Inside Illinois
For Faculty and Staff, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

International security

UI scholar believes bird flu poses threat

By Melissa Mitchell
News Bureau Staff Writer

The 62 student members of the Wind Symphony – is tuning up for its 21st-century incarnation of the ensemble John Philip Sousa once called “the world’s greatest college band” – the UI Wind Symphony – is tuning up for its debut at Carnegie Hall on Feb. 17.

The concert, scheduled to take place at 8 p.m. in the Isaac Stern Auditorium, also will feature performances by UI School of Music faculty percussionists Ricardo Flores and William Moersch, and by the Illinois Brass Quintet. Members of the quintet are Illinois music professors Eliott Chasanov, trombone; Michael Ewald and Ronald Romm, trumpet; Kazmierz Machala, horn; and Mark Moore, tuba.

The 62 student members of the Wind Symphony will perform under the baton of James F. Keene, the UI director of bands and the Brownfield Professor of Music.

“This is the first time the band has played at Carnegie Hall, and for many of these students, it will be a life-changing experience,” Keene said. “...Not a student will ever forget this.”

The concert will wrap up a weeklong recruitment tour of the New York metropolitan area, where the band will be performing for high school and university audiences.

The Carnegie Hall concert represents one of a series of milestones for the band and for Illinois, which Keene said is generally regarded as the birthplace of the modern concert band.

“Throughout the years,” he said, “UI bands have created the most extensive band recording series of all time; these recordings have been sold and broadcast throughout the world.

“Most recently, the Wind Symphony was featured on Vatican Radio, and its recordings have been on public radio as far away as Prague, Tel Aviv, Tokyo, Sidney and Singapore.”

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Trustees discuss financing of capital projects

Students no longer need to wait until their junior year to apply for admission to the UI College of Communications. As of Jan. 19, only five days after the availability of financial aid applications from any current UI student who will be at least a sophomore by the start of the fall semester, 44 applications have been received for admission.

The move is a first step in the college’s plan to offer four-year undergraduate programs in advertising, journalism and media studies. The college will offer five new programs previously admitted juniors and seniors.

Early admission, reflective of current trends, is designed to increase students’ opportunities for career-enhancing summer internships and involvement with campus.

The UI College of Communications opens doors to sophomores

Wilma “Penny” Borchers, 79, died Jan. 19 at The Harbor House, Kenosha, Wis. Borchers worked at the UI for 23 years, retiring in 1990. She was a supervisor for administrative services in the finance department.

Dr. Lee Johnson, 78, a longtime faculty member of the UI’s department of theater, was named interim dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, of the Urbana-Champaign campus of the University of Illinois.

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Inside Illinois is an employee publication of the Urbana-Champaign campus of the University of Illinois. It is published biweekly each Thursday at 4 p.m. by the News Bureau of the campus Office of Public Affairs, administered by the assistant chancellor for public affairs, Distribution is by campus mail. News is solicited from all areas of the campus and should be sent to the News Bureau at least 30 days before publication. Entries for the calendar are due 15 days before publication. Items may be sent to inside伊利linois. The campus mail address is Inside Illinois, 807 S. Wright St., Suite 520 East, Champaign, MC-334. The fax number is 244-0681.

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On the Job

Thomas Korder

By Sharita Forrest
Assistant Editor

For every opera, or dance production that graces a stage at Krannert Center for the Performing Arts, behind the curtains are students and faculty members whose wizardry with sound, lighting, hydraulic technology and even hammers and nails creates the scenery and invites the ambiance for each production. Thomas Korder, Krannert’s technical director and a professor in the department of theater since 1989, is in charge of the scenery for shows produced by UI units. Korder, who earned degrees in theater design technology from Southern Methodist University and the University of Minnesota, worked for the Fort Worth Ballet and the Shakespeare Festival of Dallas. Currently, he is serving as the technical director for the United States’ entry for the 2007 Prague Quadrennial, an international showcase of scenery and theater architecture that will be at the Industrial Palace in Prague, in 2007. He also serves on Krannert’s Director’s Council, the Council of Academic Professionals and chairs the Chancellor’s Academic Professional Excellence Award Committee.

Tell me about your job.

There are two sides to KCPA, the presented events – typically professional artists and touring companies – and the produced events, which are produced in-house by UI units, such as the School of Music and the School of Music. I work on the produced side. I'm in charge of the scenery and the students and staff (members) that are involved with it. The shows are really our labs; it's where the students are doing the hands-on work. Several classes may be working on one production, as actors, designers and technicians.

I teach graduate courses in theater technology and a freshman Discovery class during spring semester. I try to get the freshmen to touch things, like focus a light, build the flats and experience the technology. These students are all non-theater majors, and it's neat because they're just wowed by everything. Everything tends to have a great amount of motivation, so you don't have to push them to get them excited about it.

Were you the technical director for 'The End of Cinematics'?

I was. That was my first show here because it was very unique, and it had some special requirements because the production was going on the road. I went to the Mondavi Center at Davis, Calif., for a week, which was their first tour stop. I also went to Liverpool for a day to look at a theater and make sure the show could fit into it when it gets there in November.

What’s been the biggest challenge of the shows you've done?

Trying to keep up with technology and incorporate it into productions so that it doesn’t get lost in the story. We do some fun and interesting things and get students to see and experience it without it being gimmicky.

'The End of Cinematics' was a pretty good challenge because it had this bridge that went all the way across the stage and was supposed to have very little support underneath it. It had to fit into a 53-foot semi-trailer and get set up in a relatively short time.

James Zager, another UI faculty member in theater, wrote this adaptation that’s meant to be an introduction to Shakespeare for young actors. I did the lights for the production, which was co-produced by Parkland College and UI. It had only five scenes and a small budget, and I had to figure out things such as how to make the witches in Macbeth work with simple lighting. That was the technical opposite of 'The End of Cinematics.'

What is the Prague Quadrennial?

Every four years, the Czech government puts on this international design exhibition. We’re going to build the United States' exhibit, and eight students and a couple of faculty members will go to Prague and participate. We’ve just started some preliminary design work and will start building it in the fall. For the professional competition, designers from across the U.S. will submit work and it will be peer-rated and perhaps chosen for the exhibit, that work will all be collected here and we will build the thing that it goes into, although we don’t know at this time what that will be or how big it will be.

What do you like to do outside of work?

Home remodeling. Eleven years ago, my father and I designed and built my house in Munster, Indiana, from the ground up. We fought it in, and I did all the electrical work, and we did all the trim work and painting inside. It seems like I’ve never stopped building it; I just keep doing different things to it. Right now, I’m finishing up new ceramic tile in the kitchen. Last summer, I made a patio with a fire pit out back.

My wife, Jean, and I are also part of a group of 10 people who enjoy traveling together. We went to Ireland. Last summer, we went to Italy. We’ll probably turn our real-world event into a group trip, too.

CTIES projects to improve computer connection speeds

By Sharita Forrest
Assistant Editor

Two projects under way at Campus Information Technologies and Educational Services will improve connection speeds for all users of the UIUC network and provide bandwidth-intensive research initiatives.

