An open book
CIC member libraries join Google in digitizing up to 10 million volumes

By Sharita Forrest
Assistant Editor

The distinctive collectives of the world’s largest libraries, including about 1 million volumes from the UI’s holdings, will become open books under a new agreement between Google Book Search and the 12 prominent research universities that form the Committee on Institutional Cooperation consortium.

Under a six-year, renewable agreement, the CIC universities’ libraries will allow Google to digitize up to 10 million volumes in their collective holdings, including public domain works and copyright materials, and make them searchable online in a manner compliant with copyright law.

Additionally, as many as 5 million of the main books selected for digitization will become accessible to the universities’ faculty, students and the public in a unique online repository collectively archived, managed and funded by the CIC consortium.

Mark Sandler, the director of the CIC Center for Library Initiatives, hailed the digitization project as an unprecedented collaboration that will democratize access to the universitie's holdings and enable the CIC universities to leverage their resources to preserve, protect and archive materials that might go out of print, deteriorate with age and repeated handling or be destroyed by natural disasters.

"The role of archiving and preserving the vast spectrum of written materials is a critical one for university libraries," Provost Linda Katehi wrote in a June 6 e-mail message to the CIC member librarians announcing the agreement.

"As we move to a completely technological and digital environment, materials not available in a digital format will become less and less useful, and enables us to preserve our historical collections for all time."

Adam Smith, product management director for Google Book Search, said the project will enable preserving proprietary scanning technology that "allows us at a very low cost and fairly efficiently to scan the full text of books in a way that is non-damaging to the books themselves."

The books will be converted to digital formats at scanning centers that Google has established at undisclosed locations around the country.

Sandler estimated that digitizing the materials could cost in the hundreds of millions of dollars if the libraries did it themselves. While Google will pay the majority of the costs, the CIC libraries will cover costs associated with retrieving material from their stacks, preparing it for digitization and developing descriptive information, costs that UI Librarian Paula Kaufman Stix GOOGLE, Page 2

UI professor: ‘Color-blind’ 14th amendment not color-blind at all

By Craig Chamberlain
News Bureau Staff Writer

It is the central argument in many recent desegregation and affirmative action lawsuits, including school cases now before the U.S. Supreme Court. The 14th Amendment was written to make the Constitution color-blind and race-neutral.

But was that the intent of the Congress that wrote it during the Reconstruction period that followed the Civil War?

Educational historian James Anderson says it wasn’t. The Congress that framed the amendment, after months of debate in 1866, was not color-blind but profoundly color-conscious, says the UI professor. His conclusions are based on his own recent research on the congressional record from that period.

The same 14th Amendment that made citizens of newly freed African-Americans also denied citizenship to American Indians, through the inclusion of a key phrase, Anderson said. In the congressional debate, “there’s as much discussion about the Indians and citizenship as there is about African-Americans and citizenship,” he said.

Numerous attempts to add the phrase “without distinction of race or color” were voted down, Anderson said, along with any language that might require desegregated schools or restrict laws against interracial marriage.

"And the only thing that may have prevented the children of Chinese immigrants from being written out of citizenship were their relatively small numbers at the time," he said.

The color-blind view of the amendment has caused courts, legislators and schools to see their hands as tied on key matters concerning race, Anderson said. After a thorough look at the legislative history, he thinks "we’re not nearly as constrained as we think we are."

Anderson presented his research in a featured lecture (www.softconference.com/Media/WMP270409/447.htm) at the recent annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association in Chicago. It also will appear in a book to be published next spring.

Anderson said the book’s color-blind view of the 14th Amendment has come about, Anderson said, in large part as a result of “the tendency to focus almost exclusively on the response of Congress to the plight of African-Americans” following the Civil War.

But that “narrow view of legislative history ... distorts the wide-ranging discussions of race, ethnicity and national origins that characterized the Reconstruction Congress,” he said. The emancipation of 4 million black slaves certainly precipitated the debate, Anderson said. "But once they opened a question about citizenship for African-Americans, they also opened a question about citizenship for everybody else.”

Anderson said he was struck by just how much was being dealt with in these Reconstruction-era debates, which produced not only the 14th Amendment, but the 1866 Civil Rights Act, the 15th Amendment giving blacks the right to vote, the Naturalization Act of 1870, and other legislation concerning citizenship, rights and naturalization.

