Foellinger Auditorium to celebrate 100th birthday Sept. 29

By Melissa Mitchell
News Bureau Staff Writer

The UI campus is throwing a 100th birthday bash on Sept. 29 for one of its most beloved icons: Foellinger Auditorium.

For more information: www.foellinger.uiuc.edu/centennial.html.

Improved printing provides higher resolution, versatility

By James E. Klapprodt
News Bureau Staff Writer

By combining electrically induced fluid flow with nanoscale nozzles, UI researchers have established new benchmarks for precision control and resolution in jet-printing processes.

“We have invented methods for an electrohydrodynamic jet (e-jet) printing process that can produce patterns and functional devices that establish new resolution benchmarks for liquid printing, significantly exceeding those of established ink-jet technologies,” said John Rogers, a Founder Professor of Materials Science and Engineering, and corresponding author of a paper accepted for publication in the journal Nature Materials, and posted on its Web site.

This type of e-jet printing could be used for large-area circuits, displays, photovoltaic modules and related devices, as well as other wide-ranging application possibilities in security, biotechnology and photonics, Rogers said.

The success of this effort relied critically on an interdisciplinary team of materials scientists, chemists, mechanical engineers, electrical and electronic engineers with the university’s Center for Nanoscale Chemical Electrical Mechanical Manufacturing Systems, a nanoscale science and engineering center funded by the National Science Foundation.

“As an industrial process, this work opens up the possibility for low-cost and high-performance printed electronics and other systems that involve materials that cannot be manipulated with more common printing methods,” Rogers said.

E-jet printing

Ejette, for example, is especially fitting, considering that Igor Stravinsky once conducted the university’s symphony orchestra on the same stage—on the 28th of February 1949. The auditorium’s diverse musical history includes hosting some of the best-known performers, conductors and musical groups of the 20th century, including Sarah Bernhardt, Joan Anderson, Joan Baez, Dave Matthews to Death Cab for Cutie, Liz Phair, Nickel Creek, and Wilco—have played the hall as well.

It’s a monumental space,” said Phil Strang, the building’s manager.

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“Happy Birthday! The campus is throwing a party to celebrate Foellinger Auditorium’s 100th birthday. This year’s Centennial Celebration will begin at 7 p.m. Sept. 29 and will feature the UI Symphony, conducted by Donald Schleicher, and The Other Guys, a cappella group from the Varsity Men’s Glee Club. The event is free and open to the public.

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High-tech reliability is key for those who work outside the office

By Jan Dennis
News Bureau Staff Writer

Workers want top-of-the-line technology to take care of business while they’re away from the office.

"It sounds like such a straightforward finding, but it's really a key success factor," says Judith Gebauer, a professor of business administration. "People won't depend on the technology they won't use it. And if they do use it, it may be counterproductive."

Gebauer, who has studied mobile technologies in the workplace for five years, says surveys show workers who do business on the road want cell phones, hand-held computers, and laptops. They want email and voice mail access, and they want the ability to send and receive faxes and scan documents.

"That's what people want," Gebauer said. "And while they commended White for his willingness to look for ways to reduce retirement allocations, they said, 'It sounds like such a straightforward finding, but it's really a key success factor.'"

The preliminary FY09 budget presented at the meeting asked for $118.3 million in increased revenue, an 8.9 percent increase over the current year’s budget. Administrators will present a final budget for FY09 at the board's Nov. 14 meeting in Champaign, Ill.

Other business

Chancellor Richard Herman reported that the Urbana campus is about 55 percent of the way to its $1.5 billion goal for the Brilliant Futures capital campaign.

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On the Job Jennifer Glass

Some of the biggest and burliest Illini athletes can become scared little children when faced with a needle, said Jennifer Glass, who has been a phlebotomist at McKinley Health Center for about seven years. And Glass’ warm, convivial personality — plus her love for all kinds of sports — can put a quaking patient at ease right away. A native of Peoria, Glass graduated from Woodrow High School, Peoria, and worked as a phlebotomist at Carlisle Clinic in Urbana for 10 years prior to joining the UI’s staff.

Did you go through a phlebotomy program at a community college? No, Carlie trained on me the job.

What got you interested in the field? It was an easy way to get my foot in the door of the medical field without having to have a whole bunch of credentials.

How many patients do you see every day? We see 50 to 80 patients a day, and I draw their blood. No one really knows what a phlebotomist is so they call me a ‘vampire.’

What kinds of things do you do to put people at ease? I’m a big Chicago Cubs fan, so we always have conversations about that, especially since the Cubs are doing so well right now. My patients have to be Cubs fans as long as I’ve got the needle. During football season, I’m a Dallas Cowboys fan.

What do you do when you’re not working? I love sports. My daughter, who is 18, plays softball and volleyball. My son, who is 13, plays baseball, basketball and runs track and does karate. Every day after work, I’m at some practice or some game. Before my daughter went off to college, my husband would have to go to one kid’s game while I’d go to the other kid’s game. Sometimes we could meet up at one game, but not very often.

I’m the parent rep for my son’s football team: in charge of the fundraising and the financial stuff, ordering the T-shirts, planning the snacks and the drinks, making sure kids get to and from games and rides home. I’m also the cushion between the coach and the parents. I’ve been the parent rep for the past two years.

Your kids really keep you busy. They do, especially when you have two kids. I love my sister back for the way she spoiled my two kids. I love being an aunt.

My husband is a correctional officer at the Champaign County Jail. I love going fishing. We also have a time-share in Puerto Vallarta and hope to go for a week in January. When we’re there, we go to the beach, go on cruises, parasail, stroll around the downtown. We like to travel and have been to Niagara Falls and the Bahamas. The Bahamas is really pretty, and I’d much rather go there than get my foot wet but it’s way too expensive.

I also do home health care and stay every other weekend with an elderly lady who is blind.

Interview by Sharita Forrest, Assistant Editor

SECURITY, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

The security office became aware of the potential threat these files pose while working to eliminate the use of SSNs and credit-card numbers as personal identifiers.

How do we know data hasn’t been re- leased to the ‘wrong’.,” said Carlisle. “But even if no harm is done, a security breach still infers fear of identity theft into people’s lives and could put the university’s reputa- tion at risk. Eliminating the use of sensitive data and you largely eliminate the risk.”

The cost to the university of a data breach is estimated at about $18 per SSN, Carlisle said. In the UCLA case, where 100,000 individuals were affected, the potential cost could be millions of dollars with the cost of tracking out the files with Social Security information on them will require cooperation across campus,” said Provost L. Robert Brown. “But the university is committed to protecting the privacy of all people who will recognize the unacceptable dangers of having these files on their workstations and work together with the CITES security office to eliminate them.”

