Inside Illinois

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Historical perspective

Campus works to preserve history of its architecture

By Sharita Forrest
Assistant Editor

Since the UI opened its doors in 1867 with just one building, the Urbana campus has grown to encompass more than 15 million square feet of facilities and more than 200 major buildings spread across approximately 1,400 contiguous acres of land.

But finding the money to maintain and refurbish those buildings – as well as deciding which buildings are significant enough to be preserved and which should be replaced – is a challenge. However, a grant from the Getty Foundation is helping the campus develop a preservation program for its historic buildings.

The UI was one of 10 U.S. colleges and universities to receive a Campus Heritage grant, which the Getty Foundation awards to colleges and universities to assist in managing and preserving the integrity of significant historic buildings, sites and landscapes.

Facilities and Services is using the $175,000, two-year award that was conferred in September to develop a preservation maintenance guidelines for historic buildings on the Urbana campus. Currently 12 structures on the register to help fund the structure's multimillion-dollar renovation project.

Currently, 12 structures on the Urbana campus – including the Library, Altgeld Hall and Kenney Gym – are listed on the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the National Park Service in the U.S. Department of the Interior. Another 95 buildings are potentially eligible for the designation, which generally is bestowed on structures that are at least 50 years old and deemed worthy of preservation because of their association with historical events or significant people or because they have distinctive characteristics or construction.

Structures less than 50 years old are significant enough to be

Preserving history

Campus historic preservation officer Melvyn Skvarla, pictured, and Clif Carey, director of planning, Facilities and Services, are using a grant from the Getty Foundation to develop preservation maintenance guidelines for historic buildings on the Urbana campus. Currently 12 buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The university is seeking placement of Memorial Stadium on the register to help fund the structure's multimillion-dollar renovation project.

Purdue engineering dean to be named new UI provost

By Craig Chamberlain
News Bureau Staff Writer

Linda P.B. Katehi, the John A. Edwardson Dean of Engineering at Purdue University, will be named provost and vice chancellor for academic affairs at the UI.

Pending approval by the UI Board of Trustees at its Jan. 19 meeting in Chicago, Katehi (kah-TAY-hee) will begin her duties at Illinois on April 1.

UI Chancellor Richard Herman said Katehi is a perfect choice for Illinois. "She is engaging, quick and has experience with strategic planning. She has accomplished much in her time at Purdue and has a great deal of support there, as well as from those in the national community. We are enormously excited that she will be joining us in a leadership role."

Katehi, a native of Greece, earned a degree in mechanical and electrical engineering from the National Technical University of Athens in 1977. She came to the U.S. in 1979 to study at the University of California at Los Angeles, and earned master’s and doctoral degrees in electrical engineering there in 1981 and 1984.

Katehi began her academic career in 1984 as a professor of electrical engineering at the University of Michigan, where she stayed for 18 years. Starting in 1994, she served in a succession of administrative positions, including during 1998. Illinois was ranked fourth among the 200 public institutions since the 2002 and 2003 rankings.

The UI's Urbana-Champaign campus ranked a 'best value'

By Sharita Forrest
Assistant Editor

The UI's Urbana-Champaign campus is one of the nation's top 10 "best values" among America’s public colleges and universities, according to the most recent analysis by Kiplinger's Personal Finance magazine.

Kiplinger's periodic 100 Best Values in Public Colleges survey examines four-year public schools with broad-based curricula, rating them based on a combination of educational quality, attendance costs and the availability of financial aid programs. The list is culled to 100 institutions that provide top-quality education at affordable rates.

The 2006 rankings appear in the magazine's February issue, which hit the newsstands Jan. 10.

The Urbana campus, which was ranked the eighth best value in public higher education again this year, consistently has ranked among the top 10 public institutions since Kiplinger's began conducting the surveys in 1998. Illinois was ranked fourth in the inaugural survey, fell to ninth in the 2000 survey, but moved up a notch to eighth in the 2002 and 2003 rankings.

"We’re pleased that Kiplinger has recognized our efforts to ensure that the citizens of Illinois have affordable access to a world-class university," said Keith Marshall, associate provost. "It is rewarding to see that we have succeeded in our efforts to continue ensuring that students get a high-quality education despite substantial budget cuts in recent years."

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill topped the 2006 rankings, as it has during each of the five surveys to date, followed by the University of Florida and the University of Virginia.

As a best value for out-of-state students, see BEST VALUE, Page 3

Be realistic
Creativity and flexibility are important when setting fitness goals.

cause and effect
A new study shows a complex link between abuse and eating disorders.

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"As an associate provost, she guided pol- icy and priorities concerning undergraduate education across the campus," Herman said.

Lois W. Barham, 82, died Dec. 21 at Cham- paign County Nursing Home, Urbana. Bar- ham was a graduate of the College of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. She worked for the payroll department, the School of Life Sciences and the Children’s Research Center. Memorials: Champaign County Nursing Home, Urbana. 1102 S. Main St., Urbana, IL 61802.

Alberta Mae Bement, 63, died Dec. 23 at home in Champaign. Bement worked at the UI from 1985 until 1993. She was a secretary IV for the College of Business and Economics. Memorials: First Community United Methodist Church, Royal. 8770 E. Schwartz Rd., Royal, IL 61879-3597.

Nancy Sue Cox, 62, died Dec. 18 at Care Centre, Champaign. Cox worked at the UI for 15 years as a nursing assistant and at the UI Health Science Division. Memorials: American Cancer Society or Muscular Dystrophy As- sociation.

Donald Edwin Erickson, 75, died Dec. 26 at Carle Foundation Hospital, Urbana. Erickson was duplicating machine operator II for the UI College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences for 14 years, retiring in the mid-1990s. Memoriales: Evangelical Lutheran Church of America at Towne House Health Center, Fort Wayne, Ind. 8808 Fort Wayne Blvd., Fort Wayne, IN 46808-1650.

Daryl Lee “Big D” Goldenstein, 82, died Dec. 20 at Clark-Lindsey Manor, Urbana. Goldenstein worked for the College of Business at the UI for 21 years, retiring in 1970. She worked as an office supervisor and secretary I. Memorials: Bethel Missionary Baptist Church.

Darryl Lee “Big D” Goldenstein, 51, died Dec. 28 at Carle Foundation Hospital, Urbana. Goldenstein worked at Facilities and Services for more than 30 years as a groundworker. Memorials: American Heart and Lung Association or St. John Luth- eran Church, Royal. 8770 E. Schwartz Rd., Royal, IL 61879-3597.

F. Thomas Gothard, 87, died Dec. 11 at OSF St. Anthony Hospital, Galesburg. Gothard worked in the chemistry business for more than 25 years at the UI. Memorials: St. Mary’s Catholic Church.

Linda S. Ides, 64, died Jan. 14 at Carle Foundation Hospital. Ides was a building service worker in Facilities and Services until 2001. Memorials: Grace Baptist Church.

Marie P. Kay, 68, died Jan. 6 at Barnes-Jewish Hospital, St. Louis. Kay was a staff secretary in the dean’s office at the College of Education. She had worked at the UI for more than 10 years. Memorials: National Multiple Sclerosis Society, www.nmss.org or 800-344-4867.