CTIES staff members are replacing the current network core equipment for UIUCnet, the computer network at the Urbana campus, with Foundry Network’s Netiron 40G family of products. Foundry Network is a provider of high-performance computing components. The basis of the new network core platform will be six Netiron 40G IP/IPv6/IPv6 10-gigabit service provider routers, each of which will support 1,000,000 users per-second, to support 200 buildings and 10-Gbps connections to six buildings.

The same type of equipment recently was used to set an Internet2 land speed record of 167.4 Gbita-meter per second, and maintained a 558 Gbps transfer rate over 100,000 kilometers of trans-continental fiber optic cable.

Since the current network core supports 1-Gbps connections, the new network core will provide a ten-fold increase in network performance while improving capacity, manageability and reliability of UIUCnet.

At the Champaign–Lincoln campus network architect: “The 40G platform also supports network technologies, such as Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) and Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS), which will be deployed in the near future to further advance the technology of the campus network.”

All in and all out? Internet infrastruc-

architecture components that are being developed to address problems related to routing, speed-quality-of-service management and traffic engineering faced by networks under the current infrastructure as a result of the exponential growth in the volume of Internet traffic and deployment of new technologies such as voice and multimedia services.

Additional deployment of IPv6 and MPLS are a year or two away, the network core on UIUCnet will be in place to support those technologies when they are available.

BIRD FLU

Continued from Page 1

humans other than nuclear war."

People think of international security as things people do on the “battlefield,” Palmore said. But, he noted, the consequences of infectious-disease outbreaks and natural disasters can be just as harmful.

“We’ve recently witnessed the effects of just one tidal wave . . . one hurricane. And as devastating as those occurrences have been, they have paled in comparison to the ongoing events over an 18-month period.”

While theories on how the avian flu is transmitted and spread among poultry and other fowl remain inconclusive, Palmore said scientists suspect that migratory birds play a major role.

“Ducks, geese and other waterfowl — including those migrating from Asia to Europe and others using flyways that take them from Alaska to the United States through Canada and Canada — pose a significant delivery system for avian influenza as they carry domestic fowl, then animals by droppings laden with vi-

ruses,” he said.

So, what can the world’s populations do to arm themselves against such a potentially destructive, yet virtually invisible, enemy?

“We cannot stop or divert this delivery system,” Palmore said. “We cannot stop these people who are bringing matter under various guises to the United States to this country.”

But government officials need to step up their efforts as well, he said — even if that means shifting the national-security pri-

orities somewhat.

“The international community is right to be concerned about these threats. But, not at the expense of threats such as avian influenza,” Palmore said. “Other threats, such as nuclear war, terrorism, drug and human life — worldwide — must be prioritized first.”

CTIES staff members also are planning the implementation of a fiber optic ring that will link the three UI campuses, faculty and student users and the offices of the UI Board of Trustees’ March meeting. CTIES staff members hope to implement the fiber optic ring in mid- to late summer, although it won’t be used for production un-

til a few months later, said Mike Gardner, associate director at CTIES. The new network core platform will substantially improve access to resources such as Internet2 and National Lambda Rail. Internet2 is a research and development consortium consisting of over 200 U.S. universities, including the UI, that are working in partnership with industry and government to develop and deploy advanced network applications and technologies. National Lambda Rail is a pri-

vately funded, advanced optical network platform. CTIES staff members hope to have the new network core platform substantially implemented over spring break, March 18 through March 26, with full implementation expected by the end of the semester. Network administrators in units throughout campus will be notified when their units are recognized by the system via email, which will probably be done during week-

ends or early morning hours to minimize service disruptions, which are unlikely to affect network users. Researchers who use high-performance computing will probably be the first to notice the network’s improved speed.

CTIES staff members also are planning the implementation of a fiber optic ring that will link the three UI campuses, faculty and studen-
table connections in excess of 10 Gbps and improving access to resources such as Internet2 and National Lambda Rail. Under a 25-year agreement by the consortium owning the ring, the UI will lease the fiber-optic technology from McLeodUSA and WiTel Communications.

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orities somewhat.
Public schools equal or better in math than private or charter schools

By Craig Chamberlain
News Bureau Staff Writer

Contrary to common wisdom, public schools score higher in math than private ones, when differences in student backgrounds are taken into account.

That was the conclusion of researchers Sarah and Christopher Lubienski in a study last year of data from the 2000 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). Now they’re back with similar and more-extensive results in a follow-up study of the 2003 assessment, drawing from a much larger national data sample of 13,577 schools and 3.4 million students.

The researchers, who are husband and wife, caution that their conclusions are different when looking at trends over a series of classes and how much the students have improved, rather than comparing groups of students at one point in time. Similarly, they caution that their conclusions are different when looking at student groups in a single school year, rather than looking at students in multiple years.

The results, the researchers said, raise further questions about the assumed academic advantages of private and charter schools. The results also raise doubts about how effectively parental choice can influence student achievement.

“Though people may see private schools as a way to get something better for their children, there is no evidence that the alternative they choose actually improves outcomes,” the researchers said in their summary of the research.

Private-school disadvantage?

A study of fourth-graders’ and eighth-graders’ mathematics achievement scores conducted by education professors Sarah and Christopher Lubienski challenges conventional wisdom that private schools surpass public schools in academic quality. When students’ demographic differences were taken into account, public-school students outperformed private-school students by significant margins, especially in comparison to Christian schools, the fastest growing segment of the private school market.

NAEP tests for more than just math, but the researchers chose to analyze math achievement because, unlike literacy, it is viewed as being less dependent on a student’s home environment and more an indication of a school’s effectiveness, Sarah Lubienski said.

As in the previous study, the researchers found what everyone expects when looking just at test scores: Private schools did better than regular (non-charter) publics. “Private schools are always going to do better because their students are more prepared,” said Christopher Lubienski, who is now a research professor at the American Institutes for Research. “They’re always going to do better than regular publics in the eighth grade. However, when they compared schools with similar student populations, based on students’ backgrounds — a kind of apples-to-apples demographic comparison — the private schools’ advantage disappeared, and even reversed in most cases.

Using a statistical analysis known as hierarchical linear modeling, the Lubienskis found that regular public schools scored “statistically significantly higher” than private and charter schools, and that the difference was much larger than the 3 points below regular public schools — but all of these three gaps were determined to be statistically insignificant by the researchers.

To determine differences in students’ backgrounds, the researchers used NAEP survey data related to the students’ socioeconomic status, including their eligi-

Black and white reproductions of Vin

Multi-wavelength images help astronomers study star birth, death

By James E. Kiepoppel
News Bureau Staff Writer

Black and white reproductions of Vincent van Gogh’s “The Starry Night” lack the beauty and depth of the original oil paint-

In a similar fashion, images of stars and galaxies composed of a single wavelength band cannot convey the wealth of information now accessible to astronomers.

In recent years, a number of ground-based radio surveys of the Large and Small Magellanic Clouds — Earth’s nearest neighboring galaxies — have become available. New composite images of optical, radio, and infrared wavelengths, for example, show the impact of the hot gas or compression on the gas and dust of the interstellar medium surrounding them.

