Faculty, staff urged to register for emergency text-messaging system

By Sherita Forrest
Assistant Editor

The Urbana-Champaign campus of the UI is launching a new emergency communications system that will alert students and faculty and staff to emergency or crisis situations on campus through mass cell-phone text and e-mail messages.

The system – one of several emergency communications strategies for the campus – was developed by Mu- tual One, a company based in Schaumburg, Ill., that has developed similar systems for the U.S. Senate, the Urbana-Champaign Senate, and Ohio University. The system enables authorized campus officials to send messages of text or e-mail messages to cell phones, PDAs, computers and other devices to alert people to emergencies that may affect University-owned systems and facilities.

The system, which will be used to broadcast information to the entire campus community only when there is information about potentially life-threatening situations, will be used on a smaller scale to contact emergency response team members to broadcast information about urgent situations. The system can be programmed to require a response from recipients, such as an acknowledgment or yes or no answer, a feature that will be used only when sending messages to small groups of people, not the entire campus.

Students and faculty and staff members are requested to log on to the emergency system Web site at https://265-uipd.uiuc.edu/和睦.jsp and enter their contact information. Each person can enter up to three e-mail addresses and two text message addresses. Users can change, add or delete their contact information at any time.

It should be noted that the system can deliver messages more quickly to e-mail accounts on university-owned servers and cannot control the speed of delivery to users’ accounts with Internet service providers such as Gmail.

While supplying the contact information is voluntary, enrollment will ensure that members of the campus community receive critical information in the most efficient manner possible. People who elect not to sign up for the messaging service will receive emergency alerts only by e-mail to the e-mail address they have listed in the campus directory, but everyone is urged to enter alternate e-mail addresses as well. People who want to receive alerts by text messages to their electronic devices or other notifications will need to enter that information into the system.

Staff members in Campus Information Technologies and Educational Services have been testing the system’s capacity and performance in recent weeks and advertise that the system is going to reach everyone.

“After we’ve verified that there is information about urgent situations,” Gardner noted, “we will test the system to ensure that it is functioning properly and that messages are delivered to the proper people at the correct time.”

Students and faculty and staff members are urged to review their contact information and enter alternate e-mail and text addresses as needed. Additionally, the system will continue to be tested to ensure its reliability, Gardner said. The system will be launched after the campus emergency communications strategy has been tested.

The system will be tested in two phases: a closed test phase to ensure that all components of the system work properly and an open test phase to ensure that the emergency system can reach the entire campus.

The open test phase will begin in September, when the Global Campus will begin accepting applications for the first of its four online degree and certificate programs. In November, pending approval of the Urbana-Champaign Senate, the Global Campus will begin accepting applications for the second of the three education programs.

Students will be able to select their own courses, and the system will be used to alert students to those programs. The system is expected to be up and running by the end of the year.

“The help that we need from our faculty colleagues is preparing the course syllabi and content, defining expected learning outcomes and creating course materials,” Gardner said. “The help that we need from our students and staff members is registering for the courses and ensuring that their contact information is accurate. The help that we need from campus emergency responders is working with us to test the system and provide feedback.”

Gardner said the system will be used only when sending messages to students and faculty and staff members who have looked seriously at part-taking in the Global Campus.

“Even with a new technology, we have been very careful not to overcrowd students and faculty and staff members with emergency messages,” Gardner said. “We want to make sure that the messages we send are important.”

The campus emergency communications strategy includes disseminating information through mass e-mail, a telephone tree, local radio and television stations, and the UI’s 265-UIPD (265-8473) telephone system.

Glossary

E-learning – Online instruction for individuals and groups that is available at a time and place determined by the learner.

E-learning systems – Online instruction designed for delivery through computers and other devices. E-learning systems may be delivered through mass broadcast or individualized. E-learning systems may be used for instruction or as a medium for communicating with learners.

Emergency messaging system – A device that is used to reach an entire campus, or a large group of people, through text messages and e-mail messages.

Emergency – A situation that requires immediate action to prevent loss of life or property.

Emergency response team – A group of people who are trained to respond to an emergency.

Emergency situation – An unexpected event that occurs and requires immediate action to prevent loss of life or property.

