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THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA Spectator

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'Energizing' Campus Sustainability

The University celebrated Earth Month in April by introducing a bold, new system that promises to drive waste out of campus energy usage.

On April 23, UI President Sally Mason formally presented at a ribbon-cutting ceremony the Energy Control Center, a room in the University Services Building that has the power to streamline energy management across some 17 million square feet of the UI campus, the potential to save millions of dollars, and the promise of reducing the University's carbon footprint.

The center features four large, flat-screen television monitors mounted side by side on a wall above a large, U-shaped desk with another dozen smaller monitors. The screens offer colorful, live displays of information, including schemata of boilers and water chillers with their current operating capacities and a satellite image of the United States showing a looped weather radar.

"With the Energy Control Center, we're taking energy management to a whole new level," says Liz Christiansen, director of the UI Office of Sustainability. Here's how it works: real-time data is

collected from more than 100,000 measurement and control points across campus and presented via the Energy Control Center to UI Facilities Management employees. Using software developed for the University by Rockwell Automation, UI engineers then review and analyze the data and incorporate weather forecasts to decide which chillers, boilers, and turbines to use to power campus 24 hours in advance. They also use the information to guide the University's energy purchases and detect problems before they occur.

The center is part of an ambitious

University goal to significantly reduce energy use overall and increase the percentage of energy derived from renewable energy sources. Currently, the University operates power and water plants along the Iowa River and three chilled water plants to provide steam, water, high-purity water, chilled water, electricity, and sewer services to the entire campus, including the UI Hospitals and Clinics. It also maintains satellite facilities at the Oakdale campus.

Operational since January, the center already has demonstrated its value, says Glen Mowery, director of Utilities & Energy Management. By identifying problems in the University's steam distribution systems, it saved the University months of troubleshooting and countless staff hours.

"We were able to pick the problems right off the screen," Mowery says. "Historically, we have relied on our customers to call us and tell us of a problem, like 'It's too hot' or 'The air handler is not working.' Then we'd notify Work Control, generate a job ticket, and send out a mechanic. Depending on priorities, there may have been a delay. Now, we see the problem before the customer is aware of it."

Establishing the center also enables Iowa to lead in energy education and economic development by providing a learning laboratory, says Barry Butler, dean of the College of Engineering.

"We've positioned ourselves as a leader in biomass energy; now we've got to bolster the talent," Butler says. "Students will be able to gain experience in energy design and systems management here at The University of Iowa."

To learn more about campus energy management and sustainability, visit www.facilities.uiowa.edu/uem/energy-management.

—SARA EPSTEIN MONINGER

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THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA Spectator

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An estimated 3,000 people filled the University of Iowa Field House on March 25 to hear U.S. President Barack Obama talk about the recently passed health care bill.

While the visit drew many supporters from across the state, UI officials also made provisions for people to express alternative views. The night before the president's speech, opponents of the health care bill held a rally on the Pentacrest. And on the day of the visit, signs and placards—both in favor of and against the legislation—lined the streets leading up to the Field House.

For more photos, see Spectator@IOWA at <http://spectator.uiowa.edu/2010/april/obama.html>.

PHOTOS AT TOP: (PGS 8-9) FIGGE MUSEUM; (PG 3) KIRK MURRAY; (PG 12) TOM JORGENSEN; (PG 6) RICHARD TURNER; (PG 5) CONNIE TROWBRIDGE



With the new Energy Control Center, Facilities Management staff members, such as George Paterson (foreground), now have power at their fingertips—not only to manage campus energy resources from a central location, but also to reduce the University's carbon footprint by streamlining energy usage.

PHOTO BY KIRK MURRAY

For the Record

“There’s going to be frustration, anger, rage, sadness, anxiety. It doesn’t just go away. For some people here, it still is a problem.”

KATHLEEN STALEY, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF UNIVERSITY COUNSELING SERVICE, SUGGESTING THAT RHODE ISLAND’S CHALLENGES—BOTH PHYSICAL AND MENTAL—ARE FAR FROM OVER AFTER THE STATE SUFFERED SEVERE FLOODING IN MARCH (*PROVIDENCE JOURNAL*, APRIL 14, 2010).

“This has major implications for future concerns with sea-level change.”

JEFFREY DORALE, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF GEOSCIENCE IN THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES, REFERRING TO GEOLOGIC RECORDS THAT SUGGEST SEA LEVEL CAN RISE OR FALL AS FAST AS TWO METERS A CENTURY—NEARLY 12 TIMES AS FAST AS SEA-LEVEL RISE IN THE PAST 100 YEARS AND INDICATING THE POTENTIAL FOR A METER OF SEA-LEVEL RISE WITHIN ONE HUMAN LIFETIME (*SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN*, FEB. 12, 2010).

“The idea that simply being more supportive is better for your marriage is a myth. Often husbands and wives think, ‘If my partner really knows me and loves me, he or she will know I’m upset and will know how to help me.’”

ERIKA LAWRENCE, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY IN THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES, CITING A UI STUDY THAT FOUND THAT BEING EXTRA SUPPORTIVE OR GIVING THE WRONG KIND OF SUPPORT TO ONE’S SPOUSE MAY ACTUALLY BACKFIRE (*TIMES OF INDIA*, JAN. 31, 2010).

“We found a 24 percent reduction in hospital admissions due to coronary heart disease in the year after the Smokefree Air Act was passed compared with the previous three years.”

CHRISTOPHER SQUIER, PROFESSOR OF ORAL PATHOLOGY, RADIOLOGY, AND MEDICINE IN THE COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY, NOTING DRAMATIC IMPROVEMENTS IN IOWANS’ CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH SINCE THE ACT WAS PASSED IN IOWA IN 2008 (*IOWAPOLITICS.COM*, JAN. 14, 2010).

Quality May Edge Quantity for Stock Market Success

A study led by a UI professor suggests that investors should consider not only a company’s earnings when buying stock, but also the quality of those earnings.

Paul Hribar, associate professor of accounting in the Tippie College of Business, compared firms that slightly surpass their forecasts by thoroughly managing earnings to firms who just miss their targets yet avoid heavy meddling on balance sheets. The study found that the former performs lower than the latter in the stock market over the course of three years.

The study focused on 3,466 corporations that surpassed or fell below their analyst-created targets by 1 cent from 1988 to 2001. Hribar and his colleagues explored whether those firms heavily handled earnings through cutbacks on advertising and research and development. Firms that aggressively managed earnings did well in the short term, but over three years their stock prices fell 15 percent lower than firms that did not.

Rebuilding Plans Progress for Hancher, School of Music

The Board of Regents, State of Iowa, approved in February a UI proposal to rebuild Hancher Auditorium on the west campus and the School of Music’s academic and performance spaces along South Clinton Street. The facilities, including Voxman Music Building and Clapp Recital Hall, were damaged by the June 2008 flood.

Under the proposal, Hancher and associated parking would be built on University-owned land north and west of the auditorium’s current location; the new auditorium would be constructed at least two feet above the 500-year flood level. The University will seek to utilize private land on either side of Clinton Street, immediately south of downtown, to replace the School of Music facilities.

For a map of the proposed rebuild area, visit <http://tinyurl.com/hancherauditorium> and <http://tinyurl.com/uishoolofmusic>.

UI President Sally Mason says the proposal to separate the facilities came after considerable deliberation and consultation with a wide range of faculty, staff, students, community stakeholders, government leaders, and patrons.