From their birth to their death, massive stars have a tremendous impact on their galactic surroundings. While alive, these stars energize and enrich the interstellar medium with their strong ultraviolet radiation and their fast stellar winds. As they die, shock waves from their death throes inject vast quantities of mechanical energy into the interstellar medium and can lead to the formation of future stars.

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UI legal scholar: parental liability laws misguided, simplistic

By Mark Reutter
News Bureau Staff Writer

Durwood Pickle was shocked that the Recording Industry Association of America had sued him because his grandchildren had used his computer to illegally download music during visits to his Texas home. Increasingly, parents – or in Pickle’s case, a grandparent – are being held responsible for the misdeeds of their offspring. While much of the new legislation has been driven by high-profile violent crimes, such as the 1999 shootings at Columbine High School in Colorado by two teenagers, the parents of stalkers or Internet music downloaders can find themselves sued for damages.

Advocates say that holding mom and dad responsible for the crimes of their children is good public policy. Such laws reduce juvenile crime and motivate adults to become “better parents” on pain of suffering serious penalties, even jail terms.

In an article in the UI Law Review, Amy L. Tomaszewski questions these assumptions and asserts that parental liability laws are a misguided and simplistic solution to the problem of youth crime.

“Parents may be held liable for the violent crimes of their children under a theory of strict vicarious liability; however, the applicability of this theory is called into question when technology and business enter the picture,” Tomaszewski wrote. She is a former editor at the journal. “Add the demarcation of ages, and the concept of parental liability is not new. Parents have long been subject to penalties for contributing to the delinquency of a minor, such as failing to get their child to attend school. Common law likewise held parents responsible for property loss or damage caused by their children, such as paying for a neighbor’s broken window. What has changed over the last 18 years is the wider range of criminal and civil penalties against parents who fail to control so-called ‘malignant children.’”

California was the leader in this movement. The Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention Act, passed by the state legislature in 1988, holds parents or legal guardians criminally liable when they do not exercise “reasonable care, supervision, protection and control over the minor child.” Punishments range from fines to imprisonment for up to one year. Other states, including Illinois, have given broader authority to local authorities to hold parents responsible for acts committed by their children. These laws proliferated after the 1999 Columbine shootings. A major motivation for expanding parental liability was the prevention of juvenile crime, according to Tomaszewski. But statistics show that juvenile crime actually started declining before the enactment of most of the laws. Between 1994 and 2001, the arrest rate for juvenile murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault dropped 44 percent. In any event, establishing a link between juvenile delinquency and poor parenting has proven elusive. “Rarely is the link between the parent’s action or inaction and the child’s misaction unambiguous and transparent,” she concluded.

While research has shown a relationship between lax parenting and juvenile crime, punishing parents has not proved to be very effective, the article noted. In many cases, the parents require support and assistance – rather than punishment – in handling their children’s behavior problems. Many parents of misbehaving children, for example, may not know how to discipline effectively. Research has shown that excessively strict parenting styles are as ineffective – and sometimes counterproductive – as overly permissive styles. “There is no exact science to parenting and no exact way of anticipating how the child will react in every situation,” the UI scholar added.

When the focus shifts from criminal trials to civil cases, which emphasize recovery of damages, the question of how far parents can or should monitor their children’s behavior becomes relevant.

In other words, should Pickle and other adults be held responsible for the downloading of pirated music through file-sharing networks that they never knew existed?

“As far as deterrence is concerned, given the inability to effectively monitor another’s usage of the Internet, the only effective deterrent may be forbidding the use of the computer at all,” Tomaszewski wrote.

“While it is unlikely that a court would find the regulation of a minor’s Internet use violates her constitutional rights, the courts have acknowledged the difficulty in forming statutes regulating the Internet that do not fail First Amendment requirements.”

Her article is titled, “From Columbine to Kazaa: Parental Liability in a New World.”

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Turbulence yields secrets to 73-year-old experiment

By James E. Kloeppel
News Bureau Staff Writer

A simple but groundbreaking experiment performed more than 70 years ago finally has been explained by UI scientists. The solution sheds new light on fluid turbulence – the last major unsolved problem in classical physics.

“Turbulence is the jittery, swirling behavior of a gas or liquid when flowing next to a wall or around an obstacle,” said Gustavo Gioia, a professor of theoretical and applied mechanics at Illinois. “Although most of the flows that surround us in everyday life are turbulent flows over rough walls, these flows have remained one of the least understood phenomena of classical physics.”

In 1933, Johann Nikuradse carefully measured the friction a fluid experiences as it is forced through a pipe at varying speeds. Nikuradse found that the friction gets smaller as the speed gets larger, but then surprisingly increases at high speeds before attaining a constant value. This mysterious behavior, which must be taken into account by engineers in applications ranging from airplanes to oil pipelines, has now been explained.

In a paper to appear in the Feb. 3 issue of the journal Physical Review Letters, Gioia and graduate student Pinaki Chakraborty show how this behavior arises from fundamental properties of the way in which energy is distributed among the swirling eddies that populate a turbulent flow.

“As a result of our theoretical explanation, engineers can now calculate the friction force found along rough walls, rather than rely upon a chart or table based on the Nikuradse data,” Chakraborty said.

In related work, to appear in the same issue of Physical Review Letters, Illinois physics professor Nigel Goldenfeld shows how the behavior implies that the turbulent state is not random, but contains subtle statistical correlations that are similar to those known to exist at phase transitions, such as the onset of magnetism in crystals.

“These findings suggest a new task for theorists trying to understand turbulence,” Goldenfeld said. “The roughness of the pipe walls is important and affects the flow in ways previously overlooked.”

The researchers hope that as a result of these discoveries, the approaches that solved the problem of phase transitions will now find a new application in providing a fundamental understanding of turbulence.

The National Science Foundation funded the work.
Protein finding could lead to treatment for inflammatory diseases

By Jim Barlow
News Bureau Staff Writer

A protein that undealtly shields a skin pox virus from the immune system may become the key ingredient in a new topical treatment for inflammatory diseases, say medical UI researchers.

In a study appearing this month in the Journal of Virology, the scientists revealed both the function of the protein (MC160) and how it works on a molecular level to inhibit inflammatory responses.

MC160 is so named because it was the 160th gene of the molluscum contagiosum virus (MVC) sequenced by the research team. "This is important for a couple of reasons," said Joanna L. Shisler, a professor of microbiology in the UI College of Medicine who studies poxviruses.

"MC160 first piqued our curiosity because it has a homologue in humans and in herpes viruses, and each of these homologues register to NF-kappa B, she said. NF-kB is a cellular transcriptional factor that activates the expression of many genes in the immune system. Shisler’s lab was interested in determining whether MC160 also acts on NF-kB.

"The work was inspired by the National Institutes of Health – Shisler and Daniel Brian Nichols, a doctoral student in microbiology, treated human embryonic kidney cells with cytokines known to activate NF-kB. Cytokines are chemicals made by immune cells that boost the immune system by stimulating inflammation to fight infectious pathogens. "We found that the NF-B levels were always lower in MC160-expressing cells," Shisler said. "This was an exciting new finding because no one had previously found a function for MC160. Currently, Brian and I think that this protein’s role is to inhibit NF-kB activation in MCV-infected skin cells."

