Senate approves recommendation to replace White, Herman

By Shariha Forrest
Assistant Editor

On Sept. 14, the Urbana-Champaign Senate voted to recommend that UI President B. Joseph White and Chancellor Richard Herman be replaced, and the UI Board of Trustees chair Christopher Kennedy announced that an ad hoc committee of the board would review the performance of university personnel in relation to the Category I admissions controversy.

During a special meeting at Levis Center, the senate voted 98-55 in favor of the senate’s amended resolution of Aug. 31, which called upon the trustees to make “an orderly transition to new leadership” to begin undoing the damage to the university’s reputation caused by allegations that some students gained admission to the UI because of their connections to influential people.

In an extended meeting that lasted until 6 p.m., and that included an executive session of more than an hour, the senate rejected a revised resolution, SC.10.01B, which was distributed the day of the senate meeting. The revised resolution called only for a personnel review process and how the board would consider faculty members’ trust and confidence in university and campus leaders when making any decisions, and they committed to meeting with the senate to forge a more collegial relationship than existed in the past.

The revised resolution “reflects our conviction that we have now been presented with the opportunity for a radically different relationship with the board of trustees, one that is truly in the best spirit of shared governance, and that we cannot afford to see,” SENATE. PAGE 7

Listening to rocks increases understanding of earthquakes

By James E. Kloeppel
Physical Sciences Editor

When Apollo punished King Midas by giving him donkey ears, only the king and his barber knew. Unable to keep a secret, the barber dug a hole, whispered into it, “King Midas has donkey ears,” and filled the hole. But plants sprouted from the hole, and with each passing breeze, shared the very secret Earth, as it turns out, has other secrets to divulge. From the pounding of the surf and the rumbling of thunder, to the gentle rustling of leaves, Earth is not a quiet planet. The key is knowing how to listen to the ever-present ambient noise.

UI seismologist Xiaodong Song and graduate student Zhen J. Xu have become good listeners. Using a technique called “ambient noise correlation,” Illinois seismologist Xiaodong Song, right, and graduate student Zhen J. Xu have observed significant changes in the behavior of parts of Earth’s crust that were disturbed by three major earthquakes.

“The observations are important for understanding the aftermath of a major earthquake at depth,” Song said, “and for understanding how the rock recovers from it and begins again to accumulate stress and strain for future earthquakes.”

The pair report their findings in a paper accepted for publication in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, and posted on the journal’s Web site.

Researchers have used ambient noise to image Earth’s interior and to monitor changes in seismic velocity near active volcanoes.

Xu and Song used the technique to examine how surface waves (extracted from ambient noise) between seismic stations change with time, because of earthquake-induced changes in the surrounding rock. The researchers were not measuring the time it took for earthquake waves to travel from the epicenter to a seismic station. Rather, they were measuring the time it took for surface waves to travel from one station to another. Because the distance between stations is fixed, the technique allowed researchers to detect very tiny changes in seismic velocity. The observations allow us to see not just EARTHQUAKE, PAGE 7

New board leader
Christopher Kennedy talks with reporters after being elected chair of the UI Board of Trustees during the board’s Sept. 10 meeting at the Illini Union. See story on page 2.

Strobel offered assurances that the board would consider faculty members’ trust and confidence in university and campus leaders when making any decisions, and they committed to meeting with the senate to forge a more collegial relationship than existed in the past.

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Detecting damage Using a technique called “ambient noise correlation,” Illinois seismologist Xiaodong Song, right, and graduate student Zhen J. Xu have observed significant changes in the behavior of parts of Earth’s crust that were disturbed by three major earthquakes.
New board members elect chair, end Category I

By Sharita Forrest
Assistant Editor

W hen the newly appointed UI Board of Trustees met for the first time Sept. 10 at Urbandale, their first order of business included electing Chicago businessman Christopher Kenneth Quinn as the board chair and passing a resolution putting an end to prefer- 
ential admissions practices.

Kennedy was among the six new trust- 
ees welcomed to the board, which now in- cludes Karen Hasara, Timothy Koritz, Law- rence Oliver, Steuart Thayer and White. Gov. Pat Quinn re-appointed McMillan, and trustees Frances Carroll and James McConnochie retained their seats af- ter the remaining board members resigned following a state commission’s investiga- 
tion into admissions practices at Illi- nois.

“You can’t just look at one factor and say, ‘Oh, the UI is the best it can be.’” Quinn said.

The new appointees, all UI alumni, 
were asked to manage the board, countering concerns that they are “a man of the great integrity, character and accomplish- ment.”

McMillan and Strobel were elected to serve as the board’s executive committee. 

Quinn thanked the morning session but 
arrived 45 minutes late because fog delayed 
his flight.

One of the first orders of business af- ter Quinn’s arrival was the adoption of a 
resolution from President B. Joseph White to implement seven principles to en- sure that the admissions process is transpar- ent to all applicants and provides equal access.

The resolution:

Eliminate or combine Category I or any other types of processes for tracking or preferential treatment of applicants.

Establish written criteria that are read- 

ible to prospective applicants; demonstrate whether an appeals system is warranted, and if so, that it is readily acces- 
sible.

Create a university-wide code of conduct to insulate admissions officers from unwar- ranted interference in the admissions pro- 
cess.

Create a process for properly handling inquiries.

Ensure that the admissions process ad- 
dresses diversity and inclusiveness;

Undergo an intensive self-study and re- 

view culminating in an assessment of the changes being implemented.

Administrators must address the diversi- 

ty and self-study recommendations by Aug. 
10, 2010.

After the trustees unanimously approved 
the resolution, Kennedy said: “The motion 
carries, and we can put a chapter be- 
hind us.” Quinn called the resolution a “monu-

mental achievement.”

“This was a very key day in the life of 
the University of Illinois and very important for the six of us to be here to see a new era of admissions,” said Quinn, who is an ex of-
ficio board member. “It’s important for the world to know that the UI is going forward and that the problems of this summer are being addressed.”

Quinn said that the admissions contro- 

versy “merits a full-scale review” of key 
administrators’ performances.

Nicolle Burbules, outgoing chair of the Senate Executive Committee, told trustees at Thursday’s meeting that the Urbana-Champaign Senate delayed its vote to whether recommend Quinn and 
White to be retained or let go for two weeks. The delay was to give Herman and White “every opportunity to make their case” with constituents and give faculty members am-

ple time to deliberate.