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**Emergency plans in place for threats on campus**

In the wake of tragic shootings that have occurred at university campuses across the country, the University of Illinois has established a Campus Emergency Operations Center (CEOC) and has taken a number of initiatives to ensure the safety of students, faculty and staff.

**What to do...**

In the event of an active threat, such as a shooter, police and/or campus emergency responders, follow the guidance of the emergency responders.

- If possible, distance yourself from the threat or evacuate the area as quickly as possible.
- If you are targeted by the shooter, do not run.
- If there is an explosion, gas, smoke or chemical threat, evacuate the area immediately.
- If you are told to take a shelter in place, identify a designated sheltering area and remain there.
- Do not use social media to communicate with others.
- Do not make phone calls unless they are emergency calls.
- Do not use the elevator.
- Do not use the internet.
- Do not use the toilet.
- Do not use the computer.
- Do not open any packages.
- Do not open any mail.
- Do not open any doors.
- Do not open any windows.
- Do not open any blinds.
- Do not open any curtains.
- Do not open any backpacks.
- Do not open any luggage.
- Do not open any briefcases.
- Do not open any drawers.
- Do not open any cabinets.
- Do not open any refrigerators.
- Do not open any freezers.
- Do not open any ovens.
- Do not open any dishwashers.
- Do not open any microwaves.
- Do not open any washing machines.
- Do not open any dryers.
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Oh, my goth – dark cultural phenomenon, thrilling says scholar

By Andrea Lynn

Faculties fashioning gothic sartorial looks resonate as a subcultural phenomenon to be “seen and not heard but it is there,” according to the work of Dr. Nicholas Burbules, professor of English at Shippensburg University. Burbules said the gothic tendency to embrace the esoteric and the outsider has been visible from the crotchets of the 19th century to the behavior of the Velvet Underground.

“Goth emerge as an enduring and vibrant subcultural phenomenon to be seen and not heard but it is there,” according to the work of Dr. Nicholas Burbules, professor of English at Shippensburg University. Burbules said the gothic tendency to embrace the esoteric and the outsider has been visible from the crotchets of the 19th century to the behavior of the Velvet Underground.

Largely misunderstood by outside observers, especially since the shootings at Columbine High School, goth is a complex cultural phenomenon, a parodic version of “mainstream alternatives,” a set of aesthetic conventions found across genres and media.

Anything but monolithic, goths’ subcultural boundaries are as defined, but goth maintains a “stream presence,” perhaps most strikingly on city sidewalks and in suburban malls, where its superficial layer appears “speculative” – in black and white gothic garments fashioned from leather, chains and lace; spiked shoes, chunky Doc Martens, corsets; elements of Cthulhu, Christian, pagan, Egyptian or Asian iconography; dye hair, shaved heads, tattoos and pierced bodices, decorative scarring and tattoos. “The ‘look,’” the editors write, “mimics difference through stylization.”

“Goth’s conventional boundary between object and representation,” Burbules said, quoting his colleague, “is something new. And I would argue that is possible, despite phases of mainstream popularity that might have proved fatal.”

The editors and contributors explore the gothic as it ensues in all shades of cultural and social mythologies and often unexpected genres, and its many guises – including essays on goth aesthetics, faunia, fashion, literature, music, TV, Web sites and zines. In 23 essays, we encounter everything from analyses of Anne Rice and Martin Amis’ novels to the subcultural politics of the late 1970s British punk rock, and the Velvet Underground.

“Goth also has a strong presence in urban nightscapes, in zines and more recently, in cyberpunk. The editors, Burbules and Goodlad, write, ‘this quickly becomes the most important channel for the dissemination of goth culture.’” Indeed, while gothic rock has been absent from the pop charts for more than a decade, the genre continues to attract fans all over the world who support niche record labels such as Blood and the Web. Where but goth did Fire come from?

Goth’s mordant roots are clear enough, the editors tell us, the gothic aesthetic and the romance of the 19th century: the specters of the undead, the dark, gothic, and the sexual.

“Many of the goth subculture can be traced to the early days of punk. As punk’s crash and twangy style became accepted, a subculture emerged alongside it, a subcultural taste for the romantic and the tragic. Often the gothic is a way of understanding the world, a method of coming to terms with the monstrous, the frightening, the unknown. The goth subculture is a way of seeing the world, a way of understanding the self.”