Adam A. Milani, 39, died May 16, 2005, in an Atlanta hospital. Milani was a visiting assistant professor in the UI College of Law from 1998 to 1999.

Robert E. Nelson, 91, died July 8, 2005, in Parkway Manor of Marion, Ill. Nelson retired in 1976 as assistant professor emeritus of English and served as a professor in 1975. In 2003, he was ap- pointed an associate professor and permanent member of the department.

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Mix a little bit of a children’s show host and a bit of celebrity chef and you might have the makings of Tom Austin, a cook in the Housing Division. “My favorite thing is to tell you a story,” she told me. Tom Austin is a food columnist who is writing an unconventional cookbook that will help readers learn to cook spontaneously. Austin, who splits his work weeks between Illinois Street and Florida Avenue residence halls, joined the university’s staff as extra help a couple of years ago and then became a full-time employee last February. When he’s not experimenting in his kitchen, Austin enjoys reading and ballroom dancing.

How did you become a cook?
When I was 16, I was a busboy at a white-tablecloth Italian restaurant in St. Louis, and one Friday night a cook got sick right before the line opened, and the chef said, “Hey, kid, come back here. You’re going to help us out tonight.” I was there all weekend, fetching things for them and watching and learning. When the cook died a few days later, I had the job. Even though I was still in high school, I worked with the chef there for a couple of years. When he left to open his own restaurant, I took over his position. I was 18 or 19 years old and was a chef in a restaurant that most of the kids in my upper-middle class high school couldn’t afford to eat in.

Where else have you worked?
I’ve worked in Minneapolis, North Carolina and Wisconsin. I stayed some places a year or two, sometimes for more. When I got bored, I went from place to place to gain different kinds of experience. I had a bakery shop in Minnesota for a while, where I did outside catering along with retail and wholesale baking. I did catering at a women’s club for about four years, catering about 150 weddings a year there – one every Friday and two every Saturday. I taught myself how to decorate wedding cakes one afternoon by getting a cake-decorating book, mixing up 60 quarts of icing and decorating my workbench.

What has kept you interested in cooking all this time?
Mom used to make homemade bread all the time, and I really enjoyed helping her. When I was about 4, she taught me how to make 1-2-3-4 Cake. As my children each turned 4, I’d visit their preschool classes and help the kids make homemade cupcakes. That could be really interesting, especially having the children crack the eggs. Once I got to crack more than one, I had to order two dozen eggs in order to make four into the bowl. One of my daughters learned how to do Banana Foster flambe when she was in about second grade and would invite her friends over for flaming desserts as an after-school snack. During my years in the kitchen, I was always learning about the science of good cooking and teaching new stuff. When I finally attended the University of Wisconsin at the age of 36, many people there told me I should be a teacher. After thinking about it, I realized that I had been one for the previous 20 years. I enjoyed teaching, but what had kept me interested in food writing and in writing a cookbook?

How did you get interested in food writing and in writing a cookbook?
About eight years ago, my brother asked for a recipe and directions to make pot roast. My reply evolved into a food column for the Decatur Herald & Review. The column ran for a couple of years, until I had a mild stroke about two years ago. The name change better reflects the RB&ML’s collections and allows the university to reuse the term “special collections” for a wider variety of collections on campus, such as those in the Map Library, the University Archives and the Sousa Collection.

“An illusion and vision remain the same,” said Valerie Hotchkiss, the new head of The Rare Book & Manuscript Library, “but some changes do make us better.”

According to Hotchkiss, who also is a professor of medieval studies, more than 300,000 rare books, manuscripts and special collections are housed in the RB&ML.

“From the establishment of printing with Gutenberg to the earliest renderings of Google, the RB&M’s role is to catalog books and manuscripts for their intellectual content and worthiness as cultural objects,” Hotchkiss said. The RB&M that publishes the early lines of early printing, especially the Elizabethan and Stuart periods in England reflected in works by Shakespeare, some important editons of the Bible; and renaissance schoolbooks.

“The Library is renowned for its outstanding collections of early prints, incunabula – books printed before 1501 – and, is, in fact, the third-largest university collection of 15th-century imprints in America,” she added.

Also noteworthy are collections in the history of economics, natural history and science, the works of Mark Twain and other American authors; the library’s holdings of notable figures such as Benjamin Disraeli, W.S. Merwin, Marcel Proust, Carl Sandburg.

BEST VALUE, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1
The Urbana campus ranked 14th in the 2006 survey, with the State University of New York College’s Genesee and Binghamton campuses ranked at first and second place, respectively, followed by UNC Chapel Hill. Kiplinger’s data analysis for the 2005-06 academic year that more than 500 public four-year schools and universities provided to Thoms- on Peterson, a provider of educational materials and information on educational institutions, and supplemented the data with its own research.

Academic quality was the primary criteria, comprising about two-thirds of institutions’ total scores, and was determined by information on graduation rates that includes a freshman performance on the SAT or ACT, admission rates, freshman retention rates, four-year and six-year graduation rates and student-faculty ratios.

To evaluate affordability, Kiplinger’s looked at total costs for in-state and out-of-state students and state financial and non-federal financial; the percentage of students’ costs met by need-based assistance; and the average debt incurred by students prior to graduation.

Budget crises in many states and dwindling appropriations for higher education have pushed average tuition and fees at four-year public schools up by 57 percent during the past five years, and have forced many schools to slash financial aid programs, as by much as 20 to 40 percent at some institutions, the report said.

For the complete report, go to www.kiplinger.com/personalfinance/magazine/articles/2006/02/offlages.html.
Polymer aids in blood clotting, pointing way to new treatment

By Jim Barlow
News Bureau Staff Writer

A serendipitous comparison prompted by an old scientific image and involving an ancient but understudied molecule may lead to a new treatment strategy for injuries or illnesses in which blood clotting is paramount to survival.

In a paper to appear in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, researchers from the UI and the University of Georgia report that a linear polymer known as polyphosphate speeds blood clotting and helps clots last longer. The paper was posted online last week on the PNAS Web site.

Polyphosphate was shown to have three important roles, said James H. Morrissey, a biochemist in the UI College of Medicine at Urbana-Champaign. The inorganic compound accelerates two parts of the coagulation cascade — the contact-activation pathway and factor V, a protein that forms thrombin — leading to fibrin and clots. Finally, he said, polyphosphate delays the breakdown of clots, which causes renewed bleeding.

“The net effect is accelerating the rate at which blood clots form and then prolonging how long they last,” Morrissey said. “The successful research already has landed the UI a three-year, $300,000 grant from the Roy J. Carver Charitable Trust to establish the Center for Hemostasis Research. The grant, which began Nov. 1, involves three UI labs with Morrissey in the lead. The PNAS report comes about a year after former Illinois scientist Roberto Docampo, now a professor of cellular biology at Georgia’s Center for Tropical and Emerging Global Diseases, documented in the Journal of Biological Chemistry (Oct. 22, 2004) that dense granules in human platelets contain polyphosphate.