Files with sensitive data can be inadvertently released in a few seconds just by attaching the wrong file to an e-mail. In August, the College of Engineering found that when a spreadsheet file containing thousands of students’ grades and addresses was erroneously included in a mass e-mail to 700 students.

“We want people to understand the obli- gation they have relative to data security, Carlisle said. “You personally are accountable for the data you handle. If these files from your computers, you should be able to sleep better at night.”

The Personal Information Privacy Act (www.cio.uiuc.edu/privacy) took effect in Illinois on January 1, 2006, established several stipulations surrounding collection of non-identifiable data — driver’s license or state I.D. numbers, account numbers, and credit/debit card numbers. This policy, which created an identity盗用 environment for faculty and staff members that will aid in recovery of the laptops if they are stolen. Instead, the loss of work and time will mean a pre-release version of the software may contact securitysupport@uiuc.edu. In re- place of the SSN the Uniform campus is adopting standards that require all faculty and staff members with access to SSNs to annually deploy the SSN scanning software containing sensitive data will have to be identified as such. Unit heads will have to sign off every year certifying that all SSN security office would request feedback on the product before the general release to the campus community.

E-JET PRINTING, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Patterning methods derived from micro- fluidics and, fabricated by Raul Plascencia, the Grayce Wicall Gauthier Professor of Mechanical Science and Engineering, the director of the center and a key member of the team. “The neat thing is that we find this extremely high-resolution form of e-jet printing can also be used for diverse sys- tems, such as printing microarrays of DNA spots for bioanalysis, or printing carbon nanotubes and other materials of nanoscale dimensions that are difficult to pattern in other ways,” said Rogers, who also is a researcher at the Beckman Institute and at the universi- ty’s McCormick School of Engineering. “These capabilities are taking our research in new and exciting direc- tions.”

Unlike conventional ink-jet printers, which use heat or mechanical vibrations to launch liquid droplets through a nozzle, e-jet printing uses electric fields to pull the fluid out. Although the concept of electric-field induced flow is not new, the way the research team has exploited this phenomenon is unique with nanoscale nozzles and precision control of electric fields to achieve unprecedented levels of resolution is an important advance.

The researchers’ e-jet printing head consists of a gold-coated microcapillary nozzle (with a 10 **-6 diameter as small as 300 nanome- ters) mounted on a computer-controlled mechanical support. An organic, Teflon-like material (with a diameter as small as 300 nanome- ters) was chosen to be a nozzle. Rogers said.

As a demonstration of electronic de- vice fabrication by e-jet printing, thin-film transistors that use aligned arrays of single- wall carbon nanotubes as both field con- ductor and e-jet-printed source and drain electrodes were printed on flexible plastic substrates. The transistors were fully functional, with properties comparable to similar devices fabricated with conventional photolithographic methods.

The team also demonstrated that e-jet printing could be extended to a wide variety of functional organic and inorganic inks, including suspensions of solid objects (such as nanoscale silicon rods) with resolutions again extending to the submicron range.

The nozzles are round or square and are intended to resemble reservoirs of inks. e-jet printing has the capability to deliver large volumes of ink to a surface, and offers the ability to perform printing on the inks before printing. Rogers said.

The existing e-jet printer can print text, drawings and so on. Current research seeks to improve the printing speed by incorporating large- scale nozzle arrays, and to explore the fun- damental limits in resolution.

“The work represents an important milestone in the development of liquid jet printing technology,” Rogers said. “It opens the door to many exciting possibilities.”

Funding was provided by the National Science Foundation. Part of the work was carried out in the university’s Center for Microanalysis of Materials, which is partially supported by the U.S. Department of Energy.
Past, present and future of skyscrapers documented

By Melissa Mitchell
News Bureau Staff Writer

Soon after the World Trade Center’s twin towers were brought down by terrorists on Sept. 11, 2001, some observers questioned whether tall buildings — now viewed as potential targets for future attacks — would continue to be built.

Among those who predicted the world’s skylines would not yield to such threats was UI architecture professor Mir Ali.

“This phenomenon cannot be stopped simply because these two buildings came down,” Ali said nearly three weeks after the attacks.

Although he suspected the pace of such construction might slow a bit, he remained convinced that the economic, social and political realities that fueled such construction in the first place would not go away.

As it turns out, Ali — a co-author of a new two-volume book, “The Skyscraper and the City: Design Technology and Innovation” (Ewen Mellen Press) — was right.

“There was a little pause after 9/11, especially in the United States,” he said. “But tall buildings are a reality that can’t be avoided. Wherever you have high population density, you have to build them. And it is happening all over the world.”

On the homefront, he pointed to the Trump International Hotel and Tower under construction in Chicago and scheduled for completion in 2009.

“In Asia, there’s a lot going up … in Shanghai and other parts of China,” Ali said. In 2009 alone, four other skyscrapers will be added to the world’s tall-building inventory: in China, the Nanjing Greenland Financial Center (Nanjing) and Pearl River Tower (Guangzhou); in Singapore, The Sail @ Marina Bay; and in the United Arab Emirates, the Burj Dubai.

The building in Dubai, he said, will be “very very high — rumored to be more than 2,000 feet. That’s almost equivalent to putting another super-tall building on top of the Sears Tower.”

“The Skyscraper and the City” includes contributions by UI architecture professor and co-author Paul Armstrong and takes root from original lecture notes compiled by Lynn S. Beedle, a professor for many years at Lehigh University who died in 2003. Ali said Beedle, a friend and mentor, was “a distinguished university professor of civil engineering and founder of the Tall Building Council.”

“Tall buildings are a reality that can’t be avoided. Wherever you have high population density, you have to build them. And it is happening all over the world.” Ali is a co-author of a new two-volume book, “The Skyscraper and the City: Design Technology and Innovation” (Ewen Mellen Press).

“All projects are driven by a singular vision: ‘We must make them as humanely habitable and as sustainable as we can.’”

Another current trend in tall-building construction examined in the book is one that Ali predicts will continue to take off: sustainability.

“Sustainability of tall buildings is like a theory of architecture,” similar to other predominant theories that have been hallmarks of the profession in the past, Ali said. “Sustainability is the present theory. All buildings — tall or not — are moving in this direction, he noted, for two main reasons.

“The first reason is climate change and global warming,” he said. “The second is that we are running out of natural resources, specifically, petroleum and coal.

“Because the emission of greenhouse gases is causing global warming, we want to design buildings that are carbon-neutral.”

Another innovative example of sustainable skyscraper design featured in the book is the Elephant and Castle Towers, scheduled for completion in London in 2010. Among other “green” features, the building — designed by TR. Hamzah & Yeang Sdn Bhd — includes the placement of community spaces and landscaped gardens, areas that will likely include, not only residences, retail shops and schools, but also internal transportation systems.