Upon further examination, Shisler and Nichols discovered that MC160 shuts down the NF-kB triggered inflammatory response by degrading a subunit of the immune system’s I Kappa Kinases (IKK) complex. The normal function of IKK is to trigger the degradation of a protein that inhibits NF-kB activity. MC160 subsequently causes the IKK complex to fall apart to prevent the phosphorylation process that turns on NF-kB.

"Our findings regarding MC160 provide yet another example of how viruses inhibit NF-kB activation," Shisler said. "So we are starting to get a broader feeling that there is a common mechanism, that of inhibiting NF-kB activity, that all viruses are trying to utilize to survive in the host. What is interesting is that we are now able to be doing it in a completely novel way, than any identified before, by focusing on this IKK complex.

Shisler has obtained a patent to pursue the use of MC160, which is only made in skin cells and stays within them. Painful inflammatory responses caused by cytokine production in rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn’s disease and similar maladies potentially could be cured by MC160. "It is a common disease, with antibodies detected in up to 50 percent of populations tested in numerous studies. The lesions resemble chickenpox (a disease actually caused by a herpes virus) and are often confused as such. There is no treatment. The incidence of MCV infections has increased with the rise of AIDS. MCV is an opportunistic infection in immunocompromised people, with MCV lesions growing very large and persisting for much longer periods, even years, in this population," Shisler said.

"This virus makes other proteins that dampen the immune response, but MC160 seems to be an important one," Shisler said. “Another goal is to design a drug that would override the activity of the protein as a cure for MCV.”

Skin deep: MC160, a protein made by skin cells that shields a skin pox virus from the immune system's I Kappa Kinases (IKK) complex, has an exciting new finding being used in biology. "The fact that they don’t have some of the genes that planarians share with mammals says that planarians will be an important, complementary model for studying gene function," Newmark said.

On a more basic level, the work by Newmark and colleagues will aid the planarian genome-sequencing project being done at Washington University in St. Louis.

Drosophila melanogaster and C. elegans (Caenorhabditis elegans) are standard model invertebrates used in biology. "The fact that they don’t have some of the genes that planarians share with mammals says that planarians will be an important, complementary model for studying gene function," Newmark said.

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DNA-wrapped carbon nanotubes serve as sensors in living cells

By James E. Kloopel
News Bureau Staff Writer

Single-walled carbon nanotubes wrapped with DNA can be placed inside living cells and detect trace amounts of harmful contaminants using near infrared light, report UI researchers. Their discovery opens the door to new types of optical sensors and biomarkers that exploit the unique properties of nanoparticles in living systems.

“This is the first nanotube-based sensor that can detect analytes at the subcellular level,” said Michael Strano, a professor of chemical and biomolecular engineering at Illinois and corresponding author of a paper that appeared in the Jan. 27 issue of the journal Science. “We also show for the first time that a subtle rearrangement of an adsorbed biomolecule can be directly detected by a carbon nanotube.”

At the heart of the new detection system is the transition of DNA secondary structure from the native, right-handed “B” form to the alternate, left-handed “Z” form. “We found that the thermodynamics that drive the switching back and forth between these two forms of DNA structure would modulate the electronic structure and optical emission of the carbon nanotube,” said Strano, who also is a researcher at the Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology and at the university’s Micro and Nanotechnology Laboratory.

To make their sensors, the researchers begin by wrapping a piece of double-stranded DNA around the surface of a single-walled carbon nanotube, in much the same fashion as a telephone cord wraps around a pencil. The DNA starts out wrapping around the nanotube with a certain shape that is defined by the negative charges along its backbone. When the DNA is exposed to ions of certain atoms – such as calcium, mercury and sodium – the negative charges become neutralized and the DNA changes shape in a similar manner to its natural shape-shift from the B form to Z form. This reduces the surface area covered by the DNA, perturbing the electronic structure and shifting the nanotube’s natural, near infrared fluorescence to a lower energy.

“The change in emission energy indicates how many ions bind to the DNA,” said graduate student Daniel Heller, lead author of the Science paper. “Removing the ions will return the emission energy to its initial value and flip the DNA back to the starting form, making the process reversible.”

The researchers demonstrated the viability of their measurement technique by detecting low concentrations of mercury ions in whole blood, opaque solutions, and living mammalian cells and tissues – examples where optical sensing is usually poor or ineffective. Because the signal is in the near infrared, a property unique to only a handful of materials, it is not obscured by the natural fluorescence of polymers and living tissues.

“The nanotube surface acts as the sensor by detecting the shape change of the DNA as it responds to the presence of target ions,” Heller said.

Co-authors of the paper with Strano and Heller are graduate student Esther Jeng and undergraduate students Tsun-Kwan Yeung, Brittany Martinez, Anthonie Moll and Joseph Gantula. The work was funded by the National Science Foundation.

2005: UI campus robberies up, aggravated assaults down

By Sharita Forrest
News Bureau Staff Writer

Robberies increased by about 45 percent in the UI reporting district between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31 last year, according to statistics released this week by the UI Division of Public Safety.

Thirty-two robberies were reported during the reporting period, up from 22 during the same period in 2004 and 21 during the same period in 2005. In 2003, 36 aggravated assaults and batteries were reported during the Sept. 1 – Dec. 31, 2005, reporting period; 11 criminal sexual assaults were reported during the 2003 period.

“We always like to see a decrease in criminal activity, especially in crimes against persons, such as aggravated assaults and batteries,” Fitzpatrick said. “Our statistics show a strong correlation between those crimes and alcohol consumption, and our message continues to be, drink responsibly. Over-consumption increases both the likelihood of becoming a victim and of becoming an aggressor.”

Incidents of peeping toms and public indecency remained steady at eight incidents during the same period in 2005 and 2004. The greatest concentration of crimes occurred in areas adjacent to the university campus rather than on UI grounds, particularly in the northwest quadrant, an area roughly bounded by University Avenue on the north, Gregory Drive on the south, and Wright Street on the east and the railroad tracks just east of Neil Street on the west.

Statistics on crime on the Urbana-Champaign campus have been kept and publicly reported since 1995. The crime statistics are reported three times annually and in new student orientations and campus crime prevention programs.
New study shows being fit counteracts cognitive decline from hormone-replacement therapy

By Jim Barlow
News Bureau Staff Writer

Women pondering hormone-replacement therapy also should consider regular exercise. A new UI study suggests that being physically fit offsets cognitive declines attributed to long-term therapy.

“This study not only tells us that there is a benefit to being highly fit, it pins down where in the brain it matters for postmenopausal women who have been using the two strategies,” said lead author Kirk I. Erickson, a postdoctoral researcher at the Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology at Illinois.

The study appeared online this month in advance of regular publication in the journal Neurobiology of Aging. By using magnetic resonance imaging and a method that measures brain morphology (VBM), researchers documented the combined effects on specific areas of the brain based on fitness of short- and long-term users of hormone therapy.

