

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Interim School of Labor dean appointed

By JULIE WURTH
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CHAMPAIGN — An interim dean has been chosen for the University of Illinois School of Labor and Employment Relations following the resignation of Dean Joel Cutcher-Gershenfeld, who plans to return to faculty research.

Joseph Martocchio, UI professor of labor and employment relations, was named interim dean pending approval by UI trustees later this month.

Cutcher-Gershenfeld,

dean for the last six years, said Thursday that he had informed faculty after his five-year review last year that he would step down in 2013. But he moved that timetable up a year when he was awarded an \$800,000 research grant from the National Science Foundation. He plans to step down July 15.

"It's moved very, very fast," he said of the grant, and given the scale of the project "it would not be fair to try to do both."

The grant involves the study

of "stakeholder alignment for 21st-century institutions." It refers to determining how different people or organizations can work together effectively in a complex system, in this case the geosciences. Cutcher-Gershenfeld said the United States has 14,000 geoscientists working in different fields, but the major challenges of energy and climate change require cross-disciplinary work.

"It's part of similar research we've done on new institutions in biomedicine, in green

energy, in regional innovation and in labor relations," he said Thursday. "The 20th-century institutions don't always bring the right people together in the right way."

Cutcher-Gershenfeld was hired from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and replaced Peter Feuille, who was director of the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, as it was formerly known, for more than a decade.

Please see DEAN, B-2

DEAN

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Cutcher-Gershenfeld said that during his tenure the master's program has grown from 150 to more than 200 students, and the labor education program expanded online with global labor studies. Faculty research has addressed "core societal challenges" such as public-sector labor relations, executive compensation, workplace diversity, technology and innovation. The school also launched a "visioning process" called Project 2020, about what the human-resources profession would look like in 2020.

One of the smallest academic units on campus, the school was one of four programs studied for possible consolidation in 2010 under the campus Stewarding Excellence budget review process. The review team concluded that a merger would not result in any significant savings and could actually harm quality if not done carefully. Top campus officials agreed but urged the units to cut costs by sharing services and consider mergers down the road.

Discussions about the school's structure continue, but "what's clear is that the school will maintain its independence, its name, its identity," Cutcher-Gershenfeld said.

A member of the UI faculty since 1989, Martocchio has written two textbooks on compensation and employee benefits. His research focuses on human resources, includ-

ing compensation, training, absenteeism and generational dynamics in the workplace.

In addition to his teaching and research duties, Martocchio serves as a Provost Fellow, where he undertakes projects on strategic human-resource issues for the campus. He previously was associate dean for academic affairs and director of degree programs for the School of Labor and Employment Relations.

"Having worked closely with him in his role as Provost Fellow, I have considerable respect for interim Dean Martocchio, and full confidence in his ability to provide astute and strategic leadership for LER in the coming year," interim Provost Richard Wheeler said in a release.

In 1996, the Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology honored Martocchio with the Ernest J. McCormick Award for distinguished early career contributions.

Martocchio earned master's and doctoral degrees in human resources management from Michigan State University.

Medical students train on lifelike manikins

By **THOMAS BRUCH**
of the Journal Star

Posted Jul 05, 2012 @ 11:11 PM

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PEORIA — After spending close to a minute prying open the jaw and feeding a tube down the trachea, Theodore Kim looked up with a tinge of relief on his face before squeezing the resuscitation bag.

His subject wasn't human this time, but the anatomically accurate manikin was the first hands-on patient he had treated as a medical student.

Kim joined a group of third-year medical students at the University of Illinois College of Medicine at Peoria on Thursday for a series of classes using medical-grade dummies. Taught by current or retired physicians and nursing instructors, the students engaged in procedures ranging from suturing, intubation and correctly placing a catheter.

Kim was performing an endotracheal intubation on the unassuming dummy, a procedure invoked in emergency situations when a patient needs oxygen.

"You've got to get oxygen down to the lungs," Dr. Robert Myers, a retired anesthesiologist and one of the instructors, told the students. "Once the endotracheal tube is in there, that's when you start winnin the battle."

As students took turns sliding the tube down the manikin's throat, Myers defused the situation by joking and asking the other students to place bets on the practicing student's intubation success.

The humor was designed to extract the "emergency" from the tense climate of an emergency room.

Despite their novice status, Kim and the rest of the students completed the intubation process with relative ease, encountering trouble only while trying to locate the trachea amid the rubberized geography inside the mouth.