Moreover,。”

Tall order
UI professor of architecture Mir Ali said while there was a little pause in the construction of tall buildings after 9/11, especially in the United States, “tall buildings are a reality that can’t be avoided. Wherever you have high population density, you have to build them. And it is happening all over the world.” Ali is a co-author of a new two-volume book, “The Skyscraper and the City: Design Technology and Innovation” (Ewen Mellen Press).

To view the full article, please visit the Insideillinois website.
NEW faces 2007

Among the newcomers to the Urbana campus this fall were more than 7,500 freshmen and about 100 tenure/tenure track faculty members whose appointments began this summer or fall. *Inside Illinois* continues its tradition of introducing some of the new faculty members on campus and will feature at least two new colleagues in each fall issue.

NATHAN DUNFIELD, associate professor of mathematics, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences

*Education:* Ph.D. (mathematics), University of Chicago; B.S. (mathematics), Oregon State University

*Teaching at Illinois:* Math 595, “Real and Complex Hyperbolic Geometry”

*Research:* “A new era in three-dimensional topology has begun recently with Grigory Perelman’s proof of the Poincaré conjecture, selected as the scientific breakthrough of the year in 2006 by Science magazine,” said Sheldon Katz, professor and chair of the department of mathematics. “Nathan Dunfield has assumed a leadership role in this new environment. His recent work includes an innovative application of Perelman’s deep ideas to the study of hyperbolic geometry. This was very impressive work, especially since Perelman’s techniques were not created with this direction in mind. … He is a pioneer and leader in the field of computational and experimental topology. In particular, he developed the notion of a ‘random’ three-manifold, used in his work on the virtual Haken conjecture, inspired by the work of UI professor emeritus Wolfgang Haken of Four Color Theorem fame. … He is equally at home in pure mathematics and computational mathematics, drawing from a toolkit spanning a range of areas of pure mathematics. He has done spectacular work on his own as well as in collaborations, where he has exhibited leadership abilities. I look forward to the enormous impact he will have on our campus,” Katz said.

CAROL TILLEY, assistant professor of library and information science, Graduate School of Library and Information Science

*Education:* Ph.D (information science), Master of Library Science, B.A. (English), Indiana University

*Teaching at Illinois:* LIS 506 "Youth Services Librarianship"

*Research:* Tilley’s research interests include the history of youth services librarianship, children’s print culture, information inquiry and instruction in school libraries and social psychological aspects of reference interactions.

“Carol Tilley’s background in literature and librarianship for young people will deepen many aspects of our GSLIS youth services program,” said professor emerita Betsy Hearne. “She has taught extensively in the SLIS distance learning programs and will be an asset to our LEEP students.” She added, “And besides that, she’s a lot of fun. Her dissertation topic is ‘The Jerky, Jiggling World of Comics: Librarians, Kids and Comic Books during the Golden Age, 1938-1955.’” In addition to her work as a lecturer, Tilley has, since 2002, been the coordinator of distance education at SLIS, advising youth services students in the program and developing new courses, such as Grant Writing for Librarians and Educators, and Nonfiction Materials for Children and Young Adults.
Extreme ultraviolet lithography may be next chip technology

By James E. Kloeppel
News Bureau Staff Writer
UI researchers have discovered a way to generate light and reduce damage in a leading candidate for next-generation microelectronics lithography. The technique could help pack more power into smaller computer chips.

In the quest for creating computer chips with ever-smaller feature sizes, chip manufacturers are exploring extreme ultraviolet lithography as the next chip-printing technology. For a light source at the necessary wavelength, scientists have turned to a hot, ionized gas called a plasma, generated within a Z-pinch device. But, energetic ions produced in the plasma can damage the mirror responsible for collecting the light.

“By adding a lighter gas to the plasma, we can significantly reduce the damage and extend the lifetime of the collector optics,” said David Ruzic, a professor of nuclear, plasma and radiological engineering and lead author of a paper that describes the technique in the journal IEEE Transactions on Plasma Science.

In a Z-pinch device, xenon is fed into a chamber where it collides with a stream of electrons, producing a low-temperature and low-density plasma. This plasma then flows between two cylindrical electrodes, one positioned inside the other. (The “Z” in Z-pinch refers to the direction of current flow along the cylindrical electrodes.)

Next, a large current pulse heats the plasma, while a magnetic field generated by the pulse compresses and confines the plasma. The plasma becomes hotter and denser until it “pinches,” creating the flash of light needed by the chip industry.

As the pulse passes, internal plasma pressure overcomes magnetic confinement, and the hot, dense plasma flies apart. The resulting fast and energetic ions can damage the delicate collector optics.

However, adding a small amount of a lighter gas, such as hydrogen, “significantly reduces both the number and the energy of xenon ions reaching the collector surface, thereby extending the collector’s lifetime while having a negligible effect on the extreme ultraviolet light production,” Ruzic said.

The reduction in xenon energy occurs because the hydrogen ions absorb some of the plasma’s energy, the hydrogen ions prevent the xenon ions from accelerating to the point where they damage the collector surface, thus prolonging the collector’s lifetime.

Xenon is actually the second-best radiator for light at the desired wavelength, Ruzic said. “We can get three times as much light from tin, but tin is a condensable metal and makes quite a mess on the mirrors. We are now looking at ways to clean the mirrors during chip production.”

With Ruzic, co-authors of the paper are UI graduate students Keith Thompson and Josh Spencer, postdoctoral research associate Shailendra Srivastava, and former postdoctoral researcher associates Brian Jurczyk and Erik Antonsen.

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Antibiotic resistance traced from swine farms to groundwater

By Diana Yates

News Bureau Staff Writer

The routine use of antibiotics in swine production can have un- predicted consequences, with antibiotic resistance genes sometimes leaking from waste lagoons into groundwater.

In a new study, researchers at the UI report that some genes found in hog waste lagoons are transferred to other bacteria, sometimes to one bacterial species to another.

The researchers found that this migration across species is and into new environments sometimes dilutes – and sometimes amplifies – genes conferring antibiotic resistance.

The new report, in the August issue of Applied and Environmental Microbiology, tracks the passage of tetracycline resistance genes from hog waste lagoons into groundwater wells at two Illinois swine facilities.

This is the first study to take a broad sample of tetracycline resistance genes in a landscape dominated by hog farming, said principal investigator R.J. Mackie. And it is one of the first to survey the genes directly rather than focusing on the organisms that host them.

Mackie is a professor in the department of animal sciences and an affiliate of the Institute for Genomic Biology.

“At this stage, we’re not really concerned about who’s got them genes,” Mackie said. “If the genes are there, potentially they can get into the right organism at the right time and conditions – to an antibiotic that’s being used to treat disease.”