In the early 1990s, Docampo determined that a tiny granule, a subcellular pouch, in yeast, fungi and bacteria — long thought to be for storage — was a fully operational organelle. It contained pyrophosphatase, a pump-like enzyme that allows proton transport. He named it the acidocalcisome for its acidic and calcium components.

Docampo has since found virtually identical pyrophosphate-containing pouches in numerous prokaryotic organisms, challenging the theory on the origin of eukaryotic organelles and suggesting a targeted approach to killing many disease-causing organisms.

“Because I saw electron microscopy pictures of the blood platelets’ dense granules taken many years ago that were almost identical to the pictures we took of the acidocalcisomes of different protozoa,” he said, “I thought it would be a good idea to test if they were similar in other aspects. When we found that polyphosphate was released from platelets upon stimulation, I immediately thought about a potential role in coagulation.”

In collaboration with Morrissey, an expert on blood clotting, Docampo and a team of UI graduate and postdoctoral students tested the effect of adding polyphosphate to platelet-poor plasma in a series of in-vitro experiments to see if it enhanced blood clotting. The results were dramatic, Morrissey said, adding that the presence of polyphosphate may help explain how platelets accelerate the process of blood clotting.

The National Institutes of Health funded the collaborative project.

Polyphosphate is in every living organism, but scientists thought it to be a molecular fossil conserved from prebiotic time. “This is something that has mainly been studied in bacteria,” Docampo said. “There is almost no data on polyphosphates in vertebrates, including humans. No role was seen for them, so there was little interest in studying them.”

The Center for Hemostasis Research will continue the discovery efforts further. Morrissey and Illinois colleagues Stephen Sligar, a professor of biochemistry, and Lawrence B. Schook, a professor of animal sciences, will lead a variety of experiments. Among them, they will test the use of polyphosphate as an additive to topical agents as well as new nanotechnologies in an animal model to develop effective treatments for situations involving uncontrollable bleeding.

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“Roberto has discovered a novel structure of major metabolic importance that regulates the levels of calcium and phosphate within all cells,” said Kornberg, an emeritus professor of biochemistry in Stanford University’s School of Medicine. “This acidocalcisome has been identified in cells as diverse as bacteria, the protozoa of tropical diseases and the blood-clotting elements of human blood.”

Although no longer at Illinois, Docampo said he’s thrilled that the research will be continuing through the Carver grant to the UI. “It’s theoretically possible to use this discovery to find ways to help the body’s own blood-clotting mechanisms,” he said. “It could be potentially very useful to save lives. Many people with severe injuries die from blood loss not directly resulting from their injuries. This research could open doors to helping in that regard.”

In his new lab at Georgia, Docampo will continue to study the purification of polyphosphate present in platelets and on the enzymes involved in its metabolism.

Co-authors with Morrissey and Docampo on the PNAS paper were Peter Rohloff, an Illinois M.D./Ph.D student who worked in Docampo’s former lab in the UI College of Veterinary Medicine, Morrissey’s former Illinois graduate student Stephanie A. Smith and Nicola J. Mutch, and Deepak Baskar, a graduate student at Morrissey’s lab. ◆
Study shows complex link between abuse and eating disorders

By Craig Chamberlain
News Bureau Staff Writer

Women who were victims of childhood sexual abuse have long been assumed to be at a higher risk for eating disorders. The results of research, however, have been mixed, with some studies showing a link and others none.

A recently published study of college-age women shows there is a connection between the two, though not a direct one. Childhood sexual abuse is not a significant risk factor on its own, but it is when combined with psychological distress (depression or anxiety) and a condition of emotional disconnectedness known as alexithymia, say study authors Anita Hund and Dorothy Espelage, both with the University of Illinois.

“Those factors appear to play an important role not only in how eating disorders get started, but more importantly in how they keep going,” according to Hund, a doctoral student in educational psychology at Illinois and the lead author of the study, published in the October issue of the Journal of Counseling Psychology (http://content.apa.org/journals/cou).

“What sends one woman over the line, and not her classmate (with a similar background), probably has a lot to do with how they experience emotions,” Hund said. If those factors can be addressed through counseling, it holds promise for reducing a woman’s risk for developing a disorder, she said.

The study’s results validate a lot of what many counselors and clinicians already believe or suspect, according to Espelage, a professor of educational psychology at Illinois and co-author of the study. The results also have consequences for the treatment of eating disorders and related behaviors on college campuses, she said.

Many women on campuses engage in disordered eating behaviors, from severe restriction or purging, to binging and purging, Espelage said.

Among those are women who come to campus with no history of such behaviors, “but begin to feel dissatisfied with their bodies in a very competitive environment and engage in disordered eating for the first time,” she said.

But many campuses devote few resources to counseling women engaged in those behaviors, she said. And there is a movement toward sending those with fully developed eating disorders to off-campus treatment centers, in part because the treatment is so expensive.

“I think this research lends support to the idea that we can do something in college counseling centers and have a tremendous effect,” she said.

Previous research on the association between childhood sexual abuse and eating disorders had produced inconsistent and confusing results because it did not take multiple factors into account, Hund said. “In reality, the association between a history of childhood sexual abuse and disordered eating behaviors is very complex,“ she said.

The researchers believe their study is the first on this topic to take those multiple factors into account, using a research technique called structural equation modeling.

Using results from previous research, including work by Espelage and Suzanne Mazzeo, now a professor at Virginia Commonwealth University, the researchers developed a hypothetical model or map of associations between various factors. The factors in the model included childhood sexual abuse, general psychological distress, alexithymia, restrictive eating behaviors and attitudes, body dissatisfaction, and bulimic eating behaviors (such as binging and purging).

Alexithymia (uh-lex-uh-THIGH-me-uh) is defined as a condition in which a person is unable to recognize or describe his or her own emotions. Hund described it as “a disconnect between emotions and the rest of you.”

Their data was gathered through a written survey administered to 608 undergraduate and graduate women at a large Midwestern university, producing 589 usable responses.

What the researchers found when they sorted out the data was that it fit their hypothetical model of how the various factors were associated and how they affected the level of risk for an eating disorder. Hund said.

“These study results fit into the idea that eating disordered behaviors actually have a purpose,” she said. “Somebody who’s abused is of course going to have some issues around dealing with emotions, and this is their solution to functioning.” Therefore, it may be important for counselors and clinicians not to move too quickly to take away those behaviors, except when immediately life-threatening, and to deal with the woman’s “underlying emotional structure,” Hund said.

◆

Complex link
Dorothy Espelage, left, a professor of educational psychology, and graduate student Anita Hund have found a connection between childhood sexual abuse and a higher risk for eating disorders.
Creativity, flexibility important when setting fitness goals

By Melissa Mitchell
News Bureau Staff Writer

Throughout the land, glossy new calendars adorn kitchen walls and office desktops. And for many people, the new year prompts thoughts of an old tradition: making – and, in many cases, ultimately breaking – New Year’s resolutions.

Predictably, on the heels of holiday-related overindulgence in sweets and treats, the word “exercise” manages to surface on many people’s lists. What are the keys to getting a new fitness program off the ground, then staying the course?