Much of the meeting was spent on pre- 
sentations formalizing the new trustees with the financial, academic and develop- 
ment aspects of the UI.

Financial aid emerged as a critical con- 
cern, as the state budget only funded MAP grants, which aid the neediest students, for the fall semester. About 5,600 Urbana students, 6,200 UIC students, and 700 students at UIS receive MAP assistance, and there was concern that some students would drop out if they did not receive MAP grants for the spring semester.

Quinn is assembling a group that will in- clude “on-going work with him “to put a new together a motion” to address the situa-

tion with state legislators.”

At Kennedy’s request, White will report on diversity initiatives — including the use of minority vendors, faculty hiring and stu- dents — at every trustees’ meeting.

The resolution: Quinn announced five new appointees to the board.

The five new appointees:

- Karen Hasara served as mayor of Spring-
field from 1989-1993 and is a trustee of the Springfield Mass Transit District. Hasara’s resume also includes service as a state senator (1993-1995) in the 60th Dis- trict, a state representative in the 100th dis-


section (1986-1993) and as Seventh Judicial 
Circuit Clerk of Sangamon County (1980- 
1986). Hasara earned a bachelor’s degree in psychology and elementary education and a 
master’s degree in legal studies from the UI at 
Urbana.

- She is the husband, Jerry Gott, reside in Springfield.

- Timothy N. Koritz is a staff anesthesi-
ologist at Rockford Memorial Hospital and a fellow and assistant professor of med- 
icine at the UI College of Medicine at Rockford. As a major in the U.S. Air Force, Koritz served as flight surgeon for the 7th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Holloman Air Force Base in New Mexico and was Officer in Charge of the Sammy Shettle Emergency Medical Re-
sponse Team (1988-1991). The fourth gen-
Tell me about your job.

I perform all the administrative-related human resources duties, including payroll, for the department. The majority of it is working with faculty members and processing all the hiring paperwork for our students, postdocs and research specialists to work in the labs. I also work a lot with our graduate students in the department, I check that they’re registered for the right courses and credit hours, arrange for preliminary and final defense committees, compile the necessary paperwork.

I also work with faculty members to put together the class schedule for the department — what courses we’re offering in a given semester, and what faculty members are teaching them. I also assist with the classroom and lab times.

Between all that, I do a lot of work for Ken Paige, our department head, I keep his calendar current, I arrange his travel, and I handle his correspondence and committee work. Anything he asks me to do that’s administrative-type work, I do. I do have a fair bit of administrative work to keep me busy.

It sounds like you do a little bit of everything. What do you like best about your job?

I like that it changes a lot day-to-day. I like the human resources work and really enjoy working for Ken. I really like the contact I have with students and faculty, it’s the main point of contact I have with the department as a whole.

Overall, I really enjoy what I do. Each day is a challenge, as you never know what tomorrow is going to bring.

What’s your biggest challenge on the job?

The most challenging thing is time management. The beginning of a semester is always challenging. That’s when I process teaching assistant and research assistant appointments and field lots of questions. There are a lot of little fires that need to be put out all the time. Part of what I like about my job is the challenge, and the opportunity to help people and accomplish tasks.

What attracted you to working at the university?

At first, the biggest thing was that it fulfilled the requirements for degree at Parkland. So Parkland was my pathway to the university. That internship just opened a lot of doors to get in here, which is great, because it’s not easy to do.

What do you like to do off the job?

I love to spend time with my family and friends, many of whom live here in town. I also do quite a bit of volunteer work. Since losing my dad and grandfather to cancer, I’m very involved in Relay for Life with the American Cancer Society. I often volunteer at the Crisis Nursery, that can be a real challenge, but it can also be very rewarding, I think it’s a wonderful place and a safe haven for those kids. I volunteered at the Illinois Marathon last spring, which was a lot of fun.

I enjoy traveling but don’t get the opportunity to travel as often as I might like.

Any favorite destinations?

I went on an Alaskan cruise, which I really enjoyed, Alaska was amazing — it’s not Central Illinois, that’s for sure! Each day was a new experience.

I also like New England, especially Maine, since I have a love for lighthouses.

Growing up in Champaign, are you an Illini fan?

I also like Maine, especially since I have a love for lighthouses. I am a big Illini fan, I follow Illini basketball, football and hockey. I like NCAA, I’m not the typical NCAA fan, but I do enjoy it. My sister and I have been to a few races.

Do you have a favorite driver?

I am a big Tony Stewart fan.
Forum to discuss teaching innovations, honor faculty

By Sharita Forrest
Assistant Editor

A
n event to be held Sept. 30 at the Illini Union that will highlight the role and accomplish-
m ents of teaching academies on campus and honor instructors for excellent teaching is part of a larger effort to explore pioneering teaching and learning methods at Illinois.

“Innovative Teaching at Illi-
nos: A Forum for Faculty” pro-
vides an opportunity for faculty members to join cross-campus conversations on issues that teach-
ing academies have been studying separately in their colleges. Stan-
ley Ikenberry, president emeritus of the UI, will begin with a dis-
cussion of innovations by faculty members that led to systemic im-
provements.

The half-day event also will include breakout sessions during which campus teaching acad-
emies will host discussions about ongoing faculty innovations in areas that are ripe for similar im-
provements and share insights. The teaching academies – from the colleges of Liberal Arts and

UI TEACHING ACADEMIES
- College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences Academy of Teaching Excellence
- College of Applied Health Sciences
- College of Business
- College of Education
- College of Engineering: Academy for Excellence in Engineering Education
- College of Fine and Applied Arts
- College of Law
- College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
- College of Media
- College of Medicine
- College of Veterinary Medicine
- Graduate School of Library and Information Science and University Library
- School of Labor and Employment Relations
- School of Social Work

“Transparent courses are expect-
ted to increase students’ critical thinking skills and their abilities to monitor and take responsibility for their own learning while also increasing faculty members’ satisfac-
tion and effectiveness. Ulti-
mately, the transparency initiative will identify teaching and learning practices that most efficiently and most effectively enhance students’ learning and their capacity to con-
tinue learning.”

The forum is part of an effort to create a unifying vision of teaching and learning initiatives at Illinois that began last spring with the founding of the Campus Programs on Teaching and Learning, led by Winkelmes, who is advised by faculty members on the Campus Teaching and Learn-
ing Board.

Over the years, disparities in funding and priorities had cre-
ated an environment on campus in which some colleges’ teaching academies were thriving, while other colleges did not have teaching academies. Some colleges had never created them or because their academies had dwindled or disbanded when funding was de-
pleted.

