delegates gather in Greensboro each year to determine legislative priorities, elect officers, award outstanding members, receive training, meet legislators, raise funds for scholarships and conduct a community service project.


For the annual community service project, SEANC members raised more than $23,000 and contributed 1,500 pounds of food that will be distributed among North Carolina’s six major food banks.

District 65 contributed $500 to the project and plans to donate an additional $500 to Pitt County’s local food bank along with canned items collected during a food drive.
UNC system facilities are 'in a mess'

In N.C. State University's Gardner Hall, scientists struggle to keep their workplaces free of mold even as they study it under microscopes.

The decaying, 58-year-old, red-brick building houses several plant science departments whose faculty members routinely analyze mold and fungi. The soundtrack for these efforts is the rattly, tinny din of dozens of dust-coated air conditioner window units that run year round - a low-tech attempt to counter the mold spores that slowly but resolutely attach themselves to walls and countertops.

Faculty here will continue this battle for the foreseeable future. There isn't nearly enough money available to properly maintain Gardner Hall and hundreds of other teaching and research facilities across the UNC system.

This may sound familiar. In the past decade, the state issued bonds to raise $3.1 billion to repair university and community college buildings. Though that money was used to revamp hundreds of campus facilities, the construction program fell far short of fixing all the UNC system's infrastructure needs.

So as campus officials keep shifting money around to fix the latest busted heater or hole in a roof, Gardner Hall's scientists will continue producing 21st century science in a building unlikely to be featured in an NCSU marketing campaign anytime soon.

"We're not on any campus tours," said Margaret Daub, head of NCSU's plant biology department. "Nobody lets anyone over here."

In 2000, North Carolinians made a resounding statement about the value of public higher education, approving the bonds in an Election Day referendum. That sent the UNC system on a 10-year building campaign on a scale rarely seen in American higher education. Hundreds of buildings were gutted, renovated, or built anew - creating an influx of flashy new facilities with the latest and most expensive technology.

Total spending for the UNC system: $2.5 billion. Community colleges received $600 million. UNC spent about $1.4 billion on new construction and the balance on renovations, infrastructure, land acquisition and technology improvements.

The bond program legislation read in part, "The General Assembly finds that although the University of North Carolina is one of the state's most valuable assets, the current facilities of the university have been allowed to deteriorate due to decades of neglect and have unfortunately fallen into a state of disrepair because of inadequate attention to maintenance. It is the intent of the General Assembly to reverse this trend and to provide a mechanism to assure that the state's capital assets are adequately maintained."

But the trend wasn't reversed. Though the bond program created construction booms at public universities, it touched just a portion of the infrastructure at each campus. For those many buildings that didn't benefit from bond money, the slow, steady deterioration caused by a lack
of repair money continued. In all, the $2.5 billion spent addressed less than half of the $7 billion in total needs cited in a 1999 consultant's report.

And the meter keeps running. The UNC system's backlog now tops $3 billion, according to system data.

"The problem is perpetuating itself," said Hannah Gage, chairwoman of the UNC system's Board of Governors. "As the economy has slowed, the state's ability to give us the money we need has declined. We're in a mess."

**Eisenhower-era building**

Poor Gardner Hall - with its chipped, stained floor tiles, poor ventilation and white cinder block walls - is NCSU's poster child for disrepair.

"It is a true Sputnik-era science building," said Kevin MacNaughton, associate vice chancellor for facilities at NCSU. "It is one we have tried mightily to keep afloat."

The higher education bond program financed 40 projects at NCSU that resulted in new or renovated facilities, but the campus still has a maintenance backlog totaling more than $439 million.

"We have the haves and have-nots on this campus," MacNaughton said. "The buildings touched by the bond program are the haves, and the ones that were not are the have-nots."

Across the state, public campuses tell similar tales. N.C. Central University in Durham received $122 million in bond funds for 23 projects; its maintenance backlog stands at $85 million. Chapel Hill, which spent more than $500 million on 50 projects, would need $645 million to adequately update its facilities, officials say.