Researchers also looked at how well 54 postmenopausal women performed on a computerized version of the Wisconsin Card Sort Test, in which constantly changing rules challenge memory, inhibition and task-switching abilities known as executive functions. The women were divided into groups based on use or non-use and duration of hormone therapy and existing fitness levels.

“We found that higher fitness levels enhance the effects of shorter durations of hormone treatment and offset the declines associated with long-term use,” said Arthur F. Kramer, a Beckman researcher and psychology professor. “It may be that a combination of HRT and exercise boosts both cognition and brain structure of older women.”

Participants ranged in age from 58 to 80, with a mean age of 70. Hormone status and duration of use were assessed based on their self-reports, and aerobic fitness was measured by monitoring respiration, heart rate and blood pressure during a treadmill test.

MRI images of the participants’ brains were taken, segmented into 3-D maps and analyzed by VBM, which allows for high spatial resolution of the volume of gray and white matter. The women also were screened for duration of hormone use, aerobic fitness levels, age, education, socioeconomic status, age at menopause and for dementia.

VBM analysis revealed that four regions of gray matter — left and right prefrontal cortex, left parahippocampal gyrus and left subgenual cortex — varied with duration of hormone therapy. Longer hormone usage resulted in significantly less tissue volume in these areas. However, higher fitness scores were tied to greater tissue volume.

While there were no significant effects of the interaction of hormone duration and fitness on white matter in general, higher fitness levels were tied to greater prefrontal white matter regions and in the genu of the corpus callosum, a key area that interconnects frontal areas of the brain.

“Critically, the tissue volume measurements in all four gray matter regions revealed that high fitness levels were associated with a more modest decline in regional brain volume than low fitness levels with increasing durations of hormone therapy,” the researchers wrote. “High fitness levels also were associated with a significant sparing of the neural tissue of women not receiving hormone replacement therapy.”

Durations of therapy of less than 10 years showed enhanced tissue volume compared with all other groups, and the decline in tissue volume only began after 11 to 15 years of hormone-replacement therapy.

Erickson and Kramer noted that their findings in women were in line with previous animal studies that have found that estrogen and fitness have similar mechanisms in the brain. Estrogen and fitness both stimulate brain—derived neurotrophic factor, a molecule tied to the production of capillaries, plasticity and neurons.

These preliminary findings are based on only a small sampling of women and need to be considered in a much broader clinical setting. Kramer said, however, the findings mirror similar studies in his lab that are continuing to show the benefits of physical fitness in older people.

Co-authors with Erickson and Kramer were Stanley J. Colcombe, a research scientist at the Beckman Institute; Paige E. Salf, a postdoctoral researcher in Kramer’s lab; Edward McAuley, a Beckman researcher and professor of kinesiology and psychology; McAuley’s former doctoral student Sterianas Elavsky, and Donna L. Kool, professor of psychology.

“*The research was funded by the National Institute on Aging and the Institute for the Study of Aging. *

Brain-boosting exercise

A study led by Kirk Erickson, right, a psychology postdoctoral research associate, found that women can offset the cognitive decline associated with long-term hormone-replacement therapy by staying physically fit. Pictured with Erickson are co-author Arthur F. Kramer, a Beckman researcher and psychology professor, and Nancy Dodge, senior MBI neurologist.

CARNegie HALL: CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

By Eva Kingston
Illinois State Water Survey

“The National Weather Service forecast for Illinois indicate 2005 was the 11th driest and 12th warmest year since 1895,” said State Climatologist Jim Angel of the Illinois State Water Survey, a division of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. According to Angel, precipitation in 2005 averaged only 31.48 inches (7.75 inches below normal), compared to 36.32 inches in 1901, the driest year on record. statewide temperatures in 2005 averaged 53.8 degrees Fahrenheit (2.1 degrees above normal) compared to 55.6 degrees Fahrenheit in 1921, the warmest year on record. Temperature extremes during 2005 ranged from 107 degrees Fahrenheit at Monmouth on July 25 to 17 degrees Fahrenheit at Mount Carroll on Dec. 19.

“After a very cold start to December, even temperatures much above normal the last 10 days of 2005 didn’t warm up the statistics. Statewide December temperatures were the 24th coldest on record and averaged 26.7 degrees Fahrenheit (3.1 degrees below normal). Precipitation also averaged 1.24 inches (1.5 inches below normal), the 17th driest December since 1895. Temperature extremes ranged from 17 degrees Fahrenheit at Mount Carroll on Dec. 19 to 64 degrees Fahrenheit at Carbondale on Dec. 22,” Angel said.

“The National Weather Service forecast shows an increased chance of warmer-than-average temperatures for January-March. Historical setting, Kramer said. However, the findings mirror similar studies in his lab that are continuing to show the benefits of physical fitness in older people.

“*The research was funded by the National Institute on Aging and the Institute for the Study of Aging. *
Live from Peru, journalism students put class work into practice

By Craig Chamberlain
News Bureau Staff Writer

Journalism students rarely leave the confines of campus to get a story. Covering the city council is as far as many travel. But how will they respond when called upon to get the story – and get it right and get it fast – in a place where nothing is familiar?

Ten UI students last spring sought to find out, enrolling in professor Nancy Benson’s Journalism 480 course on international reporting.

Benson’s course was the first UI journalism course to send students to another country to work essentially as foreign correspondents. They spent the semester preparing, then had three weeks in Peru to do their reporting.

Their stories did not just land on Benson’s desk as completed class assignments, but were broadcast in a two-hour summer program on WILL-AM (580), the university’s news-oriented public radio station. Abby Rhodes, a graduate student in broadcast journalism from Good Hope, near Macomb, Ill., served as the producer of both the radio broadcast and a video segment about the trip for WILL-TV’s “Prairie Fire,” scheduled to be broadcast Feb. 9.

To prepare students for the trip, Benson assigned reading and brought in guest speakers to give students a background in everything Peruvian, including history, politics, religion, economics, culture and geography.

The students also used the semester to explore potential topics for the stories they could report on in Peru. In some cases, they came to realize their topics were too ambitious or just not practical, then had to look for other ideas. They made e-mail contacts with potential sources and with journalism students at a Peruvian university, who assisted them once they arrived.

Some students found other resources on campus, such as professors who were natives of Peru. And it didn’t hurt that Benson’s husband, geology and civil engineering professor Alberto Nieto, is Peruvian, and accompanied them on their trip.

The class stepped off the plane in Lima on May 10, and their work began almost immediately. They had little time to be tourists, needing instead to follow up with contacts and start setting up interviews.

On May 18, they started their Web log, which eventually totaled more than 60,000 words (www.comm.uiuc.edu/peru). The first entry: surviving their first cab ride through Lima.

The class spent about a week in Lima, a city of 8 million on the Pacific coast, before flying to Cuzco, nearly 11,000 feet up in the Andes mountains. During a week in Cuzco, they traveled to the famous ruins of Machu Picchu, and spent time in nearby villages. Their last week was in Lima.

The hurdles to getting their stories were numerous, the students said. Locations were difficult to find, appointments were not kept and safety was always a concern. Communication was a constant challenge, especially for those, such as professors who were not deeply experienced in both directions, interviews could take three times as long as it would between native speakers.