The new gene is widely used in swine production. It is injected into the animals to treat or prevent disease, and it is often used as an additive in hog feed to boost the animals’ growth. Its near-continuous use in some hog farms promotes the evolution of tetracycline-resistant strains in the animals’ digestive tracts and mammary glands.

The migration of antibiotic resistance from animal feeding operations into groundwater has broad implications for human and ecological health. There are roughly 238,000 animal feeding operations in the U.S., which collectively generate about 500 million tons of manure per year. Groundwater supplies about 40 percent of the public water supply, and more than 97 percent of the drinking water used in rural areas.

Federal law mandates that animal facilities develop nutrient management plans to protect surface water and groundwater from fecal contamination. Most swine facilities hold the effluent in large holding tanks. After a certain amount is injected into the ground as fertilizer. Thanks to a change in the law in the late 1990s, new lagoons must be built with liners to prevent seepage. Swine facilities in operation prior to the new regulations are allowed to continue using unlined lagoons, however. Some of these lagoons leak.

The researchers extracted bacterial DNA from lagoons and groundwater wells at two study sites over a period of three years. They screened these samples for seven different tetracycline resistance genes.

They found fluctuating levels of every one of the seven genes for which they screened in the lagoons. They also found that these genes were migrating from the lagoons to some of the groundwater wells.

It should be noted that many genes that confer antibiotic resistance occur naturally in the environment. Tetracycline is itself a bacterial product, employed by Streptomyces bacteria long before humans discovered its usefulness.

In order to determine the origin of the tetracycline resistance genes found in the groundwater, the researchers conducted a genetic analysis of one gene family, tet(W), in samples from the lagoons and from groundwater wells below (downgradient of) and above (upgradient to) the lagoons. They found that the variants of tet(W) genes in the upgradient, environmental control wells were distinct from those of the lagoons, while the wells downgradient of the lagoons contained genes consistent with both the background levels and those in the lagoons.

“There’s a human impact on these sites that is superimposed on a natural process,” said postdoctoral research assistant Anthony Yannarell, an author on the study.

“One of the important things we discovered,” Yannarell said, “is that some sites are more impacted than others.”

For example, at one of the lagoons, “Site A,” was more impacted by resistance genes from the lagoon, due to its hydrogeology. The site included two layers of sand – at about two meters and eight meters below the surface – through which groundwater flowed.

“Every time we looked in the lagoon, we saw all of the genes we were looking for,” Yannarell said. “At Site A, all the wells that were closest to the lagoon almost always had every gene. As you got further from the lagoon you started to see genes dropping out.”

The resistance genes were present at much higher levels – “an order of magnitude higher,” said the authors – in the lagoon than in the contaminated wells. Most were diluted as they moved away from the lagoons in the groundwater.

There was one notable exception. A gene known as tet(C) was found at higher levels in some of the groundwater wells at Site A. The presence was not consistent with background levels, indicating that something in the environment was amplifying this one gene, which had originated in the lagoon.

Perhaps the gene had migrated to a new organism, Yannarell said, to find a host that was more suited to conditions in the groundwater.

“We are seeing that the genes can travel a lot further than the bacteria,” Mackie said. “It’s a matter of getting the DNA into the right organism. It’s a relay race.”

Other authors on the study are postdoctoral research assistant S. Koike; Illinois State Geological Survey geochemist I.G. Krapac; research assistant H.D. Oliver; USDA Agricultural Research Service scientist and professor of crop sciences J.C. Chee-Sanford; and visiting professor of animal sciences R.I. Aminov.

Antibiotic resistance Tony Yannarell, postdoctoral research associate in the Institute for Genomic Biology, right, with undergraduate research assistant Shazan Ahmed, junior in molecular and cellular biology, tracked the passage of tetracycline resistance genes from hog waste lagoons into groundwater wells at two Illinois swine facilities.

At Carle Foundation Hospital in Urbana. He was a clerk II from 1947 to 1951. Memorials: Cunning- ham Children’s Home.

Charles Leo “Big” Reeves, 60, died Sept. 6 at Carle Foundation Hospital in Urbana. He worked at the UI as a roofer for 21 years.

Margaret I. Short, 85, died Sept. 7 at ManorCare Health Services in Urbana. She worked in the Housing Division as a linen maid for 27 years, retiring in 1985. Memo- rials: Barnes Jewish Hospital, St. Louis, in care of the Liver Transplant Department.

Gayle Von Behren, 64, died Sept. 13 at her home in Urbana. She was a secretary III at Staff Human Resources for 24 years, retiring in 2004.

Deaths

George Richard “Dick” Carlisle, 86, died Sept. 7 in Tulsa, Okla. He joined the UI department of animal science as a Livestock Extension Specialist. He worked for 30 years before retiring. Memorials: G.R. Carlisle Extension Teaching Award through the UI Foundation or the Parkinson’s Disease Foundation.


Rafford F. Gerald, 81, died Sept. 8 at his home in Sidney. He retired from the UI in 1985 as a building service worker for Facilities and Services after 33 years of service. Memorials: Philo Road Church of Christ. William C. Higdon, 91, died Sept. 10 at Carle Foundation Hospital in Urbana. He was a kitchen laborer in the Housing Division from 1968 to 1984. Millicent V. Martin, 82, died Sept. 9 at Forestview Manor in Urbana. She was a professor of child development at the UI. Clyde E. “Sonny” Perry Jr., 83, died Sept. 11 at his Urbana home. He was a motor vehicle operator and mechanic for the Presidents Office for 27 years, retiring in 1995.

Thomas “Tom” Prickett, 71, died Sept. 13 at St. Vincent Hospital in Indianapolis. Prickett was a groundwater hydrologist at the Illinois Water Survey for 17 years.

Mary C. “Mickey” Tanner, 87, died Sept. 5 at Meadowbrook Health Center, Clark- ly Lindsey Village in Urbana. She was a clerk II from 1947 to 1951. Memorials: Cunning- 10<h3>Deaths</h3>
UI professor to lead nation’s premier anthropologists’ group

By Andrea Lynn
News Bureau Staff Writer

Virginia R. Dominguez, recruited as an “excellence hire” by the UI anthropology department in January, has been elected president-elect of the American Anthropological Association. Her term as president-elect begins Dec. 2; she becomes president in two years.

With nearly 12,000 members from 100 nations, the AAA is the primary professional society of U.S. anthropologists. Previous presidents include such renowned researchers as Ruth Benedict, Franz Boas and Margaret Mead.

One other UI faculty member served as president of the AAA: the late Joseph Casagrande, a linguistic anthropologist, in 1973.