Stay in Touch with The University of Iowa

Want to catch up on University news, see what’s happening on campus, or get a glimpse of UI history? Check out the University’s official YouTube channel at www.youtube.com/universityofiowa. You’ll find a variety of new and archival videos, including UI programs produced for the Big Ten Network. You also can connect with the University on Twitter at <http://twitter.com/uiowa> and on Facebook at www.facebook.com/universityofiowa.



Iowa Writers’ Workshop Grad, Faculty Member Wins Pulitzer

Paul Harding, a 2000 alumnus of and current visiting faculty member in the Iowa Writers’ Workshop, won the 2010 Pulitzer Prize for fiction for his debut novel, *Tinkers*.

The book, which was published by Bellevue Literary Press, is about a man as he lies on his deathbed reflecting on his life and his relationship with his father.

Harding studied at Iowa with Elizabeth McCracken, Barry Unsworth, and Pulitzer winner Marilynne Robinson. “These are the people who modeled the writing life for me,” he says.



Give Us Your E-Mail, Get a Free Digital Magazine

The University of Iowa Alumni Association (UIAA) has launched a new digital version of its award-winning *Iowa Alumni Magazine*. And it’s so pleased with the product that it’s sending the June issue to all alumni who provide their e-mail addresses.

The bimonthly magazine usually goes out to UIAA members only. For access to the special June issue, with a wide range of interesting articles about the University and its alumni, register your e-mail address and other contact information at www.iowalum.com/update.

Alumni and friends who register also get monthly *Spectator@IOWA* updates and other news from the University and the UIAA. Readers can select the mailings they want or opt out at any time.

UIAA members receive the magazine, free sports tickets, discounts, travel opportunities, and much more for \$45 annual dues (\$25 if they graduated within the last five years). To learn more, go to www.iowalum.com.

Iowa Taps McCaffery to Coach Men’s Basketball

Fran McCaffery was introduced as Iowa’s 22nd head coach of men’s basketball in a March 29 press conference at Carver-Hawkeye Arena. The Philadelphia native spent five seasons as head coach at Siena College in Loudonville, N.Y., boasting a 112–51 record in five seasons and taking the Saints to the NCAA tournament the past three years. McCaffery previously coached at the University of North Carolina–Greensboro and at Lehigh University and was an assistant coach at the University of Notre Dame. He replaces Todd Lickliter, who was dismissed after the Hawkeyes went 10–22 last season.

PHOTO BY GARY OTLEY / ILLUSTRATION BY CLAUDIA MCGEEHE



Positive Emotions Can Linger in Alzheimer’s Patients

Although Alzheimer’s patients might forget a specific emotionally charged moment, the feelings that are sparked can linger and alter their mood, according to a new University of Iowa study.

Justin Feinstein, UI doctoral student in clinical neuropsychology and lead author of the study, and his faculty colleagues examined five patients with neurological damage to the hippocampus, part of the brain that helps short-term memories become long-term ones.

Researchers showed the patients very sad or very happy 20-minute movie clips. About 10 minutes after the clips ended, the patients were severely impaired when asked to recall what exactly they had seen. They did, however, indicate that they still felt the associated emotions long after they forgot the film itself.

Happy visits from family members, Feinstein says, might have the same lingering effect on patients. The study reinforces the importance of attending to the emotional needs of people with Alzheimer’s, which is expected to affect as many as 100 million people worldwide by 2050; it also challenges the popular notion that erasing a painful memory can abolish psychological suffering.

“Here is clear evidence showing that the reasons for treating Alzheimer’s patients with respect and dignity go beyond simple human morals,” Feinstein says.

Talk to Us

We’d love to hear your comments and suggestions about *Spectator*. Let us know what you think by e-mailing Spectator@uiowa.edu. We can also be reached by phone at 319-384-0044 or by mail at *Spectator*, Office of University Relations, 300 PCO, Suite 370, Iowa City, IA 52242-2500.

PHOTO BY KIRK MURRAY / ILLUSTRATION BY CLAUDIA MCGEEHE

Business School Offers Investment Lessons

The UI Tippie College of Business is offering a new online service aimed at educating and guiding those who are less-than-organized financially or new to investing.

The Iowa Center for Wealth Management, at www.biz.uiowa.edu/wmc, is a free, public service offering advice for rookie investors, a retirement calculator, and a “Basic Principles” module full of detailed information about investing. The module also contains views and lessons from the center’s directors, business faculty John Spitzer and Todd Hogue, who also are available to present programs on financial savvy to organizations in the UI community.

In the future, the web site will expand to include a question-and-answer section and articles about relevant topics.

Bone Marrow Cells May Improve Transplants

Bone marrow cells can be used to decrease the likelihood of organ rejection during transplants, according to a University of Iowa study.

Researchers found that transplanted bone marrow cells not only produce new cells of their own kind, but they can combine with existing cells in other organs as well. The hybrid cells—similar but healthier than the organ’s original cells—do not cause rejection in the transplant recipient’s body, offering new methods of transplant protection.

Nicholas Zavazava, director of transplant research at the UI Carver College of Medicine, says the findings may improve treatments for cancer, autoimmune diseases, and non-blood-related degenerative diseases.

“Hybrid cells have the advantage of being functional but not stressing the recipient’s immune system,” he says.

The hybrid cells would likely, however, have limitations when treating severe, non–bone marrow conditions.

Law School Gets New Dean

Come July 1, the UI College of Law will have a new dean.

From a pool of nearly 200 nominees, Gail Agrawal, professor and dean of the University of Kansas School of Law, was named the 17th dean of the UI College of Law. Agrawal is the second female dean of the college. She replaces the first, Carolyn Jones.

Agrawal practiced law for seven years at Monroe & Lemann in her hometown of New Orleans, and also clerked for Justice Sandra Day O’Connor of the United States Supreme Court. Her main focus area is health care law.

Law dean search committee members and UI officials have praised Agrawal’s devotion to excellence and innovation. Agrawal herself says she looks forward to strengthening the college’s connections to other University areas.



Farm Life, Snakes Featured in New Field Guides from University of Iowa Press

Have you ever driven past a farm and wished you knew more about what you were seeing? *Iowa Farm in Your Pocket*—by *Spectator*’s own Kirk Murray, a photographer in University Relations—provides an illustrated introduction to the images and activities of contemporary agricultural life. Published by University of Iowa Press in April, the field guide contains 80 full-color photographs of the most common farm animals, activities, crops, and buildings.

UI Press also released in April *Snakes and Lizards in Your Pocket*, with text by Terry VanDeWalle and photographs by Suzanne L. Collins. The guide provides a complete description of each species, as well as distinguishing characteristics for 32 subspecies of snakes and two subspecies of lizards.

For more information, see www.uiowapress.org.

Lasting Legacy

Duane C. Spriestersbach (MA '40, PhD '48) never saw himself as the star of the show as the dean of the Graduate College or as vice president for educational research and development at The University of Iowa.

Though his accomplishments during a five-decade-long career on the UI campus earned him a place in the spotlight, the only time Spriestersbach felt he took center stage was when he was acting in Iowa City Community Theatre plays in his free time.

Helping to bring in more than \$1 billion in grants and gifts to the University was, in his opinion, simply part of his job. Spriestersbach, known as "Sprie" (pronounced "Spree") by even casual acquaintances, says he placed the aspirations of students and faculty ahead of his personal glory.

"We were the choreographers, but we never got to dance," Spriestersbach says about the role of his staff. "When the students and faculty got to dance and danced well, we smiled."

Spriestersbach served as Graduate College dean from 1965 to 1989 and vice president for research from 1966 to 1970, when he was named vice president for educational research and development. He also was interim UI president for seven months from 1981 to 1982, between the administrations of Willard "Sandy" Boyd and James Freedman.