"American democracy is being re-constructed in 1866 in all of its facets – see CONSTITUTION, Page 2

Photos by L. Brian Stauffer

A UI scholar says the
suggestion that the 14th Amendment was written to make the Constitution color-blind and race-neutral is flawed.

"There’s as much discussion about the Indians and citizenship as there is about African-Americans and citizenship," he said.

"American democracy is being re-constructed in 1866 in all of its facets – see CONSTITUTION, Page 2
The UI is gearing up to build hundreds of bridges – editing and publicity, for example – and eventually to develop ‘truly functional machine translation applications,’ he said.

‘The knowledge of art and business will be one of Dalkey’s vital contributions to the center, giving students a real-world experience to work with,’ Kibbee said.

‘The idea of transforming a literary experience into a different language – the process of translation – is one of Dalkey’s vital contributions to the center, giving students a real-world experience to work with,’ Kibbee said.

‘They were considering these big questions in the United States by establishing the permanent U.S. and French authors. The UI is uniquely conceived collection of short stories.’

‘Without the copyright owners permission, Google’s management plans to digitize entire books and retain the rights to these books, so that they will continue to be available online.’

‘Constitution, continued from Page 1 citizenship, equal rights, political rights, social rights – and everything that we think of as part of the democratic process (in connection with those issues) is on the table … it’s all there,” he said. ‘We’re trying to bring our kids to insideil@uiuc.edu. The campus mail address is 52 E. Gregory Drive, MC-562.

‘This is by campus mail.

‘Inside Illinois is an employee publication of the Urbana-Champaign campus of the University of Illinois. It is published every Thursday of each month by the News Bureau of the campus Office of Public Affairs, administered by the associate chancellor for public affairs. Distribution is by campus mail. Articles may be sent to insideln@uiuc.edu. The campus mail address is Inside Illinois, 807 S. Wright St., Suite 420, 807 S. Wright St. • MC-310, Champaign, IL 61820. The number is 244-0681.

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Materials can mimic human skin, healing again and again

By James E. Kloeppel
News Bureau Staff Writer

The next generation of self-healing materials, invented by researchers at the UI, mimics human skin by healing itself after a tear. The new materials rely upon embedded, three-dimensional microvascular networks that simulate biological circulatory systems.

“In the same manner that a cut in the skin triggers blood flow to promote healing, a crack in these new materials will trigger the flow of healing agents to repair the damage,” said Nancy Sottos, a W. W. Mulligan Professor of materials science and engineering, and the corresponding author of a paper accepted for publication in the journal Nature Materials, and posted on its Web site.

“The vascular nature of this new supply system means minor damage to the same location can be healed repeatedly,” said Sottos, who also is a researcher at the university’s Beckman Institute.

In the researchers’ original approach, self-healing materials consisted of a microencapsulated healing agent and a catalyst distributed throughout a composite matrix. When the microcapsules ruptured as a result of minor stress or impact, the encapsulants would rupture and release healing agent. The healing agent then reacted with the embrittled catalyst to repair the damage.

“With repeated damage in the same location, however, the supply of healing agent would become exhausted,” said Scott White, a W. W. Mulligan Professor of aerospace engineering and a researcher at the Beckman Institute.

“In our new circulation-based approach, there is a continuous supply of healing agent, so the material could heal itself indefinitely.”

To create their self-healing materials, the researchers begin by building a scaffold using a robotic deposition process called direct-write assembly. The process employ a concentrated polymeric ink, dispensed as a single-dimensional structure, layer by layer.

Once the scaffold has been produced, it is surrounded with an epoxy resin. After the resin has cured – which liquefied – it is extracted, leaving behind a scaffold with a network of interlocking microchannels.

In the final steps, the researchers deposit a brittle epoxy coating on top of the scaffold, and fill the network with a liquid.

Crime down in UI district

By Sharita Forrest
Assistant Editor

Crime in the UI campus reporting district declined from Sep. 1, 2006, to May 13, 2007, according to statistics released by the UI, University Police. Robberies decreased from 39 to 43 during the same period in the prior year, but were up one from the same period two years ago. Peeping Tom and public indecency reports declined 57 percent, from 14 during the same period last year to six, which was also a decrease from the previous year, when 11 such incidents were reported. Accordingly, the number of criminal sexual assaults reported to police declined as well, from 16, to 17 in the year and 22 two years ago.