Seven new college teaching academies have been created this fall, bringing the total number to 14 – one in each college or school. New academies include those in the colleges of Law, Media and Medicine, Winkelmes said.

Campus Programs on Teach-
ing and Learning is implement-
ing a multi-disciplinary, multi-
stitutional research project on students’ learning called the Illi-
nos Initiative on Transparency in Learning and Teaching in Higher Education. The Transparency Ini-
tiative, which began this semester, provides education-research ex-
pertise and administrative support for faculty member to research teaching and learning practices in their own courses while connect-
ing their findings with those of comparable courses across the country. It also engag-
es teachers and their students in dialogues about the processes of teaching and learning.

The premise of the study is that students learn more and re-
tain knowledge longer when they understand how and why they are learning content in particular ways through transparent courses that include an explicit focus on their learning processes and how they can increase their capac-
ity to master disciplinary content. Transparent courses are expect-
ed to increase students’ critical thinking skills and their abilities to monitor and take responsibility for their own learning while also increasing faculty members’ satisfaction and effectiveness. Ultimate-
lly, the transparency initiative will identify teaching and learning practices that most efficiently and most effectively enhance students’ learning and their capacity to con-
tinue learning.

After a small trial at the Univer-
sity of Chicago during the spring 2009 semester, more courses will be
added at Illinois and at other uni-
versities over the next five years.

“Rigorous research on students’ learning requires a time commit-
tment that faculty outside the field of education, neuroscience or psy-
chotherapy can rarely afford,” Winkelmes said. “The transparency initiative aims to remove those barriers by providing education research expertise, statistical anal-
ysis, administrative support and an Institutional Research Board ap-
proved format. Faculty members can choose different ways of coordi-
nating their research with a large national body of data that we’ll be generating and compare their findings with results from similar students, comparable courses and other faculty at a variety of col-
leges and universities. Any faculty member who participates will be able to find out what small chang-
es they can make to their teaching for the biggest impact on students’ learning.”

Higher learning The Campus Programs on Teaching and Learning, led by Mary Ann Winkelmes and advised by a board of faculty members, helped several units create new teaching academies or revive academies that had lost funding. The program also offers faculty members who want to explore teaching and learning practices in their own courses the opportunity to participate in a multi-disciplinary, multi-institutional research project that provides administrative support and expertise.
Tension in axons is essential for synaptic signaling

By Diana Yates
Life Sciences Editor

E
very time a neuron sends a signal – to move a muscle or form a memory, for example – tiny membrane-bound compartments, called vesicles, dump neurotransmitters into the synapse between the cells. Researchers report that this process, which is fundamental to the workings of the nervous system, relies on a simple mechanical reality: Tension in the axon of the presynaptic neuron is required. Without this tension, the researchers found, the vesicles that must haul their chemical cargo to the synapse for neuronal signaling would instead disperse.

The new findings appeared this summer in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. “There is no controversy here,” said UI mechanical science and engineering professor Taher Saif, who conducted the study with biology professor Akira Chiba, now at the University of Miami. Chiba’s former doctoral student Scott Siechen and Saif’s former doctoral student Shengyuan Yang also contributed significantly to the study.

“We’re not saying that you don’t need chemical or electrical signals for the neurons to fire. All we’re saying is that you also need tension in the axons.”

The study was made almost by accident, Saif said. In a study of fruit fly embryos, Siechen and Saif’s former doctoral student Zhengjian Yoon hypothesized tension might play some role in the newborn neurons. “We wanted to know whether severing the axon, the thin thread that connects the fibers and causes them to slide in relation to one another. This sliding can increase or decrease tension in the cell.”

Other researchers have suggested that actin in axon terminals acts as a kind of scaffold that holds the vesicles near the synapse, Saif said. If that is true, he said, then tension also plays a significant role in the process. It appears that actin cannot properly scaffold the vesicles without sufficient tension in the axon terminal. Further research is needed to identify the exact mechanism that allows this coupling.

This study shows that tension in neurons might be one of the parameters so far overlooked in the quest for understanding learning and memory,” Saif said. “We know from studies done elsewhere that tension in neurons creates folds in the brain, and it may be that a lack of tension in the neuron or a lack of the neuron’s ability to generate tension is linked with memory loss or other neurological disorders.”

UI English Professor wins $25,000 writing award

By Melissa Mitchell
News Editor

U
o English professor Janice N. Harrington is one of the six recipients of the 2009 Rona Jaffe Foundation Writers’ Awards. The $25,000 prize, awarded by the foundation annually to six female writers who “demonstrate excellence and promise in the early stages of their careers,” will be presented Sept. 24 in New York City.

The awards program, which recognizes writers of fiction, non-fiction and poetry, was established in 1995 by novelist Rona Jaffe (1931-2005). It is the only national literary awards program of its kind dedicated exclusively to the support of female writers.

“Rona Jaffe’s legacy is the real story,” said Harrington. “She enabled women to pursue their goals as artists. The award is not only an honor, but also a challenge to meet Jaffe’s high standard, and to make a difference in the lives of others.

“I’m grateful for this opportunity, and send my congratulations to the other women who also received the Rona Jaffe award for 2009.”

The other five winners are Krista Bremer, Vievee Francis, Lori Ostlund, Helen Phillips and Heidy Steidlmayer.


Harrington, whose work has been supported by fellowships from Bread Loaf Writers’ Conference, Cave Canem and the National Endowment for the Arts, plans to use her Jaffe award to finish “Night Shift,” a collection of poems based on her experience working as a nurse’s aide in nursing homes in Nebraska. She also is working on a poetry manuscript on Horace H. Pippin, an African American folk artist who created his work in the 1930s and ’40s.

Janice N. Harrington

Ad removed for online version
When most people think of parks, they think of swings, ball fields and basketball hoops, Rollerbladers and moms pushing strollers making their way through. But in some urban neighborhoods with highly migratory immigrant populations, parks may take on a more ominous tint as the Rollerbladers and stroller-pushing mamas are replaced by gangbangers packing knives and guns, and pushing drugs.

Gangs, by nature, are a great site for gangs, says Kim Shinew, a UI professor of recreation, sport and tourism who, with colleague Monika Stodolska, has been studying perceptions and use of park facilities in Chicago’s Little Village and East Side neighborhoods.

“Parks are very conducive to gangs because it gives them a place to hang out, shoot sides and engage in nefarious activities. And because parks are public spaces, gang members congregating in them are less likely to be harassed by police for loitering, making such areas the perfect setting for nefarious activities,” Shinew added.