"I didn't know what to expect," Kim said. "It's not going to be the same with a struggling patient, but it wasn't as hard as I thought."

Kim explained that most of his training until Thursday was limited to textbook instruction, a teaching method that is not always effective, according to Toufic Khairallah, clinical education nurse scholar at OSF Saint Francis Medical Center.

"There's a study that shows that there's an 80 percent retention rate with hands-on learning and only 10 percent in lecture situations," Khairallah said.

All the more reason for Kim and his peers to strap on protective gloves and treat manikins in their transformation from unseasoned medical student to actual patient care.

"We won't remember everything, but this will be the bridge between the books and the real thing," Kim said.

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Residency Program Helps UICOMP Train More Psychologists

By: Kim Behrens

Updated: July 3, 2012

PEORIA--New statistics show the number of psychiatrists across the United States is drastically shrinking.

But a local medical school and a Peoria hospital are working to change that.

The University of Illinois College of Medicine (UICOMP) and Methodist Medical Center have joined forces to create a psychiatry residency program for graduates.

The program targets top physicians from across the country to train in psychiatry.

The school says the four year program has taken off with students.

UICOMP Psychology Professor Ryan Finkenbine hopes by attracting students to study in Peoria, they'll stay in the area and offer services when their program ends.

"I don't think people would have imagined that as little as just a few years ago, that bringing in the best medical students will allow us to have the best psychiatrists out of this program," said Finkenbine.

To make room for a growing number of physicians, the department of psychiatry and behavioral medicine is opening a new outpatient center at Methodist Medical Center's atrium building on Main Street.

FROM OUR READERS

Other cultures not as foolish as we are

Chief Illiniwek opponents say the use of Native American imagery by whites is offensive and perpetuates racial stereotypes.

While in New Zealand recently, I observed just the opposite to be true. Maori imagery is seen in jewelry, graphics, decorative items, architecture, sculpture, apparel, performing arts — everywhere. Maori culture is integral to New Zealanders' national identity.

I spoke with a gentleman, a direct descendent of a line of Maori chiefs. I showed him a Chief Illiniwek logo and asked whether he found anything offensive in this graphic. He didn't.

I attended a Maori cultural exhibition of history, song, dance, storytelling and cuisine. The performers invited men from the audience onto the stage to learn a Haka. I asked one of the dancers whether they took offense to a white person of European ancestry performing Maori rituals. He didn't. I explained the Chief Illiniwek controversy to him. He replied, "That's rubbish."

Especially popular among New Zealanders are pendants of Maori symbols carved in greenstone. Both the symbols and greenstone have spiritual connotations.

They're crafted by Maori and non-Maori. No one objects. They're worn by Maori and non-Maori. No one objects. I asked a gallery owner if Maori objected to commerce in Maori inspired artwork. She replied, "No, why would they?"

The anti-Chief activists within the University of Illi-

nois work hard to strip away vestiges of native imagery from the UI culture. This does nothing to promote inclusiveness at the UI Chief opponents advocate — or say they do. We're poorer for it.

TOM NAPIER
Champaign

www.chicagotribune.com/business/ct-biz-0706-page-20120706,0,7200640.story

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Columnist Clarence Page reprimanded, will keep job at Tribune

Editorial board member gave unauthorized speech to Iranian group in June

By Robert Channick, Chicago Tribune reporter

July 6, 2012

Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist Clarence Page is being reprimanded for an unauthorized paid speech delivered to an Iranian group designated as a terrorist organization, but he will keep his job at the Chicago Tribune.

"We completed a review and took appropriate action," said Bruce Dold, the Tribune's editorial page editor. "Clarence will continue to write his column."

The newspaper conducted a review after learning from Page earlier this week that he received \$20,000 and was given travel expenses for the June 23 event in Paris, which was sponsored by a group called the Organizing Committee for Convention for Democracy in Iran. Page, a member of the Tribune editorial board, said he did not know it was actually a rally for Mujahedeen-e-Khalq, an organization seeking to be removed from the U.S. government's list of terrorist groups.

Page breached the Tribune's editorial ethics code by accepting the paid speaking engagement without prior approval, a required process he had let lapse for some three years. Because of the event's political agenda, he would not have received approval had he asked, according to executives.

The Washington-based Page is returning the honorarium and travel expenses, and he pledged to seek the Tribune's approval for any speaking engagements going forward.

"I'm pleased with that; I think it's a sensible settlement of the whole thing," Page said Thursday evening, noting that he received a letter of reprimand in his personnel file.