But they also found that being American journalists, even student journalists, gave them unusual access. The students were able to talk to government ministers, mayors and other high-ranking officials. At one point, Benson said, they even were scheduled to meet with Peru’s president, but he was preparing for a visit to China during the time they were there.

The students had been encouraged to pursue stories on large or broad issues, such as mining companies, the spread of evangelicalism, education and racism toward Americans in Peruvian jails.

To do some of those stories well, they had to get close – sometimes uncomfortably close – to the people and the issues involved.

The students said their trip to Peru challenged and changed them in various ways – in their view of the world, in their reporting, in the way they will travel as tourists from now on.

Benson noted that many of the students previously had traveled abroad, “but they’d never been so immersed in a country before.” They had to deal with people at all levels of society and had “seen things that as a tourist they never would have seen and experienced things they never would have experienced.”

For many of the students, the trip brought them increased confidence and encouraged them to push themselves a little harder in their reporting, Benson said. “They could see in this foreign environment what they were capable of.”

About 1,900 UI students studied abroad last year, and more than a fifth of undergraduates will study abroad before they graduate.

Students preparing to be reporters, however, have a “special responsibility” to understand the world beyond U.S. borders, Benson said. International issues have an impact on local communities and on the reporters who cover them, and foreign correspondents play an essential role, she said.

“After all, it is only through the prism of their writing and reporting that many U.S. citizens will learn about the rest of the world.”

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Researchers demonstrate single molecule absorption spectroscopy

By James E. Kloeppel
News Bureau Staff Writer

A powerful new tool for probing molecular structure on surfaces has been developed by researchers at the UI. Single molecule absorption spectroscopy can enhance molecular analysis, surface manipulation and studies of molecular energy and reactivity at the atomic level.

“This new measurement method combines the chemical selectivity of optical absorption spectroscopy with the atomic-scale resolution of scanning tunneling microscopy,” said Martin Gruebele, a professor of chemistry, physics and biophysics and corresponding author of a paper accepted for publication in the journal Nano Letters, and posted on its Web site. “The method literally feels how a molecule changes shape when it absorbs energy.”

Unlike single molecule fluorescence spectroscopy, which is now a commonly used measurement technique, single molecule absorption spectroscopy has been an elusive goal.

“Single molecules don’t absorb much light, making detection difficult to begin with,” said Gruebele, who also is a researcher at the university’s Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology. “An even bigger problem, however, is that light-induced heating in the sample and in the microscope tip can produce so much noise that the signal is lost.”

To reduce the noise, the researchers combined several special techniques – each insufficient by itself – into a method that allows them to detect single molecule absorption under laser illumination by scanning tunneling microscopy.

“First, the sample molecule is placed on a transparent silicon substrate,” said Joseph Lyding, a professor of electrical and computer engineering and a researcher at the Beckman Institute. “Laser light will either be absorbed by the sample or will pass through the substrate with little or no heating effect. Second, the tip-sample junction is illuminated through the rear face of the substrate, significantly reducing tip heating.”

Modulating the laser light with a mechanical chopper further reduces heating, Lyding said. A lock-in amplifier, which switches on and off at the same rate as the laser, filters out mechanical and electronic noise. As a result, the absorbed energy causes a change of shape in the electron density of the sample molecule, and the scanning tunneling microscope then measures that change of shape.

“Single molecule absorption spectroscopy is an extremely sensitive technique for analytical chemistry, for measuring electrical properties of molecules, and for studying energy transfer on surfaces,” Gruebele said. “While most molecules don’t fluoresce – limiting the usefulness of single molecule fluorescence spectroscopy – all molecules absorb, making single molecule absorption spectroscopy a much more general approach.”

Co-authors of the paper with Gruebele and Lyding are postdoctoral researcher Joshua Ballard, graduate students Erin Carmichael and Dongxia Shi (now at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing). The National Science Foundation funded the work.

An illuminating discovery

Martin Gruebele, front, a professor of chemistry, physics and biophysics, stands next to the device that he and Joshua Ballard, postdoctoral research associate, and graduate student Erin Carmichael use for laser-assisted scanning tunneling microscopy. Gruebele and Joseph Lyding, a professor of electrical and computer engineering and a researcher at Beckman Institute, have developed a method for single molecule absorption spectroscopy, a previously elusive task.
College of Fine and Applied Arts

Dance and lecture program is Feb. 2-4

The UI department of dance will help celebrate the College of Fine and Applied Arts’ 75th anniversary year with a dance and lecture program Feb. 2-4 that pays tribute to the work of legendary choreographer Merce Cunningham.

The Festival Dance 2006 concerts, set for 7:30 each night in Krannert Center for the Performing Arts’ Colwell Playhouse, will feature a Cunningham “Midfestival” — a shorter version of the choreographer’s “Event” collage of excerpts from his repertory. Former Cunningham dancer Buiu Ogan has staged the pieces on the program, from dances choreographed between 1953 and 1983.

“Cunningham’s affiliation with the UI at Urbana-Champaign dates from 1959 when he agreed to join the dance program for a four-month guest artist residency — the first of its kind in a university setting,” said Sara Hook, interim head of the department.

The festival program, which is dedicated to former UI dance professor June Mazzocchi, will host a “Talk Back!” session following the Feb. 2 festival dance concert. He’ll also discuss his book at 6:30 p.m. on Feb. 3 in a free, pre-performance Lorado Taft Lecture in the Toren Festival Theatre foyer, and will do a book signing following the performance.

Music Library

CDs and DVDs available for check out

Effective immediately, anyone with a valid borrower ID card can check out CDs and DVDs from the Music Library for up to one week. Previously, these items were only loaned to music graduate assistants, teaching assistants and faculty members. This service will be offered on a one-semester trial basis and be extended if it is successful. For more information, contact the Music Library at 334-4070.

WILL-TV

Republican gubernatorial forum is Feb. 10

WILL-TV will host a forum for the five Republican Illinois gubernatorial candidates at 8 p.m. Feb. 10. WILL-TV’s John Paul will moderate the forum for “A Conversation With President B. Joseph White” at 8 p.m. Feb. 14.

The discussion, also including a UI student journalist, will focus on White’s first-year challenges and successes as president.

Trio to perform Feb. 12

This month’s WILL-FM Second Sunday Concert will feature a performance by Trio du Soleil, three music faculty members at Arizona State University. The concert begins at 2 p.m. Feb. 12 at the Krannert Art Museum and Klooks Pavilion and will be broadcast on WILL-FM (90.9 /101.1 in Champaign-Urbana) at 7:30 p.m. March 5.

Pianist Robert Hamilton, violinist Dawin Jiang and cellist Thomas Landshoff will perform. Jiang, a former visiting faculty member at the UI School of Music, is a past Second Sunday Concert performer who has solos with dozens of symphonies and chamber orchestras across North America. Landshoff regularly performs as a soloist in recital and concert halls across Europe, Japan and the United States. Hamilton has performed with the Chicago Symphony, Milwaukee Symphony, National Symphony, Phoenix Symphony and St. Louis Symphony.