Some residents who live nearby, the presence of gangs in the parks often prevents them from using the parks to participate in recreation and use of park facilities. “There are only one park in this community – Piotrowski. For many people, the exercising takes place in the parks. But if you’re concerned with the consequences of having attention put on you that really would influence the way you live your life, that’s going to influence the way the neighborhood. And the streets are unsafe,” Shinew said.

Complicating residents’ reality further, Shinew said, is the fact that many of them are undocumented, which prevents them from coming forward to report crimes or gang activities in the parks.

“Because so many are not legal, imagine how disempowered that makes them feel,” she said. “In contrast, more mainstream Americans are quick to stand up and say ‘that’s not right’ if they’re offended in some way. But if you’re concerned with the consequences of having attention put on you that really would influence the way you live your life, that’s going to influence the way the streets are unsafe.”

Shinew and Stodolska, address larger, quality-of-life issues for the residents of Little Village – including their physical activity in another study, which also will be published later this year in the Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies. That study was based on responses of resident focus groups and community stakeholders, including school, government and community-organization leaders; police; and clergy.

Results of the study indicated that the quality of life among the neighborhood’s Latino residents was affected by various interrelated factors, including “environmental degradation, insufficient access to open spaces, low sense of community, fear of crime and undocumented status of many residents.”

That same study indicated that while undocumented status affected only a select portion of residents, it “seemed to be the root cause of many of the community’s problems.”

“It contributed to the people’s inability and unwillingness to deal with the gang problem – contacts with the police were generally avoided – and to participate in improvement efforts that required contact with elected officials, and thus necessitated ‘coming out of the shadows.’

Even so, Stodolska noted, community leaders and police are not blind to the problems that exist within their communities, including the need for safe recreational opportunities. “They’re doing a lot of things,” she said, including working to develop new open spaces and organizing after-school programs.

Some of the after-school programs are being organized by the schools, as well as by community organizations such as Enlace (previously known as the Little Village Community Development Corp.), which has organized programs in cooperation with the schools. Activities range from aerobic dance and gymnastics sessions to basketball clinics.

Another innovative, nationally based program that’s been effective in the community, Stodolska said, is “B-ball on the Block,” an initiative that takes kids from the community – including those affiliated with rival gangs – and mixes them together on basketball teams to shoot hoops right on gang boundaries.

“In a community of more than 91,000 people, half of the residents are under 25 years of age,” she said. “They’re young. You’ve got to find something for them to do.”

Both studies by the UI researchers were funded by a grant from the USDA Forest Service Northern Research Station.
**earthquakes**, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

just what happened at the surface, but what happened at depth, and how it affects not just the rupture area, but also the surrounding area.” Xu said.

In their study, the researchers examined the three largest and most recent earthquakes in Sumatra, Indonesia. The earthquakes took place on Dec. 26, 2004; March 28, 2005; and Sept. 12, 2007.

The earthquakes occurred along the Sumatra subduction zone, where a portion of the Indian tectonic plate dives beneath the Eurasian plate. Fault rupture lengths ranged from 450 kilometers for the 2007 earthquake to 1,200 kilometers for the 2004 earthquake.

“We observed a clear change in surface wave velocity over a large area after each of the earthquakes,” Xu said.

In one set of measurements, for example, a surface wave traveling between two particular seismic stations normally required 600 seconds to complete the journey. Following the 2005 earthquake, this time shifted by 1.44 seconds, which is a significant change. But, in all cases, the seismic velocities returned to normal levels within two to three months, indicating that elastic properties in the surrounding rock had recovered.

The most plausible explanation for the time shifts, the researchers write, is increased stress and relaxation in Earth’s upper crust in the immediate vicinity of the rupture, as well as in the broad area near the fault zone. Using ambient noise correlation, the researchers can observe changes in stress several hundreds of kilometers from the source region.

The researchers also observed an unusual time shift that took place a month before the 2004 earthquake. More data is needed, however, to draw a conclusion and to determine whether it was a precursor signal to a major earthquake.

To that end, Xu and Song are studying last year’s devastating earthquake in Wenchuan county in southwest China. An abundance of data was recorded at nearly 300 seismic stations in the source region by seismologists in China. The analysis of respective time shifts will help the researchers better understand how the fault and surrounding behaved before and after the earthquake.

“We need to densify our monitoring network,” Song said. “With this natural source that’s on all the time, and enough paths between different seismic stations, we can see not only changes in time, but also changes in space. So we can have a spatial and temporal image of what’s going on both before and after a major earthquake.”

The work was funded by the National Science Foundation and the Air Force Research Laboratory.

**deaths**

Donald Scott Charlton, 72, of Champaign died Sept. 4. Charlton was a building construction coordinator at the UI for 35 years and worked in Facilities and Services Division (formerly Operation and Maintenance), the department of electrical and computer engineering and the Physical Plant. Memorial services will be announced by the UI Memorial Chapel.

Tom Lee Papken, 44, died Sept. 4 at her St. Joseph home. Pittman worked for the UI as a staff clerk in the psychology department and called into question the judgment of various university constituents, including the campus governing bodies,” Kennedy said in the announcement. “The committee, to be chaired by Oliver, would meet periodically during the next 60 days and report to the board of trustees.

“Our committee will conduct a thorough, intensive review and analysis, and as part of that process, will receive valued input from various university constituents, including the campus governing bodies,” Kennedy said in the announcement. “The committee, to be chaired by Oliver, would meet periodically during the next 60 days and report to

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NEW faces 2009

Among the newcomers to the Urbana campus are 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.

Sarah Taylor Lovell
assistant professor of sustainable landscape design, department of crop sciences,
College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences

Education: M.LA (landscape architecture), Ph.D. and M.S. (agronomy), and B.S. (agricultural science), UI.

Why Illinois? “It was indeed a very difficult decision to leave my faculty position at University of Vermont, but ultimately I decided UI had more to offer in terms of students, collaborators, financial support and high-profile research opportunities,” Lovell said. “In particular, I was impressed by the people with whom I would be working – their diversity of knowledge, interest in cooperative activities and enthusiasm about current and new directions for the program. The high quality of graduate students that could be attracted to the university was another important factor in considering the development and long-term sustainability of a strong research program.”

Research interests: Her research ranges from sustainability issues on small farms to urban landscapes. She also researches multifunctional landscapes, urban agriculture, ecological design and landscape agroecology.