In his column Sunday, Page said he will give his side of the story. "I'm just going to try to clear the air and move on."

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Analysis: The College President – Higher Education’s Toughest Job

by Reginald Stuart, July 5, 2012

The rapidly changing fiscal and technological landscape of higher education is likely to undermine the hopes of some academics who aspire to be college presidents, despite today’s abundance of opportunities and the prospects of more to come.

The traditional academic achievements yardstick for measuring a candidate’s potential as a president are being redefined by changing fiscal realities, increasingly activist trustees and other stakeholders, and the loss of privacy, say veteran educators, current presidents, mentors and recruiters.

“In all my years in higher education, the pressure and demands of presidents are greater than I’ve ever seen,” said Gladys Styles Johnston, veteran educator and director of the Millennium Leadership Initiative (MLI), a presidential grooming program that is part of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU).

“There is a great demand for change, not business as usual,” said Johnston, echoing the sentiments of others as they painted the current landscape for aspiring presidents.

Hampton University President Dr. William Harvey, who runs “On the Road to the Presidency,” a program for aspiring presidents, said the traditional “ideal” candidate is less likely to be at the top of many lists today.

“I’m not recasting what we’ve done,” said Harvey, whose last program drew some 85 leadership aspirants for three days of frank discussions about budgets, fundraising, legal issues and community engagement. “I think it is being recast,” he added.

“No longer are you seeing people who’ve written 10 books,” said Harvey, referring to an era when academic achievement highlighted by a portfolio of published works boosted a candidate’s prospects. “That’s all well and good. But, you’ve got to have managers, leaders. The old notion of a stodgy, pipe-smoking professor is over. It’s unlikely an outstanding professor who has written 10 books has the wherewithal to be a president.”

The candid assessments come as nearly 15 percent of the nation’s institutions of higher education are on the hunt for new presidents, including more than a dozen Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs).

The prospects for even more turnover in the next few years are strong, if trends documented in a recent report by the American Council on Education hold.

The “American College President 2012” report found that the average age of a U.S. college president in 2011 was 61 years old. The council’s Center for Policy Analysis also found that the average length of service in 2011 for a president was seven years compared to 8.5 years in 2006.

The challenges for current and aspiring presidents are real, say those interviewed.

At public and private institutions, with some exceptions, budgets are being slashed and educational offerings reduced, as institutional income continues to shrink or remain stagnant in the face of the nation’s fragile economy and as results-focused budgeting steadily replaces the traditional head count approach. The pressure is on to be a chief fundraiser as much as a president, if all but the wealthiest of institutions is to persevere and grow.

University stakeholders—from trustee boards to faculty senates to alumni groups—are becoming more vocal, independent and unpredictable, as evidenced by the recent firing and then rehiring of the president of the University of Virginia (a disruptive replay of a scenario that occurred not long ago at South Carolina State University) and the very public reprimand and then vote of no confidence by trustees at Florida A & M University aimed at that

institution's president.

The emergence of the 24-hour news cycle is also a challenge for presidents and aspiring leaders, the mentors noted, as traditional strategies for communicating with the news media, focused on morning and evening news cycles, are being increasingly challenged by round-the-clock reporting, online news, blogging, tweeting and other social media.

Collectively, they make it hard for presidents to maintain any sense of privacy and to stay on top of their own news developments.

The magnitude of these challenges has not fallen on deaf ears, as the handful of organizations that help groom academic leaders and agencies that do head hunting for higher education executives are finding. By the end of this year's MLI conference, a program limited to academics with the rank of dean or higher, several participants left having decided a presidency is not for them.

"They don't want their lives to be open books," said one MLI participant, saying the boot camp session on the media stressed the changing public profile of college presidents and the increasing scrutiny to which they and their families are often subjected.

For sure, there is a shortage of solid traditional route candidates to fill all the jobs open today, said recruiter Lucy Leske, vice president of Witt-Kieffer, the academic leadership search firm.

"I don't think there are enough people in the positions we would predictably go to who are prepared to take on these jobs," said Leske. She said a growing number of provosts, the likely talent pool for presidential candidates, are passing on presidency opportunities, prompting search committees and recruiters to cast a wider net for prospects.

"We're looking anywhere and everywhere we can find true leaders," said Leske. "There isn't 'one size fits all,'" she said.

Leske said institutions are being "creative" in their ideas about the kind of person they would like, indicating an openness to looking outside academia and considering current board or trustee members to fill the top job.