Dominguez, who specializes in cultural politics, ethnicity, semiotics, critical discourses, the Middle East (especially Israel), and the United States and the Caribbean, has been named the Edward William and Jane Marr Gutgsell Professor at Illinois. In residence on campus since January, but on leave, she will begin teaching in the spring semester.

Dominguez previously taught at the University of Iowa, where she co-founded and directed the International Forum for U.S. Studies (IFUSS). Prior to that, she taught at the University of California at Santa Cruz and at Duke University. She also was a Fulbright Visiting Professor of Social Anthropology at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Salgo Professor of American Studies at Eotvos Lorand University in Budapest.

At Illinois, Dominguez will serve as consulting director of IFUSS. Jane Desmond, who also was recruited to Illinois from Iowa, will serve as director of the forum, which, too, has relocated to the UI.

Dominguez served as editor in chief of American Ethnologist from July 2002 to June 30, 2007, two years longer than normal. She is on several editorial boards, including those of Comparative American Studies and Identities: Global Studies in Culture and Power.

Donald Brenneis, a professor of anthropology at the University of California at Santa Cruz, and also former president of the AAA and former editor of American Ethnologist, said that Illinois is “very lucky” to have hired Dominguez, and that she, in turn, is very lucky to be joining “such a fine program.”

“The anthropology department at the UI has long been known as a wide-ranging, lively and intellectually ecumenical program, one that sustains productive interdisciplinary conversations and has shaped long-term, very productive engagements with other fields, among them music, linguistics, African American and American studies. The department also has long provided intellectual, institutional and editorial leadership within our profession, with, most recently, Janet Keller having edited American Anthropologist and now heading Ethos: The Journal of the Society for Psychological Anthropology.”

According to Steven Leigh, the head of the UI anthropology department, Dominguez “significantly increases our department’s intellectual reach, both theoretically and in terms of the many world areas where she has conducted research.”

“She brings a truly global perspective to contemporary anthropological problems,” Leigh said. “Her research abilities are matched by a deep commitment to undergraduate and graduate teaching.”

Dominguez will be teaching the department’s introductory course, “Anthropology in a Changing World,” next semester, “providing our undergraduates exceptional opportunities to learn from one of our discipline’s most accomplished leaders.”

Dominguez said she hopes to bring to her new department, which she characterized as having “unbelievable strength,” the “energy and vision of an international community of anthropologists and advocates, museum professionals, institutional leaders and public intellectuals.”

President elect Virginia Dominguez has been elected president-elect of the American Anthropological Association, the primary professional society of U.S. anthropologists.
other humanities and social science scholars of the U.S. with whom I have been working over the past dozen years.”

With regard to IFUSS, Dominguez said she expects to make possible short-, medium-, and long-term visits and projects involving “colleagues abroad who study us here, some of whom will participate in innovative teaching and training as well as working groups. I want to make us all ‘productively uncomfortable’ in our standing assumptions and priorities about how we do ‘business.’ Risk-taking is something I value.”

Dominguez is sole author of three books, and is working on a fourth, “Mamama’s World(s): When the Enemy is Unclear.” She also is a co-author of two other monographs, and a co-editor of three other volumes, including “From Beijing to Port Moresby: The Politics of National Identity in Cultural Policies.” Dominguez has written more than 50 published articles.

She is past president of the U.S. Society for Cultural Anthropology and past director of the Center for International and Comparative Studies at Iowa.

Dominguez was born in Cuba and spent much of her early life “in and out of the United States,” she said. Other places she has called home are Uruguay, where she went to high school; Puerto Rico; Mexico; Lebanon; Israel; and most recently, Hungary.

A “fascination with how people and societies conceptualize sameness and difference both within and outside the units they consider their own” has been at the core of her work for several years, she said. Her earlier work addressed sameness and difference within the literature on kinship, descent, alliance systems and “race” and “within the literatures on religion, ‘sionerism,’ and ethnosemantics.”

“Much newer work,” she said, “addresses related concerns under the rubric of ‘imagined communities,’ and is evident in discussions of transnationalism, multiple identities and hybridity.”

Dominguez said she tries to explore how ethnicity or identity “develop over time and across particular spaces, how they become discursively naturalized, systematized and institutionally entrenched, and how and why they appear to change.”

This leads her to incorporate research methods more commonly employed outside anthropology, including archival, census, legal and print media research and public discourse analysis.

Much of her current research “uses and theorizes photographic representations, as well,” she said, adding that she is now “exploring ways in which visuality challenges us differently as scholars.”

Such work occasionally takes Dominguez to “somewhat unplanned places,” including a project she and two UI doctoral students are collaborating on: the use of photography in U.S. military occupations on several continents since the end of the 19th century, “focusing ironically not on the dramatic and controversial ones like those taken at the Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq, but, rather, on the ones that tend not to attract attention, like brick pavements, types of potatoes, ditch digging, etc.”

“I am interested in what doesn’t get noticed, which is most things, both verbal and visual, why, how and what such lack of noticing enables.”

DOMINGUEZ, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8
**FOELLINGER, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1**

While the building was constructed in large part for musical performances — evidenced by some of the hall’s interior architectural embellishments — it also was intended as a multipurpose facility. In addition to concerts and lectures, the building has hosted classes, convocations and commencements, debates, memorial services, movies, plays and musicals, art exhibits and stunts shows.

It's also been a popular wedding venue among alumni, Strang said.

“...This building is so adaptable to anything ... lectures, rock concerts ... Dan Rather spoke here last year,” he said. “It has history, it’s unique, it’s user-friendly. It invites you in.”

Those who have accepted the invitation have been witness to all manner of history — from Amelia Earhart’s description of her record-breaking flight from Honolulu to Oakland, Calif. ... to then-Sen. Robert F. Kennedy’s conviction address to U of I seniors in 1967. Other notable figures who have taken the Foellinger stage include Jane Addams, Maya Angelou, Robert Frost, R. Buckminster Fuller, Bill Gates, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, Spike Lee, Eleanor Roosevelt and Carl Sandburg.

Although alumni may have a soft spot in their hearts for the auditorium, which remains a popular venue for today’s students and faculty and staff members, the building has had something of a hard life. Its physical history has been punctuated with false starts, echoes, a leaky roof, and — ultimately — a happy ending.

The original construction budget for the building envisioned by U of I President Edmund Janes James as “the greatest hall of the kind in the Mississippi Valley” was cut in half by the Legislature. Instead of the $400,000 requested, the university received less than $200,000 for the project. As a result, Blackwell, the architect, had to scale down his design, building a hall that was half the size he had planned. Instead of constructing a backstage area, a “temporary” wall was installed on the south side. Plans for a south wing to house the School of Music also were abandoned.