“I would urge people to be creative, flexible and forgiving when it comes to setting their New Year physical activity resolutions,” said Wojtek Chodzko-Zajko (VOY-tek HODGE-koh-ZYE-koh), a fitness expert who heads the department of kinesiology and community health at the UI. “There are countless enjoyable and creative ways to build physical activity into a daily routine,” said the UI professor, who also is principal investigator of the National Blueprint Project, a coalition of more than 50 national organizations with a joint commitment to promoting independent and active aging in people 50 years old or more.

Many of the activities proposed by Chodzko-Zajko are suited for people of all ages and run counter to traditional notions of what an exercise program looks like.

“Many of us grow up with a very rigid conception of ‘exercise’ that involves participation in a ‘formal’ exercise program, or joining a gym or fitness club,” he said. “This kind of exercise almost always involves wearing special clothes, traveling to an exercise facility, and finding time in a busy schedule to fit it all in.

“Not surprisingly, the majority of Americans fail to achieve the Centers for Disease Control recommendation of 30 minutes of moderate physical activity on most days of the week.”

And the health consequences of inactivity can actually be life-threatening.

“Physical inactivity is a major risk factor for many physical and psychological conditions,” Chodzko-Zajko said. “Sedentary living is associated with heart disease, obesity, diabetes and many other diseases. Inactivity is also linked to low self-esteem and psychological depression. Many studies have shown that regular physical activity can positively influence all of the above conditions.”

In addition to physical and psychological benefits, regular physical activity can often have social benefits as well.

“Some people enjoy participating in group exercise programs where they have a chance to interact with fellow exercisers of all ages and abilities,” he said. “Others like to work out with a close friend or partner.

“Regardless whether you choose to be active for health or social reasons, building more activity into your everyday life can be an excellent way to improve your overall quality of life and add fun and fitness into the new year.”

One secret to success with any exercise plan – especially for those who find it difficult to stick with a traditional routine – is to stretch the imagination before stretching other body parts.

“If you fall off the wagon and experience a few lazy days, don’t beat yourself up. You can always pick up from where you left off. It’s never too late to start and you can renew your commitment to an active, healthy lifestyle on any day of the year, not just January 1st.”

Additional tips on how to become more physically active are available on the National Blueprint Project Web site: www.agingblueprint.org/tips.cfm.

A step ahead

Wojtek Chodzko-Zajko, a fitness expert who heads the kinesiology and community health department, urges people to be “creative, flexible and forgiving” when it comes to setting their New Year’s physical activity resolutions.

A FEW IDEAS TO ADD STEPS TO YOUR ROUTINE

- Add a loop of brisk walking around the shopping mall to your weekend bargain-hunting excursion.
- Buy an inexpensive step counter and log the number of steps you walk each day. Some people find that simply jotting down the number of steps they walk every day on a wall calendar or diary provides that additional motivation needed to help stick to a program.
- For those with sedentary office jobs, take a brisk walk outside during the morning coffee break; or on bad-weather days, walk up and down the stairs of the building instead.

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Stretchable silicon could be next wave in electronics

By James E. Kloeppel
News Bureau Staff Writer

The next wave in electronics could be wavy electronics.

UI researchers have developed a fully stretchable form of single-crystal silicon with micron-sized, wave-like geometries that can be used to build high-performance electronic devices on rubber substrates.

"Stretchable silicon offers different capabilities than can be achieved with standard silicon chips," said John Rogers, a professor of materials science and engineering and co-author of a paper that appeared in the journal Science, as part of the Science Express Web site, on Dec 15.

Functional, stretchable and bendable electronics could be used in applications such as sensors and drive electronics for integration into artificial muscles or biological tissues, structural monitors wrapped around aircraft wings, and conformable skins for integrated robotic sensors, said Rogers, who is also a Founder Professor of Engineering, a researcher at the Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology and a member of the Frederick Seitz Materials Research Laboratory.

To create their stretchable silicon, the researchers begin by fabricating devices in the geometry of ultrathin ribbons on a silicon wafer using procedures similar to those used in conventional electronics. Then they use specialized etching techniques to undercut the devices. The resulting ribbons of silicon are about 100 nanometers thick—1,000 times smaller than the diameter of a human hair.

In the next step, a flat rubber substrate is stretched and placed on top of the ribbons. Peeling the rubber away lifts the ribbons off the wafer onto the rubber surface. Releasing the stress in the rubber causes the silicon ribbons and the rubber to buckle into a series of well-defined waves that resemble an accordion.

"The resulting system of wavy integrated device elements on rubber represents a new form of stretchable, high-performance electronics," said Young Huang, the Shao Lee Soo Professor of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering. "The amplitude and frequency of the waves change, in a physical mechanism similar to an accordion bellows, as the system is stretched or compressed."

As a proof of concept, the researchers fabricated wavy diodes and transistors and compared their performance with traditional devices. Not only did the wavy devices perform as well as the rigid devices, they could be repeatedly stretched and compressed without damage, and without significantly altering their electrical properties.

"These stretchable silicon diodes and transistors represent only two of the many classes of wavy electronic devices that can be formed," Rogers said. "In addition to individual devices, complete circuit sheets can also be structured into wavy geometries to enable stretchability."

Besides the unique mechanical characteristics of wavy devices, the coupling of strain to electronic and optical properties might provide opportunities to design device structures that exploit mechanically tunable, periodic variations in strain to achieve unusual responses.

In addition to Rogers and Huang, co-authors of the paper were postdoctoral researcher Dahl-Young Khang and research scientist Hanqing Jiang. The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy funded the work.◆

Staying flexible Materials science and engineering professors John Rogers, above, and Young Huang led the team at Illinois that developed a fully stretchable form of single-crystal silicon with micron-sized, wave-like geometries that can be used to build high-performance electronic devices on rubber substrates.
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UI exhibition to spotlight prolific and often overlooked artist

By Melissa Mitchell
News Bureau Staff Writer

She exhibited with the surrealists in Paris in the 1930s and with the abstract expressionists in New York in the 1940s and 1950s. Today, her work is in the collections of some of the most respected art museums in the United States. Yet, if the name Hedda Sterne appears at all in textbooks documenting 20th-century art history, it's typically as a passing reference or a footnote.

A new exhibition organized by the Krannert Art Museum at the UI aims to correct that oversight and bring her work back into full view at last.

“Uninterrupted Flux: Hedda Sterne, A Retrospective,” which runs from Jan. 21 through March 2 at the UI museum, features nearly 100 drawings, paintings and pastel pieces by the artist created over a span of six decades.

“Through this exhibition, I hope to offer a tantalizing glimpse of Sterne’s prolific body of art: to make her work visible again, and invite further explorations of her life and art,” said curator Sarah Eckhardt.

Pieces included in the exhibition range from early collages and paintings representing an ever-changing style of execution and subject matter to pencil and pastel drawings completed, “we’ve gotten close,” said Eckhardt, “28-year-old UI art history student who worked on the exhibition and catalog as her dissertation project while also juggling duties as a curatorial assistant at the Menil Collection in Houston. “I usually visited her for a week at a time. She’d make meals for us and we’d talk well into the night.” Before the interviews were completed, “we could finish each other’s sentences.”