Provost/Center for Teaching Excellence: Annual Faculty Retreat to be Feb. 10

The Annual Faculty Retreat on Active Learning will be Feb. 10 in Illini Union rooms A and B. The event brings faculty members from across campuses together to learn about and discuss best practices in teaching at the college level.

The keynote speaker will be Ken Bain, founding director of the Center for Teaching Excellence at New York University, author of “What the Best College Teachers Do,” and winner of the Virginia and Warren Stone Prize, an annual award by Harvard University Press for Outstanding Book on Education and Society. Bain’s research is a 15-year study of the thinking and practices of highly successful educators across disciplines. He found that these educators know how to engage, challenge and promote deep and sustained learning in their students. More important, they possess a special way in which they comprehend the subject and value human learning. Bain has won national awards and recognitions for his teaching and research.

After Bain’s talk, there will be concurrent sessions featuring UI faculty members sharing practices from their own classrooms. During lunch a poster session will highlight the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning research projects of faculty members and graduate students.

The retreat will begin with a welcome by Interim Provost Jesse Delia, who will present the 2005-06 Distinguished Teacher/Scholars to Cleora J. D’Arcy, crop sciences, and Gail E. Hawisher, Center for Writing Studies/English. Faculty members can register at www.conferences.uiuc.edu/facultyretreat.

Department of food science and human nutrition

Spice Box offers international cuisine

For the next four months, area diners will be able to experience Mediterranean, African, French and Colonial-American food at the Spice Box restaurant located in Biever Hall.

Students in the food science and human nutrition hospitality management program are gearing up for another semester of Management of Fine Dining (FASH 443). Students in the class each take a turn providing a fine dining experience in the Spice Box, including a theme and a guest chef.

These meals allow our students to showcase their skills and coordinate the general operations of the meals, simulating situations that are likely to occur in the professional world.

Food and theme guests are as follows:

Feb. 2: Humbled by the Men of the East — Instructor: Michael Sadowki — Guest Chef: Cindy Whitehead

Feb. 9: From the Spice Box, a Tour of India — Instructor: Jana Hernandez — Guest Chef: Anshuman Mitra

Feb. 16: From China to the New World — Instructor: Amanda Bowles — Guest Chef: Joyce Wei

Feb. 23: From the Spice Box, a Tour of Latin America — Instructor: Robyn Blank — Guest Chef: Pierre Delpeche

The UI department of civil and environmental engineering is sponsoring a Design contest to showcase interstate highway systems that UI students, faculty and staff members may enter. Details are as follows:

Entries must be designed by UI students, faculty or staff members. The winning concept will be awarded $1,000. Four honorable mentions will be awarded $500 each. The competition is organized and judged by faculty members of the department of civil and environmental engineering and the School of Art and Design and Krannert Art Museum.

In celebration of the anniversary, a re-enactment of the 1919 convoy of 81 military vehicles will cross the country from Washington, D.C., to San Francisco. The original convoy took 62 days, and convinced Lt. Col. Dwight D. Eisenhower that an improved highway system was needed, a system that would come to fruition when he was elected President.

The state of Illinois will host the re-enactment convoy on June 26 in Champaign. In preparation for the event, the Illinois Department of Transportation has commissioned the UI to design and build a mobile installation that will be on display in Chicago, and a subsequent public tour across the state of Illinois.

In addition to UI students, faculty or staff members. Entries must be submitted to David A. Lange, 1116 Newmark Lab, MC-250, by Feb. 24. E-mail direct questions to dlange@uiuc.edu. For more information, visit the UI Department of Transportation Web site at www.dot.state.il.us. Interested persons also can be placed on an e-mail list by e-mailing mjroth@uiuc.edu.

The UI department of computer science is offering an evening of 19th-century entertainment, with a black tie formal attire, at the UI President’s residence on Saturday, Feb. 11. President B. Joseph White joins WILL-TV’s John Paul in the WILL studios for "A Conversation With President B. Joseph White.”

Ensemble Chicago, an ensemble of classical guitarists, will perform Gershwin’s "I Got Rhythm" and Schubert’s "Winterreise," while杜绝s are incumbent Rod Blagojevich and Edwin Eisen- draithe. For more information, visit the UI Department of Computer Science Web site at www.cs.uiuc.edu/technology/News/.

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**Moving picture show**

**Art and design professor Gerald Gutrie’s multiple-piece, computer-animated work “What Remains to be Seen” – commissioned for permanent display in the new National Center for Supercomputing Applications building on the UI’s north campus – might be described as 21st-century trompe l’oeil. The program is sponsored by the department of astronomy, the department of physics and NCSA. For more information or to volunteer, contact Valdes at 333-0759 or visit www.physics.uiuc.edu/outreach/CTAhonors/index.html.

**UI Library workshops**

**How to use library catalog and RefWorks**

This workshop will cover how to access RefWorks, import references from library databases and create bibliographies according to various citation styles. There will also be workshops on how to use RefWorks.

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Creative architectural projects featured
Innovative architectural projects will be featured in two new exhibitions on view Feb. 3-25 at I space, the Chicago gallery of the UI’s Urbana-Champaign campus.

• “ACSA Award Winning Projects: 2000-2005 School of Architecture” features nine projects by nine current and former UI students. Illinois architecture professor and exhibition curator Kevin Hinderks said the projects all received awards in competitions co-sponsored by the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture and other groups representing various construction-materials industries.

The projects range from designs for an airport, museum and performing-arts center to designs for the city of Seo- na, Antz. Exhibiting designers are Matthew Bosma, Renae Brossman, Nathan Charriss, Man Chun Chan, Xuemei Li, J.C. Nelson, Elizabeth Ordner, Daewon Park and James Seo. Faculty sponsors for the projects included Hinderks and Osman Araman, Karl Baungartner, Robert Dermody and Robert Mooney.

• “Chicago Architectural Club Members Exhibition” is an annual show exploring Chicago architecture through a review of members’ current work. The exhibition includes sketches, drawings and photographs.

An opening reception is scheduled from 6-8 p.m. Feb. 3 at the gallery, 230 W. Superior St., Chicago. I space gallery hours are Tuesday through Saturday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

‘Criminal Trafficking and Slavery’
‘Dark side of global migration’ examined
Scholars from throughout the United States will assemble at the UI Feb. 23-25 to address this year’s Joint Area Centers Symposium on “Criminal Trafficking and Slavery: The Dark Side of Regional and Global Migration.”

The conference, free and open to the public, will focus on the scope of criminal trafficking and slavery—also known as T/S—and identify ways to eliminate or limit these growing criminal practices. Papers also will assess whether prevailing American and international efforts are sufficient to cope with T/S and to assist victims around the world.

Organized by the Center for Global Studies, the symposium takes place mainly in the Heritage Room, Isaac Ford Family Library for Agricultural, Consumer, and Environmental Sciences. Co-sponsors include International Programs and Studies and its cooperating regional and global centers’ Illinois International High School Initiative; and the College of Education.

A keynote talk presented by Susan Bates Martin, executive director of the Institute for the Study of International Migration at Georgetown University, kicks off the event at 7:30 p.m. on Feb. 23 at the Levis Faculty Center. The talk is co-sponsored by the Center for Advanced Study/Miller Comm.

