

THE NEWS RECORD

THURSDAY | APRIL 26 | 2012

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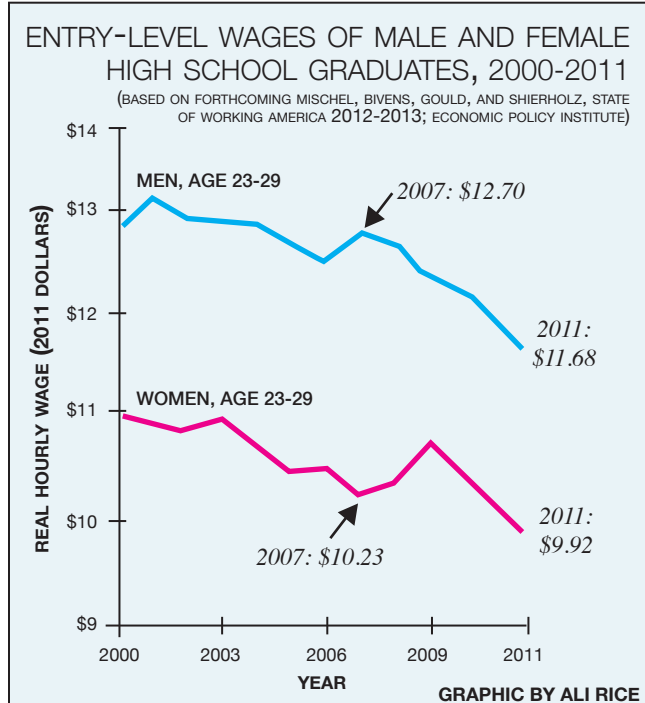


TEACHING IN IRAQ
spotlight | 5

END OF THE ROAD
Women's golf finishes 7th in Big East Championship
sports | 6



Bachelor's degree helpful to less than half



LANCE LAMBERT | SENIOR REPORTER

Job numbers leave a gloomy outlook for expectant class of 2012 University of Cincinnati graduates.

Approximately 1.5 million — or slightly more than half, — of individuals younger than 25 who have graduated with a bachelor's degree were unemployed or underemployed in 2011 — the highest that number has been in more than 11 years.

The data comes from a joint analysis between the 2011 Current Population Survey conducted by Northeastern University and the Economic Policy Institute (EPI).

“The troubling thing is, even kids with bachelor's degrees who can find jobs, they're not coming in with the wages we would expect with someone having an undergraduate degree,” said Julie Heath, director of the UC Economics Center.

Entry-level pay for college graduates has dropped significantly in the past several years, with female graduates dropping the most from 2000 to 2011.

The sharpest decline for women was from 2007 to 2011, with average pay decreasing 4.4 percent, according to EPI research.

Young people without bachelor's degrees are having a harder time finding a job than those with bachelor's degrees, Heath said.

EPI found pay for college graduates younger than 25 is still significantly higher than that of 25-year-old high

school graduates.

Male college graduates earned an average \$21.68 per hour, compared to male high school graduates younger than 25, who earned an average \$11.68 per hour.

Female college graduates younger than 25 followed the trend, earning an average of \$18.80 per hour, while female high school graduates younger than 25 averaged \$9.92 per hourly earnings.

“I think the labor market has time to go,” Heath said. “Unemployment is going down, but we are seeing very low rates of voluntary quits.”

Voluntary quits show signs of recovery, and if they were increasing they would push wages up, Heath said.

Soon, the national student-loan debt will hit \$1 trillion, putting more strain on graduates, Heath said.

“For individuals, it might mean not pursuing your passion and thinking practically,” Heath said. “It may be a smart decision, but it is unfortunate. Students saddled with a lot of debt are moving home and pushing off milestones associated with adulthood.”

The build up of student loan debt could cause a debt crisis on par with the fallout from the housing bubble, Heath said.

“Most important is how in the world will they pay for their retirement?” Heath said.

College enrollment, however, has increased during

► SEE JOBS | 4

Doctors fight for memory

KELSEA DAULTON | STAFF REPORTER

The past two weeks have been significant for the field of neurology and the research of memory loss due to Alzheimer's disease.

The Food and Drug Administration has recently approved the drug, Amyvid, a radioactive agent used for Alzheimer's disease testing. Amyvid detects plaques built in the brain caused by a processing dysfunction of the proteins amyloid and tau.



KELLEY

Abnormally folded amyloid and an excessive accumulation of tau is an indication of a brain plagued with Alzheimer's disease.