This problem isn't unique to North Carolina. Across the nation, public universities are grappling with crumbling infrastructures and shrinking state appropriations. When budgets are tight, it has proven easy for campus leaders to put off that new roof on the science building or that new steam line for the library.

The costs swell over time until they're so daunting some campus leaders just don't want to deal with them, said Terry Ruprecht, now retired from the University of Illinois, where he spent 40 years in various facilities and energy services positions.

"Their eyes roll back in their heads when they see the total numbers," said Ruprecht, co-author of a study on the subject. "They're too big, so the easiest thing to do is just move on."

**An unfulfilled pledge**

It wasn't supposed to be that way in North Carolina.

In 1993, the General Assembly pledged to provide state agencies with 1.5 percent of the current replacement value of their building stock as a way of combating deterioration. That target was later raised to 3 percent.

But it proved tough to hit. In 2009, for example, the state would have had to appropriate $282 million to the UNC system to meet that goal. The actual appropriation was $25 million.

From 2000 to 2010, the state spent just one-quarter of what it hoped to on repairs and renovations for the UNC system - $558 million. It would have needed $2.1 billion to hit that target.
And, of course, times are much different now than when the $3.1 billion bond issue was approved in 2000. The economy was healthier, and the university system, under the leadership of President Molly Broad, was in growth mode. Today, the university system, while far larger in terms of students, is a leaner operation and in reduction mode because of the state's lagging economy.

"For any significant construction program, the economy has to get healthy again," said state Sen. Richard Stevens, who was the trustees chairman at UNC-Chapel Hill in 2000 when the bond program began. "You'd need another bond program, and that's not going to happen anytime soon."

The UNC system is not engaged in any broad effort to solve the maintenance issue, though it has in recent years tried to slow new construction, and it is pushing for more transfer students and online courses to alleviate stress on residence halls and classrooms.

So what's a campus to do? At UNC-Chapel Hill, trustees have convened a working group after a facilities report earlier this year showed a deferred maintenance backlog of $645 million.

In a sense, the bond program exacerbated the problem by financing so many new buildings that require upkeep.

"We built a bunch of new facilities; we really upped the ante spending $2.5 billion," said Roger Perry, a UNC-CH trustee leading that working group. There was no provision for maintaining the new buildings.

What now?

At UNC-CH and elsewhere, campus leaders kick ideas around. Some insist another bond issue is the best solution. Others wonder about a private fundraising campaign aimed specifically at repairs and renovations - a tough sell to donors who like their names on things. Another idea: a trust fund of sorts for each new building, where you shave off a percentage of the project cost strictly to be used for upkeep.

Ruprecht, the retired University of Illinois official, tried to persuade his bosses to adopt a version of that plan. It never caught hold because it meant either spending far more for a building than expected or constructing a smaller facility with the money provided.

"That requires fiscal discipline that in all of my years in higher education has never existed," Ruprecht said.

Earlier this year, Ohio State University took a bold step to hold down facility costs, requiring that for a new building to go up, another of equal size would have to come down. The goal there is to add no net academic space, said Julie Anstine, Ohio State's special assistant to the senior vice president for administration and planning.

The policy is an acknowledgement that the largely underfunded long-term costs of running a building dwarf its one-time price of construction.

"It's the operating costs, the energy and utilities and everything that comes with it," Anstine said. "It's a total shift in how we think."

While UNC campus and system officials search for solutions, the gang over at NCSU's Gardner Hall will conduct business as usual - running the heaters and the air conditioners together to combat humidity, and covering expensive lab equipment with tarps, lest a burst pipe from the floor above drip through the ceiling and ruin an experiment.

And they'll keep fighting off that mold and bacteria.

"We want the kind we study," Daub said, "not the kind that comes flying in from outside."