The impetus for organizing the show at the UI came from former Krannert Art Museum director Josef Helfenstein, now the museum director at The Menil Collection in Houston. “I usually visited her for a week at a time. She’d make meals for us and we’d talk well into the night.” Before the interviews were completed, “we could finish each other’s sentences.”

The impetus for organizing the show at the UI came from former Krannert Art Museum director Josef Helfenstein, now the director of The Menil Collection. Helfenstein began exploring the idea after he came across one of her paintings – titled “Machine 5” – in Krannert’s storage area. “The painting seemed both familiar and enigmatic,” Helfenstein wrote in the exhibition catalog.

“On the one hand, it related to the post-World War II vocabulary of abstract American painting, on the other hand, it was strikingly different in the cool, anti-heroic use of color and subject matter,” Helfenstein wrote.

While aware of Sterne, in large part because she is recognizable to generations of art students as the only woman in a historic Life magazine photograph of several abstract expressionist artists -- dubbed the “Irascibles” -- by the magazine’s editors – Helfenstein acknowledged that he didn’t know much about her. Furthermore, he doubted that many of his curatorial colleagues did either.

But Helfenstein was intrigued by the mystery of her paintings, and had won the purchase prize during one of the UI’s Festival of Contemporary Arts in the 1950s. He wanted to learn more about Sterne’s work. So he wrote to her and arranged to visit her in New York. When he left the UI for The Menil, Helfenstein turned over full curatorial responsibilities for the project to Eckhardt.

Through her long conversations with Sterne, Eckhardt learned the artist had once traveled in the same circles with some of the best-known of the abstract expressionists and other members of New York’s cultural elite. Sterne nonetheless insisted on distancing herself from the New York School pack artistically and to align herself with a particular style or movement.

In fact, just when the public would begin to pay attention to a particular style of work she was creating, and museums would acquire it, Sterne would quickly abandon the series and move on to something new. Thus, unlike Pollock, with his drip paintings, Sterne was never associated with a signature style. However, those familiar with Sterne’s “Spray Roads” series, in which she used commercial spray enamel on canvas almost a decade before the pop artists employed such direct industrial references, “often connect her with that body of work, Eckhardt said.

She conceives that gender issues may have been another factor in Sterne’s eventual fade from public view and the art-historical canon, but believes Sterne’s own artistic philosophies may have played a bigger role.

“She strives for a certain invisibility and abandonment of self in exchange for receptivity to her environment,” the curator noted. “Perhaps what distinguished Sterne most from her abstract expressionist friends, however, was a fundamental motivational difference in her approach to artmaking.

Hedda Sterne, “Annus II,” 1945, Oil on canvas

“Abstract expressionists were extremely interested in identity, so their paintings expressed something about themselves,” Eckhardt said. Sterne, on the other hand, “is like a lens looking at the world. For her, art is not personal. She thought of herself more as an instrument.”

Or, in Sterne’s own words: “With time I have learned to lose my identity while drawing and to act simply like a conduit, permitting visions that want to take shape to do so.”

Sometimes the visions begged to become representations of the natural world, sometimes the man-made. Occasionally, they turned into “anthropographs” – images of machines with human characteristics – or even portraits of people she knew.

“And through all this,” Sterne told Eckhardt, “pervades my feeling that I am only one small speck – hardly an atom – in the uninterrupted flux of the world around me.”

“Uninterrupted Flux” will travel to the University of Virginia Art Museum, Richmond, and will be on view there Jan. 12 through March 11, 2007. Other venues may be added later. ◆

Hedda Sterne, “Machovec 5,” 1960, Oil on canvas

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Beckman researchers study communication part of language

By Steve McLaughney
Beckman Institute Writer

Researchers can get their inspiration from a mentor, or colleague, or perhaps even a lecture that strikes a chord. Psychology researcher Kara Federmeier got hers from her younger brother when she was still in high school.

“I had a brother who died of a brain tumor,” Federmeier said. “I saw in him going through the various struggles, the many surgeries, that it’s hard to lose motor control, it’s hard to lose a lot of things. But the communication part of language is maybe one of the more devastating things to have to struggle with. So I went into graduate school wanting to study language, in particular to study the meaning aspect of language, the communication aspect of language.”

Federmeier kept her focus through her undergraduate years at the UI and while earning a doctorate at the University of California at San Diego. Now, that search for how we communicate meaning has led her to concentrate on the hemispheres of our brains.

“A lot of people who study language focus on the grammatical aspect of language and how words are put together, but we really focus on the meaning aspect of language,” Federmeier said. “We think it ties it all together. And we do think that what we find out about how the two hemispheres of our brain work in tandem more than what many people realize. And the production and comprehension of language plays a big role in how our brains operate. “So we think that there is a constant sort of interplay between language comprehension and production in the left hemisphere, and that this affects processing at all levels,” she said.

Federmeier also said that the brain’s hemispheres work in ways that are more nuanced than what is typically portrayed in the popular media.

“The thing that really fascinates me, and my students, about hemisphere differences is that the answer we keep getting is the brain doesn’t do anything in just one way,” she said. “When you hear about the hemispheres in magazines or read about them in newspapers it’s always one does this and one does something very different. We think that they both do a little bit of everything, but that they shift exactly how they’re doing it, which is really quite important from an information processing point of view.”

While at Illinois as an undergrad, Federmeier walked the hallways shortly after the Beckman Institute first opened in 1989. She never expected to return one day as a Beckman faculty member.

“ать I always thought it would be great if I could come back,” said the Danville native. “I liked the area and it seemed like a great place to raise kids, and this is a great intellectual environment.”

And while she has pursued other research interests over the years, Federmeier has maintained her focus on how people communicate meaning to one another.

“There were lots of little jogs along the way but I always wanted to work at that interface,” she said.

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State vs. federal rules at issue in regulation of HMOs

The rise of managed health care has brought into focus a clash between federal and state jurisdiction over the regulation of health maintenance organizations, UI legal scholars conclude.

The dispute centers on two provisions of the 1974 Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), which regulates health and disability benefits covering more than 75 million Americans with employer-based health insurance.

The first provision says that federal regulation shall “supersede any and all state laws insofar as they may now or hereafter relate to any employee benefit plan.” But another section provides that nothing in ERISA “shall be construed to exempt or relieve any person from any law of any state which regulates insurance.”

In an empirical examination of federal and state court cases arising from disputes over HMO regulation, the Illinois team, led by Robert F. Rich, a professor of law and of political science, concluded that “our judicial institutions cannot make up their minds about whether to support or restrain managed care.”

Because nearly all Americans with employer-based health insurance are now enrolled in some form of managed care, the lack of clarity over who regulates HMOs has made protection of consumers a confusing area of the law.

“A consequence of ERISA’s structure and the record of judicial interpretation over the last 20-plus years, states interested in strict health-care regulation or health-care reform must either design their health-care reform efforts within the framework of general legislation having indirect effects on ERISA entities or operate within the ‘insurance’ regulation framework provided by the Act,” Rich and colleagues wrote.

The team’s findings were reported in the Elder Law Journal, published by the Illinois College of Law.

The jurisdictional issue has stymied attempts by states to regulate HMOs and has left unresolved such questions as whether HMOs are liable for malpractice claims and punitive damages.