Thirty aggravated assaults and batteries were reported during the Sept. 1, 2006, to May 13, 2007, reporting period. However, the data reflect a change in methodology: Only those crimes involving substantial injury, such as a broken jaw, were counted as aggravated assaults.

Previously, the UI included in its aggravated assault statistics incidents that involved minor injuries to victims, police or both. Effective with its Clery Act reports for the most recent reporting period. One attempt- ed homicide occurred the prior year, on Jan. 22, 2006, when a man was stabbed outside the La Bamba restaurant on Sixth Street in Champaign following an argument.

Consistent with prior reports, crimes were concentrated 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, Wright Street on the east, and the railroad tracks just east of Neil Street on the west.

In accordance with prior reports, the majority of aggravated assaults (25), criminal sexual assaults (14), and robberies (35) occurred between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Alcohol use by victims, suspects or both also was a factor in the majority of the aggravated assaults and batteries and the criminal sexual assaults.

“Even though the number of reported crimes declined within the campus reporting district, we shouldn’t have a false sense of security,” said Jeff Christensen, assistant chief of police. “It is imperative that members of our campus community continue to adhere to good safety practices to help deter crime.”

To schedule a program:

Officer Tony Ortiz
crime prevention coordinator
303-1835 or jortiz@uiuc.edu

The UI police offer various programs covering topics such as office security and bicycle and pedestrian safety – to educate members of the campus community about good safety practices and help deter crime.

UI police offer programs on security and safety

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A research team led by the UI has developed a treatment for exposure to enterotoxin B, a notorious substance produced by the Staphylococcus aureus bacterium. The team engineered a protein, which was successfully tested in rabbits, that could one day be used to treat humans exposed to the enterotoxin.

SEB is listed as a potential bioterrorism agent. Other potent S. aureus enterotoxins include the toxic shock syndrome toxin.

The research team, led by UI professor of biochemistry David M. Kranz, included scientists and clinicians from the Boston Biomedical Research Institute and the University of Minnesota Medical School. Their findings appear today in the online edition of Nature Medicine.

The team began by engineering a protein with the same structure as the binding site of the T-cell receptor targeted by SEB. The researchers expressed the engineered protein on the surface of yeast cells (using a yeast display”) and generated mutations meant to increase the protein’s ability to bind SEB. After several rounds of mutagenesis and screening, graduate student Rebecca A. Bruin developed a soluble protein with an affinity for SEB that was over a million times that of the original.

“Our approach was to take these receptors that bind to the toxins and to try and make them higher affinity and therefore act as effective neutralizing agents when delivered in soluble form,” Kranz said. “It’s the binding of the toxin to T-cells that is critical. If you can prevent the toxin from binding to the T-cell receptor then you can prevent it from initiating that cascade.”

The engineered protein prevented the onset of symptoms in rabbits exposed to SEB and reversed the course of the illness in those treated two hours after exposure.

“We were very pleasantly surprised that it showed effectiveness in every rabbit tested,” Kranz said.

He noted that the protein has some potential advantages and disadvantages when compared to antibodies, which might also be used to fight infection with SEB. One advantage is that the engineered protein is small, about 1/100th the size of an antibody. Its size may allow it to penetrate deeper into tissue’s substance.”

With Sottos, Toohy and White, the paper’s other co-authors are Jennifer Lewis, the Thurmaner Professor of Materials Science and Engineering and interim director of the Frederick Seitz Materials Research Laboratory, and Jeffrey Moore, a William H. and Janet Lycan Professor of Chemistry and a researcher at the Frederick Seitz Materials Research Laboratory and Beckman Institute. White, Sottos and Moore co-invented self-healing plastic; Lewis and White pioneered direct ink writing of three-dimensional microvascular networks.

The work was funded by the U.S. Air Force Office of Scientific Research and the Beckman Institute.