To recognize excellence in doctoral research, the Graduate College awards its most prestigious dissertation prizes each spring in his name: the D.C. Spriestersbach Dissertation Prize, an honor established by Boyd in 1981.

"Sprie was a great teacher and a very successful researcher on cleft palate, and was extremely committed to graduate education," Boyd says. "He is exceedingly bright and hardworking, and he had vision."

Described by Freedman as a "custodian of academic values," Spriestersbach focused his administrative efforts on developing the University into a major research institution and rallied people around ideas articulated by Boyd, Freedman, and former Graduate College dean Carl Seashore. He championed such efforts as the University of Iowa Press and the Technology Innovation Center, and helped with the development of the University's Oakdale campus. Over the course of his tenure, he supervised 34 separate units.

Spriestersbach's influence extends beyond campus as well, says David Skorton, UI vice president for research from 1992 to 2002 and UI president from 2003 to 2006.

"I've applied lessons learned from Sprie to every administrative job I've had," says Skorton, now president



of Cornell University. "As a faculty member and researcher at Iowa, I observed policies he set and had a chance to see the really wonderful approaches he had to making things work. His interest was looking outward toward people on campus as opposed to looking inward to gain an advantage in his office."

Spriestersbach says he picked up leadership skills from his 25 years in the military. He was a U.S. Army personnel officer from 1942 to 1946, serving under General George Patton during World War II. He also served in the U.S. Army Reserve from 1952 to 1967, achieving the rank of lieutenant colonel.

"I learned how to take initiative, how to keep people involved and going in the direction you want them to go in," says Spriestersbach, who was awarded the Bronze Star in 1945 and the Army Commendation Medal in 1946. "It's subtle, but you just learn to take charge. There were many occasions when I was told, 'Here's a problem, go figure out what to do about it.'"

At Iowa, Spriestersbach was an authority on helping children born with cleft lips and palates. A professor of speech pathology and audiology and of otolaryngology, he started the UI Cleft Palate Research Program in 1955. When the program was terminated in 1991, the 36-year, \$13 million project represented one of the longest partnerships between the University and the National Institutes of Health. The program focused on the surgical, dental, speech, and biological development aspects of the impairment.

The Graduate College's dissertation prizes were awarded in March. Spriestersbach says he is humbled by having such a prestigious award named for him.

"I was totally taken aback when I heard that Sandy Boyd had established this prize. It makes me feel unworthy—I don't think I deserve to be given that kind of honor," Spriestersbach says. "But I'm really pleased to present the dissertation prize because it publicizes

the value that the Graduate College places on that degree."

Not too bad for a 1939 graduate of Winona State Teachers College who originally came to Iowa to study acting.

"I'm not one to say I made a good contribution—that sounds too contrived and too manipulative," Spriestersbach says. "I did what I thought I could and should do, and if it got recognition that was fine."

—JOHN RIEHL



Professor emeritus Duane C. Spriestersbach has reported to four presidents, led the Graduate College (top, pictured in 1967), and championed UI research efforts at the vice presidential level. Pictured above in 2010, he signs copies of his book, *The Way It Was: The University of Iowa, 1964–1989*, for recipients of the Graduate College's dissertation prizes named in his honor.



In 2002, residents of Xicotepec de Juárez in Puebla, Mexico, forged a partnership with a group of Iowans that has profoundly enriched the lives of both.

Concerned about poor water quality and the high incidence of intestinal parasites among Xicotepec children, members of the Mexican town's Rotary club asked Rotary District 6000, which covers much of central and eastern Iowa, to help tackle these problems. Ray Muston, professor emeritus of education at The University of Iowa, along with Rotarian Jim Peterson and a number of other Iowa Rotarians, welcomed the challenge; in 2003, they joined forces with a group of UI engineering students led by adjunct assistant professor of engineering Craig Just and traveled to Xicotepec to start designing and installing water treatment equipment at six of the local schools.

Within five years, the project grew into an interdisciplinary, semester-long service-learning course at Iowa called International Perspectives: Xicotepec, in which students travel to Mexico over spring break. Faculty members include Just; Hazel Seaba, associate dean in the College of Pharmacy; Jean Florman, director of the Center for Teaching; Jerry Anthony, associate professor of urban and regional planning in the Graduate College; Chris Catney, clinical assistant professor of pharmacy; and Connie Trowbridge, clinical assistant professor of nursing.

During the past three years, the University-Rotary partnership has built on the needs analyses, local resources, and cultural and political knowledge provided by the Mexican community to research, plan, and help carry out projects. In addition to installing water treatment equipment at schools and other locations, the team members have helped build and supply two school libraries and have treated thousands of children for intestinal parasites. In the process, the students learn course content—whether civil and environmental

engineering, pharmacy, nursing, urban planning, or writing skills—in a context that enhances their understanding of their disciplines and the world.

"This partnership is unique and especially effective," says Peterson, Xicotepec project manager and Iowa City businessman. "Rotary provides funding, logistics, and ready-made relationships, and the University brings the disciplinary knowledge, energy, and idealism of its students and faculty. In terms of humanitarian service and education, the outcomes have been terrific."

Florman notes that the service-learning course requires students to explicitly link their experiences in the town to course learning objectives.

"Students are profoundly affected by their partnerships with the people in Xicotepec, and that experience both anchors and greatly enriches the knowledge and skills they gain at the University," says Florman, who teaches a writing section of the course. "Other Rotary clubs and universities are considering it as a model for their own teaching and international service efforts."

During the semester, the class meets weekly to discuss Mexican culture, cultural competence, and the long history of Mexican immigration in Iowa. The disciplinary sections also meet separately to research and plan the projects they will help carry out during their visit to Xicotepec.

"The students and faculty members do a tremendous amount of work in Xicotepec," says Peterson, who coteaches the course. "And the logistical support of the local Rotarians makes it all come together. They carry out all the preliminary preparations and provide transportation, lodging, and food for the entire U.S. project team—which in addition to the UI contingent also includes Iowa Rotarians and high school students. So when we arrive, we can hit the ground running."

Farah Towfic, a pharmacy student from Dubuque, Iowa, traveled to Xicotepec in March and

participated in a deworming project in the local schools. She says the experience was inspiring.

"It strengthened my interest in international pharmacy service and showed me how a program can be successfully implemented and sustained for the benefit of a community," she says. "I am eager for more opportunities to participate in service efforts and to even plan service-learning opportunities for future students and health care professionals."

—CHARLES S. DRUM



Students taking an interdisciplinary service-learning course called International Perspectives: Xicotepec travel to Mexico over spring break to assist with a number of community projects, from building libraries to installing water treatment equipment. Rachel Elsey (top, center) of Bettendorf, Iowa, and Eric Alden (below) of Charles City, Iowa, are both pharmacy students who participated in an effort to treat local schoolchildren for intestinal parasites.