The budget cuts may have led as well to a flaw in the construction — which resulted in the building’s legendary echo. Attempts to correct the acoustical problem — a major embarrassment, given the building’s function as a music hall — were made in 1915 and 1937. Physics professor F.R. Watson spent six years trying to correct the problem, along the way contributing greatly to the emerging field of acoustics. His fixes included hanging huge canvases from the ceiling, installing hair felt strips on the walls, carpeting the stage area and installing a false ceiling.

While some of Watson’s solutions were effective, they did little for the building’s visual aesthetics. By the 1980s, the heavily used building was beginning to look worse for the wear of decades of use and more underfunded building-improvement budgets. Fortunately, a benefactor emerged in retired newspaper publisher Helene Foellinger. In 1985, the UI Class of 1932 mathematics major donated $3 million toward the renovation and refurbishment of the building that now bears her name.

Foellinger’s gift funded a number of major improvements, including replacement of the deteriorated metal dome with a new copper roof; construction of a 6,000-square-foot backstage area; tuckpointing; the addition of lighting around the new dome’s perimeters; interior lighting and sound systems; electrical and mechanical system upgrades; installation of an air conditioning system; and refurbished seating. And once more, improvements were made to the building’s acoustics.

Many public figures, orators, educators and scientists have graced the auditorium halls, including Jane Addams, Maya Angelou, Dave Brubeck, Duke Ellington, Robert Frost, Bill Gates, Hal Holbrook, Stanley Kramer, Spike Lee, Carl Sandburg, Dan Rather, Eleanor Roosevelt, John Philip Sousa, Adlai Stevenson III and Igor Stravinsky.

**Quad’s-eye view** A contemporary look at Foellinger Auditorium during the fall. The auditorium, which anchors the Quad on the south side, is designed in the Beaux Arts classical style, to reflect the design of the Jefferson Rotunda in Virginia.

**First glimpse** Workers stand atop masonry and steel at the construction of Foellinger Auditorium in 1937.

**Historically speaking** The auditorium is seen here in an early aerial photograph of the southern end of the main Quad on the UI campus. Also in the photo are Davenport Hall and the Observatory.

**Inside** Interior of Foellinger Auditorium in 1937, featuring the stage, balcony rim and domed ceiling.
Discussions to explore inquiry- and community-based learning

By Sharita Forrest
Assistant Editor

While study-abroad programs and active learning experiences are viewed by most faculty members as transformative and valuable experiences for students, the challenge rests on faculty and departments seeking to explore new instructional methods and revitalize their teaching programs.

**Innovative discussion series**

Professors Walt Hurley, left, and Prasanta Kalita will help educators explore the benefits of inquiry-based and community-based learning and how teachers can incorporate these activities in their curricula. The seminar series “Undergraduates Engaging in Inquiry,” meets from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. Wednesdays in Room 429 Armory. The series runs through Nov. 28 and is open to anyone in the campus community interested in these topics.

**Maximizing impact**

Professor Bruce Michelson believes large lecture courses are a necessity and not something to fear. “There have been lots of times when the lecture courses have been not only popular but also good,” he said. Michelson, who teaches large classes such as English 255, wrote to explore the characteristics of large-enrollment classes and the means instructors use to engage students.

**The Distinguished Teacher/Scholar**

The Distinguished Teacher/Scholar program recognizes outstanding faculty members who actively enhance teaching and learning on campus and supports innovative projects that recipients develop as part of the selection process. Award recipients serve as consultants to instructional support faculty and members and departments seeking to explore new instructional methods and revitalize their teaching programs.

**Engaging with a generation**

Among the topics Michelson wants to explore are student engagement and the ways instructors use to engage students, and methods instructors use to engage students, and methods instructors use to engage students, and methods instructors use to engage students, and methods instructors use to engage students. The outcome of these sessions will be a proposal to campus administrators about developing and publicizing “landmark” lecture courses that will improve the quality and reputation of undergraduate teaching at Illinois.

**Sustaining impact**

“The we’re now in a cultural moment where the technology and the everyday concerns and experiences that we work with seem to be changing every 15 minutes,” Michelson said. “We’re on a wonderful, wild ride and part of the fun is engaging constantly in refreshing the undergraduate educational experience to try to keep up while maintaining our core principles.”

**The seminar series**

The seminar series, “Undergraduates Engaging in Inquiry,” runs Sept. 19 through Nov. 28 and features guest presenters and other resources that explore topics such as inquiry-based learning and community-based learning on the local and global levels, the developmental transition that occurs in students and how teachers can facilitate or guide these experiences to maximize their impact for all students. During the spring semester, participating faculty will be asked to explore these topics in greater depth, and examine models or examples of activities they might use in their classrooms.

**Maximizing and sustaining impact**

“Most of our faculty members are interested in exploring how they can get our students thinking critically,” Hurley said. “Active learning is very significant approach. But there’s a big difference between being theoretical versus actually making it happen.”

While Hurley and Kalita’s scholarly interests might seem disparate – Hurley’s research focuses on lactation biology and Kalita’s on water quality and environmental issues – they share an interest in inquiry-based learning and community engagement.

The discussion series provides a framework for achieving the objectives in Chancellor Richard Herman’s strategic plan for the Urbana campus related to promoting engagement and success by increasing undergraduates’ participation in study abroad activities and increasing the number of undergraduates who gain research and internship/practicum experience.

Students who have learned abroad represent an untapped resource that may be used to internationalize and globalize courses in which they’re enrolled, Hurley said. In order to tap into those resources, Hurley is testing a course that students take after returning from summer internships in other countries. This semester, the study-abroad students from various departments withinACES will deliver presentations and participate in panel discussions in several classes. The program has been funded in part by a three-year grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s International Science and Education Program.

The USDA grant that underwrites the program in ACES also seeks to maximize and sustain impact, another topic that participants will explore in the discussion series.

“To sustain any program, you need financial resources,” Kalita said. “The state funding just isn’t there anymore. But by joining all our efforts, we may be able to come up with something to rediscern and improve our efforts.”

Kalita is serving as research adviser to an interdisciplinary team of undergraduate and graduate students that is developing a bioremediation monitoring system that has been testing its system on two farms near Monticello and will travel to India in December to install it on a farm there. The team is collaborating with a student-faculty team at G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology in Pantnagar, India, on the project.

The project has garnered several grants for its work, including a $75,000 grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**The Distinguished Teacher/Scholar**

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A Minute with ...™

Lizanne DeStefano

Education professor Lizanne DeStefano is an expert on assessment and testing, and has evaluated numerous state and federal initiatives aimed at improving schooling – including those associated with the “No Child Left Behind” legislation up for reauthorization this fall in Congress. DeStefano, who also is the executive associate dean for research and administration in the College of Education, was interviewed by News Bureau education editor Craig Chamberlain.