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Money. Glory. Greed. The pursuit of all three. Yes, the unfolding story of what's been going on behind the scenes with the football program at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has just about everything. What it doesn't yet have is an ending, and neither the coach and athletics director nor the university's academic leader are making it easy to get there.

So the university continues to be sunburned by a national spotlight as Coach Butch Davis vows he's staying. That's despite, as news reports have stated, investigations of a situation where a tutor, who also worked with Davis' son, may have given players improper help and a probe as to whether athletes had contacts with agents. Several players are now out of action.

Already, one of Davis' top assistants, John Blake, has resigned. Blake has been part of the contact-with-agents issue, since it turns out he's had a close relationship with an agent who has represented 13 players coached by Blake at different colleges (he is a former head coach at Oklahoma). Now, it seems, Blake also received some timely money from agent Gary Wichard when the coach got into serious financial trouble.

Money trails

Whether any of that money flowed to Blake while he was on the staff at Chapel Hill remains a matter of dispute, although Blake's attorneys say that was not the case. Certainly if that occurred, then the decision to let Blake resign and pay him his salary for the rest of the season was a poor one. And it's also important to note that Blake's departure hasn't put to rest the issues around the football program.

Chancellor Holden Thorp is digging in with Davis and Director of Athletics Dick Baddour, saying he's behind them all the way. In so doing, Thorp may be taking a big risk with his own future.

Because this story is not becoming any easier to understand.

It strains Davis' credibility for him to say he really wasn't at all familiar with Blake's troubled financial situation or his history with a sports agent, both of which would have been pertinent to know when Blake was hired by Davis.

A head coach certainly should be mindful of the potential problems with connections of any kind, personal or professional, between agents and coaches. Such relationships could increase the likelihood that an agent will use an "in" with a coach, or perhaps that coach's obligation to the agent, to gain influence with a highly rated and thus for the agent, valuable player.

Forgot to ask?

Knowing what the potential problems are with such situations, how could Davis or any other head coach hire a top assistant without asking him about all these matters? And remember, Davis knew Blake for years.
Davis also has disclaimed any knowledge about the tutor’s connections with players outside the academic center where players receive help (the specifics haven’t come out). That’s also curious. Davis’ job is to be responsible for his team on and off the field, which is reasonable. He’s the football coach, not the president of Microsoft.

So the questions about the coach aren’t just about what he knew but what he should have known. And at this point, it’s fair to say he should have known more than he says he did.

As for Thorp, instead of just backing his coach and athletics director, he ought to be using this as a teaching opportunity. Has the university come to this moment at least in part as a result of being lured into a potentially humiliating situation because it blindly followed single-minded boosters whose primary concern is athletics, or because it swooned at the sight of television money or because it craved "big-time" glory without considering the now-apparent risks? Maybe the answers will come clear, for the story, sadly, has a ways to go.
DURHAM -- Machines have replaced factory workers, supermarket cashiers, bank tellers. Now doctors may be next.

Recent studies by Duke University bioengineers show that robots performing medical operations may be part of our future. A robot performed a simple surgical procedure - locating a lesion in human organs and taking samples. It was a simulated operation, but the tests were enough to convince the researchers that, as the technology advances, autonomous robots could someday perform simple surgical tasks on humans.

"We're now testing the robot on a human mannequin seated at the examining table," said Stephen Smith, director of Duke's Ultrasound Transducer Group at the Pratt School of Engineering and senior member of the research team. "The breast is composed of turkey breast tissue with an embedded grape to simulate a lesion. Our next step is to move to an excised human breast."

Unlike current robotic systems that require some guidance by doctors, the Duke prototype was controlled by an artificial intelligence program. It takes real-time 3-D information, processes it and gives the robot specific commands to perform. The robot arm has a mechanical hand that can manipulate the same biopsy plunger that physicians use to reach a lesion and take samples.