Critics charge that the broad immunity given to HMOs and insurance companies through ERISA encourages arbitrary denial of medical treatments to patients based on cost considerations alone.

“The increased litigation involving managed care organizations is part of the backlash from the general public, physicians and the media against managed care,” the authors wrote.

The confusing array of legislation and regulation, as well as the clashing decisions of state and federal courts, point to “a disjoined national health policy,” the authors concluded.

Either Congress or the Supreme Court “needs to develop a more just, consistent and fair system for the administration and regulation of health insurance and health-care benefits,” according to the article. Rich is the director the Illinois Institute of Government and Public Affairs. The article, co-written by Christopher T. Eib and Louis J. Gale, both Illinois students, is titled “Judicial Interpretation of Managed Care Policy.”

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HISTORY. CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

old that are architecturally significant, are of “exceptional importance” to a community, state, region or the nation or are integral parts of districts eligible for listing in the national register may also be eligible, as is Assembly Hall, which was constructed in the early 1960s.

The three round dairy barns along St. Mary’s Road are listed as a National Historic District. The Morrow Pits, which date back to 1876, and the Astronomical Observatory, built in 1896, are designated as National Historic Landmarks, the nation’s highest honor.

Melyvn Skvarla, campus historic preservation officer in the Planning Division of Facilities and Services, said the university may pursue designation of Memorial Stadium as a National Historic Landmark in order to make it eligible for grants that would help fund needed renovations. The stadium, dedicated in 1924 as a memorial to 189 students and alumni who died in World War I, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and designation as a National Historic Landmark due to its significance in the development of recreation in America.

“With the historic landmark designation, there’s a potential of getting up to $2.5 million in grant funding. And in some cases, Congressmen can make more funds available,” Skvarla said.

“We’re probably also going to re-evaluate some of the buildings that have been designated as eligible (for the National Register) because they have been designated by Congress and perhaps they’re too inefficient and a plaque would work better than having the inefficient building there,” said Skvarla, who declined to specify which buildings those might be.

Historic preservation architects also will evaluate whether refurbishments to some historic buildings should incorporate the materials used in the original construction or if more cost-effective, modern materials might be used that would preserve the aesthetic integrity.

“A few years ago, the original wood windows in Engineering Hall were replaced with aluminum-covered wood windows,” Skvarla said. “To the purists, that’s a big no-no. But the average person wouldn’t know the difference. But maintenance people don’t have to repaint the aluminum-covered windows every five or 10 years. Painting windows is a time-consuming and costly process, and aluminum windows can go 25 years without being repainted.”

The Chancellor’s Design Advisory Committee, which is charged with identifying historic resources and advising on their care, will likely provide input on the preservation program, Skvarla said. During the late 1980s and early 1990s, the committee developed a method of evaluating historic facilities, rating them on a 1 to 5 scale, to indicate whether they were significant and worthy of national register listing or were unsuitable for continued use. However, new guidelines for evaluating properties probably will be developed as part of the new preservation program, as some critics voiced concern that the rating method was subjective and that some members may have lacked the expertise needed to judge buildings’ significance.

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CAMPUS BUILDINGS ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES*

*U.S. Department of the Interior

Astronomical Observatory
Busey Hall
Dairy Experimental Round Barns
Evans Hall
Freer Hall
Harken Hall
Kenney Gym
Kenney Gym Annex
Library
Mumford House
Natural History Building
Harker Hall
Hillside House
Homer Hall
Horton Hall
Hughes Hall
Ikebuchi Laboratory
Joss House
Kellogg Hall
Kirkwood Hall
Kirkwood Gym Annex
Knight Hall
Lawrence Hall
Lemon Hall
Lincoln Hall
Littleton Hall
Lone Eagle Hall
McDowell Hall
Meade Hall
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Documentaries were ‘hot-ticket art form’ in Spain in 1930s

By Melissa Mitchell
News Bureau Staff Writer

Today, the term “documentary” usually brings to mind video exposés of corporate or political wrongdoing. Or perhaps the exploits of a near-extinct indigenous species struggling to survive in some remote locale. And while such films may appeal, they more typically are relegated to the margins of popular culture.

But it hasn’t always been this way, according to Jordana Mendelson, a UI professor of art history.

“Despite our contemporary perception of documentary, during the early 20th century, recording the world in all of its problematic detail was one of the most vividly complex and urgent of artistic and political issues,” said Mendelson, the author of a new book, “Documenting Spain: Artists, Exhibition, Culture, and the Modern Nation, 1929-1939” (Pennsylvania State University Press).

In fact, the UI author said, documentary—in all its many-splendored situations, from photographe-travelogue to photographic record and exhibition to posters, pamphlets and periodicals—was a hot-ticket art form in Spain in the 1920s and ’30s. During that time, one of the most turbulent and violent periods in that nation’s history, avant-garde artists, government officials and amateur artists and writers alike used documentary devices and formats to engage their audiences.

“Documenting Spain” is the result of years of archival research conducted throughout Spain by Mendelson, whose source material included historical documentary material from private and state collections. The richly illustrated text, which includes previously unpublished images, emerged from the art historian’s commitment to frame what was happening artistically in Spain “through the lens of artists working in the country and in touch with historically specific debates about representation, nationality, technology and tradition.”

Mendelson also wanted readers familiar with European modern art to understand the role that Spain’s artists played in both international and local contexts.

“The book comes out of my desire to understand what modernity looked like in Spain,” she said. “So, for me as an art historian, it is not only the images that are most resistant to modernity, but where those images are located. If you look at Spain and who its major artists constitute the fundamental story about European modern art.”

Central characters in both 20th-century Spanish and European art history include Pablo Picasso, Joan Miró and Salvador Dalí. The names and work of all three are recognizable today, even among people who don’t otherwise know a whole lot about art history. Mendelson said, “Picasso’s ‘Guernica’ and cubism, and Dalí with (widespread publicity surrounding) his calendar in 2004 … most people are familiar with those artists.”

But when they get written into the narrative about European modernism, often times, they’re written within a narrative that highlights their relationship to French art.

“In the case of Picasso, Miró and Dalí, they really are written into a story that revolves around Paris. But those artists in particular, and other artists like Luis Buñuel, a filmmaker, have entrenched connections to the history of modern Spain. Even though most of those artists will look to find fame elsewhere, they are not disconnecting themselves from Spain. They’re deeply connected with political events of their time.”

Mendelson said the 1930s was a dynamic period in Spanish history, characterized by the rise of fascism, spread of communism and economic hard times brought on by the Depression. All within the span of a decade, the people of Spain saw the fall of the monarchy, witnessed the declaration of the Second Republic, were divided by a civil war, and lived under two dictatorships.

Interestingly, Mendelson said, parties on opposite sides of the political spectrum often had similar socioeconomic and educational pedigrees. Thus, even surprising to find dissidents and members of the bourgeoisie employing the same strategies, technologies and tools to communicate their ideas and visions to the masses.

Furthermore, she wrote: “The form and subject matter of documentary during this period cannot be separated from concurrent debates in the arts, literature, social sciences and political theory.”