“Dr. Taylor Lovell brings to her position, a strong academic background in crop sciences and landscape architecture,” said Robert G. Hoeft, professor and head of crop sciences. “This diverse background has led her to focus her teaching and research on the sustainable landscapes, particularly at the interface where urban and agricultural land uses interact. A major emphasis of her research program will be devoted to localized production of food and fuel.”

On the Web: www.cropsci.illinois.edu/faculty/lovell/

Nolan Miller
professor of finance, College of Business

Education: Ph.D. (managerial economics and decision sciences), Northwestern University; B.S. (economics) and B.A. (philosophy), University of Pennsylvania.

Why Illinois? “I chose Illinois because a former colleague from Harvard, Jeff Brown, is here and recently started the Center for Business and Public Policy within the finance department. The center is doing very exciting work at the intersection of business and public policy that fits in well with my interests. A big part of my coming here was the opportunity to work with Jeff, Don Fullerton and the other center affiliates,” Miller said. “In addition, both my wife and I have family histories here. I grew up outside of Chicago and my father (UIC), a brother and a sister (UIUC) attended the UI. My wife was actually born in Urbana while her father was in graduate school here. So, although neither of us attended the university as students, we also were drawn here by the opportunity to come back to Illinois and get involved with an institution that has had a big positive effect on our lives.”

Research interests: “Nolan Miller joins us from Harvard University’s Kennedy School of Government, where he spent a decade developing and applying cutting-edge economic theory to important public policy problems, ranging from important and timely questions about efficiency of US health insurance markets, to the impact of world food prices on consumption and nutrition in China, to advertising budgets in competitive markets,” said Charles Kahn, chair of the finance department.

“In addition to being a skilled researcher, he also is a gifted teacher who guides students to become effective at translating economic theory into practical analysis of public policy,” said Brown, the William G. Kames Professor of Finance and director of the Center for Business and Public Policy. “He will be an extremely valuable addition to our faculty as well as to the center.”

On the Web: http://go.illinois.edu/nolanmiller

Ad removed for online version
Market-style incentives do not increase school choice

By Phil Ciciora  
News Editor

A market-based approach to increasing school choice actually leads to fewer educational opportunities, particularly for disadvantaged students in urban areas, according to a UI expert in education.

As schools compete for students to improve market position, the demands of the market often trump specific educational policy goals such as increased equality and access to better-outperforming schools, according to Christopher Lubienski, a professor of educational organization and leadership at the UI College of Education and primary author of the study published in the August issue of the American Journal of Education. The study examined school options in three major metropolitan areas.

“When there’s competitive incentives for schools to recruit students, new market hierarchies form,” Lubienski said. “Some schools consciously avoid riskier students because they see themselves as up-market, and therefore serve a more up-market clientele. That leaves riskier students marginalized and excluded from the best schools.”

Lubienski said free-marketers have been touting school choice and markets in education for years as a way to level the socio-economic playing field. School choice was seen as a way of cutting across boundaries, of opening up private schools to students who ordinarily couldn’t afford tuition or didn’t live in wealthy districts. Competition for students was expected to generate greater educational opportunities, leading to more equitable access for students across varied, and often segregated, urban areas.

But now, according to Lubienski, there’s evidence in question “this notion of an open market leveling the playing field.” Market-based educational policies, he said, despite being implemented to alleviate social injustice in education, are actually helping to exacerbate inequality and erect further barriers for poorer students.

“We’re seeing some evidence that schools are changing their behaviors in undesirable ways, as far as only serving specific populations and avoiding students who would be seen as a drag on that school’s reputation,” Lubienski said.

To study the effects of markets on school choice, Lubienski and co-authors Charisse Gulosino, a professor at Brown University, and Peter Weitzel, a graduate student at Illinois, conducted geo-spatial analyses of education markets in Detroit, New Orleans and Washington, D.C.

On paper, Lubienski said, the cities are very different, “but they’re probably the most competitive urban markets in terms of school choice,” he said.

“Unlike in, say, Des Moines, where people seem to accept the idea of a neighborhood school, parents in these cities expect to be able to choose from different options, so the schools there really do have to compete with each other to attract students.”

All three cases showed that schools embraced patterns of exclusionary strategies to enhance market position, Lubienski said, including employing a ringing strategy where new and independent schools don’t serve high-need areas, but instead remain on the periphery.

“That allows schools to target and recruit better students, rather than produce them,” he said. “It’s a strategy where they can still serve disadvantaged students, but they’re only serving the disadvantaged students who have the most active families from that subgroup.”

Another tactic is putting money into marketing at the expense of improving the curriculum.

“It’s easier to put out advertisements and make it appear as if your school is one thing, rather than change what’s actually happening in the school, which history has shown us is a very difficult thing to do,” Lubienski said.

In New Orleans, which Lubienski describes as a “near-universal choice city” – about as close as we can get to a true experiment in market-based education” – the lack of a public school system has amplified the problems of relying on the invisible hand of a self-regulating market.

“Lots of cities have charter schools and voucher programs, but there’s usually a pretty strong public school system that’s still the big player in the room and acts as a buffer,” Lubienski said. “But after Hurricane Katrina, New Orleans really wiped the slate clean by firing all the teachers in the city and starting over with all the charter schools.”

The brute-force application of markets to schools doesn’t seem to be having the effect that school choice advocates expected because education is “too fragmented to be a true market,” Lubienski said, and schools “aren’t responding the way free-marketers assumed they would.”

“The generic model for markets in education just doesn’t seem to be working,” he said.
Researchers to explore sacred Maya pools of Belize

By Diana Yates
Life Sciences Editor

A team of expert divers, a geochemist and an archaeologist will be the first to explore the sacred pools of the southern Maya lowlands in rural Belize. The expedition, made possible with a grant from the National Geographic Society, will investigate the cultural significance and environmental history and condition of three of the 23 pools of Cara Blanca, in central Belize.

Called cenotes (sen-oh-tays), these groundwater-filled sinkholes in the limestone bedrock were treated as sacred sites by the Maya, said UI archaeologist Lisa Lucero, who will lead the expedition next spring.

“Any openings in the earth were considered portals to the underworld, into which the ancient Maya left offerings,” said Lucero, who is a professor of anthropology at Illinois. “We know from ethnographic accounts that Maya collected sacred water from these sacred places, mostly from caves.” Studies of shallow lakes and cenotes in Mexico and Guatemala have found that the Maya also left elaborate offerings in the sacred lakes and pools. Items found on the bottom of lakes in these regions include masks, bells, jades, figurines and ceramic vessels decorated with animals, plants and the gods of fertility and death.