Smith said the most likely use of the technology is in developing countries where doctors are scarce. Technicians in remote areas can use robotic technology for
tissue biopsies, then bring the samples to large cities for doctors to analyze, Smith said. Such uses are not that far off - perhaps three to five years, he said.

"One of the beauties of this system is that all of the hardware components are already on the market," he said. "Systems like this can be built without having to develop a new technology from scratch."

Dr. Vipul Patel, director of the Global Robotics Institute in Orlando, Fla., sees another scenario - performing medical procedures on astronauts aboard the space shuttle. It could be common one day for robots to perform surgery on anyone, Patel said.

"Potentially, it could be that in the future most major surgeries could be done autonomously," Patel said.

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DURHAM -- The Duke University board of trustees on Friday gave the go-ahead to construct a $53 million educational building for the Duke School of Medicine.

"Medical education and the practice of medicine have changed dramatically since our current facilities were built," said Dr. Nancy Andrews, dean of the School of Medicine.

"In fact, this is the first new home for medical student education since classes started in the Davison Building in 1930," Andrews said.

The six-floor, 84,000-square-foot building will house teaching clinical labs and a ground-floor auditorium that seats up to 400. Flexible state-of-the-art classrooms with moveable walls and chairs will accommodate large- and small-group learning.

"This building is designed to facilitate team-based learning activities," Andrews said. "The practice of medicine is moving away from individual physicians acting as sole providers and toward interdisciplinary teams of health professionals who work together to manage patient care."

Because simulation activities let students master medical and surgical skills, an entire floor will be dedicated to simulation laboratories that can transform from mock clinical exam rooms to surgery suites to emergency rooms.

A student life center will offer students places to gather, dine and study.
ELIZABETH CITY, N.C. -- Classes have been canceled at a small Bible college in Elizabeth City where a student was shot and killed.

Multiple media outlets reported classes were canceled Monday at Mid-Atlantic Christian University, where a student was killed Sunday. The 180-student school was formerly known as Roanoke Bible College.

City Manager Rich Olson says the victim was found in a campus dormitory. School officials say the victim was shot by another male student and the shooting began as a "personal matter" between the two students.

Police didn't immediately identify the victim or the suspect.
2 bodies found on Raleigh fire escape

RALEIGH -- A student at N.C. State University and another man were found dead on the fire escape of an apartment complex near downtown Raleigh early Saturday morning.

The bodies of Ray Allan Ausbon, 21, and Zachary Martin Tigner, 19, were found about 9:30 a.m. outside Ausbon's apartment at 817 Hillsborough St., E-203, Raleigh police spokesman Jim Sughrue said.

Sughrue said police do not suspect foul play and are awaiting confirmation from the state Medical Examiner's Office on how the two men died.

Police initially received the call as a suspicious-person incident, Sughrue said.

Ausbon was a senior accounting major from Apex. He was one of 160 students who made the dean's list at the school's College of Management, according to the N.C. State website.

Tigner attended Gardner-Webb University and was a member of the men's soccer team in 2009, according to the school's soccer guide. He graduated from Apex High School where he was a member of the soccer team, the guide said.

Ausbon was living in the Boylan Apartments, a complex that runs between Hillsborough and Morgan streets just west of downtown Raleigh.
The Ultimate Power Hobby

Bankers, Lawyers, Executives Jockey to Teach a University Class, Play Professor

By KATHERINE ROSMAN

Robert S. Cohen, a divorce attorney who has represented Christie Brinkley and James Gandolfini, says his favorite trophy isn't his country home or his soon-to-be-renovated Manhattan apartment. It's the title "professor."

Every Monday in the fall semester, Mr. Cohen rides the 2 a.m. Amtrak Acela train from New York City to Philadelphia, where he is an adjunct professor at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. Earlier this week, a driver shuttled him the few blocks to Gittis Hall on campus, where he grabbed coffee in the faculty lounge, chatted with students and stopped at the dean's office.