Dr. Brendan Kelley has been the director of the University of Cincinnati's Memory Disorders Center for four years while also teaching as an assistant professor of neurology.

“Within the last 10 days, the FDA has approved a major breakthrough ... [and I'm] meeting with the head of nuclear medicine to see how long [it will take] before we can bring Amyvid to UC,” Kelley said.

It'll probably take several months for Amyvid to come to UC, but it's taken us decades to get this far, Kelley said.

Amyvid is designed to be used with other diagnostic tools such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), blood tests, spinal fluid tests, and an electroencephalogram (EEG).

Brad Folley, a clinical neuropsychologist with the Norton Neuroscience Institute in Louisville, Ky., said that several medical issues could cause memory loss including Parkinson's disease, vitamin B12 deficiency, alcoholism, dementia and Alzheimer's disease.

Kelley noted that

► SEE DISORDER | 4

► INSIDE

- 3 Nation & World
- 5 Spotlight
- 6 Sports
- 7 Classifieds

► FORECAST

THURSDAY

70°
42°

FRI 59° 45°
SAT 50° 38°
SUN 58° 43°
MON 63° 47°



GRAPHIC BY ALI RICE

TNR WATCHDOG REPORT

A CAMPUS INFESTED

Officials looking to improve conditions in dining halls, offices

ARIEL CHEUNG AND KARA DRISCOLL | THE NEWS RECORD

Despite hearing about a rodent infestation spanning two years at the African American Cultural and Resource Center, Sophia Calloway wasn't too concerned about the issue until a meeting last month.

During the Lambda Society's monthly meeting, an Adriatico's pizza box became host to an unwelcome visitor.

“One of the girls opened [the box] and screamed,” said Calloway, a fourth-year accounting student. A mouse was inside the box.

“It hadn't even been opened yet, but there were nibbles and holes in the pizza,” Calloway said.

It was then Calloway realized the cultural center was dealing with an infestation.

“After that night, I realized it was a serious problem; [the mice] aren't even scared [of people],” she said. “Something has to be done. It's not safe.”

The AACRC, located near the southeast corner of Main Campus off Jefferson Avenue, isn't the only building at the University of Cincinnati with pest control issues. In 2012,

there have been four pest control violations in campus dining areas.

Since the beginning of the 2010-11 academic year, workers and students at the AACRC have struggled with ongoing rodent and animal control issues, said AACRC student worker Mario Shaw.

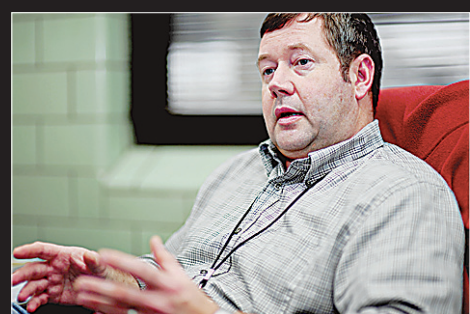
While sightings of rodents are not uncommon at the center, the numbers have peaked in the past several months, Shaw said.

Approximately 20 mice were trapped in the center from Dec. 1 to Dec. 10, 2011, and more than 10 were found in March, he said.

With the frequent sightings, students and workers are forced to modify their daily practices at the center to revolve around the infestation.

“My boss has to sit next to me at the front desk, because she doesn't want to go in her office because rodents come from underneath the couch,” Shaw said. “It's average that every day, we're cleaning up after rodents.”

For the past two years, the Lambda Society has relocated their annual lock-in event to the Carl H. Lindner College of Business to avoid the rodents. Other programs that were formerly hosted in the AACRC have moved



PAT STRANG | PHOTO EDITOR

SQUEAKY CLEAN DINING Cincinnati Health Department food safety inspector Matthew Clayton inspects campus dining areas.

or been changed because of the pest control issue, Calloway said.

“For one of the girls from Lambda, it was her first time ever being at the AACRC, and I know she's not ever coming back,” Calloway said. “It makes people uncomfortable to be here, which is understandable.”

While students can openly choose to avoid the AACRC, workers must deal with

► SEE INFESTATION | 4

UC researchers trying to skim fat

MADISON SCHMIDT | TNR CONTRIBUTOR

Obesity could have a new enemy in Cincinnati due to the efforts of Dr. Tapan Chatterjee and other researchers at the University of Cincinnati.

And they might have found a solution in the fight against one of America's leading health risks.

Since 2008, Chatterjee — a research associate professor of medicine at UC's College of Medicine — and his team have conducted research examining human fat tissue and its affects in the human body. They presented their findings at the American Heart Association's Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis and Vascular Biology [ATVB] 2012 Scientific Sessions in Chicago April 19.