The goth tendency to embrace the esoteric and the outsider has made goth literate and liberal in our social niche. We’re intelligent and creative, and we’re not afraid to say so. We’re the goth generation, and we’re not afraid to say so.

The goth subculture has also contributed to the esoteric and the outsider as a subcultural phenomenon to be “seen and not heard but it is there.” Burbules said the gothic tendency to embrace the esoteric and the outsider has been visible from the crotchets of the 19th century to the behavior of the Velvet Underground.

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High-tech helmets

Steve Broglio, professor of kinesiology and community health, is revolutionizing the way football players are treated on the sidelines. Using spring-loaded accelerometers in players’ helmets, wirelessly beams information to a Web-based system on a laptop computer on the sidelines. The system as the basis for studies of biomechanical changes to the brain and neck during head impacts.

In a study of 1,000 high school athletes, the system was used to detect the likelihood of concussive head injuries. As is often the case with most innovative technologies, there are costs and benefits to this program. The cost is the initial expense of the system, which uses six strategically placed spring-loaded accelerometers in players’ helmets. Each helmet costs about $60,000, and the system costs about $1,000 per year.

The benefits of the system include the ability to detect concussive head injuries immediately, allowing athletes to be removed from the game and treated appropriately. The system can also be used to study the effects of head injuries on brain function and to develop new treatments for concussions.

Fledgling traders should lean on experts for investing tips

By Joe Dennis
Senior Writer

Novice investors are often given echo-chamber stock recommendations by friends they root for the home team. Among six years, you start to see some improvement. We think they likely develop expertise in terms of the type of strategy they want to execute. And then it just becomes more familiar on the field. We don't want to do anything that isn't a Web-based system on a laptop computer on the sidelines.

The system is used in high school and college football. The system is being used in the research on the impact of head injuries on the brain, including the effects of concussions and traumatic brain injuries.

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List of international leaders with UI ties continues to grow

By Jan Dennis
News Bureau Staff Writer

The leader of a South American nation where thick rainforests straddle the equator earned his doctoral degree at a U.S. university in the shadow of cornfields a half a world away.

Ecuadorian President Rafael Correa is just one of more than a half-dozen UI economics department graduates who have risen to high-ranking international government and finance posts over the last five years.

Others lead central banks across Latin America and Asia, as well as government ministries that regulate finance, trade and industry in developing nations from Paraguay to Senegal.

"How many schools, in the Midwest especially, can boast so many highly placed graduates?" said Werner Baer, a UI economics professor who served on Correa's thesis committee when the first-term president earned his Ph.D. in 2001.

Baer says the role of distinguished graduates is rooted in recruiting efforts that started among a few faculty members nearly three decades ago and has since grown into a department mission, aided by grants that have stretched its reach.

The school’s push took off in 1984, when the Urbana campus began its master’s of science in policy economics (MPSE), said Firouz Gahvari, who heads the intensive study program.

The unique study program, which offers tailored training in 12 fields, is aimed at workers in finance ministries, central banks and other public and private agencies who have been targeting for advanced study because of their potential, Gahvari said. More than 90 students from 16 countries are enrolled in the program, which has awarded nearly 1,000 degrees to students from 94 nations.

"This program impacts the lives of so many people in so many parts of the world," Gahvari said. "And I do not just mean the students, because many of our graduates become leaders in their countries and affect the lives of their countrymen. I feel proud of what we have done and am also humbled by what we are doing.”

Gahvari said the program's graduates include heads of central banks in Colombia, Guatemala and Korea, government ministers in Paraguay, Indonesia and Senegal, and a host of top aides.

"I think this might be the harvest," Baer said of the department’s recent surge of highly placed alumni. "We started recruiting students from Latin America on a larger scale in the late 70s, and it took about 20 years to work your way up to the top. I would expect to see more of these cases from now on.”