At 4:30, with the jacket of his pinstriped suit off and a microphone clipped to his tie, Mr. Cohen welcomed the 33 students to his class, Anatomy of a Divorce. By 6:30, class had adjourned, and he headed to the White Dog Cafe, where he treated five students to what he called "a tablecloth dinner." He hopped into a waiting town car at 9 and was back in Manhattan by 11.

In a time of conspicuous consumption, an adjunct-professorship at a prestigious university is a coveted token of success among finance, law and media professionals.

Adjuncts lead college and graduate-level classes but aren't tenured or tenure-track faculty. The gigs are increasingly tough to land. Film producer Joe Pichirillo ("The Secret Life of Bees"), an adjunct at the American Film Institute in Los Angeles who teaches classes on the business of filmmaking, says agents and studio executives are approaching him in restaurants to ask if they can guest-lecture. "It's definitely become cool," Mr. Pichirillo says. "Who knows if I could get this job today?"

At New York University School of Law, "several hundred" attorneys typically apply for the handful of adjunct slots available each year, says Dean Richard L. Revesz. Most offers end up going to judges, attorneys and public officials the Law School has reached out to.

Adjuncts usually earn a four-figure stipend for each class they teach. In contrast, most tenured professors earned between $60,000 and $110,000 last year, according to Association of University Professors.

The University of Pennsylvania pays Mr. Cohen about $5,000 a semester, but he donates more than that to the law school each year. His travel expenses and the dinner tab set him back $1,000 a week — "but it's less than my hourly rate," he says.

Mr. Cohen, now 71, got his adjunct job after visiting the Penn campus to help his son, then a law student, move in seven years ago. Mr. Cohen called the dean to offer his services and spent three months developing a syllabus for the class on divorce (one session is titled "Special Considerations for the Celebrity Client," with readings including Trump v. Trump and Dina M. Lohan v. Michael J. Lohan). The law school faculty voted to approve his appointment, and Mr. Cohen, the son of a Brooklyn taxi driver and his family's first college graduate, was a professor of sorts. "It's become a very important part of my life," he says.

Generally, adjuncts fall into one of two classes: The so-called professional or practitioner adjunct brings the experience of a successful career and isn't in it for the money. Academic adjuncts, many of whom have doctorates, teach in hopes of landing a tenure-track job, and for most of them the salary and lack of benefits are a hardship. Reliance on adjuncts is increasing. In 2007, part-time teachers made up 50% of faculty at degree-granting institutions, according to the association of professors, up from 41% in 1995.
A university has much to gain from well-chosen professional adjuncts, including cachet and credibility. And adjuncts also form a potential donor pool. Like many schools, the University of Michigan Law School has a number of donors on its adjunct faculty roster, says Todd Baily, the law school's assistant dean for development and alumni relations. The development office may pass a donor's resume to the dean and faculty members who vet applicants, or fund-raisers may approach professional adjuncts about donations. Adjuncts "get to know an institution from a different perspective and are invested in it," says Mr. Baily. "It's one resource for us, but it's not our primary resource."

Professional adjuncts offer students a window on the industry issues unfolding far from the academic world. "Adjunct professors don't focus on irrelevant material," says Annie Cheng, a second-year law student at Penn. And students can benefit from professional connections.

At Penn, when Mr. Cohen grilled a student on the validity of a pre-nup signed in France by an American couple, he ended the inquisition by saying, "I'll be arguing that case next week in New York." The click-clack of laptop note-taking intensified. Third-year student Kate Unger Davis shot her eyebrows straight up.

After class, she rushed to the lectern to speak to the professor. Before signing up for the class, she said, she'd sampled Mr. Cohen's first lecture online—and she'd googled him. "His experience piqued my curiosity," she said.

An adjunct job is no walk in the park. High-level professionals accustomed to deference may find campus power dynamics startling. "They evaluate us!" says Arthur Fleischer Jr., the senior partner at the law firm Fried Frank, referring to the students who take his mergers-and-acquisitions class at NYU School of Law.