The program continues the next day, beginning at 8:45 a.m. with a welcome by Charles Stewart, interim associate provost for international affairs. Panel discussions are scheduled throughout the day, until 5 p.m., then resume at 9 a.m. on Feb. 25 and continue through 12:15 p.m.

Following the conference’s formal conclusion, a teacher’s workshop, geared toward K-16 teachers, and a youth forum are scheduled to take place from 1:30-5 p.m.

To that end, he said, the conference aims to:

■ advance knowledge about the underlying causes of T/S;
■ evaluate current local, regional and global efforts—governmental and private—to eradicate or limit their spread;
■ identify cross-national strategies for strengthening law enforcement to cope with T/S; and
■ put a human face on T/S by assessing the scope of such exploitation and the adequacy and capacity of programs for addressing the physical and psychological needs of victims.

More information about the symposium—including a detailed program schedule—is available at www.cgs.uiuc.edu/resources/jac/index.html.

Friday Forum and Know Your University
Lecture series topics announced
Topics have been announced for the University YMCA’s Friday Forum and Know Your University lecture series.

“Democracy at Risk” is the theme for the Spring 2006 Friday Forum lecture series. The series of talks run from 12:10 to 12:55 on Fridays during the semester at the University YMCA.

William F. Scholz, executive director of Amnesty International USA, will kick off the series with a lecture titled “Tainted Legacy: 9/11 and the Ruin of Human Rights” on Feb. 3.

Also this month, Jonathan Allen, assistant professor of political science at the UI’s Urbana campus, will discuss “Democracy Human Rights, and Torture,” on Feb. 17.

The Spring 2006 Know Your University series will kick off on Feb. 7 with a talk on the new Civic Leadership Program at the UI’s Urbana campus by Jim Nowlan, program director. The KYU events begin at 12:05 on Tuesdays in Latzer Hall, University YMCA.

The series will include a performance and discussion of vocal music education by tenor/pianist Barrington Coleman, associate professor of voice and director of the Varsity Men’s Glee Club, on Feb. 14; and a lecture, “The University of Illinois: A Bright Future,” by UI President B. Joseph White on Feb. 21.

The full schedules for both lecture series are available on the Web at www.universityymca.org. The events are free and open to the public. Lunch is available through the Thai Eatery, but individual meals must be reserved at least a day in advance by calling 337-1500.◆
calendar

of events

Ad removed for online version
Lost & Found

In an effort to provide information in a more timely manner, the Lost & Found listing is being maintained online. If you’ve lost or found something, send a detailed description of when and where and if it was found or lost and an e-mail address and phone number to dmfhub@uiuc.edu. E-mail addresses will be protected. To see if someone else has found your lost item, consult our online listings.

www.uiuc.edu/~it/lostfound.html

Feb. 2, 2006

more calendar of events
CALENDAR, FROM PAGE 15
Coffee hour: Japan. 7:30 p.m. Campus Recreation Consult. 307 E. John St. Champaign. Cosmo-politan Club.
Panel discussion: “Sexuality and Democracy in a Multi-racial Society.” 8 p.m. Third floor, UCP Faculty Center. Center on Domesticity in a Multiracial Society.
13 Friday
“Making a Scene: Curating Contemporary East Asian Art in the U.S.” 11:30 a.m.-3 p.m. Krannert Art Museum. U.S.-based curators offer reflections on the contemporary East Asian art scene in the U.S. and discuss their recent exhibitions.
“Making a Scene: Curating Contemporary East Asian Art in the U.S.” 6-7:30 p.m. Krannert Art Museum. U.S.-based curators offer reflections on the contemporary East Asian art scene in the U.S. and discuss their recent exhibitions.
16 Saturday
Art Workshop for Adults. 9 a.m.-3 p.m. Visitor’s Center. Allerton Park. Lunch provided. More info and to register: 244-1035 or www.allerton.uiuc.edu. Allerton Park and Conference Center.
“Making a Scene: Curating Contemporary East Asian Art in the U.S.” 6-11 a.m. and 11 a.m.-1 p.m. Krannert Art Museum. U.S.-based curators offer reflections on the contemporary East Asian art scene in the U.S. and discuss their recent exhibitions.
Kramnert Art Museum.
18 Sunday
Art Workshop for Adults. 9 a.m.-3 p.m. Visitor’s Center. Allerton Park. More info and reservations available at 333-3207 or allerton@uiuc.edu. Allerton Park and Conference Center.
“Making a Scene: Curating Contemporary East Asian Art in the U.S.” 4-9 p.m. Art Therapy Tours: By appointment, please call 333-3225. Hours: 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Tuesday-Saturday; until 9 p.m. Thursday, 5-5 p.m. Sunday.
The Fred and Donna Gertz Education Center: 10 a.m.-noon and 1-5 p.m. Tuesday-Thursday, until 7 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Saturday.
Palindrome Cafe: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Monday-Saturday.
Office hours: 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday-Friday.
Krannert Center for the Performing Arts
Interlude: Open one hour before until after events on performance nights.
Krannert Uncorked: Wine tastings at 5 p.m. most Thursdays. Intermezzo Cafe: Open 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on non-performance weekdays, 7:30 a.m. through weekday performances, and 9 a.m.-5 p.m. until after performances. Promenade gift shop: 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Monday-Saturday, one hour before until 30 minutes after performances.
Ticket Office: 10 a.m.-6 p.m. daily, and 10 a.m. through first intermission on performance days.
Tours: 3 p.m. daily; meet in main lobby.
Law Cafe:
504 E. Pennsylvania Ave. 8 a.m.-4 p.m. Monday-Thursday. 8 a.m.-2 p.m. Friday. Serving full breakfast, hot and cold lunch entrees, salads, desserts and coffee. More info: 244-6017.
Library Tours
Self-guided of main and undergaduate libraries. go to Information Desk (second floor, main library) or Media Center (underground library).
Moat Saucisson
Open 8 a.m. to dusk daily. “Alton Lebanon” exhibit at Visitor Center. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. daily. 244-0530. Garden tours. More info: 244-3225.
libraries
“Patrons Language: Clothing as Communicator” Through April 9.
“Sacra Image: Devotional Art of the Middle Ages” Ongoing.
Kramnert Art Museum and Kramnert Pavilion. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Tuesday-Thursday-Saturday.
7:30 p.m. Tuesday-Saturday; until 9 p.m. Thursday, 5-5 p.m. Sunday.
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organizations
Association of Academic Professionals
4-6 p.m. First Wednesday of each month. Rare Book and Manuscript Library, 346 Main Library. More info: 333-3773.
Council of Academic Professionals Meeting
1:30 p.m. First Thursday each month. www.cap.uiuc.edu or www.uiuc.edu/~secretariat.
The Deutsche Konversationssgruppe
1:30 p.m. Wednesdays. The Bread Company, 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 all faculty and staff members and spouses. 398-5967. kmarshak@prairienet.org or http://v-cuiru.acrinet.org. Feb. 14: Tea at Clark-Lindsey Village.