Rhythm and Ritual

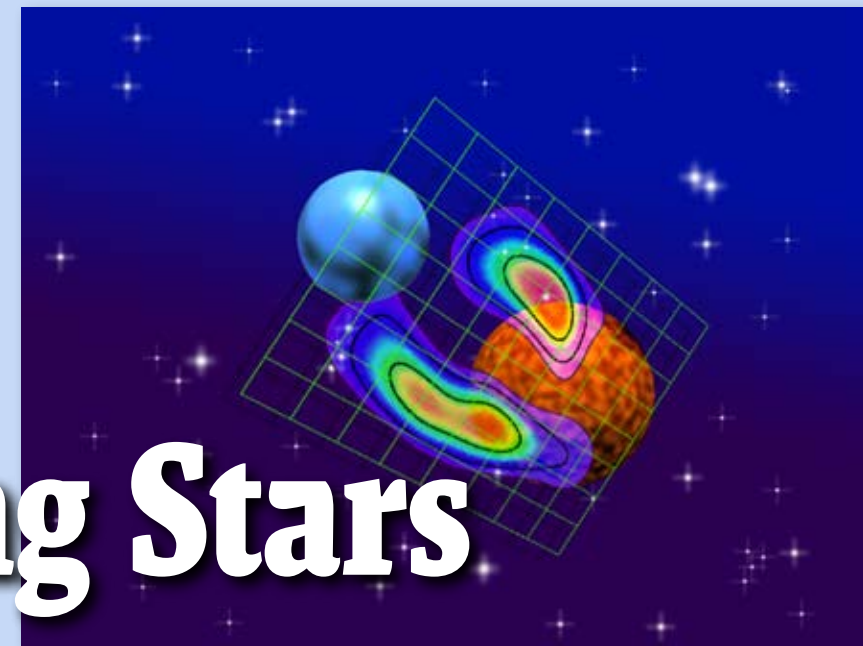
Professor explores African roots of New Orleans culture

It started with the music. Brand new to New Orleans, Richard Brent Turner had ventured out into the heavy August night in 1996 when the sound from a nearby club caught his ear. Stepping inside, he found a brass band holding sway over a rapturous audience. The next day, he discovered similar music, energy, and community in a jazz street parade wending through the downtown Tremé neighborhood. Over the following decade, Turner immersed himself in the street parades, jazz funerals, Mardi Gras Indian traditions, and Vodou-inflected spirituality that characterize New Orleans's African American culture. The result is his book, *Jazz Religion, the Second Line, and Black New Orleans*, published by Indiana University Press. "This research didn't start in the traditional way," says Turner, University of Iowa associate professor of religious studies and African American studies, who taught for three years at New Orleans' Xavier University, then at DePaul University in Chicago. "I happened into this community and fell in love with the culture and the city." Turner's book traces elements of New Orleans culture to west and central Africa via Haiti, exploring how second-line traditions create unique opportunities for African American religious, artistic, and political expression. But alongside his scholarly study of cultural history runs a personal narrative that recounts how his New Orleans neighbors and friends embraced him, especially when he needed them most. The second line is the group of dancers—sometimes thousands strong—who follow the first procession of church and club members, brass bands, and grand

marshals in New Orleans jazz street parades, including jazz funerals. A typical jazz funeral looks something like this: the crowd starts to gather near the close of the church service, often a Catholic mass at a site like the venerable St. Augustine's in Tremé, the oldest African American community in the United States. The casket is placed in a horse-drawn carriage, and the brass band leads the second line—members of Black Indian tribes wearing ritual masks, others twirling umbrellas, everyone dancing in rhythm—to the cemetery. The procession can take hours. Later, participants gather at the repast to eat, swap stories, and rest. "These are multilayered rituals," Turner says. "They reflect the West African spiritual philosophy that involved the entire community in the funeral ritual and sees the cemetery as a crossroads where human beings interact with the ancestral world of spirits." Through it all plays the music, leading the crowd in sorrow and celebration and shifting from one to the other in just a few notes, a power Turner calls "almost magical." This mingling of music and spirituality originated in Congo Square, the New Orleans site where slaves performed African drumming and dancing every Sunday from the late 1700s to the mid 1800s. The second line began there, drawing on African culture, Haitian Vodou, and French-Catholic influences. Turner discovered the power of these traditions firsthand after his mother's death in 1997. A spiritual mentor in Vodou and second-line culture helped him find peace. "I'd been reaching out to churches, but until then

no one had been able to give me anything I could hold onto," Turner recalls. "My mentor in African religion described death as a transition to the ancestral world, and the healing rituals she taught me helped lighten the load of my grief." He experienced similar power at the July 2005 jazz funeral for Big Chief Allison Tootie Montana, the New Orleans luminary who helped guide Turner through the second-line world. "People danced for four hours in 90 degree heat, some of them going into states of trance," Turner recalls. "But beyond that, it was like an enormous family reunion, drawing thousands of New Orleanians from the city and from all over the country." Some had made the trip knowing a storm was brewing. Within a few weeks, Hurricane Katrina and its aftermath would alter New Orleans forever. Turner has maintained strong New Orleans ties, collected accounts from African American survivors of Katrina, and surveyed the impact firsthand, most recently in March 2009. The disaster hit some traditional hearts of second-line culture especially hard—now-demolished housing projects, for example, once were home to master dancers, musicians, and parade regulars. "A lot of folks feel frustrated and abandoned," Turner says of the years since Katrina. Some of the old spirit of the second line has returned, but New Orleans has changed economically and demographically, and so has Turner's plan to eventually retire in the city. "However, I am still a New Orleanian," Turner says, "and I love my city." —LIN LARSON

PHOTO COURTESY OF RICHARD TURNER



Seeing Stars

UI researchers capture first-of-its-kind astral image

Creating a radio image of the atmosphere of a star 100 light years from Earth may seem like a task best suited for Captain Kirk and his *Star Trek* crew. But with the help of scientists and instruments from across the globe, University of Iowa professor of astronomy Robert Mutel and doctoral candidate William Peterson did just that. Their research was published in the Jan. 13 issue of the scholarly journal *Nature*. Images of the atmosphere of Earth's own sun have been captured before, but Mutel, Peterson, and their colleagues created the first-ever radio image of a different star. Their work focused on the star Algol, located 100 light years from Earth. To put that in perspective, the sun is just eight light minutes from Earth, according to Mutel. The phenomenon that Mutel and Peterson captured in their radio image is known as a stellar coronal loop. The rotation of planets and stars produces loop-shaped magnetic fields which can trap charged particles. Peterson described them as looking like the "loops of fire" that are sometimes visible on the sun. "Algol is unusual because it has a high magnetic field structure," Mutel says. "Its magnetic field is about 1,000 times that of the sun. [This is a] quite rare star."

Mutel, who has been at the University since 1975, described the loop on Algol as bigger than the star itself, stretching from its north pole completely down to its south pole. To capture images of Algol, Mutel and Peterson used 13 globally connected radio dishes—located anywhere from Hawaii to Germany, the Virgin Islands to North Liberty, Iowa—all pointed at Algol. The dishes recorded radio signals over a period of six months. Researchers then combined those signals with the dishes' geographic information (plus some very "complex mathematics," according to Peterson) in order to develop images of Algol. Because stars are so far away from Earth, astronomers usually have to infer structures that may be too small to image on their own. But Mutel and Peterson's global network of telescopes allowed for much more detailed and precise images. Mutel likened the process to using a magnifying lens to read a billboard in Los Angeles from Iowa City. The sun's close proximity to Earth allows for researchers to study the life cycle of stars, but Mutel says that is not always adequate. "It's like studying one nanosecond of one child's life somewhere on Earth and trying to sort out the entire life cycle of humans," he says. With these new images, the scientific community can gain a better understanding of how stars evolve. Mutel says there

is a high prevalence of stellar model-making within the astrophysics field and that the new images of Algol can help to verify those models. "Astronomers had many ideas about what the far side of the moon was like," he says, "but until the first lunar orbiting spacecraft took pictures 50 years ago, no one knew which ones were right." Mutel and Peterson's research holds significance for nonscientists as well. Their new understanding of coronal loops can help solve some mysteries of the sun's magnetic activity, which Mutel says may help predict potentially harmful effects of solar activity on Earth, such as satellite communication interruptions and electrical power grid damage. The researchers also are looking at another star, UX Arietis, in the constellation Aries. Like Algol, UX Arietis is part of a binary star system, and Mutel and Peterson suspect there may be third stars involved in both groups. "Astronomical research has a long history closely tied to the spirit of the Renaissance," Mutel says. "There are seldom hundreds of people working on one experiment. There is not a lot of politics. A small group, often consisting of a few faculty and students, can still discover something interesting and important." —JAKE JENSEN