“Diving the sacred pools of Cara Blanca, in central Belize, is necessary to determine if they have similar sacred qualities,” Lucero said.

Patricia Beddows, a lecturer of earth and planetary sciences at Northwestern University and an expert diver who has explored cenotes on the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico, will also explore the geochemistry and hydrology of the pools of central Belize.

“Once underwater, we will first have to cut out some of the jungle wood so that we can even reach the bottom,” Beddows said. “After mapping for fragile Maya artifacts, we will also take water data and manually drill sediment cores.”

The sediment samples will provide a record of changes in surface and water conditions, Beddows said.

“Were the Maya challenged by droughts in the area? Did the water quality suddenly go bad due to sulfur or other geologic factors? We hope these cenotes will provide a rich story of linked human and environmental conditions,” she said.

The cenotes vary in depth from 5 to more than 50 meters, Lucero said. The extraordinary depth of some of the pools, their sheer walls, the probable presence of underwater caves that may lead to other pools and the potential for encountering wildlife (a crocodile was spotted in one of the cenotes the team will explore) all add to the complexity and danger of the task, she said. But the team will include some of the most accomplished technical divers in the world and will be in radio contact with British special forces, who train in the region, to coordinate a medical evacuation in the event of a health emergency.

The divers will videotape and map the pools and any artifacts they find.

One of the three pools the researchers will explore has a substantial Maya structure on its edge, likely ceremonial. Preliminary investigations of the structure conducted by archaeologist Andrew Kinkella, see MAYA POOLS, PAGE 16.
Post-emancipation education of blacks in Mississippi explored

By Phil Ciciora

In the years immediately following the Civil War, the question of education for newly emancipated slaves in Mississippi centered on whether schools should seek to educate blacks as citizens or train them as subsistence laborers. While many whites favored the laborer option, those who had been freed wanted schools established by and for themselves as a means of achieving independence, equality and political empowerment — in essence, full citizenship, says Christopher M. Span, a professor of educational policy studies at the UI.

The story of the politics and policies of public education for newly freed slaves in post-bellum Mississippi is the subject of Span’s new book, “From Cotton Field to Schoolhouse: African American Education in Mississippi, 1862-1875” (The University of North Carolina Press).

Other books have traced the challenges of education in the South during the Reconstruction Era, but Span’s book appears to be the first significant piece of contemporary scholarship to tell the story of the public education of formerly enslaved black Mississippian.

“I wanted to know what value knowledge and literacy had in the slave community, and how people who were once enslaved became literate,” Span said. “I always knew that African-Americans valued education, even though that runs counter to popular consensus.”

“There’s an idea today that African-Americans devalue education,” he said. “But if you look at the historical record, you would see it’s anything but that.”

Even though they lived in a country that had sanctioned their slavery and bondage for generations, Span said newly free black Mississippians still had “a fundamental belief in all of the things that makes America so great.”

“Freedpeople were willing to risk their own lives to ensure that, if they couldn’t have it — whether it’s democracy, schooling, equality or land ownership — their children could.”

In fact, the children of former slaves in Mississippi were going to school in record numbers. But despite the explosion of educational opportunities for blacks in the state, the type of schools they were attending didn’t match with what they thought formal schooling would do for them — namely, become full-fledged citizens of society.

“The schools barely went beyond the elementary grades, and there were very few secondary schooling opportunities for them,” Span said. “They may have had an opportunity to get, at best, what we would think of today as an eighth grade education. An overwhelming number of schools educated them to have a rudimentary understanding of literacy and mathematics and numeracy, but not very much beyond that. And there were very few opportunities for them to advance their education once they left school.”

Although the newly freed made heroic efforts to get the most out of their educational opportunities, schooling was most often used to redirect their ambitions.

“If they envisioned working the lands, it would be lands they owned and possessed themselves, and not for someone else’s profit,” he said.

Span said Mississippi was an interesting case study for black education in the South because it could be thought of as ground zero for the recalibration of ruling-class southerners whites during Reconstruction.

“What happened was a significant minority of whites in Mississippi who would go to great lengths to ensure that the state was for whites only,” Span said. “And you would see an equal number of African-Americans who wanted to be equals at the table. It wasn’t just a call for equality for people who had been enslaved, it really was a call for equality for everybody, regardless of race, class or previous condition of servitude. It was really a call for universal access to education for everyone, including poor, dispossessed whites.”

The history from that period of time reflects on the present in that “we should never doubt one’s thirst for knowledge and education,” Span said.
Airline overbooking policy created by UI economist

By Jan Dennis
Business & Law Editor

Thirty years ago, U.S. airlines stopped arbitrarily grounding passengers on overbooked flights, instead offering rewards if travelers give up seats to make room for hurried fliers who need to touch down on time. Economist James Heins says the seemingly subtle switch has provided a $100 billion jolt to the U.S. economy over the last three decades—allowing airlines to run fuller, more profitable flights that in turn has trimmed air fares and increased tax revenue.

Now, he hopes the milestone anniversary finally yields much-desired credit for the late Julian Simon, a fellow economist well known for slaying gloom-and-doom population growth forecasts but overlooked for the seminal contribution to aviation he developed as a professor at UI.

“People know about the system, but they don’t know where it came from,” said Heins, who worked with Simon for more than a decade at Illinois. “I think they should. There are a lot of important research breakthroughs on campuses, but few generate any public recognition he deserves. But he was never bitter, never angry. It’s just the way life was for him,” said former colleague James Heins.

Economists and airline industry officials say the overbooking system has always been done.”

“I was shocked along with everyone else when Julian actually sold it,” Heins said. “Even good ideas are often a tough sell with government, probably for reasons of inertia. It’s just easier to do things the way they’ve always been done.”

Simon proposed seeking volunteers instead, offering rewards such as free airfare for a future trip if passengers agreed to wait for a later flight. He maintained that the incentive would free enough seats for travelers and increase capacity when no-shows exceeded expectations.

Simon also received little public recognition for his contribution to the airline industry, perhaps because of his high-profile achievements elsewhere, said J. Fred Gertz, who worked with Simon and is now the interim head of the UI economics department.

“T”I view the overbooking system as kind of an interesting tidbit from his career,” said Gertz, a member of the UI Institute of Government and Public Affairs. “If I had to judge his contributions, it would be more in the area of population growth.”