International alums from economics

A few of the world leaders who earned master’s or doctoral degrees from the economics department in the UI College of Business:

- Rafael Correa, president of Ecuador
- Giorgi Tabuashvili, finance minister of Georgia
- Alexandre Tombini, a director for Brazil's central bank
- Rodrigo Amado, a former finance minister of Brazil
- Hamath Sall, Senegal's minister of rural development and agriculture
- Seongtae Lee, president of Korea's central bank
- Maria Cid de Bonilla, president of Guatemala's central bank
- Maria Elena Rangel, president of Mexico's central bank
- Rodrigo Canahuati, former finance minister of Ecuador
- Janybek Omorov, deputy governor of Kyrgyzstan's central bank
- Jafar Soltani, a former governor for the Republic of Georgia
- Maurice Cottarelli, former International Monetary Fund mission chief
- Ian Tan, president of Colombia's central bank
- Alag Batsukh, deputy governor of Mongolia’s central bank
- Juan Gabriel Lavalle, president of Ecuador's central bank
- Jose Uribe, president of Colombia's central bank
- Rodrigo Azevedo, a former director for finance of Brazil's central bank
- Rodolfo Acosta, a former finance minister for the Republic of Georgia
- Sri Indrawati, Indonesia's minister of development planning
- Albert Obando, the leader of a South American nation
- Sten lipid, Lithuania’s minister of development and agriculture
- Seborger Lee, president of Korea’s central bank
- Joseph Joo, a former finance minister for the Republic of Georgia
- Alexei Klimov, a former finance minister for Ukraine

Business leaders

Werner Baer, a UI economics professor, served on Ecuadorian President Rafael Correa’s thesis committee when the first-term president earned his Ph.D. in 2001. Correa is one of just more than a half-dozen Illinois economics graduates who have risen to high-ranking international governmental and finance posts over the last five years.

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"I tell them if they do well, say you were trained in a good place. If you screw up, we can always say you forgot everything we taught you,” Baer said.

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Four named to Swanlund Chairs, university’s premier endowed recognition

By Stephanie Farrant

Four UI professors have been named Swanlund Chair Chairs, the university’s highest endowed titles at the university. The new Swanlund Chairs are Tamer Basar, electrical and computer engineering; Nigel D. Goldenfeld, physics; Arthur F. Kramer, psychology; and Gene E. Robinson, entomology.

“I congratulate these accomplished faculty for their truly exceptional contributions to our university and to the broader society we serve. Their creativity, innovative approaches and overall excellence are ultimately in service to nurturing the spark, the source, the wellspring at the heart of this great institution.” – Chancellor Richard Herman.

Tamer Basar, professor of electrical and computer engineering

Arthur F. Kramer, professor of psychology

Gene E. Robinson, professor of entomology

Nigel D. Goldenfeld, professor of physics

Photography by L. Brune Staugler

Cystic fibrosis patients may breathe easier, thanks to bioengineered antimicrobials

By James E. Kloeppel

Cystic fibrosis patients might soon have a way to help cystic fibrosis patients breathe easier. A team of researchers from the University of Illinois have found a way to help cystic fibrosis patients breathe easier.

In cystic fibrosis patients, the mucus is more like molasses – thick and heavy. The mucus is more like molasses – thick and heavy. The mucus is more like molasses – thick and heavy.

“We are excited about this new approach to help cystic fibrosis patients breathe easier,” said Erik Wong, who is a researcher at the Beckman Institute. “The model accurately predicted the behavior of the lysozymes in the infected mucus. This could open up new possibilities for treatment.”

The implications of this research extend to other areas as well. In water purification, for example, one of the steps involves using positively charged molecules to remove negatively charged pollutants. The research indicates that these therapeutic strategies could be more effective in the water to remove negatively charged pollutants.

By better understanding how antimicrobials work, researchers can develop new treatment options for cystic fibrosis patients. The research is published in a paper accepted for publication in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

The researchers made use of a molecular dynamics simulation to study the behavior of antimicrobials in cystic fibrosis patients. The model accurately predicted the behavior of the lysozymes in the infected mucus. This could open up new possibilities for treatment.

When we reduced the charge, we found that the lysozyme would not bind to the actin. This is important because it could help researchers design new treatment options for cystic fibrosis patients.

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Census of protein architecture offers new view of history of life

Evolutionary history

Crops engineer professor Guatam Carano-Anollés, left, and computer scientist professor Janet L. Abate, right, used a database of proteins to generate a census of their architectures. They used this census to plot the emergence, diversification and replacement of each of the three superkingdoms of life: Archea, Bacteria and Eukarya. In the graph shown here, the three superkingdoms are represented by the three bars with their corresponding protein architectures.