Obesity can develop during high-fat feeding — a caloric intake of more than 2,000 calories per day — caused by overeating. The fat has no place to go and becomes

dysfunctional fat that swells and attaches itself to organs such as the heart, liver and muscles, Chatterjee said.

As the cells swell around organs, it inhibits the use of the organ, which can lead to metabolic diseases like diabetes, fatty liver disease and heart disease — the nation's No. 1 killer, Chatterjee said.

“Obesity has been a big problem for a while,” he said.

More than one-third of adults in the United States are obese, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC].

From his research, Chatterjee attributes obesity to the enzyme histone deacetylase 9 [HDAC9], which has presumably developed changes in the gene structure due to a long-time exposure of unhealthy eating habits and a lack of exercise.

The research consists of using knockout

► SEE OBESITY | 4



PHIL DIDION | STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

CHANGING THE GAME Neil Batra working in the lab at UC's Cardiovascular Research Center where they are doing research on diabetes with Dr. Chatterjee.

► See video coverage on the mouse infestation at the AACRC

► A photo slideshow from the international fashion show and flag show

► And an event calendar with all the info you need for a fantastic weekend

@ NEWS RECORD.ORG

FROM **SUDAN** | 3

is lawfully stopped and appears to be an illegal immigrant.
 A federal judge in Phoenix and the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals blocked that provision on the ground that it would give state officials the power to enforce federal immigration law.
 Roberts and most of the justices said they disagreed with that interpretation.
 "It doesn't require you to remove one more alien," the chief justice told Verrilli. Federal officials would be free to release anyone who they decided against holding, he said.

FROM **SCOTUS** | 3

Why South Sudan pulled out of Heglig on Friday was still largely open to conjecture. South Sudanese officials say the retreat was in response to calls from the United States and the United Nations that it withdraw.
 But evidence continued to mount Monday that South Sudanese forces were driven back by a fierce Sudanese counteroffensive.
 Accounts from soldiers back from the front lines indicate that the South Sudanese army came under heavy attack on Thursday. The South Sudanese quickly fell back from positions north of Heglig, then abandoned Heglig itself under heavy aerial bombardment.
 On Sunday, the two armies clashed near

the old border, at Tishwin. South Sudan claimed the Sudanese army briefly entered undisputed South Sudanese territory, a claim impossible to verify because neither side has given access to the front lines in recent days.
 Sudan denied that it planned to carry the fight into South Sudan. Sudan "has not and does not intend to" attack South Sudan, the Sudanese Foreign Ministry said in a statement emailed to reporters after Monday's airstrikes on Bentiu.
 Evidence of Sudanese air force bombing was clear, however, north of Bentiu, where craters filled with shrapnel could be found in the cracked earth. It was unclear whether

the target had been South Sudanese oilfields, which line both sides of the road from Heglig to Bentiu, or military positions nearby.
 One hope for peace is that the Sudanese army might be disinclined to carry the fight into South Sudanese territory, given the many rebel fronts it already faces in Sudanese territory.
 The biggest insurgency it faces is in the Nuba Mountains, which border South Sudan, where rebels allied with the South Sudanese government are gaining ground. The strategic Sudanese town of Talodi has come under heavy attack in recent days by the rebel forces there.

FROM **DISORDER** | 1

psychological problems can also affect memory.
 "Depression in older adults can sometimes cause some difficulties with thinking and concentration, and it's a potentially treatable condition that, as physicians, it's important for us to try to pick up on," Kelley said.
 Anticholinergic medications can cause memory and concentration problems as well. Prescriptions including Paxil — an antidepressant, Detrol — a medication for bladder-control, and the over-the-counter drug, Benadryl all contain anticholinergic drugs.
 The FDA recently tagged statins, designed for high cholesterol, as another drug group that

may cause memory loss. Even with this label change, Kelley said there isn't ample evidence of a correlation between statins and memory loss.
 On average, a person will experience symptoms of cognitive impairment for 2-3 years before a physician is ever consulted, Kelley said.
 If someone is experiencing memory loss, a neuropsychological evaluation might be recommended.
 "During a neuropsychological evaluation, a psychologist can examine things like memory, attention, language, planning, thinking, behavior ... and compare your results to people who do not have any suspected neurologic dysfunction,"

Folley said. "We can see if your memory — if your ability to learn new information and to recall it over time — is essentially where it should be or if it's worse than you think it might be."
 Kelley suggested staying physically and socially active to prevent cognitive problems. Exercising several days per week and solving mentally challenging puzzles will keep the body and mind sharp.
 "Those people that report low levels of satisfaction with their social interactions, and those people who are becoming more withdrawn have a higher risk of developing significant cognitive decline," Kelley said.