Simon earned a reputation as a “doom slayer,” attacking claims by environmentalists that population growth would ultimately drain natural resources and leave the world poorer, both ecologically and economically. Simon countered that more people yields more innovation and a richer society.

While he was at Illinois, his work sparked a famous wager in 1980 with Paul Ehrlich, an environmentalist who wrote a well-known book on the hazards of population growth and had criticized Simon’s claim that population is the solution to resource scarcities because people innovate, creating new alternatives.

Simon won the bet when five metals Ehrlich thought would rise in price as a result of increasing depletion actually cost less a decade later. Soon after, though, Heins said it was Ehrlich, not Simon, who received a prestigious “genius” award from the MacArthur Foundation.

“T”That’s just the way life was for him,” Heins said. “He found it tough to get credibility. But he was never bitter, never angry. He just went ahead and did his work.”

Now, Heins hopes the anniversary of Simon’s overbooking idea spurs some of the public recognition he deserves.
Digital Innovation Fellowships

The Illinois Informatics Institute (I3) will host an open house from 4-6 p.m. Oct. 1, in its new location, Room 306 Main Library. The event will provide opportunities for faculty members to network, discuss collaborative projects and learn more about resources available to support research. It will feature poster sessions highlighting I3-sponsored projects as well as presentations by members of I3, I-CHASS (Institute for Computing in Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences), and the Community Informatics Initiative (CII), a joint endeavor between I3 and the Graduate School of Library and Information Science. Faculty members with existing I3 projects will be available to discuss their research and ideas for collaboration on future grants.

The new location is adjacent to the University Library’s Scholarly Commons, which will offer a variety of services related to e-learning, scholarly communications, data curation and digital content creation. It provides a central, accessible and convenient location for faculty members engaged in informatics-related teaching and research.

Chartered in 2007, I3 continues to serve the campus and provide project costs as much as $25,000. As many as six Fellowships will be awarded each year. Last year, the council awarded more than $10.2 million to 336 scholars based in the U.S. and abroad working in the humanities and related social sciences.

For more information visit www.acls.org/programs/digital/.

Illinois Informatics Institute

Open house to offer faculty networking

Seasonal flu shots now available

F ull shots (influenza vaccine) are now available at the University Health Service clinic at 1629 S. Sixth St., in the Student Recreation and Wellness Center from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. UI employees should present an ID with their University Identification Number and proof of state health insurance and one other form of identification. The last four digits of your Social Security Number will be required.

A state or university employee is considered benefit entitled if receiving health benefits from the state on the basis of employment and not as a dependent of another staff member. Any active or retired state employee who is enrolled in a state-sponsored health-insurance plan is eligible.

Flu shots are available from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday (excluding university holidays) at McKinley Health Center’s West Medical Clinic lobby. Those not eligible for a free flu shot, but who may receive one at McKinley for $25, include extra-help and academic hourly employees; visiting scholars; part-time employees who do not participate in the health plan (coverage by one’s spouse/partner does not count); spouses or partners of faculty and staff members, retirees or students; volunteers; or contractual employees.

A Novel H1N1 vaccine is expected to be ready in early October, and McKinley plans to offer it to students and faculty and staff members in accordance with priorities established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. ◆

La Casa Cultural Latina celebrates 35 years

When La Casa Cultural Latina was founded 35 years ago, the Latinx/a student population at the UI was less than 250. Today it is nearly 10 times that. Through the years, La Casa has worked to reflect the diversity of campus and provide a place for Latinx/a students to experience and embrace their culture.

La Casa has been instrumental in increasing the recruitment and retention of Latinx/a students at the UI while promoting a more inclusive and welcoming environment.

The cultural house will celebrate its anniversary from Sept. 21-27. Several events are open to the public, including "PRESENTE! Latinx/a Student Organizations talk about their histories, legacies and futures at El Inquisidor," which will begin at 6 p.m. Sept. 21 at La Casa.

There will be a meeting on how community outreach has become part of La Casa. "Enlaces con la Comunidad: La Casa’s Commitment to Community Outreach" begins at 6 p.m. Sept. 24 at La Casa.

Anyone also may attend the La Casa re-dedication ceremony beginning at 1:30 p.m. Sept. 26. The ceremony will feature music, alumni testimonials and a photo exhibit.◆

On the Web: www.ualc.org/urbana

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BRIEFS, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

Urbana campus include:

• “The Hysterical Alphabet: A Multimedia History,” Sept. 23, 7-30 p.m., Knight Auditorium, Spurlock Museum. The production will feature Terri Kapsalis’ presentation of a “hysterical” version of the alphabet based on medical lore and backed by film collages by Danny Thompson and musical manipulations by John Corbett.

• Artist talk with Christa Donner, Oct. 5, 5:30 p.m. 62 Kraner Art Museum. Donner, a Chicago-based artist whose work is exhibited internationally, will discuss her work and visual research, which focuses on body image, illness and injury, reproductive systems, power and mass media.

Also on view in association with the exhibition will be the “Feminist Health Political Graphics Exhibit,” through Oct. 1, at the Women’s Resource Center, 703 S. Wright St., Champaign. The exhibit, featuring posters from CWGC and Docs Populi, is sponsored by Sharon Irish.

The second new exhibition at I space is “The Glue Factory, a Broadside Project Reganiting the Fear of Growing Old,” curated by architects Helen Slade, Mike Newman and Rashmi Ramaswany. The curatorial team works together as the Museum of Contemporary Phenomena.

“The Glue Factory” is part of the group’s ongoing interactive project, begun in 2006, which sought feedback from gallery visitors regarding their fears. The fear of growing old – alone, without health, family, resources or housing – was a common theme that emerged. To address this fear, MCP invited a roster of “creative thinkers” to provide their answers, which are presented as “broadside[s]” in “The Glue Factory.”

I space gallery is located at 230 W. Superior St., Chica-
go. Hours are Tuesday through Saturday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

More information is online at www.ispace.illinois.edu.

State Universities Civil Service System

Advisory council seeking candidates

Nominations are now being accepted for the State Universities Civil Service System Advisory Council. One representative will be selected in the Oct. 20 election; that person will serve a three-year term.

Any full-time civil service employee, who at the time of the election has at least three current and consecutive years of employment at the UI, is eligible to be a candidate for election to this committee.