A common perception is that most teachers dislike “No Child Left Behind” because of its testing requirements and pressures to “teach to the test.” How true is this and what effect has it had?

I think it’s fairly accurate to say that most teachers dislike the testing requirements. They see a direct link between the tests, the school’s ability to make adequate yearly progress (AYP), and their own career futures and how they’re judged as teachers. And certainly in many districts you see a greater emphasis on teaching the subjects that are tested and less attention paid to subjects that are not. On the other hand, NCLB has resulted in an upgrade of the curriculum, particularly in math and reading, in many school districts, and in a greater range of students being exposed to that more-challenging curriculum. I think many schools and teachers don’t realize that if you have a strong curriculum and you teach that effectively, the children are going to do well on the test. Unfortunately, it’s often interpreted as you teach what’s being tested and no more than that.

I certainly think that the disaggregated reporting required by the legislation – looking at achievement patterns based on gender, race, language groups, etc. – is one of its benefits. It has caused school districts and schools to look at their policies that may be creating some inequities, and resulting changes have produced achievement gains and a reduction in achievement gaps between groups in many schools. Another benefit is the idea of annual testing in all grades three through eight. It gives schools information they can use to look at curriculum, instruction and teaching quality grade level by grade level. Testing is kind of a double-edged sword – yes, there is more testing time, but if the tests are good, you’re getting information that can help you improve.

As Congress considers a reauthorization of No Child Left Behind, is there any consensus on what changes need to be considered?

There are at least three areas in which just about everybody would agree there needs to be more work. One involves the provision for giving families the choice to send their children elsewhere if their school is determined to be failing (not making AYP three years in a row). For many kids and families, that isn’t a real option for a variety of reasons. Families need real options, and legislators need to think about what support should go to failing schools to not have them fail. Another area is teacher quality, on which there’s a lot of language in the original legislation, but which is really an unfunded mandate at this point. Much more federal money needs to go into this. Improving teacher quality can’t only be the responsibility of states and localities. A third area is in the definition of AYP and how it is assessed. The initial idea of 100 percent of students meeting state standards by 2013 was certainly a noble goal, but an unrealistic one. I think we’re likely to see a tempering of the definition of AYP and consideration of a value-added metric that gives schools credit for how much progress they’ve made, not just whether they’ve reached an absolute standard.
Parenting styles have similar effects in China and the U.S.

By Diana Yates
News Bureau Staff Writer

A new study from the UI puts to rest the idea that overly controlling or manipulative parenting styles are less destructive to a child’s emotional and academic functioning in China than in the U.S.

The study found that “parents’ psychological control” – the use of emotional manipulation such as withdrawing love, inducing guilt or shaming children for not behaving in accordance with the parents’ wishes – has similar negative effects on children in China and the U.S. The study appears in the September/October issue of the journal Child Development.

The researchers also found that setting reasonable limits on children’s behavior (behavioral control) and supporting children in making decisions on their own (autonomy support) had similar positive effects on children’s academic and emotional functioning in the U.S. and China. The positive results were significantly stronger in U.S. children, however.

Previous studies have compared the effects of parenting styles in China and the U.S., but have not settled the debate over whether cultural differences meant that Chinese children were less affected by parenting practices shown to have negative effects on children in the U.S. No other study has examined the effects of parenting styles over time and in socio-economically equivalent families in the two cultures.

“The finding is the first to definitively show that the effects of parents’ control and autonomy support are quite similar in the two cultures, but that there are some differences, and these seem to revolve around this issue that autonomy support is more beneficial in the U.S. than in China,” said psychology professor Eva Pomerantz, one of the principal investigators. “This suggests that there’s a basic need for autonomy, but its fulfillment appears to be more important in the U.S. than in China.”

Parenting across cultures Eva Pomerantz, right, a professor of psychology, and graduate student Qian Wang studied the effects of parenting styles in China and the U.S. The study is the first to definitively show that the effects of parents’ control and autonomy support are quite similar in the two cultures.
Bailey to receive NIH new innovator award

By James E. Kloeppel
News Bureau Staff Writer

Ryan C. Bailey, a professor of chemistry at the UI, will receive a 2007 National Institutes of Health Director’s New Innovator Award. The award recognizes bold ideas from some of the nation’s most innovative new scientists.

Created this year, the award supports promising new investigators who have proposed exceptionally creative research ideas that have the potential to produce important medical advances.

Bailey’s award is $1.5 million in direct costs over five years. He will use his award to develop an ultrasensitive measurement technology to provide a picture of disease onset and progression at the molecular level.

The NIH Director’s New Innovator Awards are being announced at the same time as the highly prestigious NIH Director’s Pioneer Awards.

“Professor Bailey’s research is indicative of the outstanding work taking place within our department of chemistry,” said Richard Herman, the chancellor of the Urbana campus. “This is an institution with a great history of innovation – from MOSAIC to YouTube. Recognition of what Professor Bailey has accomplished and what it augurs for the future is a great source of pride for this institution.”

“NIH Director Elias A. Zerhouni said, “Novel ideas and new investigations are essential ingredients for scientific progress, and the creative scientists we recognize with NIH Director’s New Innovator Awards are well-positioned to make significant – and potentially transformative – discoveries in a variety of areas.”

NIH selected the award recipients through a process that engaged 262 experts from the scientific community in identifying the most highly competitive individuals in each group.

Bailey earned his bachelor’s degree in chemistry in 1999 from Eastern Illinois University, and a doctorate in chemistry in 2004 from Northwestern University.

After a joint postdoctoral fellowship at the California Institute of Technology and at the Institute for Systems Biology in Seattle, Bailey joined the U. of I. faculty in 2006.

Bailey is also affiliated with the university’s Institute for Genomic Biology.

The National Institutes of Health, which granted 29 New Innovator Awards, comprises 27 institutes and centers and is a component of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It is the primary federal agency for conducting and supporting basic, clinical and translational medical research, and investigates the causes, treatments and cures for both common and rare diseases.
War stories Yukiyo Okimoto Llewellyn, a retired assistant dean of students at the UI, talks about what it was like to leave her home in Los Angeles. She is shown in this well-known photo at age 3. She lived at Manzanar Relocation Camp until she was 7.

A well-known photo at age 3. She lived at Manzanar Relocation Camp until she was 7. The Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel featured the story in its “Central Illinois World War II” series.

The Center for Teaching Excellence has several opportunities to learn about teaching.

The Center for Teaching Excellence has several opportunities to learn about teaching. The Center for Teaching Excellence has several opportunities to learn about teaching. The Center for Teaching Excellence has several opportunities to learn about teaching.
The “Howard Library: A Look at Librarians Through Film” is the first full-length documentary film to focus on the lives and careers of librarians. The Library and Information Science Library will screen the film at 7:30 p.m. Oct. 2 and 5 in Room 126 LIS Building. A portion of the proceeds from ticket sales will benefit the Howard Library. Tickets, available at the door, are $8 for adults and $5 for children and seniors. Admission is free for librarians, library employees and students.