FROM **JOBS** | 1

the recession, Heath said.
 And because of low-opportunity cost, the increase of graduates decreases the value of a bachelor's degree, causing wages to decrease, Heath said.
 UC's career fair increased its number of employers from 73 in 2011 to 95 this year, said Katrina Jordan, director of the UC Career Development Center.
 "It appears [there is] some movement on the horizon," Jordan said. "[We are] hopeful for information in the next couple of months about the class of 2012."

FROM **OBESITY** | 1

mice and giving them a high-fat feeding. Mice with a higher level of the HDAC9 protein gained more weight. Mice with a lower level gained less weight even though both were given the same amount of feeding, Chatterjee said.
 "Deleting the HDAC9 gene completely prevented mice from developing obesity-related diseases during chronic high-fat feeding," Chatterjee said. "These results mean the discovery of a potential molecular culprit in obesity-related disease development."
 As research continues, the next

goal is to find a way to reverse the gene expression back to lower levels, Chatterjee said.
 "We believe that it is possible to reverse this epigenetic process, precipitated by chronic over-eating, with selective drugs," he said. "We are currently focusing our attention to design drugs to reverse such epigenetic changes to bring HDAC9 expression down and restore normal fat cell function in obese individuals, representing a novel treatment strategy for obesity-related disease conditions."



FROM **INFESTATION** | 1

the conditions; on days when there is a high number of rodent sightings, employees sit in a circle with laptops in the middle of the room so they can keep an eye on the mice, Shaw said.
 "That does make it hard to come to work every day," Shaw said. The staff cleans feces off the desks most mornings, and several have had mice run across their feet during the day, he said.
 "It's not fair, and I do feel like if it was some other office, this would've been handled by now," Calloway said. "It's ridiculous that it's been going on this long, and people still have to work here."
 Dining areas on campus have also seen a number of mice, with six pest control violations sighted by the Cincinnati Health Department during standard inspections during the 2011-12 academic year; two in Center Court, and one each in MarketPointe, CCM Starbucks, Stadium View and Fifth Third Arena.
 Since then, all the violations have been corrected or abated, except for in Center Court, where a mouse was sighted Saturday, April 7.
 "It grosses me out and makes me think twice about the food I'm eating there," said Kaitlyn Cooper, a first-year health sciences student. "It seems so unsanitary to me."
 Mice carry a handful of diseases that can be transmitted to humans, including salmonella, ratbite fever, tapeworms, ringworm, bloody scours and rodent-borne viral infectious disease lymphocytic choriomeningitis, according to wildlife control firm Critter Control.
 And students are at risk for catching the diseases, said Matthew Clayton, a registered sanitarian with the Cincinnati Health Department.
 "If you have a facility where there's a rodent infestation, does it pose a significant risk? It absolutely does," Clayton said. "For a student, someone who's young and healthy,

maybe not as much of a risk, but there's still a threat."
 The high number of pest control issues on campus is unusual, said John Hautz, UC director of food services.
 "My sense is that yes, that would be an anomaly," Hautz said. "Lots of situations in the areas could lead to something like that — construction or demolition or an access way that has been left open or not properly secured."
 Pest control violations mean "the presence of insects, rodents and other pests is not being adequately controlled or minimized," according to the inspection report records. This can include anything from pest sightings to potential entry points for pests.
 "It's not uncommon that we have a violation," said Clayton, who inspects food facilities on and around campus. "Because the [facility] has a strip on the threshold of a door that's worn away, or someone's propping open a door."
 Two main factors play into an infestation, said Bob Bauer, UC Facilities director for grounds, moving and transportation services.
 "All rodents need food and shelter to survive," Bauer said. "And if you eliminate one or the other, they'll move on."
 With the Jefferson Avenue Sports Complex construction ongoing since spring 2010, mouse habitats are being disrupted, which is a likely cause of the AACRC infestation, Bauer said.
 "I am of the opinion that any construction, especially when you talk about construction on a large scale — will likely disrupt some sort of a [rodent] nest," Clayton said.
 The combination of the construction and an abundance of food sources in the AACRC led to the longest office building infestation on campus in recent history, Bauer said.
 "Other than [Fifth Third Arena] during the 15 years I was there, this is the longest infestation at UC I've dealt with," said Bauer, who was the director of operations at Fifth Third Arena until 2004.
 The pest control problem isn't exclusive to campus, Clayton said.
 "I think this is something that UC has dealt with for years, and I think it's because the city of Cincinnati has a rodent issue," Clayton said. "We have to bait the sewers downtown annually to prevent rodents from running around the streets downtown. Clifton has a real problem with rodents."
 As a result, a rodent sighting in the area isn't unusual, Clayton said.
 However, with the practice field construction nearing completion and exterminators working to rid the AACRC