Andrew Pincus, a partner at Mayer Brown in Washington, contacted a former colleague in a tenured position at Yale in 2005 to gauge interest in his entering a Supreme Court litigation class; he begins his fifth year as an adjunct professor at Yale Law School this year. Friends ask him if they should seek appointments, he says, "but if someone is thinking of doing this for the status, it'd be a misallocation of resources. It's a lot of work."

There are perks, though. Evan Thomas, a longtime Newsweek editor, is midway through a five-year adjunct appointment at Princeton University. As part of his compensation, he and his wife rent a faculty apartment in a student dormitory. "It's fun," Mr. Thomas says, "but I'm older than their parents, and I hear them at night when they're hooting and hollering."

Write to Katherine Rosman at katherine.rosman@wsj.com
SEPTEMBER 30, 2010

Help Wanted...at Last

*Early indications for the M.B.A. class of 2011 suggest that the job drought may be ending*

By DIANA MIDDLETON

Just days after wrapping up her internship at Procter & Gamble Co. in Cincinnati, Beth Stone, 28, received an offer to work as a brand manager for the company’s Pepto-Bismol line.

And dozens of her M.B.A. classmates from Northwestern University’s Kellogg Graduate School of Management had similar news from a wide number of companies when they returned to campus.

**The Journal Report**

Sortable chart: The Top 25 Programs
Methodology: How the rankings were compiled
See a slideshow of alums who break the mold
You Decide: Find the best program for you
See The Best Executive M.B.A. Programs 2010 report.

The experience of newly minted M.B.A.s is a stark departure from what many workers are enduring in the current gloomy job market. Career-services directors at many business schools say that the robust intern hiring this summer and early placement data for the class of 2011 suggest that the job drought for M.B.A.s could be ending.

They also say companies are relaxing their hiring freezes, and the number of companies already committed to interview students on campus this fall is up at most schools.

Finance and consulting companies are traditionally top hirers of M.B.A.s, and both are showing signs of a rebound. Bank of America Corp., for example, has doubled the interns it employed in 2009. Consulting companies have boosted their internship classes since the summer of last year.

**More Selective**

But even as hiring appears to be turning a corner, employers say they are becoming more selective with regard to the skills of students they accept as interns as well as those they choose to hire full time. Specialized skills and practical experience are key, which can make a significant career change more difficult for some.

In Dow Chemical Co.’s environmental-health-and-safety group, for example, more hires in the past were from traditional fields, such as consulting, says Neil Hawkins, group vice president. But these days “we are being very specific and selective with the formal interviewing process. I’m looking for real-life experience in dimensions we care about,” Mr. Hawkins says.
Jim Frazier

In the company's sustainability group as well, recent intern
were hired—or not—according to their interest and experience
in hybrid batteries or solar-power roof shingles.

After falling off in 2008 and 2009, summer internships this year were almost back to prerecession levels at
many schools. Some 74% of business schools saw an increase in internship opportunities in 2010; in 2009, 69%
of schools reported a decline, according to the MBA Career Services Council, an industry group that monitors
global M.B.A. employment.

The numbers are important because internships typically serve as a precursor to full-time job offers, says Nicole
Hall, president of the Tampa-based MBA Career Services Council and executive director of career services at
Pepperdine University's Graziadio School of Business and Management.

"A few months ago, we really had no clarity about the future for jobs, but in the past few months we've really
turned a corner," Ms. Hall says. "Companies are hiring to fill in the leadership gaps left behind after the
recession."

Julie Morton, associate dean for career services at the University of Chicago's Booth School of Business, says that
while students returned to campus only last week, they are already reporting robust numbers of job offers,
particularly in investment banking and consulting. From the class of 2010, 92% have found jobs so far. Ms.
Morton says the school's aggressive use of nontraditional means of recruiting—such as interviews on Skype—has helped.