Spain was driven by its largely rural economy well into the 20th century, Mendelson said. “But when they get written into the narrative that existed between single artists and tools to communicate their ideas and visions to the masses.”

In presenting her interpretation of how artists and others used documentary to shape and reflect Spain’s internal and external dialogues about national and regional identities, Mendelson organized the complex, often overlapping content of her book in chronological order. “Each chapter,” she said, “centers on an individual or work and moves outward from there to consider the dynamic interplay that existed between single artists and a larger community of artists and images.”

The book begins with a chapter on El Pueblo Espanola, a model village commissioned by Spanish officials for display at the 1929 International Exposition in Barcelona, and concludes with a discussion of another major exhibition, the 1937 Spanish Pavilion at the Paris International Exposition, which featured Picasso’s “Guernica.” In between are chapters on the documentary films of Buñuel and Dalí and the government-sponsored Misiones Pedagógicas, or education missions, which spirited young artists and writers out of the city into the countryside.

The author also focuses attention on the work of pictorial photographer José Ortiz-Echagüe and graphic artist Josep Renau, and on Dalí’s book “Le Myth tragique de l’Angélus (The Tragic Myth of ‘The Angelus’),” rediscovered and published more than 20 years after it was completed in 1938.

Mendelson was in residence last semester at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, where she worked on an exhibition and book project on Spanish Civil War magazines. The exhibition is scheduled to open at the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofia in Madrid in January 2007.
Absence of critical protein linked to infertility

By Jim Barlow

The absence of a key protein may lead to infertility. UI researchers report that experiments involving mice — to be detailed in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences — indicate that the transcription factor protein C/EBPb must be present in the uterus for pregnancy to occur. The study appears online this week at the PNAS Web site.

Without it, they say, an embryo cannot survive in uterine tissue or attach to a mother’s blood supply. Other genes also play roles, but C/EBPb is critical for implantation of an embryo, said Milan K. Bagchi, a professor of molecular and integrative physiology.

C/EBPb is scientifically known as CCAAT/Enhancer Binding Protein beta. It is regulated by the hormones estrogen and progesterone. In normal conditions, the protein, driven mostly by progesterone, is expressed rapidly and in large quantities during the critical four-day implantation period in mice, Bagchi said.

During this period, an embryo attaches to the wall of the uterus, advances into it and eventually attaches to the blood supply and forms the placenta. For a successful pregnancy to occur, stromal cells of the uterus must be transformed into decidual cells, which secrete nutrients that allow the embryo to survive until it plugs into the blood supply. C/EBPb is necessary for decidualization, the researchers discovered.

“This protein in the mouse is also in humans,” Bagchi said. “We believe it plays a critical role in human pregnancy. It is expressed in the human endometrium at a time that coincides with the time of implantation. We have demonstrated very clearly in the mouse that in the absence of C/EBPb there is no decidualization. We transferred viable mouse embryos from healthy mice into mice lacking the gene, and pregnancy failed.”

The project began more than four years ago.

First, researchers used DNA microarrays to identify gene expression under normal and abnormal conditions during implantation. After messenger RNA profiling zeroed in on C/EBPb’s activity, the researchers collaborated with Peter F. Johnson of the National Cancer Institute’s Laboratory of Protein Dynamics and Signaling, who created mice that lacked the protein.

The experimental mice were then used to observe the relationships of the hormones and their receptors with the protein under varying conditions during the critical implantation period. In doing so, researchers determined that C/EBPb is a critical mediator of steroid hormone responsiveness in the uterus.

“This gene is expressed when the uterus is ready for embryo attachment,” said co-author Indrani Bagchi, a professor of veterinary biosciences in the UI College of Veterinary Medicine. “Its presence indicates a window for success.”

If the findings are replicated in human tissue, as expected, she said, the protein’s presence could become a vital gene marker for predicting uterine readiness for pregnancy.

“The success rate for the practice of in vitro fertilization currently is, on average, about 25 percent,” she said. “The major problem is that the conditions occurring when the embryo is transferred often are not the best in the uterus. It’s not known if the uterus is ready to accept an embryo, so often multiple embryos are transferred in hopes that one will attach. In future studies, confirmation of C/EBPb as a marker that correctly indicates uterine readiness for implantation in the human is likely to alleviate these shortcomings.”

Other co-authors of the paper were doctoral student Srinivasa Raju Mantena, postdoctoral researchers Athilakshmi Kannan and Yong-Pil Cheon, and research scientist Quanxi Li, all in Indrani Bagchi’s veterinary biosciences laboratory.

The National Institutes of Health funded the research.

Key protein

From left, graduate student Raju Mantena; Milan Bagchi, a professor of molecular and integrative physiology; and Indrani Bagchi, a professor of veterinary biosciences, have identified a key protein that must be present in the uterus for pregnancy to occur. Without it, they say, an embryo cannot survive in uterine tissue or attach to a mother’s blood supply.
Martin Luther King commemoration
Tuskegee Airmen among those featured
Members of the World War II lighter pilots who became known as the Tuskegee Airmen, and Marc Morial, a former mayor of New Orleans, are scheduled to be on the UI campus this month to take part in this year’s commemoration of the life of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., which commemorates the 40th anniversary of his death.

The veterans will answer questions from the audience after the 7 p.m. Jan. 19 free showing of “The Tuskegee Airmen” at the Krannert Art Museum. The documentary is narrated by Laurence Fishburne and will be followed by a discussion with the veterans. Tickets are free and available at the museum’s box office, 333-6806. For more information, contact airmen coordinator Richard Moore at 333-3996 or rmoore@uiuc.edu.

Morial, who served two terms as the mayor of New Orleans, is a direct descendent of Dred Scott, a slave whose decision to sue for his freedom in the courts led to the landmark 1857 Scott v. Sandford Supreme Court decision. Scott lost the claim but his decision led to the Civil War.

U.S. immigration policy examined Jan. 27
Efforts in New Orleans. Morial is the president of the National Urban League. A graduate of the Georgetown University Law Center, Morial also served two terms in the Louisiana state senate.

The event is free and open to the public, and will include a discussion of public interest. Previous forums have dealt with issues such as the immigration debate, are Illinois professors Ilana Akresh, a political scientist, and Mark McKinney, a law professor, and Israel Moch, a law professor, and Israel Moch, an economist.

The forum is the second in a series of four this academic year being sponsored by the university’s College of Education and organized by the university’s chapter of Phi Delta Kappa, a professional educational association. Other forums include Parkland College and the Champaign Urbana school districts; at least eight campus and community organizations are co-sponsoring the event.

Their presentations will cover NCLB-related topics such as technical policy issues, implications for African-American minority community and students, and special education and language issues.

The remaining forums will be: “Early Childhood Education in Illinois: At the Crossroads” (Feb. 25), and “The Transition Into Adulthood” (April 3).

New Web feature highlights UI experts
By sharing their knowledge and educated opinions on the home page to show both the public and the media that Illinois faculty-staff experts have much to contribute to current critical issues.

A dynamic new feature has been added to the UI.edu website that enables faculty to show both the public and the media that Illinois faculty-staff experts have much to contribute to current critical issues.