PEST CONTROL VIOLATIONS IN 2011-12 SCHOOL YEAR

CENTER COURT	4/16/12, 2/21/12
* MARKET POINTE	10/16/11
* CCM STARBUCKS	10/28/11
* STADIUM VIEW	2/24/12
* FIFTH THIRD ARENA	2/29/12
* MAC'S PIZZA	1/13/12
* POMODORI'S	8/25/11
* CHICAGO GYRO	8/30/11
* PAPADINO'S	12/22/11
* CHRISTY'S	9/1/11
CHIPOTLE	12/7/11
* ARBY'S	10/25/11

More than 10 locations serving food in the Clifton Heights area have violated Cincinnati Health Department regulations for pest control in the past year.

* Violations have been corrected/abated

of pests, Bauer said he hopes the AACRC infestation will end soon.
 "After construction, it's going to be easier, and we're eliminating a lot of the places they can hide," Bauer said.
 UC Facilities has spent approximately \$1,200 on pest control in the AACRC since the problem arose two years ago — \$200 for the traps and \$540 per year on inspections, Bauer said.
 "It's not a huge part of my budget, but it would be nice to eliminate," Bauer said. "But we can't expect people to work under those conditions, so that's why we spend what we have to spend."
 It's an issue that campus officials take seriously, said John Hautz, director of food services.
 "Food safety is priority No. 1, and anything that would potentially impact our ability to maintain the proper environment — we would be very concerned about that," Hautz said.
 And in a city plagued by rodents, UC is starting to take additional steps to stamp out the problem.
 Aramark, a national food service company, operates food service on campus and is ultimately responsible for correcting health inspection violations, Hautz said. The company spends more than \$20,000 annually on pest control and is always quick to respond to any inspection violation with swift action, Clayton said.
 Along with UC Food Services, Aramark has been working with exterminators to make an effort to maintain better pest control.
 This past week, Hautz met with exterminators to examine the Campus Recreation Center complex, which houses Center Court, and see if there was room for improvement.
 "We wanted to make sure that beyond the boundaries of the food service component, the university's contractor for pest control


was taking appropriate preventative measures," Hautz said.
 The exterminators suggested several preventative measures during the tour, including sealing off potential entry points, Hautz said.
 But fixing the problem has to be a group effort, Bauer said. Communication is key, and workers have to be willing to make changes if they want to see progress.
 "If we're not made aware of the problem, there's no reason to make a visit," Bauer said. "When we were first made aware of the problem [in the AACRC], we instructed them on how to keep stuff out of reach of mice, because there was lots of food at desks, candy dishes, potato chips in the lunch room."
 Bauer also estimated that his exterminator, who empties traps when office members contact UC Facilities, had found less than 10 mice in the AACRC. However, UC Facilities does not get reports from Rose Pest Solutions, who handles the monthly inspections in the AACRC, he said.
 Mitch Livingston, vice president for student affairs and services, has also gotten involved with the pest control efforts at the AACRC.
 Representatives from the AACRC met with Livingston in Fall quarter to discuss the general conditions of the building, including the mice.
 "The outcome of the meeting was that they agreed to fix it over the summer," Shaw said. "At this moment, they're trying to work with us, but currently, it just seems so bad."
 Two years into the infestation, Shaw is anxious to see more action on the part of the university, he said.
 "They say we're going to put funding toward the cultural center, but at the same time, we're dealing with this right now," Shaw said. "It makes me feel like sometimes they — the university — don't care."



PROVIDED BY MARIO SHAW

IT'S A TRAP Pictured is a dead mouse caught in a glue trap in the African American Cultural and Resource Center near Fifth Third Arena.





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THE NEWS RECORD
 FOUNDED IN 1880

The News Record, an independent, student-run news organization of the University of Cincinnati's Communication Board, is printed during the school year every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, except holidays and examination periods, from its office located in 509 Swift Hall and is distributed to the UC community. The News Record distributes to more than 80 locations and has a weekly circulation of 22,500. One copy per person is free. Additional copies can be picked up at The News Record office for \$1.

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