For background on the film and early reviews, visit the film’s Web site: www.howardlibraryfilm.com.

The 2007 Solar Decathlon
Solar-powered house on view Sept. 22

An open house will celebrate the completion of “elementhouse,” the solar-powered house built by UI students for the 2007 Solar Decathlon.

Before the house is moved to Washington, D.C., for the competition in October, the public is invited to tour the house during an open house. The open house is scheduled for Oct. 26 from 1 to 4 p.m. in Room 126 of the LIS Building. It is free and open to the public.

Following the talk a reception will be held in the east lobby of the LIS Building.

This presentation will consist of three interwoven topics related to leadership and the future of organizations and professional fields. The future is created, discussed the implications arising from our experience of the future as a kind of story. The second, the use of scenario planning to develop their images of the future, is a powerful tool for envisioning the organization and its environment.

The role of the future in the overall organizational ecology is underemphasized. Organizations can learn about complex by studying their environment.

The Solar Decathlon is a national competition to develop and build solar-powered houses. Each team designs the house as a prototype for future houses that will employ solar heat and electrical energy. In the Solar Decathlon, teams are judged on their design and construction of solar-powered houses.

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The public is invited to attend the event. A full program schedule and additional information is available at www.solardecathlon.gov.

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CALENDAR, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

festival. Fiddling the line: Kentucky Bluegrass. 7:30 p.m. Foellinger Centennial Hall, Krannert Center. Free admission.

Friday, Sept. 21, 2007

Fiddling the line: Scottish Fiddling. 7:30 p.m. Foellinger Centennial Hall, Krannert Center. Free admission.

Saturday, Sept. 22, 2007

Fiddling the line: Tennessee Fiddle. 7:30 p.m. Foellinger Centennial Hall, Krannert Center. Free admission.

Sunday, Sept. 23, 2007

Fiddling the line: Cajun Fiddle. 7:30 p.m. Foellinger Centennial Hall, Krannert Center. Free admission.

Monday, Sept. 24, 2007

Fiddling the line: Cape Breton Fiddle. 7:30 p.m. Foellinger Centennial Hall, Krannert Center. Free admission.

Tuesday, Sept. 25, 2007

Fiddling the line: Irish Fiddling. 7:30 p.m. Foellinger Centennial Hall, Krannert Center. Free admission.

Wednesday, Sept. 26, 2007

Fiddling the line: Appalachian Fiddling. 7:30 p.m. Foellinger Centennial Hall, Krannert Center. Free admission.

Thursday, Sept. 27, 2007

Fiddling the line: Swedish Fiddling. 7:30 p.m. Foellinger Centennial Hall, Krannert Center. Free admission.

Friday, Sept. 28, 2007

Fiddling the line: New York Fiddling. 7:30 p.m. Foellinger Centennial Hall, Krannert Center. Free admission.

Saturday, Sept. 29, 2007

Fiddling the line: Appalachian Fiddling. 7:30 p.m. Foellinger Centennial Hall, Krannert Center. Free admission.

Sunday, Sept. 30, 2007

Fiddling the line: Scottish Fiddling. 7:30 p.m. Foellinger Centennial Hall, Krannert Center. Free admission.

Monday, Oct. 1, 2007

Fiddling the line: New England Fiddling. 7:30 p.m. Foellinger Centennial Hall, Krannert Center. Free admission.

Tuesday, Oct. 2, 2007

Fiddling the line: Texas Fiddling. 7:30 p.m. Foellinger Centennial Hall, Krannert Center. Free admission.

Wednesday, Oct. 3, 2007

Fiddling the line: Tennessee Fiddling. 7:30 p.m. Foellinger Centennial Hall, Krannert Center. Free admission.

Thursday, Oct. 4, 2007

Fiddling the line: Scandinavian Fiddling. 7:30 p.m. Foellinger Centennial Hall, Krannert Center. Free admission.

Friday, Oct. 5, 2007

Fiddling the line: Mountain Fiddling. 7:30 p.m. Foellinger Centennial Hall, Krannert Center. Free admission.

Saturday, Oct. 6, 2007

Fiddling the line: Appalachian Fiddling. 7:30 p.m. Foellinger Centennial Hall, Krannert Center. Free admission.

Sunday, Oct. 7, 2007

Fiddling the line: Eastern Fiddling. 7:30 p.m.Foellinger Centennial Hall, Krannert Center. Free admission.
Friday

5:00 p.m. Tuesday-Friday. Lunch served 11 a.m.-2 p.m. For menus, www.beckman.uiuc.edu/services/cafe.php.

Beviller Café

8-11 a.m. coffee, juice, and baked goods; and 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. lunch.

Beviller Café Too.

7:30 a.m.-4 p.m. weekdays in the IGB building. Offers gourmet coffee drinks, snacks, light lunch items and more.

Campus Recreation

IAPPE: 201 E. Peabody Drive, Champaign.

CRCE: 1102 W. Gregory Drive, Urbana.

See www.campuses.uiuc.edu for complete schedule. Kenney Gym and pool will be open to all faculty/staff at no change during scheduled hours with valid ID card.

Champaign-Urbana Ice Arena.

First Wednesday of each month.

Center for Teaching Excellence

“Service-Learning and the Scholarship of Engagement.”

11:45 a.m.-1 p.m. first Thursday of each month.

English as a Second Language Course

Weekly Discussions: “Un-dergraduates Engaging In Eng-quiz.”

5:30 p.m. Thursdays, through Nov. 28. Registration required: www.uiuc.edu/goto/ereads.

Event Space

I 8-10 p.m. Tuesday and some Saturdays, Illini Union. Beginners welcome. 598-6686.

Italian Table

Italian conversation Mondays at noon. Intermezzo Café, 600 S. Goodwin Ave., Urbana.

Lifetime Fitness Program

6-8:30 a.m. Monday-Friday. 244-3983.

PC User Group

For schedule, www.uiuc.edu/~beuoy.

Scandinavian Conversation Group

3-5 p.m. Wednesday. The Bread Company, 706 S. Goodwin Ave., Urbana. More info: claus@uiuc.edu.

Secretariat

11:45 a.m.-1 p.m. third Wednesday monthly. Illini Union. More info: www.uiuc.edu/secretariat.

German-Friendschaftsgruppe

6:30 p.m. Wednesday. The Bread Company, 706 S. Goodwin Ave., Urbana.

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 faculty and staff members and spouses. 308-5967, www.UICWomens Club.♦
Ad removed for online version