"You probably will see some poor choices and people from other fields (outside academia)," Leske said. "If there's a demand, the market will eventually supply it."

Johnston, a founder of the 10-year-old MLI program, voiced concern that some universities may be putting their hopes too high, if they are banking on hiring a person as president with a mandate to hasten change at their institution and quickly raise money.

"Some want change too fast," said Johnston. "An organization can only take so much change at one time. It can cause chaos."

One MLI mentor also stressed that not all change is for the better when it's one-sided: "When you are constantly planning for reductions, you can't plan for development. In the present economy, we have to end this view of higher education as an asset to budget cuts."

Battling over future of Chicago schools

The name of the nation's largest labor union — the National Education Association — seems calculated to blur the fact that it is a teachers union. In Chicago, however, the teachers union candidly calls itself the Chicago Teachers Union. Its office is in the Merchandise Mart, a gigantic architectural Stonehenge, which resembles a fortress located on the Chicago River, which resembles a moat. Which is appropriate.

Unions are besieged, especially public-sector unions, particularly teachers unions, and nowhere more than here. Teachers unions have been bombarded with bad publicity, much of it earned, including the movie "Waiting for 'Superman,'" and have courted trouble by cashing in on sentimentality, cloaking every acquisitive demand in gauzy rhetoric about how everything is "for the children."

Still, have sympathy for Karen Lewis, 58, a Dartmouth graduate who is a daughter of two African-American teachers. She taught chemistry for 22 years until she became president of the 26,502-member CTU. Her job is to make life better for her members, not to make life easier for Mayor Rahm

Emanuel, with his rough-neck's reputation and stevedore's profanity, whose ideas are as admirable as his manners are deplorable.

He thinks that improved schools, including more charter schools, might arrest the exodus to the suburbs of parents whose children are ready for high school, so he wants a longer school year and school day. America's school year (about 180 days) is one of the shortest in the industrial world, and while middle-class children may leaven their summers with strolls through the Louvre, less privileged children experience "summer learning loss." Remediation requires the first few weeks of the fall term, which effectively further shortens the school year. And Chicago's school day is the shortest of any large U.S. district.

The CTU wants a pay raise — 30 percent — proportional to Emanuel's 90-minute increase in the school day and 10-day increase in the school year. He has canceled a 4 percent raise and offers only 2 percent. He says benefits the CTU has won — e.g., many teachers pay nothing toward generous pensions — could in just three years force property taxes up 150 percent and require classes with 55 students.

Even discounting Emanuele's hyperbole, whose fault is this? Just as foggy rhetoric about corporations' "social respon-

sibilities" obscures the fact that a corporation's responsibility is to maximize shareholder value, blaming unions for improvident contracts ignores the fact that a union's principal task is to enhance members' well-being — wages, benefits, working conditions. Unions can wound themselves by injuring their industries (e.g., steel and autos), but primary blame for improvident contracts with public employees belongs to the elected officials who grant them.

Anyway, money — salaries and pensions — may not be the most problematic point of contention. It might be teacher "accountability," including merit pay, and identifying failing schools and teachers. Lewis says, "We can't choose the children that come into our classrooms." Chicago schools are 86 percent black and Hispanic, and low pupil performances strongly correlate with household incomes.

Teachers unions, however, have painted themselves into a corner by insisting that spending is the best predictor of educational performance — increase financial inputs and cognitive outputs will rise. In the past 50 years, real per pupil spending nationwide has tripled and the number of pupils per teacher has declined by a third, yet educational attainments have fallen. Abundant data demonstrate that the vast majority of differences in

schools' performances can be explained by qualities of the families from which the children come to school: the amount of homework done at home, the quantity and quality of reading material in the home, the amount of television watched in the home and, the most important variable, the number of parents in the home. In Chicago, 84 percent of African-American children and 57 percent of Hispanic children are born to unmarried women.

The city is seeing an epidemic of youth violence — about a 35 percent surge in the homicide rate, 53 people shot on a recent weekend, random attacks by roving youth mobs. Social regression, driven by family disintegration, means schools where teaching is necessarily subordinated to the arduous task of maintaining minimal order.

Emanuel got state law changed to require unions to get 75 percent of the entire membership rather than a simple majority to authorize a strike. Some people thought this would make strikes impossible. The CTU got 90 percent to authorize. Lewis' members are annoyed, and are not all wrong.