The purpose of the advisory council is to advise the State Universities Civil Service System Merit Board. An eligible employee who wishes to become a candidate for this committee must complete and return a Petition for Candidacy Form bearing the signatures of at least 25 Civil Service employees from the Urbana-Champaign campus. Forms are available online at www.shr.illinois.edu/Labor/SUCSS_Advisory_Committee.html. Application materials must be turned in by 4 p.m. Sept. 25 in person to the Staff Human Resources Office. Additional information is available online.

Tibetan monks to create sand mandala

Illini Union

Tibetan Buddhist monks from Drepung Loseling Monastery will create a sand mandala Sept. 21-25 in the Illini Union Pine Lounge.

Of all the artistic traditions of Tantric Buddhism, that of painting with colored sand ranks as one of the most unique and exquisite. Millions of grains of sand are painstakingly laid into place on a flat platform over a period of days to form the image of a mandala, a circular design containing concentric geometric forms and images of deities that symbolize the universe, totality or wholeness in Buddhism. To date, the monks have created sand mandalas in more than 100 museums, art centers, and colleges and universities in the United States and Europe.

The sand painting begins with an opening ceremony at noon Sept. 21. After consecrating the site and calling forth the forces of goodness through chanting, music and mantra recitation, the lamas begin the exhibit by drawing an outline of the mandala on the wooden platform. On the following days they will work from 10 a.m.-6 p.m. to lay the colored sands.

The closing ceremony will begin at noon Sept. 25. Traditionally most sand mandalas are destroyed shortly after their completion. This is done as a metaphor for the impermanence of life. During the closing ceremony, the sands will be swept up and placed in an urn: half will be distributed to the audience at the closing ceremony, while the other half will be distributed to the audience at the closing ceremony.
Economic crisis spawns new MBA scholarships

Up to eight scholarships to be awarded to UI employees for Professional MBA Program

By Jan Dennis Business & Law Editor

The UI College of Business is launching two new scholarship programs to help Central Illinois residents struggling amid a deep and lingering economic downturn, officials announced Sept. 3. Additionally, the college is offering Dean’s University Employee Scholarships to as many as eight UI employees admitted to the Professional MBA Program.

All the scholarships will provide free tuition – worth nearly $50,000 each – for a 26-month Professional MBA program with a schedule of evening classes for people who have lost jobs, work hours or career-training opportunities because of the recession.

“Many in Central Illinois are suffering because of the economy, and the College of Business wants to help by providing a path-way to graduate degrees that will open new doors and opportunities,” said Larry De-Brock, dean of the nationally ranked business school.

“Fresh Start” program

The college’s “Fresh Start” program will provide up to two scholarships for people whose careers have been sidetracked by layoffs, downsizing or other corporate cost-cutting moves sparked by the recession.

Scholarships are available to residents across much of Central Illinois, including Bloomington-Normal, Champaign-Urbana, Danville, Decatur and Peoria, said Stu Lan-eskog, acting associate dean of the MBA program. “This program is need-based, for people forced to explore new career paths because of the economy,” Laneskog said.

“Community Partners” scholarship

Another scholarship will be awarded under the new “Community Partners” pro-
gram, targeting a Champaign County resi-dent that is currently employed, but works for a company that is unable to fund ad- 
vanced professional training because of the economic crisis. Applicants also must have a record of community service.

“This scholarship is for promising busi-
ness leaders who normally might get tuition assistance from their employers, but not in today’s economic climate,” Laneskog said.

UI employee scholarships

“Most units on our campus are trying to figure out how to make the most of these difficult financial times,” Laneskog said. “Budget cuts typically include cutting funds for employee development leading to fewer options, not more. The long-term strength of our university and the path to recovery rests on the skills we apply to challenges. We need fresh ideas and new ways of work- ing to excel as an institution.”

Emily Wee, associate technology man-
ger in the Office of Technology Manage-
ment and a scholarship recipient enrolled in the 26-month MBA program, said the value I return to my job. The scholarship I received changed everything.”

How to apply

Applications must be submitted by Nov. 1 through the Professional MBA Web site: http://illinois.edu/goto/apply_pmba.

To submit supplemental materials, go to http://illinois.edu/goto/checklist. All appli-
cants must take the Graduate Management Admission Test.

“Fresh Start” applicants must submit a statement of two pages or less outlining how their lives have been derailed by the economy and how an MBA would boost their careers.

Applicants for the “Community Part-
ners” scholarship must include a statement of one page or less explaining why they should receive the award. Three reference letters also are required, including one from a supervisor and one from an organization where the applicant volunteers.

Laneskog says winners will be an-
ounced by the end of November and scholarships are effective for the semester that begins in January. ◆
Economic crisis spawns new MBA scholarships

Friday Forum. Noon. Latzer Hall, University of Illinois, labor lawyer and author. Thomas Geoghegan, "How Do We Get America Out of Debt?"

Friday

Helena W. Swiny, Harvard University. 5:30 p.m. 302 Art and Architecture Building.

September 17, 2009

InsideIllinois PAGE 17

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Lectures

18 Friday


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To view job postings, apply for civil service or academic jobs at Illinois, or to update your ap-

http://jobs.illinois.edu

MBA scholarships

Friday Forum. Noon. Latzer Hall, University of Illinois, labor lawyer and author. Thomas Geoghegan, "How Do We Get America Out of Debt?"

Friday

Helena W. Swiny, Harvard University. 5:30 p.m. 302 Art and Architecture Building.

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Much of this information is drawn from the online Campus Calendars on the UI Web site at http://illinois.edu/find/calendars.html. Other calendar entries should be sent 15 days before the desired publication date to insideil@uiuc.edu. More information is available from Marty Yeake at 333-1085.
Faculty art on display through Sept. 27

“The School of Art + Design Faculty Exhibition” continues through Sept. 27 in the UI’s Krannert Art Museum. The show, one of the nation’s oldest continuing annual faculty shows, serves as a once-a-year opportunity to view what the school’s world-class artist-teachers have been creating in their studios and exhibiting in galleries and exhibitions beyond the campus borders. Included in the exhibition are new works by painters, sculptors, designers, photographers and multimedia, digital and installation artists.

Photos by L. Brian Stauffer

John Jennings, “MASTA SIRKET,” digital mixed media

Linda Robbenolt, Untitled, video

Gerald Guthrie, “The Realm of Possibility,” animation, 6:06 minutes

Eric Benson, “The Future Will Be Decentralized,” digital print

Stephen Cartwright, “Reckoning,” ABS rapid prototype, acrylic, aluminum


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