"What's surprised me is how many companies tried these varied approaches to recruiting for internships," Ms.
Morton says.

Olin Along

A number of schools say alternative recruiting tactics have kept their students on the radar. Pepperdine relied
heavily on its alumni network to promote résumé books at desirable companies. Washington University's Olin
Business School paid for hotel rooms to get cash-strapped recruiters to make a stop at the suburban St. Louis
campus.

The latter effort helped 98% of the Olin class land internships this summer, says Mark Brostoff, associate dean
and director of Olin's career center. So far, 25% to 30% of second-year Olin M.B.A.s report having a job offer, an
uptick over last year, though still short of the 40% the school had before the recession. And there are still weak
spots. Recruiting for finance jobs at the school is still slow, and grads are still smarting from the numerous offers
that were rescinded during the fall of 2009.

"In 2009, the lake was completely dry," Mr. Brostoff says. "Now, we've got some water, but I wouldn't suggest
diving off a high board."

Fields for Interns

Career Services Council data show that most 2010 M.B.A. interns were in the consulting, health-care, nonprofit,
pharmaceutical and technology fields. International Business Machines Corp. doubled the number of interns in
its developer relations group to 10, says Jim Corgel, general manager of IBM Academic Initiative. "We've kept
increasing the number of interns, including interns we'll have in the fall and winter," Mr. Corgel says. "We're also
willing to pay more for talent since we have such specific needs."

The company expects to offer jobs to several of its interns. Mr. Corgel says IBM will be aggressive this fall when
hiring.

But, he adds, like other companies, IBM is also scrutinizing potential hires more closely. He's particularly
looking for students with practical experience and a background in finance or engineering who can make sense
of financial chaos.
"Going back even 10 years, we used to try and find someone who had the right attitude or personality," Mr. Corgel says. "Now, it's how fast you can hit the ground running."

Ms. Middleton is a staff reporter for The Wall Street Journal in New York. She can be reached at diana.middleton@wsj.com.
October 2, 2010

Scholarly Work, Without All the Footnotes
By ARTHUR S. BRISBANE

A RECENT Sunday Magazine article by the linguist Guy Deutscher seemed to fascinate readers, moving quickly onto The Times’s “most e-mailed” list and staying there for several days.

It is easy to understand why the article — published on Aug. 29 under the headline “Does Your Language Shape How You Think?” — was so popular: it was one of those interesting science stories that capture the attention of the general reader without bogging down too heavily in scholarly detail. But it soon would draw less favorable attention, this from readers who questioned the originality of the work.

The article, adapted from Mr. Deutscher’s new book, “Through the Language Glass: Why the World Looks Different in Other Languages,” delved into ways that language itself actually organizes habits of mind and influences perception in different cultures.

Mr. Deutscher, an honorary research fellow at the University of Manchester, offered intriguing examples from the realms of gender, space and color.

Because the word “bridge” is feminine in German and masculine in Spanish, he noted, Germans “tend to think of them as more slender or elegant.” Spaniards, meanwhile, attribute more “manly properties” to them, like strength.

Mr. Deutscher cited the linguist Stephen Levinson in a description of the unusual way that an Australian aboriginal group understands spatial direction: everything is spoken of in terms of the cardinal points on the compass, and the words for “left” and “right” aren’t used at all. These aborigines, amazingly, know at all times which way is north, south, east and west.

A speaker of this language, Mr. Deutscher wrote, might warn you to “look out for that big ant just north of your foot,” or tell you he left something “on the southern edge of the western table.”

Such references seemed too familiar to some scholars. They complained to The Times of a
significant “overlap” between Mr. Deutscher’s article and some recent writings by Lera Boroditsky, a Stanford University psychology professor and researcher. Ms. Boroditsky had written two articles on the same subject, one in June 2009 for the Web site edge.org and another for The Wall Street Journal just this past July. Alexander Star, the magazine’s deputy editor, who commissioned and edited the piece, said he and Mr. Deutscher discussed the criticism but discounted it because “we knew there was nothing untoward about how we put our work together.” Mr. Star said he had not read either of Ms. Boroditsky’s articles prior to publishing Mr. Deutscher’s.