The researchers, who publish their findings in the journal Science, said their census provides a new window into the evolutionary history of life. They said the census will help scientists understand how different protein architectures evolved and replaced one another over time.

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broadcast journalism," that of Murrow and ter "in what has been called the 'most pro-
duction. "Hear It Now" was innovative with
ahead of its time in content, style and pro-
Ehrlich said. Just a few years before, por-
program covered the darkest days of the
U.S. to an operating table
from a donor's arm in the
in Korea, where it helped

It also featured Murrow's distinctive
sound of sawing from the
wounded soldiers, or the
sounds of battle from the

It also featured Murrow's distinctive
take on the news. Ehrlich writes: "That's talk,
many of these were innovative that would follow,
according to Ehrlich. The
program was a part of that period in which
Ehrlich terms a "radio studio," in which
radio reporters and producers were given
unusual freedom to explore and invent,
which helped to change the look of
Among other period broadcast Ehrlich
has found "Murrow's War" and "the
coverage of the United States in the
World Conflict," a 1947 radio series based on
Corwin's postwar round-the-world trip with
a combination win."

Broadcasting "Hear It Now" was
for just six months, or 27 install-
ments, from December 1950 to June 1951.
It nevertheless served as a "unique record
of a moment in American history," according to
Ehrlich. Within those six months, the program
covered the darkest days of the
Korean War, the political turmoil around
the front of Gen. Douglas MacArthur; the
Korean war crimes trial; the evacuation
in Corin's and the early days of automatic
radiography by McCarty.

It also featured Murrow's distinctive
portraits, stories that are totally told through
radio voices. "It's like you're right there
listening to the action," Ehrlich said.

According to an
appearance of a voice from a
radio, "The voice of Murrow..."
Like "actualities" recorded outside the studio. As
a news event, shows often used documentary
techniques such as staged re-enactments.

Plastic audiotape came into widespread
use about 1948, however, along with better
"actualities" recorded outside the studio. As
a news event, shows often used documentary
techniques such as staged re-enactments.

"Hear It Now" introduced radio journalism into
its own in the use of newly developed tools.
Ehrlich said. But a few years before, por-
table recording equipment "was either non-
existent or extremely crude," he said. In
1947, CBS and NBC had used the same
of reporting, including interview and sound
"actualities" recorded outside the studio. As
a news event, shows often used documentary
techniques such as staged re-enactments.

It also featured Murrow's distinctive
portraits, stories that are totally told through
radio voices. "It's like you're right there
listening to the action," Ehrlich said.

When "Hear It Now" came along
in 1950, "the voices of the news are much
different," according to Ehrlich. The
program was a part of that period in which
Ehrlich terms a "radio studio," in which
radio reporters and producers were given
unusual freedom to explore and invent,
which helped to change the look of
Among other period broadcast Ehrlich
has found "Murrow's War" and "the
coverage of the United States in the
World Conflict," a 1947 radio series based on
Corwin's postwar round-the-world trip with
a combination win."
Illini Union Art Gallery

Alumnus’s work showcases effects of war

An opening reception for the new exhibition "Military and Peace" at the Illini Union Art Gallery, "Military and Peace" is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Oct. 5-Oct. 31.


The exhibit will feature two speakers working directly with educators and community members to discuss the progression of war and peace. The speakers will share their stories of being a warrior during World War II, losing limbs or being severely burned because of war.

The event will feature two workshops for Oct. 15

Both lectures are free and open to the public in the Max Thruston, UI. 4 p.m. September 19, the Birth of Federal Indian Law. 5:30 p.m. 302 Hall, University YMCA.

Tuesday

"Preparing to Plan: Collaborative Planning in Woodwinds, Canada." Ross S. Rideout, Professor of Art History, University of Victoria, British Columbia. 4 p.m. Third floor, Levis Center. From Architecture.


"RNA Catalysis: From Folding Mechanisms/CITES.

"Prejudice and Discrimination: Enduring Patterns and Recent Trends in Research on Prejudice and Discrimination." Michael P. Adams, University of Wisconsin-Madison. 4 p.m. 242 Education Building.

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