Washington Post Writers Group

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VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Expand Medicaid

Low-income workers received a potentially devastating blow when the Supreme Court decided to strike down the provision in the Affordable Care Act penalizing states that do not expand access to Medicaid to families earning up to 133 percent of the poverty line. Unless states voluntarily expand Medicaid, many low-income workers will be left to shoulder the cost of mandated insurance on their own because few are likely to be covered through their employers.

Because employers condition access to benefits on job status and hours worked, hourly workers, especially part-time workers, are often excluded from company-sponsored health insurance. The ACA is unlikely to do much to extend employer-sponsored coverage to hourly workers and may even heighten their risk of poverty given the incentive to employers to keep work hours below 30 a week.

Let's make sure the Affordable Care Act lives up to its name by encouraging Gov. Pat Quinn and



BARRIE MAGUIR

our legislators to voluntarily expand Medicaid. Because the federal government will pick up over 90 percent of the tab for the expansion, it makes good fiscal sense for both Illinois taxpayers and Illinois families.

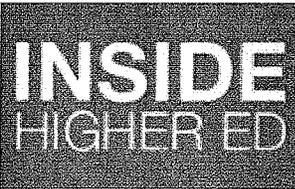
— *Susan Lambert, associate professor, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago*

Doctors' needs

I read with interest Clarence Page's column ("Health care problems persist," Commentary, July 4) and there is a glaring omission that many on the left have failed to mention. The doctors in this nation will really determine who gets care and how much of it. What this massive overhaul of our health care system does not do is address the needs of our nation's physicians. Has anyone talked to them lately? If you do, you will get an earful about the fact that many of them are leaving the profession.

I know that the health care bill calls for physician's assistants, nurses and other ancillary health care personnel to "help" treat patients in order to "free" doctors so that they can treat the more seriously sick patients. But who among us will want to have our children, parents, or ourselves be seen by one of these surrogates instead of a trained physician? Ancillary medical personnel do great work and there is a definite place for them in health care delivery, but they cannot replace a physician and sometimes it's not clear when that choice should be made. This bill is a disaster that will destroy the excellent health care system we now have.

— *Diane Zalusky, Northfield*



'No Loans' Revisited

"No loans" policies were the hit of 2007 and 2008, as many of the nation's most elite (and wealthy) colleges and universities announced that borrowing would be eliminated from the aid packages of students with family incomes below certain levels.

But this particular movement in higher education took off just before the economic downturn hit in the fall of 2008, sharply reducing these institutions' endowments and forcing many of them into budget-cutting mode. Now, a few years later, institutions are taking steps that reflect very different financial outlooks than those before the downturn. In May, Wesleyan University ended its policy of need-blind admissions, a policy seen by many as (when combined with meeting admitted applicants' full need) the gold standard of private college admissions. This policy is supposed to mean that applicants can rest assured of their ability to attend if admitted -- and that lack of resources shouldn't stand in the way.

This week, Cornell University announced modifications of its "no loans" program for those eligible for aid. Instead of assuring a "no loans" package to everyone with family income of up to \$75,000, Cornell will make that pledge only to those with family incomes of up to \$60,000. (The changes will take effect with those enrolling in the fall of 2013, and will have no impact on those already enrolled or who will enroll this fall.) Those in the \$60,000-\$74,999 family income category will be assured of aid packages that don't have more than \$2,500 a year in loans. For those in the family income category of \$75,000 to \$119,000, Cornell is increasing the loan share of aid packages from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year, while those with family incomes of \$120,000 and higher will still be assured of loan maximums of \$7,500 a year (unchanged from the policy to date).

The issue of pulling back from some of the pledges made in previous years -- generally with much fanfare -- is a sensitive one for universities, especially those like Cornell and Wesleyan that would be the envy financially of 99 percent of research universities and liberal arts colleges, respectively, but that happen to compete with the 1 percent with greater resources.

But some experts on the financial aid packages of elite private institutions (who asked not to be identified due to their dealings with the various institutions) said that of the several dozen institutions that went "no loans," only a few -- Harvard, Princeton, Stanford and Yale Universities -- were truly in a position to make the pledges that they did. For a variety of reasons, these experts say, many of the rest of the colleges that adopted "no loans" policies may try to hold on to them, or to minimize shifts, but some may well follow Cornell's lead.

"There was this kind of reaction" when Harvard and others announced their policies, said one expert. "When the big boys did it, everybody else said, 'We should move in that direction as well,' and I think there was a less than fully analytical approach to doing it."