The complaints persisted, however, including heated commentary on blogs. On Sept. 11, Ms. Boroditsky herself weighed in, writing to me to say that Mr. Deutscher should have credited her and that his article exhibited “an unacceptable scale of borrowing.”

Ms. Boroditsky is an established scholar who does her own field research and has been published in both the popular press and scholarly journals. The essence of her complaint was that Mr. Deutscher’s article focused on the same three subject areas that she has used repeatedly in her work — gender, space and color — and used similar examples.

Indeed, as she and bloggers noted, her recent articles and Mr. Deutscher’s did overlap in numerous ways. Ms. Boroditsky’s edge.org piece made the same point about feminine German bridges and masculine Spanish ones. And in both that article and her recent one in The Wall Street Journal, she used the quote “There’s an ant on your southeast leg” to describe an aboriginal Australian people’s distinctive language for direction.

Mr. Deutscher defended his work. He said he did not read either of Ms. Boroditsky’s articles before producing his book adaptation for The Times. Rather, he said, the specific examples and the general topic areas were drawn from a deep well of research by others. He and Ms. Boroditsky were treading the same ground because that’s where previous scholarship had been focused, he said. Mr. Deutscher noted that he had credited Mr. Levinson, the earlier researcher, with the “big ant just north of your foot” example, and wondered why Ms. Boroditsky had not done the same.

I looked for an outside perspective. Michael Silverstein, a professor of anthropology, linguistics and psychology at the University of Chicago, gave me an iterative history of space, time and gender as topics covered by researchers in this field. The short version is that the ground is well-traveled. Each new contribution arrives on the shoulders of a preceding one.

(Even the examples have nebulous origins. Ms. Boroditsky’s ants, it turns out, were different from Mr. Levinson’s ants, having their origin in different research involving a different aboriginal group conducted by Alice Gaby, a University of California-Berkeley linguist.)
In dealing with these issues, Mr. Silverstein said, “one could not avoid writing about these particular substantive phenomena and these particular lines of research, since that is what has fired folks up” — the “folks” being the researchers themselves.

The problem here, I conclude, is not one of intellectual theft. It’s really a problem of journalism itself.

The rules of attribution and credit in the domain of scholarship are established, strict and well-understood. Journalism, by contrast, lacks a formal code for citing scholarly work. When scholarly subject matter traverses the border into popular journalism, it simply isn’t clear how much attribution is enough.

Magazine articles, in particular, need to flow easily, and nothing kills a sentence like crediting a researcher who comes with a long title. And footnotes aren’t the answer, either. As Mr. Star, the editor of the Deutscher article, put it, “If you are citing a great number of people, at some point aesthetics and space concerns do figure as a factor.”

Peter W. Wood, an anthropologist who is president of the National Association of Scholars, observes that scholars are filling a rising appetite for science writing in the popular press and that the protocols for giving credit there remain murky.

“A scholar-beware label might be needed here,” he said.

Ideally, writers of such articles would have the opportunity to credit fully the researchers who have made contributions. John Leavitt, a professor of anthropology at the University of Montreal, said that Mr. Deutscher might have credited Ms. Boroditsky for her work in the area of gender and language, given her significance in the field.

Space concerns in the popular press make this kind of extensive scholarly citation impractical. But I would suggest that The Times make much better use of its Web site to supplement articles like these, using links and citations in an electronic setting where space concerns don’t exist.

Some will argue that it is unsound to provide different versions of journalism in print and online. I would say instead that an electronic supplement to stories like this one is a good use of the digital medium’s distinct properties, and one that offers a solution to a significant problem for scientific subjects in the popular press.

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