ALGOL ILLUSTRATION COURTESY OF ROBERT MUTEL / CROCODILE ILLUSTRATION BY CLAUDIA MCGEEHEE

Fear on the Brain
The amygdala is thought to be the brain's fear-processing center, and a University of Iowa study suggests that it also can detect fear-causing signals for itself. A UI Carver College of Medicine research team—led by John Wemmie, associate professor of psychiatry and neurosurgery—found that carbon dioxide inhalation increases production of a protein called acid-sensing ion channel 1a (ASIC1a) in the amygdala of mice. To contrast, the study also found that lowering the acidity of brain tissues reduced fear-like behavior. Carbon dioxide has long been known to incite panic attacks and anxiety in some people, but the new study provides the first biological explanation for that fact. If the human brain acts in a similar way to the mouse brain, the study might provide crucial information for panic and anxiety disorder research and medication.



Early Humans as Crocodile Snack?
Two million years ago, horned crocodiles roamed the Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania feasting on early humans, according to UI researcher Chris Brochu. Brochu, associate professor of geoscience, and his colleagues found in existing fossil collections evidence of the creatures—called *Crocodylus anthropophagus* (the latter part translates to "eater of people")—which they surmise would have been roughly the same size as its living descendants, which can be up to 20 feet long. Early human bones with crocodile bite marks have been found in the same region. Brochu says that though the fossil evidence is geographically young—the fossils examined were in collections gathered between the 1930s and 2007—the findings reveal that the prehistoric African crocodile population was much more diverse than scientists had originally thought.



Forty Years of Art and Beyond



Post-flood, Museum of Art forges ahead



Just hours before the National Guard closed the doors of the University of Iowa Museum of Art (UIMA) building, UIMA collections manager Jeff Martin watched water stream under the sandbags in the lower galleries. After a week of working 12-hour days and pulling an all-nighter to evacuate the thousands of art objects in the collection, the UIMA staff left the museum for the last time.

But despite everything, the UIMA did not sink that summer. Forty years strong, the museum has moved forward with the spirit that has carried it throughout its history.

"We found ourselves on our 40th anniversary in the same position as when the museum was founded in 1969—with an art collection that once again needed a home," says UIMA interim director Pamela White.

"In spite of this hardship, as soon as we knew the art was safe, we immediately focused on bringing art back to campus and resuming our educational purpose, the primary mission of the UIMA."

The UIMA continued to reach people, even without walls. Within months of the flood, museum staff members were finding temporary solutions to bring the art back. Fifty miles east of Iowa City, the Figge Art Museum in Davenport offered the UIMA temporary safekeeping and display of the collection until a new museum is built. A selection of art was restored to students and the University community at the start of the 2009–10 school year with the opening of UIMA@IMU, a visual classroom in the Iowa Memorial Union (IMU) with more than 500 objects.

"In five months we completely

transformed the Richey Ballroom with a \$1 million renovation into a museum-quality space where the art could be displayed and studied," says UIMA preparator Steve Erickson. "It was a task unlike anything I'd ever done before."

UIMA exhibitions resumed in full force this spring—four opened this semester alone, including a landmark exhibition in New York City. Lil Picard and Counterculture New York, the first American museum retrospective of a pioneering feminist artist whose estate was gifted to the University in 1999, debuted at New York University's Grey Art Gallery in April. Organized by chief curator Kathy Edwards, the exhibition will be presented by the UIMA in Iowa City in spring 2011.

"Opening the Lil Picard exhibition in New York, the place Lil called home, is a major

achievement for the UIMA," Edwards says. "It demonstrates the true caliber of this museum, even when it is faced with challenges."

UI President Sally Mason's Envisioning Committee for the new museum has urged the University to make rebuilding the UIMA a top priority. The committee's report imagines a "museum of the future," an

opportunity to integrate the UIMA as a cultural hub in the heart of campus life.

"There is an audience out there that agrees that an art museum makes our life much richer," says committee member Joyce Summerwill. "I have great hope. It's not going to be easy, but it will be accomplished."

—CLAIRE LEKWA



Illustrated with works from the permanent collection, the story of the UIMA's founding and its 40-year history is told by author Abigail Foerstner in the museum's anniversary book, *Building a Masterpiece: Legacy of the University of Iowa Museum of Art*, available for \$10 at the University Book Store web site, www.book.uiowa.edu. For more information on the UIMA, visit <http://uima.uiowa.edu>.



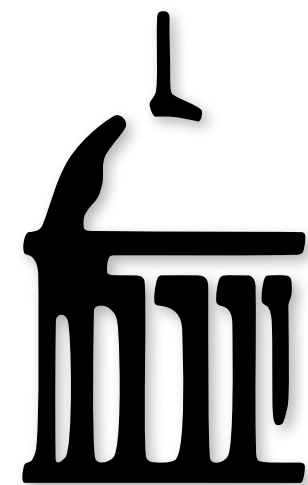
(1) Visitors gather around Sam Gilliam's Red April (1970) from the UIMA collection, one of the museum's 22 masterpieces on display in Davenport's Figge Art Museum.

(2) In June 2008, the Museum of Art and the UI arts campus were engulfed by floodwaters.

(3, 4) After the flood, the UIMA partnered with Davenport's Figge Art Museum, located 50 miles east of Iowa City, to temporarily store and exhibit the collection. The University plans to rebuild the museum at an undetermined location.

(5) Students in an Arts of Africa discussion section are able to study African objects up close in the UIMA@IMU, a classroom in the Iowa Memorial Union.

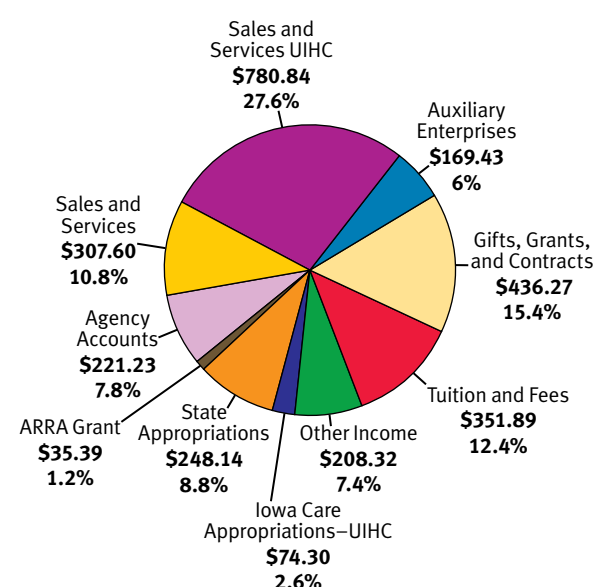
(6) More than 500 art objects from the UIMA collection are available for public view in the UIMA@IMU space, located on the third floor of the Iowa Memorial Union.