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Missile proposal signals start of defensive arms race, scholar says

By Melissa Mitchell

News Bureau Staff Writer

On the eve of the Group of 8 summit that took place in Germany earlier this month, the world watched anxiously as the U.S. and Russian presidents engaged in a rhetorical sparring match over plans by the United States to roll out a third missile defense system, this time in Europe.

Such a system would be intended as a foil to incoming nuclear missiles launched from Iran or other locations, presumably in the Middle East. The United States already has similar systems in Alaska and California.

However, when push came to shove, in a subsequent meeting between George Bush and Vladimir Putin – who had initially threatened to point Russian missiles at the United States – the Russian leader countered with a surprise proposal to locate the U.S. system at an alternative site further from Russia, in Azerbaijan.

“It seems with the tentative agreement reached on June 7 at the G8 meeting that there will not be a new offensive arms race but rather a new defensive arms buildup to install missile defense worldwide to meet as yet unseen and undeclared threats of missile proliferation,” said Julian Palmore, a professor of mathematics and an arms control expert at the UI.

“The Russian leader raised the possibility of the European missile defense system being accepted to Russia if the radars were based in Azerbaijan rather than the Czech Republic. Whether this agreement holds or not when details are discussed in July in Kennebunkport (Maine) remains to be seen.”

In fact, a lot remains to be seen and worked out – probably over a long timeline, according to the UI professor.

Palmore has engaged in continuing discussions on the topic of locating missile defenses in Europe at international conferences at Steyning, West Sussex, United Kingdom. He is involved in the planning of a 2008 meeting there, with the Wilton Park director, on “Missile Defense and the Transatlantic Alliance.”

“Putin’s proposal was an out-of-the-blue offer and is being greeted with skepticism,” Palmore said. “It’s just a feint – a ploy to start talking in serious ways.”

“It’s like a boxing match where the opponents are just touching gloves.”

Before the U.S. would build a missile defense system in Azerbaijan – or anywhere else in Europe, for that matter – a number of other key obstacles would need to be addressed, negotiated and circumvented.

“The two principal concerns on basing a third U.S. missile site in Europe,” Palmore said, “are the issues of command and control and technology transfer.” Both, he said, were discussed in 2004 and 2005 at meetings held by the U.S. State Department at Wilton Park.

“For example,” he said, “if a threat were to develop by a missile launched from the Middle East and an interceptor were launched from Poland, who commands the launch and where does the debris fall, since it certainly will impact somewhere?”

The other big question remaining is, “How can European countries participate in this venture with the strict regulations in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations, which prevent an abundance of technology transfer, including information technology, without stringent safeguards.”

An even more central, underlying problem with building yet another defensive system anywhere is one that Palmore and other arms control and international security experts frequently cite.

“Many believe these systems are a waste. As John Pike, director of GlobalSecurity.org has said: ‘Missile defense is a system that doesn’t work against a threat that doesn’t exist.’

“This is less true today than when he said it many years ago since there have been successes with the Navy Aegis cruiser system defending against short-range ballistic missiles, but the ground-based system is largely untested in a realistic setting.”

Nonetheless, with interest growing worldwide in the idea of building missile defense systems – fueled in part by what Palmore calls “the real danger of world-wide ballistic and cruise missile proliferation” – this new, defensive arms race is likely to continue to attract contenders.

“It may be that in the end, missile defense systems will be seen as both necessary and sufficient to counter proliferation,” Palmore said.

But for the time being, he remains unconvinced that the U.S. will succeed in basing such a system in Europe any time soon, especially since the European Union and Great Britain are potentially interested in building their own missile defense systems.

“By the time any missiles would actually be sited in Europe, Bush will be out of office,” he said, noting that the domestic political landscape in the United States could appear very different from today.

“I predict it won’t happen – period.”
Summersolstice recognizes the longest day of the year and marks the farthest point away from Earth. Krannert Center for the Performing Arts is collaborating with astronomer professor emeritus Jim Kaler, the CU Astronomical Society and the UI Jazz Studies Program to bring this event to campus by presenting the sun as it reveals itself to a rim of extra daylight and keep it going on into the night.

The celebration begins at 4 p.m. in the center lobby, where guest of all ages will discover a 16-foot by 11-foot inflatable indoor planetarium called Starlab, operated by Wayne James and Dave Louke. Starlab will allow visitors to view the southernmost reaches of the galaxy – from Central Illinois to Alpha Centauri and more.