School of Art and Design
Saturday art classes for kids and teens
Registration is now open for Saturday Art School, a community art school taught by education undergraduate art students and faculty members in the School of Art and Design.

Classes, held at the Art and Design building, begin Feb. 4 and will meet for 10 Saturdays, culminating in an open house art show at 11 a.m. April 29 in the Link Gallery of the Art and Design building.

Cost is $75 per student. Classes are available for students ages 8 through 17. Class sizes will vary based on the age of the students.

For more information or to enroll, contact Carol Reeder at 333-6579 or creeder@uiuc.edu. Space is limited and registration is accepted on a first-come, first-served basis.
CALENDAR. CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

Dancers: Jingle Dea Dancers, Capezio Club. Deafined, a local ensemble: Willie Summerville and the Carlin Academy Children’s Choir; and The Strong Medicine Band.

25 Wednesday
“Around the World Wednes-
days,” 9:30 a.m.-noon. Rowe Learning Center, Sparkock Mu-
seum. For children and their parents. For more info: www.
sparkock.unc.edu. Sparkock Millennials.

26 Thursday
Coffee hour. Tanzania. 7:30 p.m. Cosmos Club, 371 E.
John St., Champaign. Cosmos Club.

27 Friday
CAS Forum on Critical Issues; “Immigration.” 4 p.m. Third
door, Lewis Faculty Center. Center for Advanced Study.

28 Saturday
KlezKwan, 10 a.m.-noon. Kramert Art Museum. Join
Kate Kopec, teaching artist, for action “painting through move-
ments.”

29 Sunday
“Tales of a Traveler: Life on the Road With John Philip

“Gabriel Come Blow Your Horn: Inventing the Mod-
ern Trumpet Valve” Through Feb. 10.


“Would the Real Chief Illini-Walk Please Stand Up?” Through May 19.

“Portraying American Femi-
nity Through Melody and Art” “The Long Good-Bye” Overview.
Sonja Archives and Center for American Music, 236 Harding
Band Building, 1103 S. Sixth St., Champaign.

“Visions of the Unseen: Pic-
turing Balinese Ceremony and Myth” Through Feb. 4. Five galleries featuring the cul-
tures of the world.
Sparkock Museum, 600 S. Gregory St., Urbana Noon-5 p.m.
Tuesday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Wednesday-Friday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.
Saturday-noon. 4-8 p.m. Sunday.

“Uninterrupted Flux: Hedda
Steen, A Retrospective” “Pattan Language: Charming as Com-
municator” “Project 66: An Exploration of Utopia”
On view Jan. 21. “Sacra Imagis: Devotional Art of the Middle Ages”
“Camas: An Electronic Gal-
lery”
ongoing
Alfgeld Chime-Tower Tours
12:30-1 p.m. M-F. Enter through 335 Alfgeld Hall. To-
arrange a concert or Bell-Tower visit, e-mail chimes@uiuc.
eu or call 333-6066
Arboretum Tours To arrange a tour, 333-7579.
Beckman Institute Cafe
Open to the public. 8 a.m-
6 p.m. M-F. Lunch served
11 a.m.-2 p.m. For monthly menu, www.beckman.uiuc.
edu/cafe/.
Bevier Cafe 8:30-11 a.m. coffee, juice and
baked goods; and 11:30 a.m. to
1 p.m. lunch.
Campus Recreation
IMPEL, 201 E. Peabody Drive,
Champaign.
CRCE, 1102 W. Gregory,
edu for complete schedule.
Kenny Gorm and pool will be
open to all faculty/staff at no
charge during scheduled hours with valid ID card.
English as a Second
Language Course
7:30-8 p.m. LDS Institute
Building, 402 S. Lincoln Ave.,
Urbana. Weekly on Thursdays.
Faculty/Staff Assistance
Program 8 a.m.-5 p.m. 1011 W. University
Ave., Urbana. Phone 244-
3121.
Ice Arena
Open skate: 11 a.m.-12:40 p.m.
Monday-Friday (while university is in session); 7:30 p.m.
Wednesday and Friday, 1:30-4 p.m. Sunday.
Cheap Skates: 7:30 p.m. First W
of each month.
Adults: $4.00. Students: $3.00.
Adults: $4.00. Students: $3.00.
See Web site for complete schedule.
Ilini Union Ballroom
11:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m. M-F. Sec-
Cond floor, NE corner. For res-
ervations, 333-0690, walk-ins
welcome.
Japanese House
For a group tour, 244-9934.
shibata@uiuc.edu
French Department: Pausie
Cafe 5-6 p.m. Thursdays. Espus-
so Royale, 1117 W. Oregon,
Urbana.
Illini Folk Dance Society
8-10 p.m. Tu & Sa, Illini Union.
Beginners welcome, 398-6066.
Italian Table
Italian conversation Mondays
on noon, Intermezzo Cafe.
KCPA.
Lifetime Fitness Program
6-8 a.m. M-F. Kinesiology.
244-9983.
Normal Person’s Book
Discussion Group
7 p.m. 317 Illini Union.
Read “That Old Ace in the Holt,” by E. Annie Proulx for Feb. 2;
“The Virgin Lover,” by Philli-
ps Gregory for March. 2 More
info: 355-3687 or www.uiuc.
edu/beauty.
PC User Group
For schedule, call Mark
Zanatta, 244-1298, or
333-5656.
Secretariat
11:45 a.m.-1 p.m. third Wednes-
day monthly. Illini Union. 333-
1174, mdevos@uiuc.edu or
www.uiuc.edu/~secretariat.
The Deutsche
Konservationsgruppe
1-3 p.m. W. The Bread Com-
pany, 706 S. Goodwin Ave.,
Urbana.
VOICE
Poetry and fiction reading. 7:45
p.m. Second Thursday of each month. The Bread Company, 706 S.
Goodwin Ave., Urbana.
Women’s Club
Open to male and female faculty and staff members and spouses.
For info: 398-5967, kiminshah@prracinet.org or
Desserts and Dancing: “Night of 100 Lights, A Centennial Celebrate-
ing” 7 p.m. Jan. 21. $5 per person. Reservations required.

more calendar of events

Tea Ceremony: 2nd and 4th
Thursday of the month. $5/per
Kramert Art Museum and
Kleinman Pavilion
Tours: By appointment, please
call 333-8218.
Kinkead Pavilion
February 2. “The Virgin Lover,” by Philli-
popular works of the world.
Sparkock Museum, 600 S.
Gregory St., Urbana
Normal Person’s Book
Discussion Group
7 p.m. 317 Illini Union.
Read “That Old Ace in the Holt,” by E. Annie Proulx for Feb. 2;
“The Virgin Lover,” by Phillis
Gregory for March. More
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edu/beauty.
PC User Group
For schedule, call Mark
Zanatta, 244-1298, or
333-5656.
Scandinavian Coffee Hour
4-6 p.m. W. The Bread Com-
pany, 706 S. Goodwin Ave.,
Urbana.
Secretariat
11:45 a.m.-1 p.m. third Wednes-
day monthly. Illini Union. 333-
1174, mdevos@uiuc.edu or
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