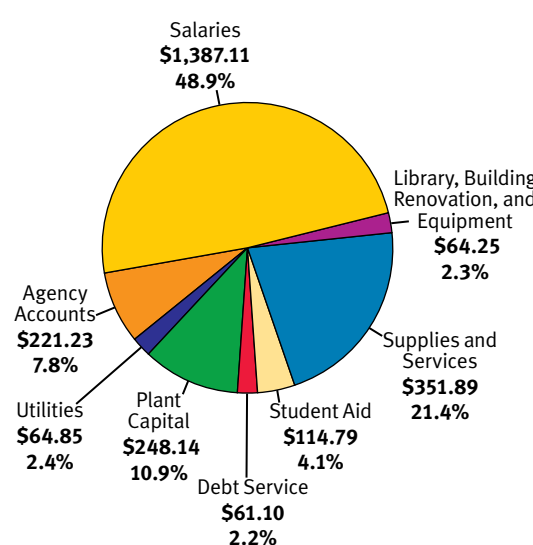
Hard Times, Tough Choices

Confronting budget cuts, the University maintains focus on strong, affordable education

UNIVERSITY-WIDE REVISED BUDGET REVENUES FY 2009–10 (in millions of dollars)



UNIVERSITY-WIDE REVISED BUDGET EXPENDITURES FY 2009–10 (in millions of dollars)



Spectator spoke with Doug True, senior vice president and university treasurer, about the budget outlook and the priorities that guide challenging decisions.

In general, how has the economic downturn affected the University's budget?

Profoundly. Many impacts of the economic crisis are felt by the University. Of course, among the most direct effects are significant reductions in state appropriations. We began fiscal year 2010 with a 12.6 percent reduction in state appropriations compared to FY09. Last October, the governor announced an additional midyear reduction of 10 percent for all state agencies. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding—or federal stimulus funds—provided a much needed, temporary offset for some of these reductions. In addition, a special appropriation bill signed by the governor in April returned over \$14 million to the University. These measures have afforded time to make difficult, strategic budget choices and develop new initiatives that produce added savings or revenues.

How has the University dealt with budget reductions?

We started with guiding principles adopted by UI President Sally Mason: Maintain affordable and strong education programs. Support research and patient care activities that generate funding. Sustain our flood recovery progress, and protect our people as best we can.

From there, we weighed every option. We've reduced our workforce, mostly from attrition and early retirement programs. We also instituted a temporary reduction in faculty and staff retirement contributions.

Difficult decisions aren't going away. We have managed to avoid some of the worst measures faced by other universities, but we continue to take a hard look at how we organize and distribute funds, preserve our core missions, and become reliant on less state funding than the University has had in the past.

How much of the University's funding comes from state appropriations?

State appropriations account for just under 9 percent of overall revenues for the current fiscal year, or \$248 million. Prospectively, state appropriations will be 36 percent of the University's General Education Fund, or GEF, next year. Also funded by tuition and fees, the GEF supports essential academic functions, as well as student aid through tuition set-asides.

Where does the rest of the University's funding come from?

Other sources include UI Hospitals and Clinics patient care revenues; sales and services from other units; research grants, contracts, and private gifts; and more. The University's total budget for fiscal year 2010 is about \$2.8 billion.

Why can't the University shift funding from programs like athletics or student housing?

Athletics and student housing are totally self-supporting—they receive no state funding. Salaries, facilities upgrades, travel, and other expenses come from television and licensing revenues, ticket sales, private support, and housing and food contracts. Bonding agreements underlying financing of these units and good business practice do not allow for transfer of auxiliary enterprise resources to support the General Education Fund.

What's the budget outlook for fiscal year 2011?

The University faces a sizable challenge in FY11, but the governor and General Assembly have done what they can given Iowa's financial conditions. The president presented to the Board of Regents, State of Iowa, in April a balanced budget proposal for next year. The Iowa Legislature also approved targeted appropriations that provide reimbursement for medical services and extend support for the Iowa Flood Center. That funding helps.

The Iowa Board of Regents has approved a tuition increase for next year, and in recent years tuition has overtaken state appropriations as the primary GEF revenue source. Our resident tuition remains the lowest in the Big Ten, but we realize that any additional burden on students and families falls hard and that is why student financial aid will grow by 12 percent next year.

Are there any bright spots on the budget horizon?

Our faculty, staff, and students continue to be incredibly successful at generating research grants and other external funding. Likewise, donors have stepped up to fund key programs—private giving is especially important now.

Across the board, our university community has met budget challenges with creative thinking and dedication. We're under no illusions about the future, but we're determined to keep this institution vibrant.

—LIN LARSON



Fixing Faces

New, collaborative database project targets facial birth defects

For Jeff Murray, researching craniofacial birth defects is not just a profession, but a passion.

Since coming to The University of Iowa 25 years ago, Murray, a professor of epidemiology, biology, and pediatrics with a particular interest in birth defects, has taken around 20 professional trips to the Philippines to work with surgical teams doing cleft lip repairs. During his first trip, he says he became overwhelmed by the impact a disruptive facial appearance has on a person's life.

"People with facial differences will experience everything from persistent staring and questioning to being treated as if they are mentally retarded. It's very sad to see," Murray says. "This area of medicine was a really nice fit between work that I was good at and interested in doing, and a clinical problem that seemed really important to me and one that affected me emotionally."

To help make that work as simple and organized as possible, Murray will lead the University's participation in FaceBase, a project designed to create an all-encompassing database of facial birth defect research, with the main focus on cleft lip and palate.

The University of Iowa and the University of Pittsburgh will share a \$9 million grant over the course of five years. Iowa will serve as the management and

coordination hub and will focus on coordination and collecting samples for analysis; Mary Marazita will direct the effort in Pittsburgh to build the database and create an online presence. The database will be available to both the scientific community and the general public.

FaceBase projects, from 3-D facial imaging to mouse and fish facial structure experiments, are also occurring at 10 other sites across the United States, including Maine, Colorado, California, and Ohio. The initiative is funded by the National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR), a part of the National Institutes of Health.

The University of Iowa has a long history of cleft lip and palate research, including current investigations by numerous faculty members including John Canady, Martine Dunnwald, Peg Nopoulos, and Lynn Richman.

Murray says the effort began as a scientific community-based project. Within the field of craniofacial birth defect studies, he explains, researchers are a "tight-knit community," constantly sharing data with each other. When discussions arose about creating a more complete, scientific way to catalog information, Murray and his colleagues approached the NIDCR for support and funding. After revisions, time, and competition, FaceBase was created.

With many years' worth of information to sort through, Murray is not hesitant to admit the project is complex. He says he hopes FaceBase will smooth out some of the more complicated details by having everything in one, easy-to-access, organized place.

"Craniofacial defects are not caused by one genetic abnormality or by one environmental trigger," he says. "They are caused by interactions of lots of different things. As a result, researchers need to bring to bear many different technologies; they need to have very large numbers of people to participate in studies to be able to tease out small differences between people. It can be difficult to cover all aspects of this complex disorder, and coordination can be a challenge. That's one of the places we think FaceBase will help."

New information will be continually added to FaceBase, creating a dynamic resource for scientists, clinicians, and families.

"The most rewarding thing, however, is working with the kids and the families and demonstrating to them that people really care about what's going on with them," he says. "We're really trying to work to find ways to improve outcomes and prevent craniofacial birth defects from happening."

—JAKE JENSEN



The renovation of Wild Bill's Coffee Shop in North Hall revealed a "reading circle" of 15 numbers painted on the floor (above) from the time the room served as the kindergarten classroom for University Elementary School. The coffee shop is named for Bill Sackter (shown below, to the right of actor Mickey Rooney, who won Emmy and Golden Globe awards for his portrayal of Sackter in the 1981 TV movie *Bill*). Sackter, who spent four decades in an institution due to intellectual limitations, operated the coffee shop from 1975 until his death in 1983.