At 7:30 p.m., 8 p.m., 8:30 p.m. and 9 p.m., there will be 15-minute stargazing tours that will go ever deeper into the space formed by the stars. Intermezzo Cafe and Interlude Bar will be open throughout the evening.

The Summer Studio Theatre Company will present “Bus Stop” at 7:30 p.m. as part of its regular summer schedule. Call the Krannert Center ticket office for ticket availability.

At 9:30 p.m., the Chris Reyman Trio and special guests Jeff Helgeson and Holly Holmes will take Stage 5 in the lobby to present jazz renditions of tunes appropriate for the event – think “Fly Me to the Moon,” “Night and Day,” “Summertime,” “Round Midnight” and “East of the Sun (and West of the Moon)” – to name a few. Kaler will provide commentary.

CITES
Security orientation workshops offered

The campus Security Office is offering a Security Orientation workshop for new faculty and staff members. Units may schedule their own orientation session, or take the campus Security Office at www.cites.uiuc.edu/security/orientation.

I space exhibition
Architecture professor’s work featured

The exhibition Architecture professor’s work featured in the Museum of Art and Design has been opened. The exhibition features the work of an architectural engineer in 10 to 20 years of architectural engineering within 10 to 20 years of graduating. The exhibition is open to the public through Oct. 28.

Richard Buckius, professor of mechanical engineering, received the 2007 NASA Medal from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The award recognizes contributions to the field of mechanical engineering, with 2007 being the 50th anniversary of the award.

Buckius’ many notable research contributions have enhanced fundamental knowledge in the thermal sciences, specifically in the areas of radiation heat transfer, convective heat transfer and conduction.

In addition, Buckius is an assistant professor of mechanical engineering. Buckius is an assistant professor in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, with 2007 being the 50th anniversary of the award.

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Inside Illinois
June 21, 2007

CALENDAR, FROM PAGE 7

Classified Employees Association
11:45 a.m.-1 p.m. first Thursday monthly. More info: 244-
2466 or nblackbu@uiuc.edu.

UIUC Falun Dafa Practice group
4:10-6:10 p.m. each Sunday.
405 Illini Union. More info:
244-2571.

French Department, Pause Café
6 p.m. Thursdays, Espresso Royale, 1117 W. Ormeto St.,
Urbana.

Illini Folk Dance Society
8-10 p.m. Tuesday and some
Saturdays, Illini Union. Begin-
ners welcome. 398-6686.

Italian Table
Italian conversation Mondays
at noon, Intermirio Café, KCPA.

Lifetime Fitness Program
6-8:50 a.m. Monday-Friday.
Kinesiology, 244-3983.

Normal Person’s Book Discussion Group
7 p.m. 317 Illini Union. More
info: 355-3167 or www.uiuc.
edu/chat-hour.

PC User Group
For schedule: www.uiuc.edu/
~pcug.

Scandinavian Coffee Hour
4-6 p.m. Wednesday. The
Bread Company, 706 S. Good-
win Ave., Urbana.

Secretariat
11:45 a.m.-1 p.m. third
Wednesday monthly. Illini
edu/secretariat.

The Deutsche Konversationsgruppe
1-3 p.m. Wednesday. The
Bread Company, 706 S. Good-
win Ave., Urbana.

VOICE
Poetry and fiction reading, 7:45
p.m. Third Thursday of each
month. The Bread Company,
706 S. Goodwin Ave., Urbana.

Women’s Club
Open to male and female fac-
ulty and staff members and
spouses. 398-5967 or www.UI-
UCWomen’sClub.org.

Solar powered. Above, the final piece of a three-
piece modular home, the UI’s entry in the 2007 Solar
Decathlon, is hauled on Kirby Avenue on June 15.
The solar-powered home, designed and built in a
warehouse near Abbott Power Plant, was moved
to a site near St. Mary’s Road and South Lincoln
Avenue, where the house will be completed and
tested before it is transported to the national mall
in Washington, D.C., for the contest. At left, the first
section of the home is being lowered onto a concrete
pad. The UI is one of 20 universities competing in
the Solar Decathlon, which will be Oct. 2-20 and is
cosponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy. The
home was designed and built by a team of students.