Cornell is in fact not the first institution to pull back on a "no loans" policy. In 2010, both Dartmouth and Williams Colleges -- about a week apart -- announced that they were limiting "no loans" policies to those at the bottom of the income distribution, and restoring loans to new students with slightly higher income levels. At that time, many speculated that more colleges would follow, but there was no groundswell. But of course in 2010, many hoped that a full economic recovery might be imminent, and they are still waiting.

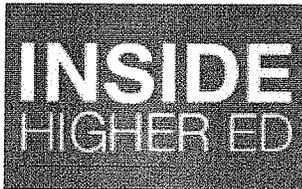
The colleges that dropped loans largely say that the effects have been positive on students and their families, but that their institutional financial aid budgets have been increasing at too rapid a rate to be sustainable.

At Cornell, the university noted in its announcement that the percentage of undergraduates who borrow each year has fallen since 2008 from 43 percent to 34 percent. Further, the cumulative debt undergraduates had at graduation decreased from \$24,000 for 2007 graduates (who didn't benefit from "no loans") to \$19,000 for 2011 graduates (who did). But costs increased at a rapid rate. Cornell now spends \$225 million annually on undergraduate financial aid. Since 2008, that budget line has increased by 20 percent a year.

Asked about how much money Cornell will save with these changes, a spokesman said that the university projects that financial aid budgets will continue to increase, but that these shifts will "slow the rate of increase somewhat." The spokesman acknowledged that average loan sizes for undergraduates, per year and cumulatively, are likely to rise "slightly."

While students are sure to prefer no debt to any debt, and smaller loans to larger, some aid experts said that the changes being announced at Cornell are inevitable and need not curb access. Ronald G. Ehrenberg, director of the Cornell Higher Education Research Institute, is one such expert, and stressed that he was speaking as a scholar of the economics of higher education, not based on any inside knowledge of Cornell's recent decisions.

"I think what is happening is that in response to what Princeton, Harvard, Yale and Stanford did, lots of institutions gave away the ship in making their financial aid policies much more generous than they could afford," and now they are finding their spending "out of balance" as aid budgets skyrocket while revenues increase at much slower rates.



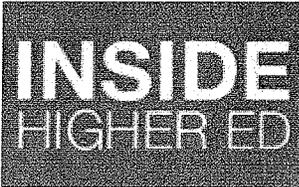
For places like Cornell and Dartmouth and others that award aid based solely on financial need, there is "a commitment to social responsibility" in enrolling students from across the economic spectrum, while also a recognition that loans at reasonable levels need not hurt a young graduate's prospects. Ehrenberg said he saw the policy at Cornell (and others that have pulled back on their "no loans" commitments) of keeping those policies for those with family incomes under \$60,000 as a sign that they wanted to continue to attract students who are eligible for Pell Grants (a proxy to many of attracting the lowest-income students).

He said that for those who will have to borrow, the cumulative debt will still be well below national averages. And Ehrenberg said that he believed the move not to increase the maximum loan for those at the highest income levels (\$120,000 and up) reflected an appropriate belief that "loan burdens shouldn't influence occupational choice."

While Ehrenberg said that the ideals behind the moves to drop loans in a broad way were admirable, he said that reality has set in since 2008, and that colleges are not seeing their budgets and endowments increase as they were before then. "The business model is breaking down," he said.

Read more: <http://www.insidehighered.com/news/2012/07/06/cornell-restores-loans-those-family-incomes-above-60000#ixzz1zqOumZzG>

Inside Higher Ed



Syracuse Admits Flaws in Inquiry Into 2005 Abuse Allegations

Syracuse University on Thursday released the results of an independent investigation into how the institution responded to 2005 allegations that Bernie Fine, then an assistant basketball coach, had sexually abused a boy from around the time the child was 12 -- and the new report faulted some aspects of the university's 2005 response. That year as well, the university sought outside legal help, and that inquiry found that the allegations could not be substantiated.

The report released Thursday did not dispute that finding. But it raised questions about Syracuse's handling of the incident. The university's summary of the new report says that it "concludes that when viewed in hindsight, the process was imperfect, and some of the judgments made could have been better. Among other things, the report notes that the university should have made direct contact with law enforcement; that the university's counsel should have alerted the chancellor to allegations that student athletes may have had sexual encounters with Laurie Fine, Bernie Fine's wife; and that the Board of Trustees (or some components thereof) should have been informed of the allegations."

Read more: <http://www.insidehighered.com/quick-takes#ixzz1zqPzMmsg>
Inside Higher Ed