A Cup of Character

Renovated coffee shop celebrates anniversary

On the wall of Wild Bill's Coffee Shop hangs a black-and-white photo of its founder. The aging, bearded man in overalls smiles gently behind a stainless steel coffee pot. A handwritten sign taped to the pot reads, "Coffee 25¢ per cup."

The man is Bill Sackter, who began brewing coffee in North Hall, home of The University of Iowa's School of Social Work, in 1975. Before a friend and caretaker brought him to campus, Sackter had been institutional-

ized for four decades due to intellectual limitations. He thrived in his role at the coffee shop, entertaining patrons with his harmonica and brightening their days with his cheerful nature.

Sackter operated the shop until his death in 1983, and the School of Social Work has continued his legacy by keeping Wild Bill's open and staffing it with disabled individuals. UI students gain volunteer and practicum experience by working with the staff as a support team.

The School of Social Work and the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences recently completed a major renovation of the coffee shop—just in time for its 35th anniversary.

"Over the years, the University could have just said, 'We're not in the coffee shop business,' and turned this space into a lounge with pop machines," says Jefri Palermo, who oversaw the project as development coordinator for the School of Social Work. "But people recognized the value in Wild Bill's, and that really says something about the University."

The main objective of the eight-month renovation was to improve the kitchen, making it wheelchair accessible and installing hot water. Work also involved restoring the wood floor and small stage and replacing worn furniture. The removal of old blinds and a coat of buttery yellow paint enhanced the room's natural lighting, creating a bright, cozy gathering space.

Relics from the past were discovered in the course of construction. Wild Bill's location, in room 321, was a kindergarten classroom from 1915 to 1972, when North Hall was University Elementary School. During renovations, workers discovered art created by the children and quarantine signs from the 1918 flu epidemic. A large shelving unit that housed the kids' cubbies and a "reading circle" of 15 numbers painted on the wooden floor were preserved and incorporated into the project.

"We wanted to capture the funkiness and history of this space because that's what makes it unique," Palermo says.

Volunteers book events, from readings to dance, music, and theater performances. Faculty, staff, and students use the space for meetings and recreation, enjoying gourmet coffee and teas as well as an expanded menu that includes items from local businesses including the Bread Garden, Oasis, and DeLuxe Cakes and Pastries.

Food and entertainment, however, are only part of the appeal, says Palermo: "Our employees are truly delightful and eager to talk. We consider them educators because they give patrons a different perspective on life. When you visit Wild Bill's, you're learning whether you know it or not."

—NICOLE RIEHL



PHOTOS BY TOM JORGENSEN

A Safe Haven

Law students sharpen skills helping Iraqi refugee secure asylum

Sultan Sultan watched on TV with a surge of relief as Saddam Hussein was chased from Baghdad and his statues were dragged down in 2003.

"I was overjoyed, very happy," says Sultan, a researcher with the Virtual Soldier Research program in the University of Iowa's Center for Computer Aided Design (CCAD), whose standard reference for Iraq's former president is "that stupid guy." There's good reason for his animosity—Sultan was a political prisoner of Saddam, and says his life was "a living hell" for eight years before he fled the country in 1993.

He eventually made his way to the United States in 2000, when he was accepted into the graduate program at the UI College of Engineering. But in all his years of self-exile, a question nagged him: what would happen if he had to return to Iraq and its brutal chaos?

That fear of returning is gone now. Thanks to law students in the University of Iowa College of Law legal clinic, Sultan has received asylum from the United States and is on his way to earning a green card and permanent residency.

Assistance with immigration and asylum law is one of the primary services provided by the legal clinic, along with consumer rights, family law, criminal defense, disability, domestic violence, and workers' rights. Opened in the early 1970s, about 40 students practice under supervision of five clinical law faculty members each semester and receive academic credit for the work. This spring, the clinic moved into a newly renovated space in Boyd Law Building.

Clinical professor of law and immigration/asylum attorney Barbara Schwartz says the clinic has about 50 immigration and asylum cases going at any time, and like Sultan, most of the clients are fleeing political oppression.

"They are refugees who face some kind of danger in their home countries," she says. "They might be part of an opposition political party or member of a human rights organization. They might be part of an oppressed ethnic group.

Sometimes, it's just because of a family relation."

The clients come from countries around the world, but especially Africa and the Middle East—for instance, current clients are exiles from Kenya, Congo, and Pakistan. But few attorneys handle such cases because the clients are almost uniformly poor, coming to the United States with no job, family, or support structure. The law clinic is one of only two organizations in Iowa that represents asylum clients without a fee, and the other is a nonprofit agency with just a few attorneys to serve the entire state.

Fortunately, Schwartz says, the cases are good vehicles for teaching law students on-the-job skills they'll need in practice.

"The cases are intellectually rigorous, the students really enjoy the work, and there's a need for it," she says. "They present excellent learning opportunities for students to get training."

"It was very rewarding to work on these cases," says Jason Stoddard, a third-year law student who worked on Sultan's and four other immigration cases. "It was fulfilling, and it reinforced my belief that the law is something I want to do in my career and that I came to law school for the right reasons."

The students began Sultan's case in October 2008, and for the next 11 months wrote briefs to the asylum office, interviewed witnesses, and filed sworn affidavits. Students accompanied Sultan to the asylum interview and provided other forms of legal representation. The case was not easy: U.S. law states that a political refugee may receive asylum only if that person would face grave threats in their homeland. That complicated Sultan's request because Saddam was deposed and dead.

"Legally, it was difficult because the source of his persecution was no longer in power, so we had to demonstrate some other harm would come to him if he were to return to Iraq," says Schwartz.

The students used reports from the



U.S. State Department, international human rights groups, and the Central Intelligence Agency's online fact book, along with the testimony of witnesses and academic experts, to demonstrate that Sultan and his family still faced a multitude of grave threats in Iraq. Islamic fundamentalists and Saddam's old Baathist loyalists would target him. His work on Virtual Soldier Research—a joint project of the University and the U.S. Army—would tag him a collaborator with the U.S. military.

"He still has a well-founded fear of future persecution because violence would still be directed against him despite the regime change," says Stoddard.

Last September, Sultan appeared at an interview with the asylum office in Omaha accompanied by his UI team. Schwartz was cautiously optimistic afterward because only about 30 percent

of asylum cases are granted, and they frequently take years to work their way to completion.

Stunningly, Sultan heard back within a week, and it was the good news he'd hoped for.

"I read the letter maybe 10 times before I believed it," Sultan says. "Before, I could not make plans for my future. But now I can, thanks to The University of Iowa, the legal clinic, CCAD, and everyone involved in my case."

"I'd heard the news stories of what happened in Iraq, but I never met anyone who actually endured it," says Stoddard, who will work for a Las Vegas firm after graduating and plans to do pro bono immigration law work as a result of his clinical experience. "I'm glad I was able to help."

—TOM SNEE

Robotic Surgery on the Rise at UI Hospital

A knack for playing video games might not seem like the ideal preparation for becoming a surgeon, but for one type of surgery, it does appear to offer a leg up, according to David Bender, clinical assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology at UI Hospitals and Clinics.

Bender is referring to robotic surgery, which uses tiny incisions to insert a camera and surgical instruments into a patient's body. The surgeon then uses a video console to view 3-D images of the patient's insides and uses fingertip controls to remotely manipulate the surgical instruments inside the patient's body.

Compared to traditional laparoscopic surgery, robot-assisted surgery often results in faster recovery time and shorter hospital stays for patients as well as significantly less blood loss. These advantages can also reduce costs.

Since robotic surgery was introduced at UI Hospitals and Clinics in 2002, UI surgeons have performed more than 1,300 procedures and trained new surgeons in the techniques. The annual numbers continue to climb with more than 200 procedures done in each of the past three years—as the technology becomes more popular with both doctors and patients.

Debaters Take Fourth National Title, Seventh District Title

Iowa Debate captured its fourth national title since 2000 by winning the freshman-sophomore nationals hosted by Michigan State University in March. The team took an affirmative stance on the year's topic, "Resolved: The United States Federal Government should substantially reduce the size of its nuclear weapons arsenal, and/or substantially reduce and restrict the role and/or missions of its nuclear weapons arsenal," and won a 3-0 decision in the finals.

In February, team members won the District IV Tournament, which is comparable to a Big Ten athletics title and is the team's seventh consecutive district title.

Iowa Debate is supported by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the Division of Continuing Education, and the Department of Communication Studies.



Researchers Link Pathway to Obesity

A collaborative study by The University of Iowa, the Mayo Clinic, and two other universities has uncovered new information regarding obesity and weight control.

The study, led by Leonid Zingman, UI assistant professor of internal medicine, looked at an ATP-sensitive potassium channel in muscles of mice. When the channel was disrupted, the mice burned more calories and became lean even while on a high-fat diet, essentially becoming resistant to obesity. This resistance, however, came at a cost of reduced endurance.

The study was published in the journal *Cell Metabolism*, and researchers are pursuing how the channel can be used to manage obesity without negative effects on the heart and muscles of humans.



Law Library Receives Top Ranking

The *National Jurist* ranked the UI College of Law Library No. 1 in the nation for the second time, with the results appearing in the March 2010 edition of the magazine for law students. The UI library first received this ranking in 2004.

The Iowa library beat out those from Yale Law School, Indiana University Maurer School of Law—Bloomington, University of Pennsylvania Law School, and Paul M. Hebert Law Center at Louisiana State University. Factors included comfort, accessibility, convenience, and availability of the latest technological tools.

See www.nationaljurist.com to view the complete rankings.

University to Tackle Superintendent Shortage

To combat an impending shortage of educational administrators in Iowa, the College of Education will begin offering a superintendent licensure program in summer of 2010.

The program will mix distance learning with in-person instruction. Unlike similar in-state programs, the UI curriculum will require a course in legislative advocacy and a social advocacy summit. Applicants must have a master's degree in educational administration or a relevant field.

The program comes on the heels of a January 2009 survey that found that 37 percent of Iowa superintendents plan to work only one to five more years before retiring.



Paint Pigments Possibly Pollute

Large American cities often are mocked for their high levels of industrial and automotive pollution. But two UI researchers have found that several indoor and outdoor paints may be the source of some air pollution.

Professor Keri Hornbuckle and post-doctoral fellow Dingfei Hu, both in civil and environmental engineering, found a pollutant known as polychlorinated biphenol (PCB11) in Chicago air samples during a 2008 study. Their new study suggests the source of the PCB11 is the pigments in some paints, both inside and outside.

The study—which tested 33 pigment samples from three commercial paint stores—found that green, blue, red, and yellow paints had the highest frequency of PCB11. The same pigments are often used in inks, paper, food, and other commonly used items.

PCB11 has been found in air samples across the globe, but according to Hornbuckle, its health risks are largely unknown due to a lack of studies about its toxicity.

Helping in Haiti

Chris Buresh (MD '01, residency '06), clinical assistant professor and associate director of the residency program in emergency medicine at University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics, examines a Haitian patient's leg injury following the January earthquake in Haiti. Limb amputations were common because of the severe injuries created by collapsing buildings. Buresh, who had led several medical missions to the country before the disaster, was one of a number of University of Iowa graduates and employees to deliver medical care to earthquake victims.

See <http://spectator.uiowa.edu/2010/march/standingshakyground.html> to learn more.

Blood-Flow Patterns May Indicate Emphysema Risk

Smokers may have a new method for determining their risk for emphysema, according to a new University of Iowa study.

Researchers used CT scans to study blood flow in the lungs of smokers. Those with slight signs of emphysema had vastly different blood-flow patterns than smokers without signs of emphysema or nonsmokers.

The study, which was published in the early edition of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, suggests that blood flow to inflamed areas of the lungs is defective in some people, likely due to genetics. When paired with smoking, this defect may increase the risk of emphysema.

Lead study author Eric Hoffman, professor of radiology, internal medicine, and biomedical engineering, says the findings can be used to better understand the underlying causes of emphysema and how it is different from other forms of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Cancer Leading Cause of Iowa Deaths

Cancer has surpassed heart disease as Iowa's leading cause of death, according to the annual *Cancer in Iowa* report from the State Health Registry of Iowa, based in the University of Iowa College of Public Health.

The report, released March 24, states that although Iowa cancer death rates are declining—down 13 percent between 1994 and 2007—heart disease death rates decreased 35 percent in the same period. This is the first time that cancer has been reported as being responsible for more deaths than heart disease, says Charles F. Lynch, professor of epidemiology and the registry's medical director.

Additionally, the report predicts that in 2010, 6,400 Iowans will die from cancer and that 16,400 new cancer diagnoses will occur.

Law Students to Learn from New Health Care Reform

As health care reform sweeps across the United States, the UI College of Law plans to dissect the bill's legal aspects in a new class this fall.

The course, which will be taught colloquium-style via the college's Innovation, Business, and Law Center, will touch on the varied legal issues the reform has created within the realms of economics, human rights, antitrust, insurance, employment, poverty, and more.

"The reform law touches virtually every aspect of the law that we can think of," says Herbert Hovenkamp, UI professor of law. "The law is mammoth, more than 2,000 pages long, so we'll have plenty to study."

The class's primary teacher will be David Ortenlicher, a public health law expert and professor from the Indiana University law school in Indianapolis who will be visiting the University. A range of UI faculty and other professionals also will assist with the multidisciplinary course.



Bad Boss Behavior? Fine, If It's Fruitful

Unpleasant bosses can get away with abusive behavior as long as they get their jobs done, according to University of Iowa research.

Jonathan Shaffer, a doctoral student in the University's Tippie College of Business, led a team that included Amy Colbert, assistant professor of management and organizations, and fellow doctoral student Stephen Courtright. In a first-of-its-kind study, the researchers explored how third parties reacted to abusive workplace behavior from bosses. Previous studies have focused on the reactions of abuse receivers, but not those of observers.

The researchers presented a group of subjects with a fictional supervisor who was either highly or hardly productive, and either verbally abusive or not. The subjects rated highly the top-performing CEO, regardless of his behavior. A low-performing yet kind boss was rated poorly as an executive.

Shaffer and his colleagues say their findings may have an impact on the way corporations evaluate both employees and supervisors. They suggest that new methods of evaluation—that could discourage abusive behavior—may need to be developed.

Dance Marathon Donates \$1 Million

UI Dance Marathon, the largest student-run philanthropic organization on campus, has made a \$1 million, two-year gift commitment to the UI Children's Hospital to support research into pediatric cancer and blood disorders. The gift designates \$750,000 for renovation of laboratory space and \$250,000 to create a special research fund. Over the past 16 years, UI Dance Marathon has raised more than \$8.5 million to support pediatric oncology programs at UI Children's Hospital.



Do you enjoy looking at old photos of the UI campus, like this one of a 1960s peace march on Clinton Street? Then sign up to receive Spectator@IOWA, a monthly e-mail digest of University news that includes a special section called "Old Gold." In this feature, which follows a new theme each month, University archivist David McCartney takes readers back in time with historical notes, photos, and documents from the University's past. To subscribe, visit <http://spectator.uiowa.edu/subscribe.html>.